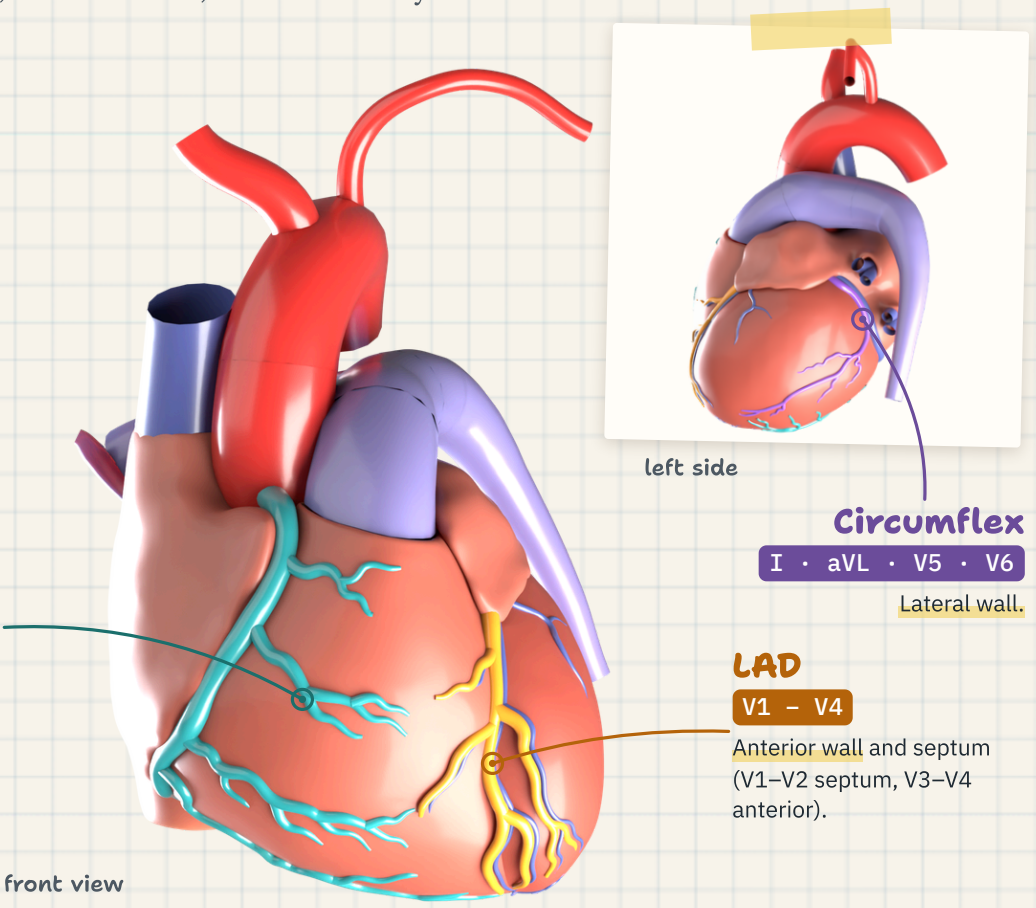
Three arteries, three walls

Read the ST elevation, name the wall, name the artery.



Right coronary

II · III · aVF

Inferior wall. Usually feeds the SA and AV nodes: watch for slow rate and AV block.

Circumflex

I · aVL · V5 · V6

Lateral wall.

LAD

V1 – V4

Anterior wall and septum (V1–V2 septum, V3–V4 anterior).

Step by step

1. Find the leads with ST elevation.
2. Group them: II, III, aVF / V1–V4 / I, aVL, V5, V6.
3. The group names the wall; the wall names the artery.
4. Inferior? Add right-sided leads (V4R) to look for right ventricular infarction.

ST elevation in	Wall	Artery
II, III, aVF	Inferior	RCA (usually)
V1–V4	Septum + anterior	LAD
I, aVL, V5, V6	Lateral	Circumflex

Say it in order

Leads → wall → artery.

Inferior = RCA, front = LAD, side = circumflex.

Exam traps

- Inferior STEMI with low blood pressure: think right ventricle; avoid nitrates.
- A minority of inferior MIs come from the circumflex, not the RCA.
- Slow rate or AV block in an inferior MI points to the RCA's nodal branches.

Coronary arteries and ECG territories

Lessons, practice questions and sources: medservatory.com/notes

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