

CARDIAC CHEST PAIN (ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME)

ALL PROVIDERS

- ☐ Focused history and physical exam
 - Assess for signs or symptoms suggestive of ischemia or infarction.
 - Ask patient to describe the pain utilizing the O-P-Q-R-S-T mnemonic.
 - Onset of the event, Provocation or Palliation, Quality of the pain, Region and Radiation, Severity, Time/Trend (history)
 - Determine whether the patient (male or female) has taken erectile dysfunction medications such as Viagra, Levitra or Cialis within the last 24 hours.

Continuous ECG, CO₂, and pulse oximetry monitoring, blood pressure, when available.

For prolonged transports >15 minutes: serial 12 lead ECGs should be obtained every 10 minutes until ED arrival

Treatment Plan

- Chest pain patients should only receive oxygen therapy as needed to target O₂ saturations ~94%

Key Considerations

- Assess blood glucose level.

ADULT

PEDIATRIC (<15 years of Age)

NOTE: Pediatric weight based dosing should not exceed Adult dosing.

EMT

EMT

- ☐ **Aspirin:** 325 mg PO chewed if patient is >18 years old and no reported allergies to aspirin
 - Administer even if patient takes a daily dose
- ☐ Assist patient with prescribed nitroglycerin SL every 5 minutes, up to 3 doses, as long as dyspnea or chest pain persist and SBP >90 mmHg
 - Do not administer nitroglycerin if the patient (male or female) has taken erectile dysfunction medications within the last 24 hours

AEMT

AEMT

- ☐ Vascular access and fluid therapy
- ☐ IV access prior to administration of nitroglycerin is preferable, if possible
- ☐ 12 Lead EKG (If available). Acquire and transmit.
- ☐ If the patient has a STEMI then transport to the closest available STEMI/PCI receiving center (if available) and give advanced notification of ECG findings and transmission of ECG if possible.
 - Confirm that a catheterization lab will be available for the patient. If NOT then consider transporting to a different STEMI/PCI receiving center
 - Confirm with online medical control if needed **Nitroglycerin:** 0.4 mg (every 5
- ☐ Chest pain with cardiac origin is rare in children, consider other causes;
 - Asthma
 - Foreign body
 - Infection
 - Trauma

minutes) (max of 3 doses) SL as long as chest symptoms persist *and* SBP >90 mmHg

- Administer with caution in patients with known inferior ST-Elevation MI
- Do not administer nitroglycerin if the patient (male or female) has taken erectile dysfunction medications within the last 24 hours
- If hypotension occurs following nitroglycerin administration, administer 500mL bolus of NS and withhold further nitroglycerin.

☐ Pain medications per ***Pain and Anxiety Management Guideline***

☐ **Fentanyl** appears to have less effect on the effectiveness of antiplatelet agents than morphine and may be preferred in patients with ACS

PARAMEDIC

🔄 Contact OLMC for further instructions.

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