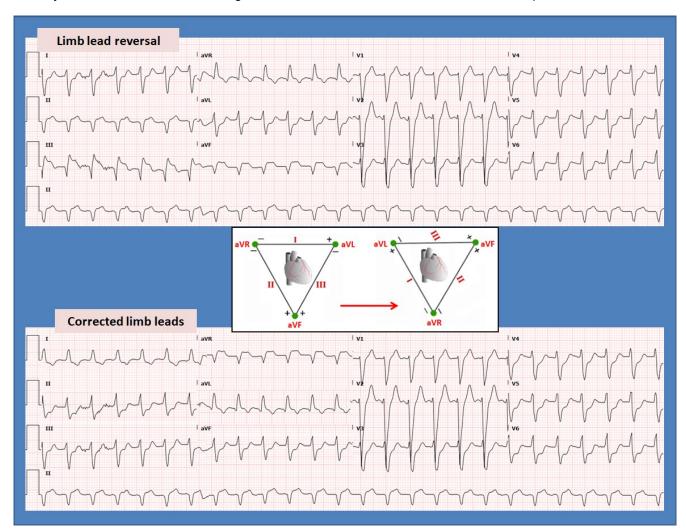
STEMI or NSTEMI? – Sequential Limb Lead Misplacement!

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Description

The top panel electrocardiogram (ECG) above reveals sinus tachycardia, intraventricular conduction delay (atypical left bundle branch block), lateral ST-segment depressions and inferior ST-segment elevations suggestive of an acute inferior myocardial infarction, prompting a STEMI code. When compared to a prior ECG, lead misplacement was suspected which prompted an immediate repeat of the ECG shown in the lower panel, with correct leads.

In examining both EKGs, a simple lead reversal could not explain the difference. However,

utilizing an Einthoven's triangle drawing, it became apparent that there was a sequential limb lead misplacement (see insert). As can be seen, Lead III on the corrected ECG corresponds to lead I on the reversed ECG (with similar polarity). Lead II on the corrected ECG reflect Lead III on the reversed ECG with inverse polarity (upside down). Lead I on the corrected ECG reflects lead II on the reversed ECG with inverse polarity (upside down). The multiple lead reversals resulted in a sequential limb lead misplacement artifact causing the erroneous appearance of inferior STEMI.

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Discussion

ECG recoding artifacts are reported in 5.9% to 6.5% of ECGs performed in a hospital setting [1, 2]. Out of these 20% – 30% represent either lead misplacement or lead reversal which can lead to misinterpretation of the ECG.

ECG lead reversal can be caused by and isolated improper lead placement at the chest level due to operator error. Less often lead reversals can be caused by a faulty connection of the cable junction which can propagate the error in many ECGs until the connection is fixed [3, 4].

Current ECG machine software has a limited ability to detect more than basic lead reversals, such as arm lead reversal. Solving the puzzle of which leads were reversed is an important intriguing exercise [5] which can help reconstruct the true findings in case a repeat ECG can be timely performed. Using Einthoven's transparency [6] as demonstrated in the above image can often help decipher the puzzle. Hopefully artificial intelligence can be employed in the future to help better identify ECG recording errors in a timely manner [7].

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