Acute coronary syndromes treatment algorithm

Updated September 2011

Reperfusion therapy for STEMI

Doctor to see patient within 10 minutes of arrival

Symptom onset

If high-sensitivity troponin test is available

Core clinical history, examination, ECG, chest X-ray and investigations to diagnose other causes of chest pain and evaluate clinical likelihood of evolving ACS

Careful history, examination, ECG, chest X-ray and investigations to diagnose other causes of chest pain and evaluate clinical likelihood of evolving ACS

High-risk NSTEMI

Symptoms consistent with ACS

Intermediate-risk NSTEMI

Low-risk NSTEMI

High-risk NSTEMI

1. Based on expert opinion

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Symptoms consistent with ACS

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Evolving risk stratification: clinical assessment, troponin assessment and time

Careful clinical history, examination, ECG, chest X-ray and investigations to diagnose other causes of chest pain and evaluate clinical likelihood of evolving ACS

High-sensitivity troponin test available

Intermediate-risk NSTEMI

Patients in whom fibrinolysis is contraindicated, or PCI available within 90 minutes (onsite) or 2 hours (offsite, including transport time)?