

The ECG in acute coronary syndromes: new tricks from an old dog

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The ECG remains the pre-eminent test for myocardial ischaemia, directing therapeutic management and prognostic stratification.

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Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a broad, clinically defined, “umbrella” term that encompasses patients presenting with ischaemic discomfort who have evidence of myonecrosis or are felt to be at high risk of myonecrosis in the immediate future. The ECG changes associated with myocardial infarction were recognised as early as 1917 and allowed for the first time the ante-mortem recognition of coronary occlusion. The dynamic ST changes associated with angina were recognised nearly a decade later and since then the ECG has become an integral part of the work up of a patient with chest pain.¹ Now patients with ACS are, for the most part, dichotomised by whether significant ST elevation is present or not. On the basis of serial enzymatic measurements, patients without ST elevation can subsequently be categorised to have unstable angina or non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). In this article we will attempt to review recent advances that expand on the role of ECG in ACS.

ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), also known as “current of injury”, is defined by the occurrence of new or presumed new ST elevation in two or more contiguous leads that is ≥ 0.2 mV in leads V1, V2, and V3 and > 0.1 mV in other leads or the occurrence of new onset left bundle branch block.² These patients usually have ongoing occlusion of an epicardial coronary artery and require consideration for immediate reperfusion therapy.

An ECG not only helps in establishing the diagnosis of STEMI but also provides valuable information on infarct location, success or failure of reperfusion, as well as prognosis.³ Arterial occlusion at particular anatomical sites is associated with specific ECG patterns and imparts correspondingly varying degrees of short or long term mortality hazard.⁴ The majority of patients with ST elevation MI have ST depression in reciprocal leads. This finding appears to be associated with an increased hazard of adverse long term outcome, at least in some series.^{5,6} While the utility of ECG in screening for epicardial coronary arterial occlusion has been long recognised, the ECG provides accretive

information on the integrity of the microcirculation, the significance of which has been only recently recognised.

Impaired myocardial microperfusion has been shown to be a major predictor of adverse outcome in patients undergoing reperfusion therapy.⁷ Complete resolution of ST changes has emerged as a simple yet robust marker of microvascular perfusion with the degree of ST resolution being strongly correlated with myocardial blush grade on angiography.⁸ Numerous groups have demonstrated a poor short and long term outcome in patients that have persistent ST elevation despite successful restoration of TIMI (thrombolysis in myocardial infarction) grade 3 flow in the infarct related artery by mechanical or pharmacological means.^{9–14} Cura and colleagues recently reported the results of RESTART (resolution of ST segment after reperfusion therapy), a substudy of the GUSTO (global use of strategies to open occluded coronary arteries) V trial.¹⁵ In this prospective study of 1764 patients randomised to full dose reteplase or half dose reteplase and abciximab, patients with $> 70\%$ ST resolution at 60 minutes had a 30 day mortality of 2.1%, those with partial resolution (30–70%) 5.2%, those with no ST resolution 5.5%, while those with worsening ST elevation had a mortality of 8.1%. Persistent ST segment elevation may be a more sensitive marker of impaired microcirculation with at least one study demonstrating worst outcome in those with both poor myocardial blush and persistent ST elevation, the best outcome in those with resolution of both, and an intermediate outcome in those with normal blush but persistent ST elevation.¹⁶ Furthermore, compared with myocardial blush, normalisation of ST segment is a better predictor of early recovery of left ventricular function. Indeed, in a small study, failure to resolve ST segment was closely related to defects on myocardial contrast echocardiography.¹⁰ The demographic factors that predispose to persistent

Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndromes; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; FRISC-II, fast revascularization during instability in coronary artery disease; GUSTO, global use of strategies to open occluded coronary arteries; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; PARAGON-B, platelet IIb/IIIa antagonism for the reduction of acute coronary syndrome events in a global organization network; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; RESTART, resolution of ST segment after reperfusion therapy; RITA 3, randomized intervention trial of unstable angina; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction; TACTICS-TIMI-18, treat angina with Aggrastat and determine cost of therapy with an invasive or conservative strategy; TIMI, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction

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ST segment elevation remain somewhat ambiguous, but include older age and low systolic blood pressure at presentation,¹⁷ anterior myocardial infarction,¹⁵ as well as prolonged time to reperfusion.¹⁸ Given its universal availability, simplicity and proven superiority to angiographic measures, the ECG continues to be the platinum standard for assessing adequacy of myocardial reperfusion in STEMI.

NSTEMI ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES

The ECG at presentation in NSTEMI ACS not only helps differentiate it from STEMI but the nature of ST changes itself provides key diagnostic and prognostic clues. Savonitto and colleagues divided 12 142 patients with ACS enrolled in GUSTO-IIb trial into those with T wave inversion (22%), ST elevation (28%), ST depression (35%), and a combination of ST elevation and depression (15%).¹⁹ Patients with T wave inversion were most likely to have angiographically normal coronary arteries (19%) while those with ST depression were more likely to have three vessel disease (36%). One month mortality showed a gradient with the lowest incidence in those with only T wave changes (1.7%), intermediate in those with ST elevation (5.1%) or only depression (5.1%), and worst in those with both elevation and depression (6.6%). Further similar trends in six month mortality were observed with the mortality rate being 3.4% in those with T wave changes, 6.8% in those with ST elevation, 8.9% in those with ST depression, and 9.1% in those with both ST depression and elevation. These mortality associations remained significant after adjusting for elevated creatine kinase (CK) MB and for other variables that were predictors of 30 day mortality. Similarly, Kaul and colleagues demonstrated the severity of ST depression (> 2 mm in two contiguous leads) to be associated with an almost 6–10 fold hazard of one year death.²⁰

While these early studies established a role for using the ECG in risk stratification in NSTEMI ACS, the parallel development and validation of troponin as a marker of myonecrosis and prognosis required retesting this hypothesis in a more contemporary setting. Kaul and colleagues evaluated the six month outcome among 959 patients enrolled in the troponin T substudy of the PARAGON-B (platelet IIb/IIIa antagonism for the reduction of acute coronary syndrome events in a global organization network) trial and demonstrated the complementary value of troponin status and quantitative ST depression.²¹

The next paradigm shift in management of NSTEMI ACS was the validation of an early invasive strategy on a background of potent antiplatelet treatment. It was soon recognised that the presenting ECG continued to provide additional prognostic information. Retrospective data from the FRISC-II (fast revascularization during instability in coronary artery disease) trial demonstrated that the benefit of early revascularisation was proportional to the degree of ST deviation with an almost halving of the risk of death and myocardial infarction among those with the most extensive ST changes. This association appeared independent of age, sex, or troponin status.²² In another analysis from the same study the benefit of early revascularisation was most pronounced in those with both ST depression and troponin elevation, intermediate in those with only one of the two factors, and uncertain in those with neither.²³ The discrepant outcome between T wave inversion and ST depression was confirmed even in a cohort treated with early invasive therapy. In a Swiss study of 1450 patients, the in-house mortality was 4% with ST depression, 2% with no ECG changes, and 0.2% in those with T wave inversions. Similar trends were seen in long term mortality.²⁴ However, the other two pivotal trials of early invasive therapy in ACS, TACTICS-TIMI-18²⁵ (treat angina with Aggrastat and determine cost of

therapy with an invasive or conservative strategy) and RITA 3²⁶ (randomized intervention trial of unstable angina) failed to demonstrate any difference in the effectiveness of early invasive strategy across different categories of ECG changes.

In the current issue of *Heart*, Kaul and colleagues²⁷ report their findings from over 11 000 patients enrolled in GUSTO-IIb and PARAGON A and B trials. They found that revascularisation (although not randomised) was associated with an increased survival benefit only in patients with ST depression \geq 1 mm. Their findings are concordant with those from FRISC-II, but given the divergent findings from TACTICS-TIMI-18 and RITA-3, it will be premature to limit early invasive treatment to patients with ST depression only. Further, they note a difference in percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) use across the ST continuum, with a fall in PCI rate and a rise in CABG rates with worsening ST depression. This is likely a reflection of the increased incidence of three vessel disease and left main artery disease in patients with greater ST depression. The international differences in clinical practice noted by the authors are in line with previously reported variation in cardiovascular practice, with the more aggressive approach in USA being validated by the recent clinical trials. However, these differences predate the validation of an invasive strategy and hence it would be more relevant to study current international practice patterns to assess if there has been a commensurate change in use of invasive strategy globally.

Despite these limitations, the authors are to be commended for continuing the focus on the tool that has had immeasurable impact on the field of cardiology. The ECG was the first clinical tool that allowed assessment of myocardial ischaemia and despite multiple paradigm shifts in the management of ACS, it continues to be the pre-eminent test directing therapeutic management and prognostic stratification.

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IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY

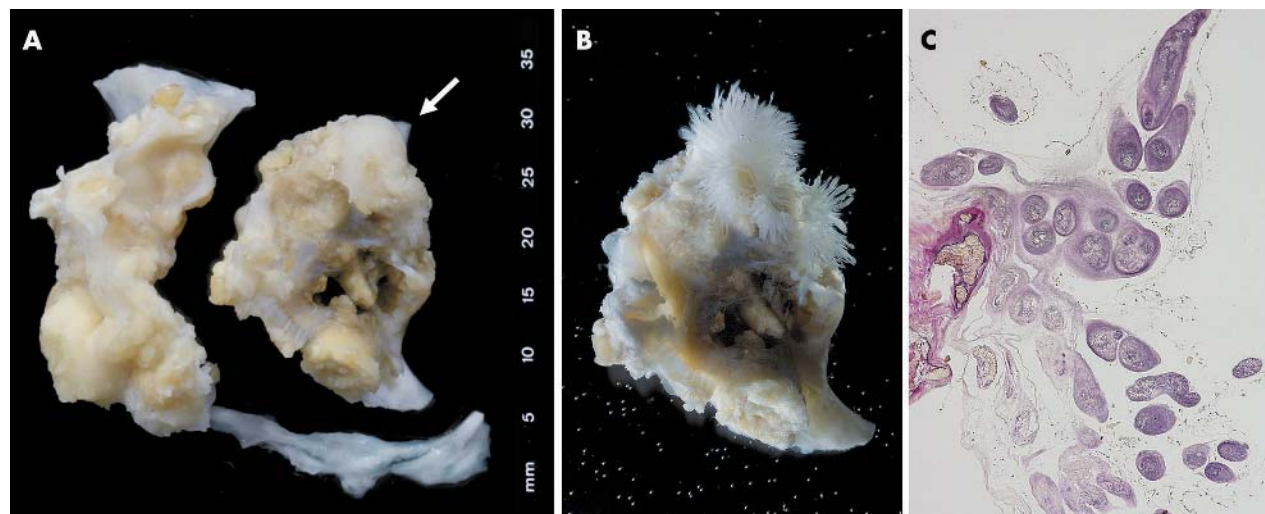
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“Sea anemones” on a degenerated bicuspid aortic valve

A 72 year old man was operated on for a severely stenotic (gradient 120 mm Hg) congenitally bicuspid aortic valve. The valve was replaced by a prosthetic valve and the resected leaflets were stored in formalin for routine pathologic analysis. Under formalin two beautiful sea anemone-like glistening white papillary tumours unfolded at the valvar surface, with all the features of papillary fibroelastomas (panels B and C). The tumours measured 5 mm and 9 mm, respectively.

When the valve leaflets were taken out of the formalin container, the fibroelastomas collapsed like sea anemones do at low tide (panel A, arrow); an image which corresponded with the aspect of the valves at the time of surgery.

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(A) Overview of resected valve tissue. Photo is of a “dry specimen”. Arrow indicates collapsed fibroelastomas. (B) Detail of leaflet with unfolded fibroelastomas. Photo is of a wet specimen (placed in water). (C) Histology of fibroelastoma showing cell-poor, elastin-rich (black) papillary structures (elastic van Gieson stain $\times 24$).