

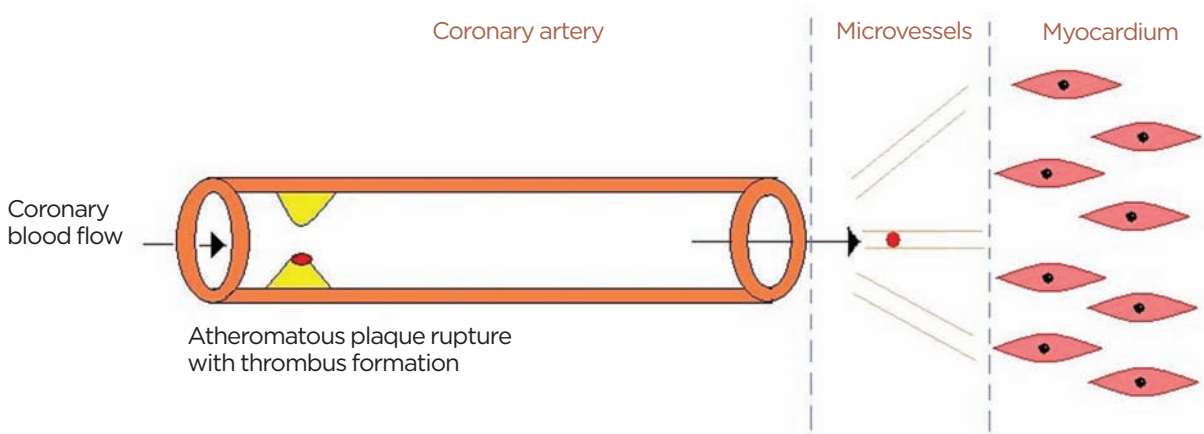


FIGURE 1

In NSTEMI, the platelet-rich thrombus may dislodge and embolise distally into the coronary vasculature, thus reducing the blood flow resulting in myocardial death and the release of cardiac troponin. In unstable angina, the thrombus is usually non occlusive and does not cause myocardial necrosis (i.e. no detectable troponin release)