

ACCURACY OF CHANGES IN ST SEGMENT ELEVATION 60
MINUTES AFTER THROMBOLYTIC TREATMENT IN
PREDICTING THE CLINICAL OUTCOME COMPARED WITH
THE LATE CHANGES

Thesis

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التنبؤ بمدى التحسن بعد الاحتشاء الحاد لعضله القلب وذلك باستخدام التغيرات الحادثة في الرسم الكهربائى للقلب فى قطعة ST بعد ساعة من إعطاء العقار المذيب للجلطة مقارنة بالتغيرات المتأخره

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Analysis of ST-segment resolution on ECG, after fibrinolytic therapy, in cases of ST elevation Myocardial Infarction offers an attractive and cost effective solution to assess coronary reperfusion. Whereas coronary angiogram is a marker for epicardial reperfusion, ST segment resolution offers a better reflection of microvascular reperfusion. Although successful thrombolysis of the epicardial vessel is necessary for good prognosis, but the micro-vascular flow more strongly correlates with the outcome. ST segment is therefore a better indicator of prognosis, and provides information,

The aim of the work to evaluate the ST segment resolution after reperfusion by thrombolytic therapy as a prognostic predictor of clinical outcome in patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Forty patients were included in the study. Their age ranged between 42 to 67 years with a mean of 56.2 ± 7.9 years. They were 29 males (86.3%) and 11 females (13.7%).

Patients received thrombolytic therapy for ST-elevation myocardial infarction were included in the study. Patients with contraindications to thrombolysis, prior history of myocardial infarction, late presentation



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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Aim of the Work.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Review of Literature</i>	
▪ <i>Electrocardiogram in The Diagnosis of Myocardial Ischemia and Infarction.....</i>	<i>4</i>
▪ <i>Electrocardiogram in the Prognosis of Myocardial Infarction or Unstable Angina.....</i>	<i>42</i>
▪ <i>Markers of Efficacy of Success of Thrombolytic Agents in Acute ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction.....</i>	<i>62</i>
▪ <i>The No-Reflow Phenomenon.....</i>	<i>95</i>
<i>Patients and Methods.....</i>	<i>113</i>
<i>Results</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>Discussion</i>	<i>139</i>
<i>Summary.....</i>	<i>146</i>
<i>Conclusion.....</i>	<i>150</i>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>151</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>Arabic summary</i>	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Definition of myocardial infarction	5
Table (2):	ECG manifestations of acute myocardial ischaemia (in absence of LVH and LBBB)	7
Table (3):	ECG changes associated with prior myocardial infarction.	7
Table (4):	Causes and diagnosis of tall R waves in V1.	20
Table (5):	Causes and diagnosis of tall R waves in V1	34
Table (6):	Causes of ST segment elevation.....	36
Table (7):	Causes of Q waves.....	40
Table (8):	Age and sex distribution of all the studied patients.	121
Table (9):	Risk factors for CAD among all the studied patients.....	122
Table (10):	Shows the results of laboratory investigations among all the studied patients.....	123
Table (11):	Creatine Kinase and MB isoform among all the studied patients at the different follow up periods.....	124
Table (12):	Location of MI among all patients.....	126
Table (13):	Mean ST segment elevation at the different follow up periods.....	127
Table (14):	ST segment resolution.....	128
Table (15):	Shows the results of echocardiographic study of all the studied patients.	129
Table (16):	Major adverse cardiovascular events recorded among all the studied patients.....	130
Table (17):	Baseline characteristics according to ST-segment resolution.....	131
Table (18):	Results of coronary angiography among all the studied patients	132
Table (19):	Echocardiographic measurements according to ST- segment resolution.....	133
Table (20):	Major adverse cardiovascular events according to the degree of ST segment resolution.....	136
Table (21):	Results of coronary angiography according to ST segment resolution	138

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (1):	Diffuse subendocardial ischemia manifested by prominent ST depressions in leads I, II, aVL, aVF, and V2 to V6, with ST elevation in aVR. A prolonged PR interval (0.28 sec) is also present.	10
Fig. (2):	Electrocardiogram shows findings typical of an evolving Q-wave anterior MI.	17
Fig. (3):	Later stage in the evolution of an acute anterior myocardial infarction.	17
Fig. (4):	Acute inferior and right ventricular MI.	18
Fig. (5):	Acute infero-postero-lateral MI.	19
Fig. (6):	Electrocardiogram showing the major features of an inferior (Q waves, ST elevations, and T wave inversions in II, III, and aVF), posterior (tall R waves in V1 and V2), and lateral (T wave inversions in V4 to V6) myocardial infarction.	20
Fig. (7):	Inferior MI with anterior ischemia Electrocardiogram showing ischemic changes in two areas of the myocardium: inferior myocardial infarction (Q waves and ST elevations in leads II, III, and aVF); and anterior ischemia (ST depressions in leads V2 and V3).	21
Fig. (8):	Persistent ST segment elevation post-MI.	27
Fig. (9):	Acute pericarditis showing diffuse upsloping ST segment elevations seen best here in leads II, III, aVF, and V2 to V6.	37
Fig. (10):	Early repolarization.	38
Fig. (11):	T wave abnormalities following stroke.	41
Fig. (12):	In four studies of thrombolytic therapy for an acute myocardial infarction.	52
Fig. (13):	All ST changes measured in lead with maximum change at baseline.	52
Fig. (14):	Among 12,142 patients entered into GUSTO IIb	55
Fig. (15):	ST segment depression on the initial ECG is associated with mortality in unstable angina	58
Fig. (16):	Schematic of factors potentially influencing TIMI grade flow.	63

List of Figures (cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (17):	The rate of a patent artery	65
Fig. (18):	In the GUSTO-I trial, the 30 day mortality rate after thrombolysis for acute ST elevation myocardial infarction varied with the degree of vessel patency achieved.....	66
Fig. (19):	Among all patients with acute ST elevation myocardial infarction entered into the GUSTO-I trial	68
Fig. (20):	Use of TIMI frame count to risk stratify within TIMI flow grades.....	71
Fig. (21):	Mortality after thrombolytic therapy is lower with complete ST segment resolution.	76
Fig. (22):	Prognosis of myocardial infarction in relation to ST changes at 90 minutes.....	78
Fig. (23):	The reperfusion regimens used in the TIMI-14 substudy were tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and combinations of abciximab plus reduced-dose tPA, whereas the fibrinolytic agent used in the HIT-4 study was streptokinase.....	80
Fig. (24):	After a two-year follow-up, patients with rapid ST segment resolution after thrombolysis had a higher incidence of reinfarction (27 versus 9 percent), but a lower incidence of congestive heart failure, mortality, and mortality and/or CHF (3 versus 22 percent) compared to those without rapid ST segment resolution.....	84
Fig. (25):	Early ST segment shifts after thrombolysis predict outcome after MI.	86
Fig. (26):	Infarct size measured by sestamibi predicts mortality.....	90
Fig. (27):	Elevated procoagulant levels after thrombolysis predict outcome.....	93
Fig. (28):	Treatment of no-reflow.....	107
Fig. (29):	2D dimension guided M-Mode echo of the left ventricle at the papillary muscle level, the LV end diastolic internal dimension (EDd) measured and the LV end systolic internal dimension thereafter.....	115
Fig. (30):	Diagram of two orthogonal apical views to illustrate the modified Simpson method in calculating left ventricular (LV) volume.	116

List of Figures (cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (31):	Sixteen segment model for regional wall motion analysis proposed by the American society of echocardiography.....	117
Fig. (32):	Risk factors for CAD among all the studied patients	122
Fig. (33):	Mean CPK at the different follow up periods among all the studied patients	125
Fig. (34):	Mean CK-MB at the different follow up periods among all the studied patients	125
Fig. (35):	Location of infarction among all the studied patients.....	126
Fig. (36):	Mean ST segment changes at the different follow up periods among all the studied patients.....	127
Fig. (37):	Incidence of ST segment resolution among all the studied patients.	128
Fig. (38):	Incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events among all the studied patients	130
Fig. (39):	Echocardiographic measurements according to ST-segment resolution	134
Fig. (40):	Ejection fraction and Fraction shortening according to ST-segment resolution.....	134
Fig. (41):	Incidence of mitral regurgitation according to ST-segment resolution	135
Fig. (42):	Major adverse cardiovascular events according to the degree of ST segment resolution	137

List of Abbreviations

ACS	<i>Acute coronary syndrome</i>
CABG	<i>Coronary artery by pass graft</i>
CK	<i>Creatine kinase</i>
CK.MB	<i>Creatine kinase. MB isoform</i>
ECG	<i>Electrocardiogram</i>
HF	<i>Heart failure</i>
LAD	<i>Left anterior descending coronary artery</i>
LBBB	<i>Left bundle branch block</i>
LVH	<i>Left ventricular hypertrophy</i>
MI	<i>myocardial infarction</i>
NSTEMI	<i>Non ST elevation myocardial infarction</i>
PCI	<i>Percutaneous coronary intervention</i>
STEMI	<i>ST elevation myocardial infarction</i>

INTRODUCTION

One of the most valuable contributions of ECG is in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. Pattern of ST segment displacement especially with associated Q waves and T waves changes is highly suggestive if not diagnostic of acute myocardial infarction. The presence of Q waves at presentation with a first acute ST Segment elevation myocardial (STEMI) reflects a more advanced stage of the infarction resolution of ST segment elevation indicating successful myocardial reperfusion may differ according to how far the infarction process has progressed (*Uyarel et al., 2006*).

A detailed analysis of ST segment elevation may influence decision regarding the use of reperfusion therapy (*Zimethaum et al., 1998*).

The management of acute myocardial infarction is targeted towards the restoration of blood flow in infarct related artery (*Zimethaum et al., 1998*).

The aim of thrombolytic in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is early and complete myocardial reperfusion. In complete or delayed reperfusion is associated with an increased risk of death and left ventricular dysfunction (*Angeja et al., 2002*).

Resolution of ST segment elevation is believed to be an excellent marker of tissue perfusion and the degree of resolution has proved to be a powerful indicator of prognosis (*Matezky et al., 1999*).

Assessment of ST segment resolution is also useful for guiding reperfusion therapy .the absence of ST segment resolution during the first 90 minute s after administration of fibrinolytic medication s should prompt consideration of rescue angioplasty (*Poli et al., 2002*).

A reduction in ST segment elevation by more than 70% in the leads with maximal elevation are associated with the most favorable outcomes (*Schroder et al., 2001*).

Early angiographic studies of thrombolysis suggested the most successful reperfusions occur with 60 minutes of thrombolysis which in combination with data form continuous ST segment monitoring strongly suggested that the 12 –lead s ECG at 60 minutes could used to predict clinical outcome (*Anegeja et al., 2002*).

AIM OF THE WORK

Evaluation of ST segment resolution after reperfusion by thrombolytic therapy as a prognostic predictor of clinical outcome in patients with myocardial infarction.

Chapter (1):

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AND INFARCTION

The electrocardiogram (ECG) is an important and sometimes central tool used to establish the diagnosis of myocardial ischemia or infarction. New abnormalities in the ST segment and T waves represent myocardial ischemia and may be followed by the formation of Q waves. However, the electrocardiogram may be normal or nonspecific in a patient with either ischemia or infarction (*Thygesen et al., 2007*).

The use of the ECG for the diagnosis of myocardial ischemia and myocardial infarction (MI) will be reviewed here. This topic includes important updates on the ECG criteria for myocardial infarction (MI). These changes result from the 2007 Joint European Society of Cardiology/American College of Cardiology Federation/American Heart Association/World Health Federation (ESC/ACCF/AHA/WHF) Task Force, which redefined acute and prior MI and proposed new criteria necessary to secure the diagnosis (table 1) (*Thygesen et al., 2007*).

**Table (1): Definition of myocardial infarction
(Thygesen et al., 2007).**

Criteria for acute myocardial infarction
The term myocardial infarction should be used when there is evidence of myocardial necrosis in a clinical setting consistent with myocardial ischaemia. Under these conditions any one of the following criteria meets the diagnosis for myocardial infarction:
Detection of rise and/or fall of cardiac biomarkers (preferably troponin) with at least one value above the 99th percentile of the upper reference limit (URL) together with evidence of myocardial ischaemia with at least one of the following:
Symptoms of ischaemia
ECG changes indicative of new ischaemia (new ST-T changes or new left bundle branch block [LBBB])
Development of pathological Q waves in the ECG
Imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality
Sudden, unexpected cardiac death, involving cardiac arrest, often with symptoms suggestive of myocardial ischaemia, and accompanied by presumably new ST elevation, or new LBBB, and/or evidence of fresh thrombus by coronary angiography and/or at autopsy, but death occurring before blood samples could be obtained, or at a time before the appearance of cardiac biomarkers in the blood.
For percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) in patients with normal baseline troponin values, elevations of cardiac biomarkers above the 99th percentile URL are indicative of peri-procedural myocardial necrosis. By convention, increases of biomarkers greater than 3 x 99th percentile URL have been designated as defining PCI-related myocardial infarction. A subtype related to a documented stent thrombosis is recognized.
For coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) in patients with normal baseline troponin values, elevations of cardiac biomarkers above the 99th percentile URL are indicative of peri-procedural myocardial necrosis. By convention, increases of biomarkers greater than 5 x 99th percentile URL plus either new pathological Q waves or new LBBB, or angiographically documented new graft or native coronary artery occlusion, or imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium have been designated as defining CABG-related myocardial infarction.
Pathological findings of an acute myocardial infarction.
Criteria for prior myocardial infarction
Any one of the following criteria meets the diagnosis for prior myocardial infarction:
Development of new pathological Q waves with or without symptoms.
Imaging evidence of a region of loss of viable myocardium that is thinned and fails to contract, in the absence of a non-ischaemic cause.
Pathological findings of a healed or healing myocardial infarction.
