

Chest Pain

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Objectives

- Evaluation of Chest pain-the H and P
- Important Differential diagnoses
- What tests to order-**reason** for each!
- Management: what to prioritize.
- Disposition-admit (to where), observe (for how long), discharge (with what follow up)?

Common Causes of Chest Pain

Cardiac

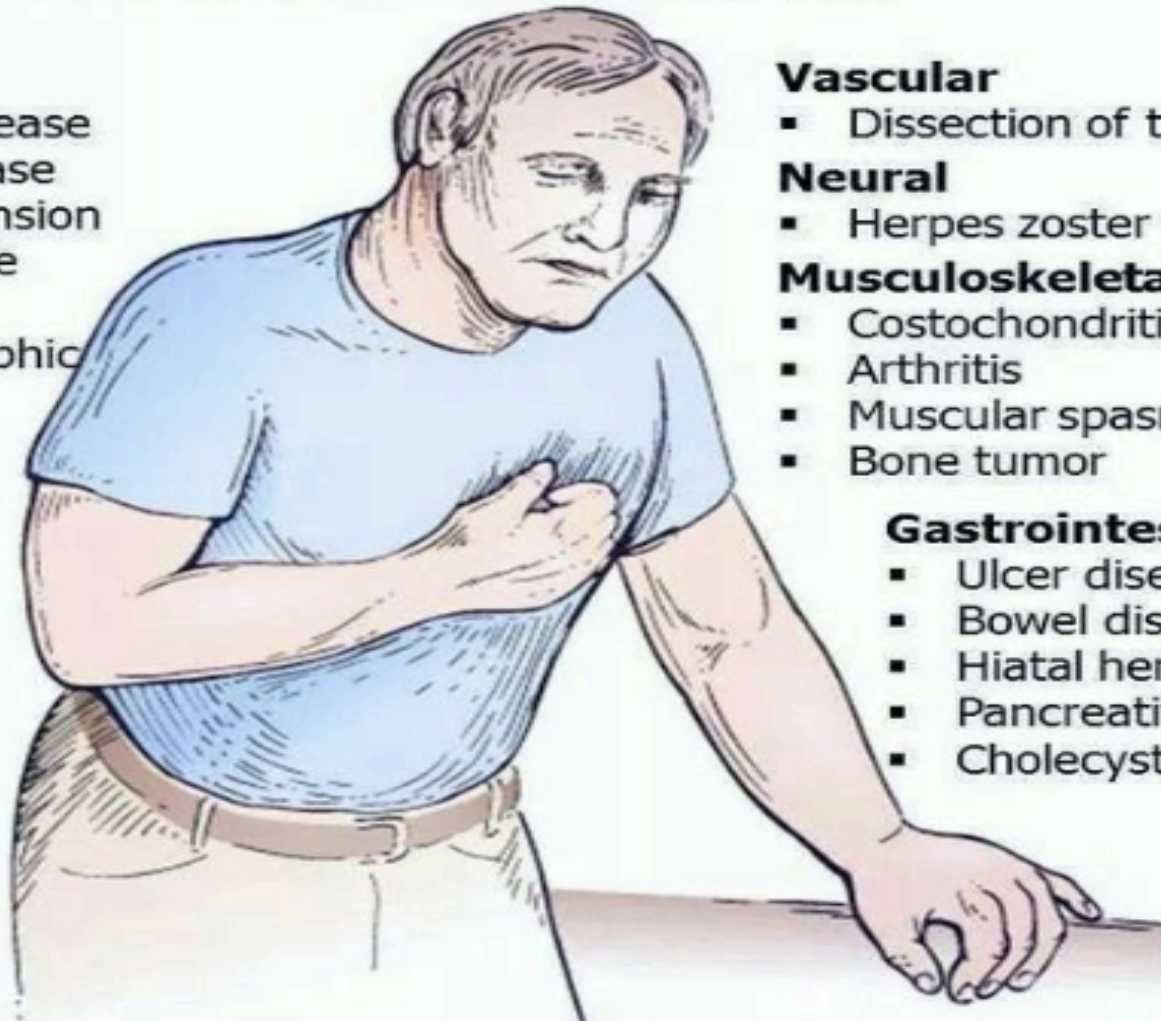
- Coronary artery disease
- Aortic valvular disease
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Mitral valve prolapse
- Pericarditis
- Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis

Pulmonary

- Pulmonary embolism
- Pneumonia
- Pleuritis
- Pneumothorax

Emotional

- Anxiety
- Depression



Vascular

- Dissection of the aorta

Neural

- Herpes zoster

Musculoskeletal

- Costochondritis
- Arthritis
- Muscular spasm
- Bone tumor

Gastrointestinal

- Ulcer disease
- Bowel disease
- Hiatal hernia
- Pancreatitis
- Cholecystitis

History-what is pertinent?

- Provocation/Palliation
- Quality
- Region/radiation
- Severity
- Timing/frequency/acuity
- Associated symptoms
- Review of Symptoms

The physical exam

What are you going to look for in the exam?

Think in terms of **pertinent positives/**
negatives!

Vitals?

Neuro, Cardio, pulmonary, GI, extremities, etc

Initial assessment

- Primary survey
 - ABC, IV, O₂, Monitor (learn how to do each of these)
- Abnormal vitals-what are you going to look for?
- **General appearance!**
- ECG-what are you looking for? Imaging?
- Sometimes, primary survey supersedes getting a full H and P! **Resus first!**

Other History-What is pertinent? Why?

- PMH
- PSH
- Meds/All
- Fam Hx
- Soc Hx
- Surgical and procedural history
- RISK FACTORS!!!

Case 1

66 yo M h/o DM, HTN, CAD, MI c/o Chest pain

What do you want to do?

How risky is this patient?



EXAM

BP: 160/100, HR: 102, RR: 18, SAT: 99%, T: 98

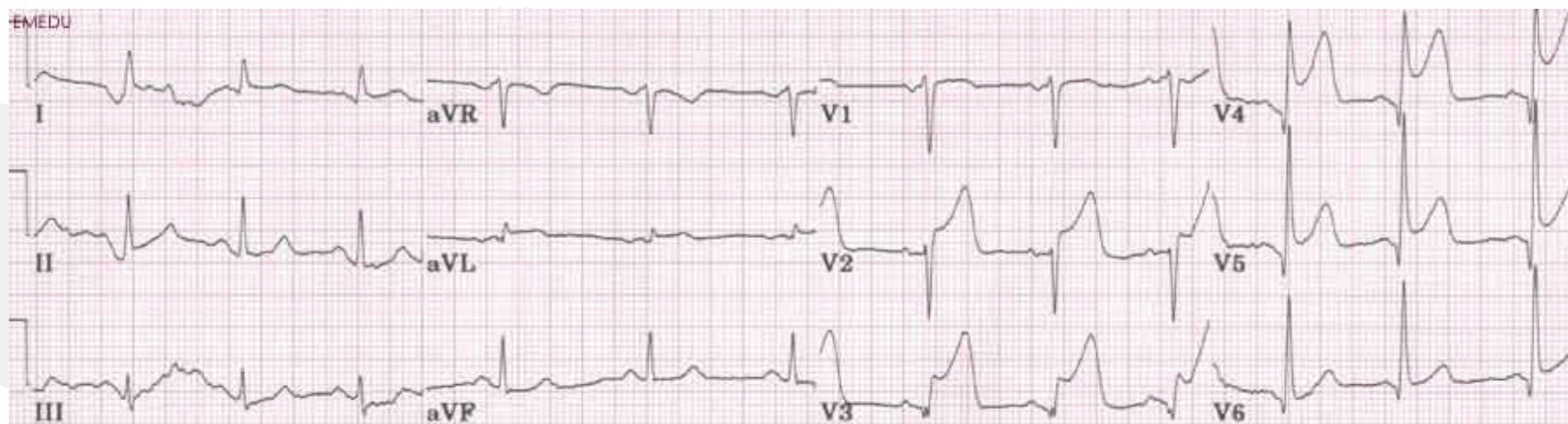
Moderate distress, anxious, diaphoretic

NI S1S2, no mrg, no S3S4

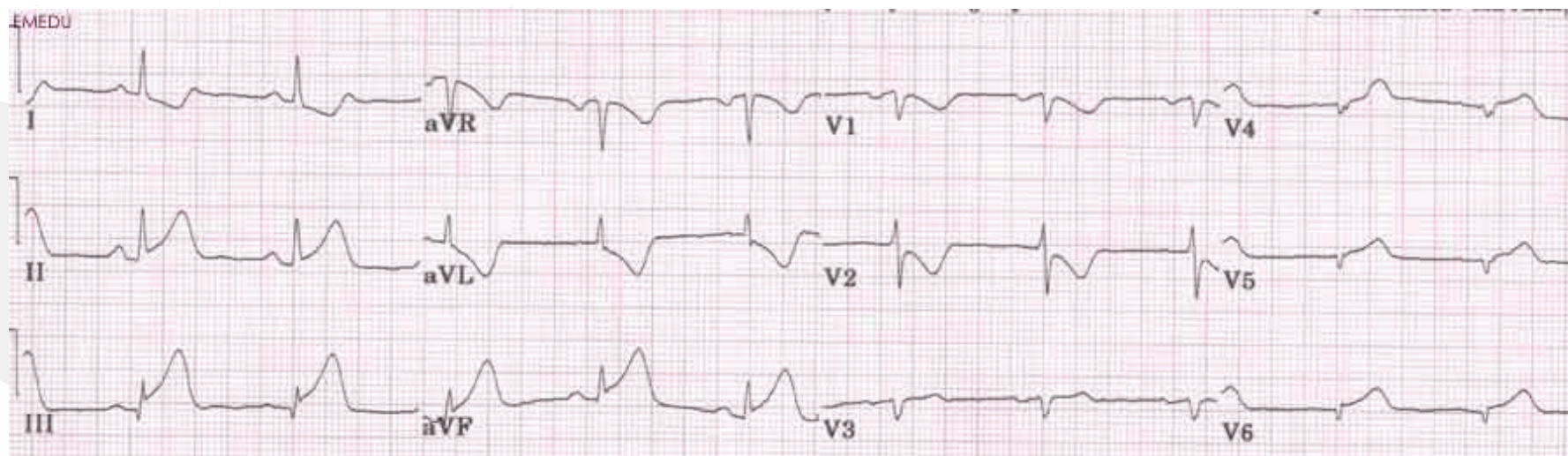
CTA b/l, no WRR

Soft, NTND abd

EXT warm, dry and symmetric, pulses 2+ and symmetric throughout



ECG 1) What do you see? What do you want to do next?



ECG 2) What do you see? What do you want to do next?

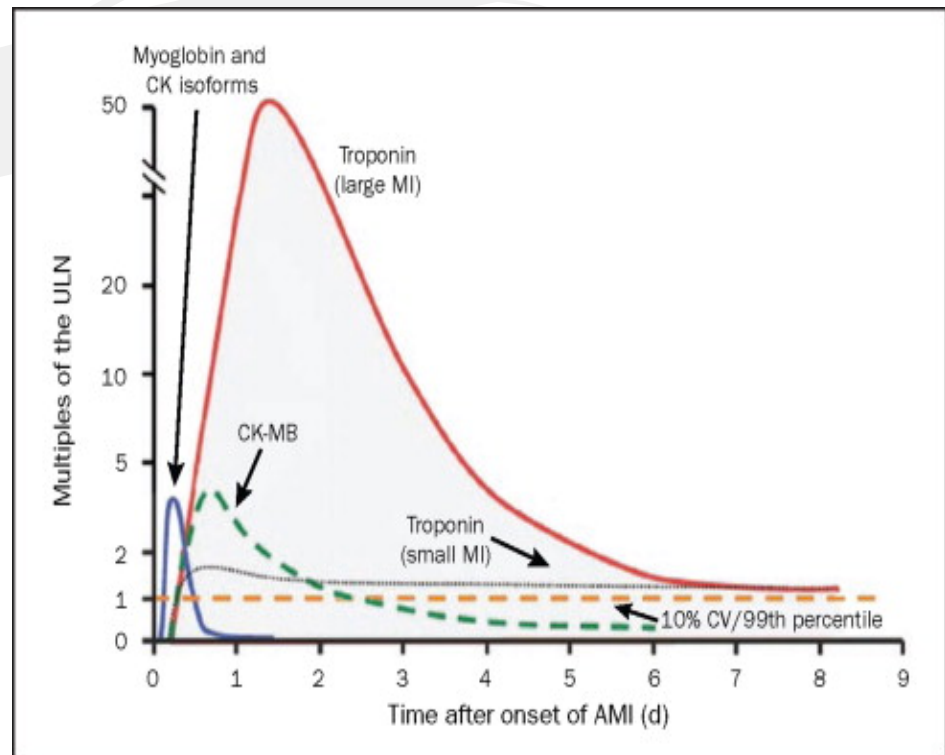
Any labs?

What labs do you want and why? Need a **reason** for each test!



Cardiac markers

How will these help?



Treatment

What medicines are available to you?

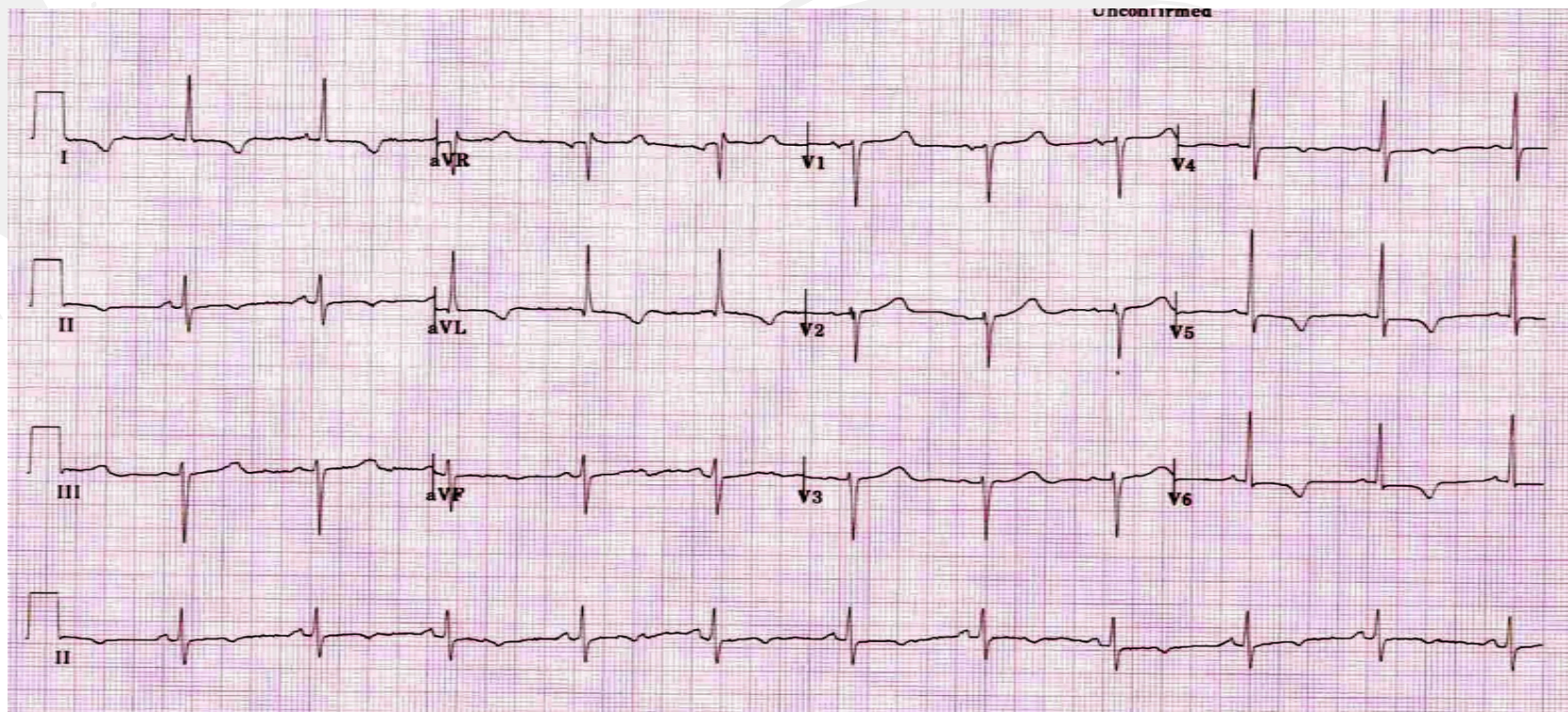
Anti-ischemic: Oxygen, NTG, Morphine, Beta-blocker versus CCBs, ACEi

Anti-thrombotic: Aspirin, clopidogrel/ticlopidine, heparin/LMWH, GPIIb/IIIa antagonists, IV thrombolytics

Any important consults you would like?...



Suppose this was the ECG...



Risk stratification...

What are you going to do...
Admit, observe, send home?

How does risk stratification
factor into your ED patient
management?

The screenshot shows the MD+CALC TIMI Risk Score calculator for Unstable Angina (UA) and Non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI). The interface has a green header with the MD+CALC logo and a search bar containing "try: 'FENa' or 'sodium'". Below the header, the title "TIMI Risk Score for UA/NSTEMI" is displayed, along with a brief description: "Estimates mortality for patients with unstable angina and non-ST elevation MI." The calculator features a list of seven clinical factors, each with a "+1" point value and a toggle switch between "YES" and "NO". The factors are: Age ≥ 65, ≥ 3 CAD Risk Factors, Known CAD (Stenosis ≥ 50%), ASA Use in Past 7 days, Severe angina (≥ 2 episodes in 24 hrs), EKG ST changes ≥ 0.5mm, and Positive Cardiac Marker. On the right side, a large teal box displays the calculated risk score of "0" and a corresponding text description: "5% risk at 14 days of: all-cause mortality, new or recurrent MI, or severe recurrent ischemia requiring urgent revascularization."

Factor	Points	YES	NO
Age ≥ 65	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
≥ 3 CAD Risk Factors	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Known CAD (Stenosis $\geq 50\%$)	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASA Use in Past 7 days	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe angina (≥ 2 episodes in 24 hrs)	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EKG ST changes $\geq 0.5\text{mm}$	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive Cardiac Marker	+1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

0
5% risk at 14 days of: all-cause mortality, new or recurrent MI, or severe recurrent ischemia requiring urgent revascularization.

Another risk stratification tool...

HEART score for chest pain patients			
History	Highly suspicious	2	
	Moderately suspicious	1	
	Slightly suspicious	0	
ECG	Significant ST-deviation	2	
	Non specific repolarisation disturbance / LBTB / PM	1	
	Normal	0	
Age	≥ 65 years	2	
	> 45 and < 65 years	1	
	≤ 45 years	0	
Risk factors	≥ 3 risk factors or history of atherosclerotic disease*	2	
	1 or 2 risk factors	1	
	No risk factors known	0	
Troponin	≥ 3x normal limit	2	
	> 1 and < 3x normal limit	1	
	≤ 1x normal limit	0	
Total			

*Risk factors for atherosclerotic disease:

Hypercholesterolemia	Cigarette smoking
Hypertension	Positive family history
Diabetes Mellitus	Obesity

Case 2



30 yo F with acute onset chest pain and SOB.
Returning from Haiti 4 days ago, smokes, and
takes OCPs.

What do you want to do next? What are you
worried about?

EXAM

BP: 140/80, HR: 110, SAT: 93%, RR: 22, T: 100

CTA b/l, trach midline, no WRR

Lower ext symmetric, no edema, warm and dry

Any risk stratification rules?

Revised Geneva score

Criteria	Points
Age >65	1
Previous DVT/PE	3
Surgery/lower limb fracture (past month)	2
Active malignancy	2
Unilateral limb pain	3
Hemoptysis	2
HR 75-94	3
HR >94	5

D-Dimer



Wells Score for PE

Clinical Signs and Symptoms of DVT		3 points
PE most likely diagnosis		3 points
Surgery or immobilization for more than 3 days in the last 4 weeks		1.5 points
Previous DVT or PE		1.5 points
Heart Rate > 100 bpm		1.5 points
Haemoptysis		1 point
Active Cancer (treatment ongoing or within the last 6 months or palliative treatment)		1 point

PERC?

How risky is your patient?

Do you think they are having a PE?

PERC Rule for Pulmonary Embolism

Rules out PE if all criteria are present and pre-test probability is $\leq 15\%$.

Age > 50

☐ ☒ NO

HR ≥ 100

☐ ☒ NO

O2 Sat on Room Air < 95%

☐ ☒ NO

Prior History of DVT/PE

☐ ☒ NO

Recent Trauma or Surgery

☐ ☒ NO

Hemoptysis

☐ ☒ NO

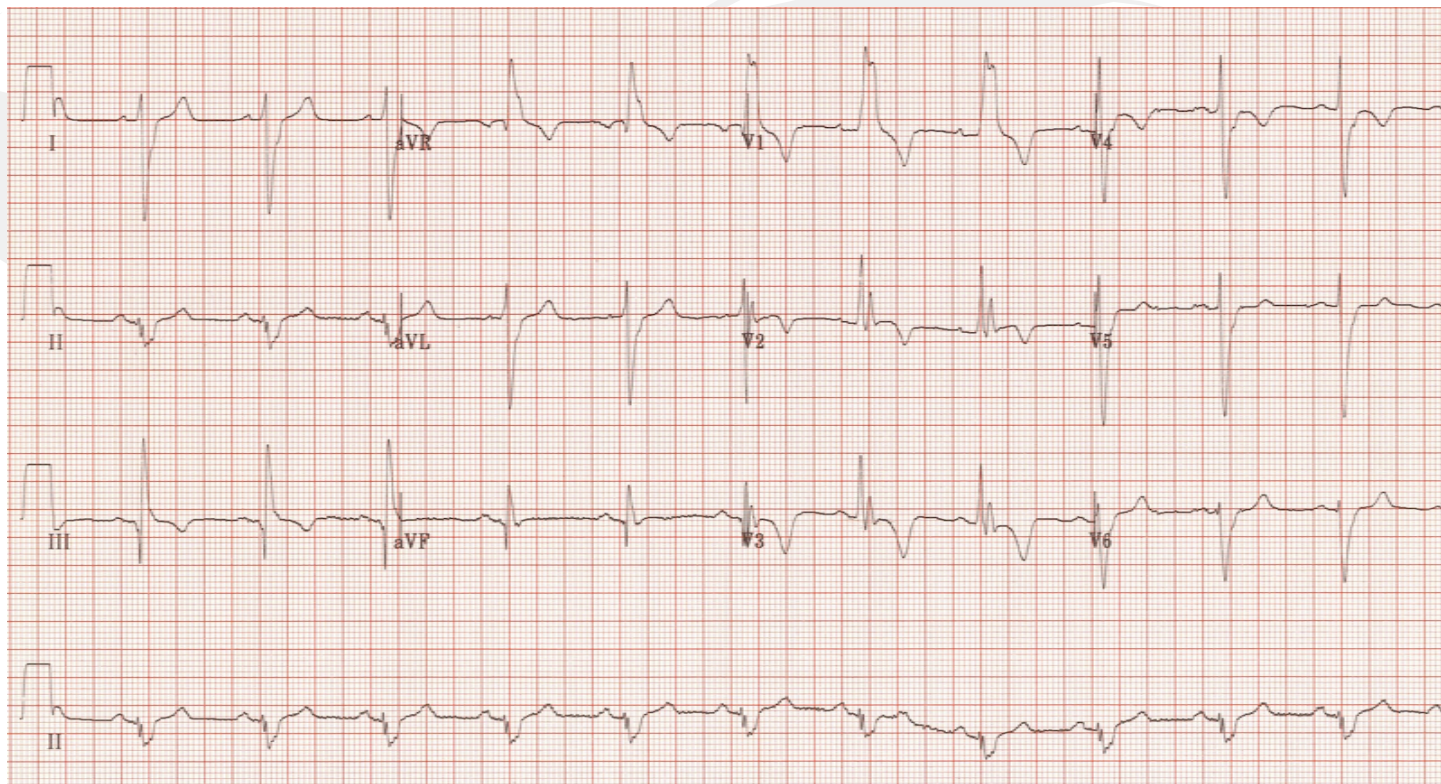
Exogenous Estrogen

☐ ☒ NO

Unilateral Leg Swelling

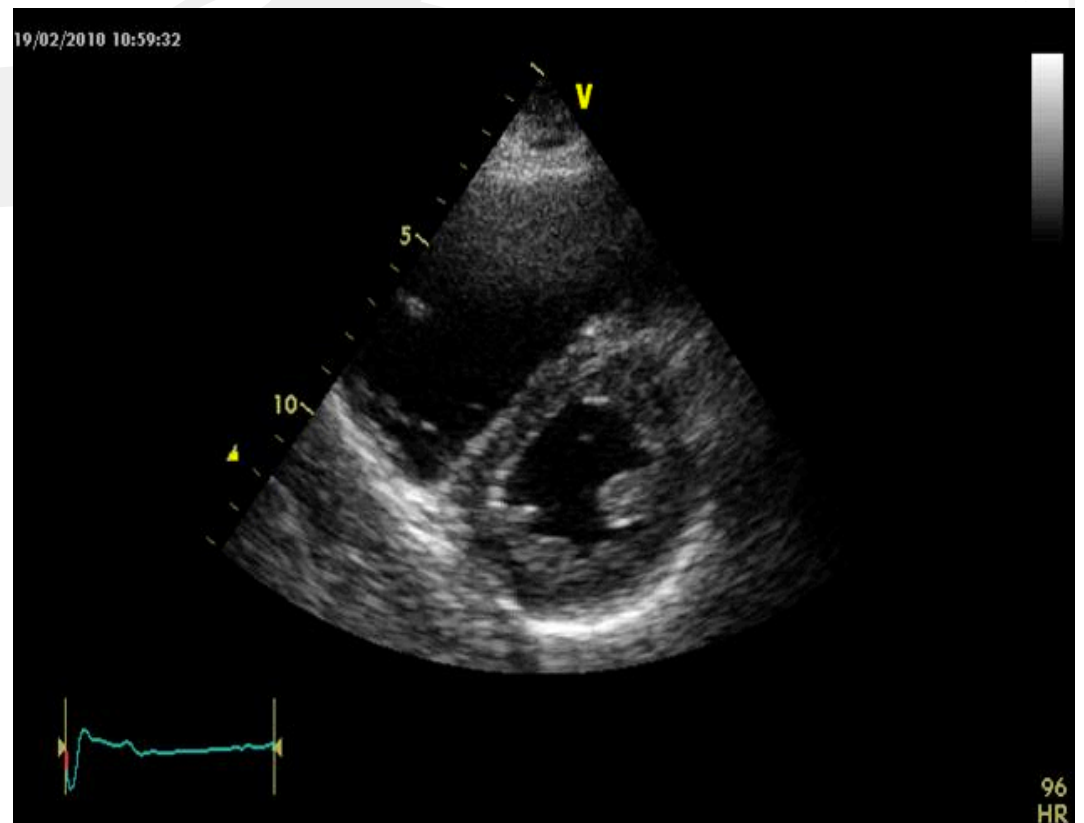
☐ ☒ NO

ECG: What do you see and why is this important?

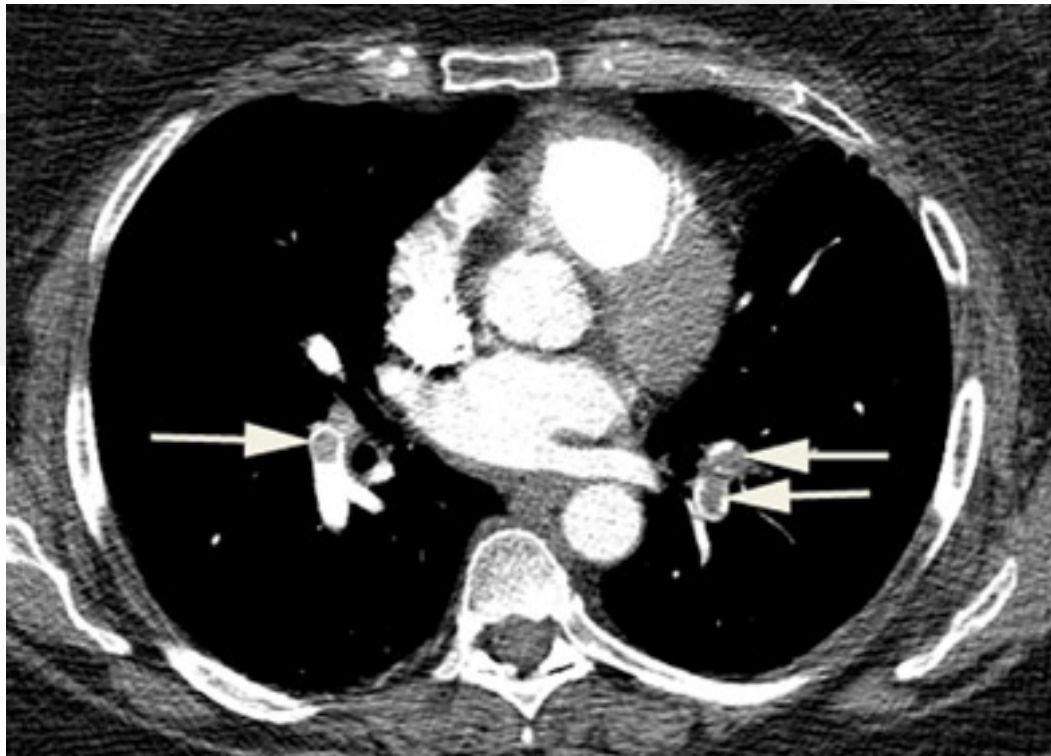


This is what you see on bedside ECHO

What do you see
and why is this
important?



CTA



PE classifications

- Massive versus sub-massive versus non-massive (Low risk)
- How do Vital signs, ECHO/ECG, tropes/BNPs, imaging assist in determining which PE patient you are treating?

Treatment

Anticoagulation: UFH, LMWH, Warfarin, Rivaroxaban, Apixaban, Dabigatran, etc

Thombolysis: tenecteplase, alteplase, etc.

Disposition-admit to ICU versus regular floor, **discharge**? Need to risk stratify (PESI?)

PE eval Steps

- Assess pre-test probability
- Appropriately use ancillary testing to increase or decrease probability
- Risk stratify your patient even further if diagnosed with PE
- Appropriately treat your patient
- Appropriately disposition your patient

Case 3

-34 yo M with chest pain

-What hx do you want?

-What are you looking for on hx and exam?



VS: BP: 190/120, HR: 104, RR: 18, T: 98.7,
SAT: 100% on RA

Mod to severe distress, diaphoretic, clenching
chest, alert and oriented x3, non-focal
CTA b/l

Nl s1s2, Grade 2 diastolic murmur LLSB, no
rubs or gallops

Symmetric pulses throughout

-What else do you want to examine?

RUE BP is 196/124 and his LUE BP is 170/100

This guy doesn't look so good.

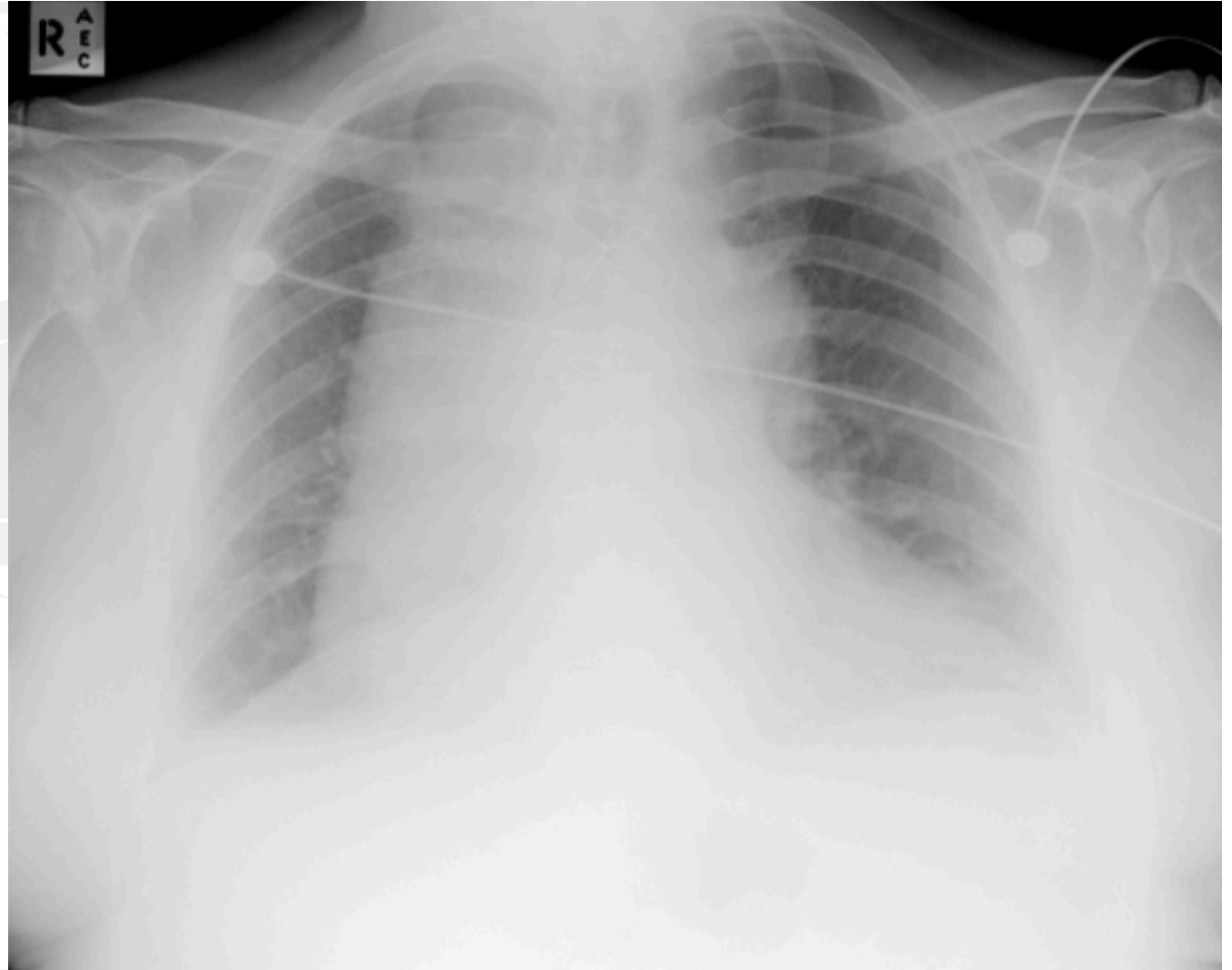
-What next?



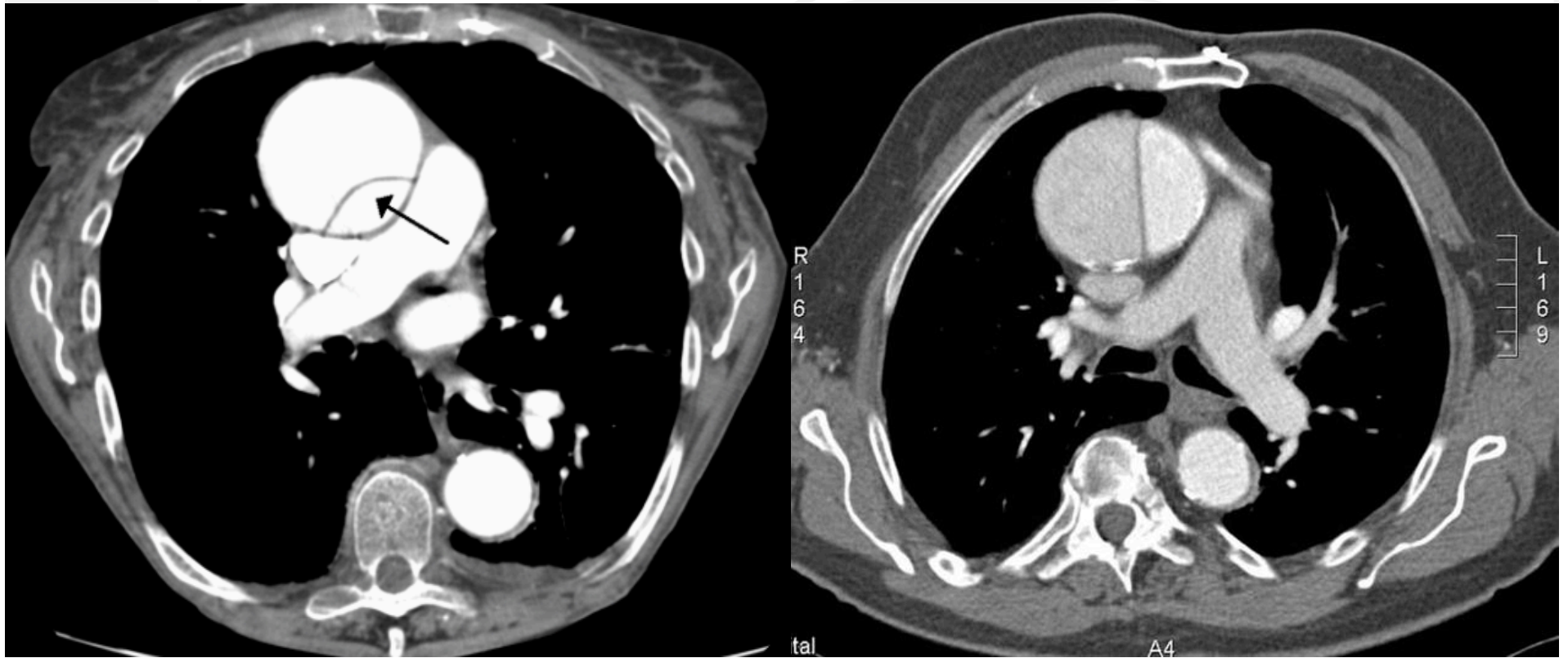
CXR

-Thoughts?

-What now?



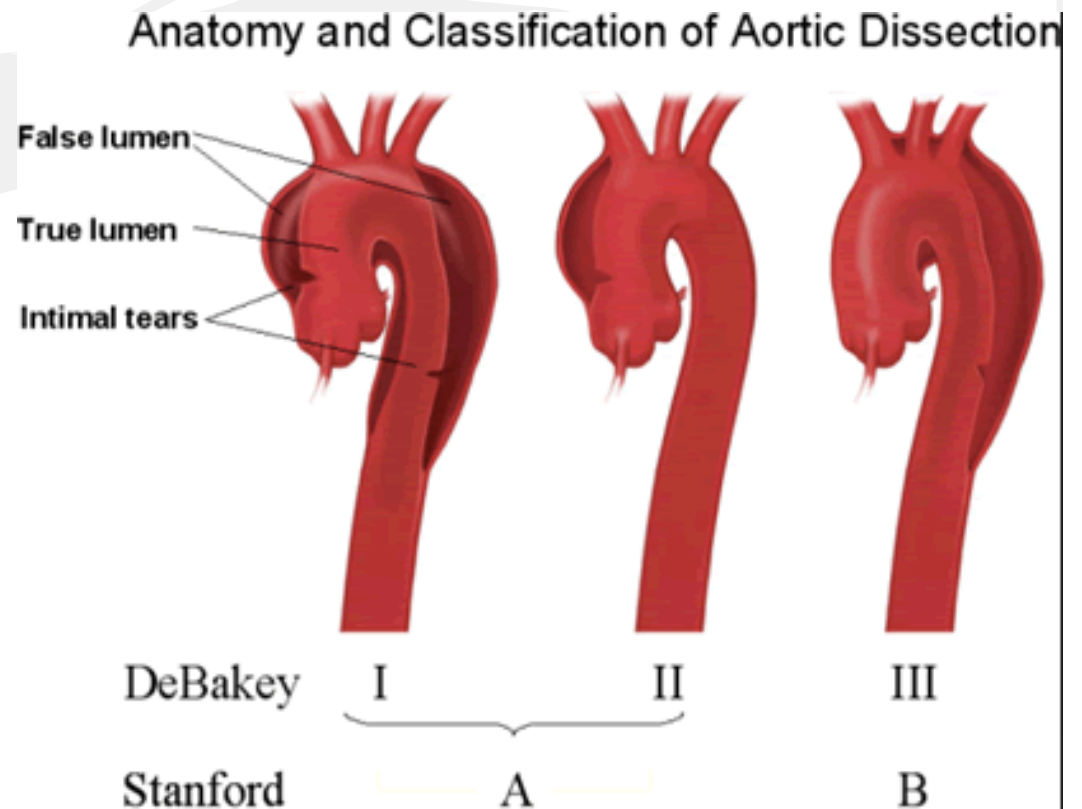
CT-angiography-DX?



Management

-Interventions?
Control HR, BP,
pain, Monitor

-Consults?
CT surgery ASAP!



Case 4

28 yo M with chest pain for 2 days.

- What do you want to know?
- What is your next step?
- What are you going to look for?



VS: BP: 140/80, HR: 90, RR: 12, SAT: 99%
RA, T: 98.7 rectal

Mild distress, leaning forward

CTA b/l, no WRR

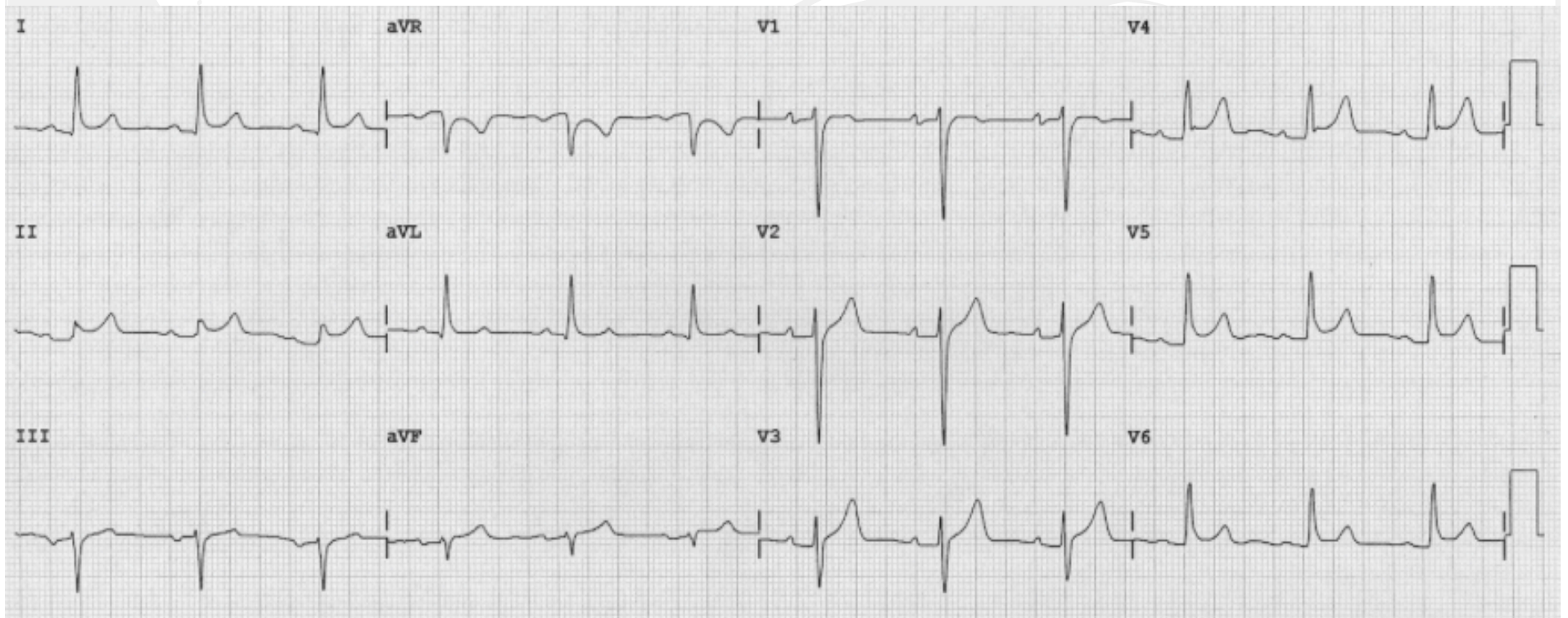
NI s1s2, no MRG

Soft, NTND, normal bowel sounds

EXT warm and dry

-What's your DDX? What next?

ECG: What do you see?

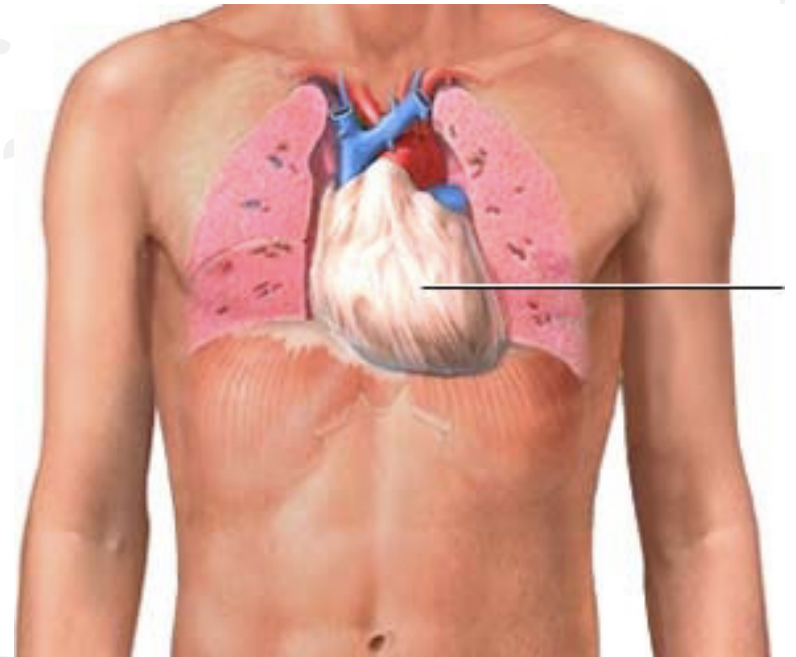


See anything?
Normal or
abnormal?
**Why did you
get a CXR?**

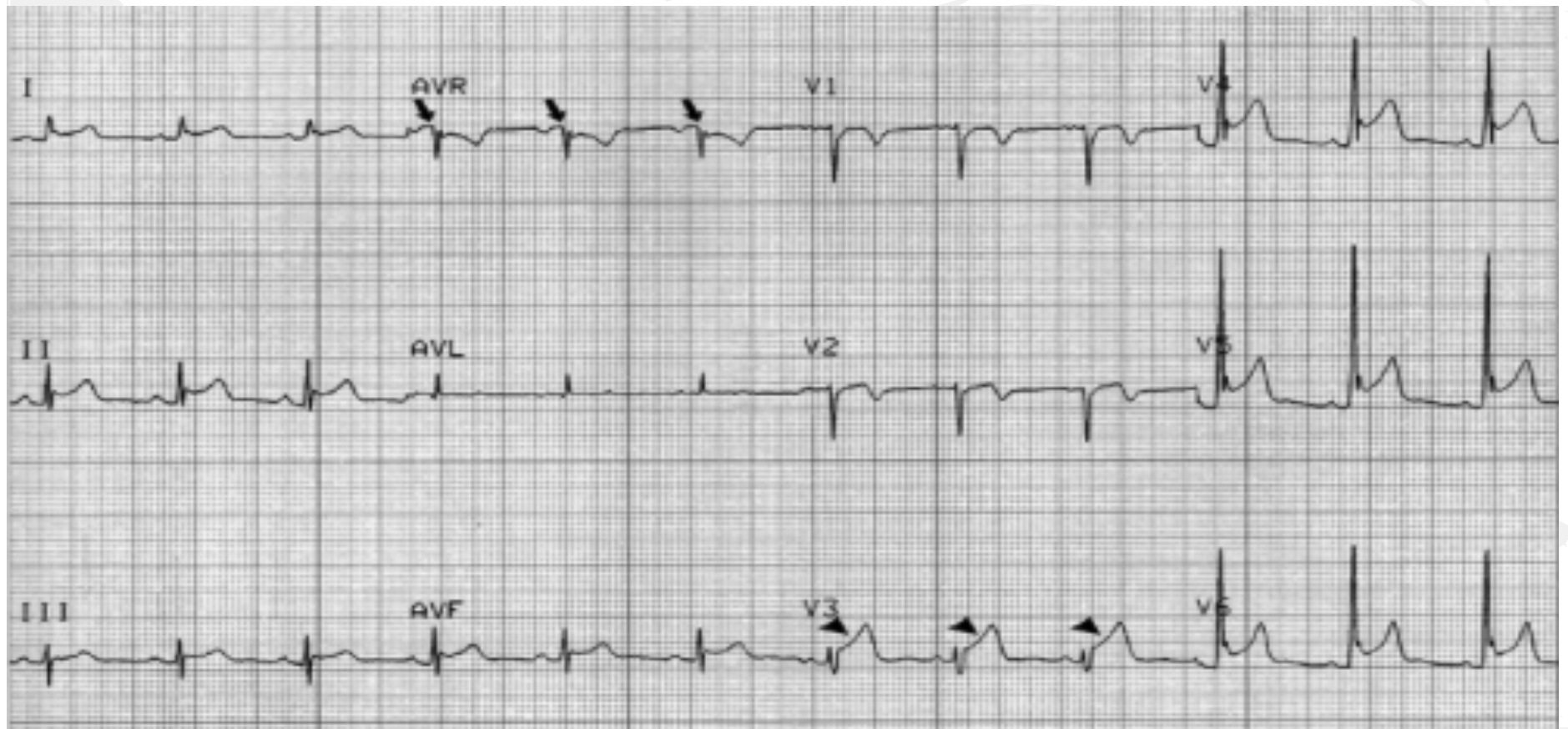


Dx: Acute Pericarditis

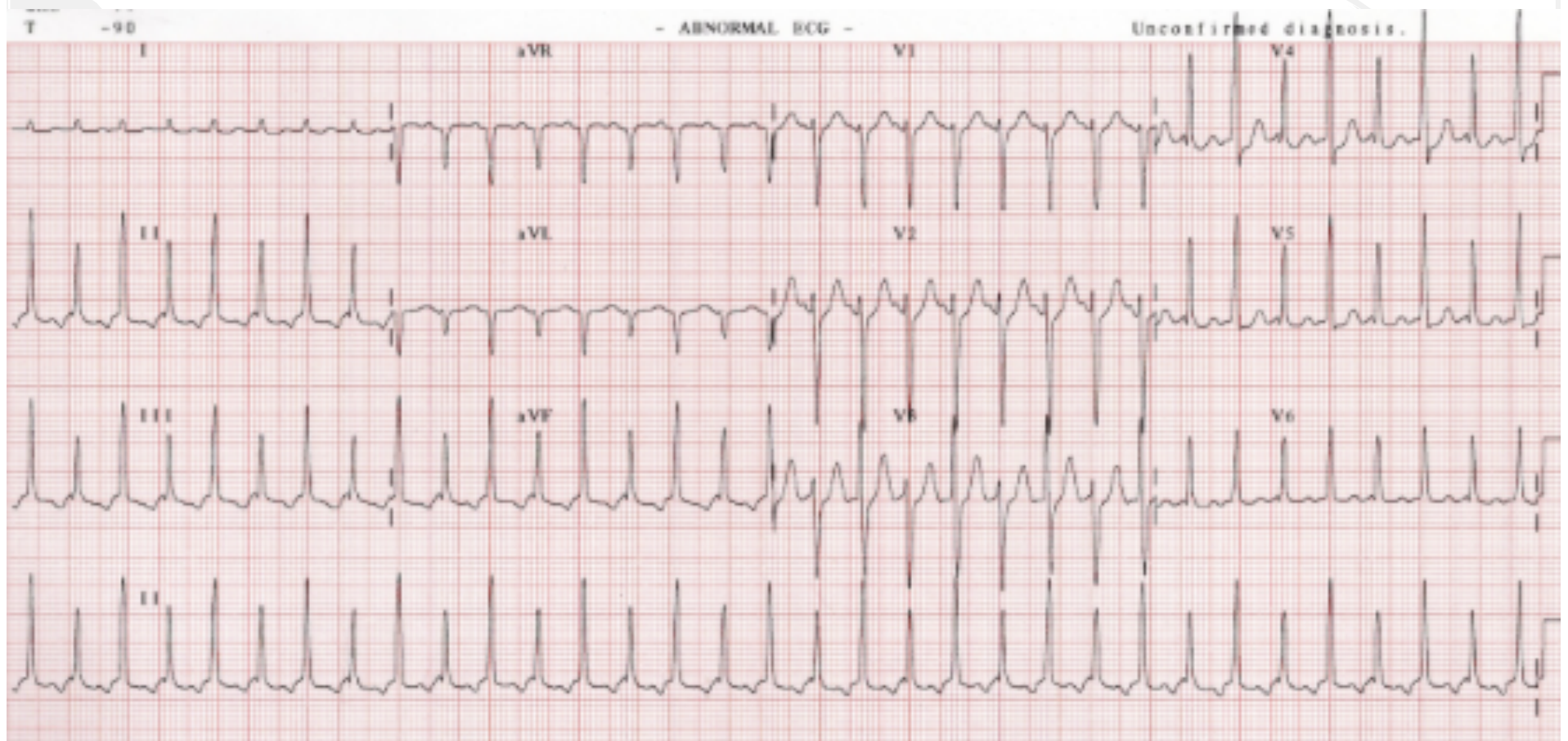
- What pain characteristics distinguish this from ACS, coronary ischemia/anginal pain?
- Any labs helpful?



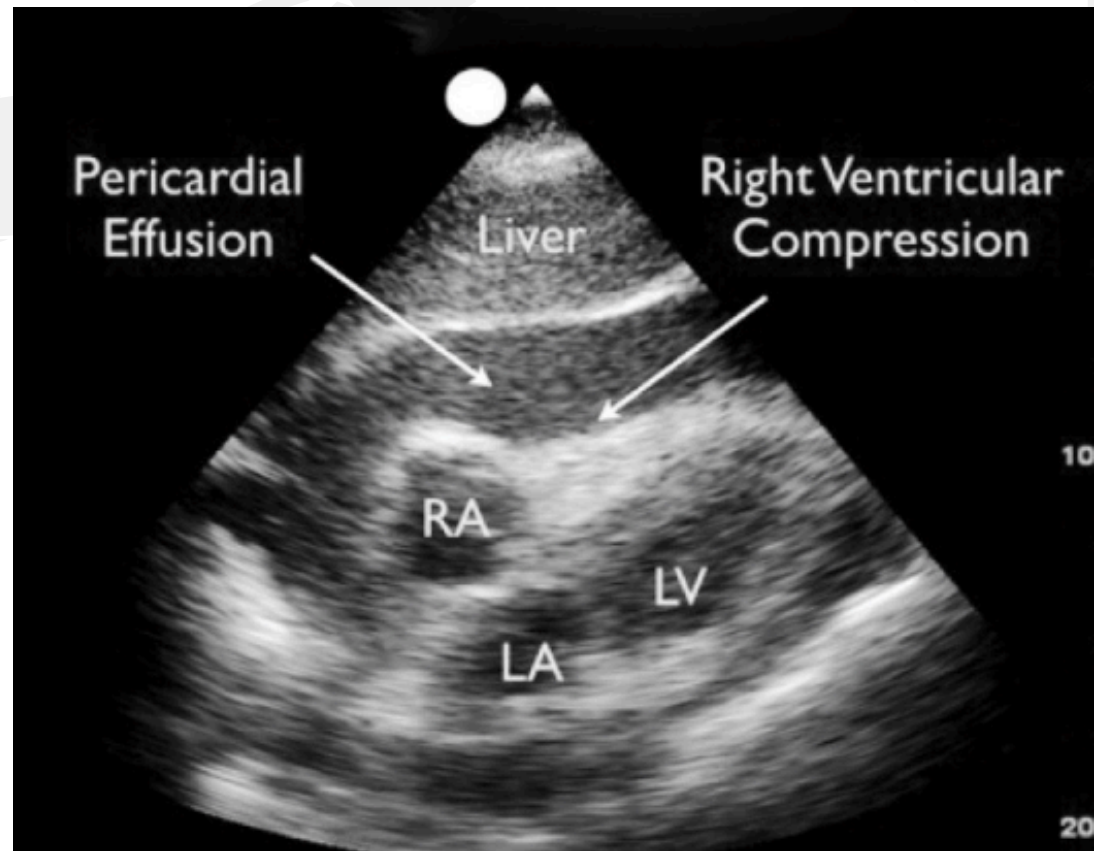
Note findings on ECG



Alternans...



What we are worried about...



Treatment:

- What are the goals of tx?
- What meds are options?
NSAIDs, Colchicine, Steroids
- Dispo?