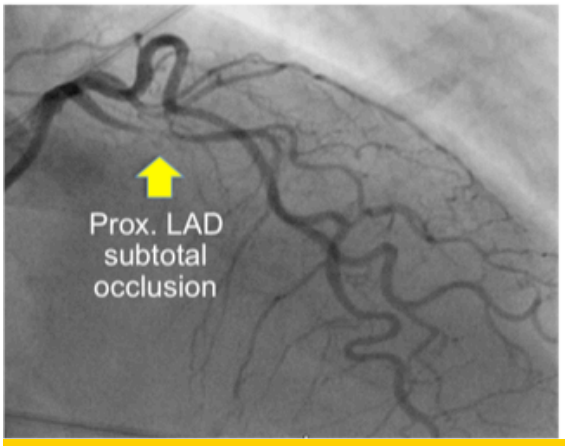
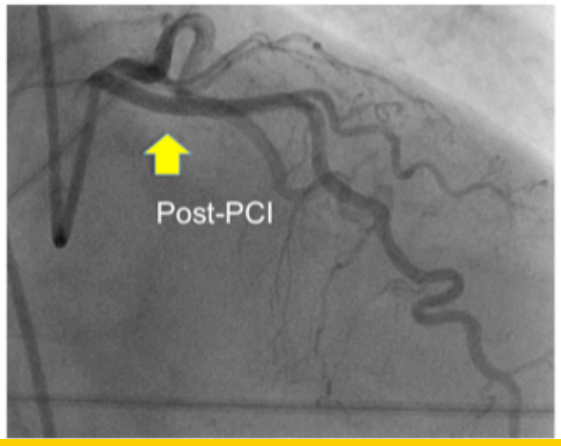
Test Your STEMI Skills; Case #2

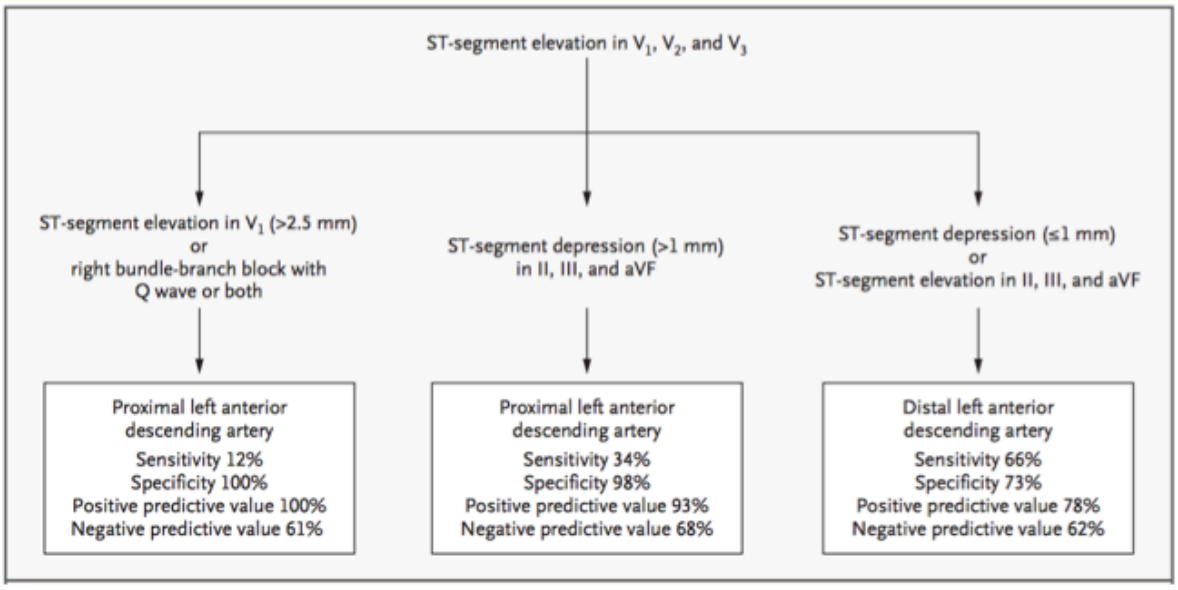
Answer: 1. a) acute STEMI; 2. a, b, e, f (anteroseptal & inferolateral territories); 3. a) proximal LAD.

ECG Algorithm for Identifying the Infarct-Related Artery in **Anterior AMI**





Indicators of proximal LAD occlusion on surface ECG are STE in V1-V3 and in lead aVL with added finding of ST-segment depression of more than 1 mm in lead aVF. The most powerful predictors of proximal LAD occlusion include STE in aVL or aVR, concomitant ST-segment depression in inferior leads, ST-segment depression in V5, and disappearance of preexistent septal Q waves in lateral leads. In the above case STE in the V1 >2.5 is present. Inferior STE from a wrap around LAD that provides the inferoapical perfusion, may cancel out the reciprocal STD related to a proximal LAD occlusion.



Zimetbaum P. NEJM 2003; 348
Engelen et al JAAC 1999; 34