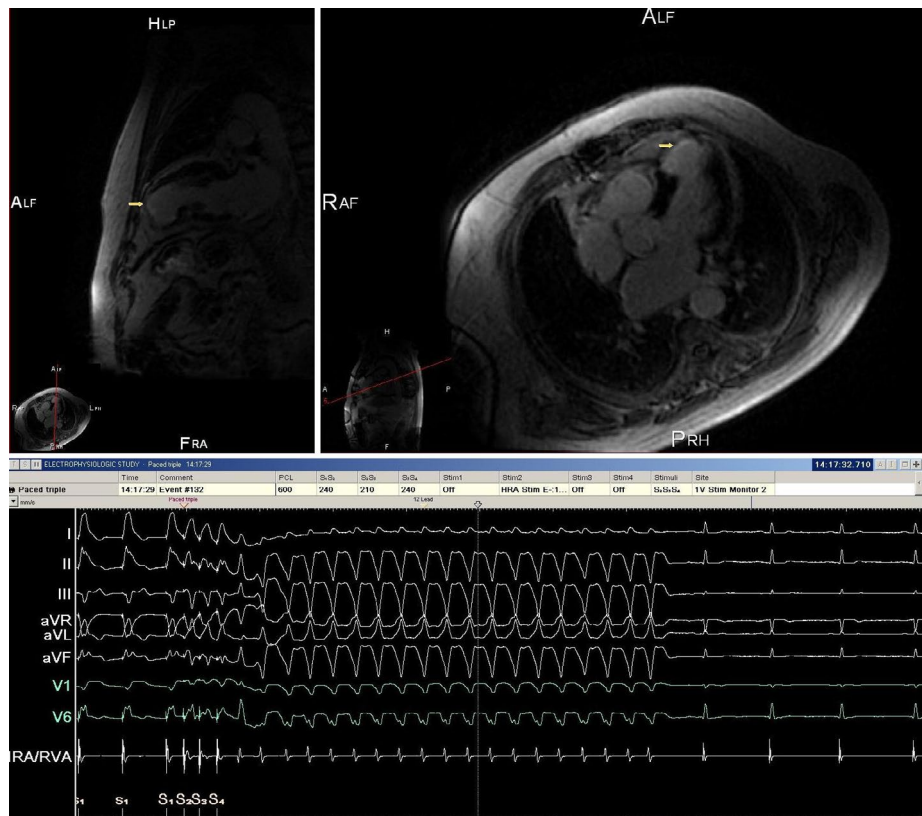


Clinical case blog

Title: Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (CMR) in Electrophysiology

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Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (CMR) images of an 83 year-old male patient with a history of ischemic cardiomyopathy and episodes of non-sustained ventricular tachycardia. Two and four chamber late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) visualization [1], demonstrating an aneurysmatic portion of the left ventricular apex with evident scar. During electrophysiology study, ventricular tachycardia was induced at the left ventricular outflow tract, thus confirming the CMR findings, and correlating myocardial scar tissue and ventricular arrhythmias [2].

References

1. Mavrogeni S, Rademakers F, Cokkinos DV (2004) Clinical application of cardiovascular magnetic resonance. *Hellenic J Cardiol* 45:401-405.
2. Mavrogeni S1, Petrou E, Kolovou G, Theodorakis G, Iliodromitis E (2013) Prediction of ventricular arrhythmias using cardiovascular magnetic resonance. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 14: 518-525.