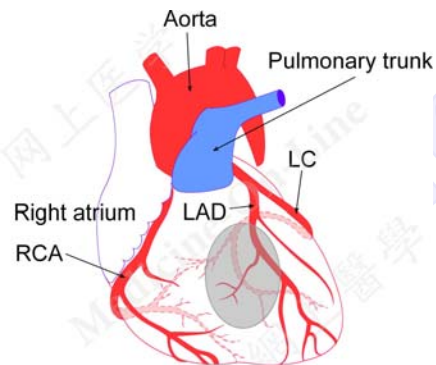


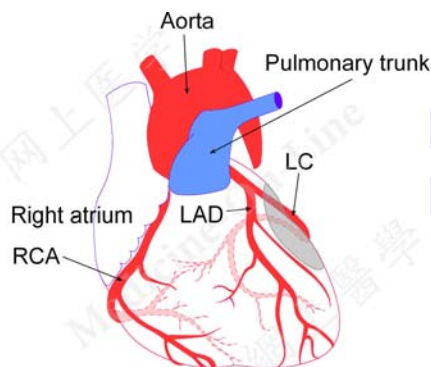
## Localization of myocardial infarction

By way of their position, the 12 ECG leads can be used to distinguish myocardial infarction occurring in different regions of the heart. The chest leads cluster around the heart in the horizontal plane and look in from the front (V1 to V4) and from the left (V5 and V6); leads I and aVL also look in from the left while leads II, III, and aVF look in at the under surface.

- ✦ Signs of anterior MI (grey area), territory supplied by the left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD), are seen in V1 to V4.



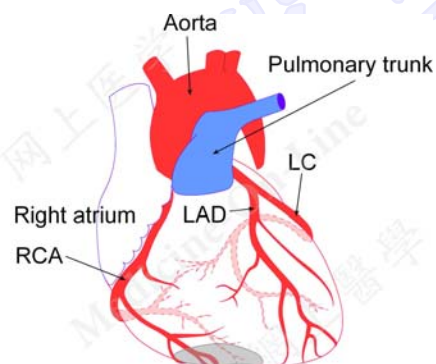
Anterior MI: V1 ~ V4



Lateral MI: I, aVL, V5, V6

- ✦ Signs of lateral MI (grey area), territory supplied by the left circumflex coronary artery (LC), are seen in leads I, aVL, V5 and V6.

- ✦ Signs of inferior MI (grey area), territory supplied by the right coronary artery (RCA), are seen in leads II, III, and aVF.



Inferior MI: II, III, aVF

- ✦ Signs of posterior MI on a 12-lead ECG are not the characteristic ST elevation and Q waves, which would be the case if there is a lead