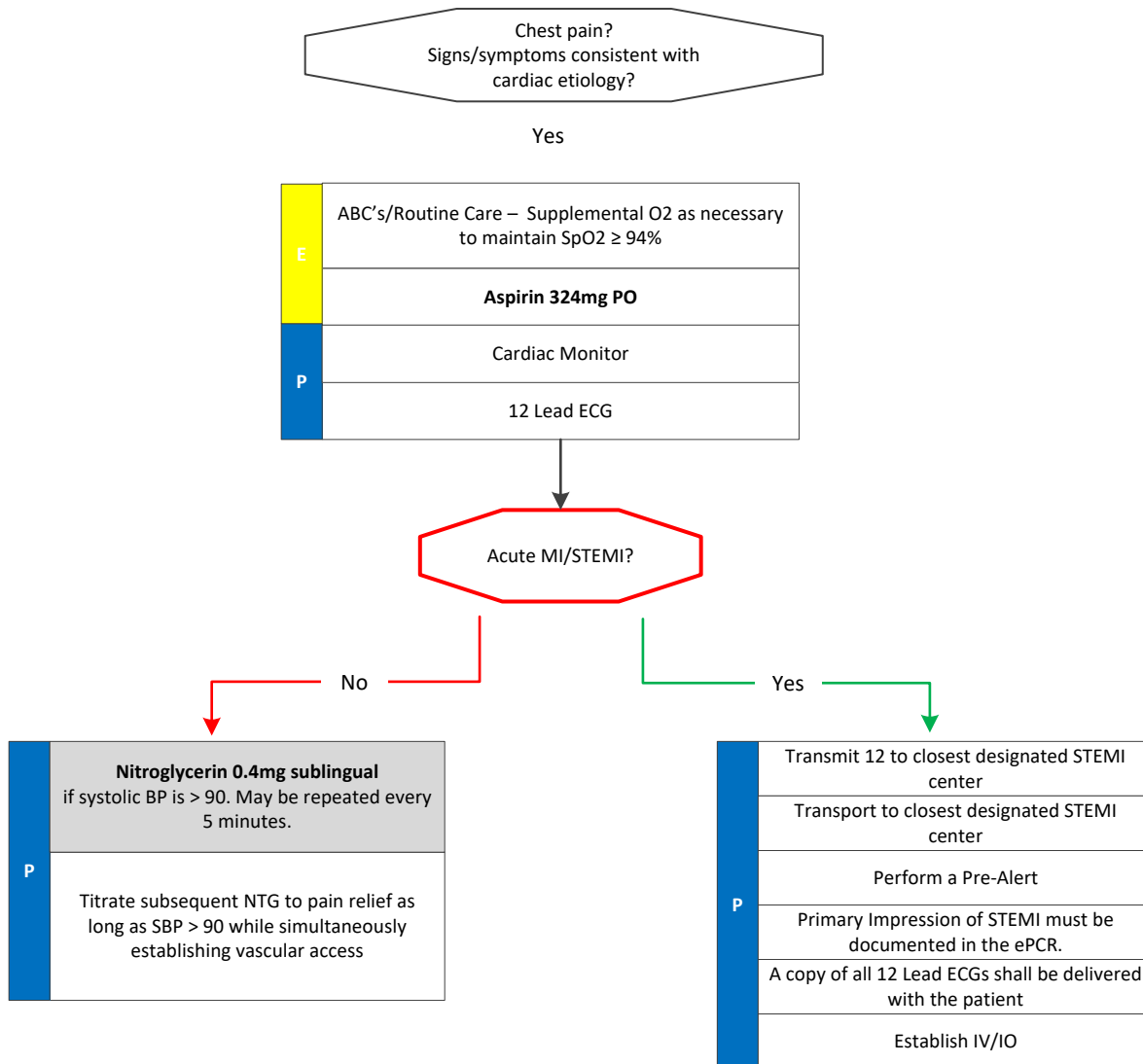




Discomfort – Pain of Suspected Cardiac Origin



DRAFT

E	EMT
A	A-EMT
P	PARAMEDIC





Discomfort – Pain of Suspected Cardiac Origin

- Assessment, treatment, and transport should occur concurrently when a single good quality Electrocardiogram (ECG) is completed. Scene time for suspected STEMI patients should be ≤ 10 minutes when possible.
- If the patient ECG is consistent with an acute STEMI by software algorithm interpretation, the following shall be performed without delay:
 - a. Transmit the 12-lead ECG to the closest designated STEMI center.
 - b. Transport to the closest designated STEMI center.
 - c. Perform a Pre-Alert notification to the closest designated STEMI center. The alert should include the following information when possible: patient's name, date of birth, and / or medical record number.
 - d. The primary impression of STEMI must be documented in the ePCR.
 - e. A copy of all 12-Lead ECGs shall be delivered with the patient.

NOTE: NTG is contraindicated in the setting of a STEMI.

Caution: NTG shall not be given to patients who have taken PDE-5 inhibitors [Avanafil, Sildenafil, Tadalafil, Vardenafil, Vardenafil, or equivalent] within the last 48 hours.

Special Considerations:

- Absence of vascular access shall not preclude use of NTG as long as all other criteria are met.
- If NTG is contraindicated or after the third (paramedic-administered) NTG, the patient does not have relief of chest discomfort/pain; the paramedic may elect to administer pain medication as per Policy# 8066 (Pain Management)
- If patient is nauseated and/or vomiting refer to Policy# 8063 (Nausea/Vomiting).

Cross Reference:

PD# 8066 – Pain Management
PD# 8063 – Nausea and/or Vomiting
PD# 8827 – 12 Lead ECG

