

## Image section – Radiology corner

### Answers:

1. Sudden deterioration in a patient with anterior wall myocardial infarction can result from multitude of causes including arrhythmias (especially ventricular), reinfarction, thromboembolism, acute papillary or septal rupture. In this patient the presence of a holosystolic murmur in left lower parasternal area suggests ventricular septal rupture.
2. Echocardiography confirmed the rupture of interventricular septum. (Figures1 & 2)
3. Ventricular septal wall rupture usually occurs within two weeks of the infarction but is uncommon with fibrinolysis. It is heralded by new onset loud pansystolic murmur along left sternal border. Biventricular failure is common. Anterior territory infarction, old age and hypertension predispose to this devastating complication.

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