

# ED OBSERVATION UNIT: CHEST PAIN PROTOCOL

## NYC H+H KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER

*General Observation Guidelines apply for all ED observation patients.*

<b>INCLUSION CRITERIA</b>	<b>EXCLUSION CRITERIA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary complaint of chest pain</li> <li>• HEART Score 4-6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High risk (HEART <math>\geq 7</math>)</li> <li>• Active Chest Pain</li> <li>• STEMI Equivalent on EKG</li> <li>• Clinical impression for alternate high mortality diagnosis (trauma, PE, aortic dissection)</li> </ul>

<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>OPTIONAL INTERVENTIONS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiology consultation for provocative testing</li> <li>• NPO After Midnight for possible testing</li> <li>• Telemetry monitoring</li> <li>• Repeat EKG for active or worsening chest pain</li> <li>• Troponins trended x 2-3 measurements</li> <li>• Routine ECHOs as indicated</li> <li>• Aspirin (if not done and no contraindications)</li> <li>• Referral to cardiology clinic within 72 hours for higher-risk patients upon disposition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitroglycerin</li> <li>• Supplemental oxygen</li> <li>• Chest X-ray</li> </ul>

<b>DISPOSITION</b>	
<b>Home:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal or stable cardiac enzymes</li> <li>• Negative stress testing (if performed)</li> <li>• No significant EKG changes</li> <li>• ED attending not suspecting cardiac ischemia</li> </ul>	<b>Admission:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing levels of cardiac enzymes</li> <li>• Worsening or lack of improvement</li> <li>• Significant EKG changes</li> <li>• Significant stress test abnormality</li> </ul>

# **ED OBSERVATION UNIT: CHEST PAIN PROTOCOL**

## **NYC H+H KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER**

### **Sources**

1. Mahler, S. A. et al. Safely Identifying Emergency Department Patients With Acute Chest Pain for Early Discharge. *Circulation* 138, 2456–2468 (2018).
2. Long, B. & Koyfman, A. Best Clinical Practice: Current Controversies in Evaluation of Low-Risk Chest Pain-Part 1. *J. Emerg. Med.* 51, 668–676 (2016).
3. Foy, A. J., Liu, G., Davidson, W. R., Jr, Sciamanna, C. & Leslie, D. L. Comparative effectiveness of diagnostic testing strategies in emergency department patients with chest pain: an analysis of downstream testing, interventions, and outcomes. *JAMA Intern. Med.* 175, 428–436 (2015).
4. Amsterdam, E. A. et al. Testing of low-risk patients presenting to the emergency department with chest pain: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 122, 1756–1776 (2010).
5. Finnerty, N. M. & Weinstock, M. B. Can the HEART Score Rule Out Acute Coronary Syndromes in the Emergency Department? *Ann. Emerg. Med.* 72, 668–669 (2018).
6. Tomaszewski, C. A., Nestler, D., Shah, K. H., Sudhir, A. & Brown, M. D. Clinical Policy: Critical Issues in the Evaluation and Management of Emergency Department Patients With Suspected Non–ST-Elevation Acute Coronary Syndromes (Executive Summary). *Ann. Emerg. Med.* 72, 556–557 (2018).