Acute Myocardial Infarction Interventions

Uncommon

Biomarkers¹

• ECGs are commonly employed to diagnose AMIs.^{2,3}

- AMI is diagnosed by:
- The presence of pathological Q waves on the ECG.
- New, or seemingly new, significant ST segment T wave changes, or new left bundle branch block.



BUT only 57% of patients can be correctly diagnosed with this technique.4

cTn:¹

• Increased cTn concentrations are now regarded as standard biochemical markers for the diagnosis of AMI.

• Measuring the amount of cTnT and/or cTnl is regarded as one of the keystones in the diagnosis of myocardial disease.

What Is On The Horizon?⁷

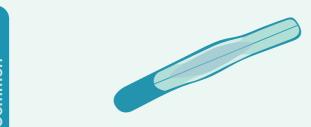
• Guidelines recommend the use of high sensitivity cTn (hs-cTn) for the diagnosis of acute coronary syndromes.

• Current biochemical biomarker testing relies on handling samples and blood.

- Turnaround times are often an hour or more.
- Difficulties include handling blood and/or samples.
- **Tropsensor** provides a non-invasive alternative method to measure hscTn without the need to draw blood.
- The molecular infrared spectroscopy-based transdermal device provides a cTn readout within 5 minutes.

• Allows for serial measurements without any of the delays or complications of blood.

Interventions^{5,6}



Angioplasty: a special catheter with an attached deflated balloon is threaded up to the coronary arteries.



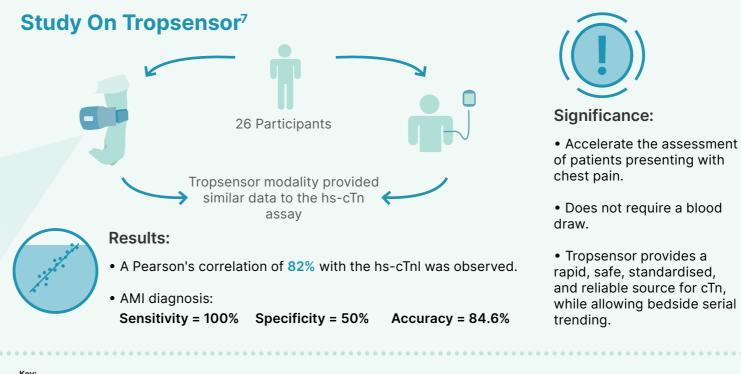
Bypass surgery: Treats blocked arteries using veins or arterial conduits to deliver blood distal to the occluded coronary artery.



Angioplasty, laser: similar to an angioplasty, except the catheter has a laser tip that opens the blocked artery.



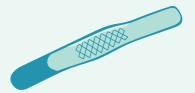
Transmyocardial revascularisation: a laser is used to drill a series of holes from the outside of the heart into the heart's pumping chamber.



Key: AMI: acute myocardial infarctions; cTn: cardiac troponins; cTnI: troponin I; cTnT: troponin T; hs-cTn: high sensitivity cardiac tropor

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Stent procedure: a stent is a wire mesh tube that is used to prop open an artery during angioplasty.



Radiofrequency ablation:

a catheter with an electrode at its tip is guided through the veins to the heart muscle to destroy carefully selected heart muscle cells in a very small area.

of patients presenting with

and reliable source for cTn, while allowing bedside serial



Potential:

 Streamline cardiac care **workflow** by ruling out many non-cardiac patients, and identifying those with high values who are at risk.

 Facilitate appropriate patient triage towards early discharge of emergent treatment.

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EMJ