



No Disclosures

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Objectives:

- Learn the difference between primary and secondary Twave inversion
- Identify T-waves of acute coronary occlusion
- Identify the signs of impending occlusion and Wellens Twaves
- Identify the signs of pulmonary embolism on the ECG
- Learn the difference between ischemic T-waves of coronary occlusion and benign T-wave inversion.
- Identify T-wave abnormalities of HOCM









WPW

Bundle Branch blocks

Juvenile T-wave inversion

Acute Coronary syndromes

Pulmonary Embolism

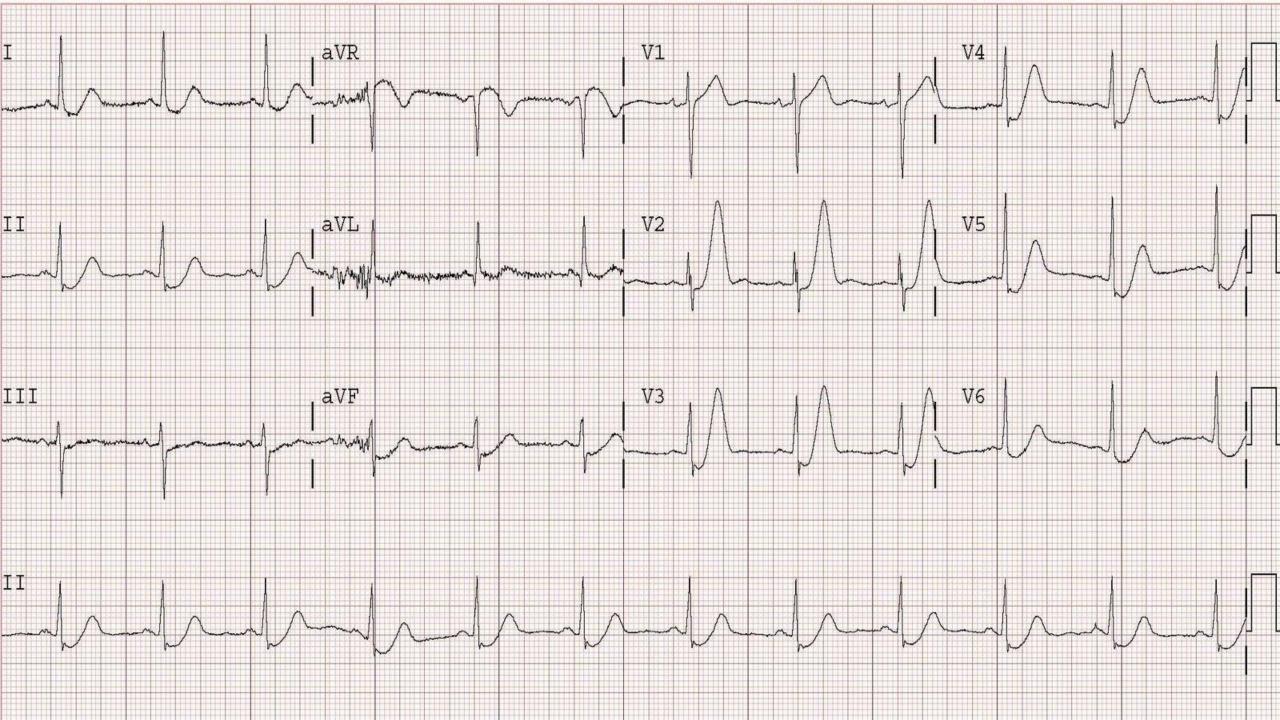


Primary

- ACSPE
- Stress Cardiomyopat
 Juvenile T-wave syndrome

Secondary • BBB • RVH • LVH • LVH

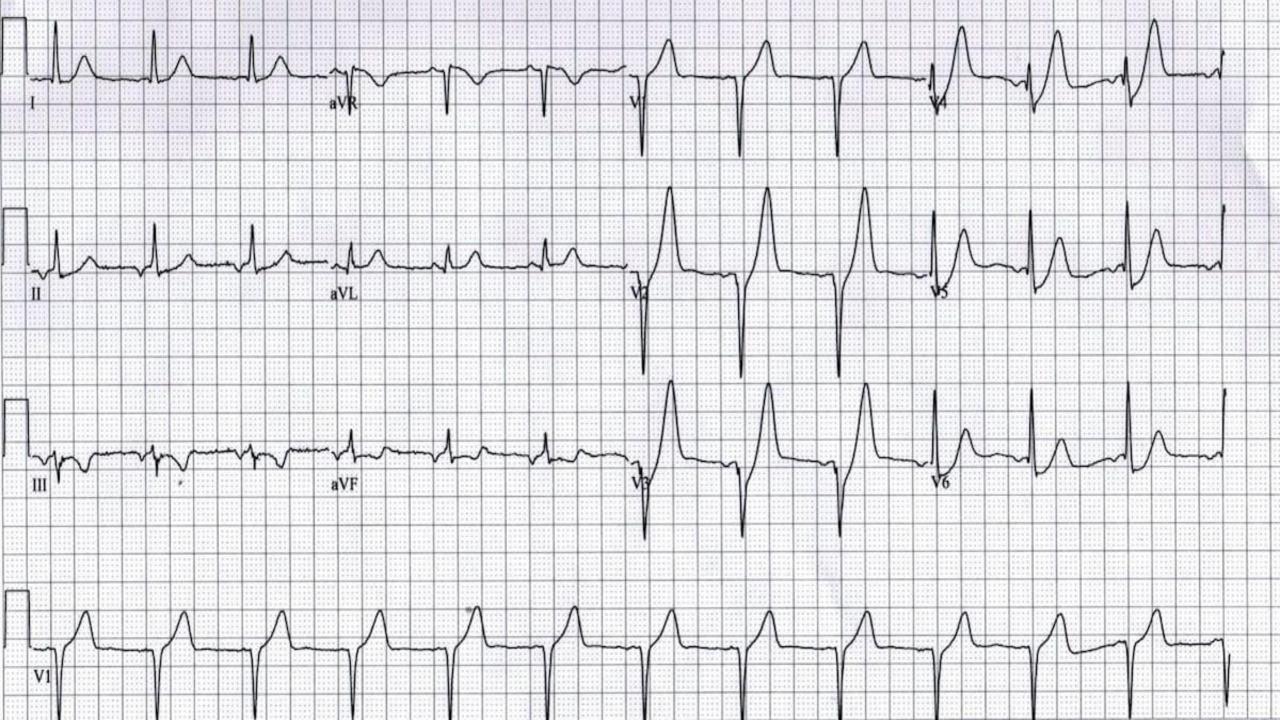


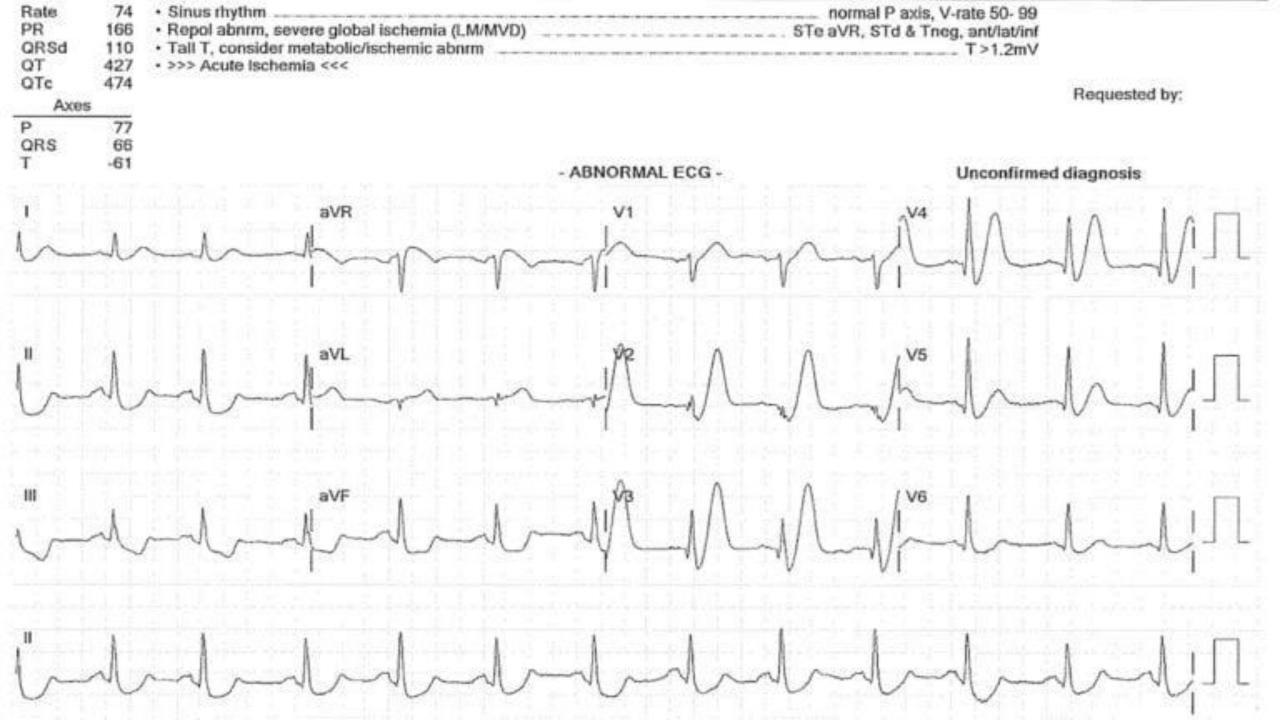


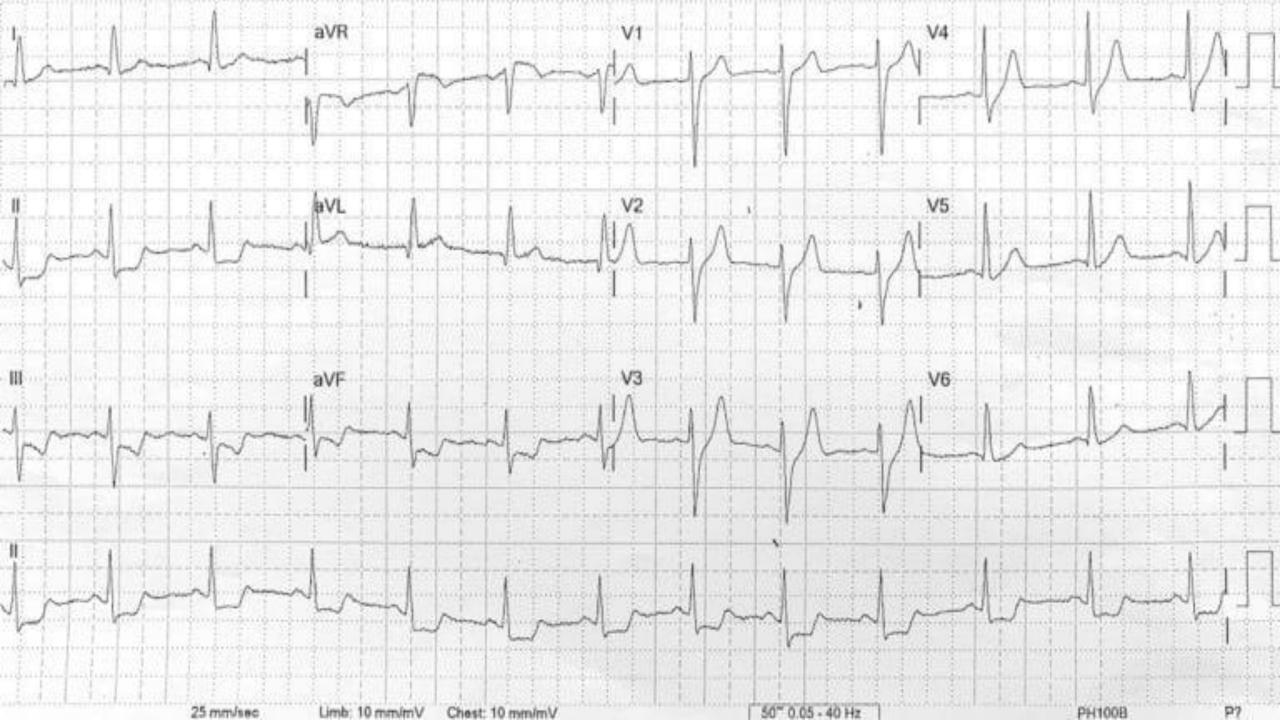
De Winters T-Waves

Persistent Hyperacute T-waves St-Segment depression Proximal LAD occlusion

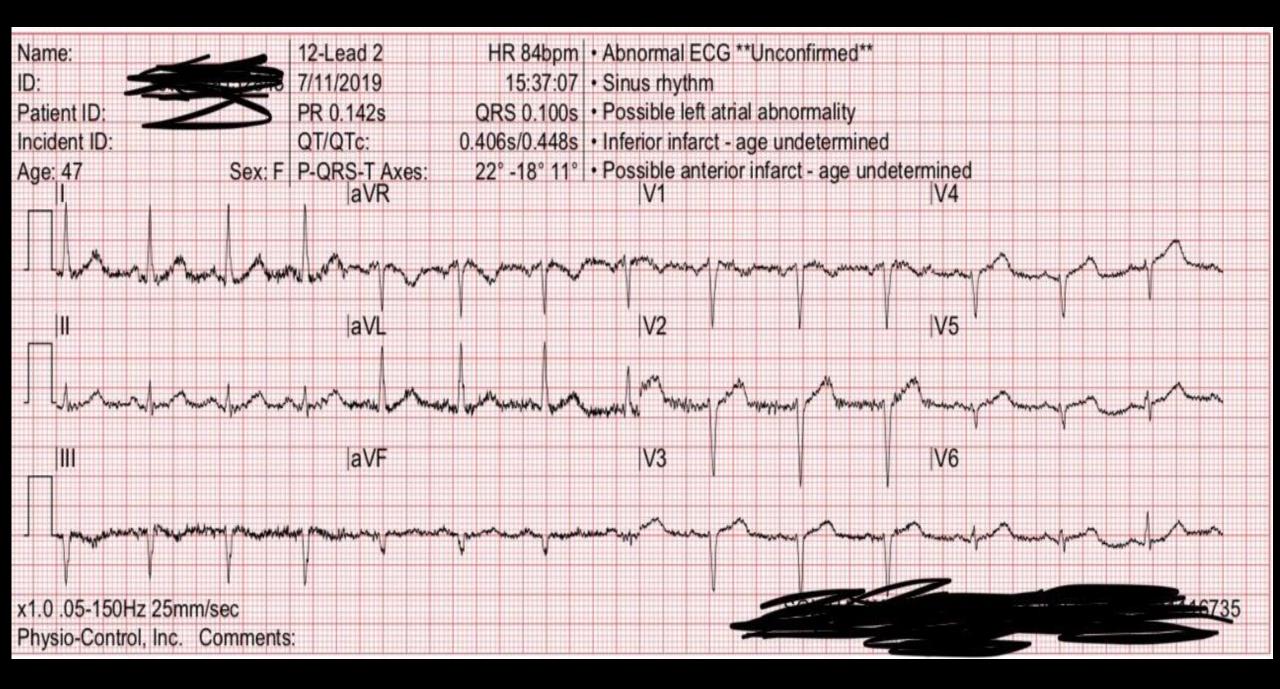
2% of anterior MI's

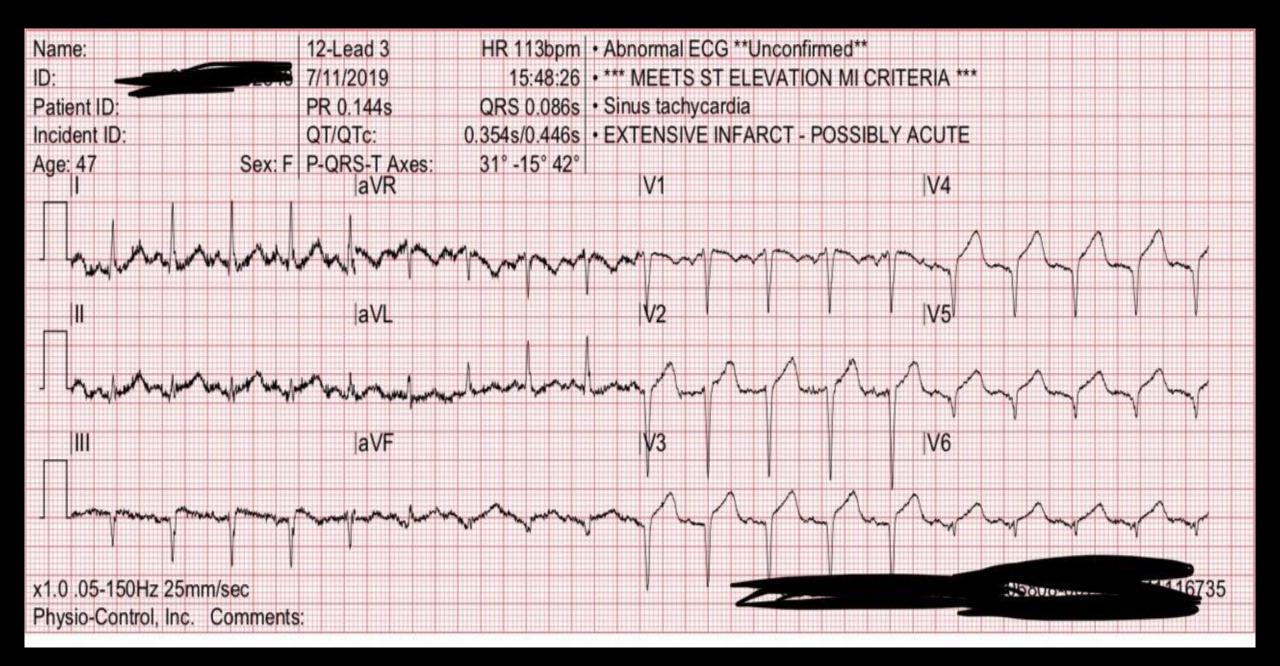












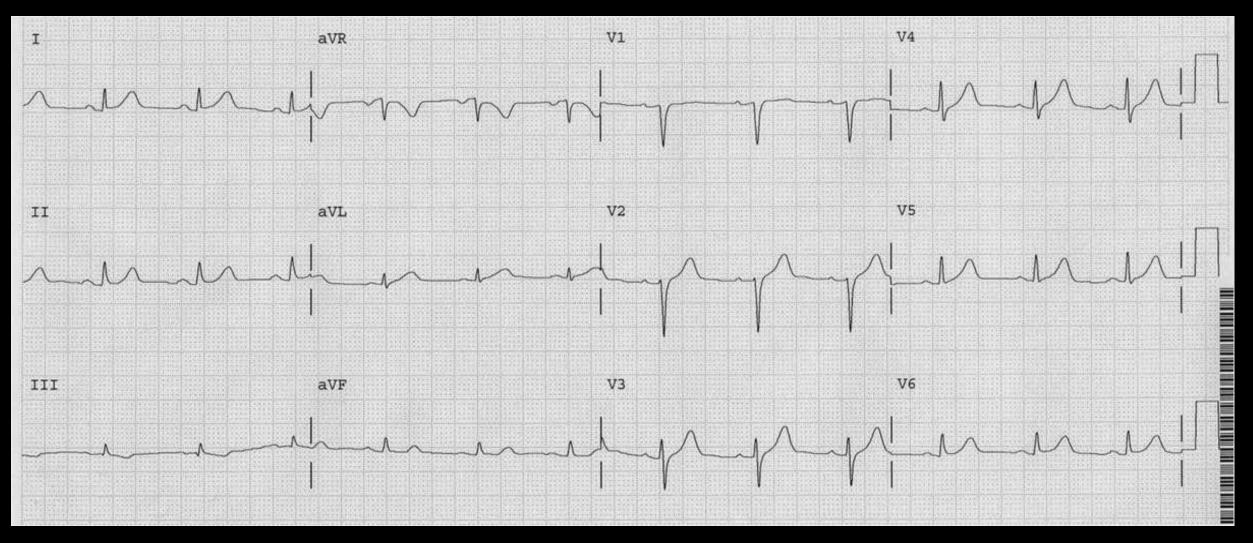


When the Twave towers over the QRS be afraid.

Always consider the height of the T-wave to QRS



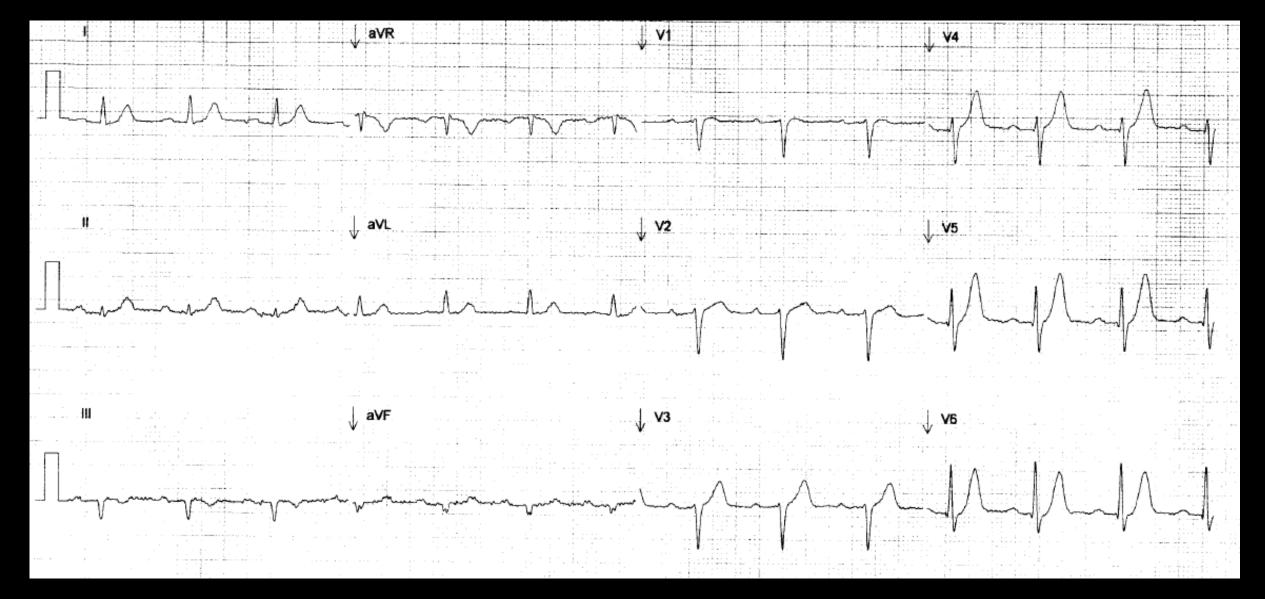
45y/o male with burning in his epigastrium



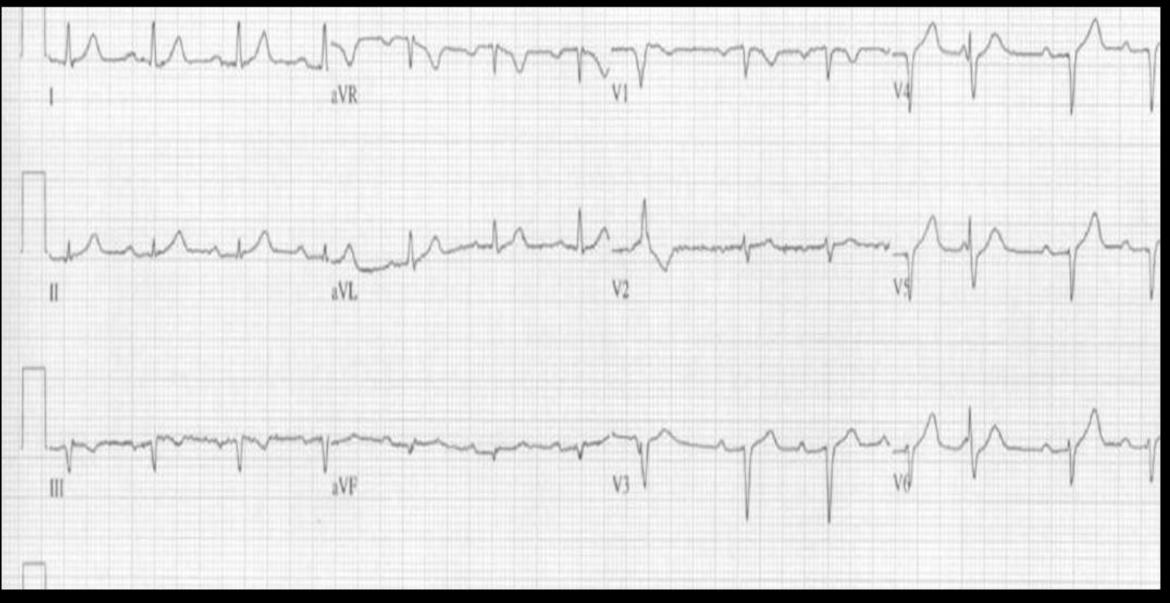
ECG courtesy of Steve Smith

aVR Many Many Many Many V3 V6 III mmymmmm

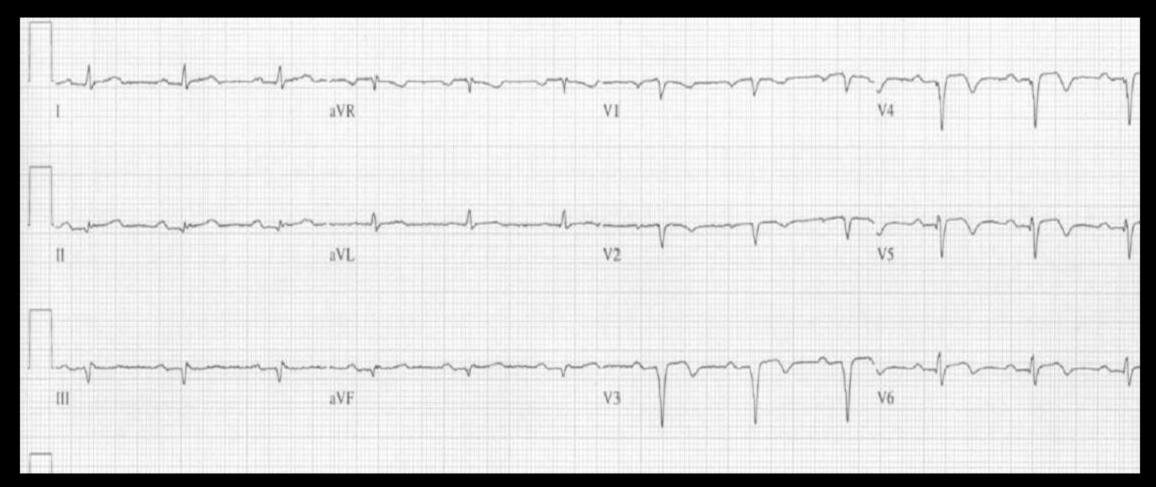
Elderly male with chest pain



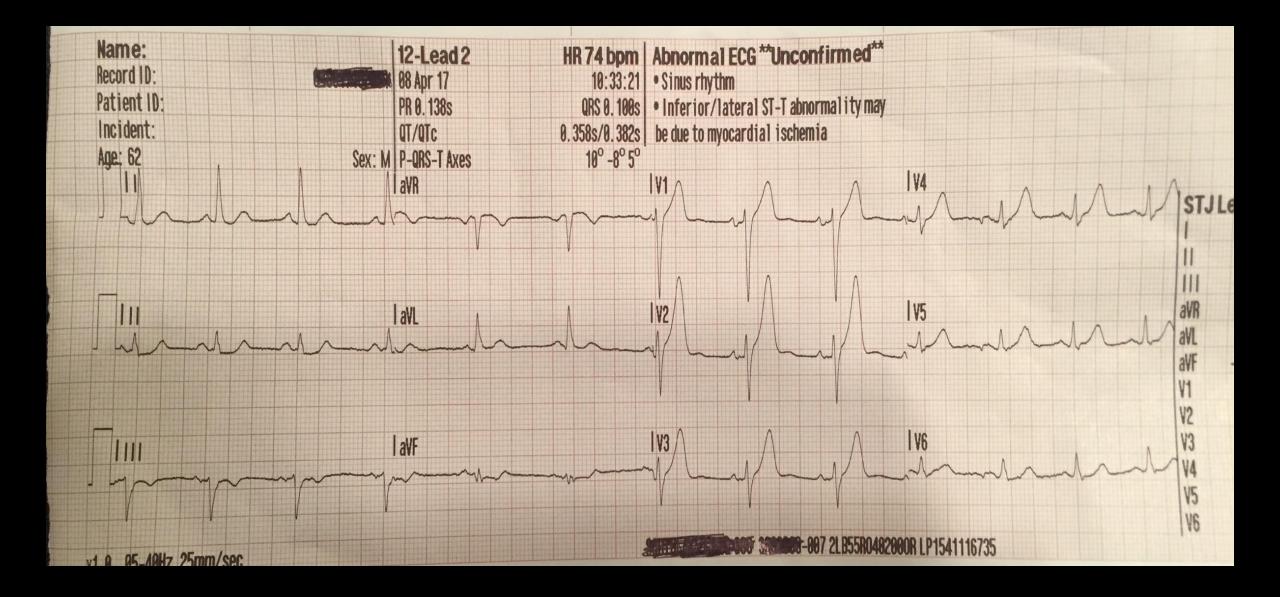
2.5 hours later!

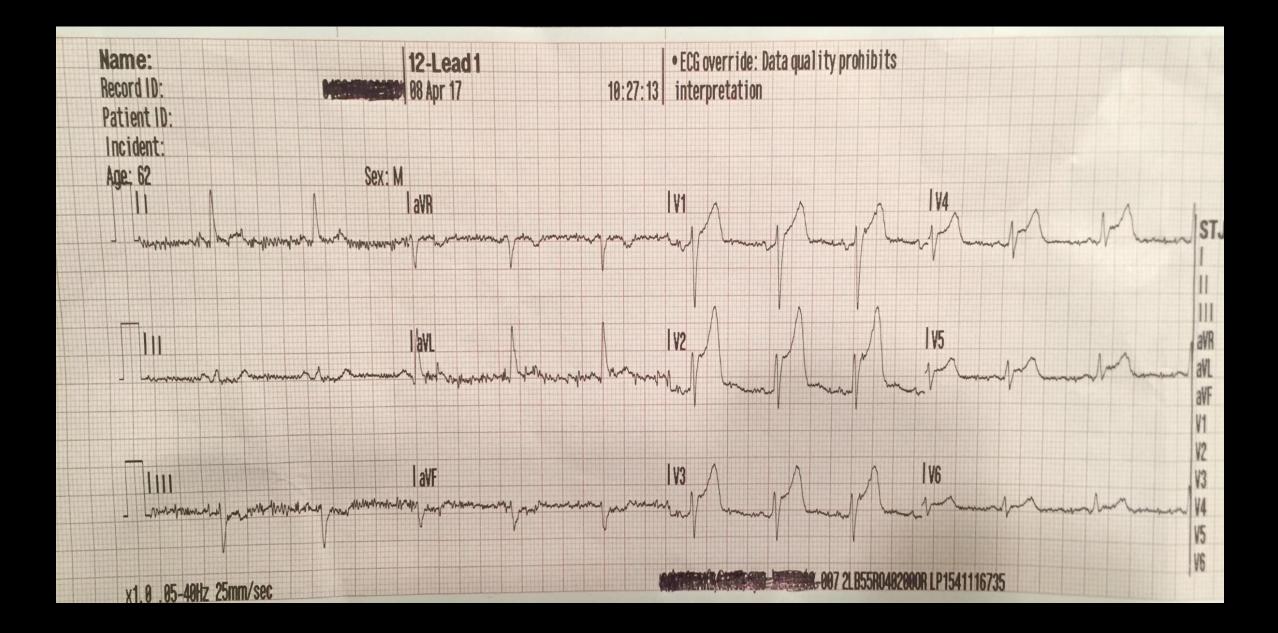


13 hours later

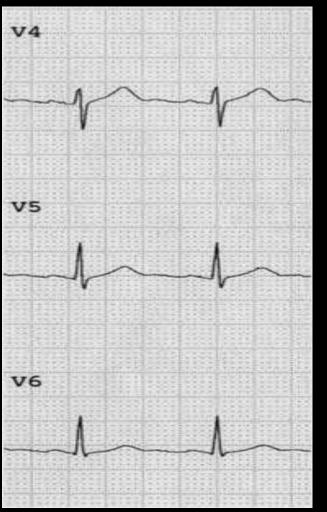


100% proximal LAD occlusion

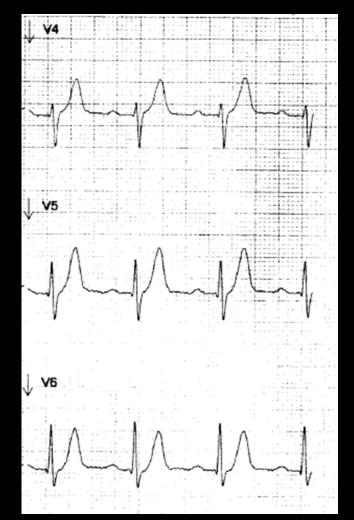




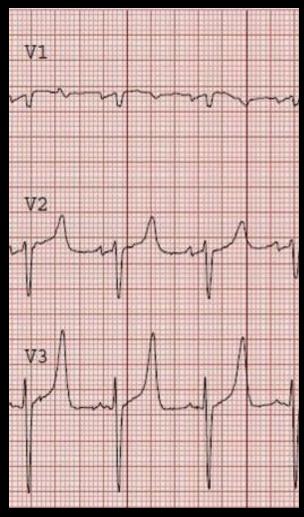
Normal

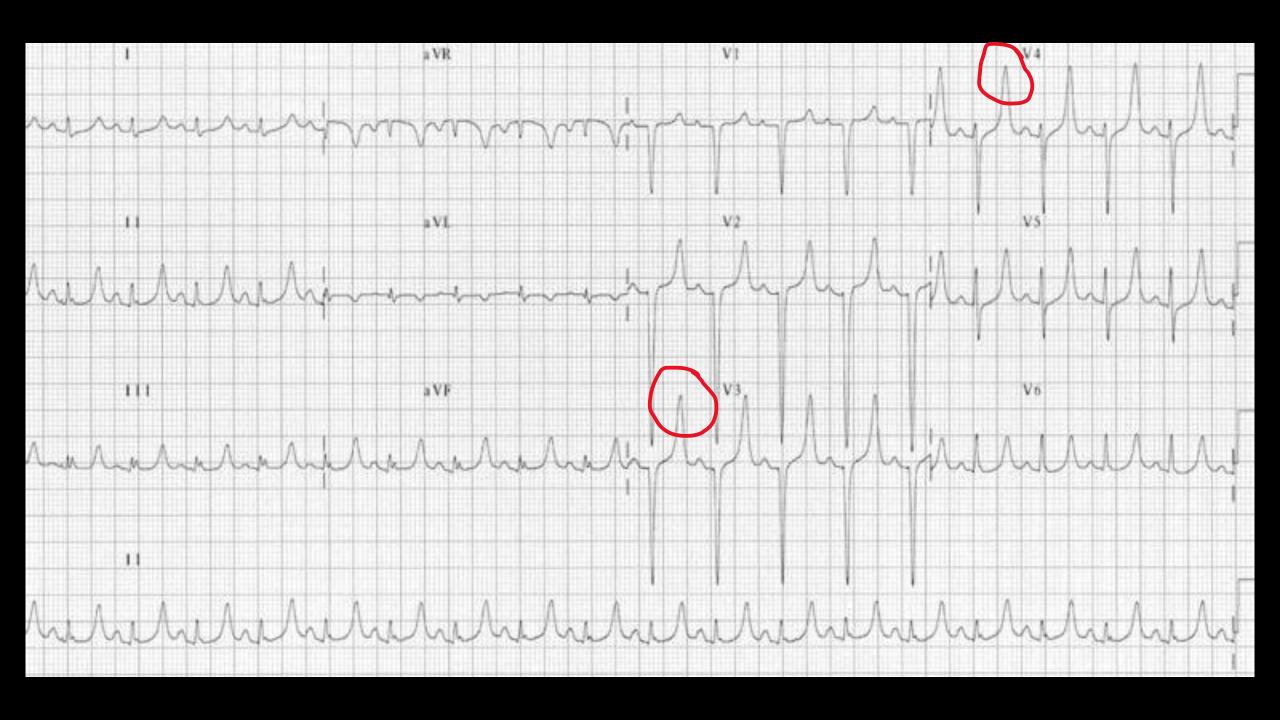


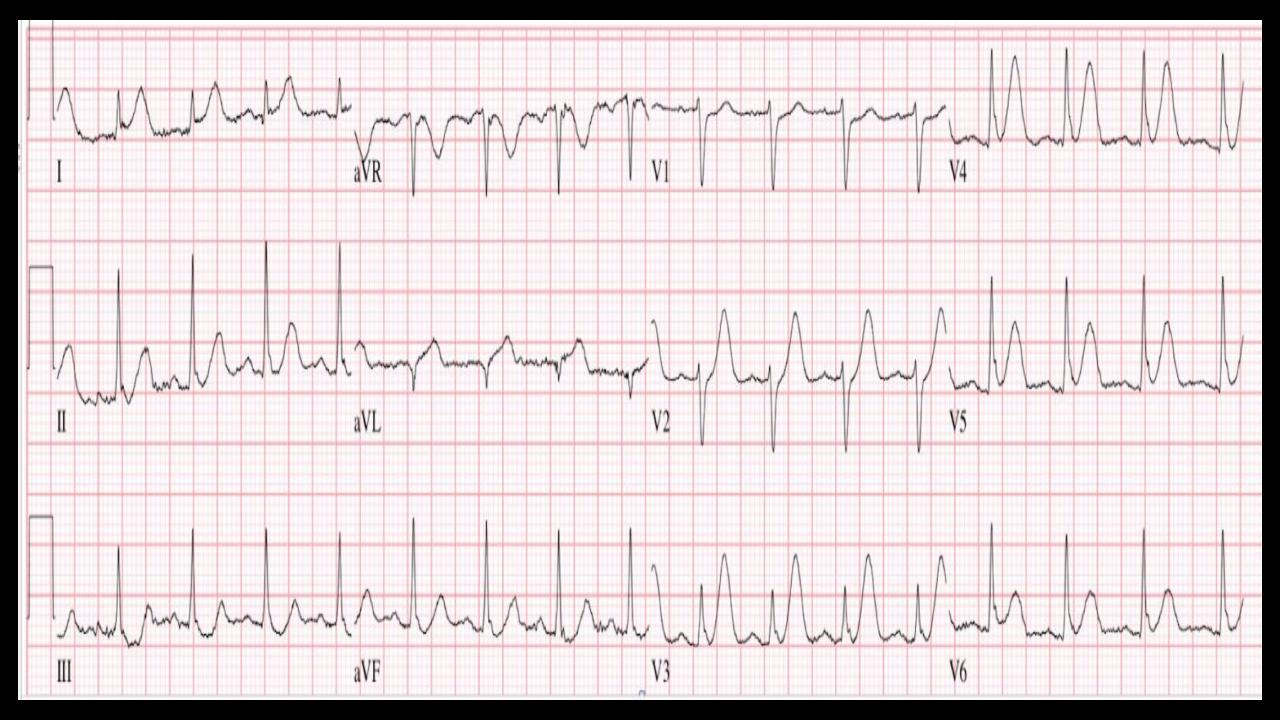
Badness

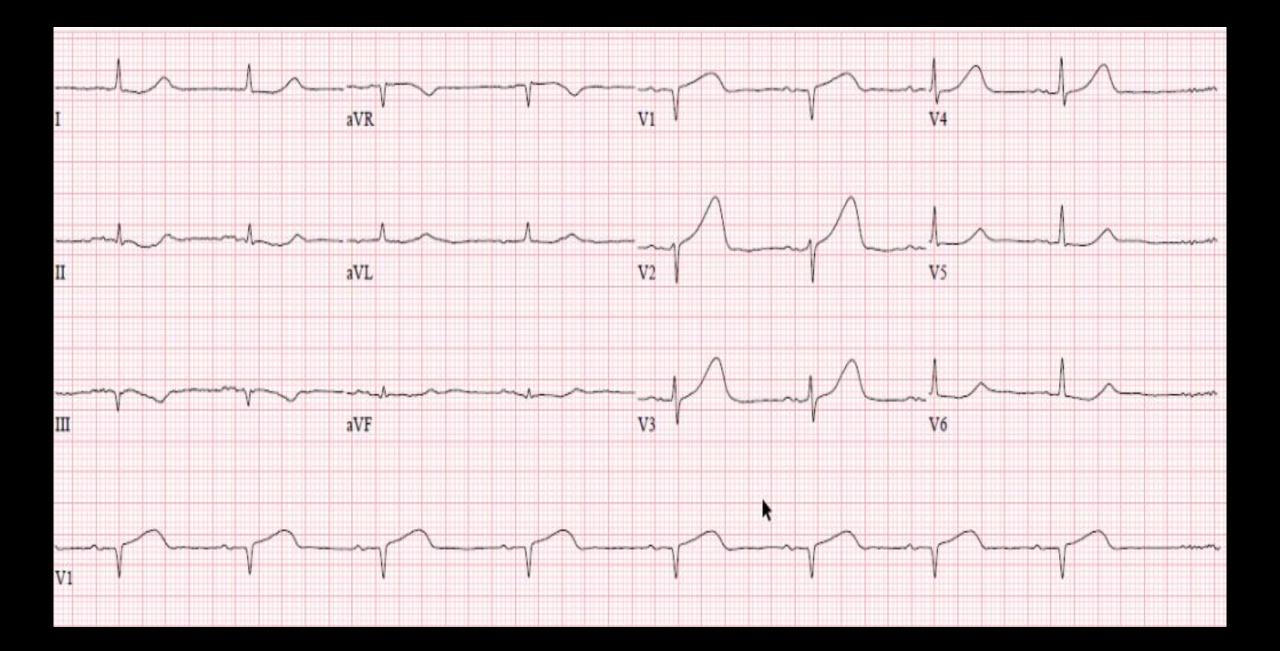


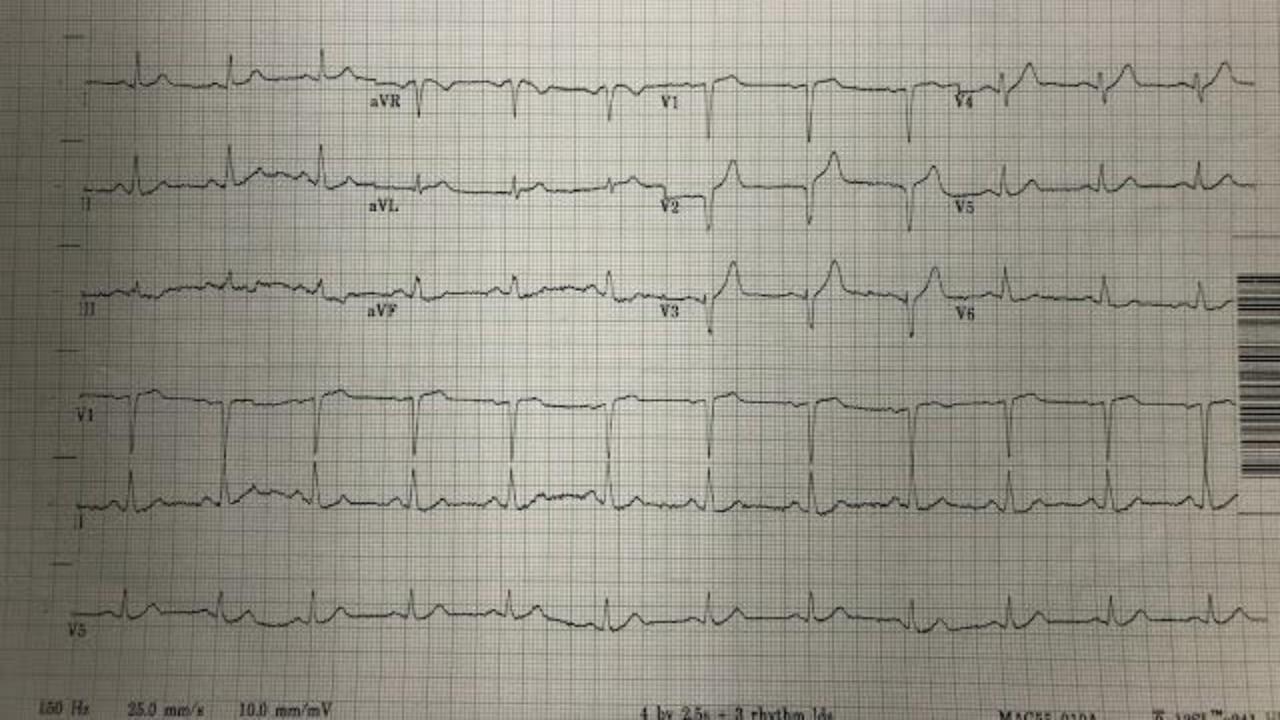
Hyper K

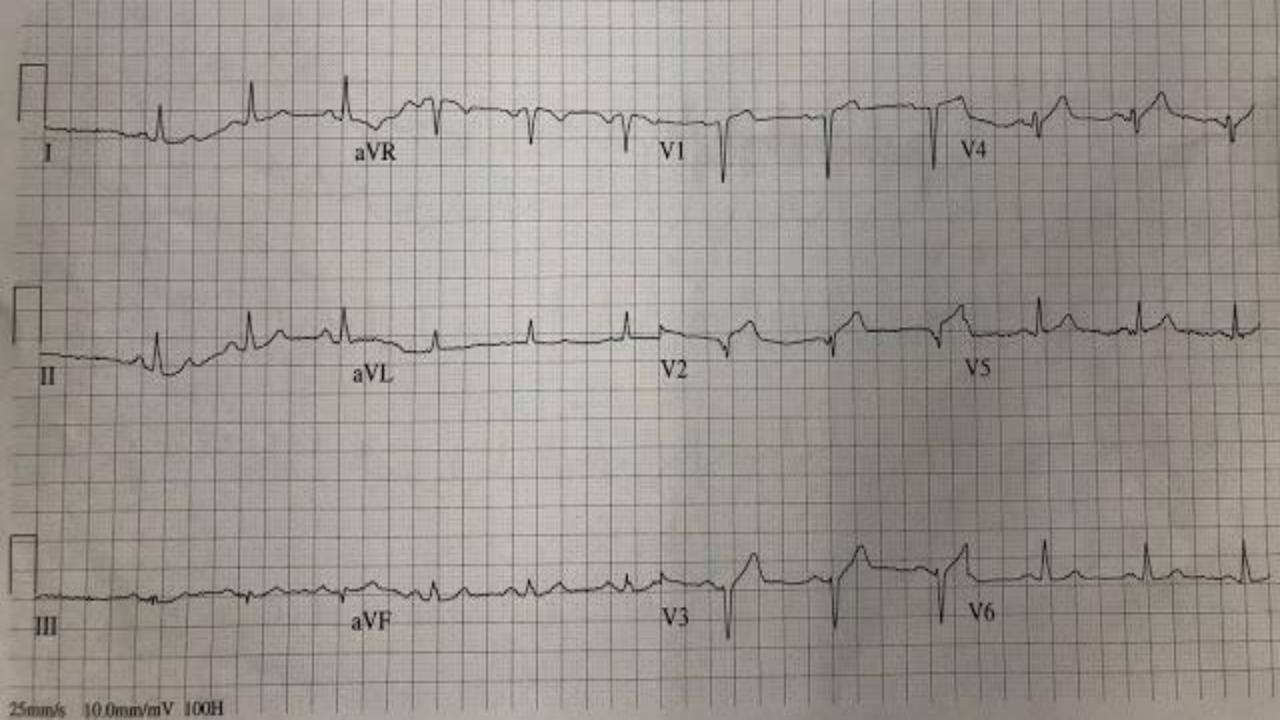




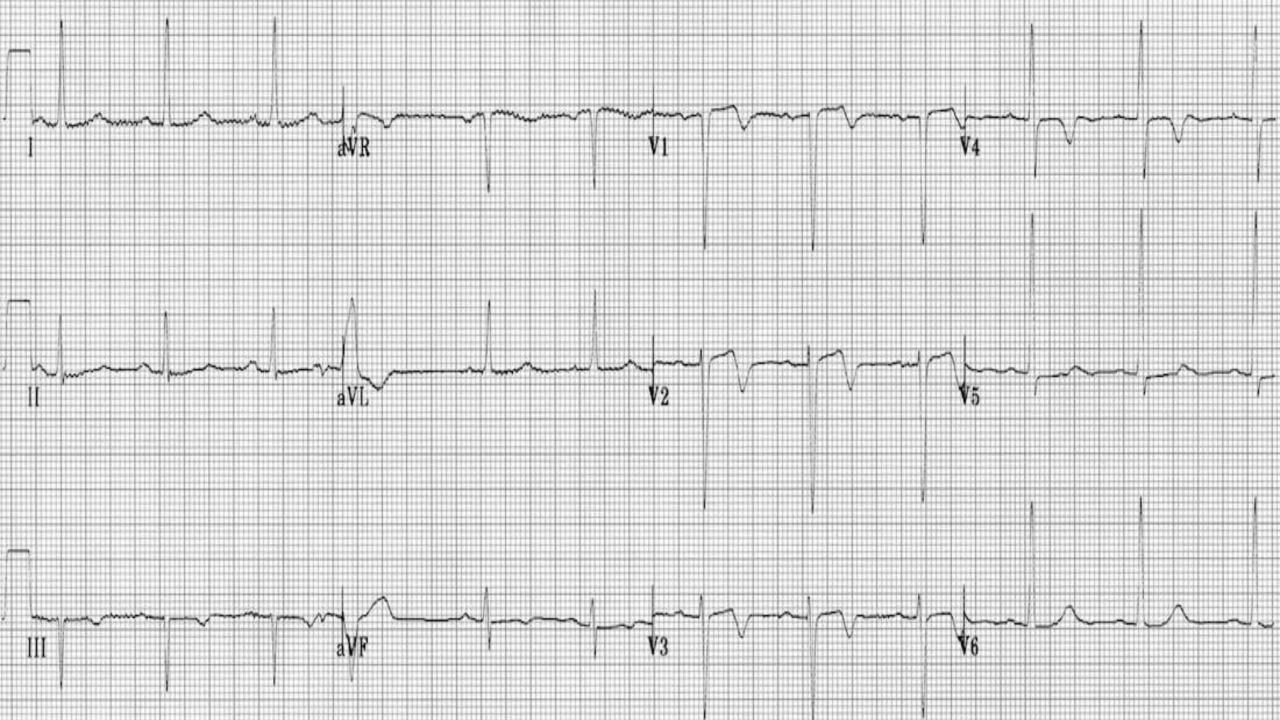




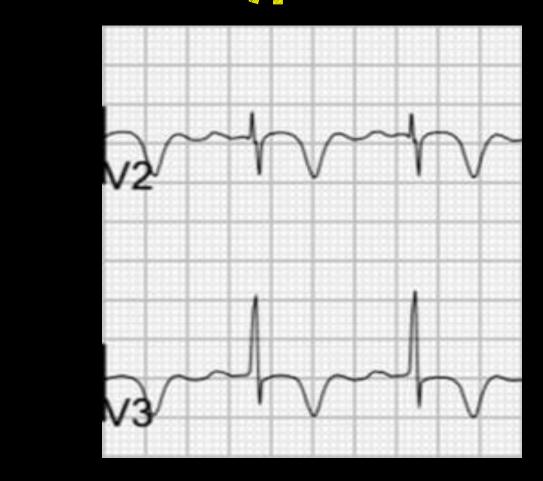


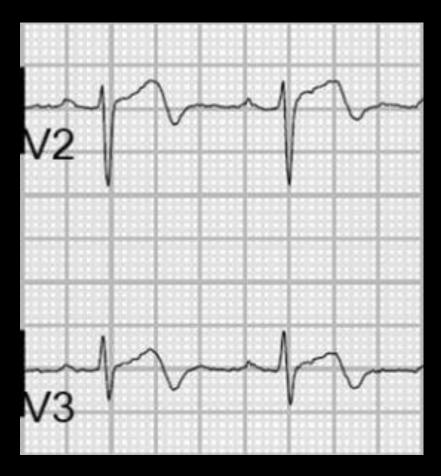






Wellens syndromeType AType B









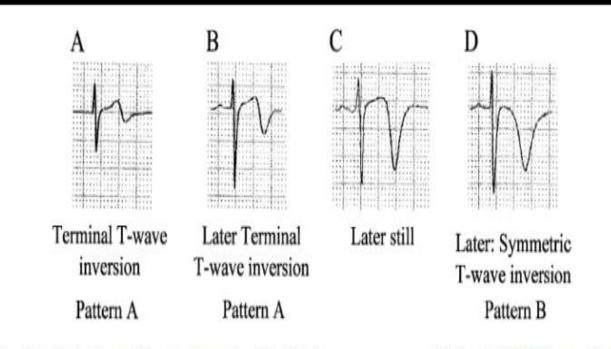
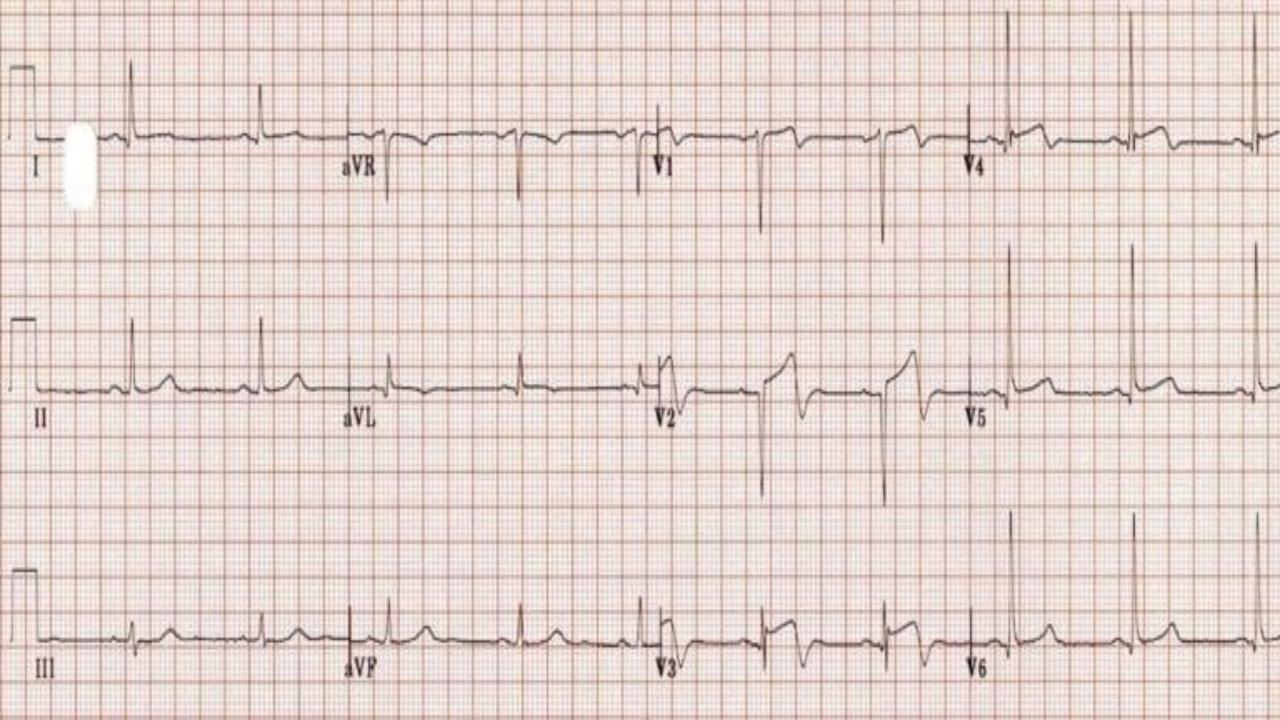
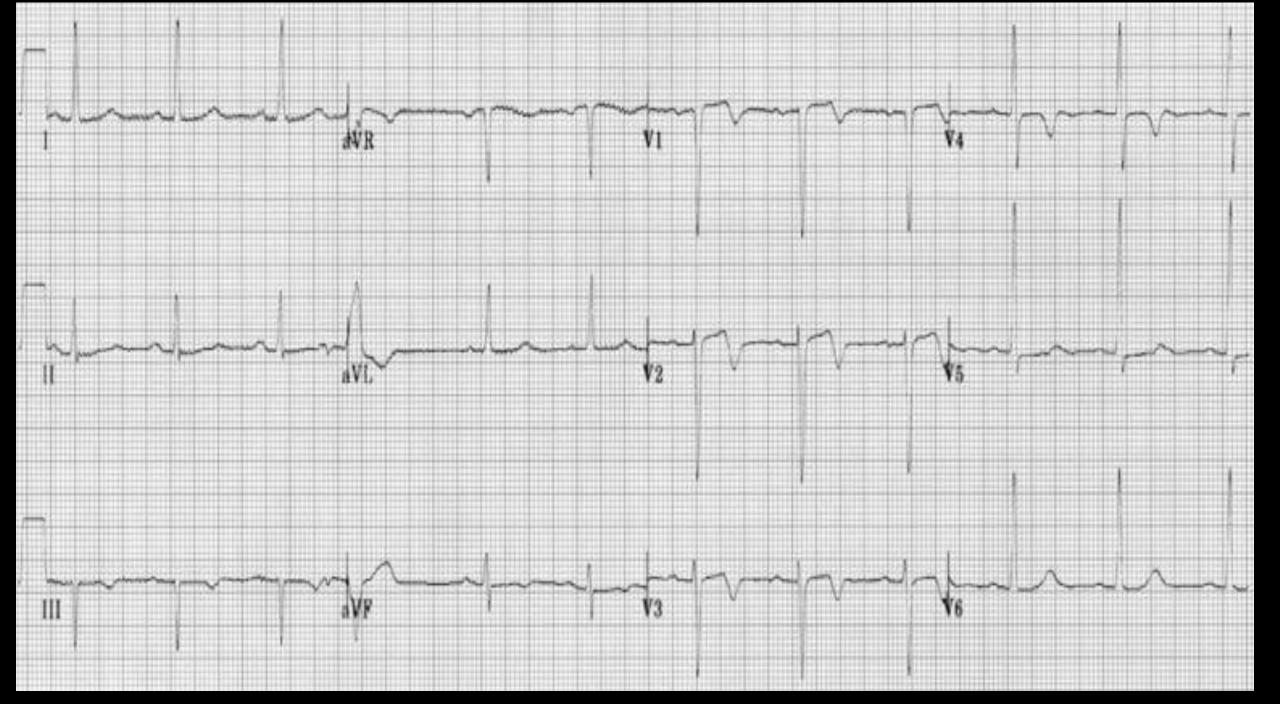
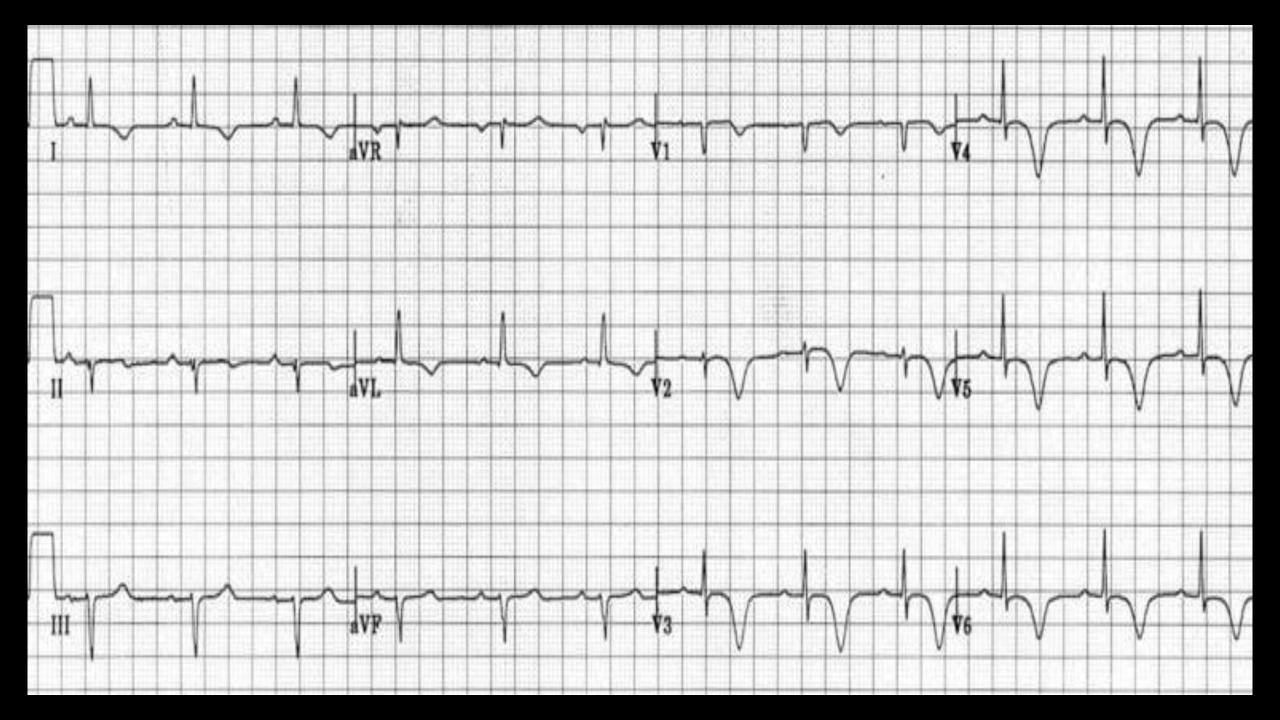
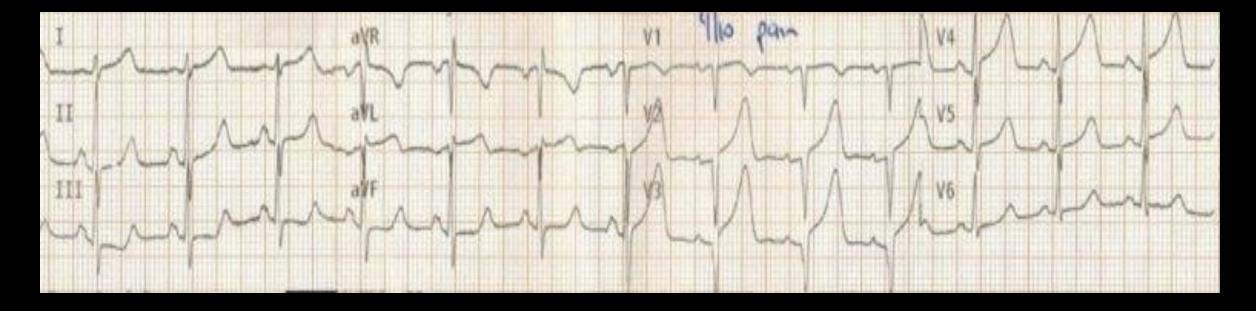


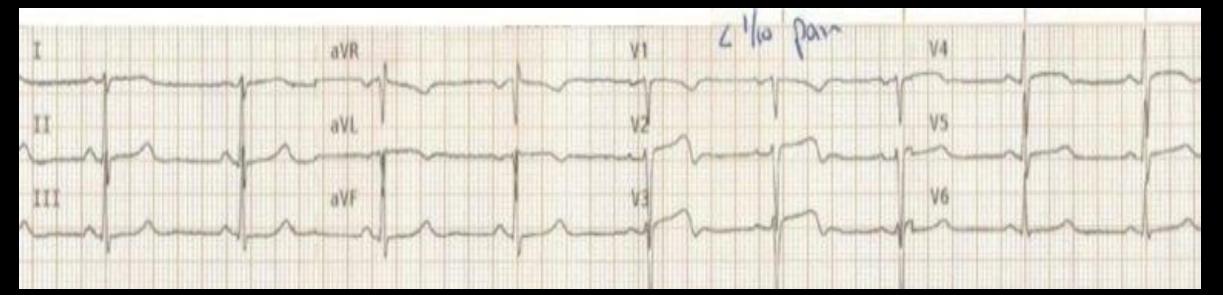
Fig. 19. Evolution of T-wave inversion (A–D) after coronary reperfusion in STEMI reperfusion and in Wellens syndrome (NSTEMI). *Reprinted with permission from* Smith SW, Zvosec DL, Sharkey SW, Henry TD. The ECG in acute MI: an evidence-based manual of reperfusion therapy. 1st edition. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams, and Wilkins: 2002. p. 358.













Pulmonary embolism

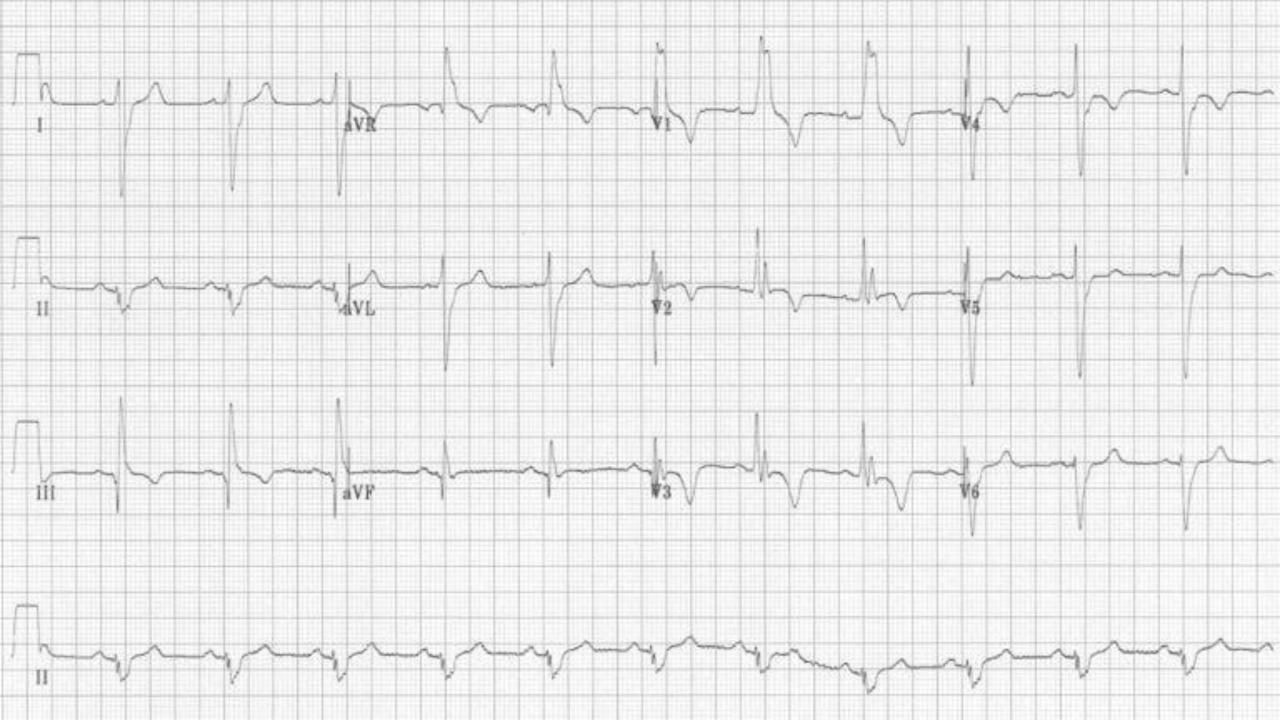


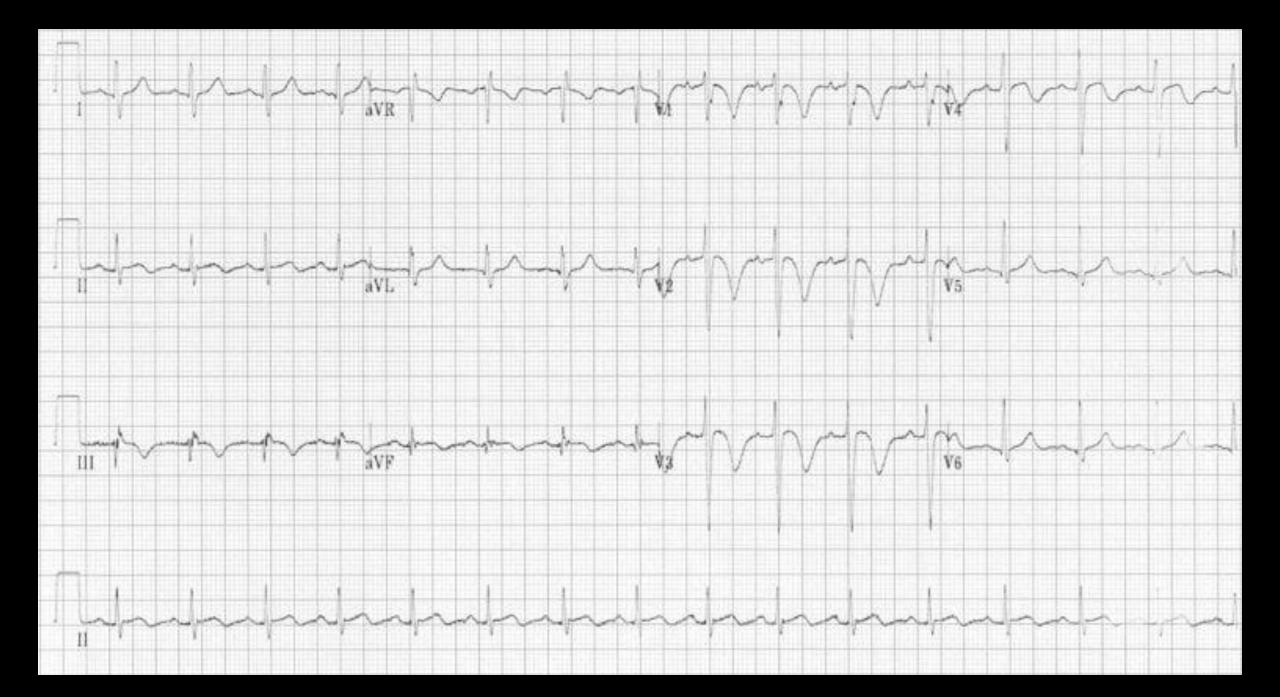
RBBB or incomplete

Sinus Tachycardia

Right ventricular strain pattern

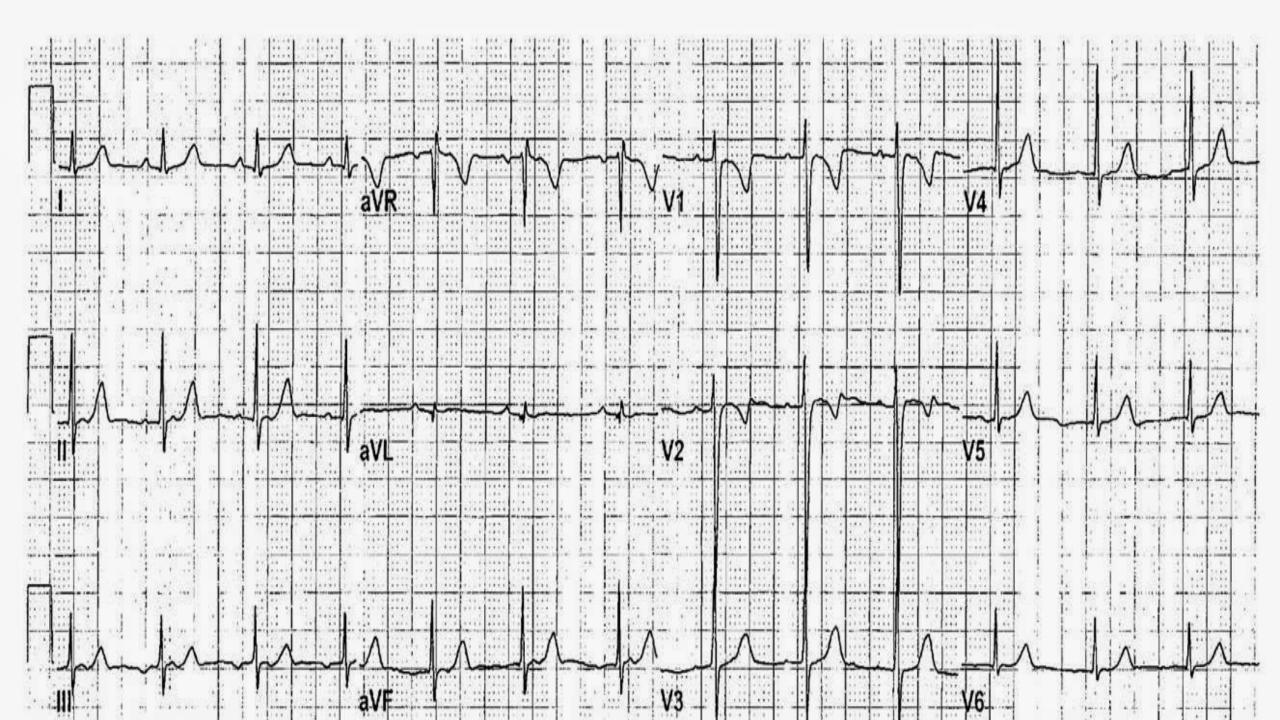
Right Axis Deviation

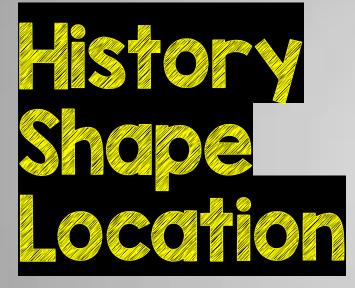








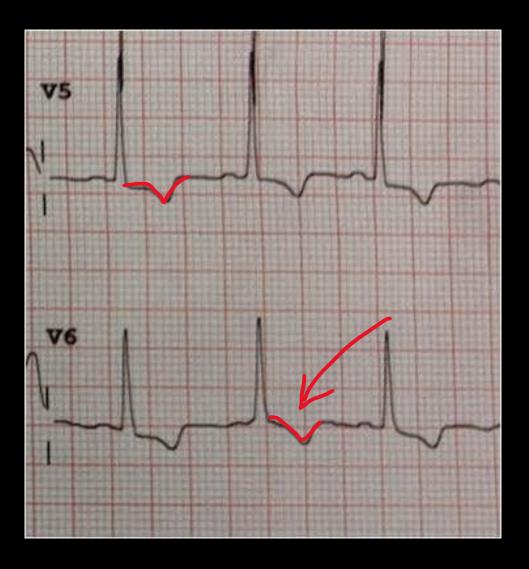


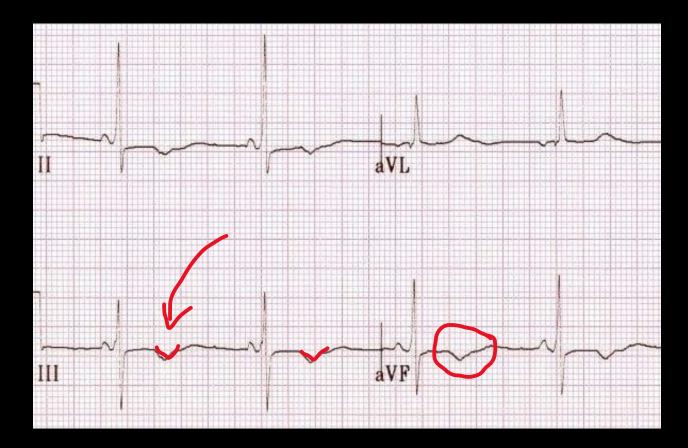




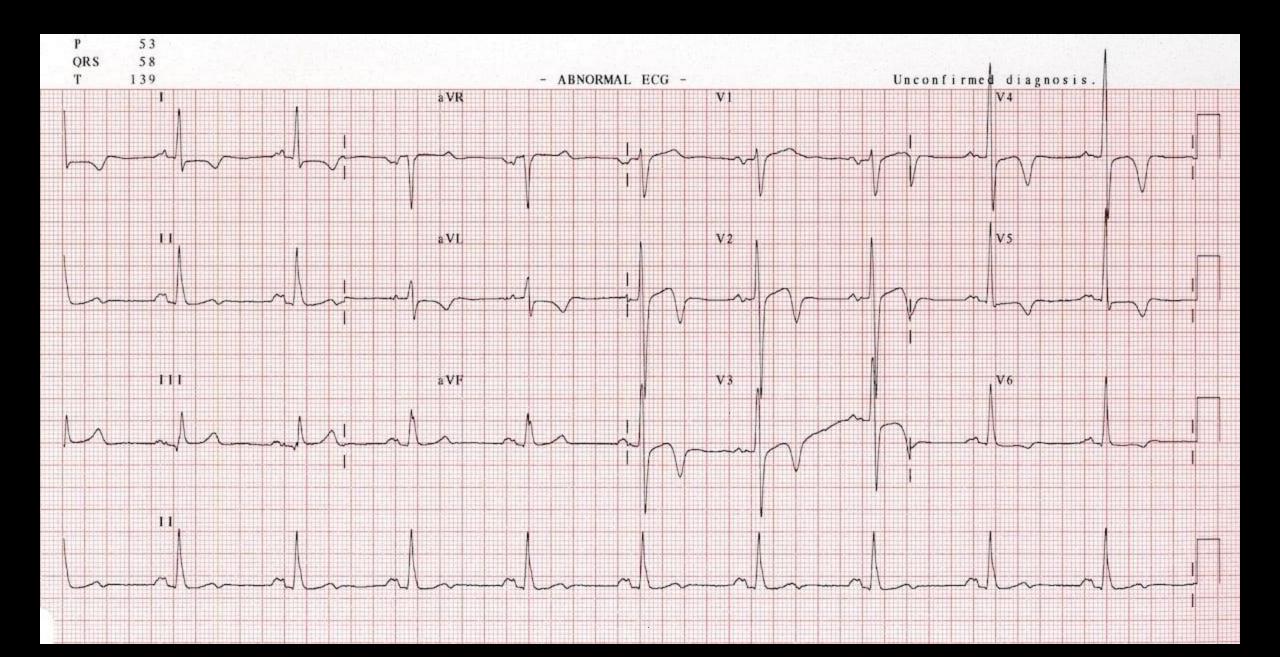
Benign T-wave inversions

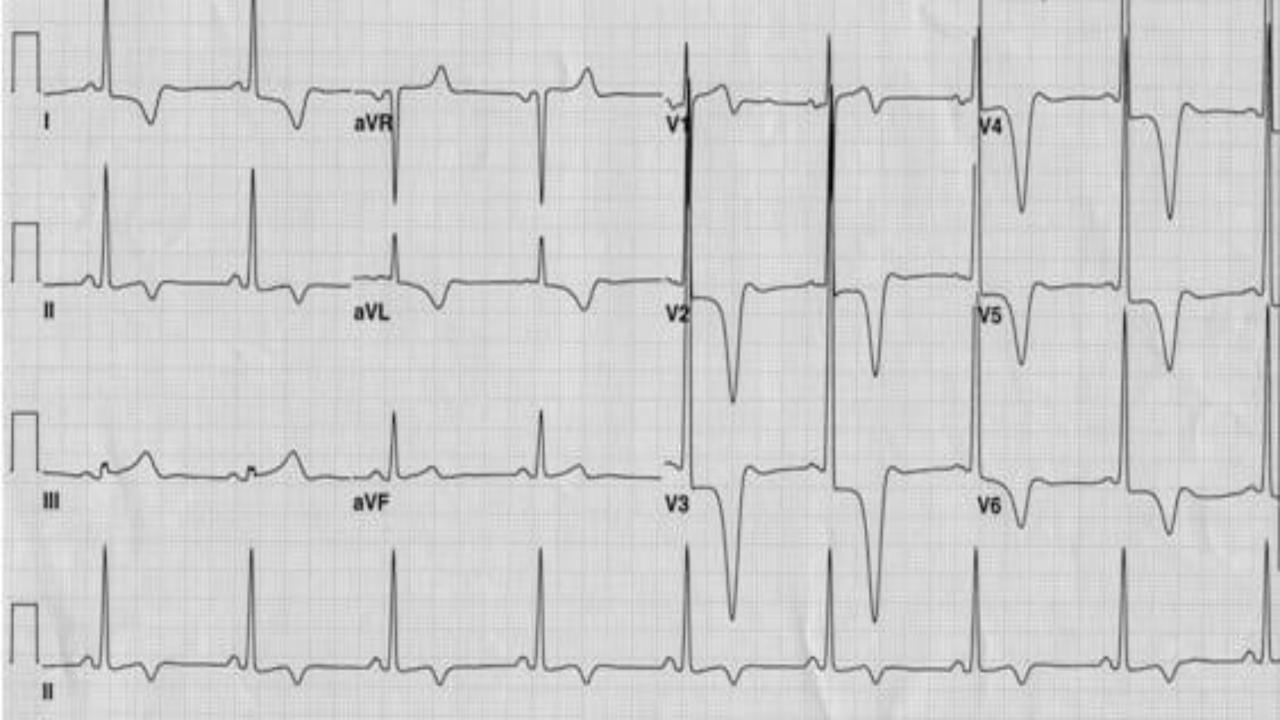
Isolated T-wave inversion Persistent juvenile T-wave pattern Athletes T-wave inversion in VI-V3 in children under 0 T wave inversion in lead 3, VI-V2 and Sometimes av.

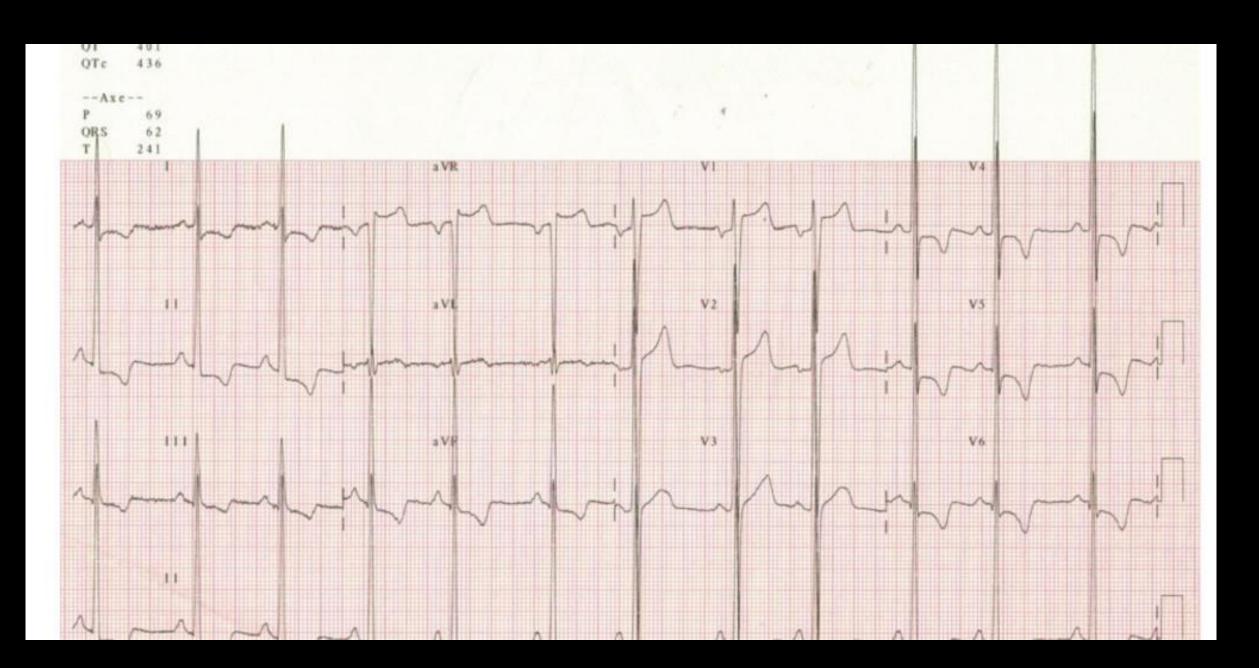


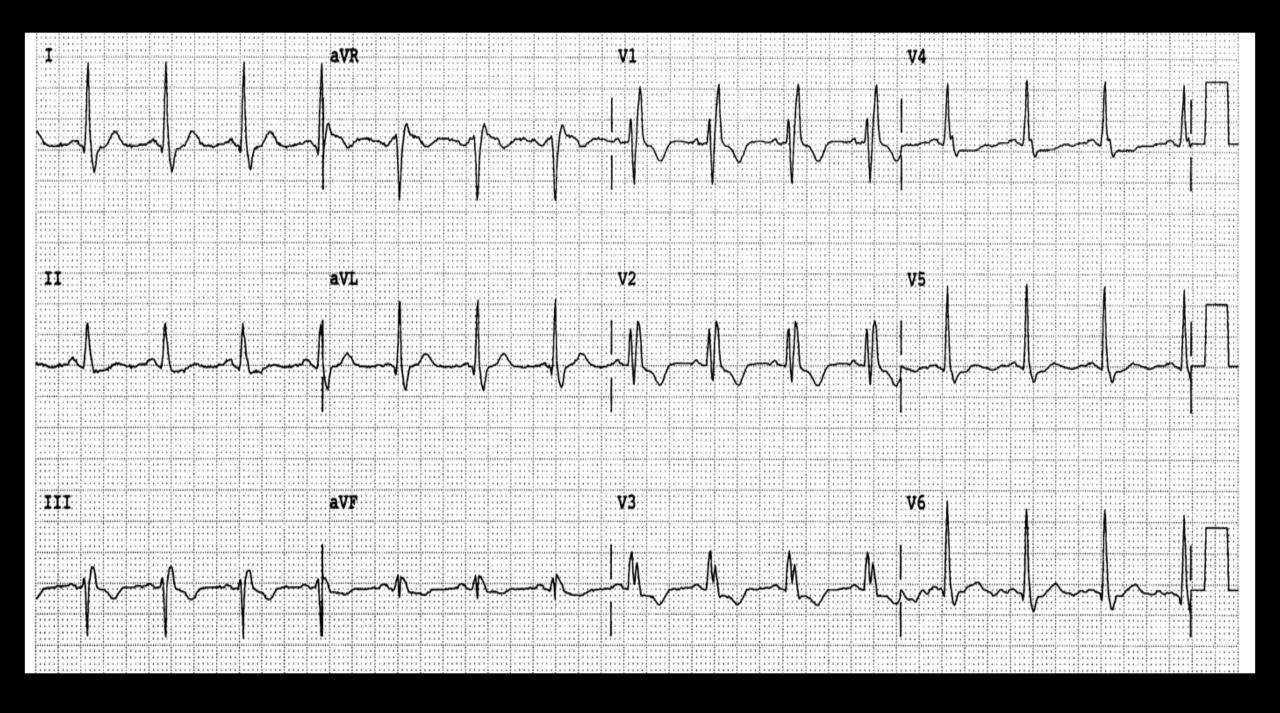












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150 Hz 25.0 mm/s 10.0 mm/mV

Summary:

- T-wave inversion beyond V2 must be looked at with suspicion
- It really is about size and symmetry
- When the T-wave towers over the QRS be scared!
- Take the history into context!
- When in doubt get serial ECG's and look at big picture.

Thank You! medicrbrown@gmail.com www.bemedinsipired.com **Weight Constraints and Constr**

