

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

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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.¹ 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 (**Video-S1**). Early PCI has been shown to significantly reduce morbidity and mortality in patients with STEMI.¹ Fibrinolytic therapy may be considered in cases where PCI is unavailable.² This case highlights the importance of timely intervention in reducing myocardial damage and achieving optimal clinical outcomes.

References

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2. Armstrong PW, Gershlick AH, Goldstein P, et al. Fibrinolysis or primary PCI in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* . Apr 11 2013;368(15):1379-87. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1301092

Supplemental Files:

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