

## Acute Coronary Syndrome - Summary Clinical Guideline

Reference No:CG-CARDIO/2023/004

The term acute coronary syndrome is used as a diagnosis for all patients presenting with acute prolonged chest pain due to myocardial ischaemia or infarction. Patients are classified, and management planned, according to changes on ECG and cardiac enzymes (Biomarkers).

Myocardial infarction and ischaemia are currently classified as follows:

- a. ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)
- b. Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)
- c. Unstable Angina

Initial assessment of all patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome:

1. Clinical history
2. Clinical Examination
3. ECG
4. Cardiac Enzymes (biochemical markers)
5. Chest X-ray

# INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF SUSPECTED ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME WITHOUT ST ELEVATION/NEW LBBB

## Principles:

- Seek senior advice if unsure.
- Review patient, repeat ECG after 15 mins if first was abnormal.
- ECG if further pain, after 3 hours and pre-discharge.

**SUSPECTED CARDIAC PAIN**  
of > 20 minutes duration in adults

Review ambulance / previous ECG  
ECG (within 10 minutes)  
Bloods ('AED cardiac')  
GTN if pain and Aspirin  
GRACE score

**GRACE score** - link on PCs or google it

**If ongoing ischaemia / clinical instability, D/W Cardiology ? Emergency PCI**

>6 hours from last pain  
And hsTnT (>6 hours post pain) < 14  
And no new ECG changes

N

N

GRACE <140 and suitable  
for ambulatory care

N

**Refer to MAU/Cardiac Outreach**

Y

**Refer to CDU if open or MAU**

Y

**Discharge from cardiac aspect - consider differentials**  
Advice and GP letter  
Cardiac Outreach referral for OP ETT or non-invasive imaging if cardiac cause still considered:  
Bleep 8am - 8pm  
Red box 8pm - 8am

If any of:  
ST depression >0.5mm  
New T wave inversion >1mm  
Ongoing cardiac CP  
Haemodynamic instability  
hsTnT > 14 (if known)

Y

**Consider ACS treatment (see chart 2)**

Repeat hsTnT and CK 6 hours after sample 1

**Any of:**

ST depression >1mm  
Initial hsTnT ≥ 100 and abnormal ECG  
Ongoing pain and abnormal ECG  
Haemodynamic instability  
Pulmonary oedema

N

Y

**Treat and Refer to CCU:**

Referral must be discussed with:  
Consultant Cardiologist (8am-10pm via switch)  
Medical Registrar (10pm - 9am)  
Cardiac Outreach can assist

**Refer to MAU**  
**Consider ACS diagnosis and treatment (see Chart 2)**  
**Consider Cardiology or Cardiac Outreach referral (see admission criteria and Chart 2)**

N

**FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF SUSPECTED ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME WITHOUT ST ELEVATION/NEW LBBB**

**SUSPECTED CARDIAC PAIN**  
of > 20 minutes duration in adults  
**With Cardiac ischaemia on ECG or hsTnT > 14**

hsTnT rise > 6ng/L over at least 2 hours or new ischaemia ECG changes.

N

**Low risk of ACS**

Y

ECG normal and GRACE <140

ECG abnormal or GRACE >140

Consider alternative causes.

Any TnT ≥ 100  
Or >100% rise to >50

N

If no other causes  
**Intermediate risk ACS**

**High risk ACS**

Aspirin 300mg stat + 75mg daily  
Fondaparinux 2.5mg OD (stat and then 5pm next day. Prasugrel 60mg stat + 10mg x OD (if age <75 years and body weight >60kg) otherwise Clopidogrel 600mg stat + 75mg daily.  
Betablocker/nitrates (consider IV)  
Refer to Cardiology if suitable for invasive management.  
(Ticagrelor 180mg stat + 90mg BD can also be considered if contraindication to above)  
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Refer to Cardiology if suitable for invasive management.  
(Ticagrelor 180mg stat + 90mg BD can also be considered for contraindication to above).  
**If suitable for PCI:**  
d/w Cardiology if ST depression or T wave inversion + Tn>100 and ongoing pain  
? urgent PCI or tirofiban

**Discharge from cardiac aspect - consider differentials.**

Advice and GP letter, refer to Cardiac Outreach Team - RACPC  
(Telephone:- 07825055637 8AM - 4PM)

**Other causes of Troponin elevation**

- PE
- Arrhythmia - tachycardic / bradycardic
- Pulmonary oedema / CCF
- Sepsis
- Myo/pericarditis
- Renal failure - acute / severe
- Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy
- Subarachnoid haemorrhage / CVA
- Trauma / cardiac intervention
- Aortic dissection
- Drug toxicity
- Infiltration e.g. amyloid

**51% of patients > 70 years without MI have a baseline TnT of >14!**

**CHECK CLINICAL CONTEXT**

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