	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY	Document #	8030.25
	PROGRAM DOCUMENT:	Initial Date:	09/07/14
	Discomfort/Pain of Suspected Cardiac Origin	Last Approval Date:	03/12/20
		Effective Date:	07/01/22
		Next Review Date:	03/01/24

EMS Medical Director	EMS Administrator

Purpose:

A. To establish serve as the treatment standard in when treating patients with discomfort/pain of suspected cardiac origin.

Authority:

- A. California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5
- B. California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

Protocol:

BLS

- 1. ABC's/Routine Care-Supplemental O₂ as necessary to maintain SPO₂ ≥ 94%. Use the lowest concentration and flow rate of O₂ as possible.
- 2. Aspirin (ASA) Administer 324mg chewable ASA orally, except in cases of allergy to ASA. Concurrent anticoagulation therapy is not a contraindication for ASA administration. If ASA is not administered, the reason shall be documented in the ePCR.
- 3. Transport

ALS

- 1. 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.
- 2. Pulse oximetry shall be used.
- 3. Cardiac monitor
- 4. Obtain 12-Lead ECG.
- 5. If the patient ECG is consistent with an acute STEMI by software algorithm interpretation, the following shall be performed without delay:
 - Transmit the 12 lead ECG to the closest designated STEMI center.
 - The patient shall be Transport to the closest designated STEMI center.
 - Perform a Pre-Alert notification the the closest designated STEMI center.
 - The closest designated STEMI center shall receive the positive STEMI ECG and a pre-alert notification of "STEMI" and The primary impression of STEMI must be documented in the ePCR.
 - A copy of all 12-Lead ECG's shall be delivered with the patient.

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

- 6. Nitroglycerine (NTG) If 12-lead ECG is NOT consistent with an acute STEMI:
 - Administer NTG 0.4 mg sublingual if Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) >90mmHg.
 May be repeated every 5 minutes.
 - Titrate subsequent NTG to pain relief as long as the SBP> 90 mmHg while simultaneously establishing vascular access.
 - Absence of vascular access shall not preclude use of NTG as long as all other criteria are met.

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

7. Establish vascular access.

Special Considerations:

- 1. 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)
- 2. If patient is nauseated and/or vomiting refer to Policy# 8063 (Nausea/Vomiting).
- 3. Hemodynamically unstable patients (SBP < 90 mmHg) with an acute STEMI ECG shall be transported to the time closest facility providing interventional cardiac catheterization services.

Cross Reference: PD# 8066 – Pain Management

PD# 8063 - Nausea and/or Vomiting

PD# 8827 – 12 Lead ECG