

EMC 451

Advanced ECG Interpretation

Unit 06: Acute Coronary Syndromes

EMC 451: Acute Coronary Syndromes

1

Unit Objectives

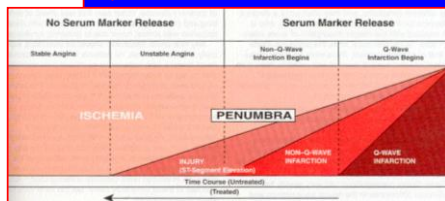
- Upon completion of this unit, you should be able to:
 - Define acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
 - Describe each of the 3 ACS: unstable angina, non-Q wave infarction, Q wave infarction
 - Describe the precipitating events of ACS of plaque rupture, thrombus formation, and vasoconstriction
 - List the determining factors of infarction
 - Compare and contrast ischemia, injury, and infarction
 - Identify the EKG changes associated with ischemia, injury, and infarction.
 - Describe the clinical presentations of ACS, including atypical presentations and anginal equivalents.
 - Identify the risk factors of ACS

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2

ACS Defined

- Sudden ischemic disorders of the heart
- Include unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction
- Represent a continuum of similar disease processes



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3

Unstable Angina

- Acute ischemic event without tissue death.

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4

Non-Q Wave Infarction

- Acute ischemic event with tissue death, no Q wave develops on the EKG.

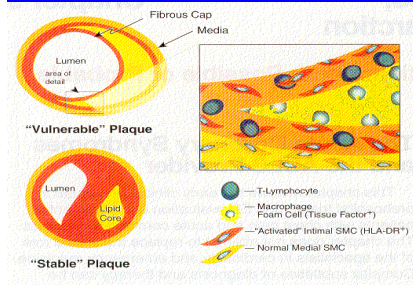
Q Wave Infarction

- Acute ischemic event with tissue death, development of Q waves in serial EKGs.
- Q wave infarcts tend to be larger.

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5

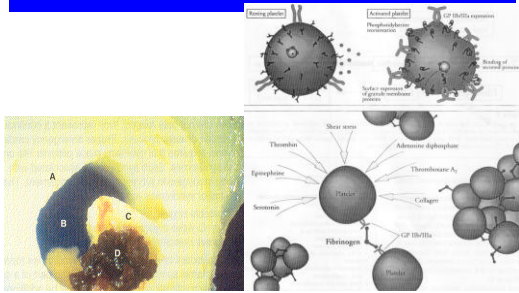
Plaque Rupture



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6

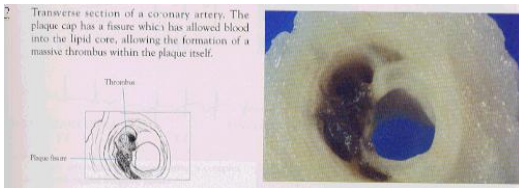
Thrombus Formation



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7

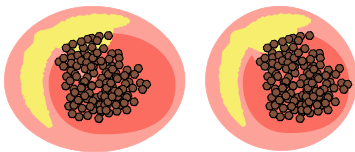
Thrombus Formation



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8

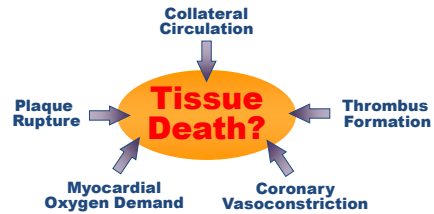
Vasoconstriction



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9

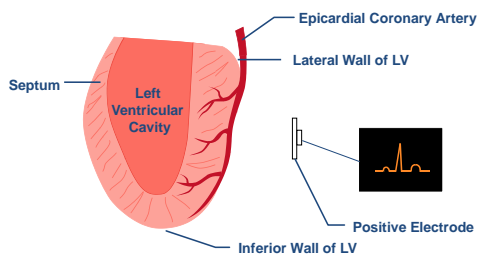
Factors of Infarction



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10

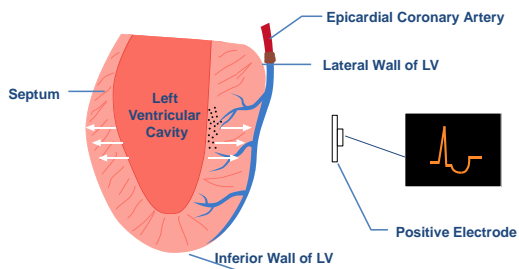
Well Perfused Myocardium



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11

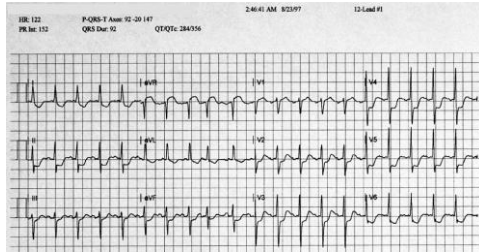
Ischemia



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12

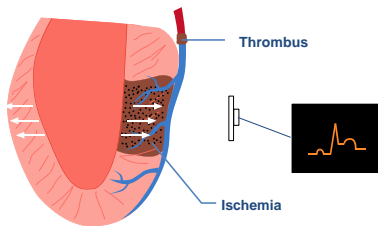
Ischemia continued



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13

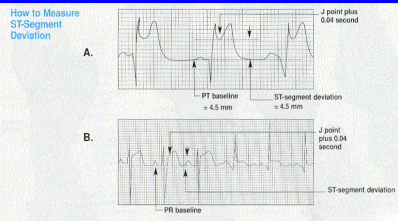
Injury



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14

Measuring ST Segment Elevation

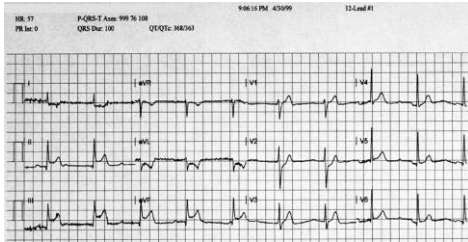


How to measure ST-segment deviation. A, Inferior MI with no coving. B, Anterior MI with coving.

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15

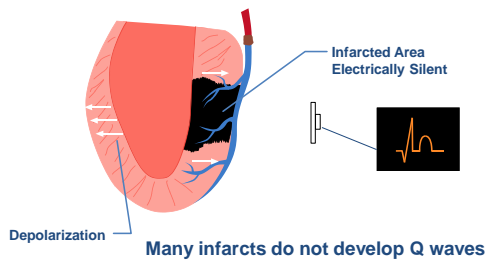
Injury



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16

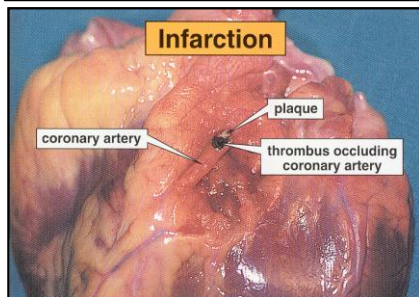
Infarction



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17

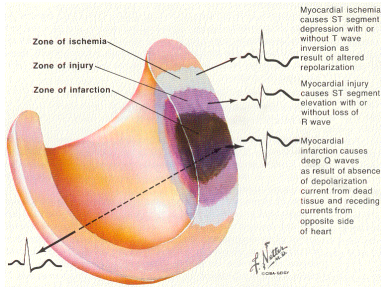
Infarction



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18

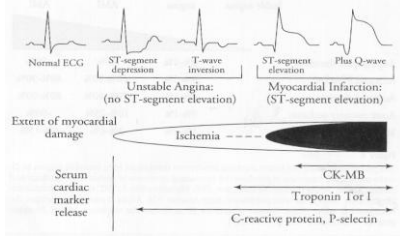
Ischemia – Injury - Infarction



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19

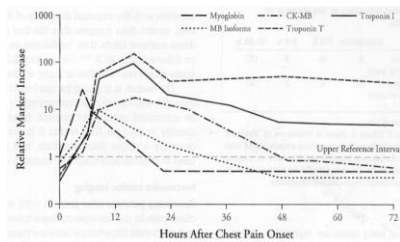
ECG and Serum Markers of ACS



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20

Serum Markers of ACS



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21

Classical Presentation of ACS

- Central anterior chest
- Dull, fullness, pressure, tightness, crushing
- Radiates to arms, neck, back
- 30% - 55% of patients with ACS will not present with the classic pain pattern.

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22

Atypical Chest Pain

- **Musculoskeletal, positional or pleuritic**
- **Unilateral**
- **Sharp or stabbing**
- **Epigastric**
- **Females, diabetics, elderly, HTN**

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23

Anginal Equivalents

- Dyspnea
- Palpitations
- Syncope or pre-syncope
- General weakness
- DKA
- 40% of ACS patients present with anginal equivalents

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24

Risk Factors of ACS

- Diabetes
- Smoking
- HTN
- Age
- Gender
- Family history
- Obesity
- Stress
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Hyperlipidemia

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25
