

**PP40 UNTIMELY DEMISE: A CASE REPORT OF ACUTE ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN 7 - YEAR-OLD CHILD**

NURUL NAJWA O<sup>1</sup>, MOHD ANIZAN A<sup>1</sup>, PS LOO<sup>1</sup>, WY LEE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *EMERGENCY AND TRAUMA DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL TELUK INTAN, PERAK, MALAYSIA*

<sup>2</sup> *PAEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL TELUK INTAN, PERAK, MALAYSIA*

**INTRODUCTION**

Acute ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) in paediatric populations especially without identifiable comorbid is rare, associated as time sensitive disease carrying high mortality rate. This poses a great challenge for clinicians especially in secondary hospital. Hereby illustrated a case of a previously healthy boy who presented with typical angina symptoms.

**CASE DESCRIPTION**

Mr AAR, 7 year old boy with no known comorbidity was rushed to emergency department ( ED) after awoken up from sleep due to excruciating crushing type of chest pain. He denied any recent influenza like illness. Upon arrival, his vital signs are, blood pressure: 92/52, heart rate :120, temperature: 36.2, oxygen saturation:99%. Cardiovascular examination shows normal heart sounds without displacement of apex beat. His lungs are clear. Electrocardiograph shows ST segment elevation over inferior leads (II, III and aVF) with reciprocal changes. Point of care ultrasound shows that patient has inferior wall hypokinesia with moderately depressed left ventricular function consistent with regional myocardial infarction. An urgent referral to National Heart Institute was made.

Unfortunately, patient developed cardiopulmonary arrest and succumbed to death after 40 minutes of resuscitation. Postmortem findings show giant right coronary artery aneurysm with intraluminal thrombus.

**DISCUSSION**

Restoration of coronary blood flow to preserve myocardial function is critical in the management for this case. The two leading causes of STEMI in this population are congenital coronary abnormality and Kawasaki disease. The clinical dilemma of this case is that whether we should start the patient on recombinant tissues plasminogen activator (rtPA) without knowing the cause of such presentation. Lack of expertise in cardiac imaging or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)in our setting create an enormous challenge to make timely decision. There are guideline suggesting the use of rTPA if exceeding 90 minutes from PCI for those with established Kawasaki disease. The tradeoffs of bleeding vs coronary occlusion must be weighed in the choice of approach.

**CONCLUSION**

STEMI in paediatric resulted from diverse causes requiring different management approaches. The supporting evidence for undifferentiated cases remains limited and should be look into the future

**KEYWORDS:** STEMI, pediatrics, thrombolysis