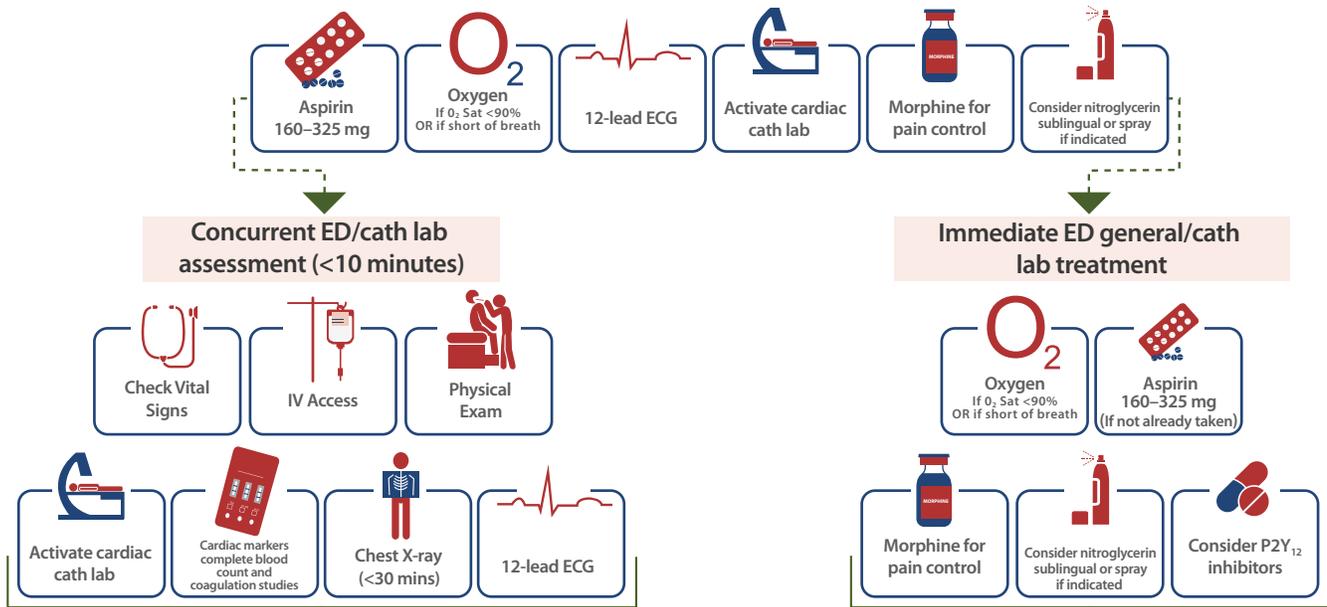


Syndromes suggestive of ischemia or infarction

EMS assessment and care and hospital preparation*



ECG interpretation**

ST-elevation MI (STEMI)

Start adjunctive therapies as indicated
Do not delay reperfusion

Time from onset of symptoms ≤ 12 hours?

>12 hours

≤ 12 hours

Reperfusion goals:

First medical contact-to-balloon inflation (PCI)*** goal of **90 minutes**
Door-to-needle (fibrinolysis) goal of **30 minutes**

High-risk unstable angina/non-ST-elevation MI (UA/NSTEMI)

Troponin elevated or high-risk patient

Consider early invasive strategy if:

- Refractory ischemic chest discomfort
- Recurrent/persistent ST deviation
- Ventricular tachycardia
- Hemodynamic instability
- Signs of heart failure

Start adjunctive treatments as indicated

- Nitroglycerin
- Heparin (UFH or LMWH)
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
- HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
- Consider: PO β -blockers
- Consider: P2Y₁₂ inhibitors
- Consider: Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor

Admit to monitored bed. Assess risk status. Continue ASA, heparin, and other therapies as indicated.

ACE inhibitor/ARB; HMG CoA reductase inhibitor (statin therapy)
Not at high risk: cardiology to risk stratify

Low-/intermediate-risk ACS

Consider admission to ED chest pain unit or to appropriate bed and follow:

- Serial cardiac markers (including troponin)
- Repeat ECG/continuous ST-segment monitoring
- Consider noninvasive diagnostic test

Develops 1 or more:

- Clinical high-risk features
- Dynamic ECG changes consistent with ischemia
- Troponin elevated

Abnormal diagnostic noninvasive imaging or physiologic testing?

If no evidence of ischemia or infarction by testing, can discharge with follow-up

* O'Connor RE, Brady W, Brooks SC, Diercks D, Egan J, Ghaemmaghani C, Menon V, O'Neil BJ, Travers AH, Yannopoulos D. "Part 10: acute coronary syndromes: 2010 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care". Circulation. 2010;122(suppl 3):S787-S817. http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/122/18_suppl_3/S787 ** Afolabi BA, Novaro GM, Pinski SL, Fromkin KR, Bush HS. Use of the prehospital ECG improves door to balloon times in ST segment elevation myocardial infarction irrespective of time of day or day of week. Emerg Med J. 2007;24:588-591 *** O'Connor, RE AL, Ali, Brady, WJ, Ghaemmaghani CA, Menon V, Welsford M, Shuster M. Part 9: acute coronary syndromes: 2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. Circulation 2015;132(suppl2):S483-S500

