

SUSPECTED ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATHWAY

Ref No: 2026

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Care Group: Unscheduled Care (Medicine)

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Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, ACS, chest pain

Comments: See also: Management of suspected cardiac chest

pain in the Emergency Department

12 lead ECG ST elevation or new onset LBBB on ECG: iv cannula - FBC / U&E / LFT / Arrange immediate transfer to Heart Attack Glucose / Lipids / Troponin / Centre (UHNM or RWT) CXR Aspirin 300mg po stat Clopidogrel 600mg po stat Analgesia (GTN/opiates) Calculate TIMI risk score (one point for each of the following): Age 65 years or older? Known coronary artery disease (i.e. vessel stenosis ≥ 50%)? Use of aspirin in the previous seven days? Severe angina (two or more episodes within the last 24 hrs)? ST segment change ≥ 0.5mm? Elevated serum Troponin? (NB result not required before medical referral) At least 3 risk factors for coronary artery disease? i.e. current smoker, hypertension, family history premature IHD (<65yrs old), hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus. TIMI risk score = /7 2 - 3 0 - 1 ≥ 4 Intermediate-risk High-risk Low-risk Aspirin 300mg po stat and 75mg od Aspirin 300mg po stat and Aspirin 300mg Clopidogrel 600mg po stat (if not already 75mg *od* po stat and Admit to a monitored bed 75mg od receiving) and 75mg od. Use Clopidogrel 300mg po stat for patients who are on OAC1. on AMU Admit to AMU Admit to CCU bed Fondaparinux² 2.5mg sc od Fondaparinux² 2.5mg sc od Serial ECGs and interval serum Consider Bisoprolol 1.25mg od if heart rate Consider Bisoprolol 1.25mg >70bpm & no contra-indications. od if heart rate >70bpm & Troponin. no contra-indications. If evolving ECG Consider discussion with Heart Attack Centre or on-call Cardiologist if ongoing chest pain, changes Serial ECGs and interval haemodynamic upset, pulmonary oedema or serum Troponin. suggest ventricular arrhythmias. If evolving ECG changes ischaemia or significant raise suggest ischaemia or Troponin, treat significant raise Troponin, as High-risk treat as High-risk

Initial clinical assessment: Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome (i.e. chest pain suggestive of cardiac ischaemia lasting longer than 15 minutes)

- The continued use of an OAC (i.e. Warfarin or NOAC) is recommended in patients with: paroxysmal, persistent or permanent atrial fibrillation with a CHA₂DS₂-VASC score ≥ 2; recent or a history of recurrent deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism; left ventricular thrombus; mechanical heart valve.
- 2. Do not give if on OAC. Contra-indicated if eGFR <20ml/min/1.73m² (consider unfractionated heparin infusion).