

Myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the most common causes of death or disability. An early detection of MI greatly improves patient's chances of surviving and returning to health. In this work we focused on inferior MI detection; our database consisted of 6350 ECG records. Interpretation of records was made by cardiologist and 512 records were diagnosed as an inferior MI. Prediction of inferior MI was acquired by the Selvester QRS score, the Novacode, and the Siemens 440/740. Moreover, we compared performance of learning algorithms Ripper, C4.5, SVM, and Naive Bayes to the decision systems. The best decision system, the Selvester score, achieved 0.58 of sensitivity and 0.93 of specificity. The better results were obtained by Ripper – sensitivity 0.83, specificity 0.92. The modification of Selvester yielded to similar performance of 0.85 sensitivity and 0.90 specificity.