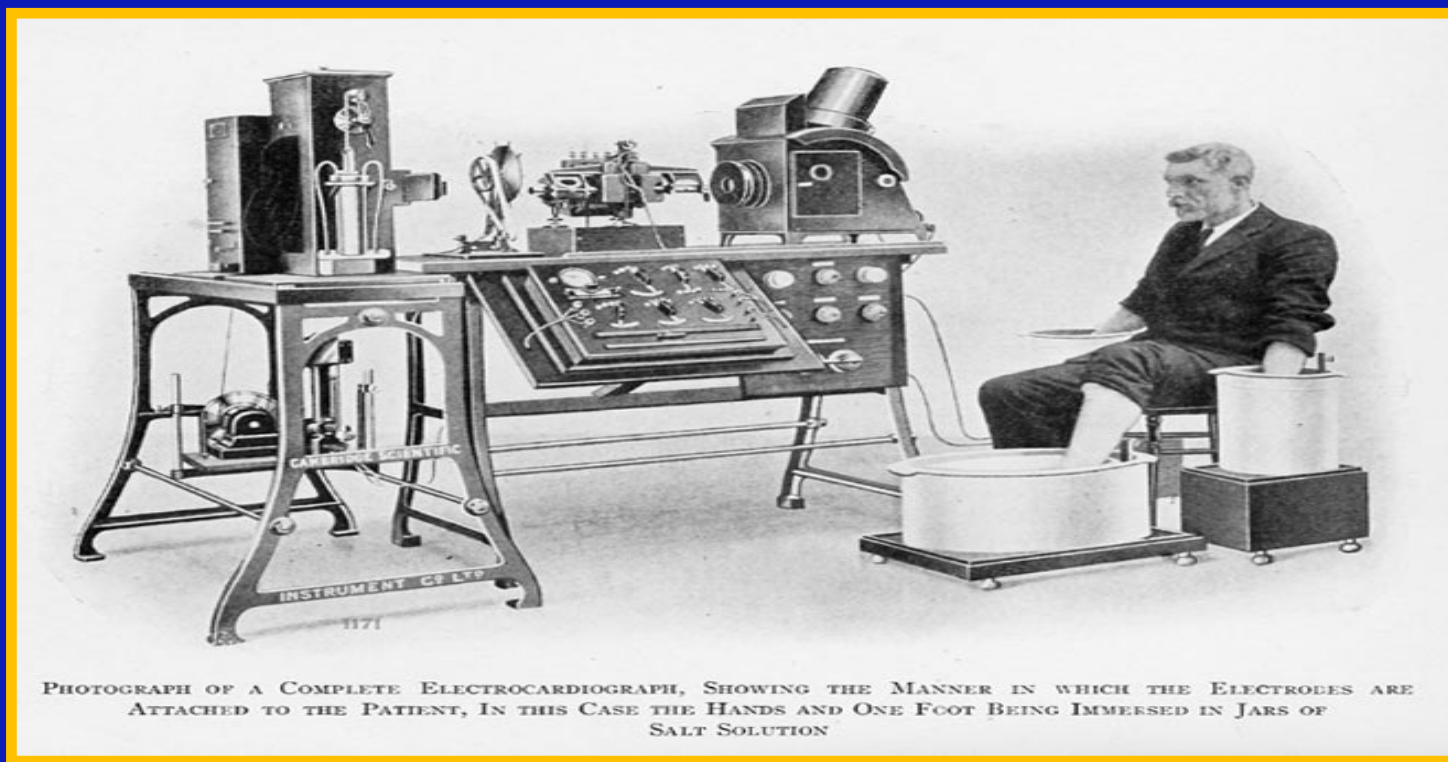




# Advanced EKGs and AI



Ross MacKenzie MD FRCPC, FACC, FAAIM  
Emoke Posan MD, PHD

2023 AAIM Annual Meeting – Washington DC

# Added Value of The Modern Insur. Co. Med. Director

- In-depth medical knowledge

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- In-depth medical knowledge
- Health care system business experience

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# Added Value of The Modern Insur. Co. Med.Director

- In-depth medical knowledge
- Health care system business experience
- Respectful of underwriters
- EKG expertise

# EKG Challenges Facing the Medical Director

- New high-risk patterns
- Improved UW interpretation
- Computerized interpretation
- ? AI improved interpretation/prognosis estimation

# Montreal Canadiens' Training Camp, Montreal Forum September 1973

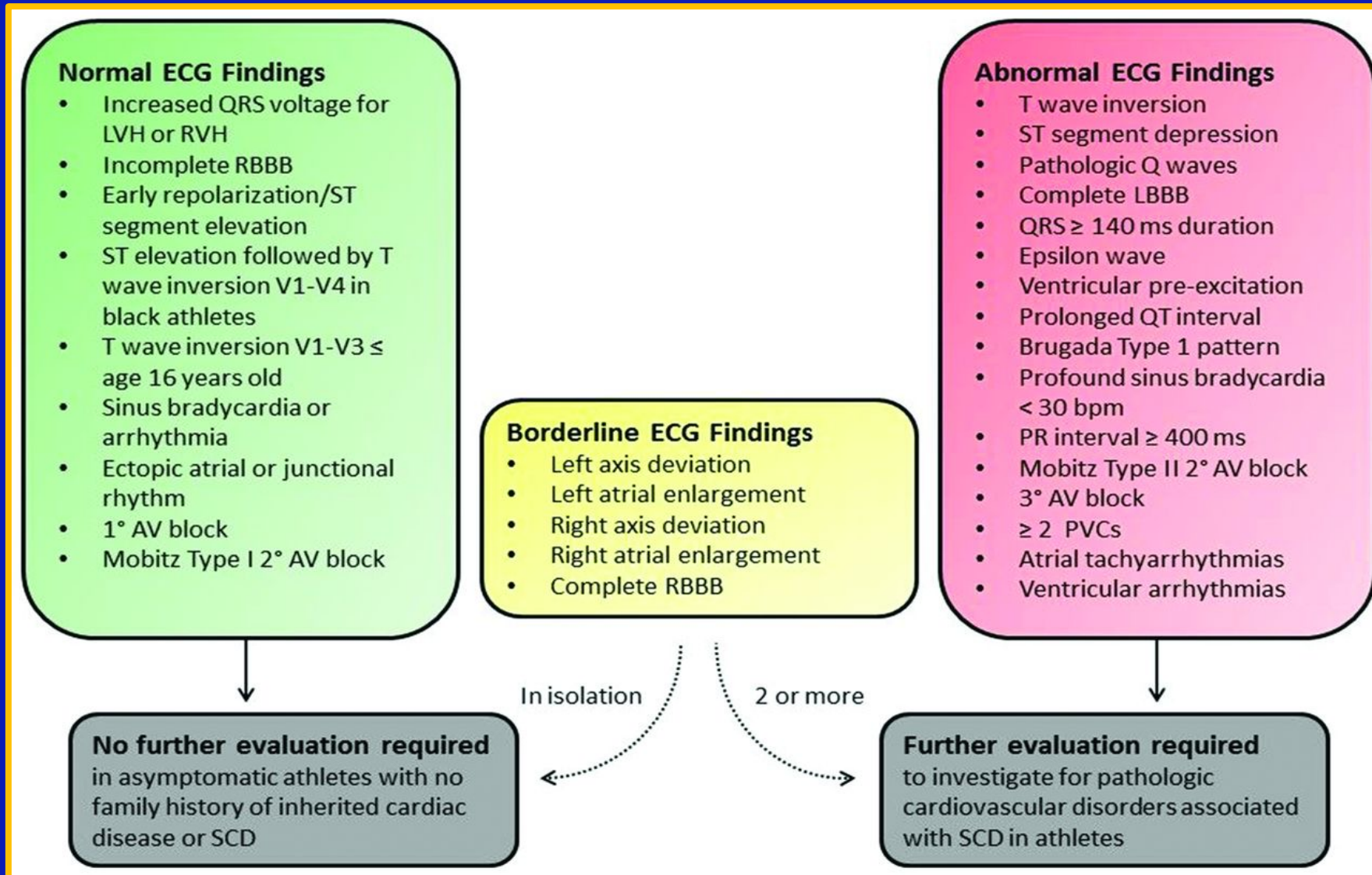


Dr. Ross MacKenzie, cardiologist, and technician Debbie McKenzie give Pete Mahovlich an EKG.

(Gazette, Jean-Pierre Rives)

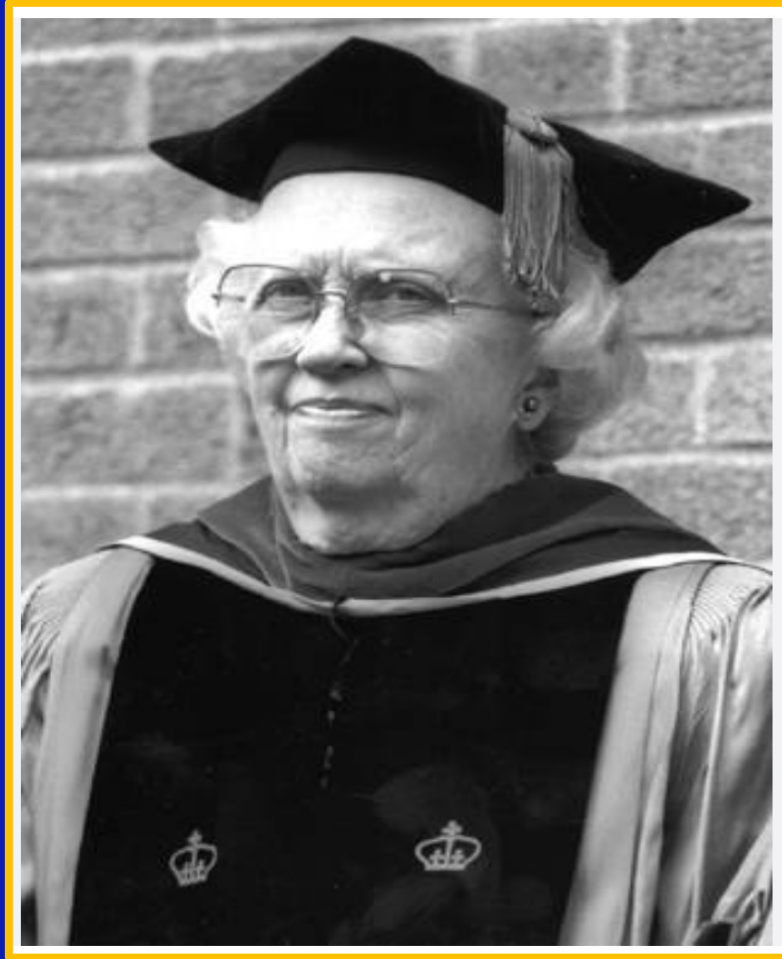
Source: Montreal Gazette's Sport's Section  
September 1973

# Int'l Standards for EKG Interpretation in Athletes.

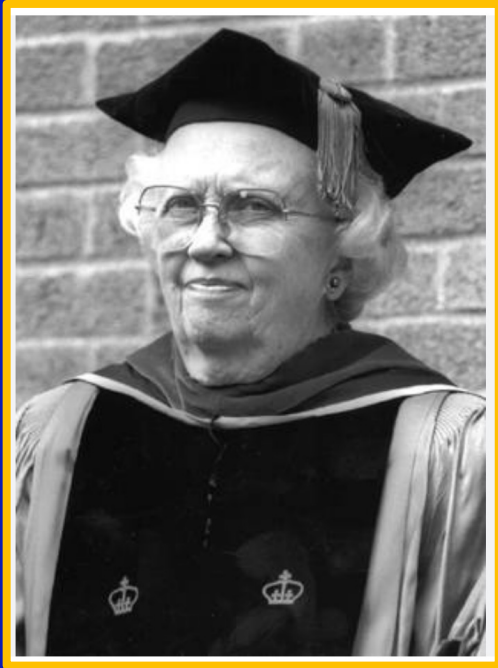


Drezner JA et al. Br J Sports Med  
2017;51:704-731

# Who is this?



# Who is this?



Dr. M. Irene Ferrer,  
Director, ECG Laboratory,  
Columbia-Presbyterian  
Medical Center, N.Y.

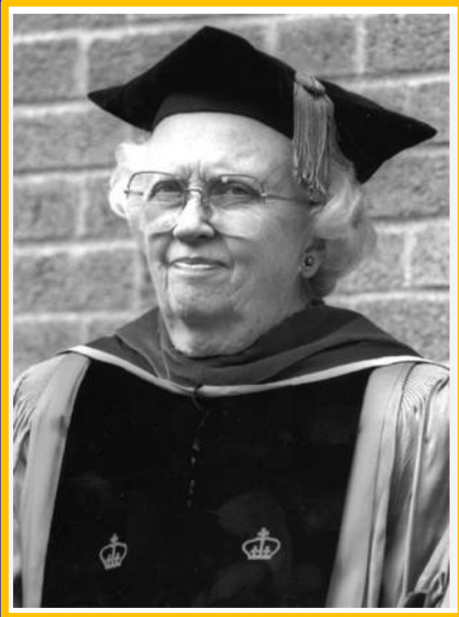
# Who is this?



M. Irene Ferrer, Director, ECG Laboratory, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, N.Y.

M.D. Cardiologist, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company





Ferrer MI.

A Survey of 19,734 ECGs Obtained  
in Insurance Applicants

*J Insur Med* (1985) 16 (2):6-13.



# EKG Abnormalities in Life Insurance Applicants

```
graph TD; A[EKG Abnormalities in Life Insurance Applicants] --> B[Group 1 Common]; A --> C[Group 2 Uncommon]; B --> D["• Low – normal risk<br>• Late mortality<br>• EKG pattern overlaps with normal"]; C --> E["• High risk<br>• Early mortality<br>• Distinct EKG pattern"];
```

## Group 1 Common

- Low – normal risk
- Late mortality
- EKG pattern overlaps with normal

## Group 2 Uncommon

- High risk
- Early mortality
- Distinct EKG pattern

# EKG Abnormalities in Life Insurance Applicants

```
graph TD; A[EKG Abnormalities in Life Insurance Applicants] --> B[Group 1 Common]; A --> C[Group 2 Uncommon]; B --> D["• ? MI – inf. Qs, PRWP<br>• ↑QRS voltage/width<br>• Minor ST-T : Juv T, ERP"]; C --> E["• Brugada<br>• LQTS/SQTS<br>• ARVC/D<br>• HCM<br>• Complex Congenital HD"]
```

## Group 1 Common

- ? MI – inf. Qs, PRWP
- ↑QRS voltage/width
- Minor ST-T : Juv T, ERP

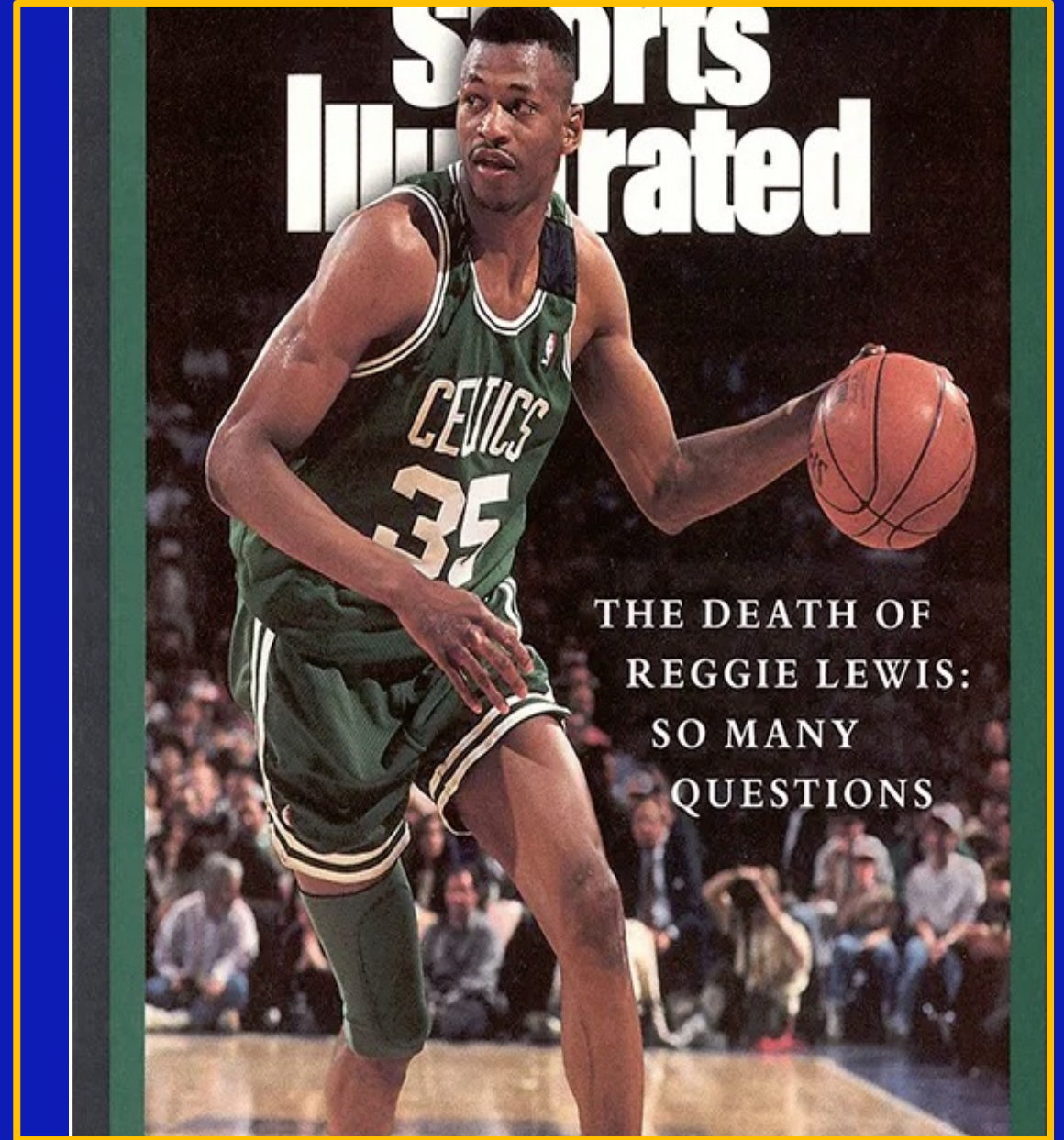
## Group 2 Uncommon

- Brugada
- LQTS/SQTS
- ARVC/D
- HCM
- Complex Congenital HD

Jumbo Cases

Sudden Death

Difficult Conversations



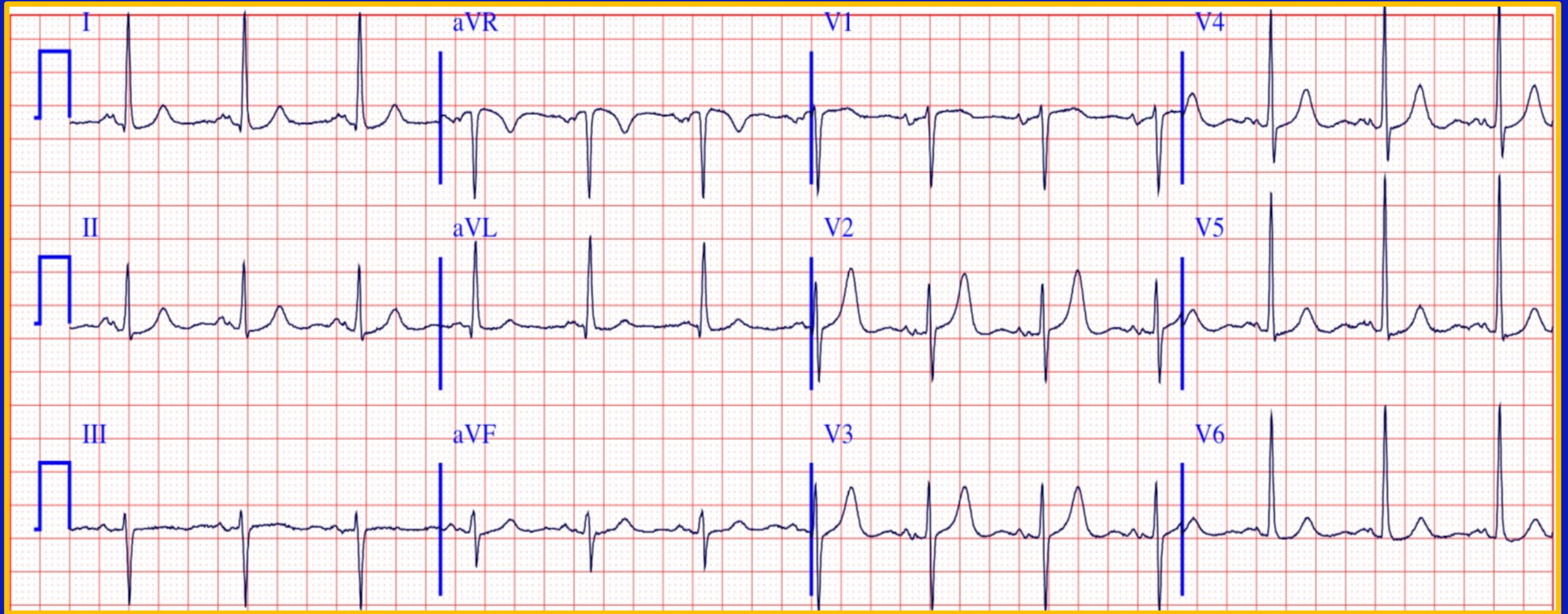
# Advanced EKGs

## Plan:

- Common EKG risk assessment dilemmas
- Uncommon EKG patterns with high mortality implications
- Focus on EKG morphology



62 y.o. woman with history of mild hypertension  
Any concern about the lack of anti-hypertensive Rx?



# Common ECG Criteria for the Diagnosis of LVH

## *Sokolow-Lyon voltage criteria*

$SV_1 + RV_5 \text{ or } RV_6 \geq 3.5 \text{ mV (35 mm)}$  (b) or  $RaVL \geq 1.1 \text{ mV (11 mm)}$

## *Cornell voltage criteria*

$SV_3 + RaVL \geq 2.0 \text{ mV (28 mm)}$  in men

$SV_3 + RaVL \geq 2.8 \text{ mV (20 mm)}$  in women

(some variations use a lower cutoff value in men)

## *Cornell product criteria*

$SV_3 + RaVL (+8 \text{ in women})$  (a)  $\times \text{QRS duration} \geq 2,440 \text{ mm} \times \text{ms}$

## *Romhilt-Estes point score system*

(a score  $\geq 5$  is diagnostic of LVH, a score of 4 is “probable” LVH)

Voltage criteria (3 points):

Any S or R in limb leads  $\geq 20 \text{ mm}$ ,  $SV_1$ ,  $SV_2$ ,  $RV_5$ , or  $RV_6 \geq 30 \text{ mm}$

ST-T wave changes of LVH (3 points, 1 point on digitalis)

Left atrial abnormality (3 points): Terminal component of the P wave in  $V_1 \geq 1 \text{ mm}$  and  $\geq 40 \text{ ms}$

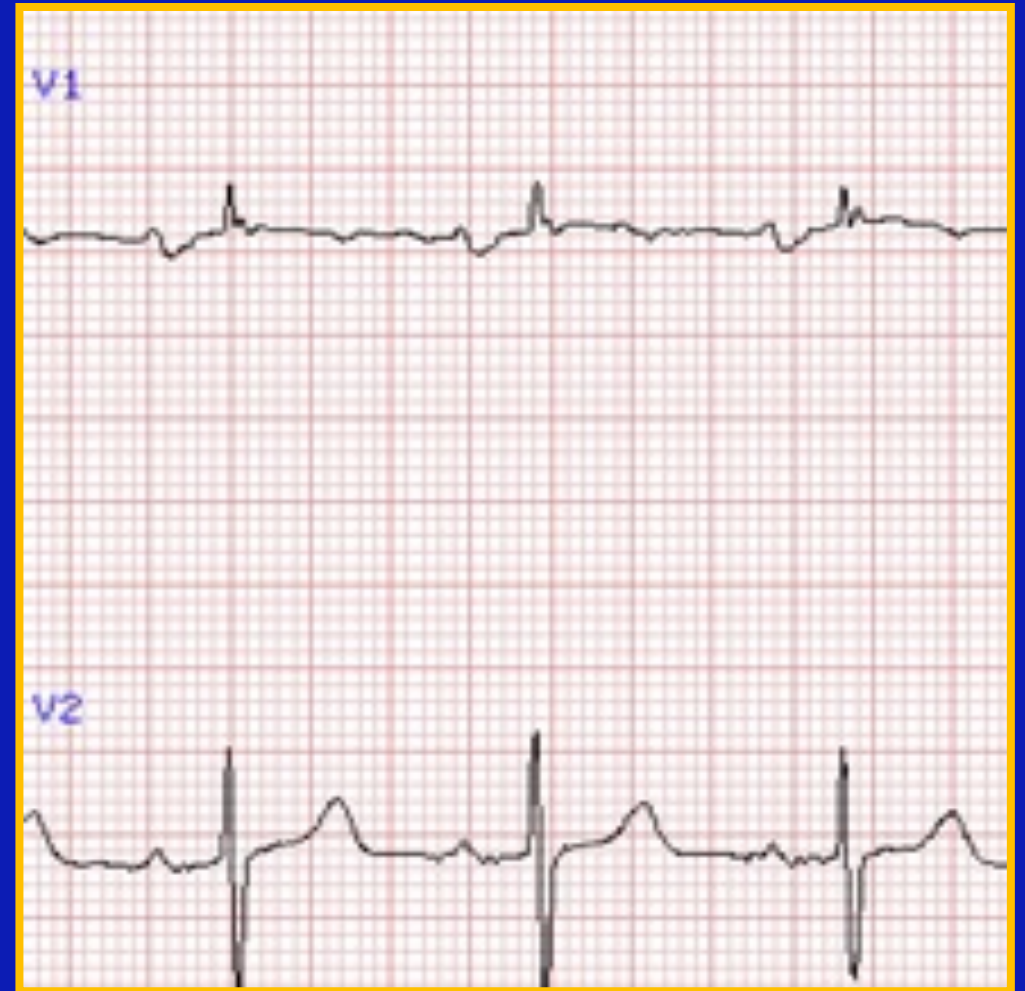
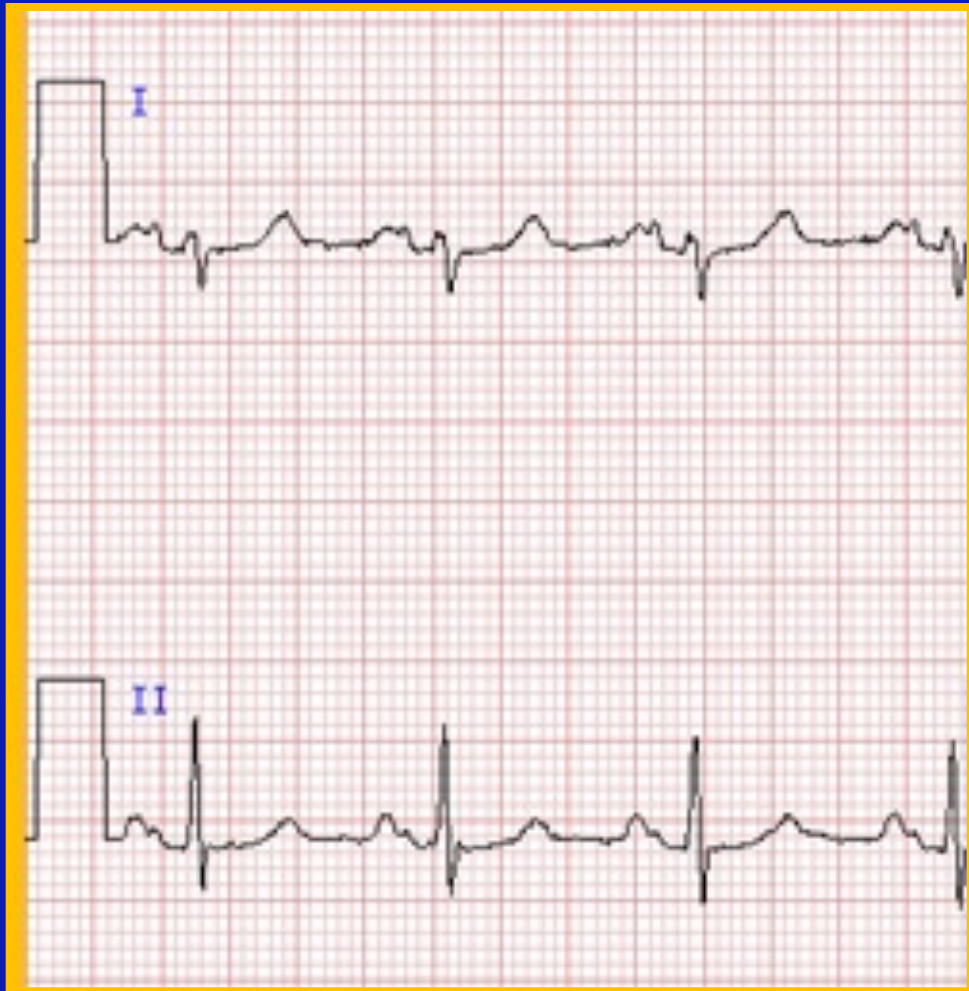
Left axis deviation (2 points): QRS axis of  $-30$  degrees or more negative

Prolonged QRS duration (1 point):

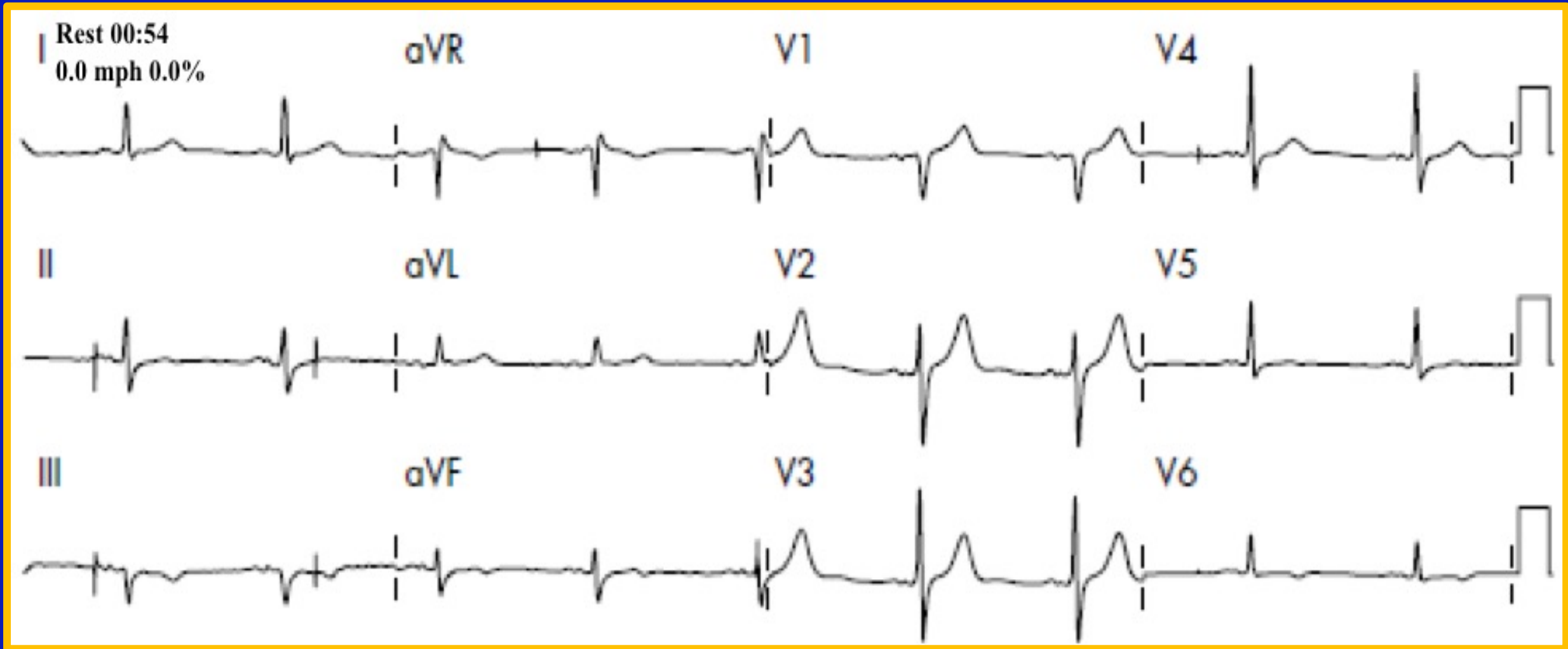
$\geq 90 \text{ ms}$  Delayed intrinsicoid deflection time (1 point):  $\geq 50 \text{ ms}$  in  $V_5$  or  $V_6$



# Left Atrial Abnormality – P Mitrale

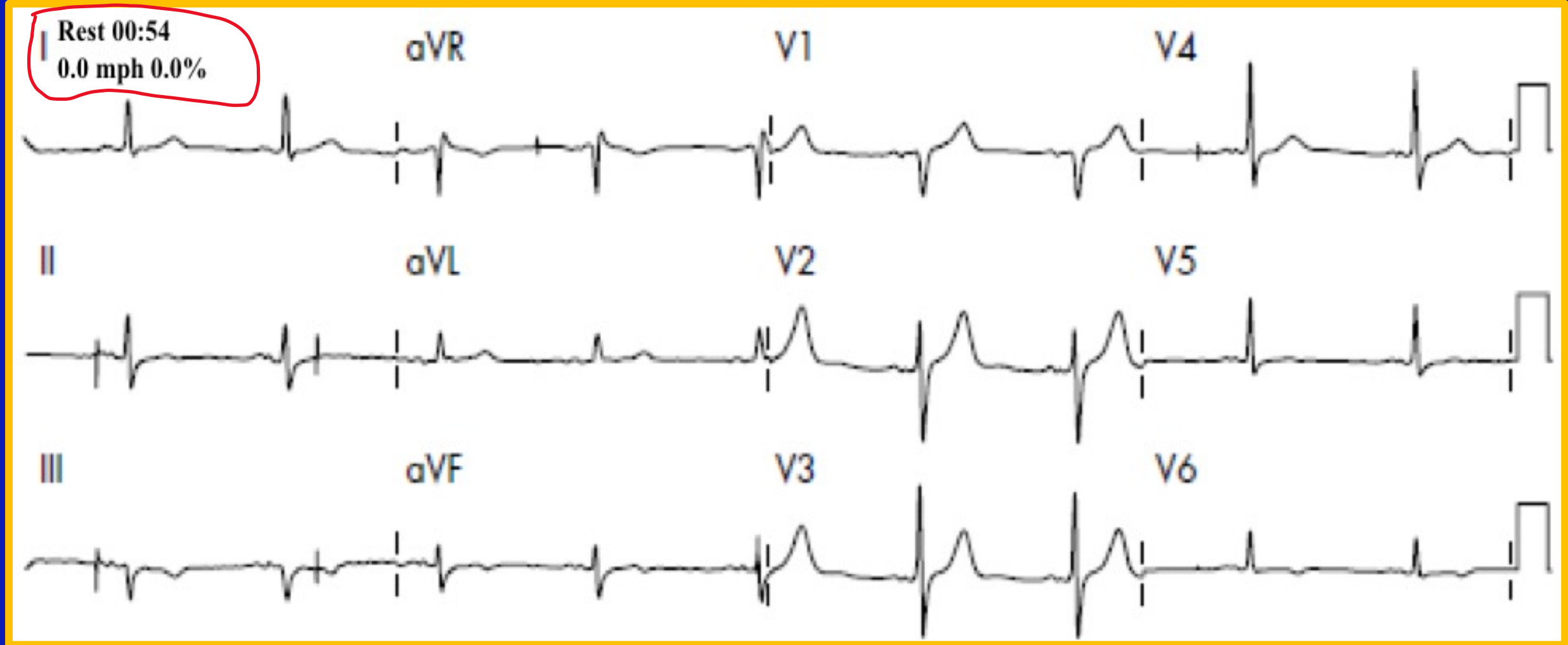


# 55 y.o. male applicant – MIB Code12A: inf. Q waves

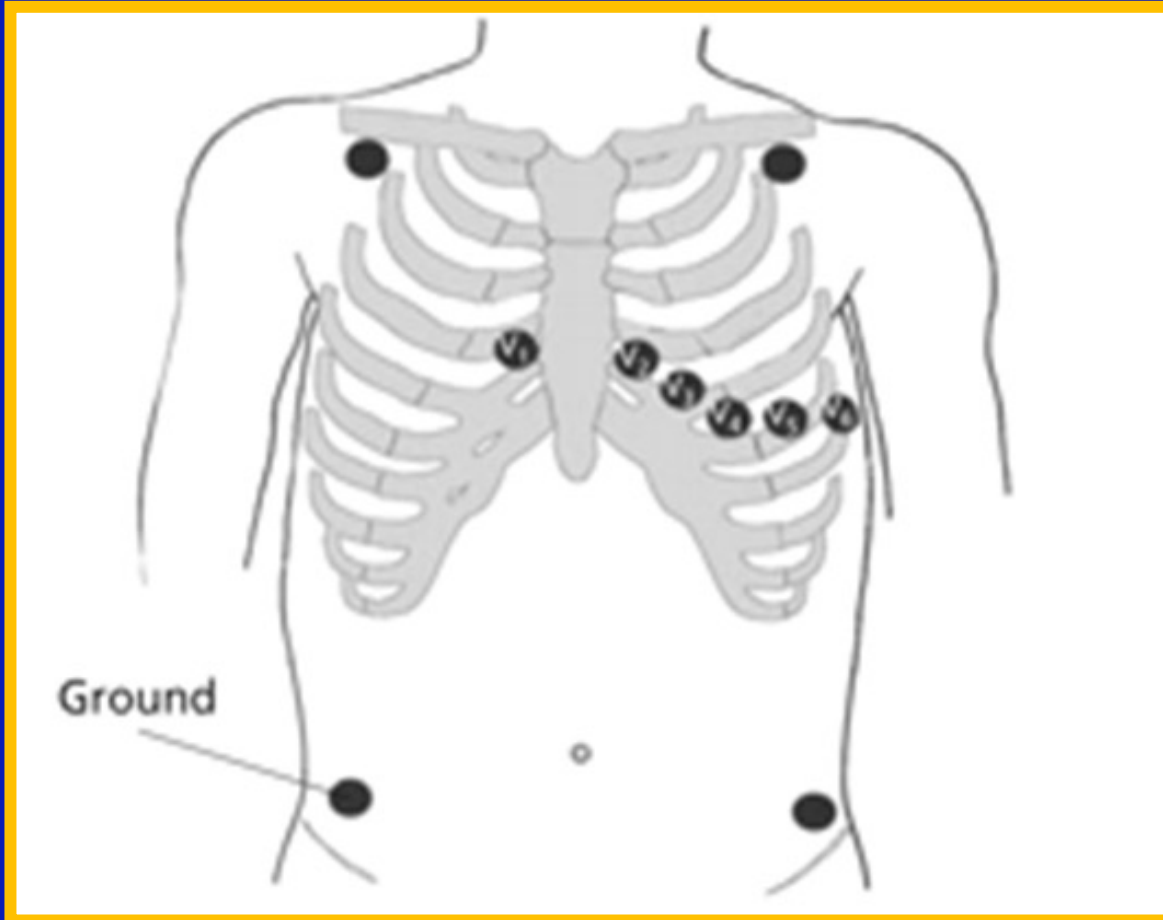




# 55 y.o. male applicant – MIB Code12A: inf. Q waves



# Mason Likar Ex. ECG Electrode Placement Configuration

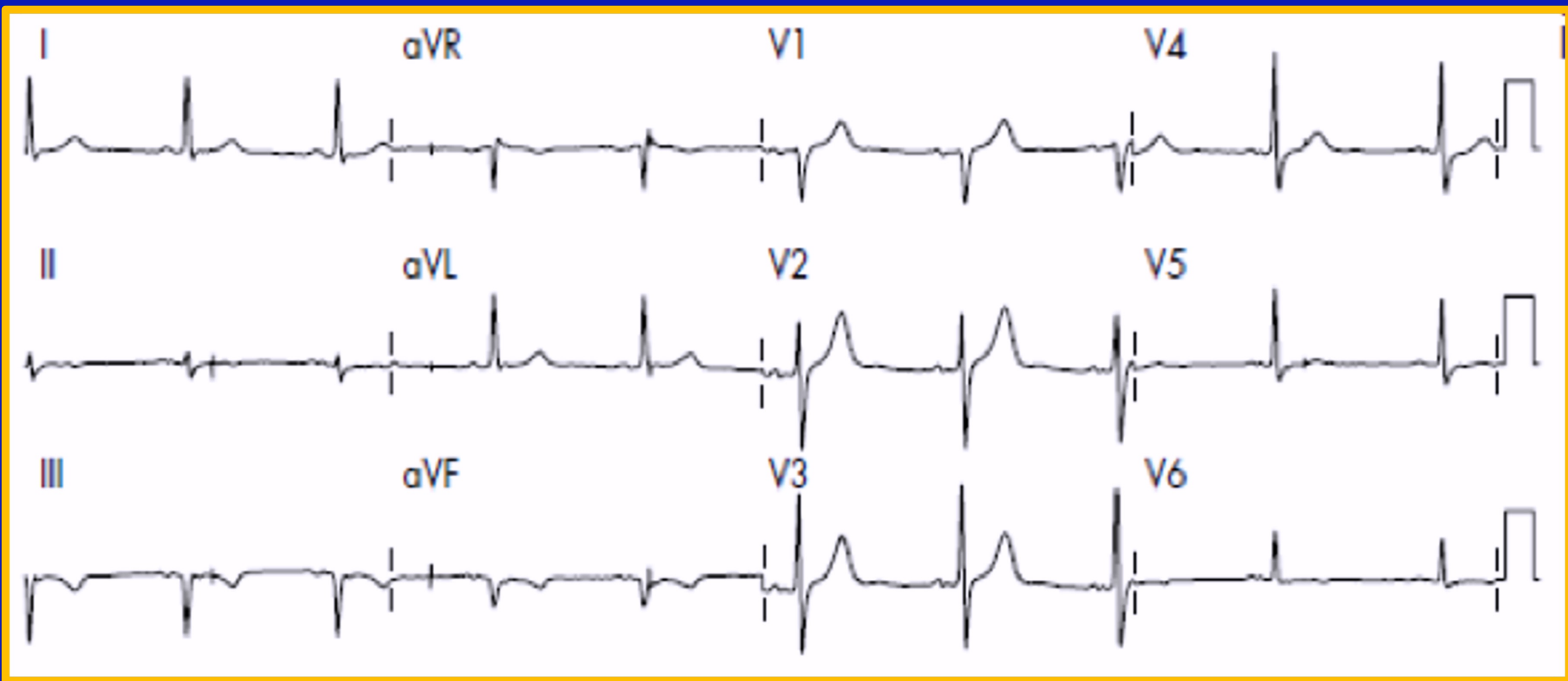


# Mason Likar Exercise ECG Lead Modification

## Results in:

- Right axis shift
- Increased voltage in the inferior leads
- May produce loss of inferior Q waves and development of new Q waves in AVL
- Body torso positions should not be used to interpret a diagnostic resting 12-lead ECG

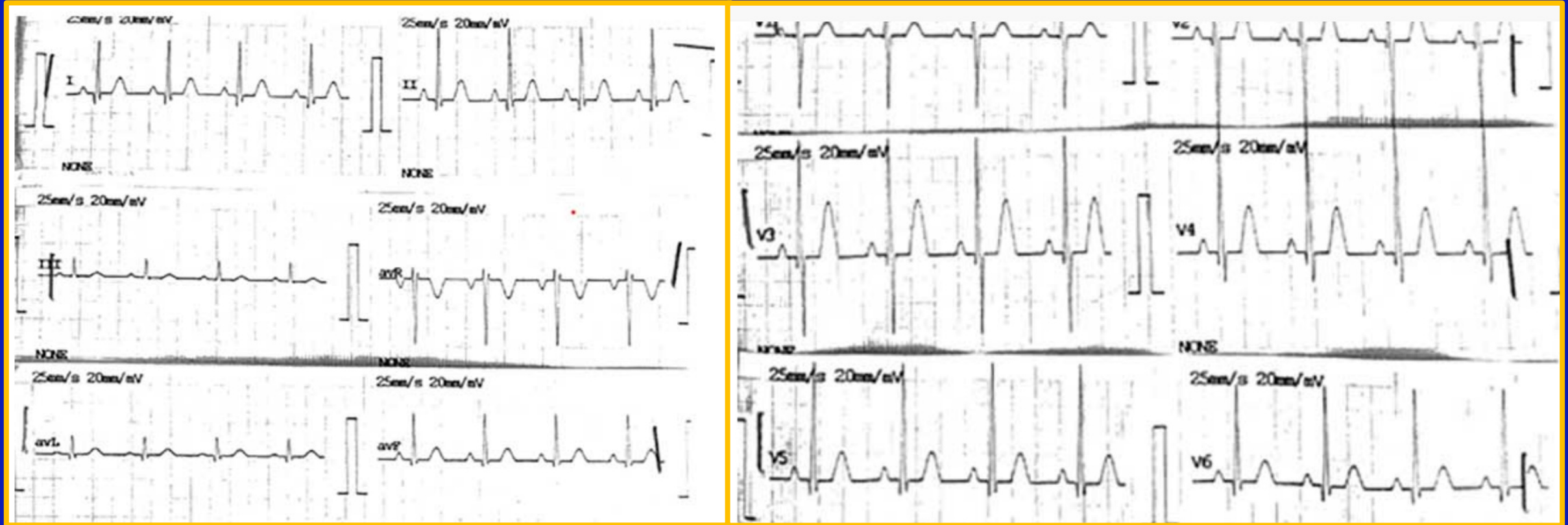
# Standard ECG Showing Previous Inferior MI



# A 41 y.o. male applicant



# A 59 y.o. female applicant



# A Recent EKG Mystery

- Late 2022 – occasional bizarre EKGs

# A Recent EKG Mystery

- Late 2022 – occasional bizarre EKGs
- Recently 3 identical EKGS on diff. applicants



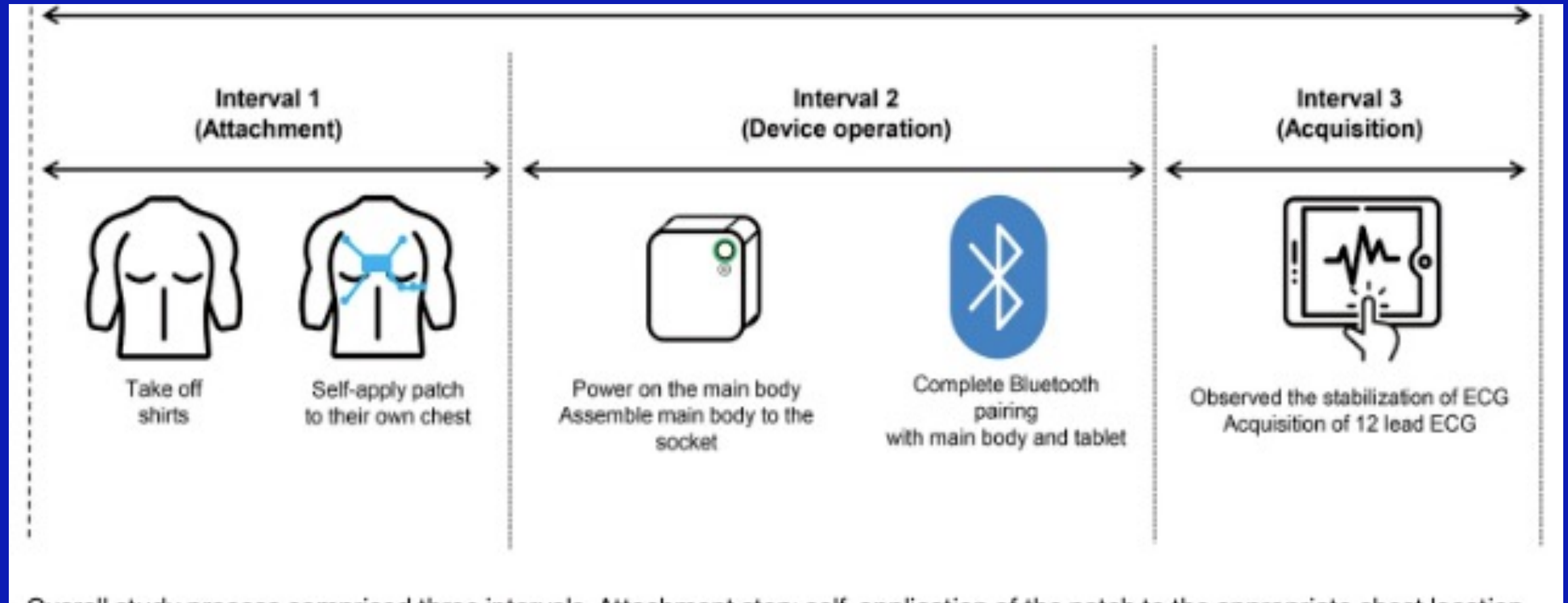
# A Recent EKG Mystery

- Late 2022 – occasional bizarre EKGs
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- Recorded by same paramed company

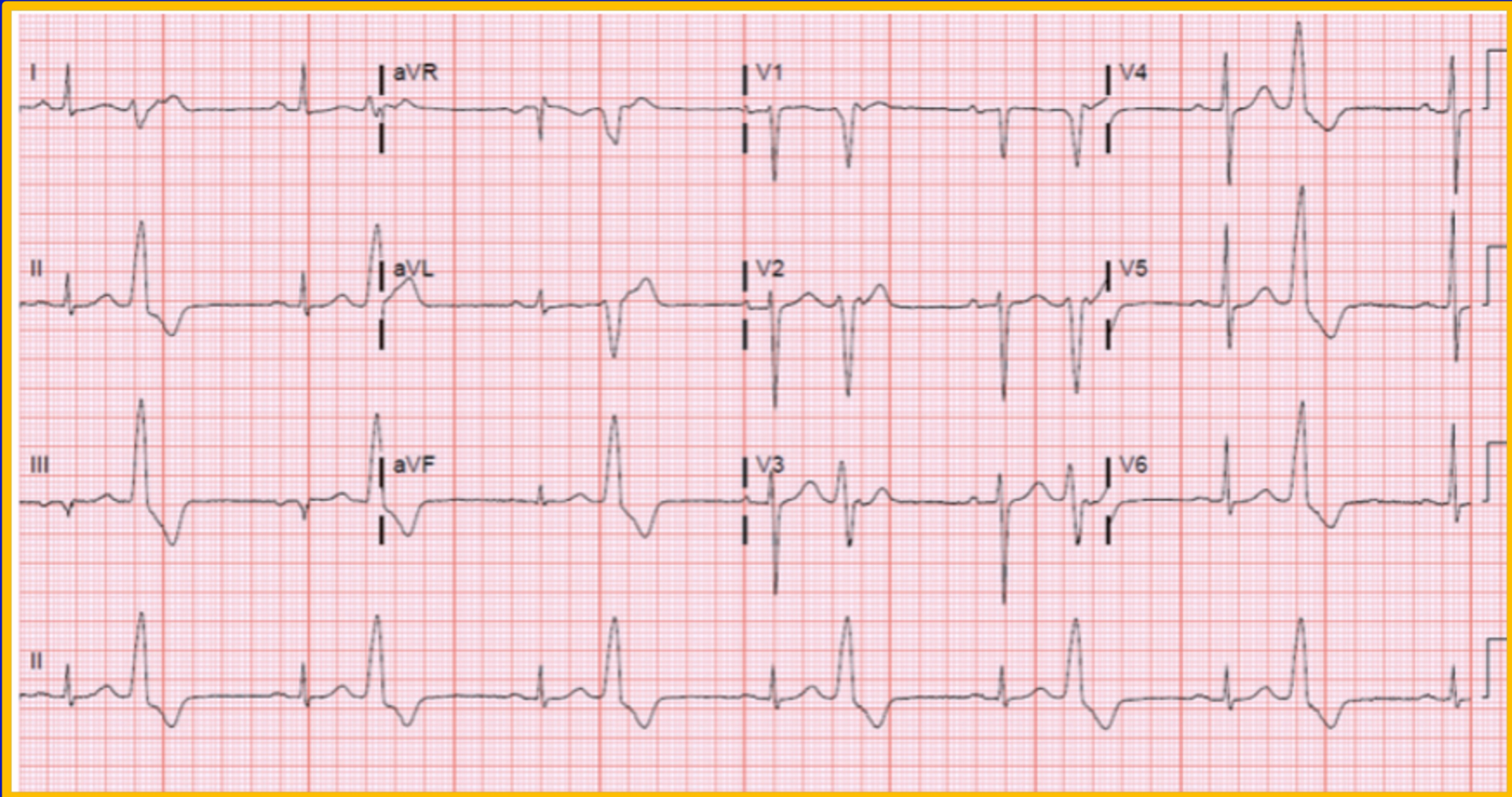
# A Recent EKG Mystery

- Late 2022 at Gen Re – occasional bizarre EKGs
- Recently 3 identical EKGS on diff. applicants
- Recorded by same paramed company
- Machine-made EKGs from the **demo mode** saved in their portable ECG machines.

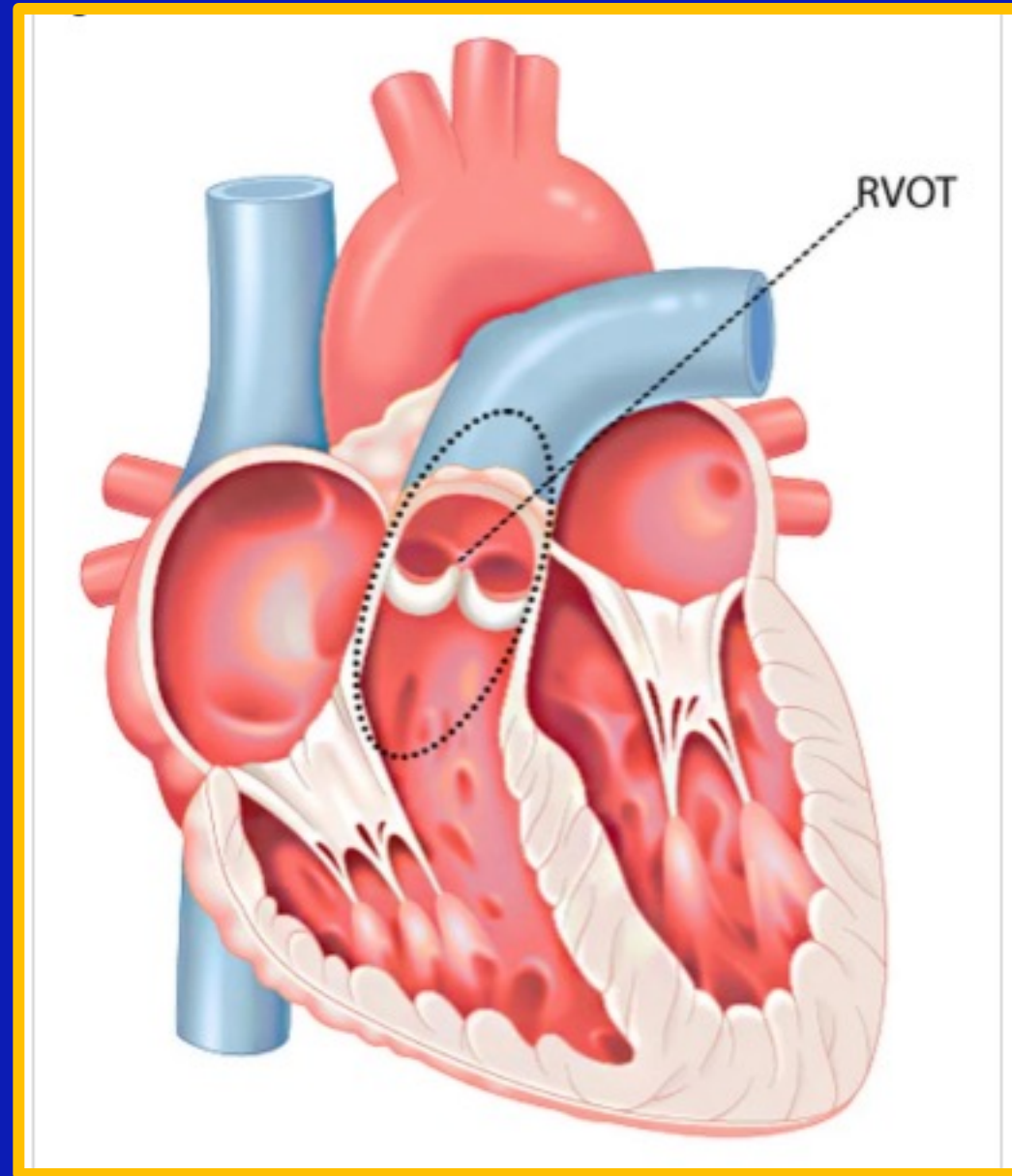
# Wireless Portable EKG Recording – Demo Mode



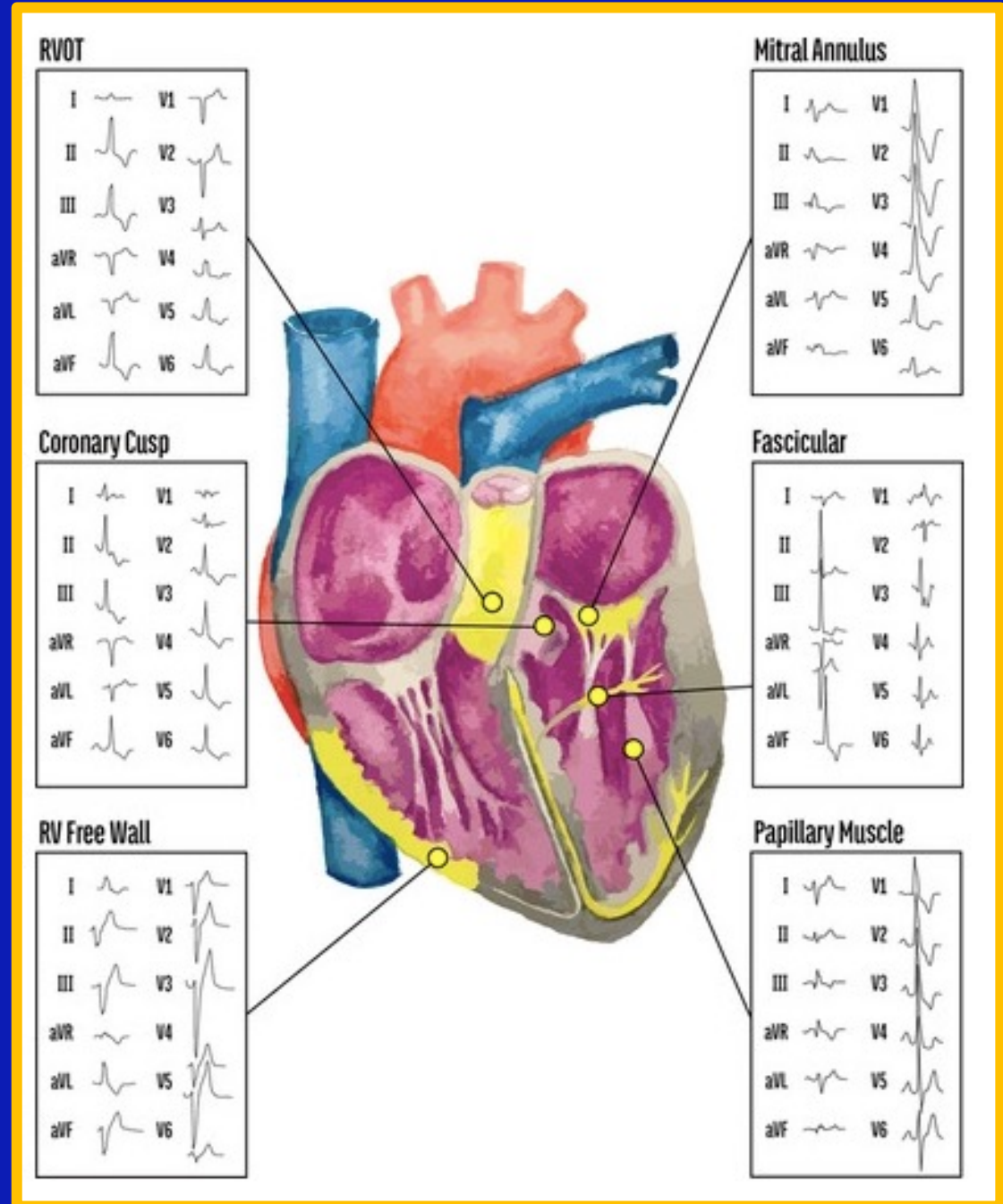
# 45 y.o. female with history of palpitations “Boom Boom Pause Rhythm”







# Common locations of PVCs



# Factors Pointing to a Worse Prognosis

- Syncope, FH of SD
- Underlying HD
- Burden – number or percent
- Origin - non-outflow tract
- Complex PVCs - couplets, triplets, non-sustained VT, “R-on-T”
- Increasing PVCs with exercise

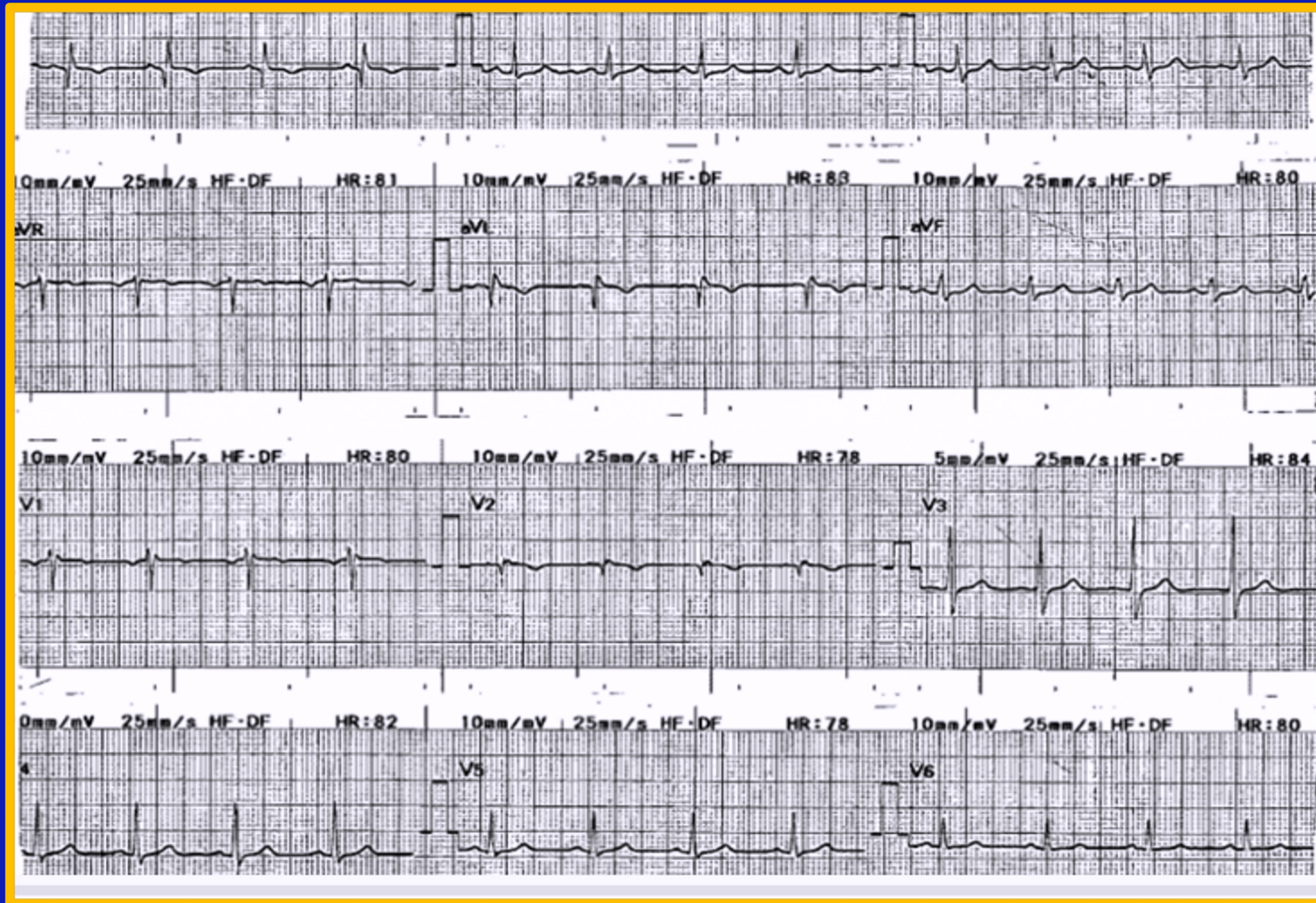
? Origin of this flag .... and why is it special?



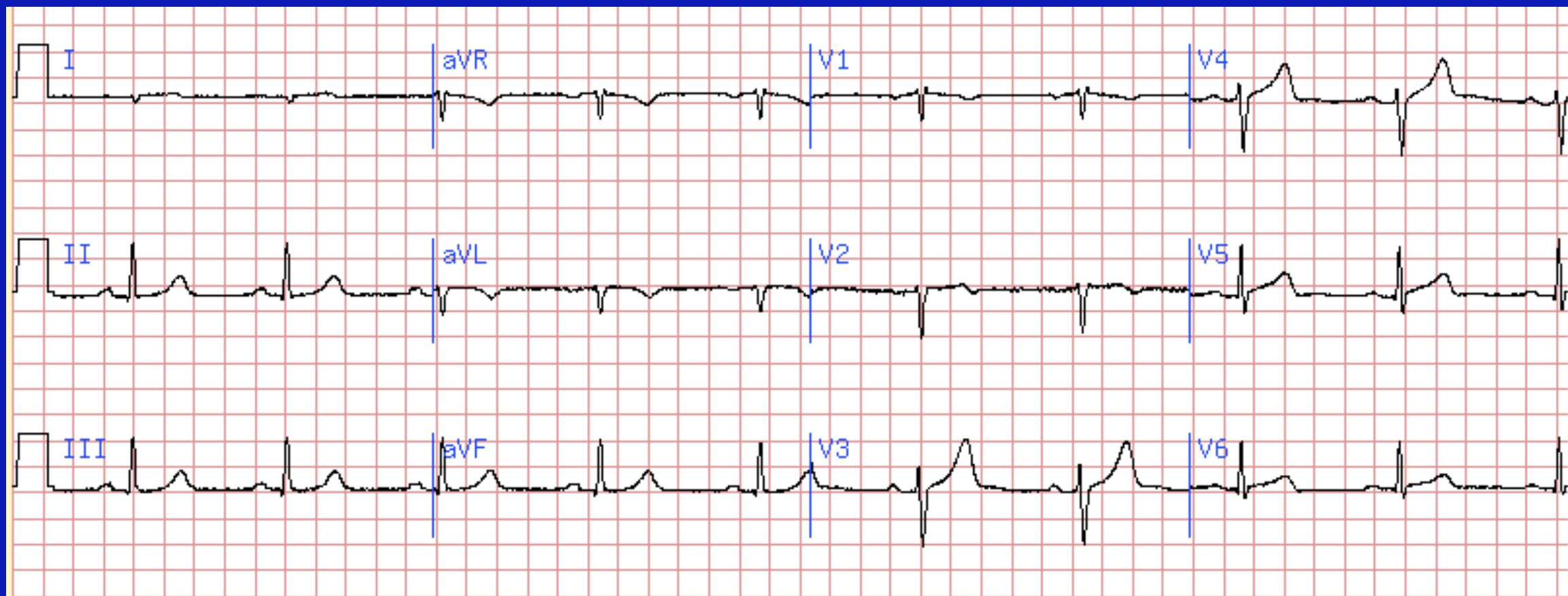


# 50 y.o. male applicant – awaiting APS

## Technical error?



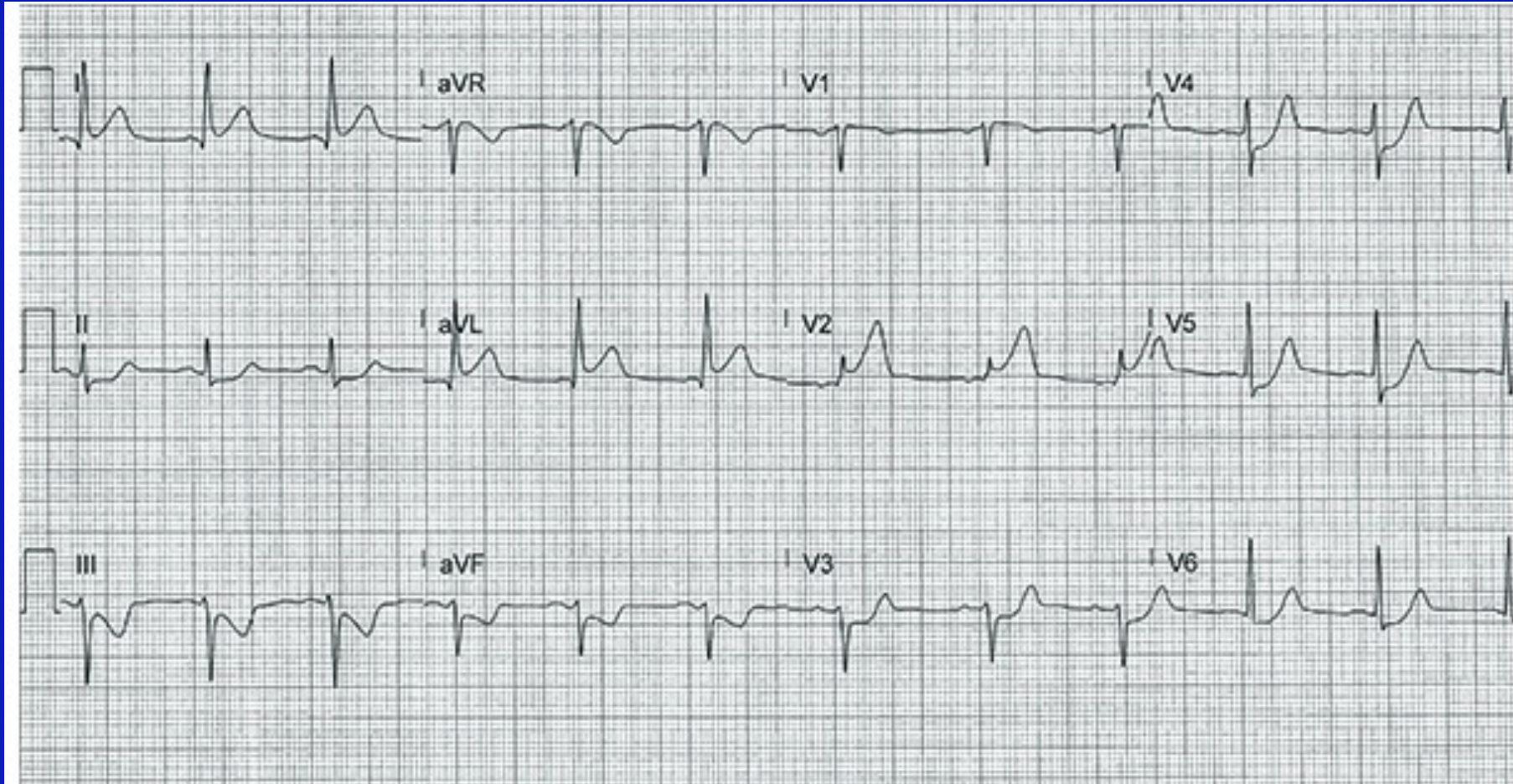
# 50 y.o. male applicant – awaiting APS Technical error?



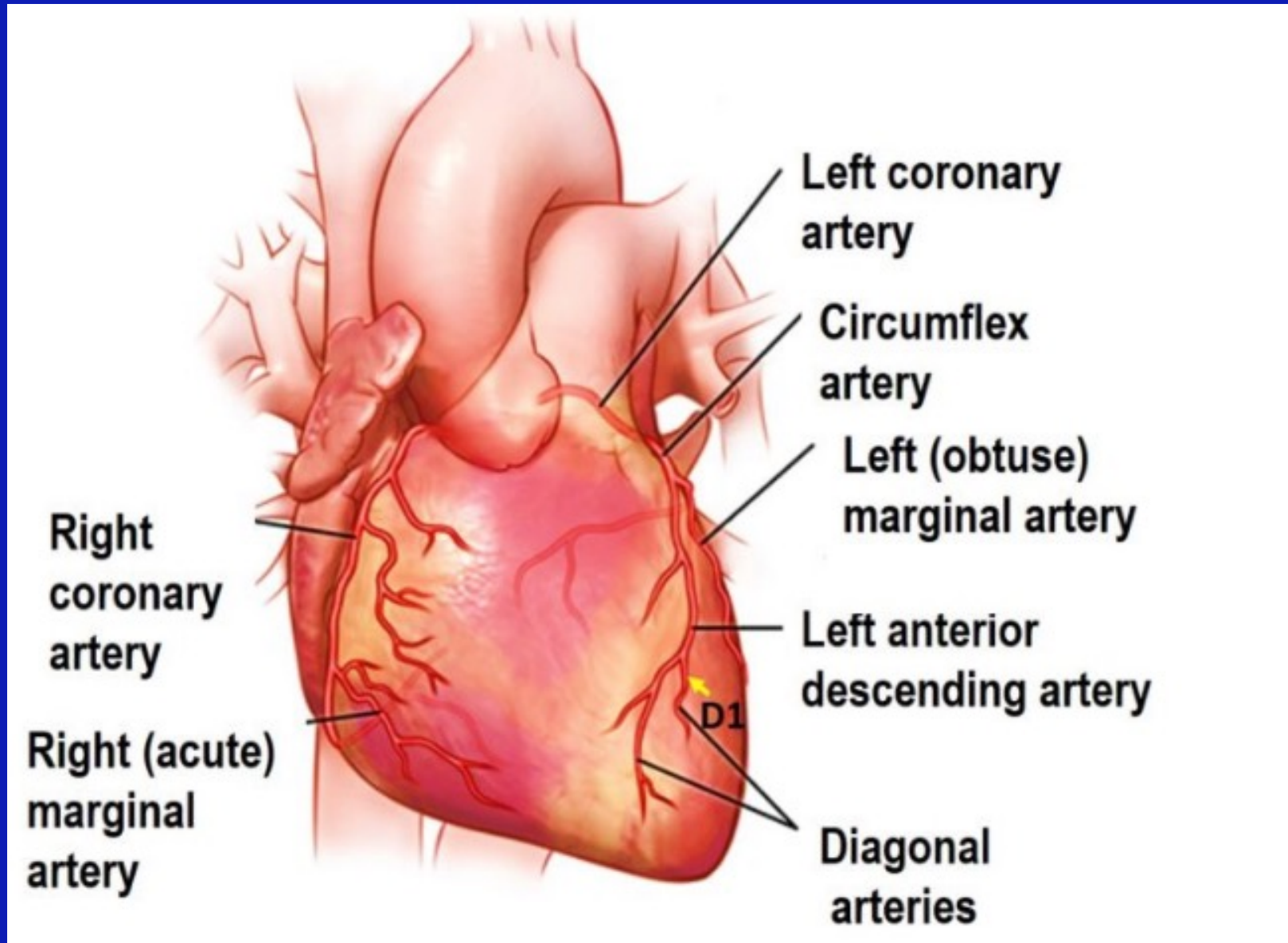


# ECG One Year Ago – what do you think?

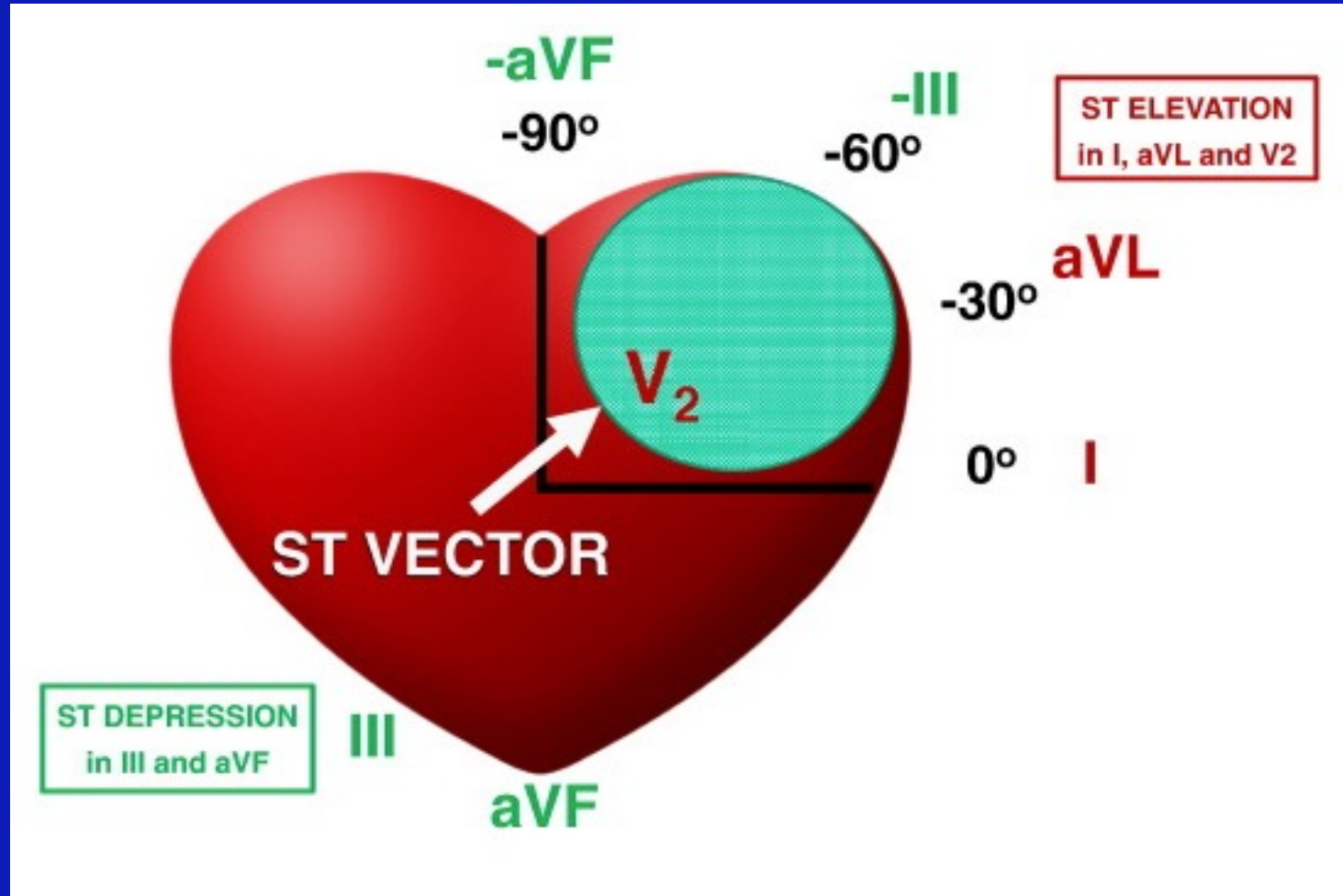
?



# Diagonal Branches of LAD Coronary Artery



# ST Vector in High Lateral Myocardial Infarction



Littmann L. AJEM. 2016; 34:107-109.



# South African Flag ECG Sign – Acute High Lateral MI



**SOUTH AFRICAN  
FLAG SIGN**



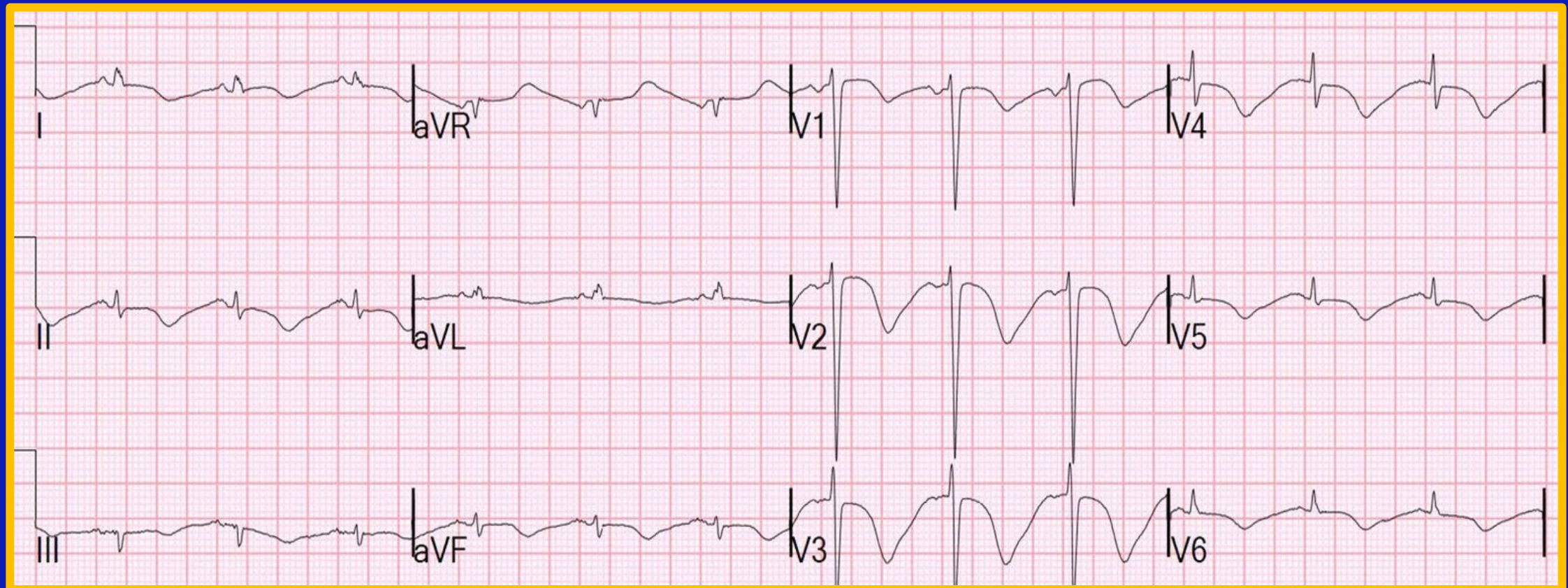
**ST ELEVATION IN LEADS I, aVL AND V<sub>2</sub>**  
**ST DEPRESSION IN THE INFERIOR LEADS**

## 39 y.o. female bank branch manager

- Asymptomatic, normal exercise ECG, normal echocardiogram, no meds
- One year ago during bank robbery threatened with gun
- Severe anxiety attack – taken to ER
- Abnormal ECG – admitted to hospital



# Emergency room ECG one year ago



# Investigations in hospital:

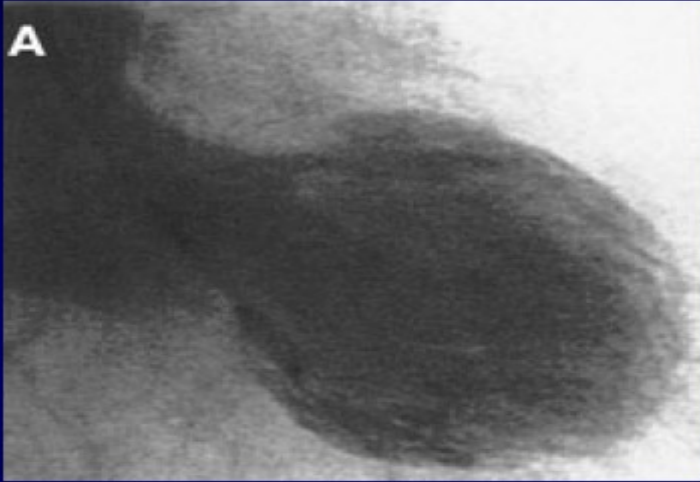
- Cardiac enzymes: borderline troponin
- Echo: apical wall motion abnormality
- Coronary angiography: normal
- LV angiography: apical ballooning

# Takotsubo (Tah Ku Su Bu) Cardiomyopathy

- AKA: stress CM, broken heart/apical ballooning syndrome
- Unique reversible cardiomyopathy
- Catecholamine mediated myocardial stunning
- Neurogenic or CNS/CVA T-wave pattern

# "Tah Ku Su Bu"

## Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy



Systole



Tako-tsubo  
Octopus – fishing pot

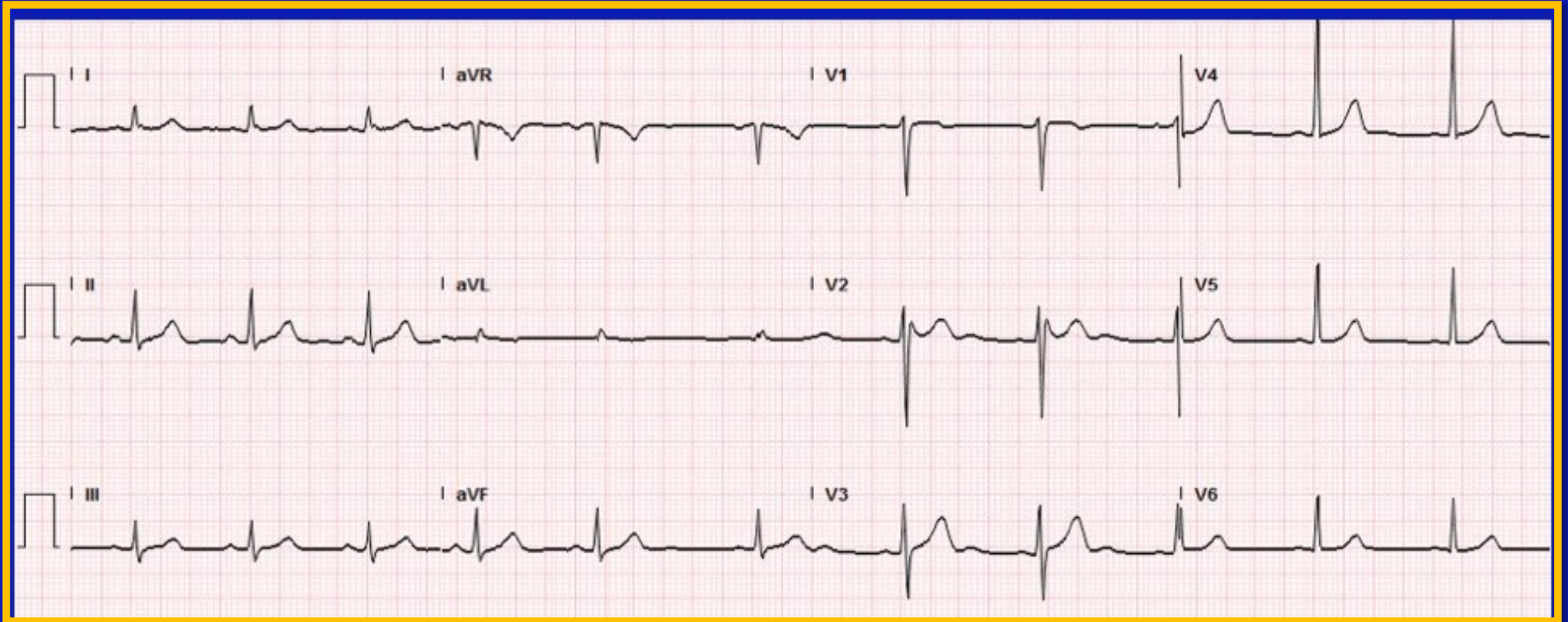


# Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy Mortality Implications

- Resembles acute MI but normal CAs and ↓ LVEF
- Early data: good to excellent prognosis
- Recent data = increased overall mortality
- Primary and secondary types
- Prognostic factors: gender, 1<sup>ary</sup> vs 2<sup>ary</sup>, trigger, severity of presentation, diabetes



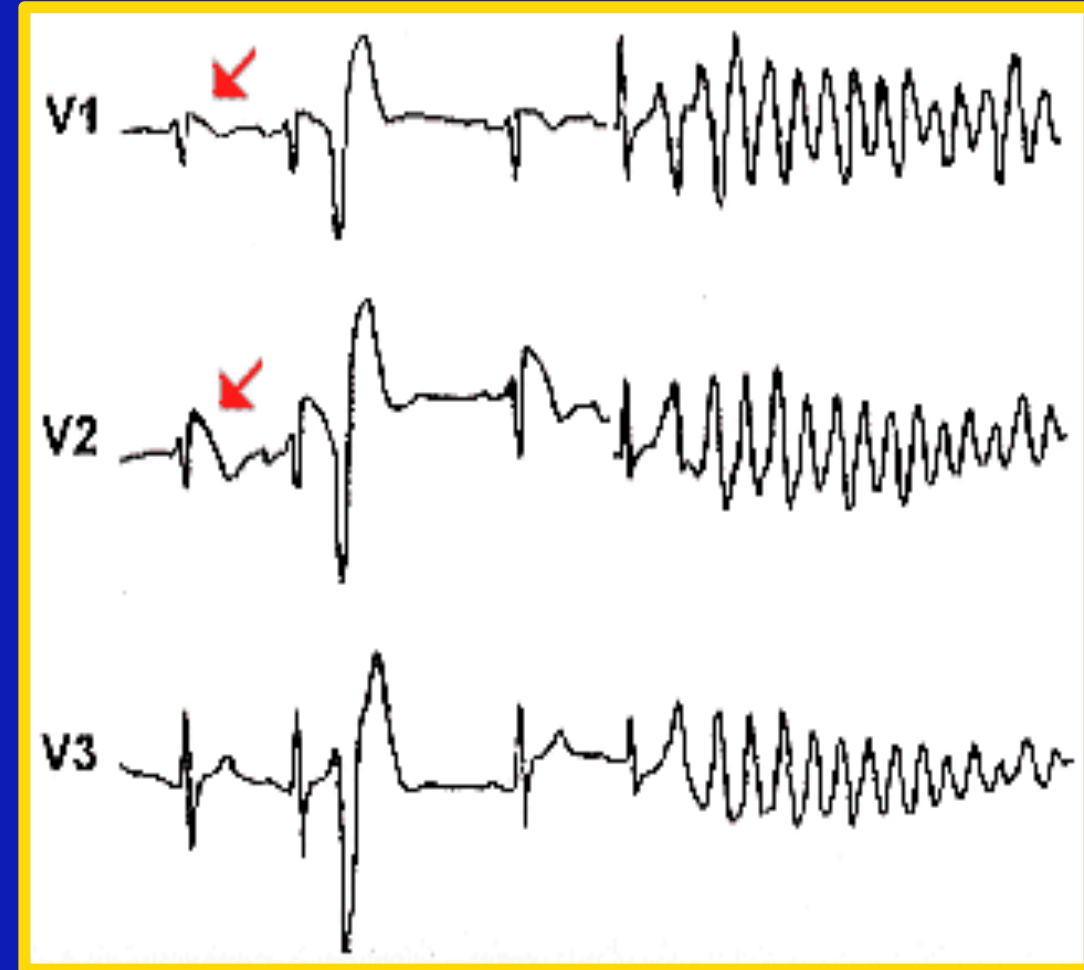
52 y.o. owner of a popular Thai restaurant  
Any concerns?





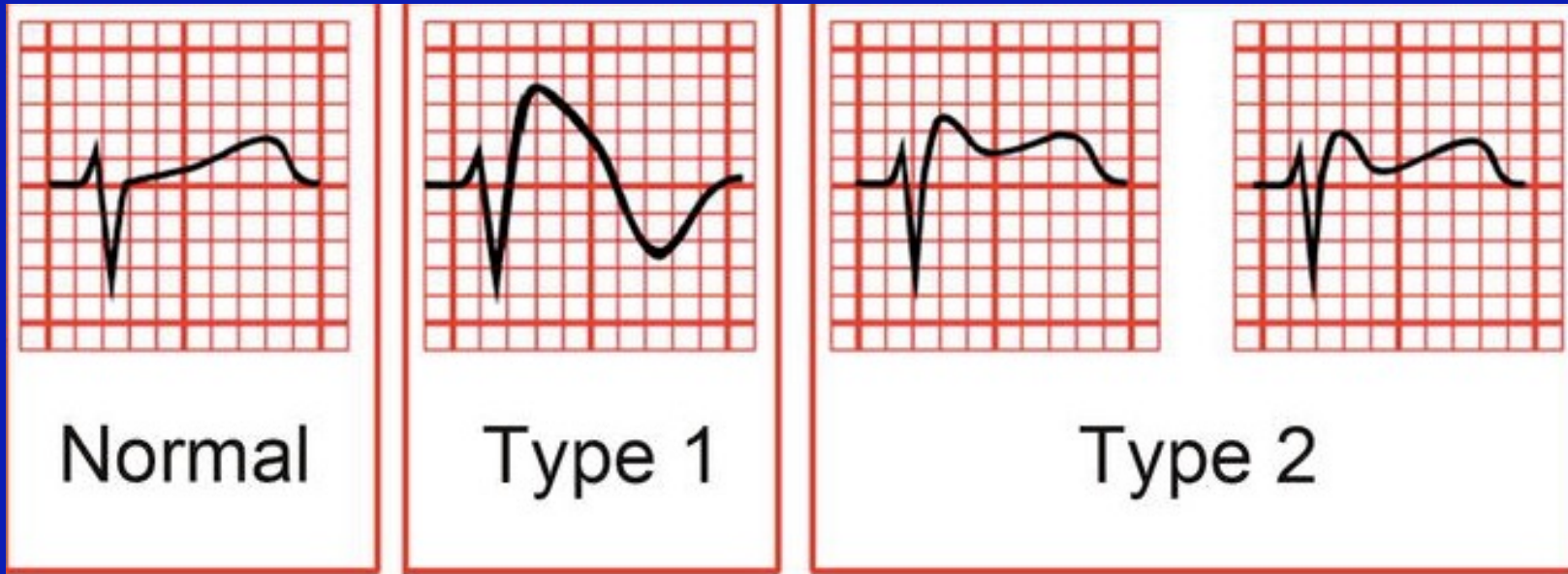
# Brugada Syndrome

- A clinical and ECG syndrome
- A very specific ECG: apparent RBBB + ST elevation in leads V1-V3
- No demonstrable structural heart disease
- Prone to sudden unexpected death

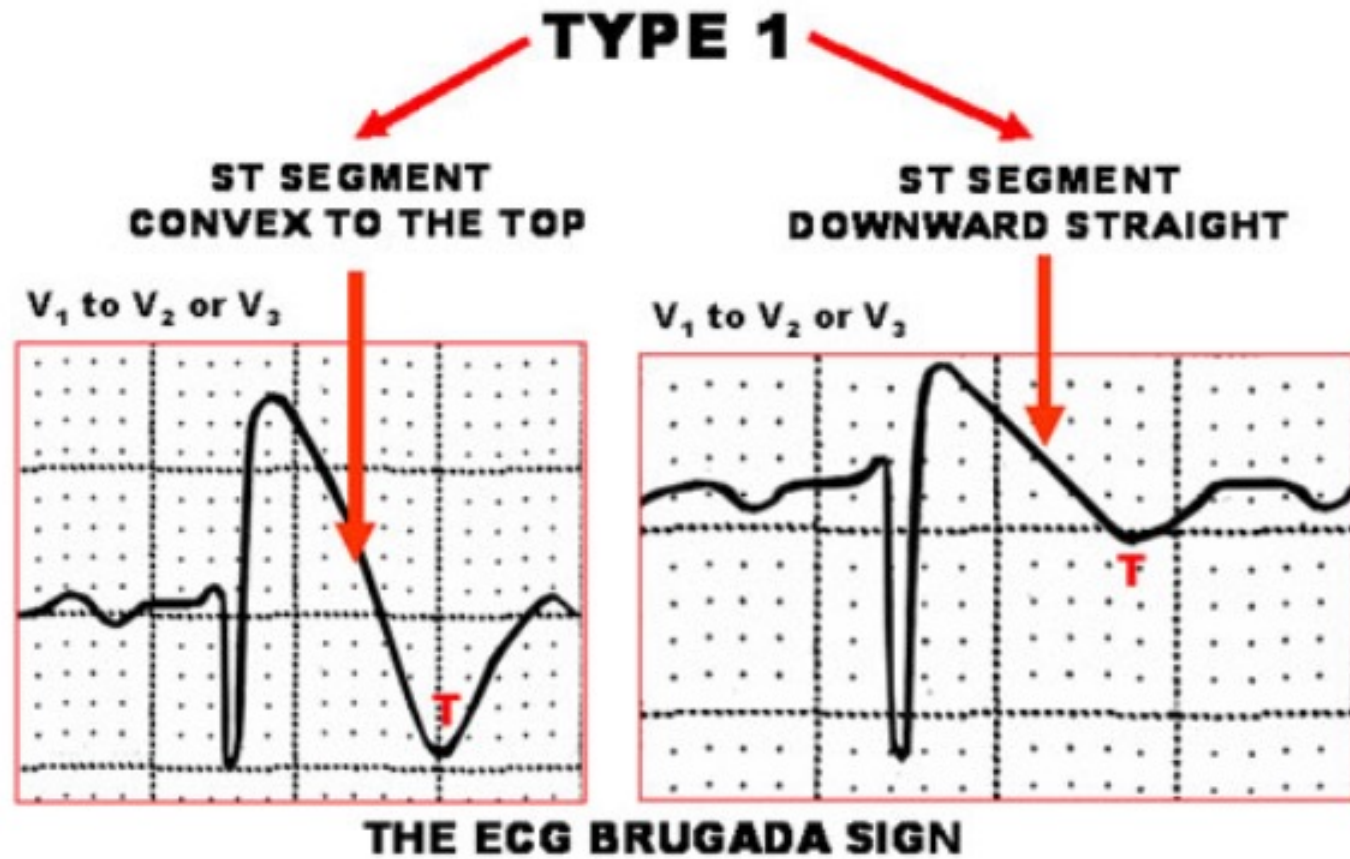




# Brugada "saddleback" EKG Pattern

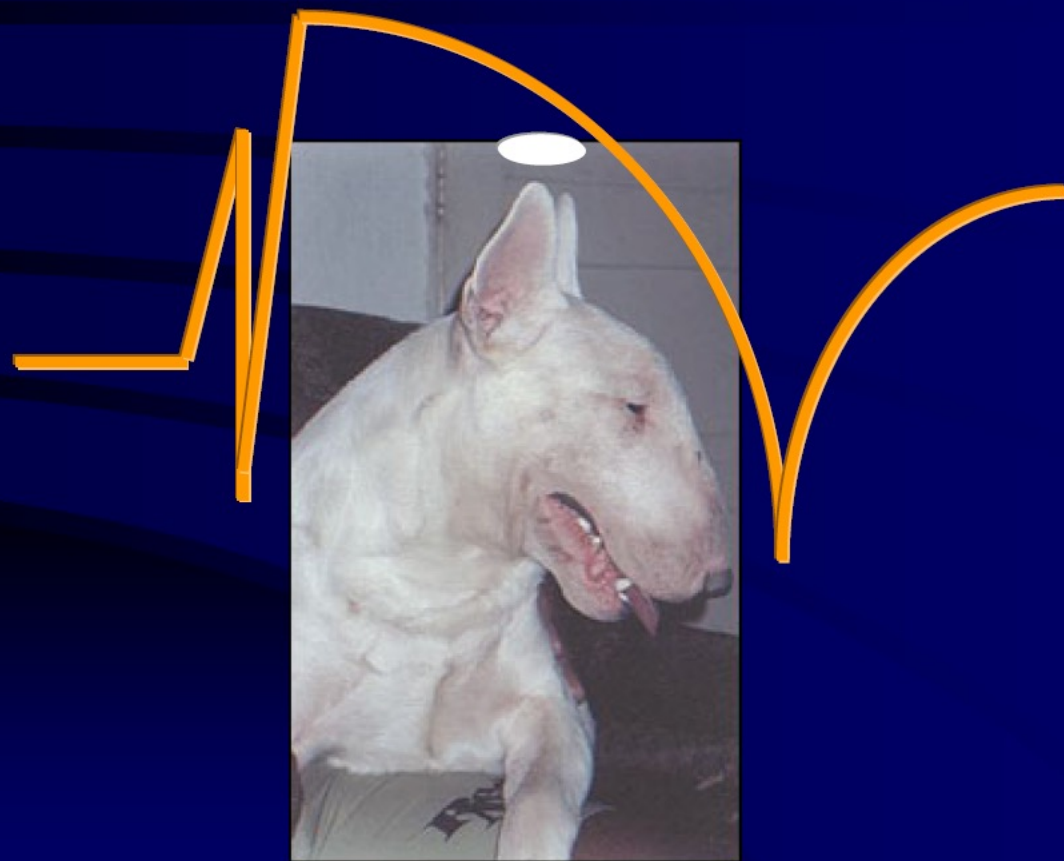






**Figure 2:** Brugada Syndrome Ecg Signature/Phenotype

# **“BULL TERRIER” OR TYPE IA BRUGADA PATTERN**



Bull Terrier

# Diagnostic Criteria for Brugada Syndrome

## Diagnostic ECG criteria

Type 1 BrS pattern in  $\geq 2$   
ECG leads (I, II, III, aVR, aVL, aVF)



## One of the following must also be present

Documented VF

Documented polymorphic VT

Family history of SCD <40 years old

Type 1 BrS ECG patterns in family members

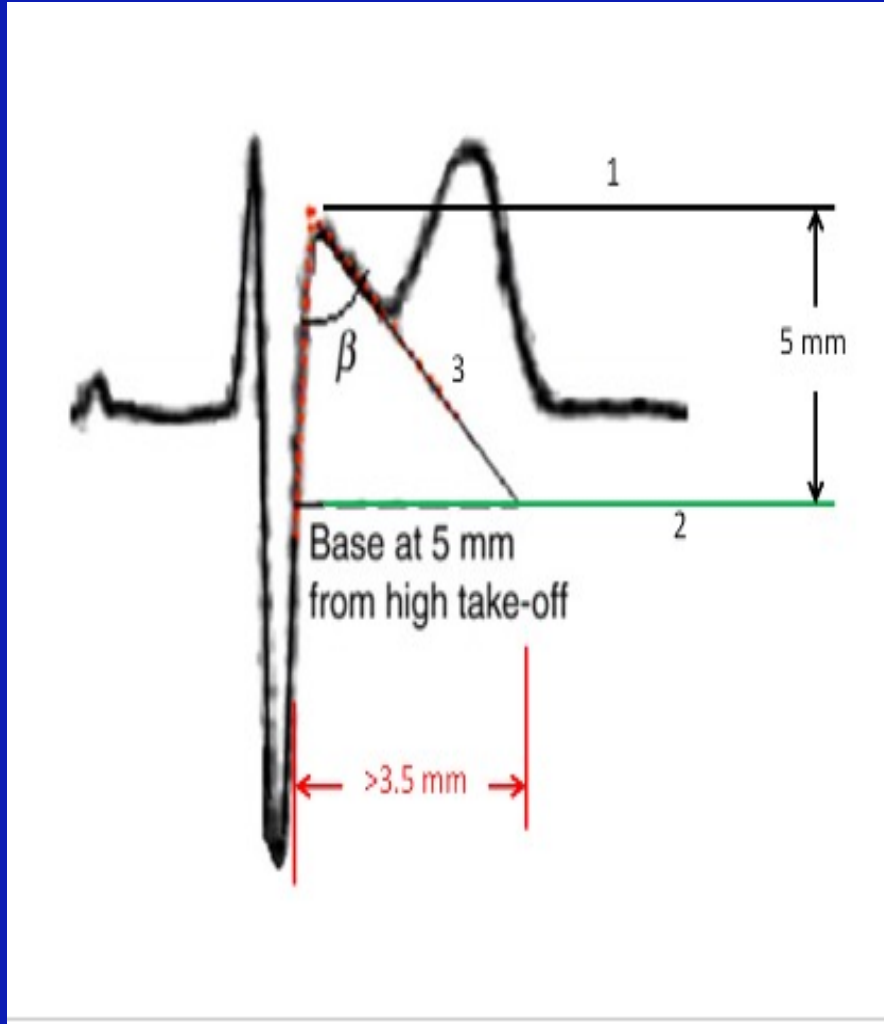
Inducible VT with programmed electrical stimulation

Syncope

Nocturnal agonal respiration



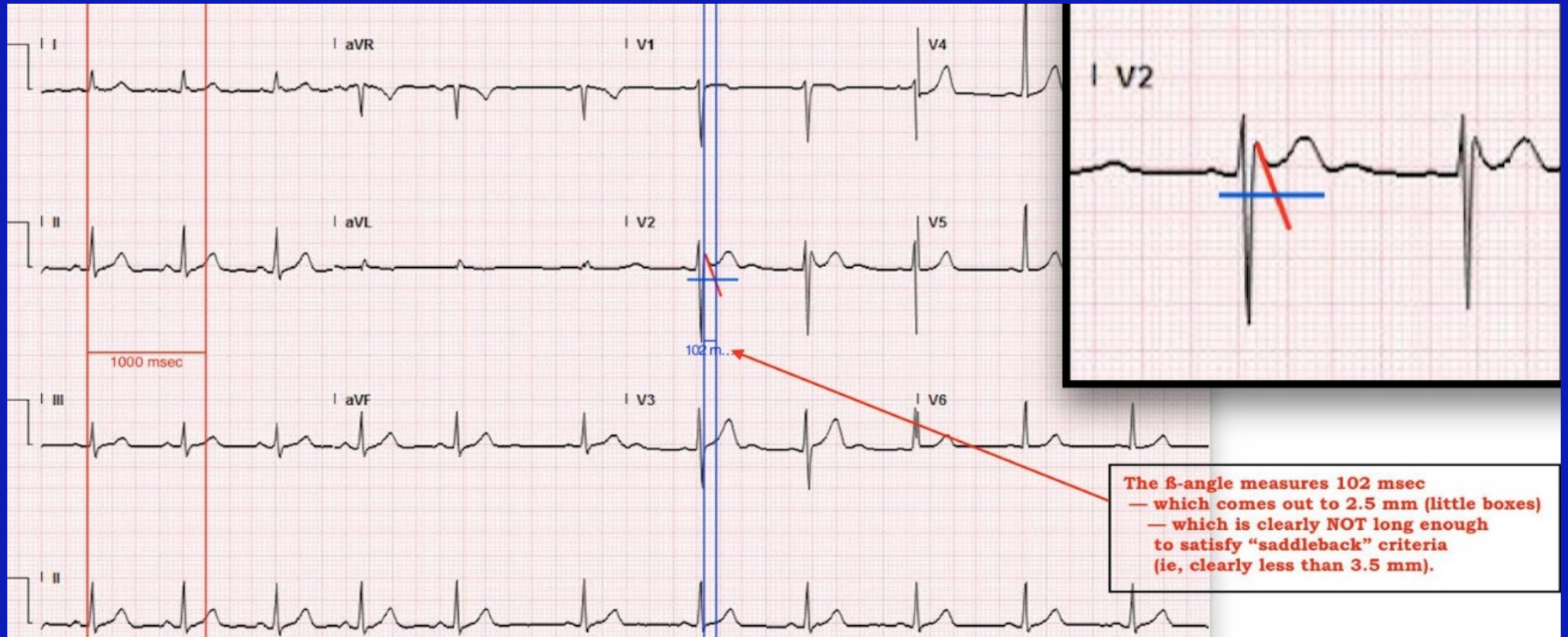
# Criteria for Type 2 Brugada “Saddleback” ECG Pattern



1. Draw a **horizontal** line from top of r' wave (black line 1)
2. Draw a horizontal line 5 mm below this (**green** line 2)
3. Extend the downsloping r'-ST segment (black line 3) until it intersects the **green** line
4. Measure the base.  
If greater than 3.5 mm, then meets criteria (this is equivalent to a 35 degree beta angle)

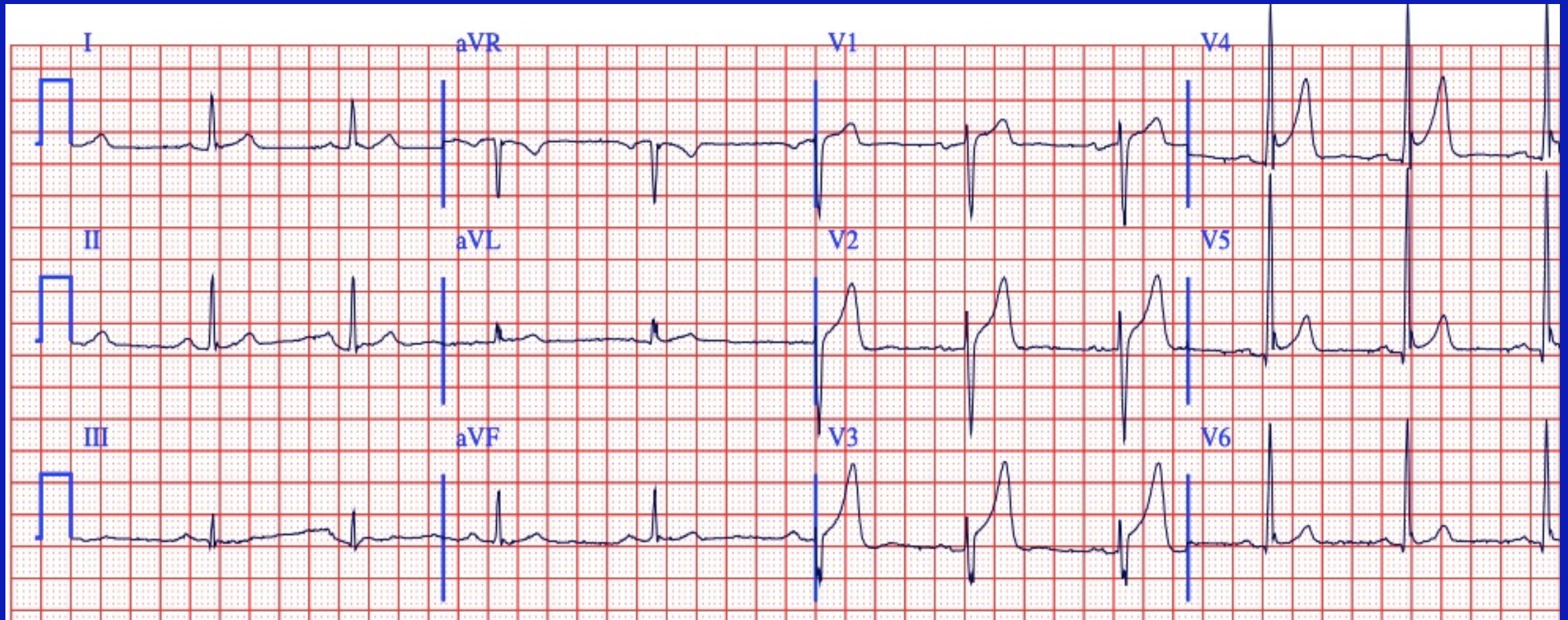
# 52 y.o. chef at a popular Thai restaurant

## Any concerns?

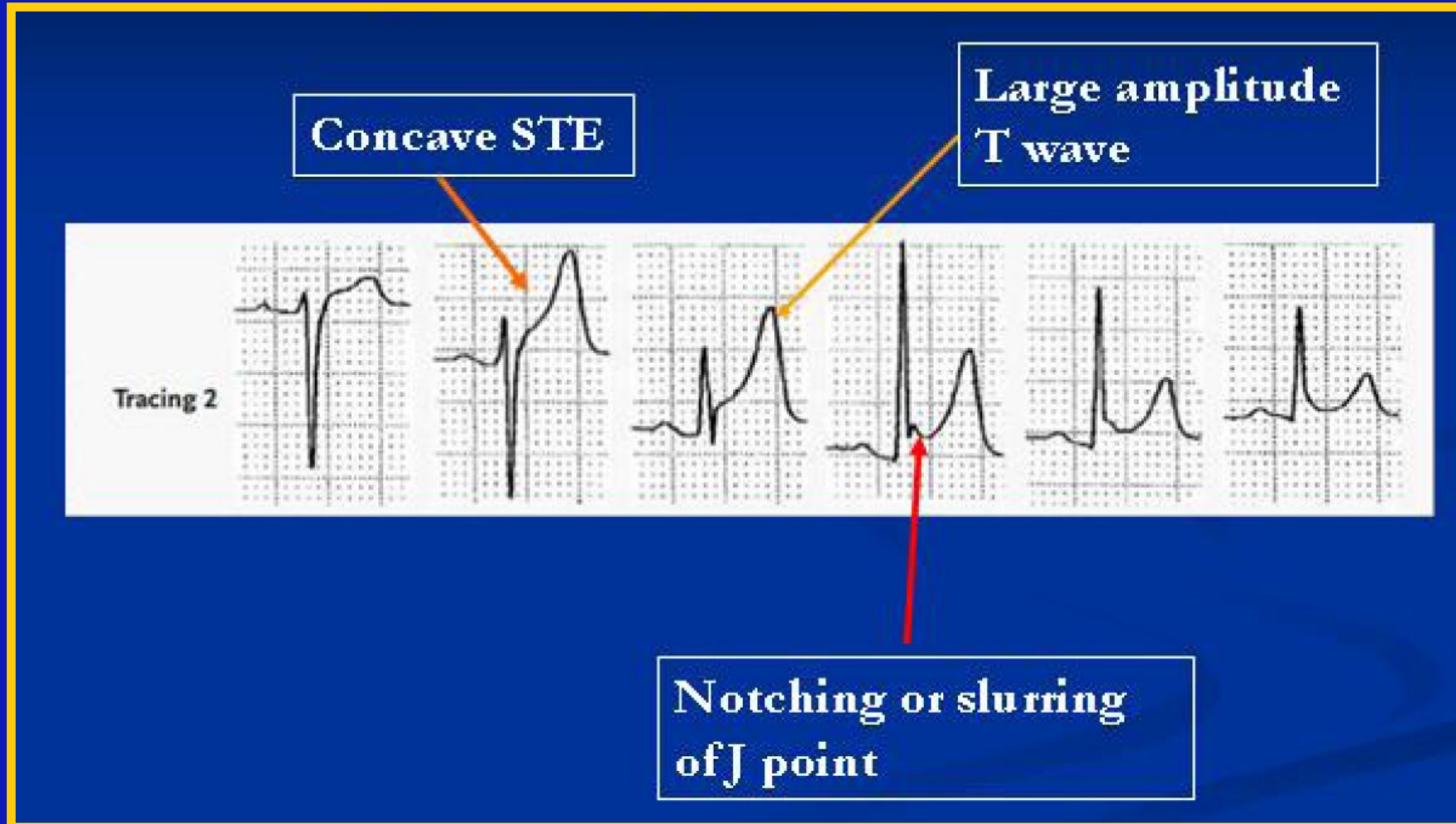




29 y.o. son of your company's CEO  
Ok for Everest expedition?

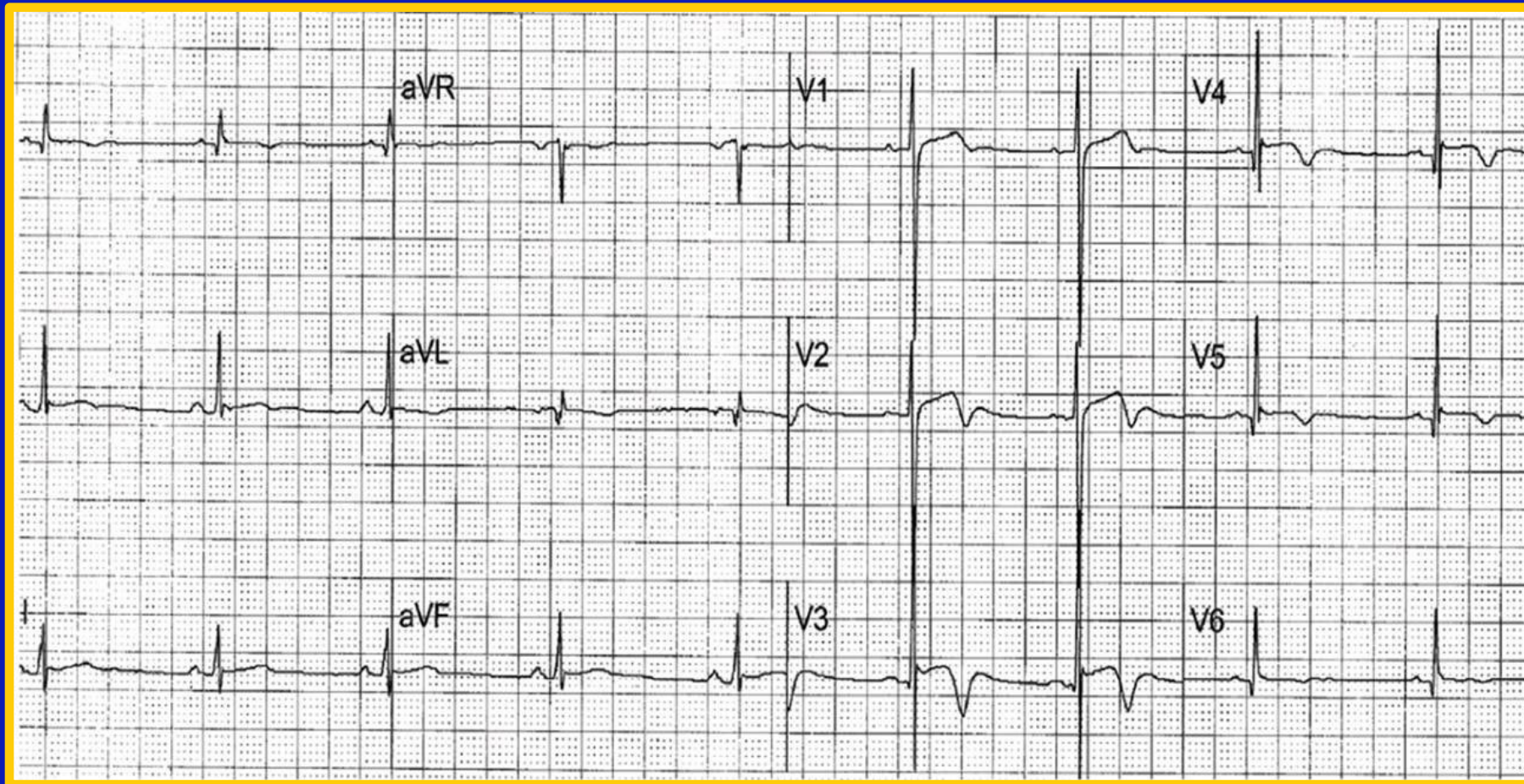


# Classic Early Repolarization





# 36 y.o. asym. male college basketball coach Silent ischemia?

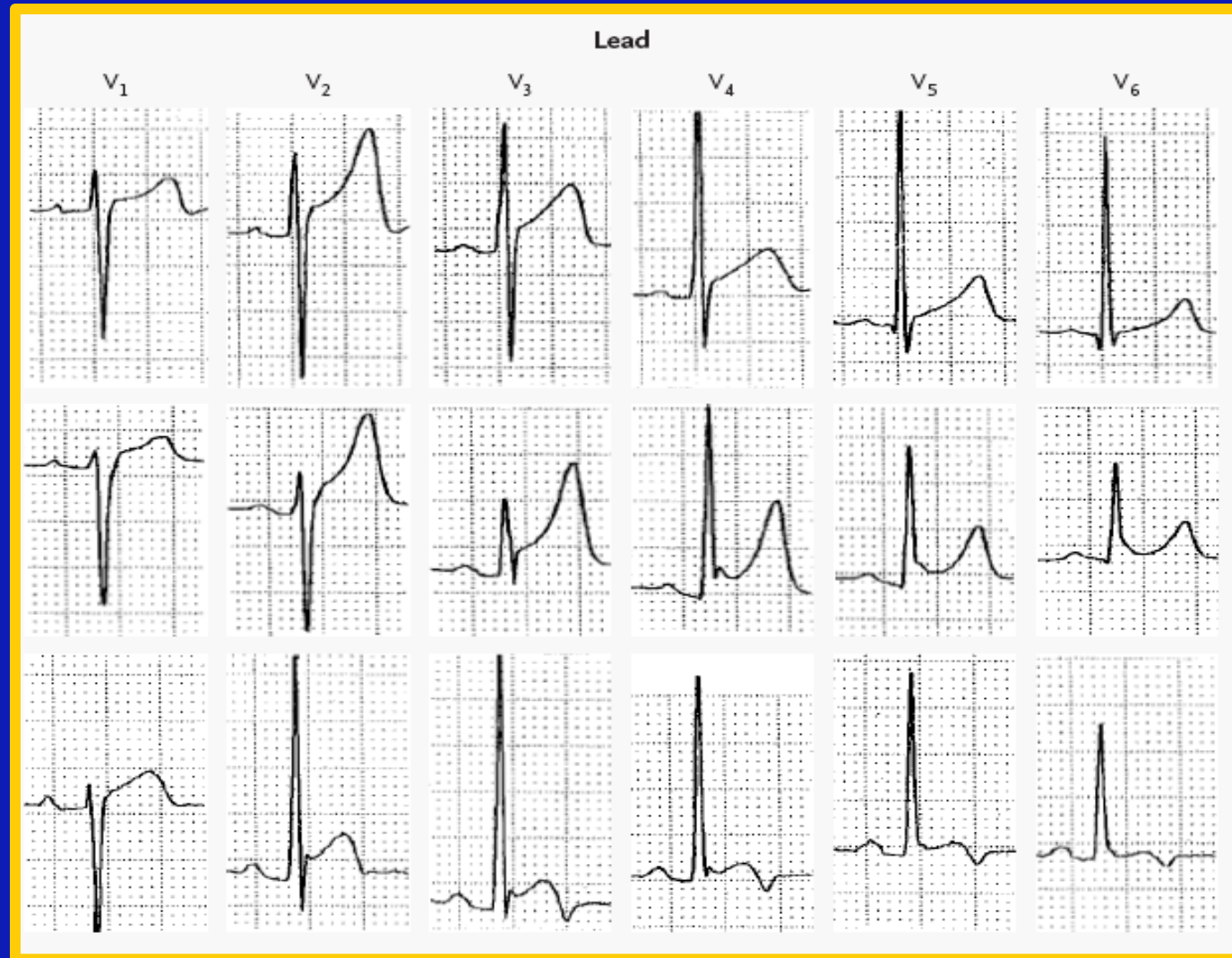


# Normal Precordial ST Segment Elevation

Normal  
Male  
Pattern

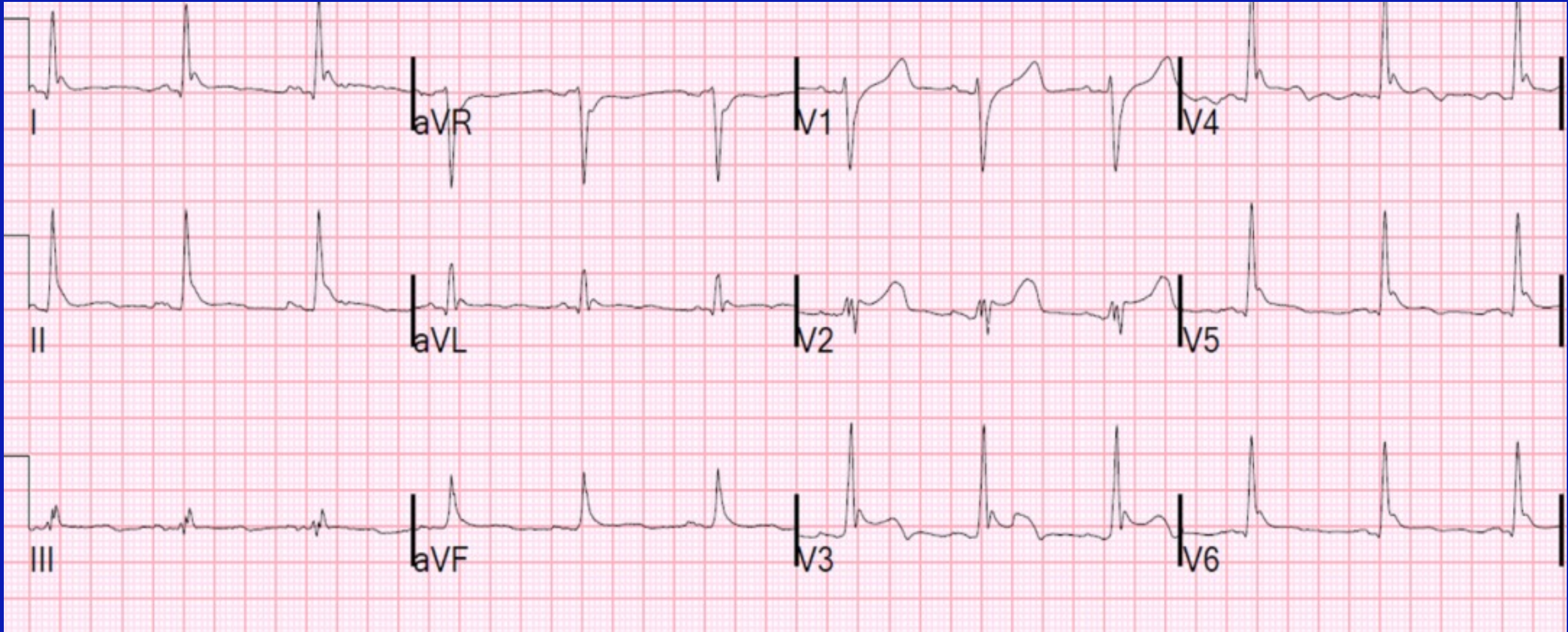
Classic  
ERP

Normal  
Variant  
Negative T





29 y.o. male – screening EKG for Everest attempt  
It's your CEO's son – still good to go?



# Is early repolarization always benign?

*The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Sudden Cardiac Arrest Associated with Early Repolarization

Michel Haïssaguerre, M.D., Nicolas Derval, M.D., Frederic Sacher, M.D.,  
Laurence Jesel, M.D., Isabel Deisenhofer, M.D., Luc de Roy, M.D.,

*The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Long-Term Outcome Associated with Early Repolarization on Electrocardiography

Jani T. Tikkanen, B.S., Olli Anttonen, M.D., M. Juhani Junttila, M.D.,

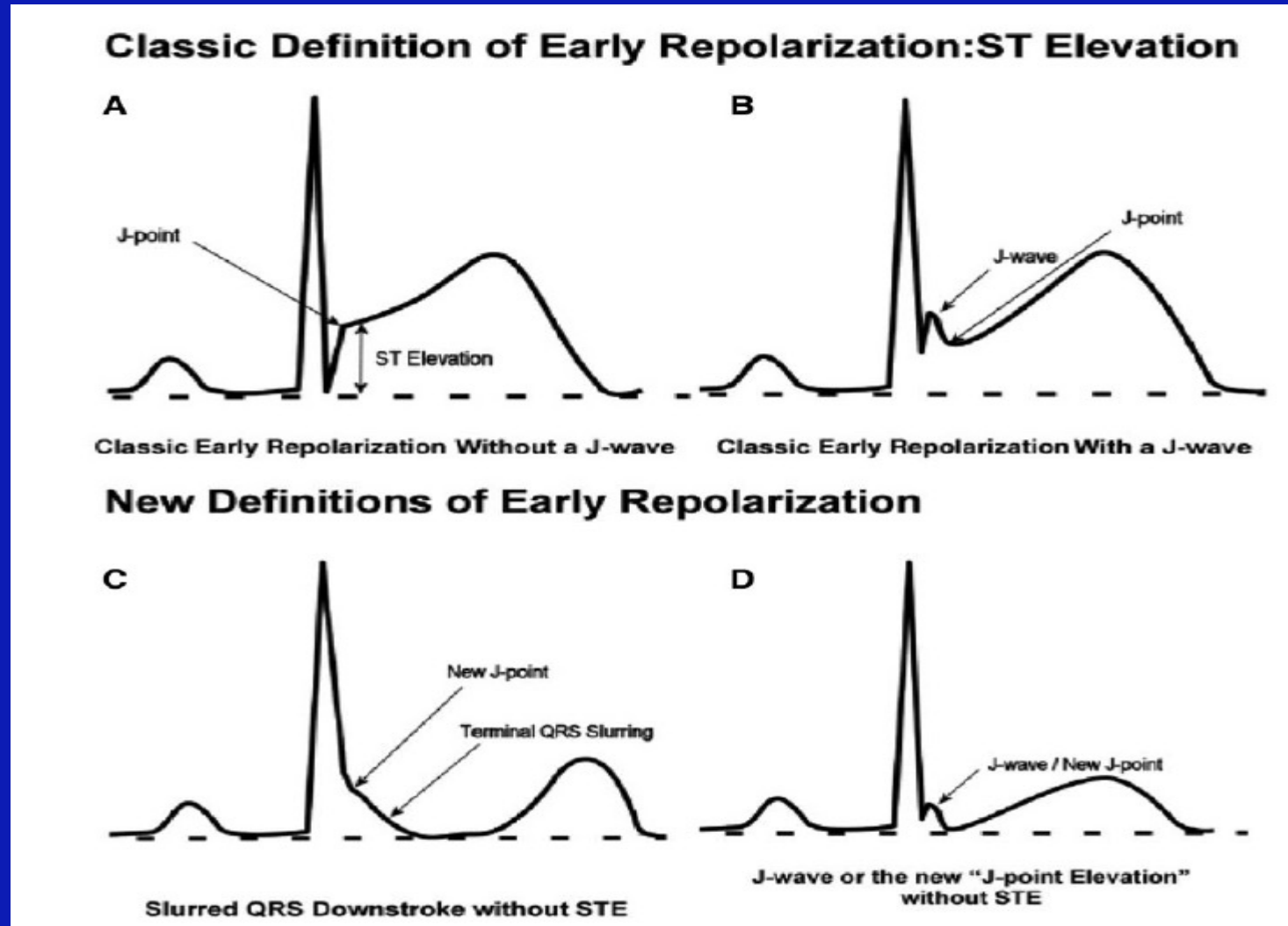
## Results

- The prevalence of ER was higher in group of subjects with idiopathic VF with respect to the control group (31% vs. 5%;  $p < 0.001$ ).
- Localization:
  - ✓ 47% inferior leads
  - ✓ 44% inferior and lateral leads
  - ✓ 9% lateral leads.

*Haïssaguerre M et al. NEJM 2008; 358: 2016-23*



# Changing Definitions of Early Repolarization

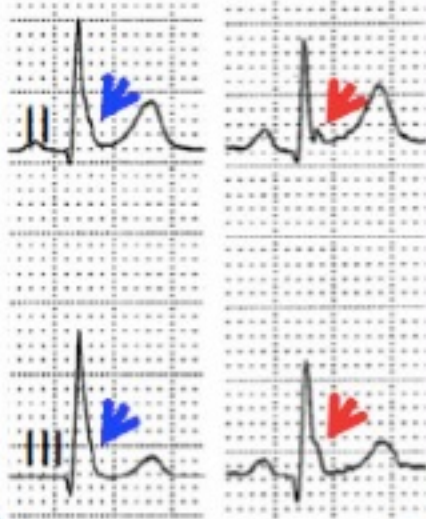


## Different patterns of ER

A. J wave

Slur

Notched



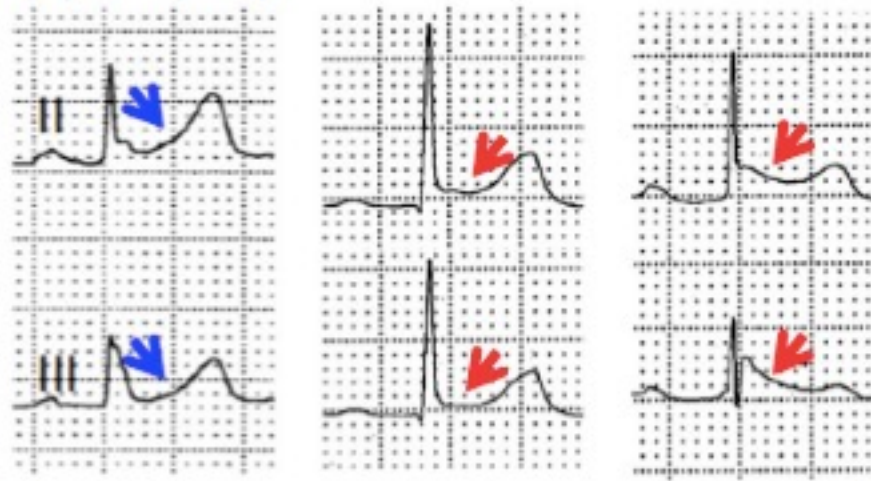
Increased risk

B. ST segment pattern

Ascending/  
up-sloping

Horizontal

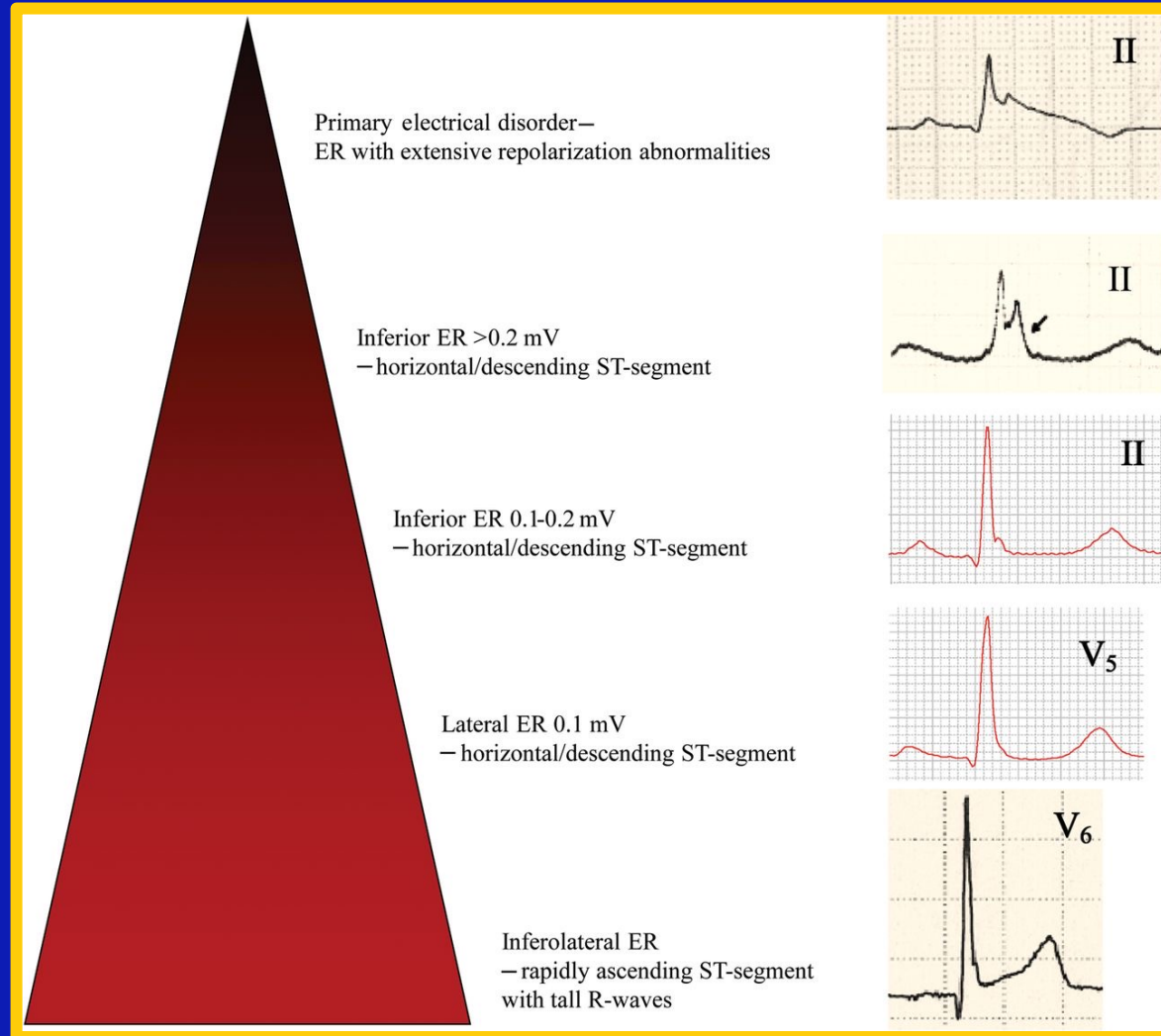
Descending



Increased risk

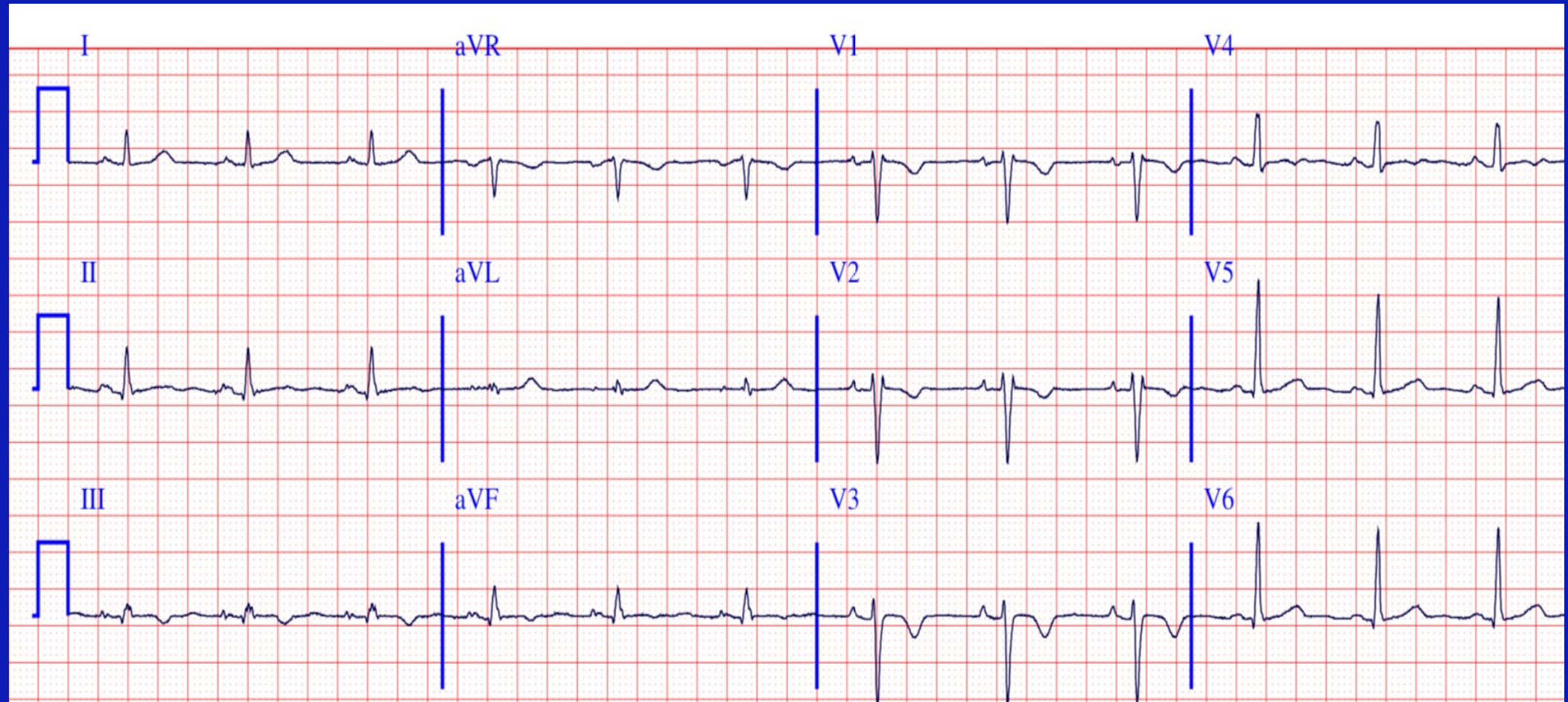


# Inferolateral early repolarization patterns and magnitude of sudden cardiac death risk



# 35 y.o. male applicant

## Persistent juvenile T wave pattern?



# Prevalence of T wave Inversion Beyond $V_1$ and $V_2$

## In ages 19-45

< 4% in women

< 1% in men

## In middle-aged subjects 36-50

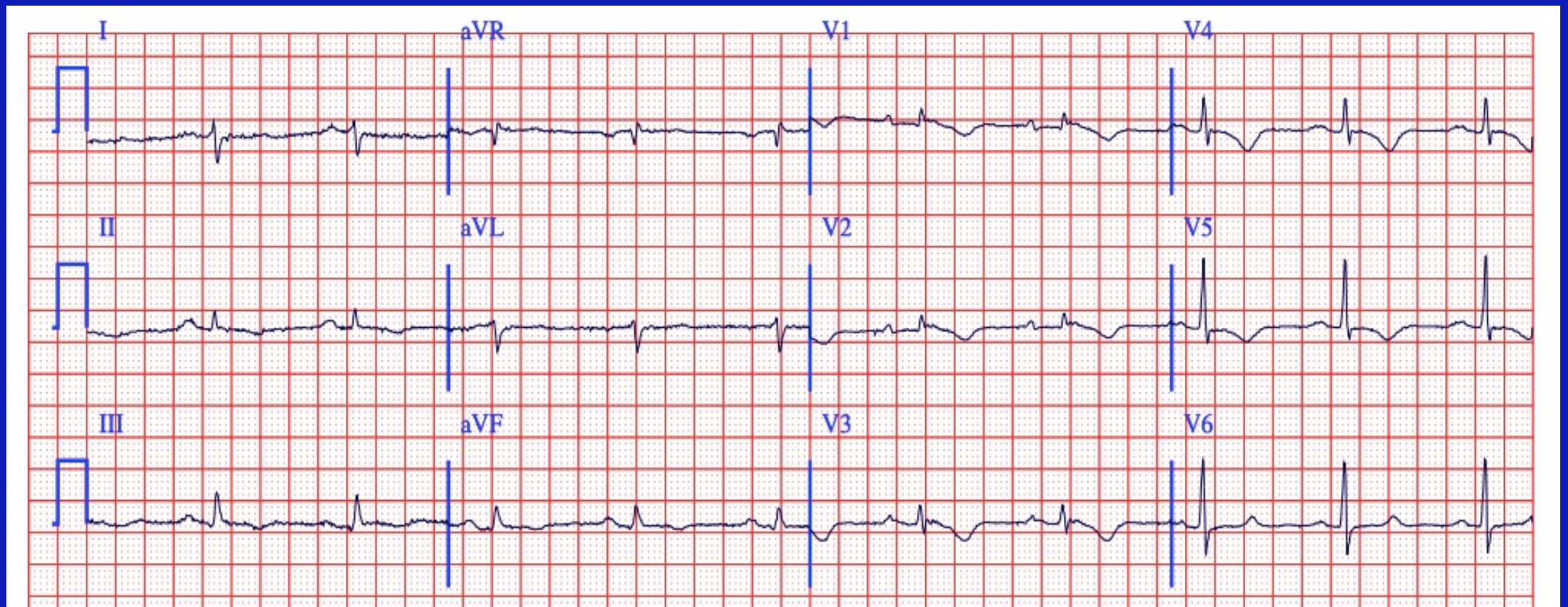
< 0.7%

Marcus F. Am J Cardiol 2005; 95:1070  
Aro AL. Circulation 2012; 125:1272



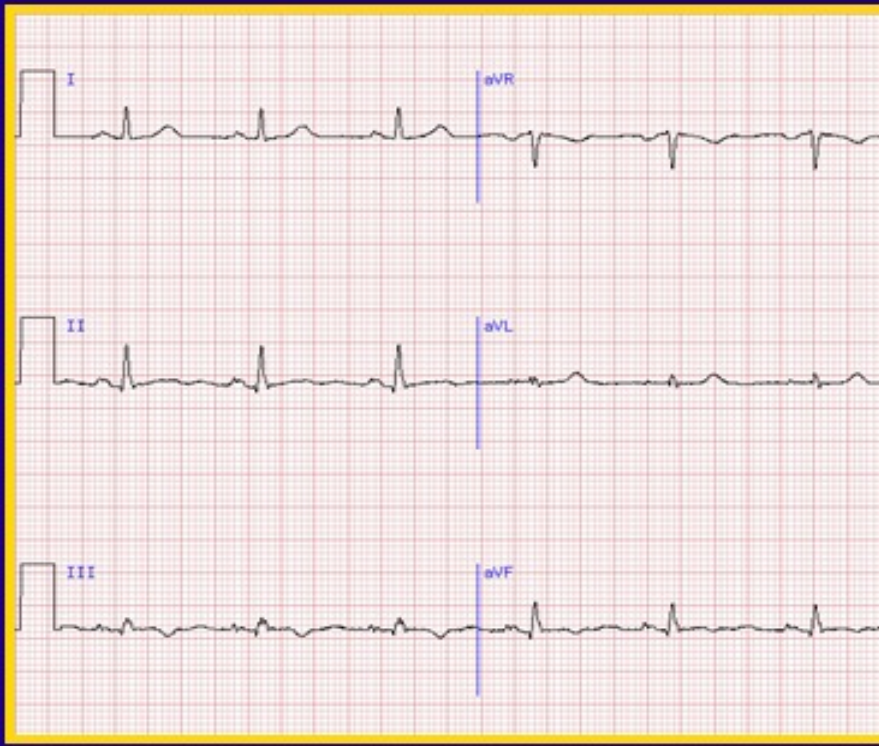
# 40 y.o. male applicant

## Persistent juvenile T wave pattern?

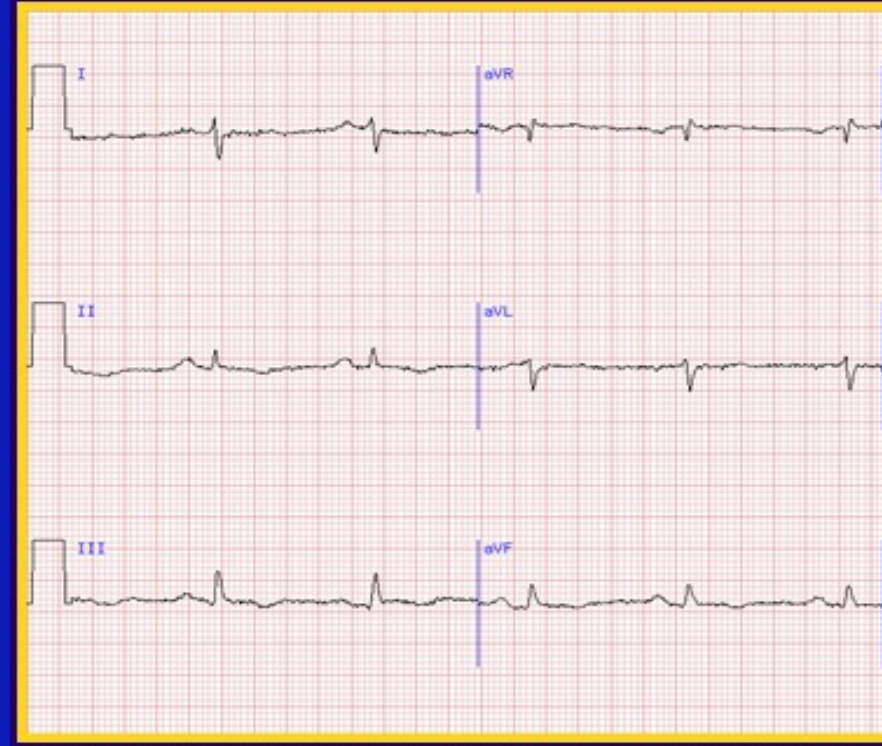




# Evolution of ECG Changes in Limb Leads



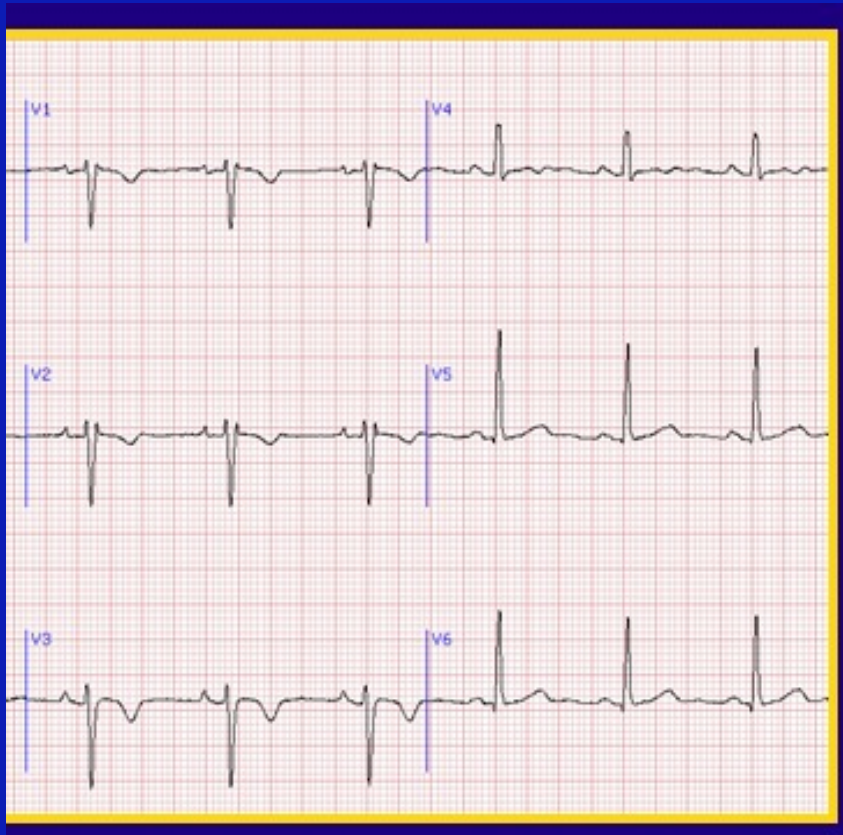
Age 35



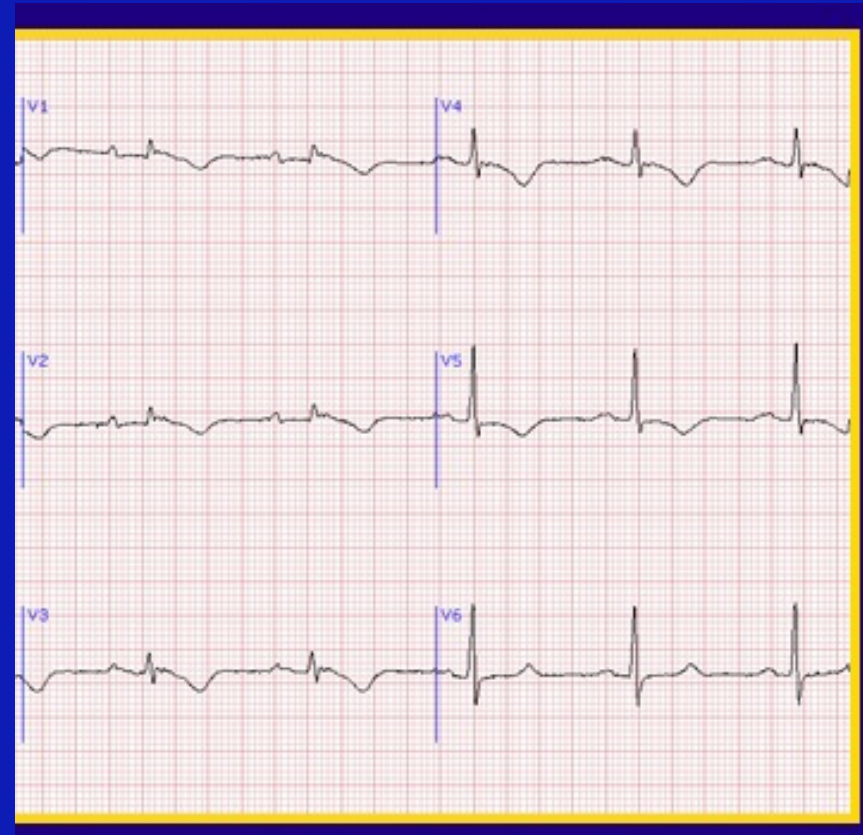
Age 40



# Evolution of ECG Changes in the Chest Leads

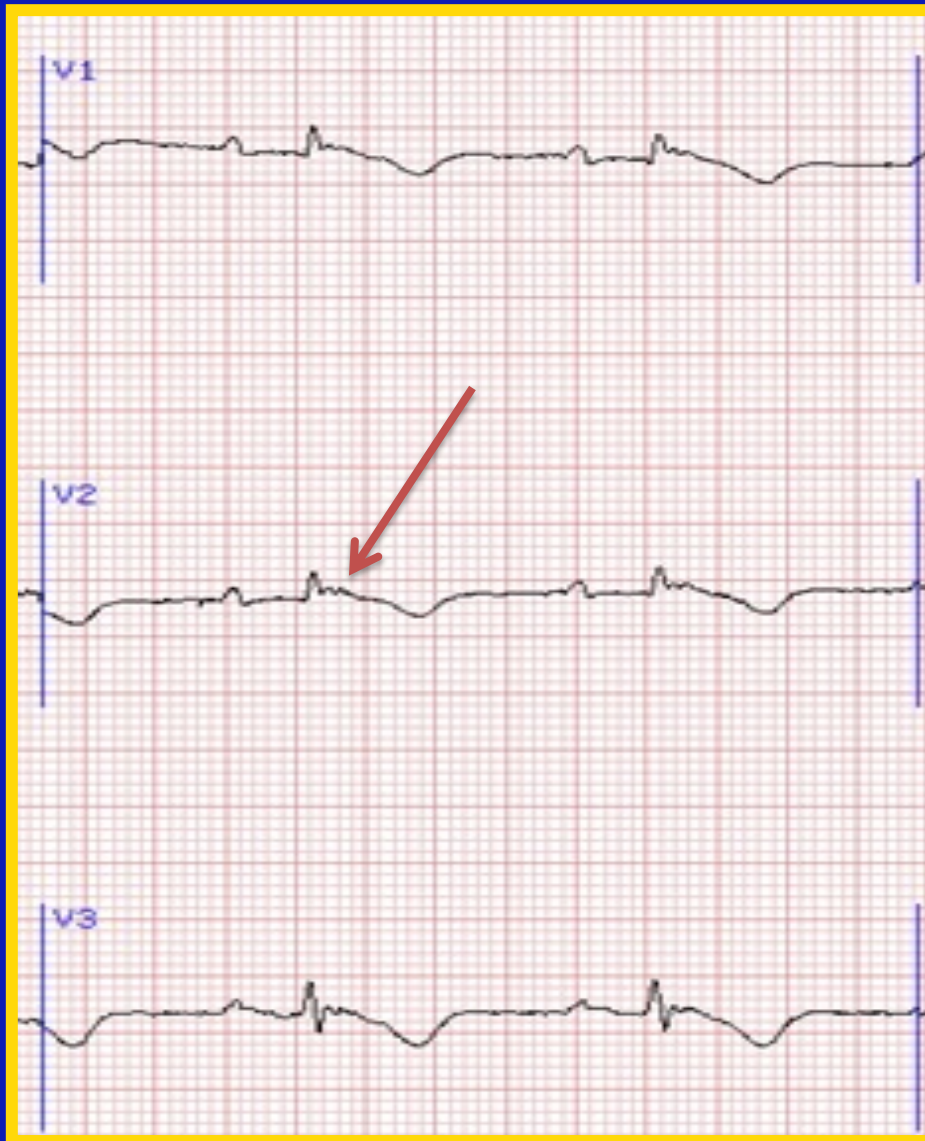


Age 35



Age 40

# Epsilon Wave



# Arrhythmogenic RV Dysplasia/Cardiomyopathy

- Genetically determined c'myopathy
- Young adult males
- Mutations in cell adhesion proteins
- Fibrofatty repl't of RV +/- LV
- Prone to arrhythmia, heart failure, SCD



# How to Choose a New Dog





# The Dalmatian Dilemma



# Sudden Death in Dalmatians

Normal QT



Long QT



# ECG Challenges During Risk Assessment





*Thank You*