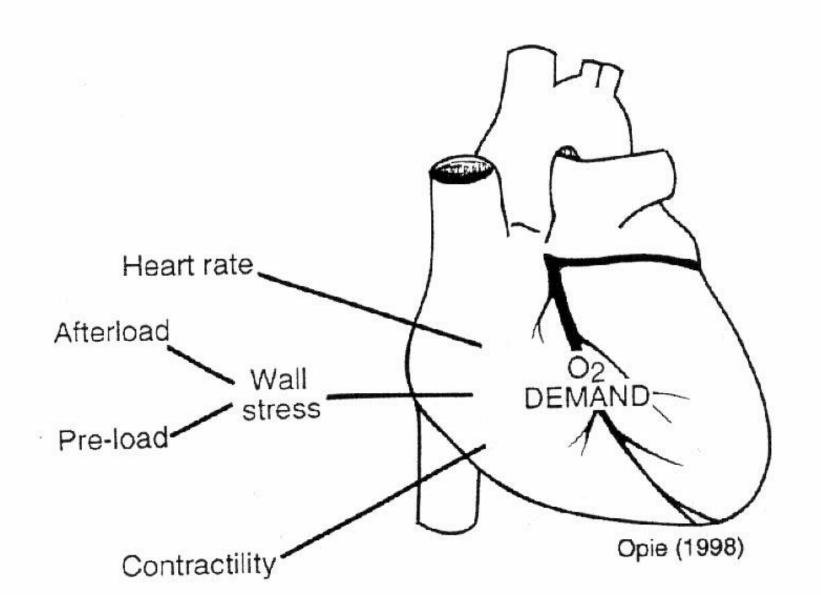
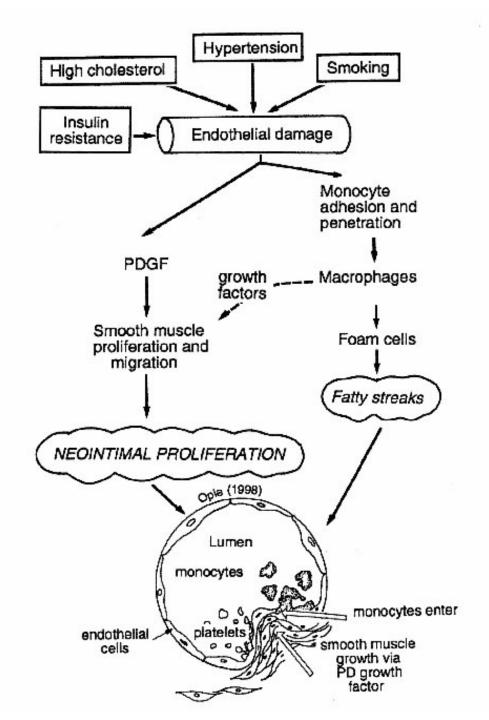
Myocardial ischaemia, myocardial infarction, and new ischaemic syndromes

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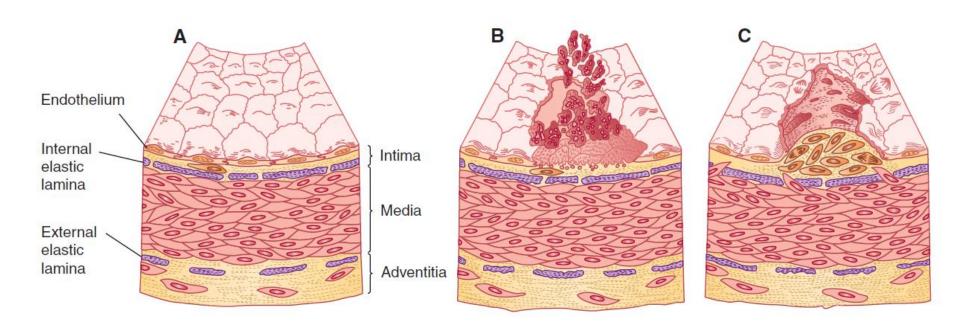
Determinants of myocardial O₂ demand



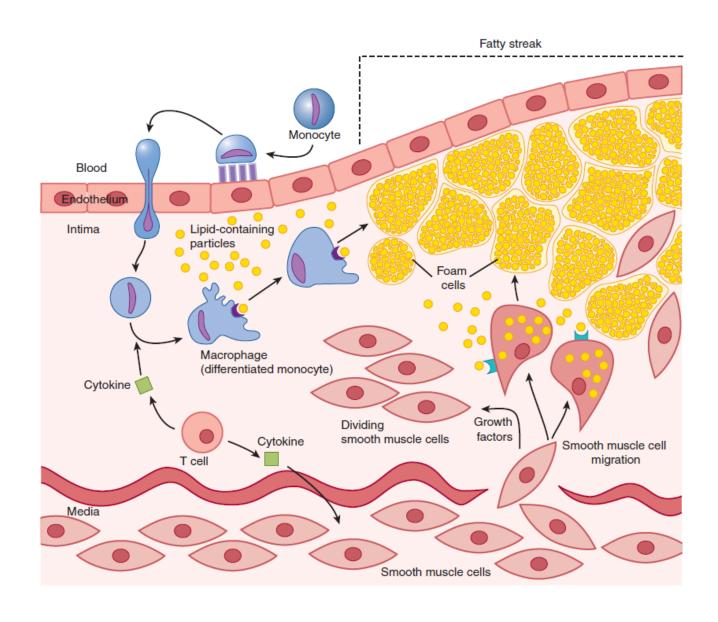
Coronary artery disease and plaque formation



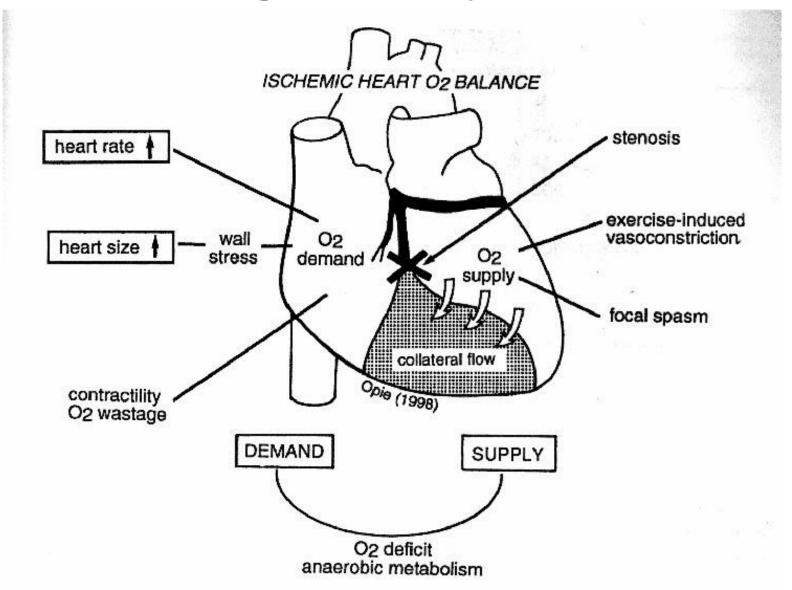
Mechanisms of production of atheroma



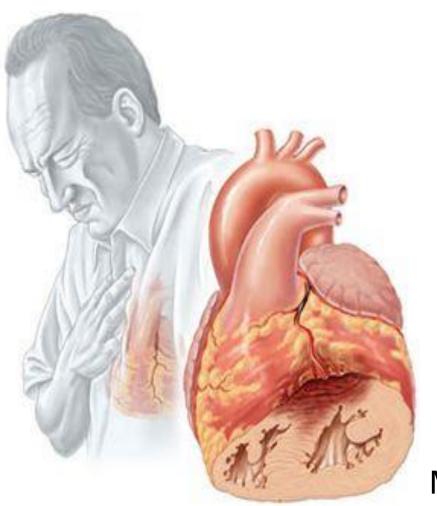
Formation of a fatty streak in an artery

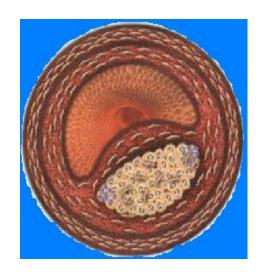


Determinants of myocardial O₂ demand during coronary stenosis

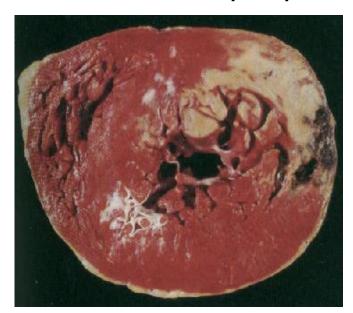


PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA



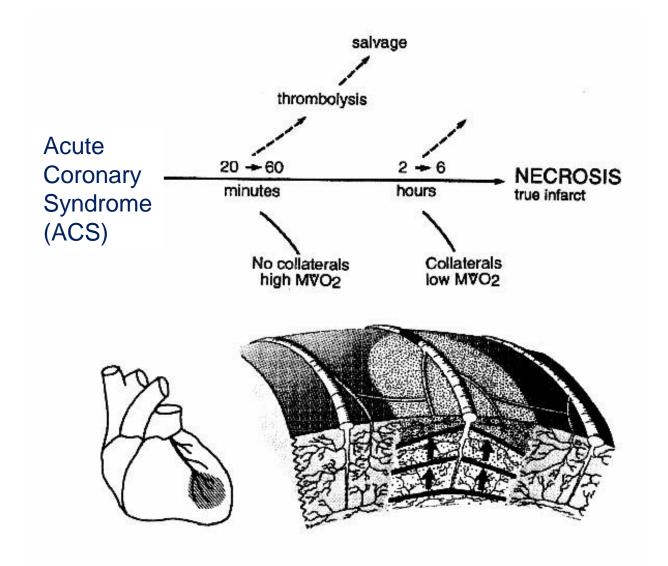


Atherosclerotic plaque

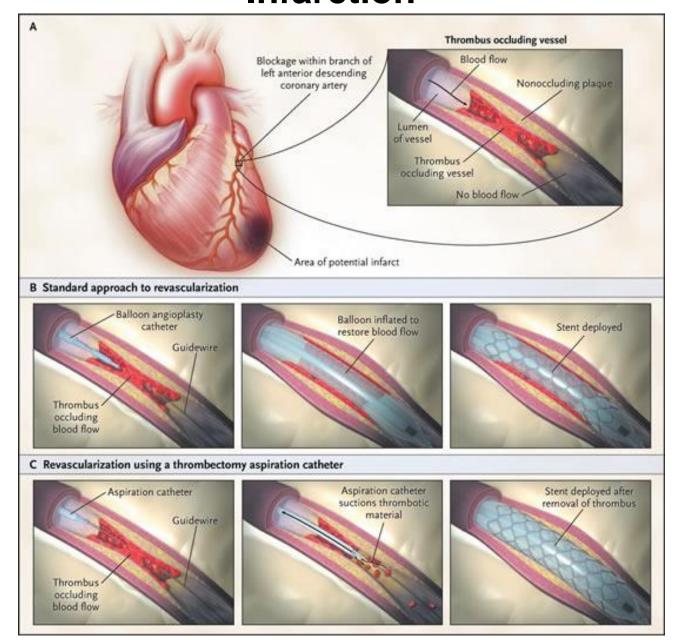


Myocardial necrosis (infarction)

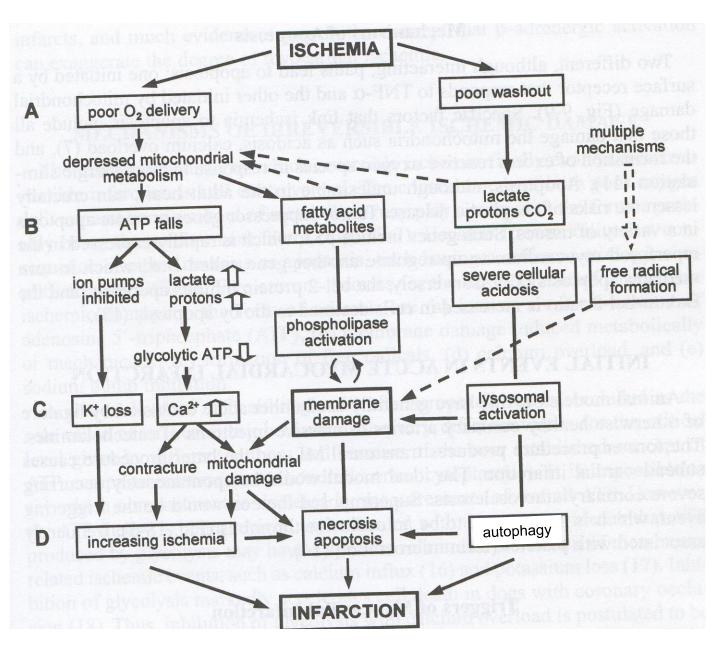
Possible outcomes of myocardial ischaemia



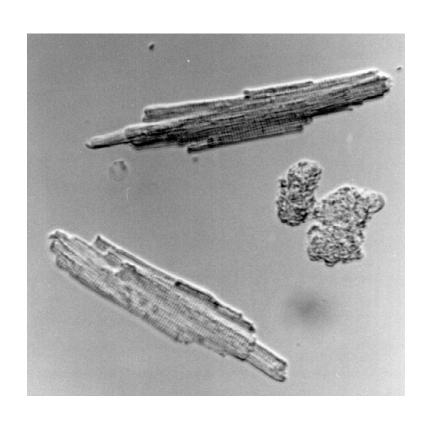
Improving Reperfusion in Patients with Myocardial Infarction



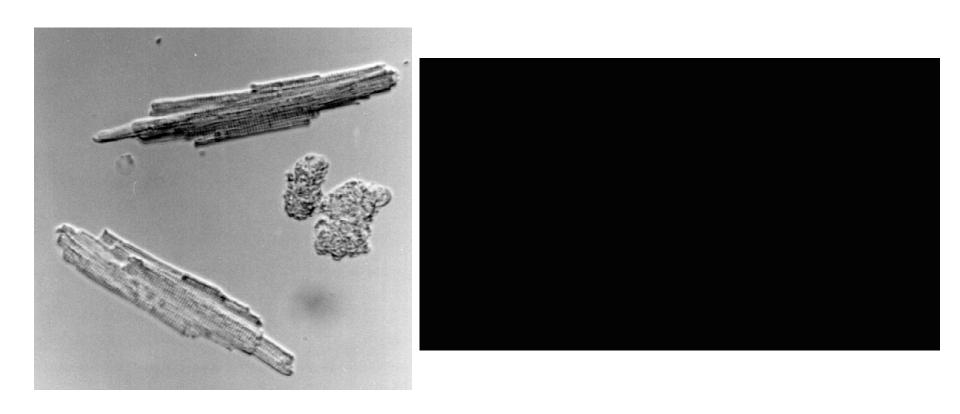
Ischaemia and infarction



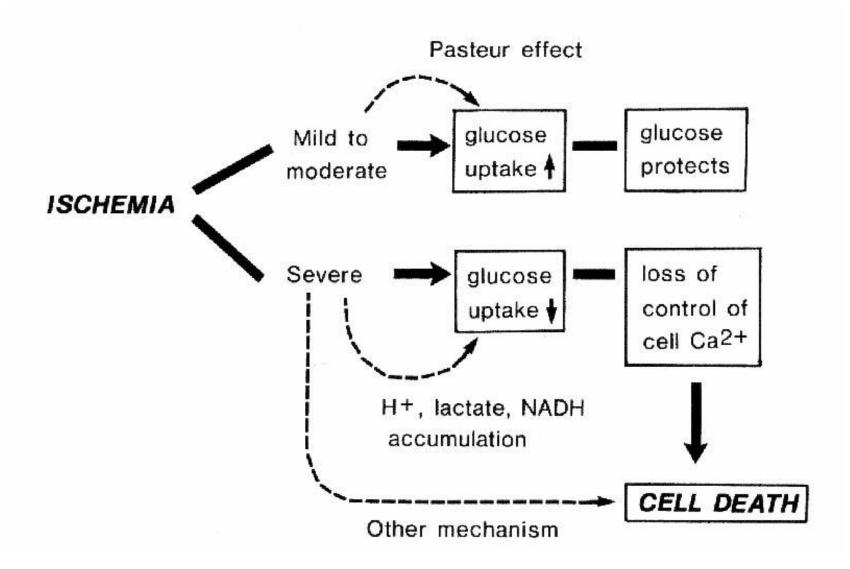
How many cardiomyocytes do you see?



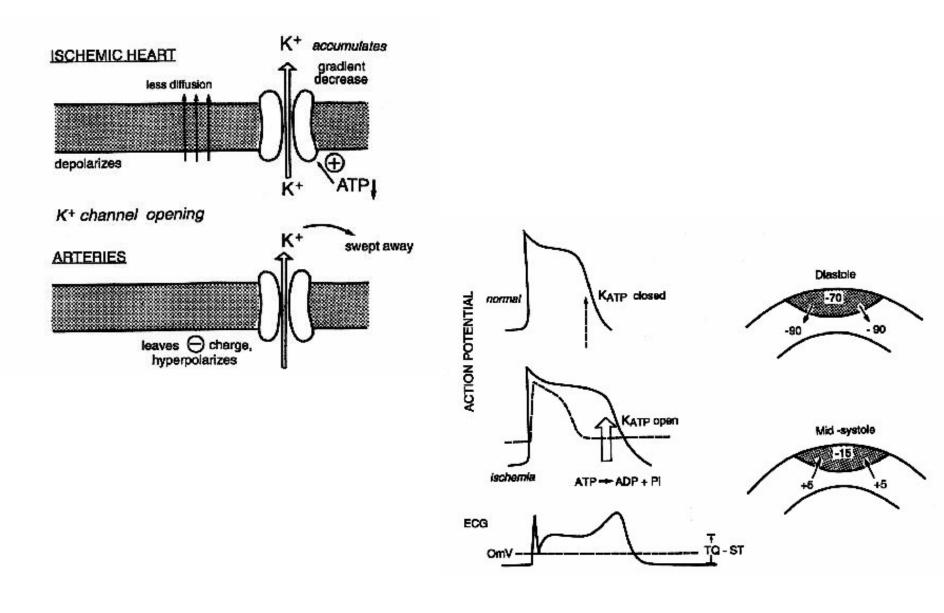
How many cardiomyocytes do you see?



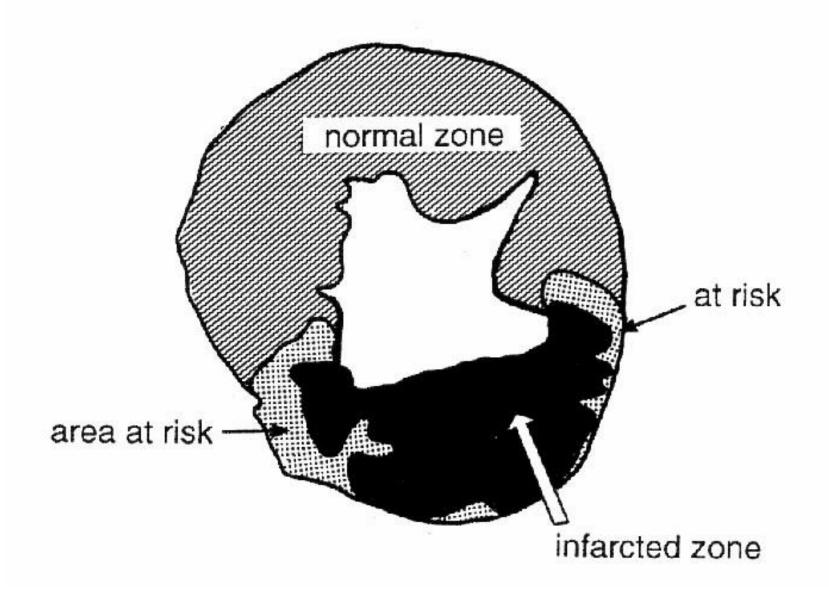
Ischaemic tolerance and glucose homeostasis



Electrical changes during ischaemia

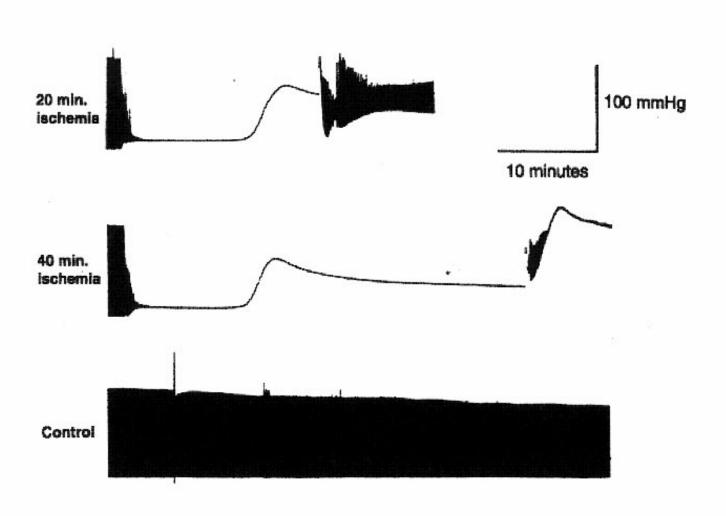


Area at risk

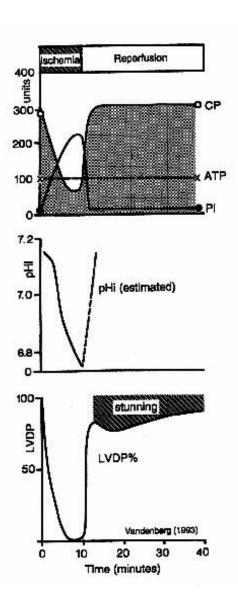


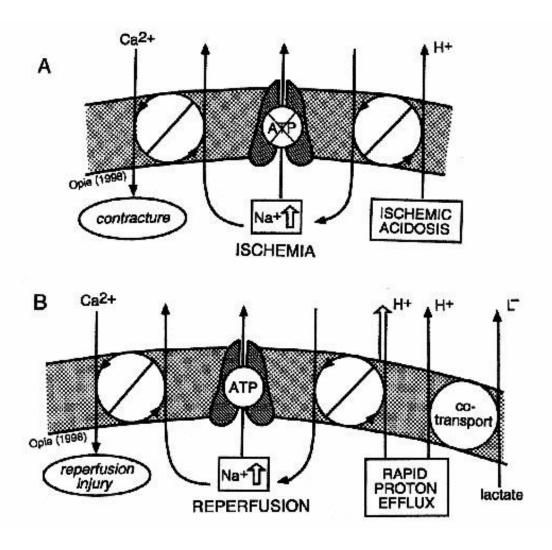
Ischaemia and reperfusion

Experiments with ischemic/reperfused rat hearts

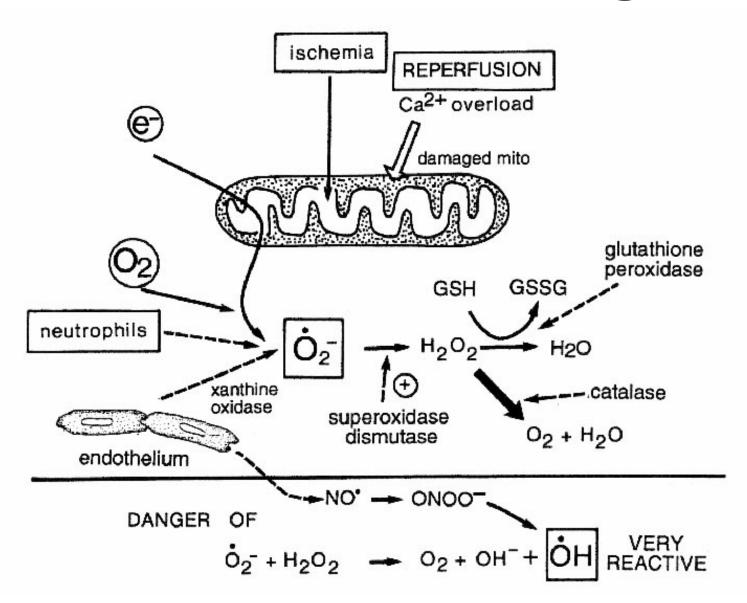


Metabolic changes during ischaemia and reperfusion

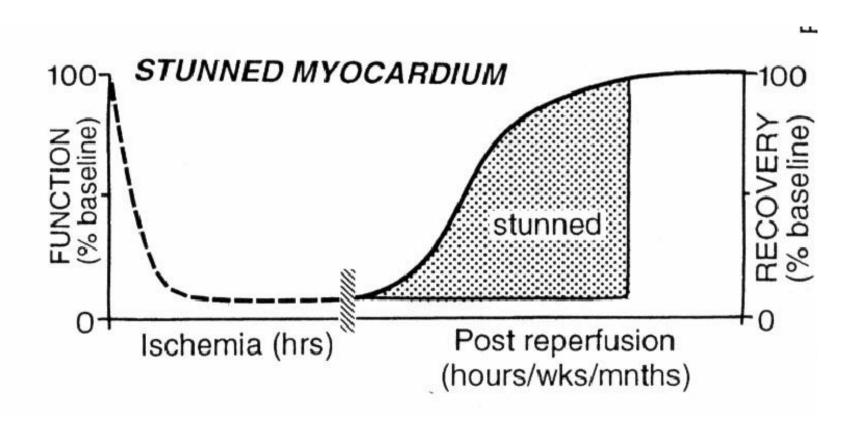




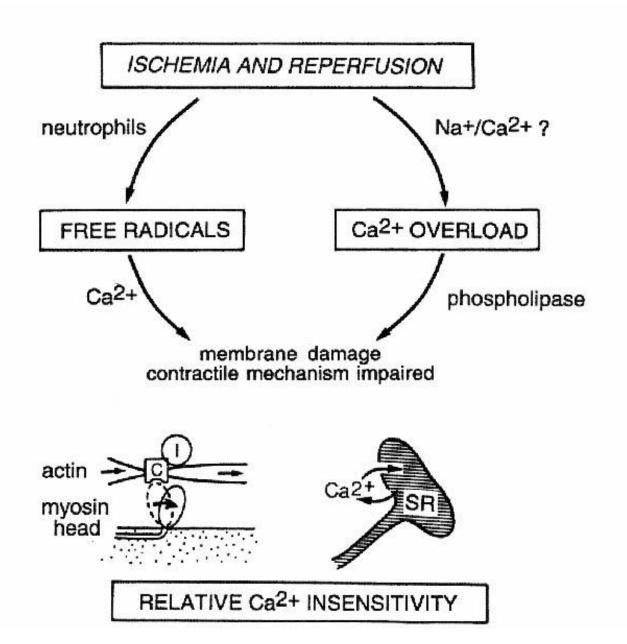
Free radical damage



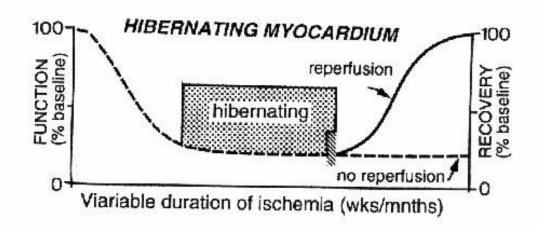
Myocardial stunning

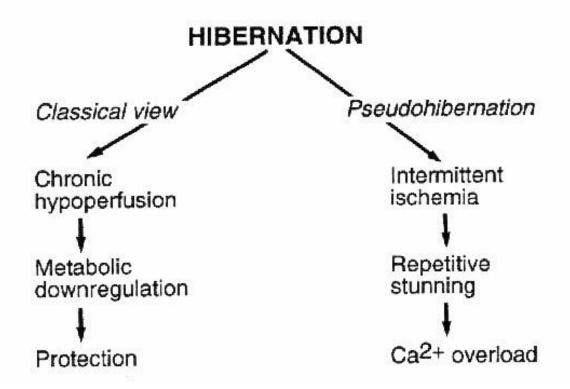


The mechanism of myocardial stunning

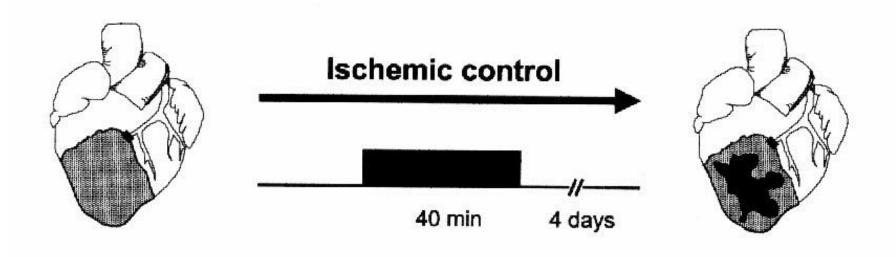


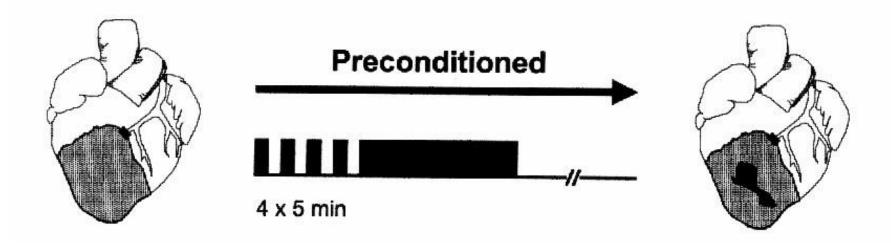
Myocardial hybernation



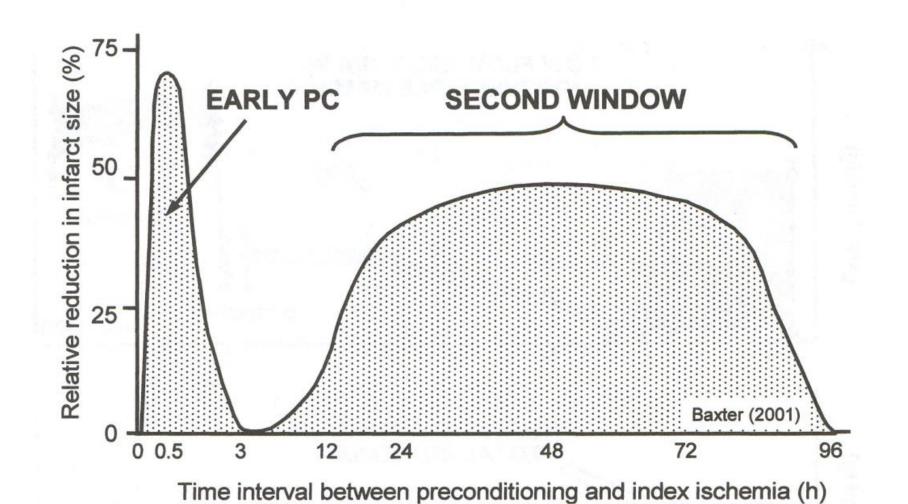


Ischaemic preconditioning

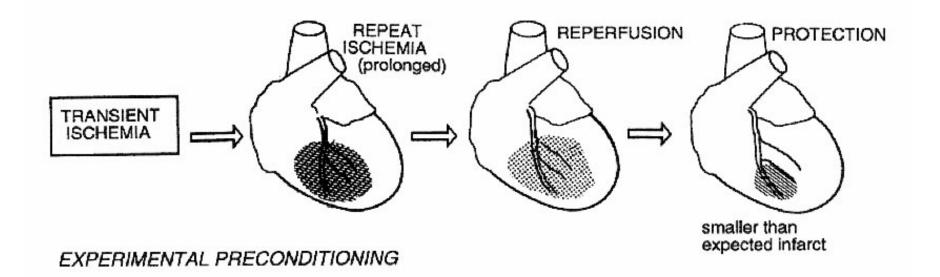


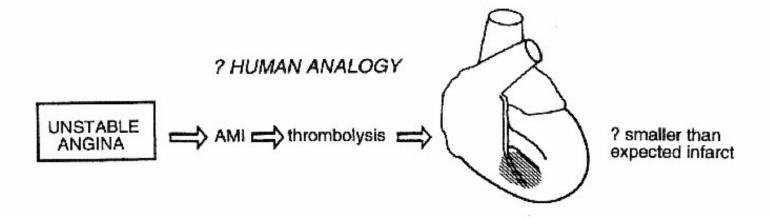


Two phases of preconditioning (PC) early and late

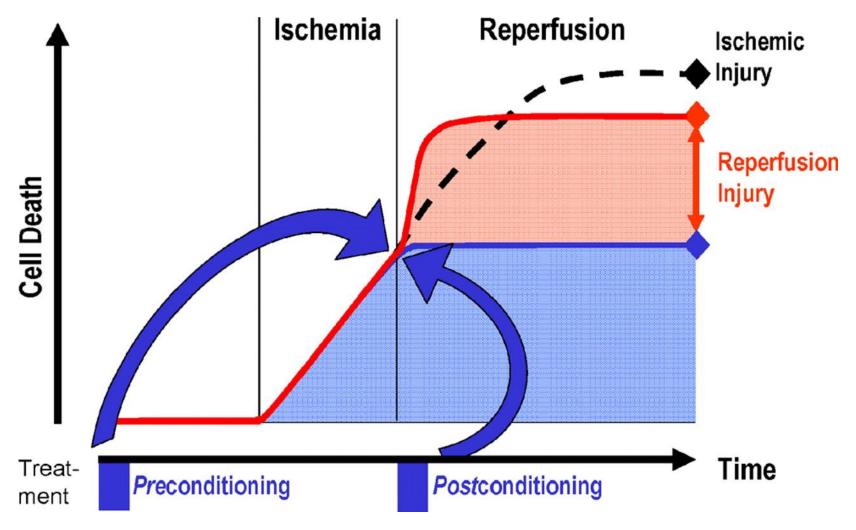


Preconditioning at the clinical settings





Cardioprotection vs. ischemia/reperfusion injury





The mechanism of ischaemic preconditioning

