Predictor of High-Risk Patients after Acute Myocardial Infarction by Serial Echocardiography

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ZHANG ET AL.: Predictor of High-Risk Patients after Acute Myocardial Infarction by Serial Echocardiography. In order to distinguish between the low and high-risk patients for ventricular remodeling after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and to determine whether an early predictor of progressive ventricular dilatation and chronic dysfunction could be identified, 70 consecutive patients undertook serial echocardiography on the entry, 3 days, 2 weeks, 3 and 6 months after admission. The results showed that variables influencing the pattern of remodeling are the location of AMI, initial endocardial surface area index and abnormal wall motion area and reperfusion of infarcted-related artery. Increased endocardial surface area index within 48 hours of onset of AMI can be considered as an echocardiographic manifestation of infarct expansion, and was proposed an early predictor for high risk patients after AMI. (J HK Coll Cardiol 2002;10:100-104)

Key words: Echocardiography, Myocardial infarction, Ventricular remodeling