Restoring Flow: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for ST-elevation Myocardial Infarction

Mahfujul Z. Haque¹, Muhammad Qureshi², Frass Ahmed³, and Mashkur Husain⁴

¹Michigan State University
²Mayo Clinic School of Medicine - Scottsdale Campus
³Michigan State University College of Human Medicine
⁴Henry Ford Health System

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Corresponding author:
Mahfujul Z. Haque
15 Michigan St NE,
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Email: haquema4@msu.edu
Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is a minimally-invasive procedure used in the management of ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) due to left anterior descending (LAD) artery occlusion. The procedure is performed often by interventional cardiologists, involving the use of a catheter to access the blocked artery and the subsequent deployment of a stent to restore blood flow. Early PCI has been shown to significantly reduce morbidity and mortality in patients with STEMI. Fibrinolytic therapy may be considered in cases where PCI is unavailable. This case highlights the importance of timely intervention in reducing myocardial damage and achieving optimal clinical outcomes.

References


Supplemental Files:

Video-S1: Coronary angiogram demonstrating left anterior descending artery flow before and after percutaneous coronary intervention.