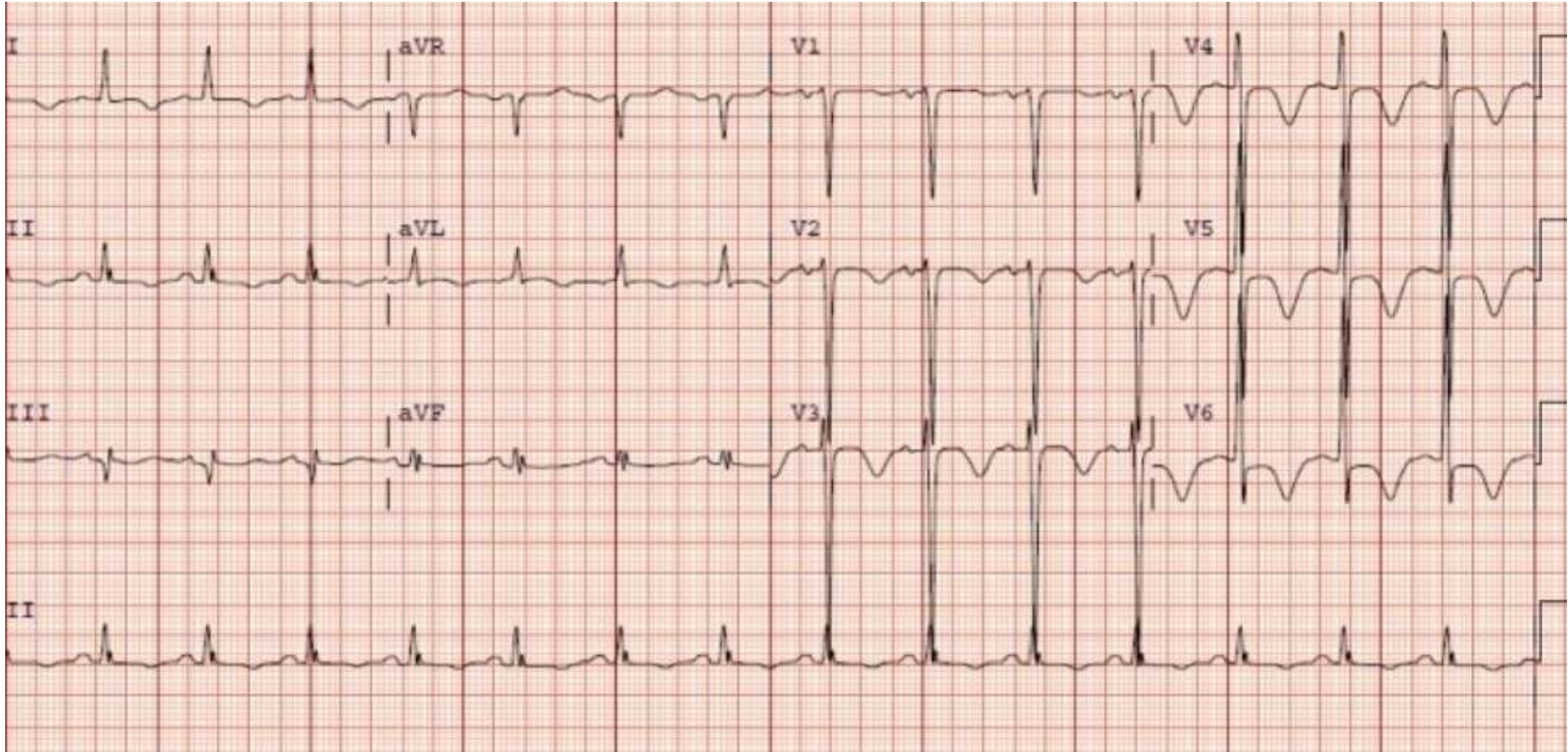


- Central nervous system disorder



53-year-old woman with subarachnoid hemorrhage

- “Classic changes” of cerebral and subarachnoid hemorrhage usually occur in the precordial leads
 - Large upright or deeply inverted T waves
 - Prolonged QT interval (often marked)
 - Prominent U waves
- Other changes:
 - T wave notching with loss of amplitude
 - ST segment changes:
 - Diffuse ST elevation mimicking acute pericarditis, *or*
 - Focal ST elevation mimicking acute myocardial injury, *or*
 - ST depression
 - Abnormal Q waves mimicking MI
 - Almost any rhythm abnormality (sinus tachycardia or bradycardia, junctional rhythm, VPCs, VT, etc.)

ECG findings in CNS disease can mimic those of:

- Acute MI
- Acute pericarditis
- Drug effect or toxicity