Despite considerable advances in therapeutic options and prognosis, coronary heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the western world. In clinical cardiology, the visualisation of the heart and its components ('imaging') plays a central if not crucial role. Techniques like echocardiography and radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging are used to inform the cardiologist about myocardial and valvular function, myocardial perfusion and the changes after infarction.

Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance imaging (CMR) is a relatively new player in the imaging field. In the last decade, CMR has transformed from a promising research technique into an established and valuable diagnostic tool in the daily practice of the clinical cardiologist. This thesis addresses the clinical applications of CMR in patients with myocardial infarction.