Title: Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (CMR) in Electrophysiology

Emmanouil Petrou and Sophie Mavrogeni

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


*Corresponding author: Emmanouil Petrou and Sophie Mavrogeni, Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center, Athens, Greece, E-Mail: emmipetrou@hotmail.com

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