

ECG Contest

Response to ECG, February 2019

Respuesta al ECG de febrero de 2019

Alejandro Cruz-Utrilla,* Hernán Mejía-Rentería, and Alejandro Travieso-González

Servicio de Cardiología, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

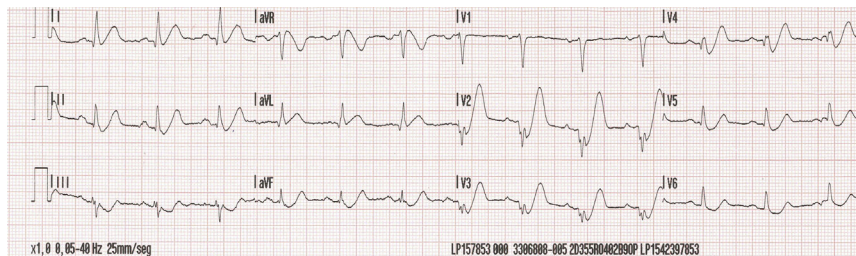


Figure 1.

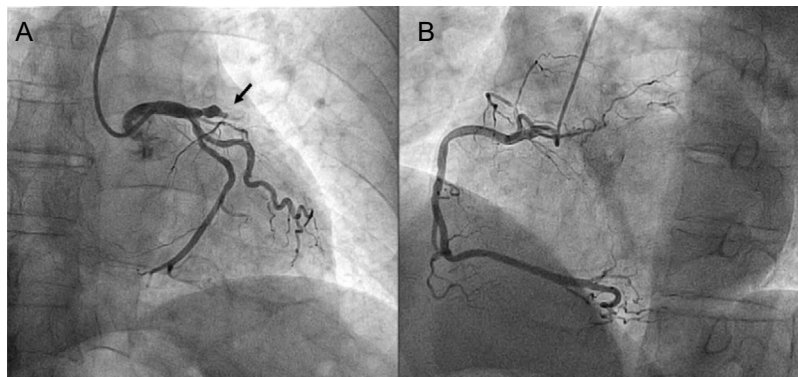


Figure 2.

The electrocardiogram (ECG) (Figure 1), with ST depression and hyperacute T wave in precordial leads, allows the culprit vessel to be located (response 2, incorrect). As described by de Winter et al.¹ in 2008, the ECG indicates acute proximal left anterior descending artery occlusion, as shown in the diagnostic coronary angiogram (Figure 2A, arrow), and so the correct response is answer 4. The ECG does not indicate a subocclusive lesion in the left main coronary artery (response 1, incorrect). In this case, the ECG would usually show diffuse ST depression and ST elevation in aVR.² Likewise, this is not posterior ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome (response 3, incorrect). If it were, the ECG would possibly show ST elevation in the leads corresponding to the inferior face.

REFERENCES

1. De Winter RJ, Verouden NJ, Wellens HJ, Wilde AA. Interventional Cardiology Group of the Academic Medical Center. A new ECG sign of proximal LAD occlusion. *N Engl J Med.* 2008;359:2071–2073.
2. Kurisu S, Inoue I, Kawagoe T, et al. Electrocardiographic features in patients with acute myocardial infarction associated with left main coronary artery occlusion. *Heart.* 2004;90:1059–1060.

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* Corresponding author:

E-mail address: acruzutrilla@gmail.com (A. Cruz-Utrilla).

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