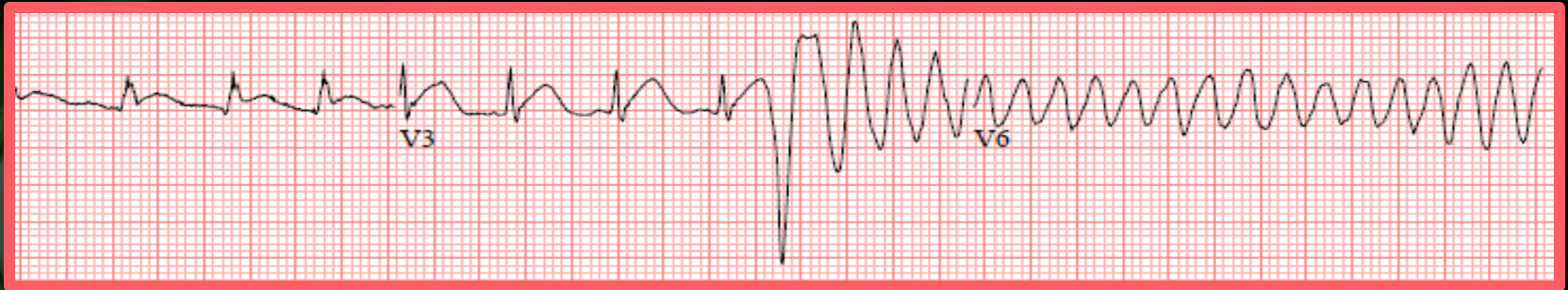


“Remember That Patient You Saw Last Night?!”

Pitfalls in the Diagnosis of ACS



Amal Mattu, MD, FAAEM, FACEP
Professor and Vice Chair
Co-Director, Emergency Cardiology Fellowship
Department of Emergency Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

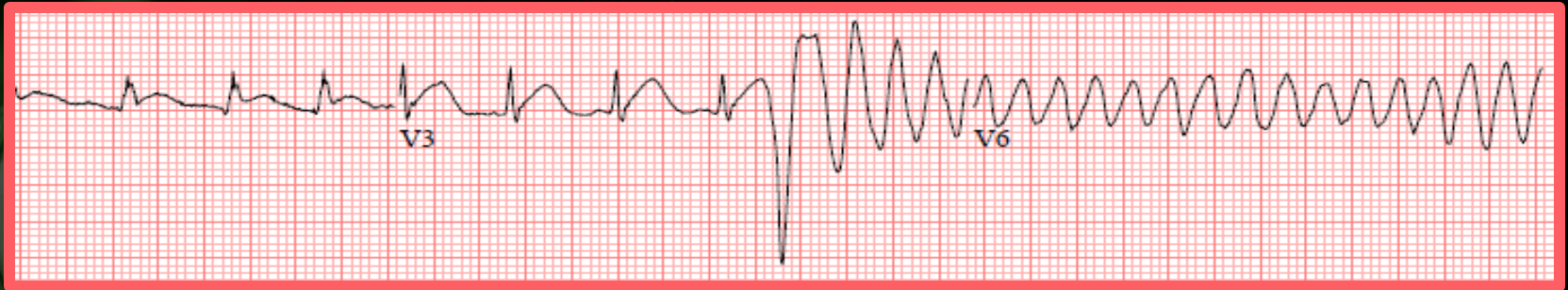
Disclosures

No affiliations with industry.

**No financial conflicts of
interest.**

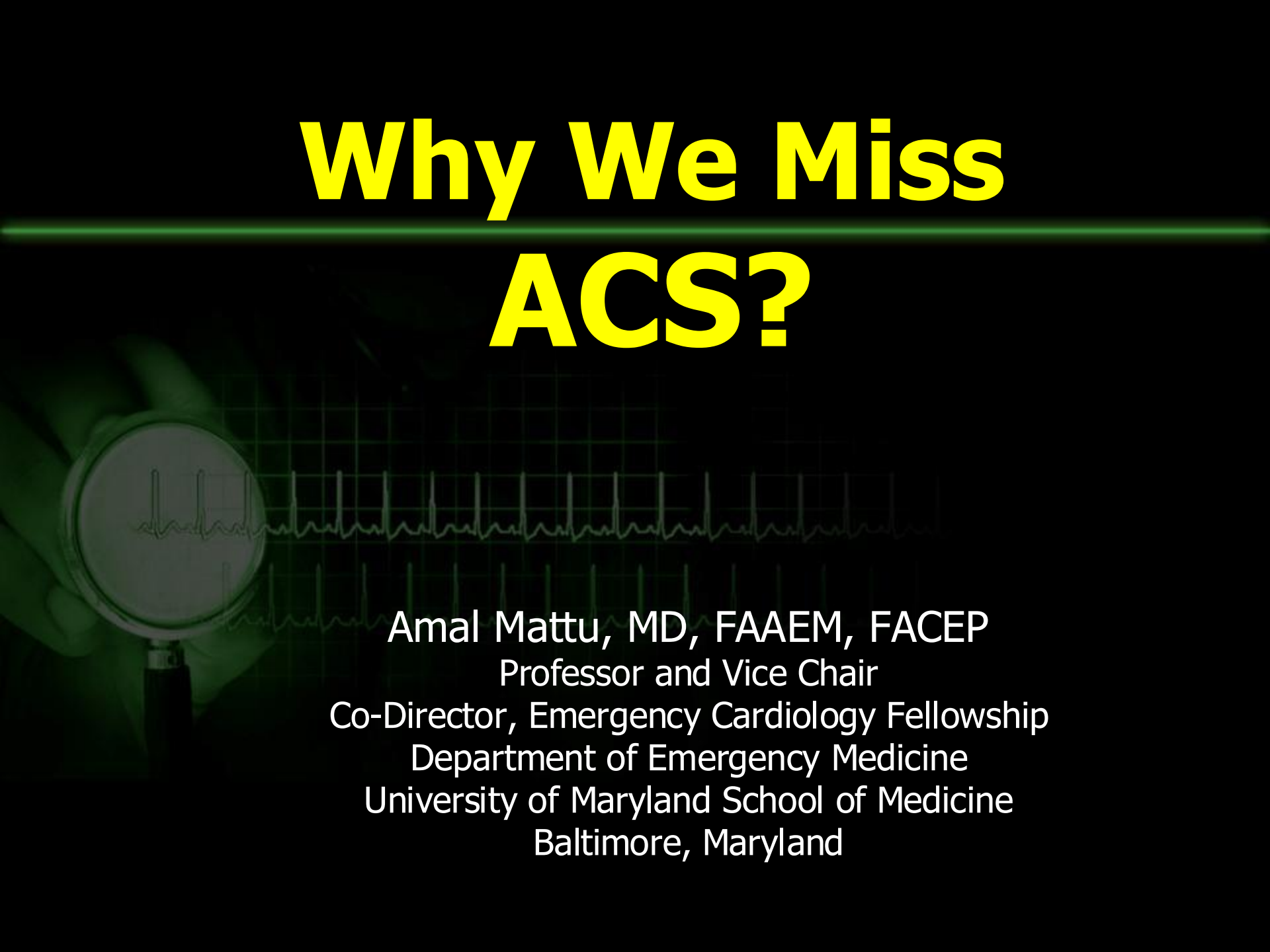
“Remember That Patient You Saw Last Night?!”

Pitfalls in the Diagnosis of ACS



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Department of Emergency Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

Why We Miss ACS?



A hand holding a magnifying glass over a green ECG waveform on a dark background.

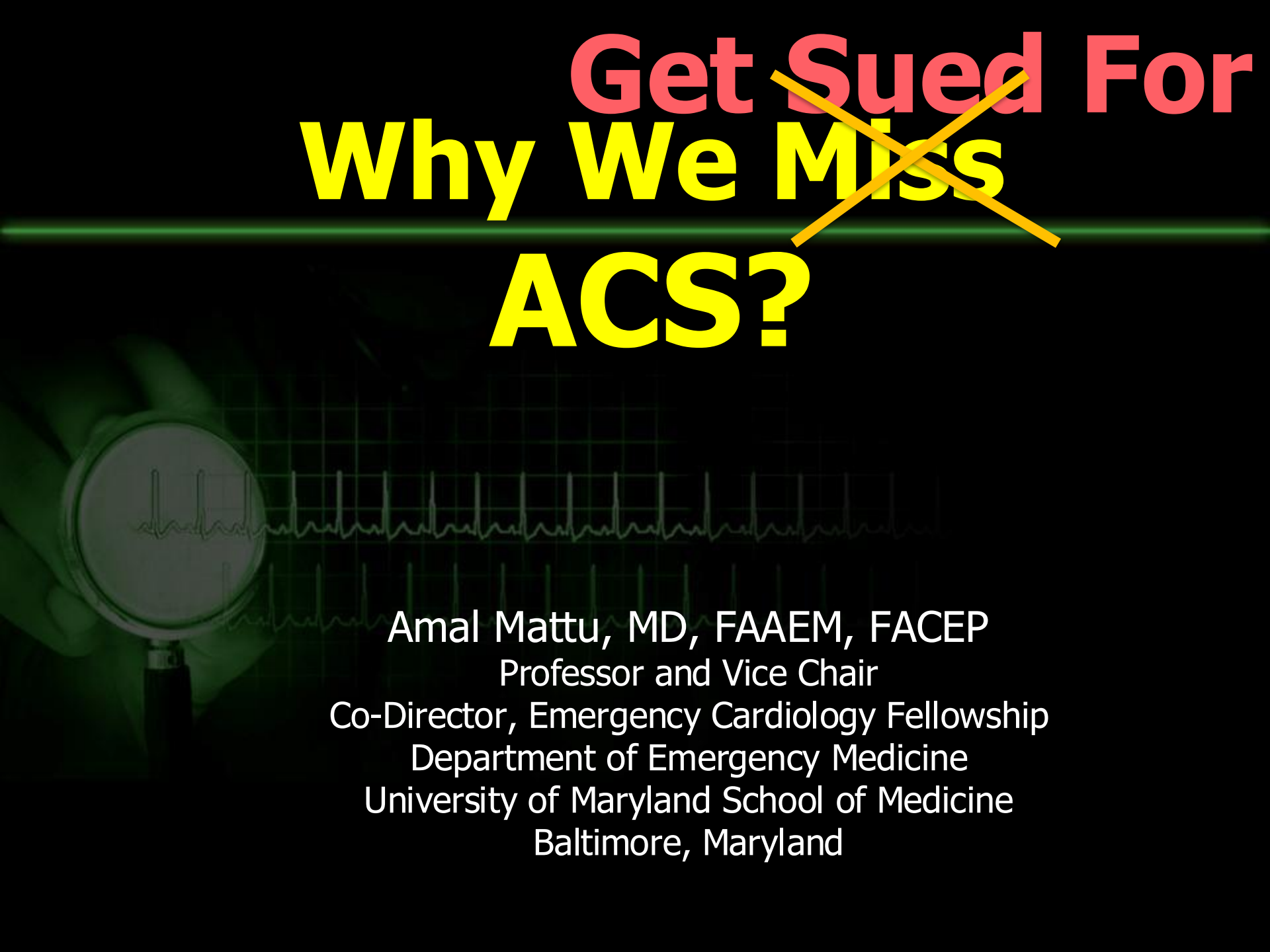
Amal Mattu, MD, FAAEM, FACEP
Professor and Vice Chair
Co-Director, Emergency Cardiology Fellowship
Department of Emergency Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

~~Why We Miss ACS?~~

A hand holding a magnifying glass over a heart rate monitor screen with a green ECG line. The magnifying glass is positioned over the left side of the screen, highlighting a specific area of the ECG trace.

Amal Mattu, MD, FAAEM, FACEP
Professor and Vice Chair
Co-Director, Emergency Cardiology Fellowship
Department of Emergency Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

~~Get Sued For~~ ~~Why We Miss~~ ~~ACS?~~



A hand holding a magnifying glass is positioned on the left side of the slide, focusing on a green ECG waveform that runs horizontally across the middle. The background is dark with a grid pattern.

Amal Mattu, MD, FAAEM, FACEP
Professor and Vice Chair
Co-Director, Emergency Cardiology Fellowship
Department of Emergency Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

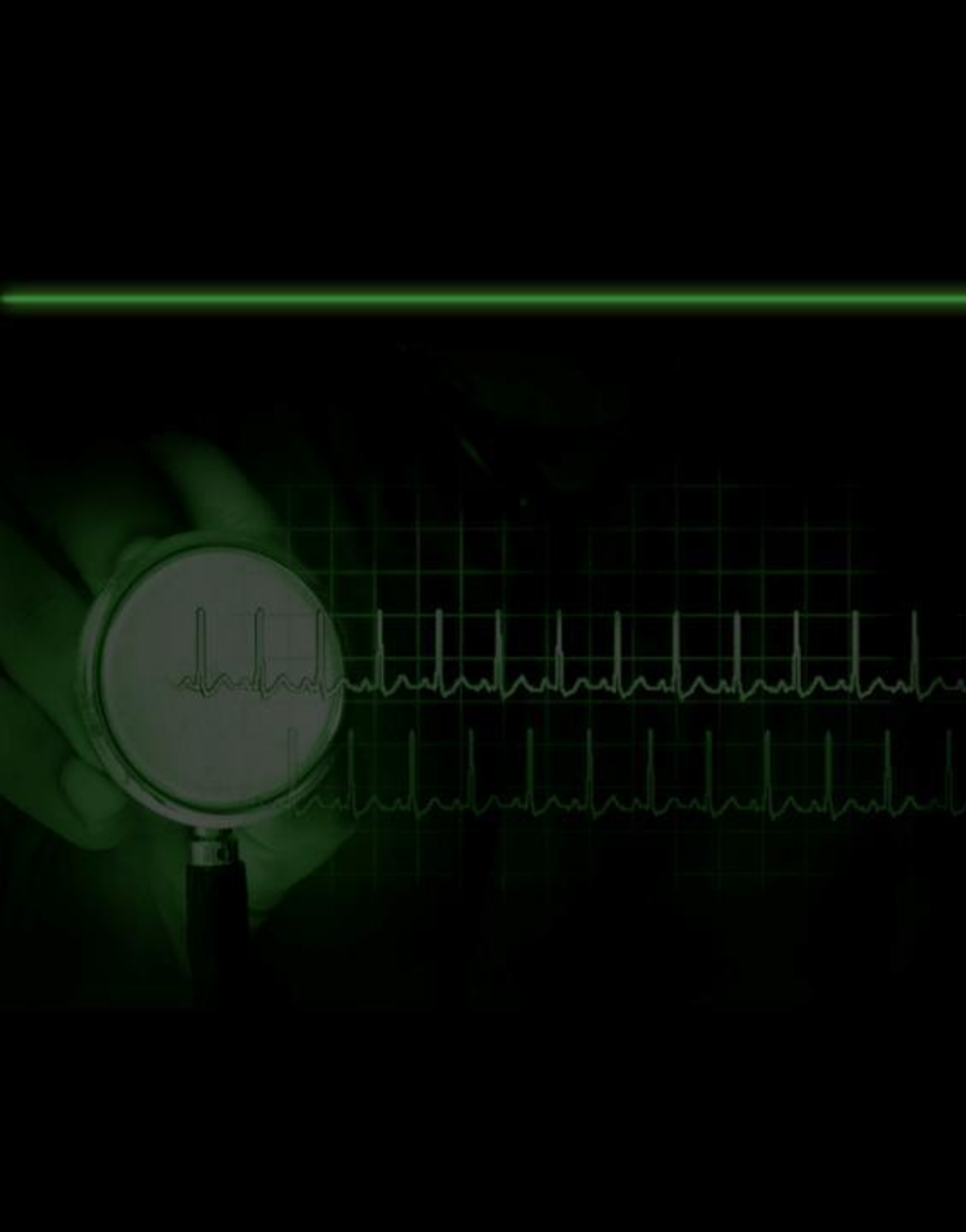
Objectives

- To discuss...
 - What subtleties must you know to better protect your patients.



Objectives

- To discuss...
 - What subtleties must you know to better protect your patients.
 - What must you know to better protect yourself.



SANTA CLAUS

1836 - 2000



Rules of Cardiology



Rules of Cardiology

- Number 1: You cannot diagnose every case of acute coronary syndrome.

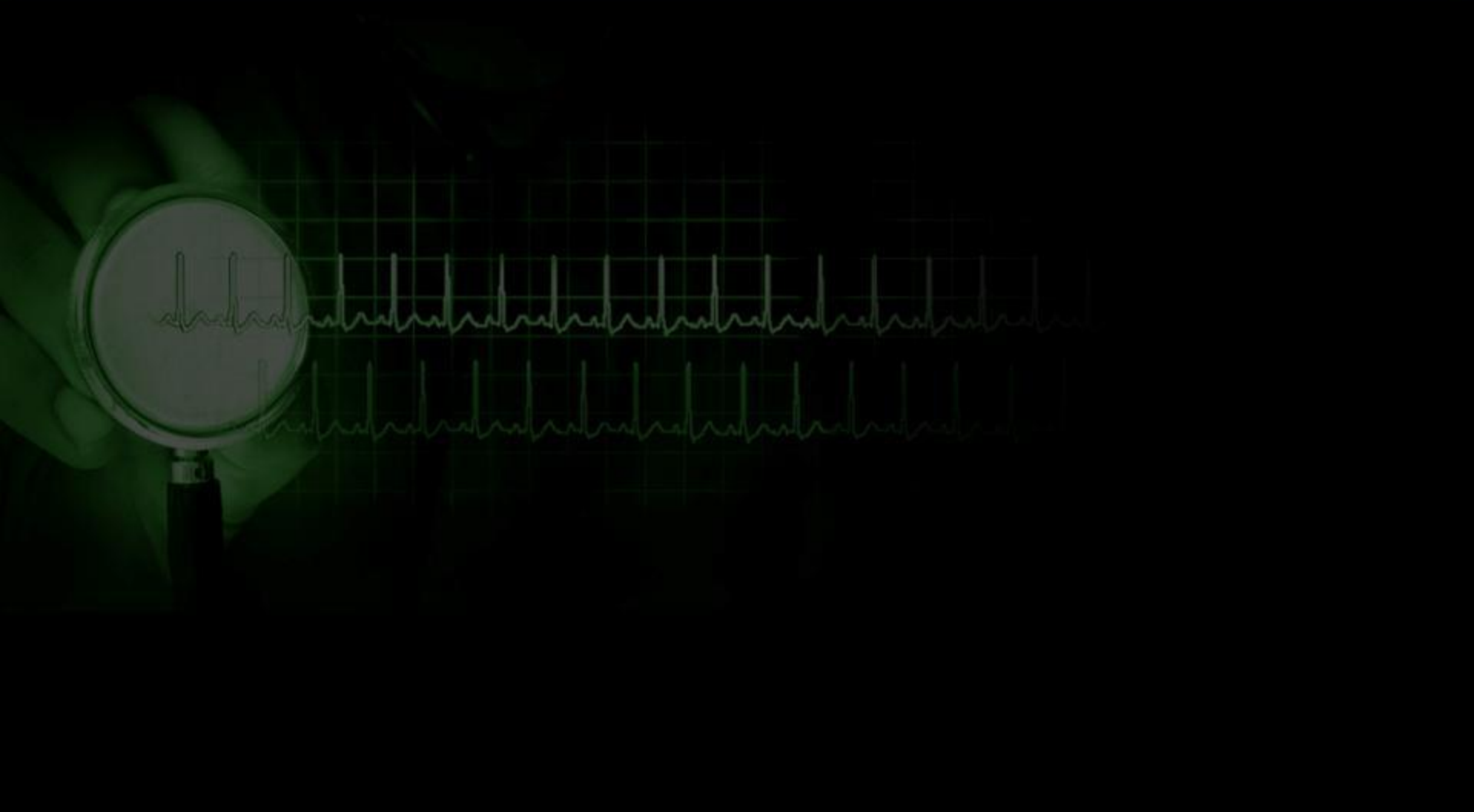


Rules of Cardiology

- Number 2: You can't change rule #1



Why is this important?




Why is this important?

- ACS is high-risk but high payoff!
 - Very good outcome vs. very bad outcome



Why is this important?

- ACS is high-risk but high payoff!
 - Very good outcome vs. very bad outcome
 - And when there's a bad outcome...
- 

Why is this important?





Why is this important?



- Home
- About Us
- Major Victories
- Contact Us
- Charities
- Lawyer Profiles ▶
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- Auto Accidents ▶
- Birth Injuries ▶
- Brain Injuries ▶
- Civil Rights ▶
- Medical Malpractice ▶



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Heart Attack Lawyers

Pennsylvania - New Jersey - New York - Nationwide

As many as 60,000 people each year are rushed to a



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FREE CASE REVIEW

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NOTE: Labels in bold are required.

Name
E-mail
Phone
Briefly describe your legal issue here.

I have read and understand the [disclaimer](#).

SUBMIT

VIEW ALL VIDEOS >

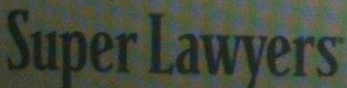
- DELAYED DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER
- MISDIAGNOSIS OF ILLNESS
- BIRTH INJURIES
- NEGLIGENT MEDICAL TREATMENT
- INJURY & DAMAGES CLAIMS

Cardiology Malpractice

Protecting Your Rights in Cases of Cardiology Malpractice

If your doctor missed the signs of an imminent heart attack, or if you lost a loved one due to misdiagnosis of a serious heart condition, you need a knowledgeable attorney to review your potential claim for medical malpractice. Call the Pittsburgh law firm of [Richards & Richards](#) for a free consultation about your legal rights.

Pittsburgh trial attorney [redacted] worked as a nurse practitioner and hospital administrator before starting her law career. Now with 20 years of litigation experience, she has been recognized as a Pennsylvania Super Lawyer in medical malpractice every year since 2004.



Why is this important?

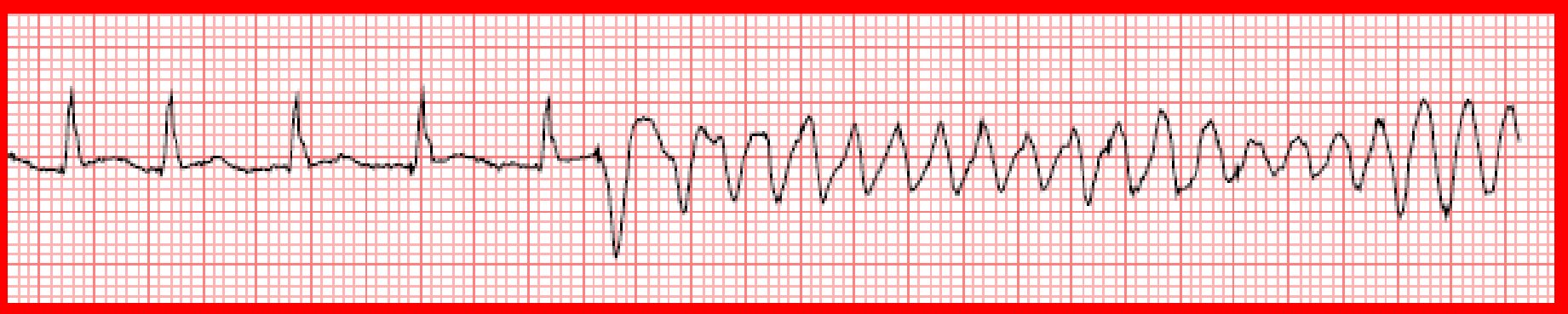
- Missed ACS accounts for 20% of malpractice dollars paid out in EM



Why is this important?

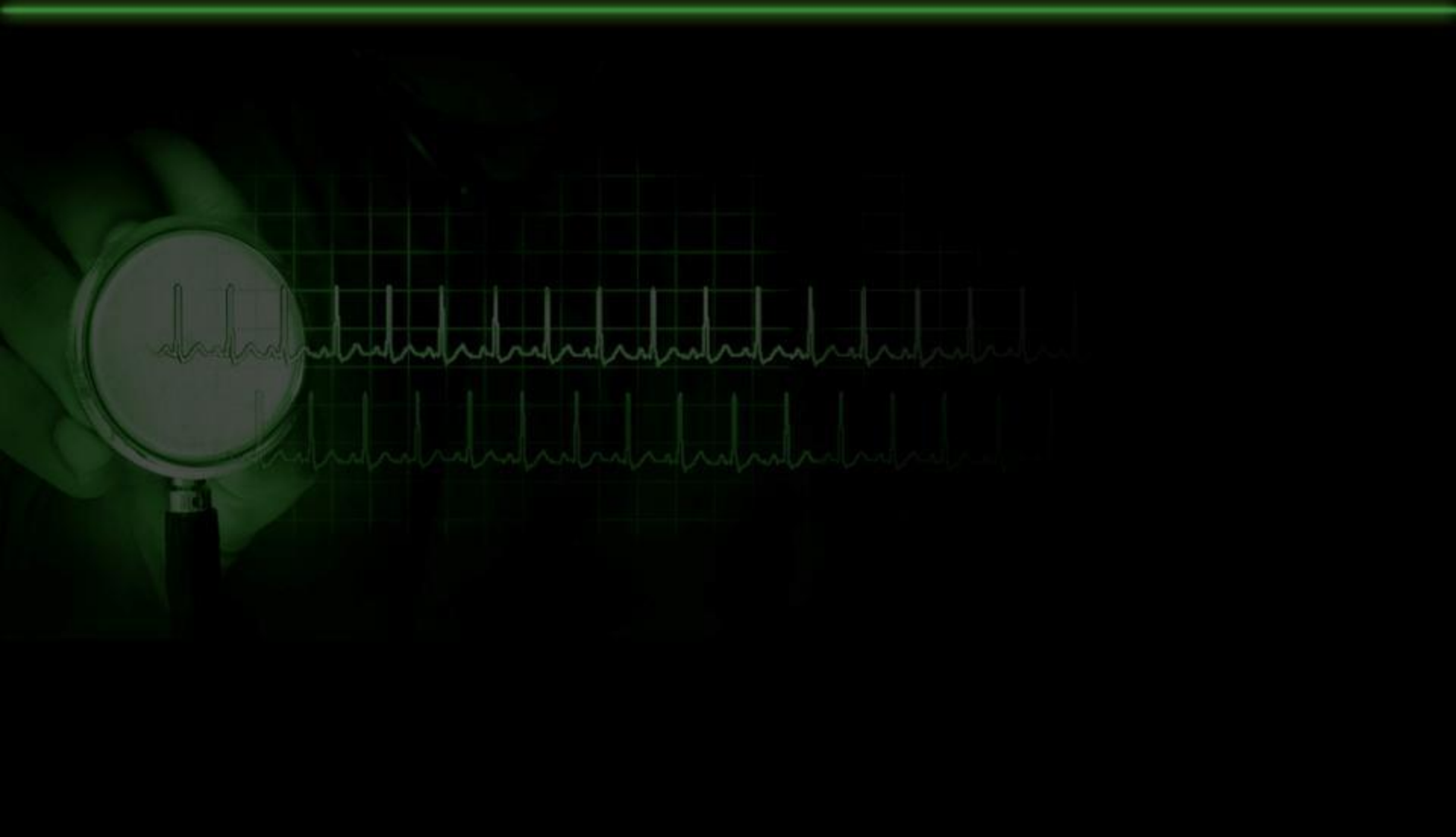
- Missed ACS accounts for 20% of malpractice dollars paid out in EM
- The majority of cases involve failure to recognize concerning features in the **history**
- 25-50% of cases involve **ECG** misreads

Pitfalls in the Dx of ACS



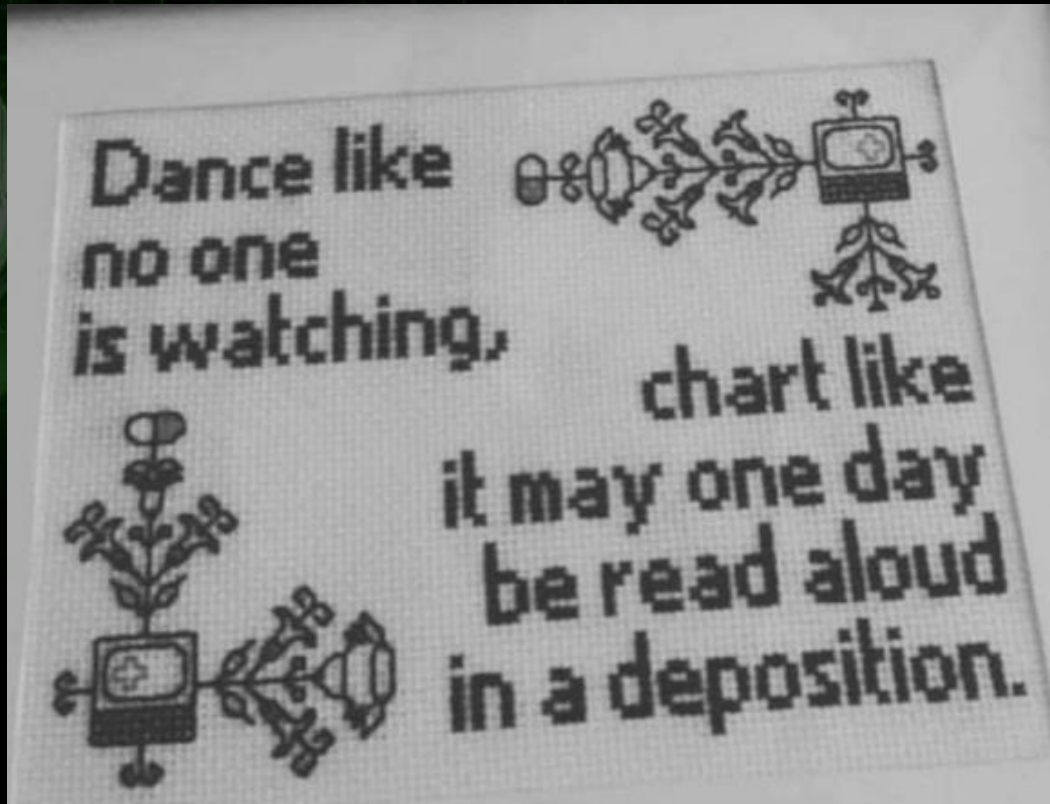
The History

Why are we missing ACS?



Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to do (and document) a good history (esp. the HPI)



Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to do (and document) a good history (esp. the HPI)
 - “Doctor, are you familiar with the mnemonic OPQRST?”

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to do (and document) a good history (esp. the HPI)
 - “Doctor, are you familiar with the mnemonic OPQRST?”
 - “Doctor, why is it important to do a good history?”

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to do (and document) a good history (esp. the HPI)
 - “Why is it important to ask about...
 - the **onset**?”
 - the **precipitating factors**?”
 - the **quality**?”
 - the **radiation**?”
 - the **severity**?”
 - the **timing**?”

Why are we missing ACS?

- **OLDCAAAR** HPI for patients with CP
 - Onset
 - Location
 - Duration
 - Character
 - Alleviating/aggravating factors
 - Activity at onset
 - Associated Sx's
 - Radiation

Why are we missing ACS?

- Caveats
 - We understand that...
 1. We don't document everything we ask/do
 2. HPI is only one component of any ADP
 - Only 20% of the HEART score

BUT...

Why are we missing ACS?

- Caveats
 - We understand that...
 1. We don't document everything we ask/do
 2. HPI is only one component of any ADP
 - Only 20% of the HEART score

BUT...

- Good documentation of a good Hx might keep you out of trouble in the first place



"Even though the plaintiff has fully recovered, just think how much he could enjoy his health if you make him rich."

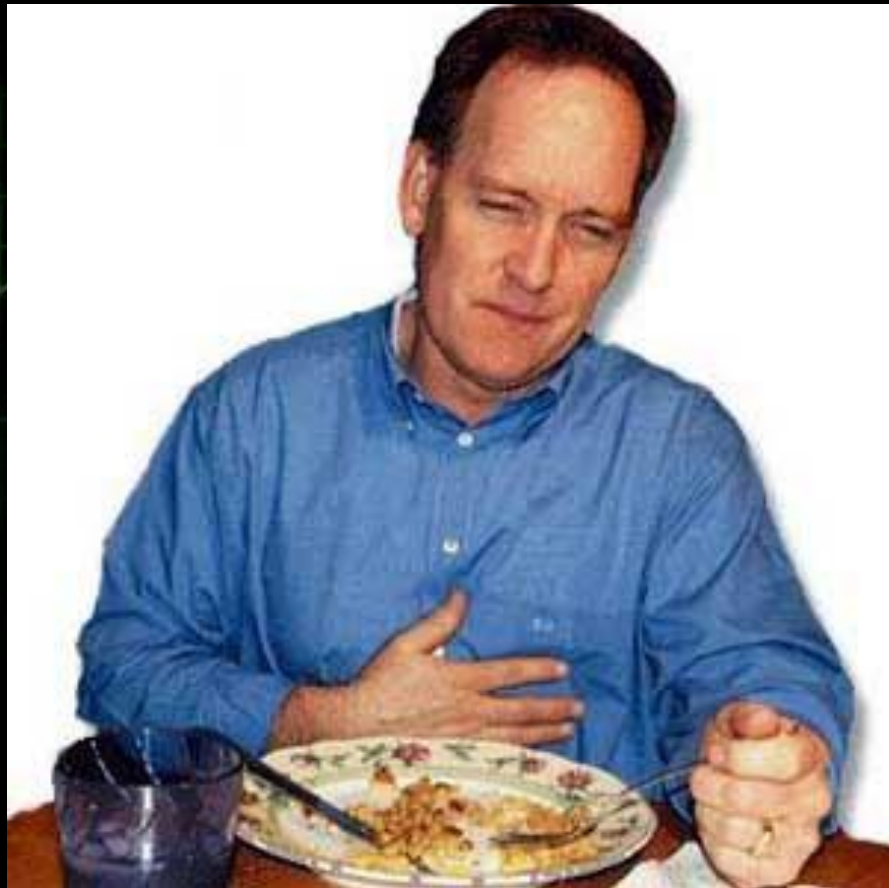
Why are we missing ACS?

- What's the most common misdiagnosis?



Why are we missing ACS? ACS?

- Misdiagnosis as reflux



Why are we missing ACS?

- Misdiagnosis as reflux



Why are we missing ACS?

- Misdiagnosis as reflux
 - Up to 50% of MI patients have increase in belching



Why are we missing ACS?

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 - 20% describe their ACS pain as “burning” or “indigestion”

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 - Up to 50% of MI patients have increase in belching
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 - 15% of ACS patients get improvement with antacids

Why are we missing ACS?

- Misdiagnosis as reflux
 - Up to 50% of MI patients have increase in belching
 - 20% describe their ACS pain as “burning” or “indigestion”
 - 15% of ACS patients get improvement with antacids
 - 8% of patients report their ACS pain began during a meal

Why are we missing ACS?

- Misdiagnosis as reflux
 - Up to 50% of MI patients have increase in belching
 - 20% describe their ACS pain as “burning” or “indigestion”
 - 15% of ACS patients get improvement with antacids
 - 8% of patients report their ACS pain began during a meal
 - GERD and ACS frequently co-exist

Why are we missing ACS?



Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS in young pts.



Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Age
 - ACS is typically reported > 55yo.

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Age
 - Young patients
 - 123,000 AMIs per year in patients 29-44yo.
 - 5-10% of AMIs occur in patients < 45yo.
 - minority are related to cocaine use

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Autopsy studies — Korean/Vietnam wars
- Joseph, et al (*J Am Coll Cardiol*, 1993)
 - Autopsy study of 111 patients (< 35yo., avg. age 26yo.), victims of non-cardiac trauma

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Autopsy studies — Korean/Vietnam wars
- Joseph, et al (*J Am Coll Cardiol*, 1993)
 - Autopsy study of 111 patients (< 35yo., avg. age 26yo.), victims of non-cardiac trauma
 - evidence of atherosclerosis in 78%
 - 20% had LAD or “significant” 2- and 3- vessel involvement
 - 9% had > 75% narrowing in at least one vessel

HEART ATTACK CAFE

DEEP FRIED
Butter



CHOCOLATE COVERED
Bacon



TRIPLE BYPASS

Cheese Crisps



DEEP FRIED

THE HEART STOPPER

Garlic Dippers



DEEP FRIED

Smothered in **CARLIC BUTTER**

THE BIG ONE

Cinnamon Crisps



DEEP FRIED

Smothered in **SUGAR & BUTTER**

FLATLINER

Buñuelos



DEEP FRIED



FORTIFIED WITH BUTTER

CORONARY COMBO



DEEP FRIED BUTTER

CHOCOLATE COVERED BACON

DEEP FRIED Butter	\$1.99
DEEP FRIED Garlic Butter	\$1.99
DEEP FRIED Cinnamon Crisps	\$1.99
DEEP FRIED Buñuelos	\$1.99
CHOCOLATE COVERED Bacon	\$4.99



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PURE LARD!**



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COLA**



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CIGS!**

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Marsan, et al (Acad Emerg Med, 2005)
 - 1023 patients 24-39yo. presenting with CP
 - Cocaine users excluded
 - 98% available for 30-day follow-up

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- Marsan, et al (Acad Emerg Med, 2005)
 - 1023 patients 24-39yo. presenting with CP
 - Cocaine users excluded
 - 98% available for 30-day follow-up
 - 5.4% ruled in for ACS
 - 2.2% had an adverse cardiac event (death, MI, need for PCI or CABG)

Young Patients and Atherosclerosis



Young Patients and Atherosclerosis



innovations

made for comfort

KID'S RECLINER

Upholstered in 100% Bonded Leather



ACCESSORIES NOT INCLUDED

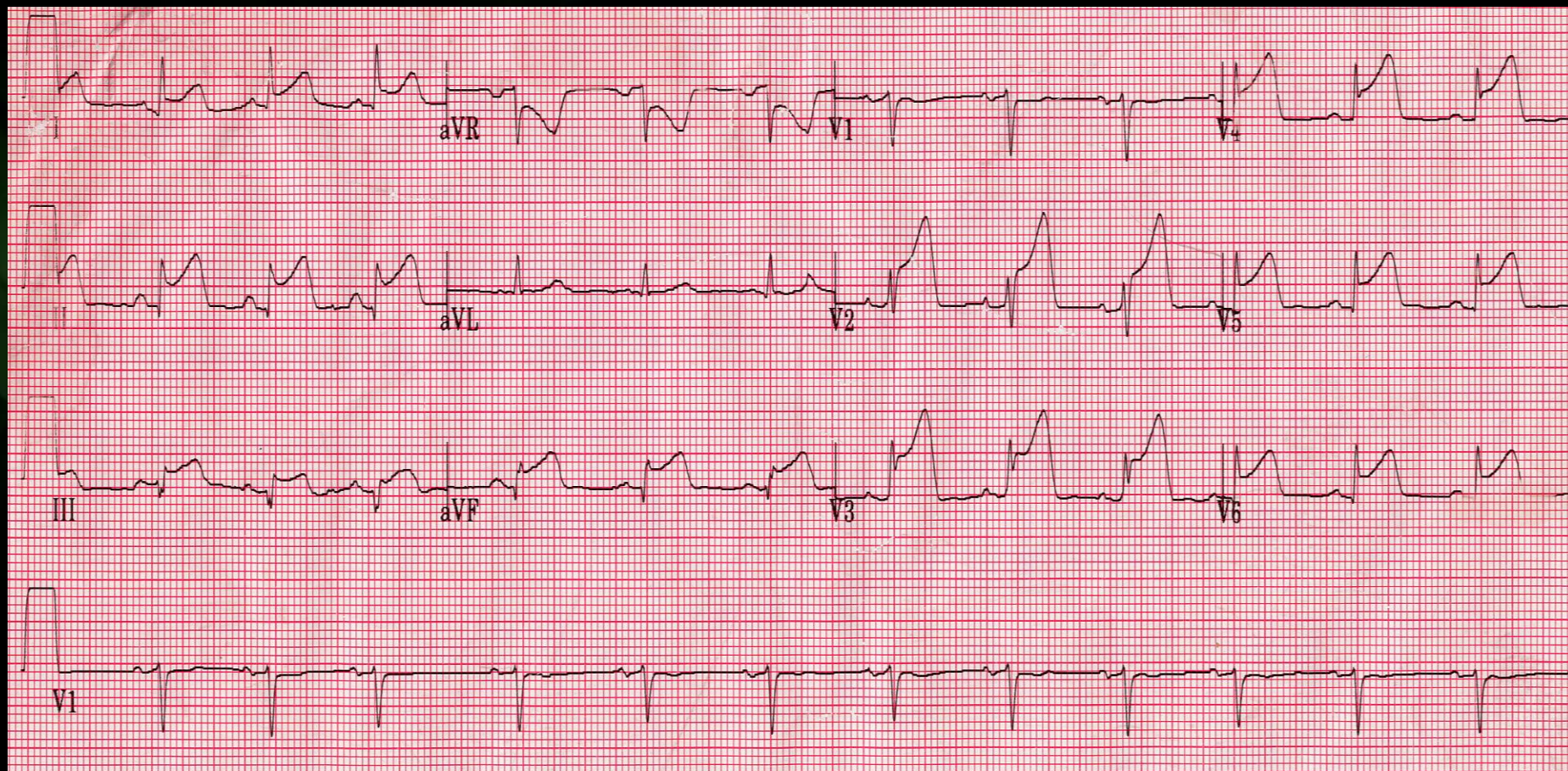
Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- "...in 2009, pediatricians wrote children in the U.S. at least 2.8 million prescriptions for drugs to lower cholesterol; nearly 2.3 million of them were for statins."

(ConsumerReports.org, June 2010)

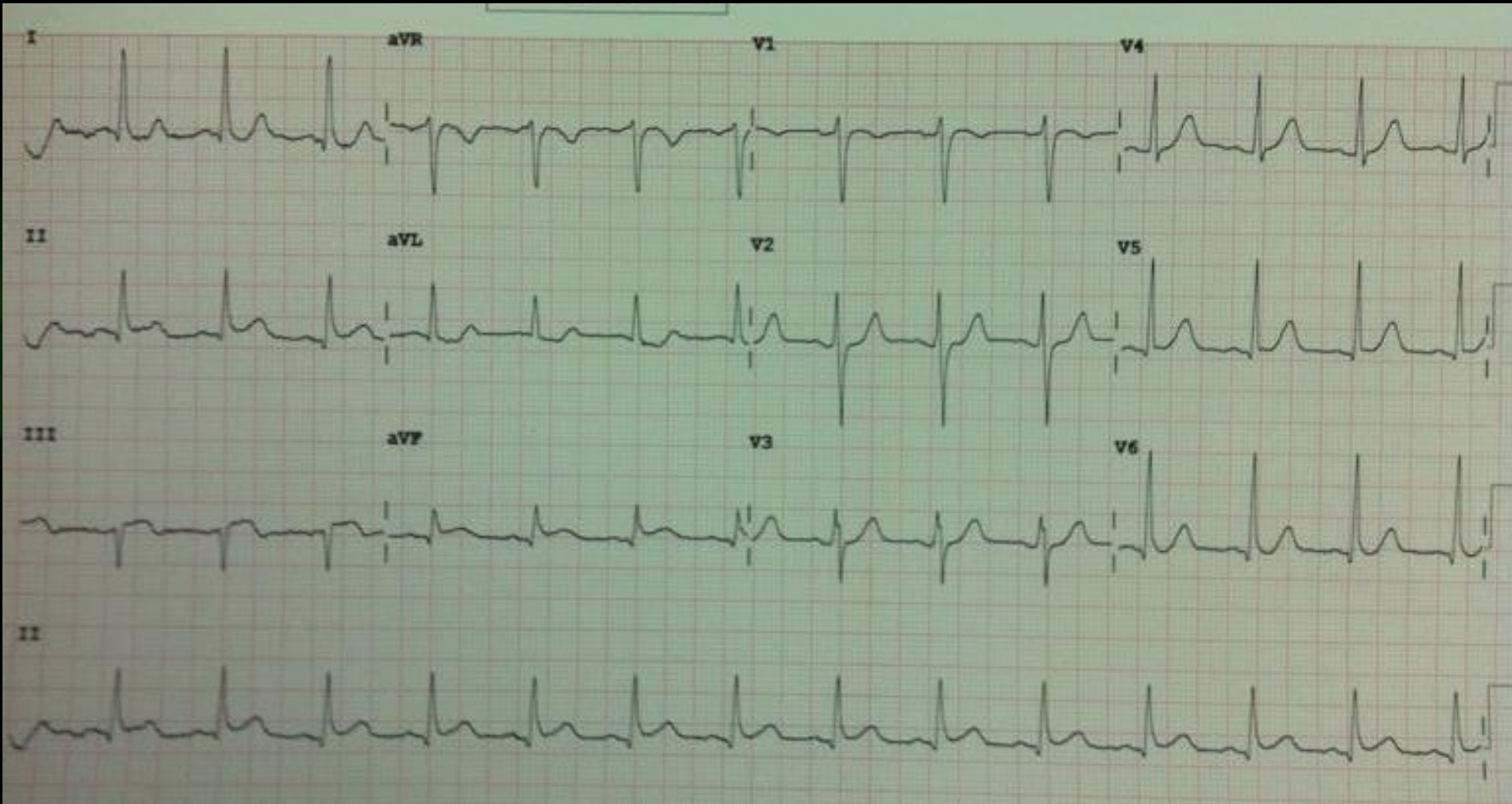
27 yo M with CP, initial dx pericarditis bc no CRFs

Courtesy Dr. Al Sacchetti



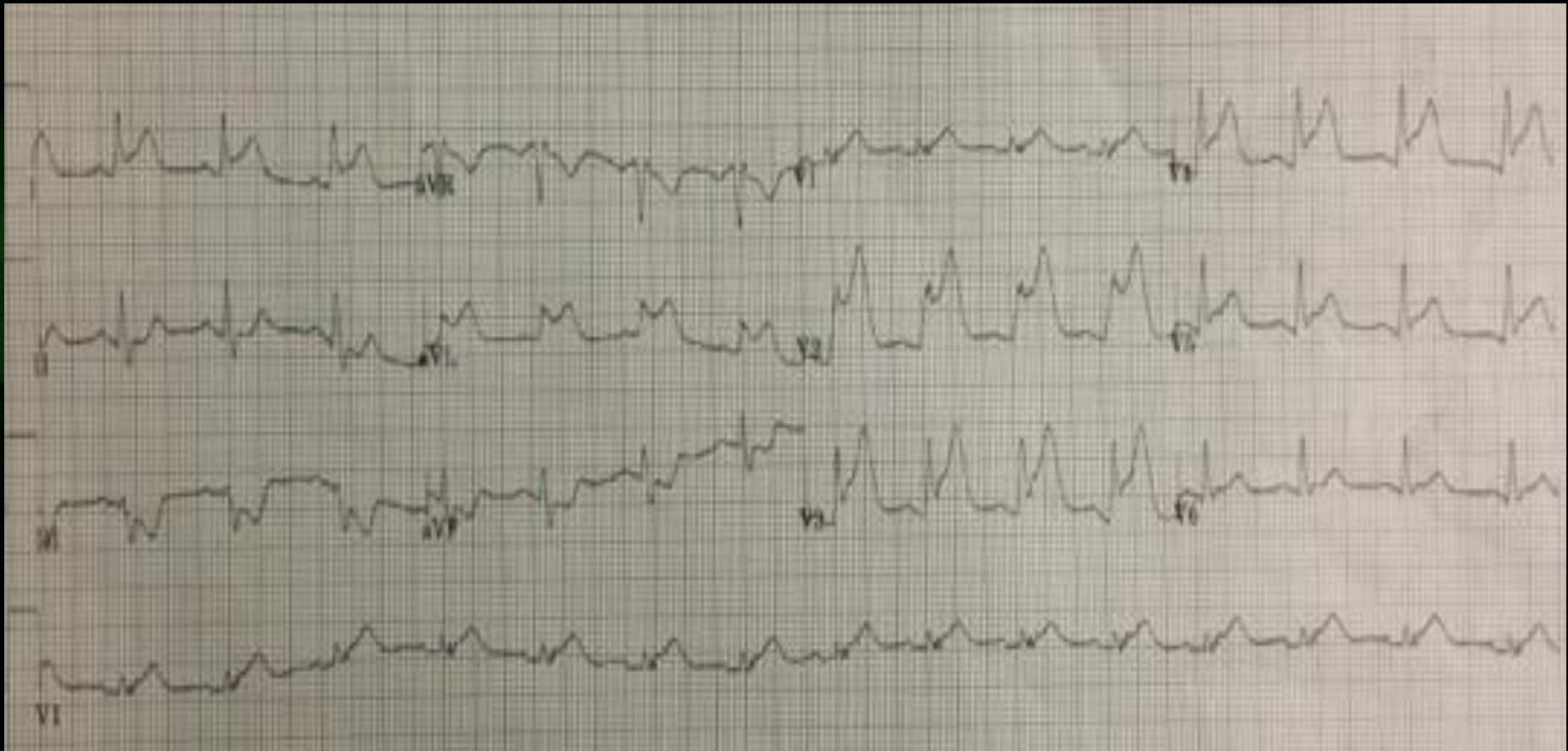
30 yo M misDx'd as pericarditis by consultant bc of age, no CRFs

Dr. Hasdan AlMaateeq



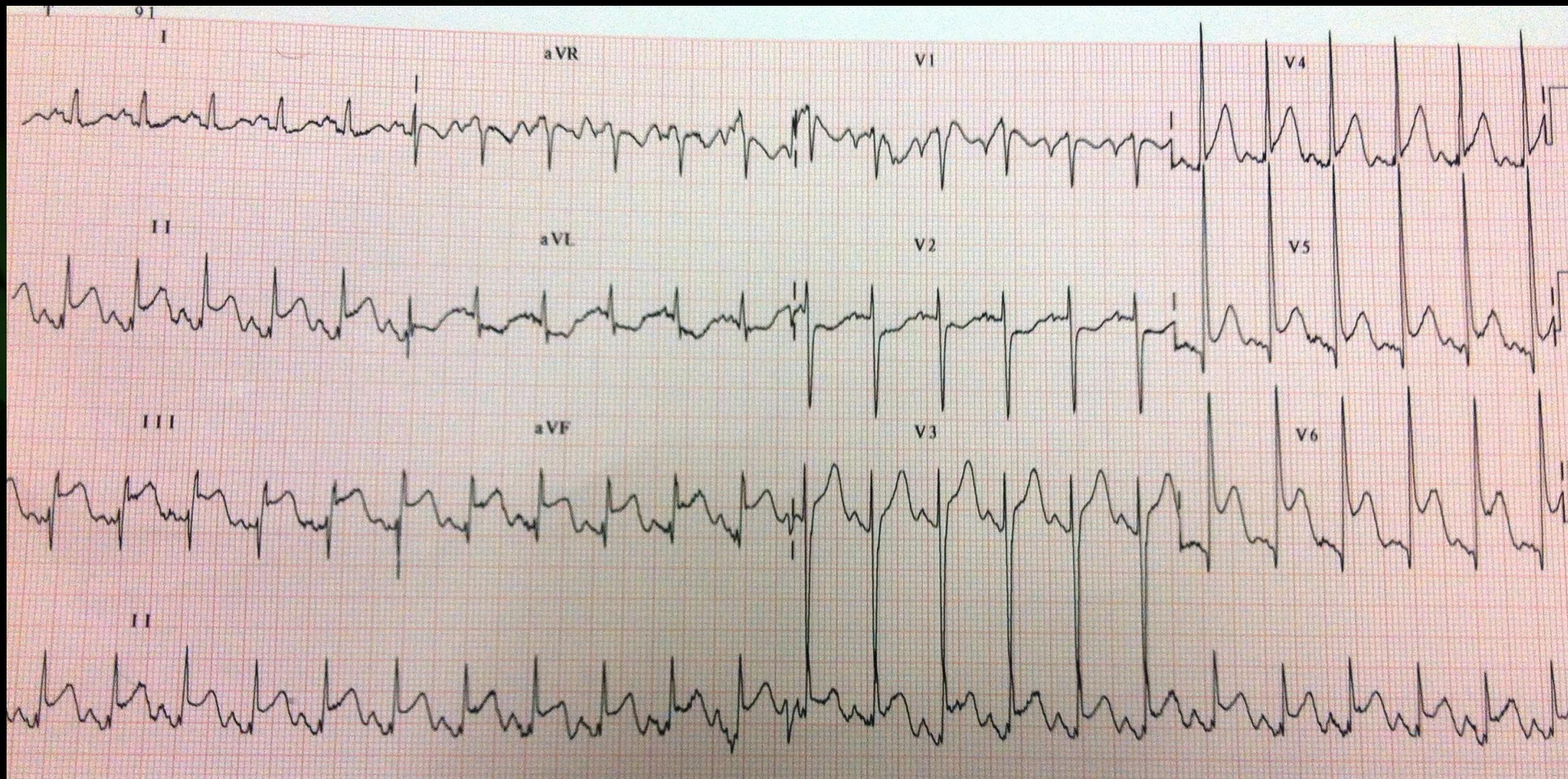
24 yo M with vom & CP after a new workout

Courtesy Dr. Steven Gentile



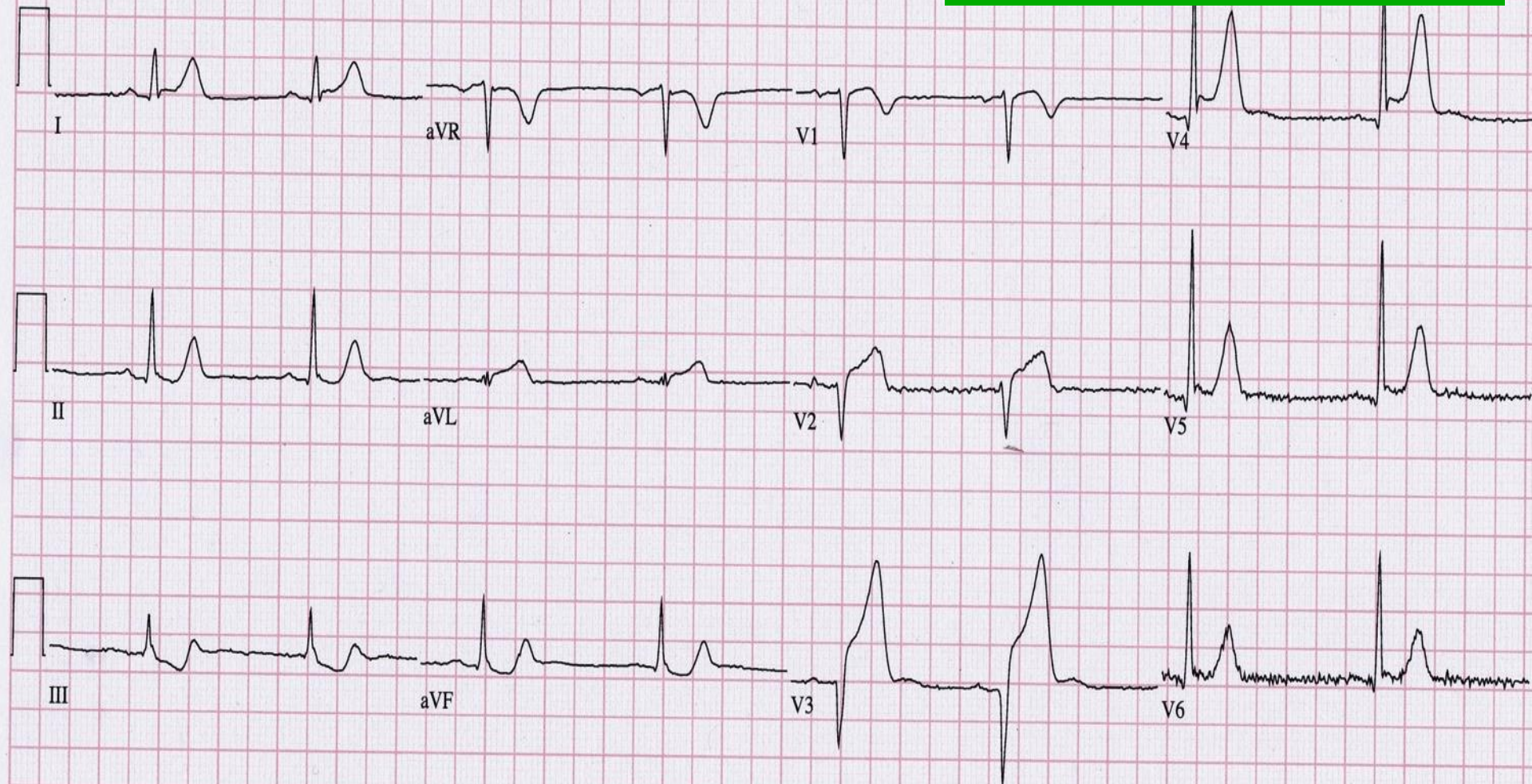
29 yo F with severe chest pain (HIV +)

Courtesy Dr. Lara Goldstein

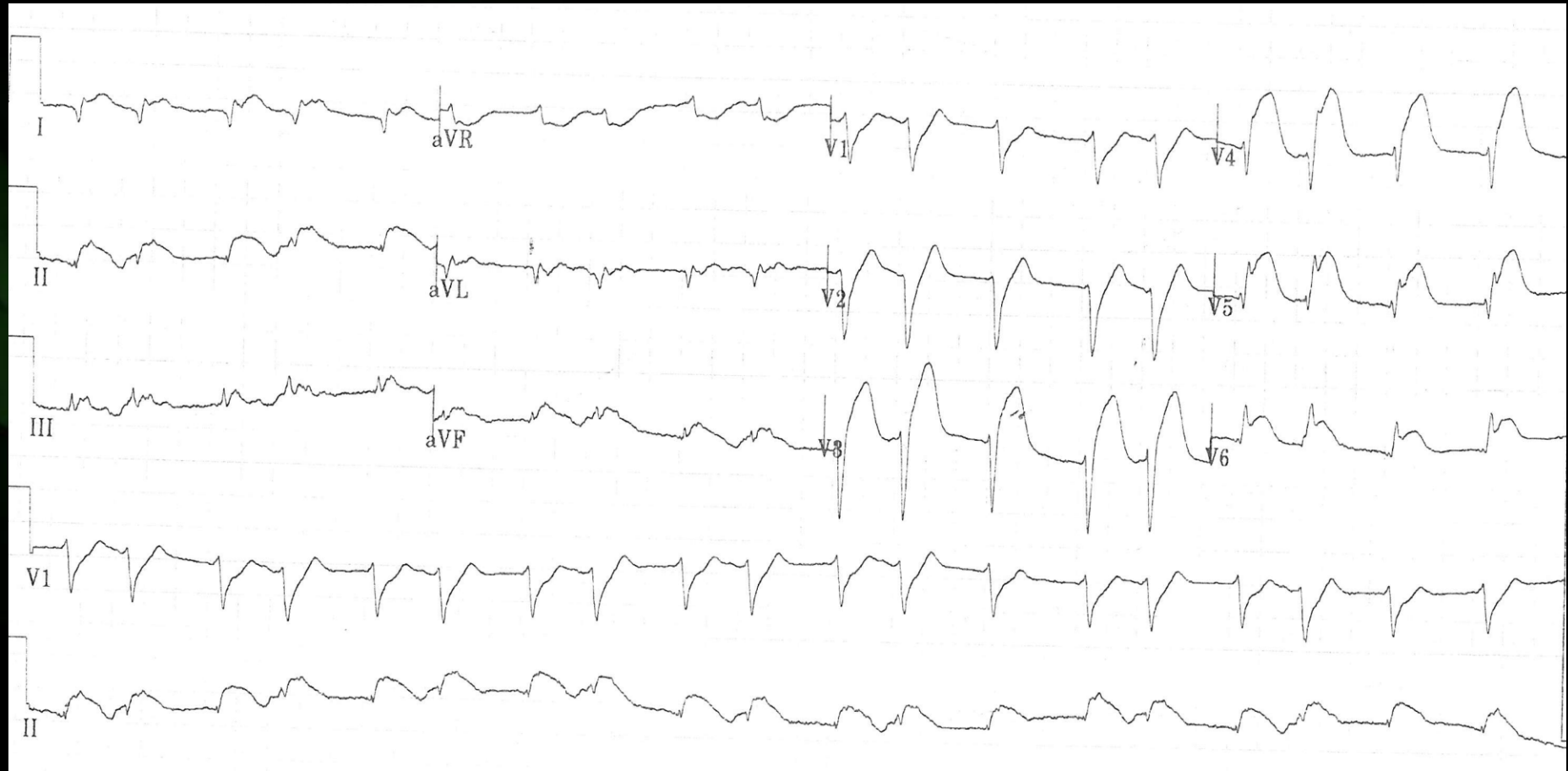


25 yo man with chest pain (smoker, DM)

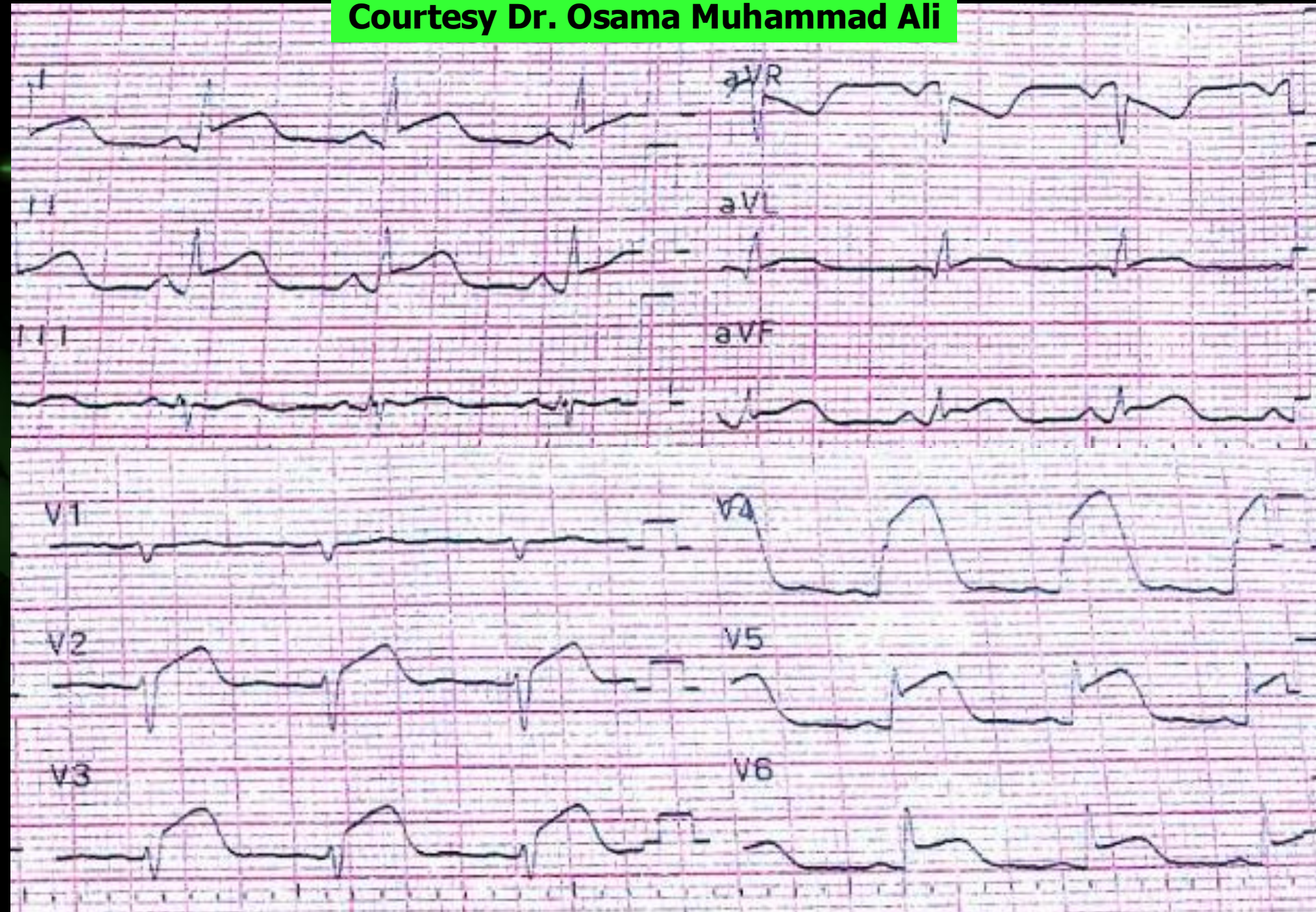
Courtesy Dr. Chuck Worrilow



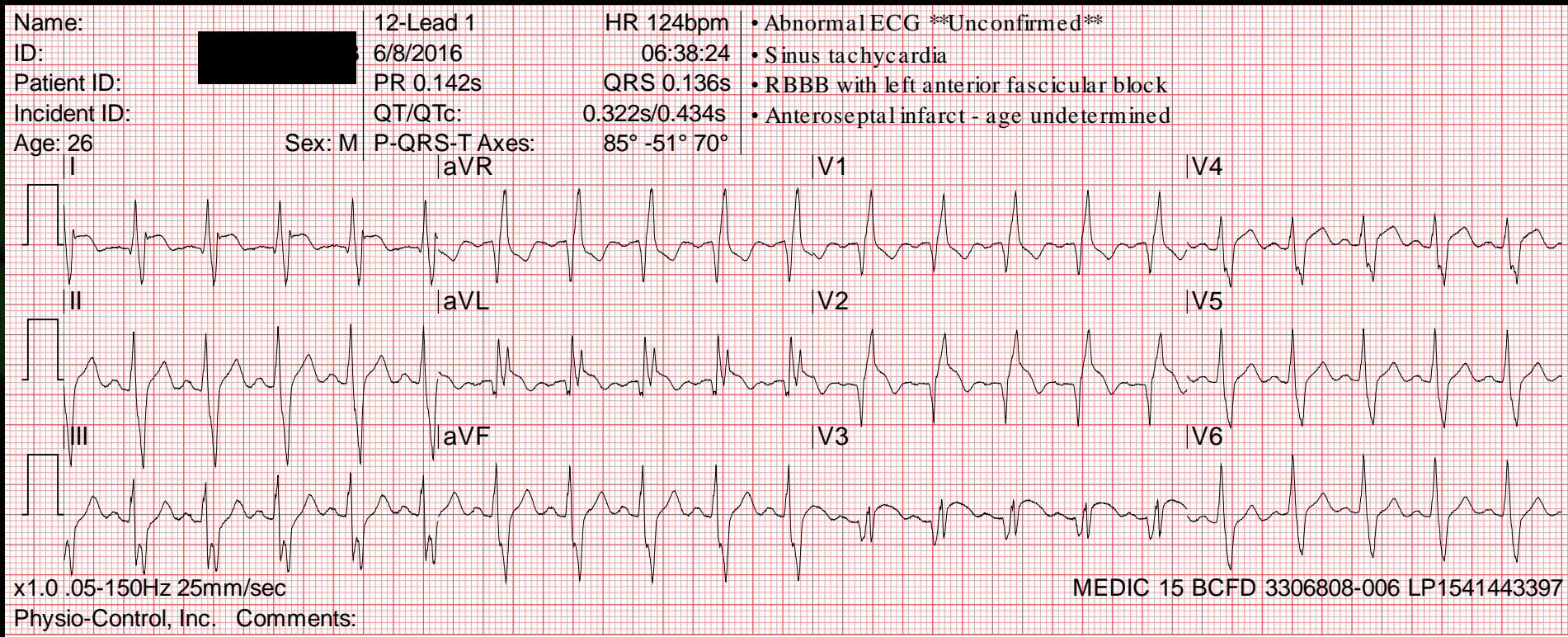
23 yo M police officer, steroid use for bodybuilding, died



26 yo M with 100% LAD
Courtesy Dr. Osama Muhammad Ali



26 yo M, 100% LAD




28 yo M, 100% LAD



Young Patients and Atherosclerosis

- **Key point!**

- Don't discount the risk of ACS purely because of a patient's age!

A portrait of Larry L. Archie, a Black man with glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a pink and white striped tie. He is smiling slightly. The background of the portrait shows a classical building with columns.

Just Because You Did It
Doesn't Mean You're Guilty.

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Why are we missing ACS?



Why are we missing ACS? ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women





CJC 2014



Canadian Journal of Cardiology 30 (2014) 814–819

Clinical Research

Nonatherosclerotic Coronary Artery Disease in Young Women

ELSEVIER

Canadian Journal of Cardiology 30 (2014) 721–728

CJC 2014

Review

Time to Standardize and Broaden the Criteria of Acute Coronary Syndrome Symptom Presentations in Women

John G. Canto, MD, MSPH,^a Elizabeth A. Canto,^b and Robert J. Goldberg, PhD^c

^aWatson Clinic, Lakeland, Florida, USA

^bAll Saints' Academy, Winter Haven, Florida, USA

^cUniversity of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA

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ISSN 0735-1097/\$36.00
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.08.876>

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

JACC 2015

STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

Emergence of Nonobstructive Coronary Artery Disease

A Woman's Problem and Need for Change in Definition on Angiography



AHA Scientific Statement

Circulation 2016

Acute Myocardial Infarction in Women
A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

AHA Scientific Statement

Circulation 2016

**Preventing and Experiencing Ischemic Heart
Disease as a Woman: State of the Science**
A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Education in Heart

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES

Heart 2016

Gender differences in coronary heart disease

**Gender differences in outcomes
in patients with acute coronary
syndrome in the current era:
A review**

**Eur Heart J: Acute Cardiovasc
Care 2016**

Acute Coronary Syndrome: The Risk to Young Women

Beatrice Ricci, MD, PhD; Edina Cenko, MD, PhD; Zorana Vasiljevic, MD, PhD; Goran Stankovic, MD, PhD; Sasko Kedev, MD, PhD; Oliver Kalpak, MD, PhD; Marija Vavlukis, MD, PhD; Marija Zdravkovic, MD, PhD; Sasa Hinic, MD, PhD; Davor Milicic, MD, PhD; Olivia Manfrini, MD; Lina Badimon, MD, PhD; Raffaele Bugiardini, MD

J Am Heart Assoc 2017

Comparison of Electrocardiographic Characteristics in Men Versus Women ≤ 55 Years With Acute Myocardial Infarction (a Variation in Recovery: Role of Gender on Outcomes of Young Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients Substudy)



José A. Barrabés, MD, PhD^{a,*}, Aakriti Gupta, MD^{b,c}, Andreu Porta-Sánchez, MD, MSc^a, Kelly M. Strait, MS^b, J. Gabriel Acosta-Vélez, MD^a, Gail D'Onofrio, MD, MS^d, Rosa-Maria Lidón, MD^a, Mary Geda, MSN^c, Rachel P. Dreyer, PhD^{b,d}, Nancy P. Lorenze, DNSc^b, Judith H. Lichtman, PhD, MPH^f, John A. Spertus, MD, MPH^e, Héctor Bueno, MD, PhD^h, and Harlan M. Krumholz, MD, SM^{b,i}

Am J Cardiol 2017

Editor's Choice-Sex differences in young patients with acute myocardial infarction: A VIRGO study analysis

European Heart Journal: Acute Cardiovascular Care 2017, Vol. 6(7) 610-622
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Reprints and permissions: sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/2048872616661847
journals.sagepub.com/home/acc

Emily M Bucholz^{1,2,3}, Kelly M Strait⁴, Rachel P Dreyer^{4,5}, Stacy T Lindau⁶, Gail D'Onofrio⁷, Mary Geda⁸, Erica S Spatz^{4,5}, John F Beltrame⁹, Judith H Lichtman², Nancy P Lorenze⁴, Hector Bueno¹⁰ and Harlan M Krumholz^{4,5,11,12}

Eur Heart J: Acute Cardio Care 2017

Downloaded from <http://heart.bmj.com/> on November 12, 2017 - Published by group.bmj.com

Education in Heart

Management of acute coronary syndromes: special considerations in women

Stephanie M Madonis,¹ Kimberly A Skelding,² Madhur Roberts³

Heart 2017

Sex Differences in Treatments, Relative Survival, and Excess Mortality Following Acute Myocardial Infarction: National Cohort Study Using the SWEDEHEART Registry

Oras A Alabas, BSc, MSc, PhD; Chris P Gale, BSc(HONS), MBBS, PhD, MEd, MSc; Marlou Hall, MSc, PhD; Mark J. Rutherford, BSc(HONS), PhD; Karolina Szummer, MD, PhD; Sofia Sederholm Lawesson, MD, PhD; Joakim Alfredsson, MD, PhD; Bertil Lindahl, MD, PhD; Tomas Jernberg, MD, PhD

J Am Heart Assoc 2017

Circulation

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



Sex Differences in the Presentation and Perception of Symptoms Among Young Patients With Myocardial Infarction

**Evidence from the VIRGO Study (Variation in Recovery: Role of Gender
on Outcomes of Young AMI Patients)**

Circulation
February 20, 2018

Received: 19 December 2018 | Revised: 13 February 2019 | Accepted: 20 February 2019

DOI: 10.1002/clc.23165

**CLINICAL
CARDIOLOGY** WILEY

REVIEW

Emerging misunderstood presentations of cardiovascular disease in young women

Renee P. Bullock-Palmer¹  | Leslee J. Shaw² | Martha Gulati³

Clinical Cardiology 2019

Circulation

February 19, 2019

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Twenty Year Trends and Sex Differences in Young Adults Hospitalized With Acute Myocardial Infarction

The ARIC Community Surveillance Study

Circulation

February 19, 2019

EDITORIAL

Myocardial Infarction in Young Women

An Unrecognized and Unexplained Epidemic



ESC

European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2020) **41**, 1328–1336
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz898

CLINICAL REVIEW


Clinical update

Sex and gender in cardiovascular medicine: presentation and outcomes of acute coronary syndrome

Ahmed Haider^{1,2}, Susan Bengs^{1,2}, Judy Luu ³, Elena Osto ^{4,5},
Jolanta M. Siller-Matula^{6,7}, Taulant Muka⁸, and Catherine Gebhard ^{1,2,6*}

Review

Coronary artery disease and acute coronary syndrome in women

Julinda Mehilli ,^{1,2} Patrizia Presbitero³

Heart 2020

ORIGINAL STUDIES

Gender Disparities in Cardiac Catheterization Rates Among Emergency Department Patients With Chest Pain

Steenblik, Jacob MPH, MHA, BSN^{*}; Smith, Alison MD, MPH^{*}; Bossart, Christopher S. MD[†]; Hamilton, David S. Sr MD[‡]; Rayner, Thomas MD[§]; Fuller, Matthew MD^{*}; Carlson, Margaret MPH^{*}; Madsen, Troy MD^{*}

[Author Information](#) 

Critical Pathways in Cardiology: June 2021 - Volume 20 - Issue 2 - p 67-70

doi: 10.1097/HPC.0000000000000247

Crit Pathways in Cardiol 2021

Circulation

AHA/ACC CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

2021 AHA/ACC/ASE/CHEST/SAEM/SCCT/ SCMR Guideline for the Evaluation and Diagnosis of Chest Pain

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association
Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines

Writing Committee Members*

Martha Gulati, MD, MS, FACC, FAHA, Chair†; Phillip D. Levy, MD, MPH, FACC, FAHA, Vice Chair†;
Debabrata Mukherjee, MD, MS, FACC, FAHA, Vice Chair†; Ezra Amsterdam, MD, FACCT; Deepak L. Bhatt, MD, MPH, FACC, FAHA†;
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Michael A. Ross, MD, FACCT; Leslee J. Shaw, PhD, FACC, FAHA, MSCCT†



Clinical paper

Sex disparities in management and outcomes of cardiac arrest complicating acute myocardial infarction in the United States



Dhiran Verghese^{a,b,1}, Sri Harsha Patlolla^{c,1}, Wisit Cheungpasitporn^d, Rajkumar Doshi^e, Virginia M. Miller^{f,g}, Jacob C. Jentzer^{h,i}, Allan S. Jaffe^h, David R. Holmes^h, Saraschandra Vallabhajosyula^{j,}*

Resuscitation 2022

Sex-Specific Considerations in the Presentation, Diagnosis, and Management of Ischemic Heart Disease



JACC Focus Seminar 2/7

JACC 2022

Sade Solola Nussbaum, MD,^a Sonia Henry, MD,^b Celina Mei Yong, MD, MBA, MSc,^c Stacie L. Daugherty, MD,^d Roxana Mehran, MD,^e Athena Poppas, MD^a

Sex Related Differences in the Treatment of ST-Segment Elevation Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients Aged <55 years



Marta Lorente-Ros, MD^{a,*}, Amisha Patel, MD, MS^a, José A. Lorente, MD, PhD^{b,c,d}, and Esteban López-de-Sá, MD, PhD^{e,f}

Am J Cardiol 2022

Early Coronary Atherosclerosis in Women With Previous Preeclampsia



Maria G. Hauge, MD,^{a,b} Peter Damm, MD, DMSc,^{a,b} Klaus F. Kofoed, MD, DMSc,^{b,c,d} Anne S. Ersbøll, MD, PhD,^a Marianne Johansen, MD, PhD,^a Per E. Sigvardsen, MD, PhD,^c Mathias B. Møller, MD,^c Andreas Fuchs, MD, PhD,^c Jørgen T. Kühl, MD, DMSc,^c Børge G. Nordestgaard, MD, DMSc,^{b,e} Lars V. Køber, MD, DMSc,^{b,c} Finn Gustafsson, MD, DMSc,^{b,c} Jesper J. Linde, MD, PhD^c

JACC 2022

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women



Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - Painless presentations are more common



Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - Painless presentations are more common
 - Atypical locations of pain and radiation

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - Painless presentations are more common
 - Atypical locations of pain and radiation
 - Unexplained dyspnea, flu-like symptoms, indigestion, malaise, fatigue, weakness
 - More symptoms than men...leads to misDx!

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - Painless presentations are more common
 - Atypical locations of pain and radiation
 - Unexplained dyspnea, flu-like symptoms, indigestion, malaise, fatigue, weakness
 - More symptoms than men...leads to misDx!
 - These points apply to younger women as well as older

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - McSweeney, Circulation 2003
 - Unusual prodromal Sx's

Why are we missing ACS?

- Failure to appreciate ACS and atypical presentations in women
 - McSweeney, Circulation 2003
 - Unusual prodromal Sx's
 - Chest discomfort 30% (only!)
 - Dyspnea 42%
 - Sleep disturbance 48%
 - Fatigue 71%

Why are we missing ACS?

- Upper abdominal pain

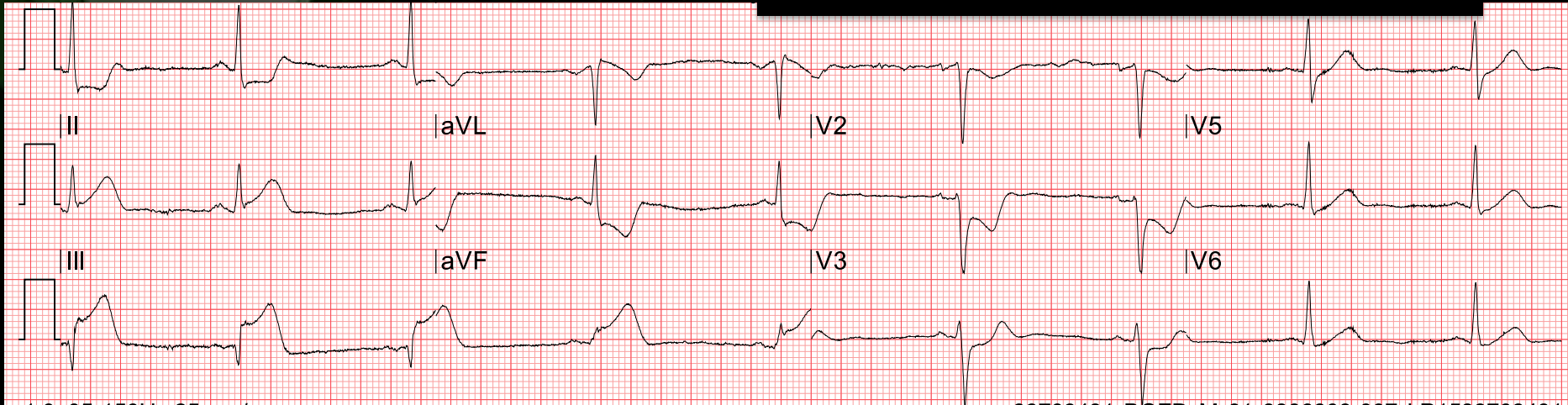


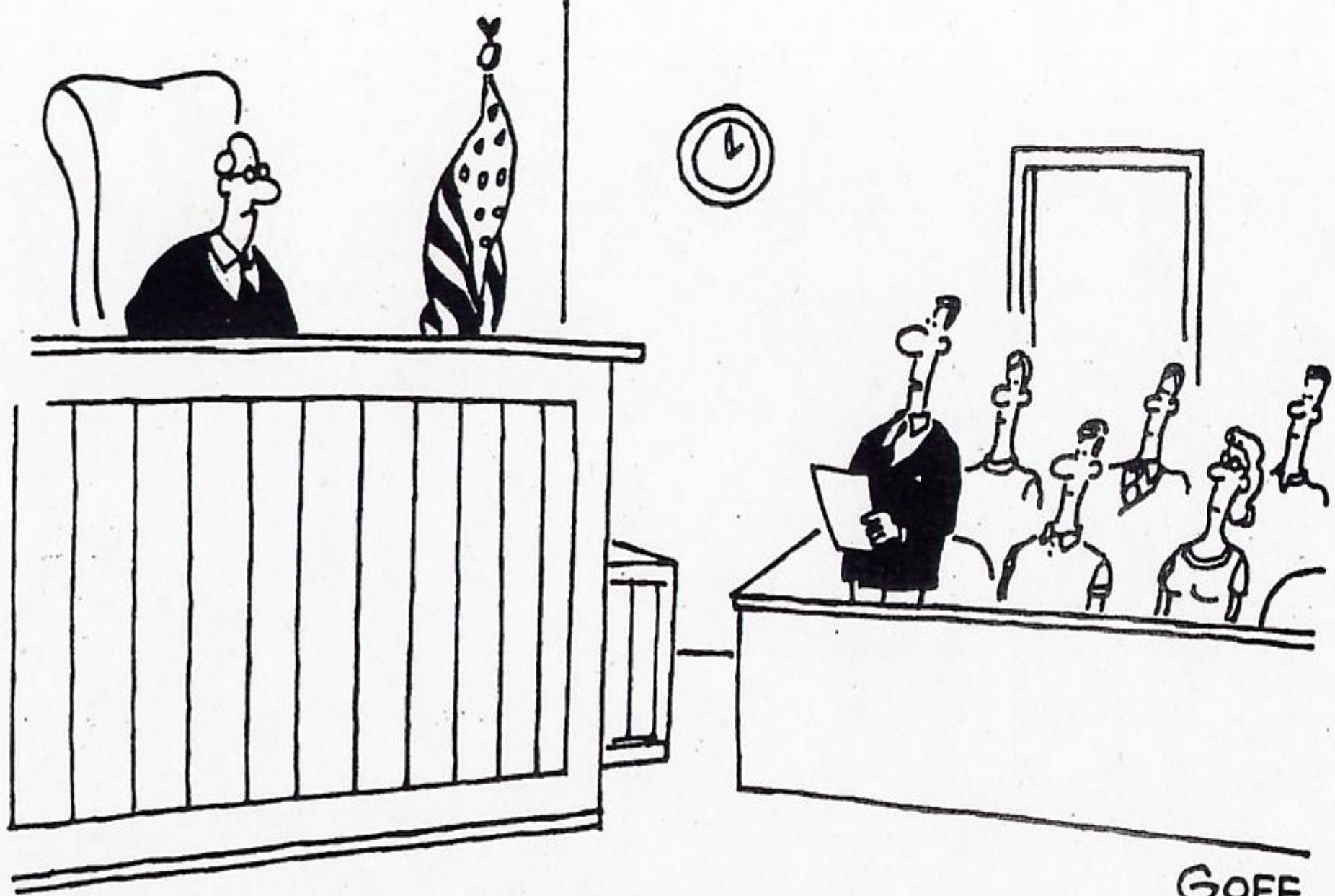
Why are we missing ACS?

- Upper abdominal pain
 - If there's no significant tenderness, consider the possibility of ACS (or another thoracic problem)

Why are we missing ACS?

- Upper abdominal pain
 - If there's no significant tenderness, consider the possibility of ACS (or another thoracic problem)





GOFF

"Your honor, before we settle on a judgment amount, we'd like to know how much money there is in the universe."

Why are we missing ACS?

- Over-reliance on TNs



Cardiac Biomarkers

Clinical Review & Education

JAMA 2015;314:1955-1965.

The Rational Clinical Examination

Does This Patient With Chest Pain
Have Acute Coronary Syndrome?

The Rational Clinical Examination Systematic Review

Alexander C. Fanaroff, MD; Jennifer A. Rymer, MD, MBA; Sarah A. Goldstein, MD; David L. Simel, MD, MHS;
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L. Kristin Newby, MD, MHS

Biomarker-negative ACS still exists!

Why are we missing ACS?

- Diagnosis of ACS requires 3 components



Why are we missing ACS?

- Diagnosis of ACS requires 3 components
 - A GOOD history
 - Scrutiny of the ECG
 - TNs
 - Not just TNs!
- 
- A magnifying glass is positioned over a portion of an ECG strip, which is overlaid on a dark background. The magnifying glass is held by a hand, and its lens is focused on a specific area of the ECG waveform, likely a T wave. The ECG strip shows a regular rhythm with distinct P waves, QRS complexes, and T waves. The magnifying glass highlights the T wave, which is a key component in the diagnosis of ACS.

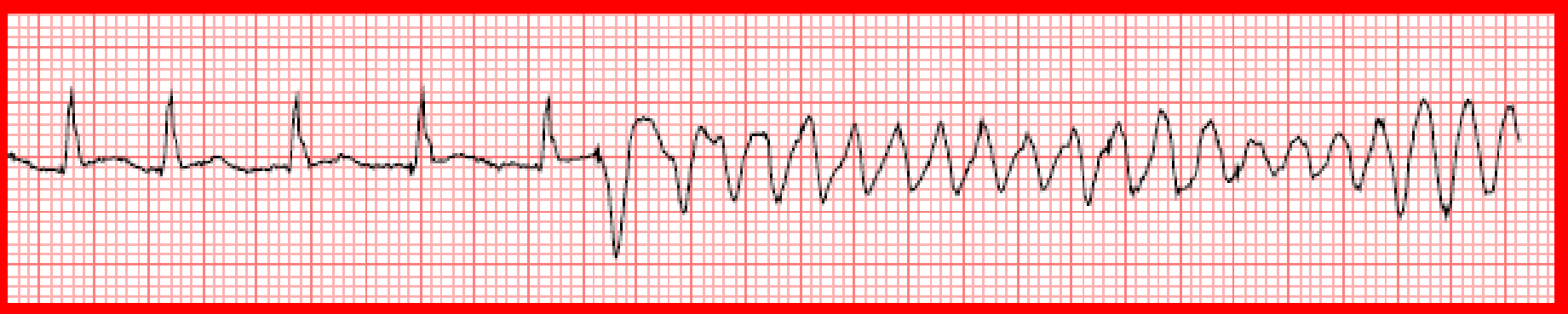
Why are we missing ACS?

- Diagnosis of ACS requires 3 components
 - A GOOD history
 - Scrutiny of the ECG
 - TNs
 - Not just TNs!
 - **EVERY validated ADP incorporates all 3**

LODGING
NEXT RIGHT

State Prison

Pitfalls in the Dx of ACS



The ECG

Why are we missing ECGs?

- 25-50% of cases involve ECG misreads
- My experience: > 50% involve ECG misreads that are not “arguable”

Why are we missing ECGs?

- Over-reliance on the computer interpretation
 - Especially “normal” and “nonspecific”



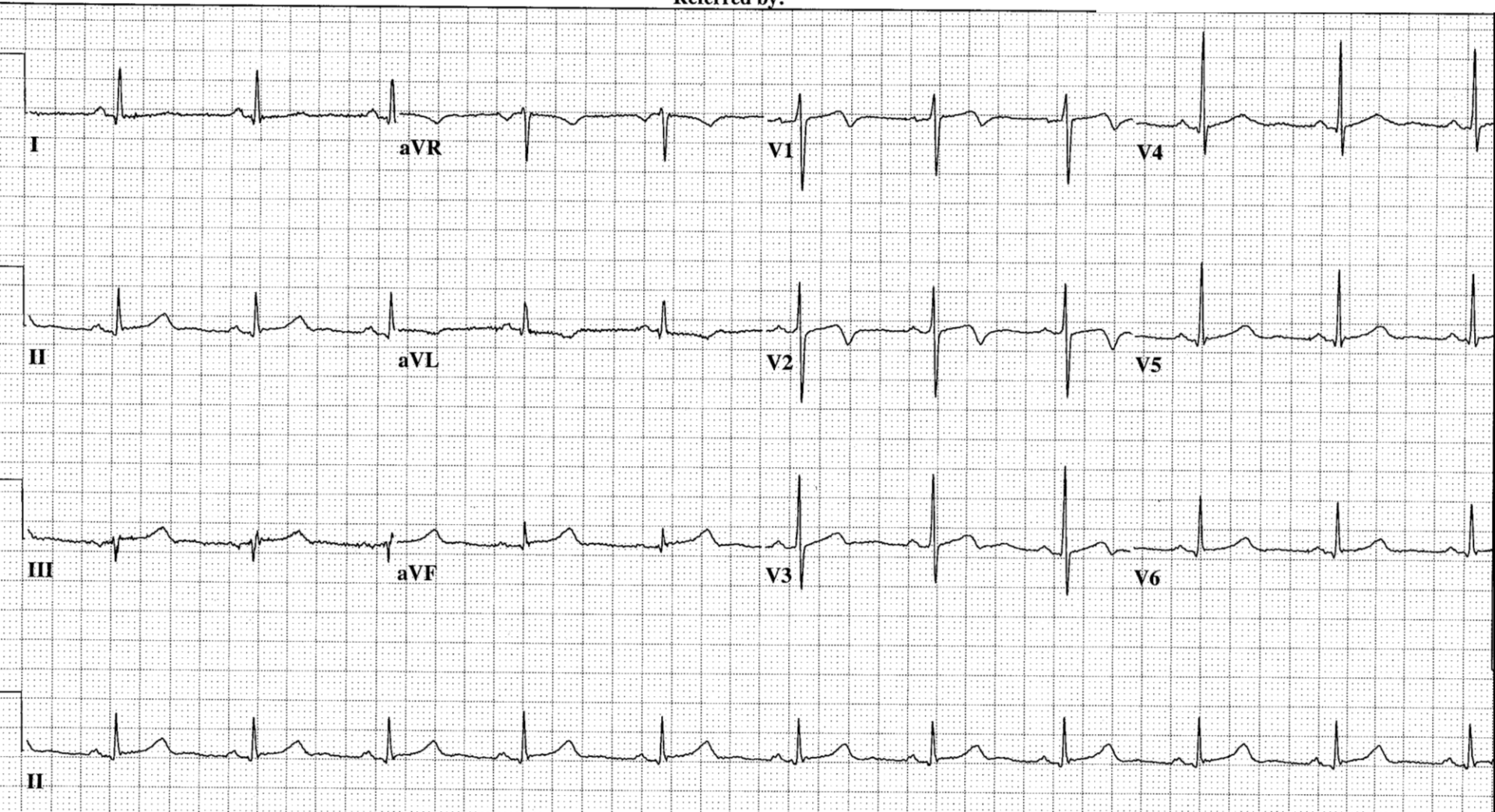
Vent. rate 65 BPM
PR interval 142 ms
QRS duration 76 ms
QT/QTc 440/457 ms
P-R-T axes 22 23 82

Normal sinus rhythm
Nonspecific T wave abnormality
Abnormal ECG

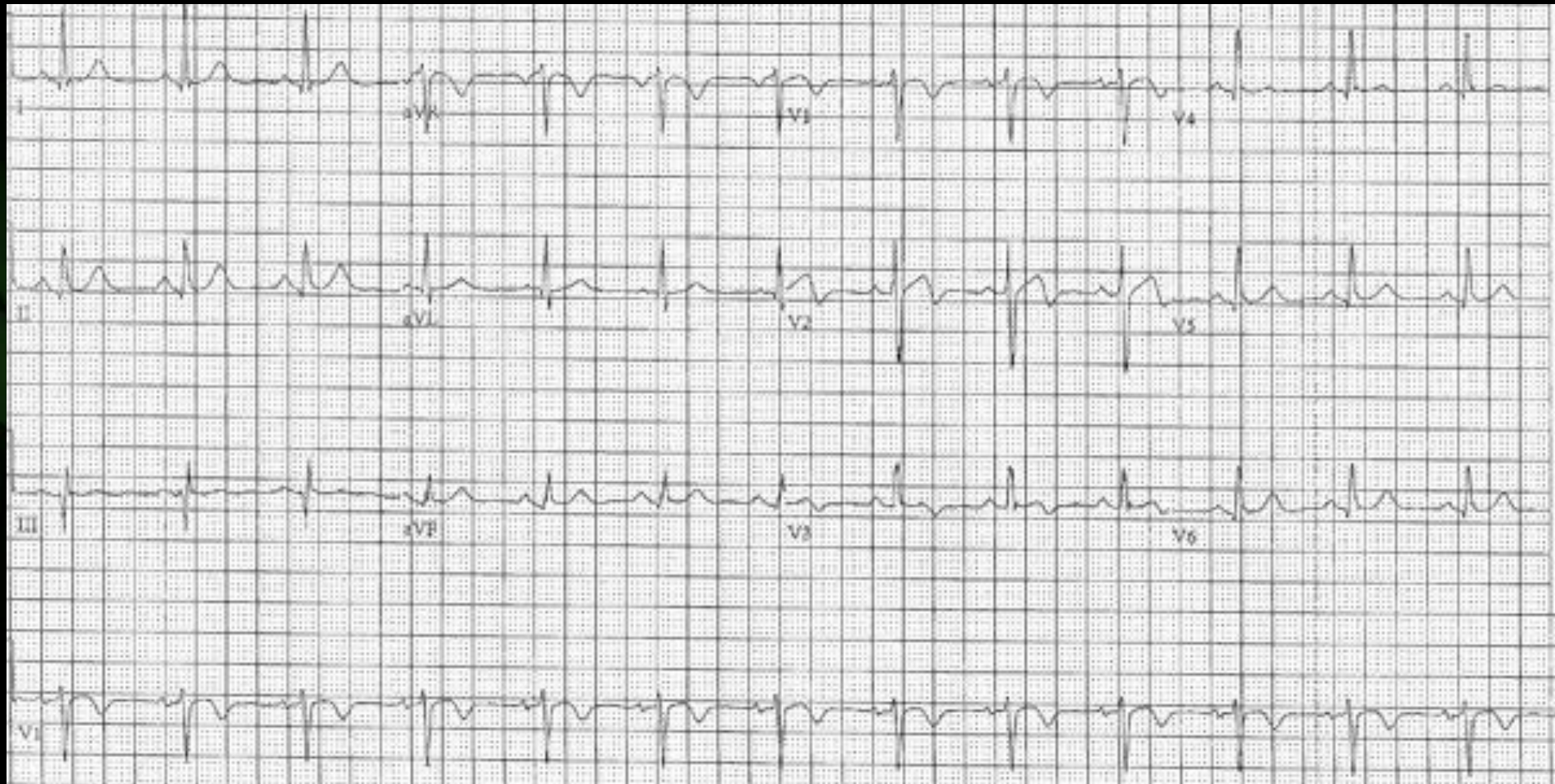
Loc:80

Test ind:CP

Referred by:

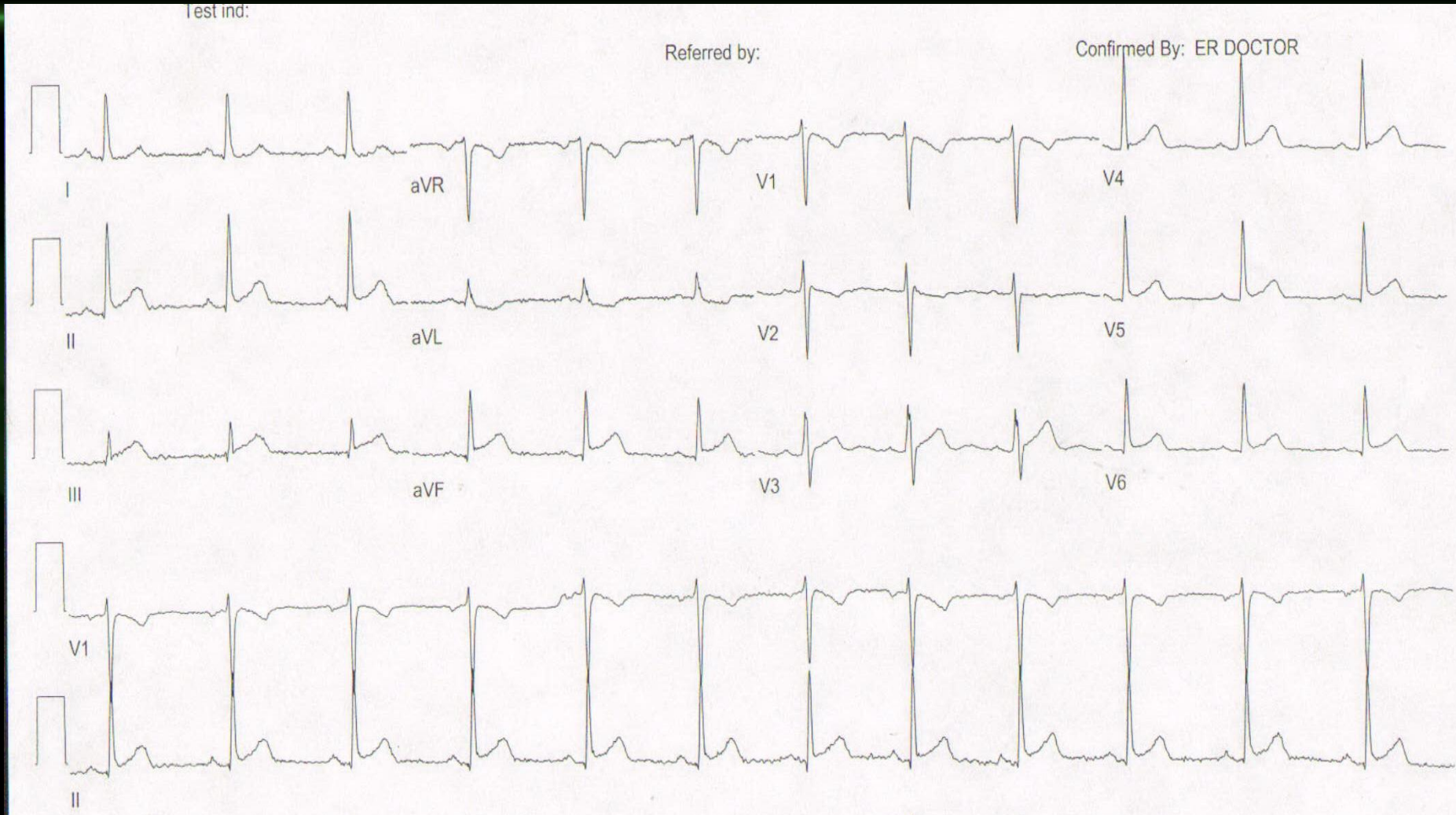


"Non-specific"



27 yo M with mild CP

Courtesy Anna Marie Allen, MD



27 yr
Male Caucasian

Vent. rate 73 BPM
PR interval 148 ms
QRS duration 80 ms
QT/QTc 356/392 ms
P-R-T axes 41 47 69

Room:
Loc:3

Normal sinus rhythm
Early repolarization
Normal ECG

No previous ECGs available

Obtained in accordance with ER protocol. Interpretation may be found in ER note

Confirmed by DOCTOR, ER (4050), [REDACTED]

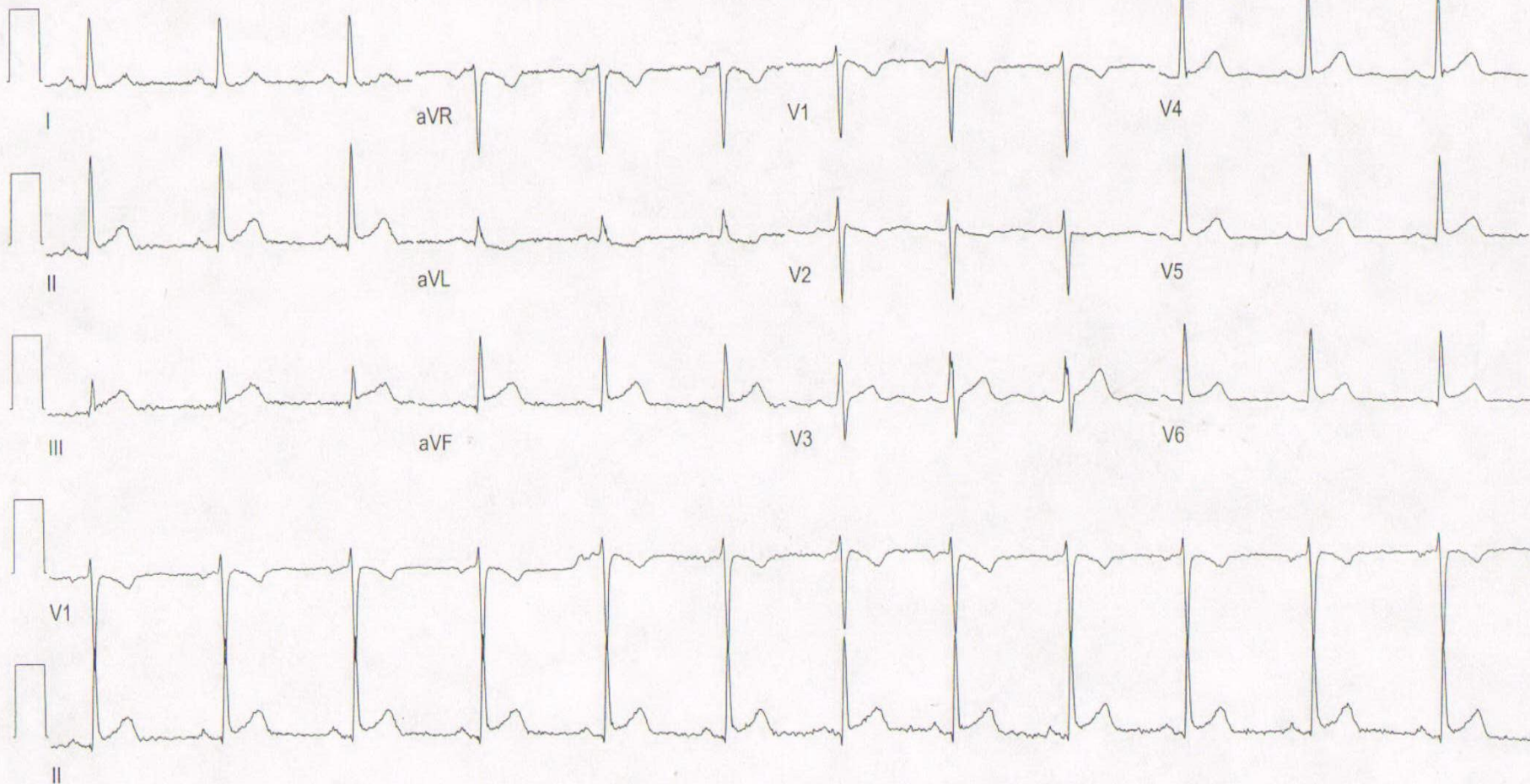
#1



Technician:
Test ind:

Referred by:

Confirmed By: ER DOCTOR



27 yr
Male Caucasian

Vent. rate 73 BPM
PR interval 148 ms
QRS duration 80 ms
QT/QTc 356/392 ms
P-R-T axes 41 47 69

Room:
Loc:3

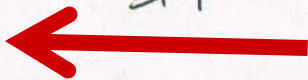
Normal sinus rhythm
Early repolarization
Normal ECG

No previous ECGs available

Obtained in accordance with ER protocol. Interpretation may be found in ER note

Confirmed by DOCTOR, ER (4050), [REDACTED] 1/30/2011 11:15:26 AM

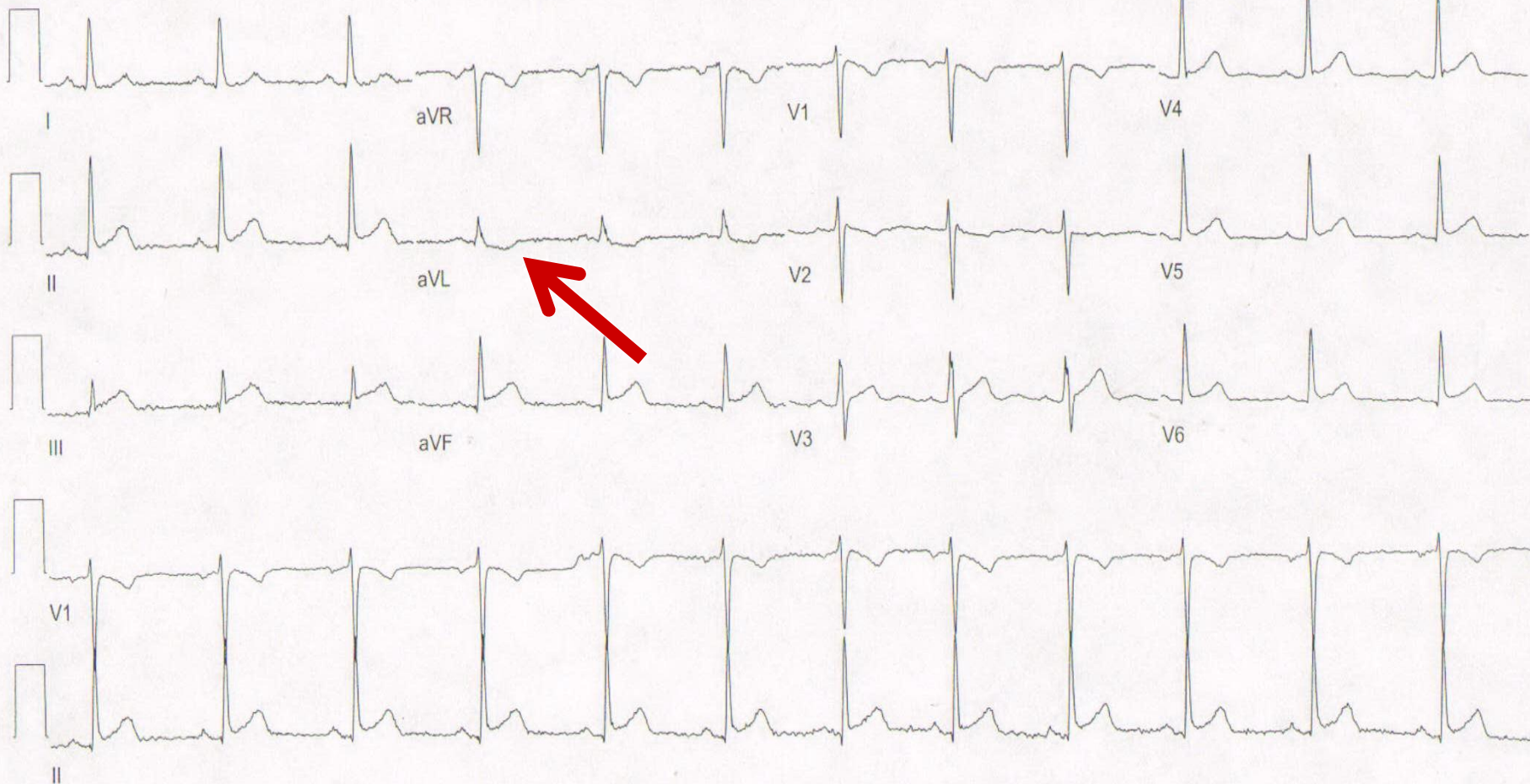
#1



Technician:
Test ind:

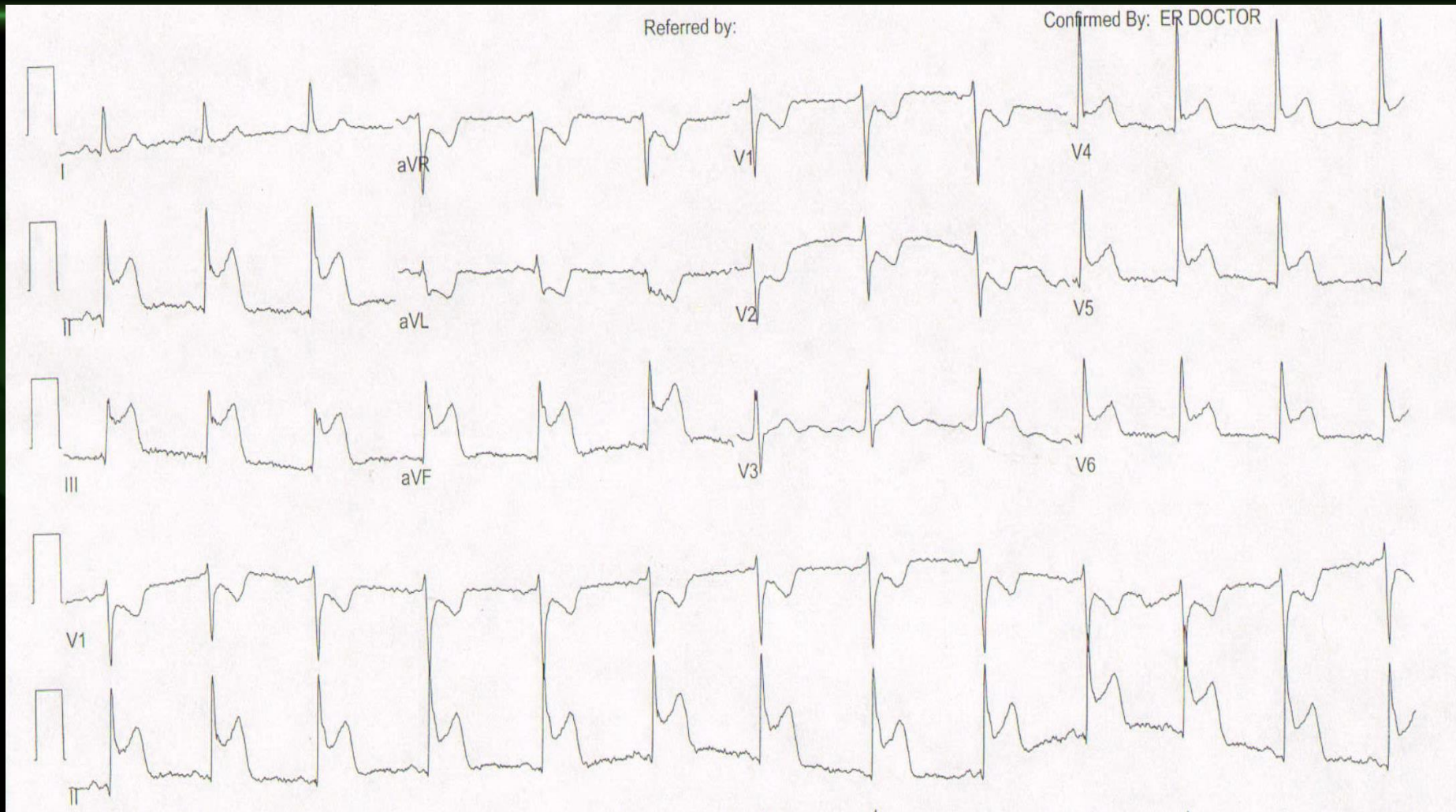
Referred by:

Confirmed By: ER DOCTOR



Worsening chest pain

Courtesy Anna Marie Allen, MD



79 yo W with CP

Courtesy Dr. Thomas Cheung

Female (79 yr)

Room: odCAZ
Loc: 723

Vent. rate	78	BPM
PR interval	204	ms
QRS duration	86	ms
QT/QTc	406/462	ms
P-R-T axes	45 50	76

07:39:52

Normal sinus rhythm
Normal ECG



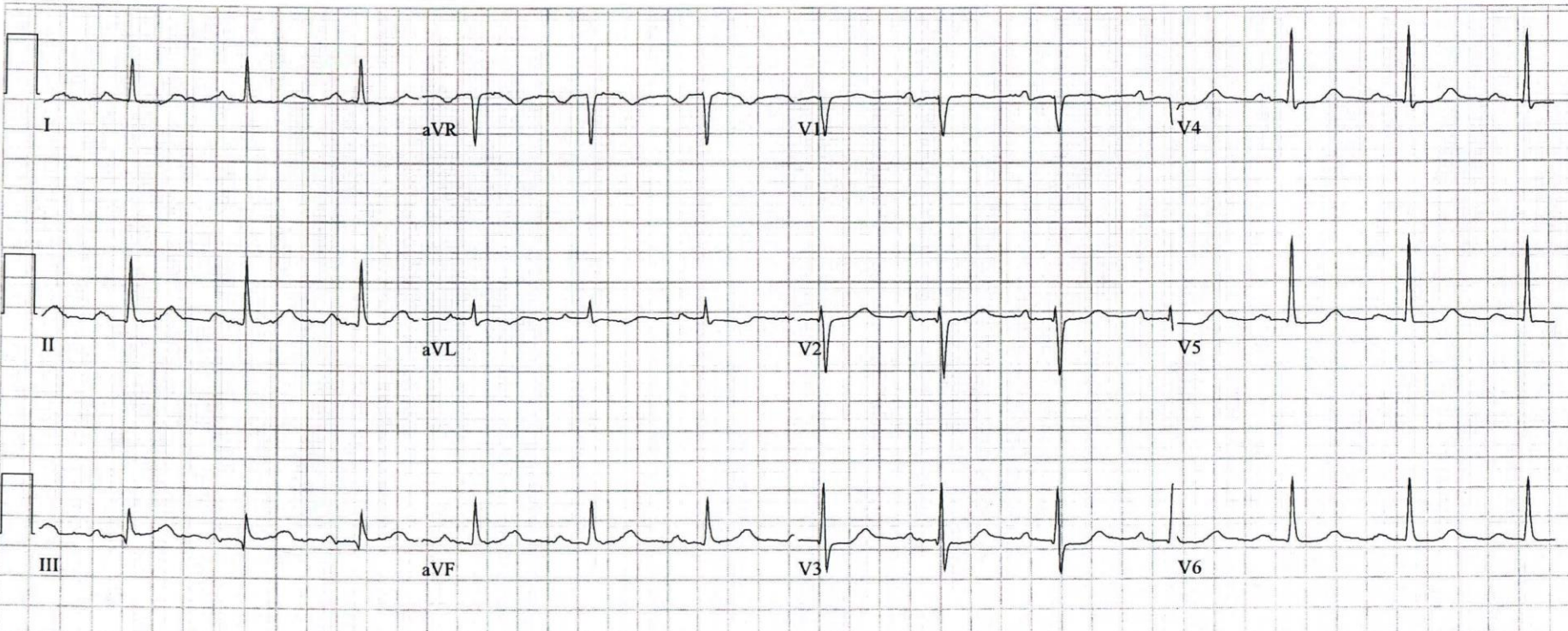
Technician: 42 Tech
Test ind:

TECH NOTES:

CRIC:

Referred by: [Redacted]

Unconfirmed



13 min later...

Courtesy Dr. Thomas Cheung

██████████ (79 yr)
Female

Room: odCAZ
Loc: 723

Vent. rate 76 BPM
PR interval 158 ms
QRS duration 86 ms
QT/QTc 380/427 ms
P-R-T axes 43 81 96

07:52:26

Normal sinus rhythm
ST elevation consider inferior injury or acute infarct
***** ACUTE MI *****
Abnormal ECG

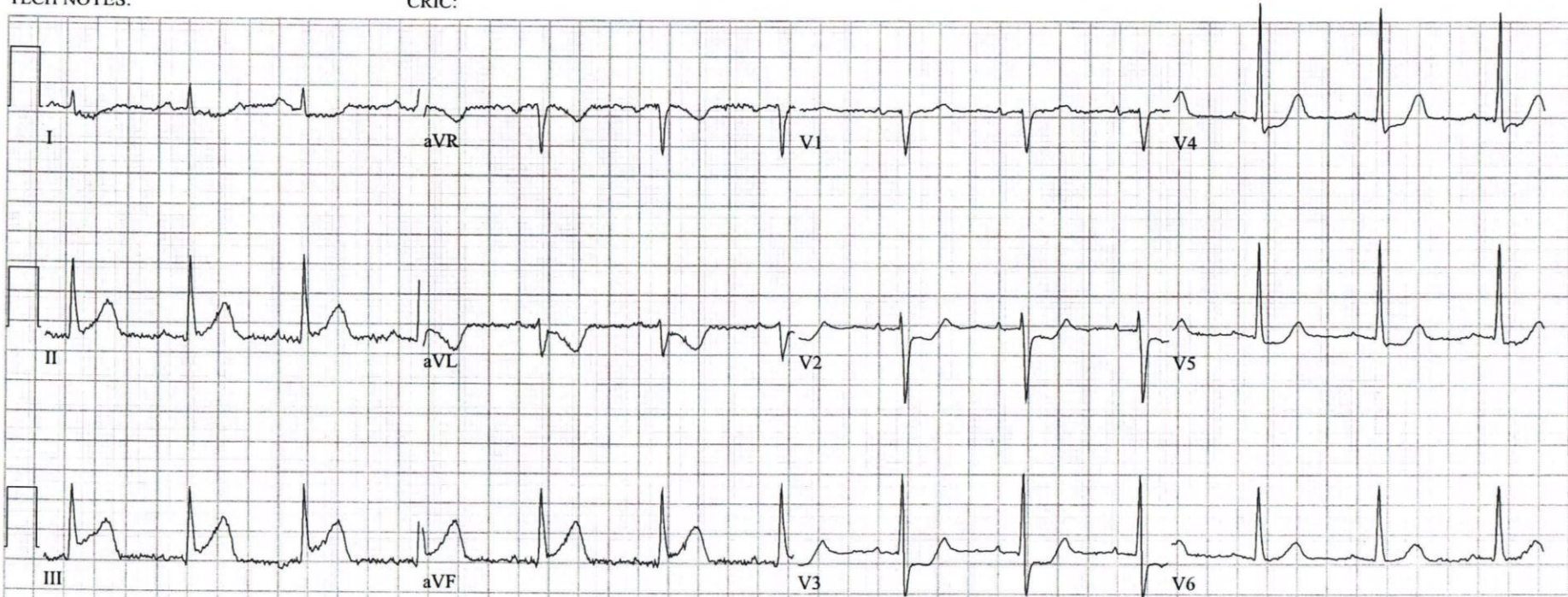
Technician: 42 Tech
Test ind:

TECH NOTES:

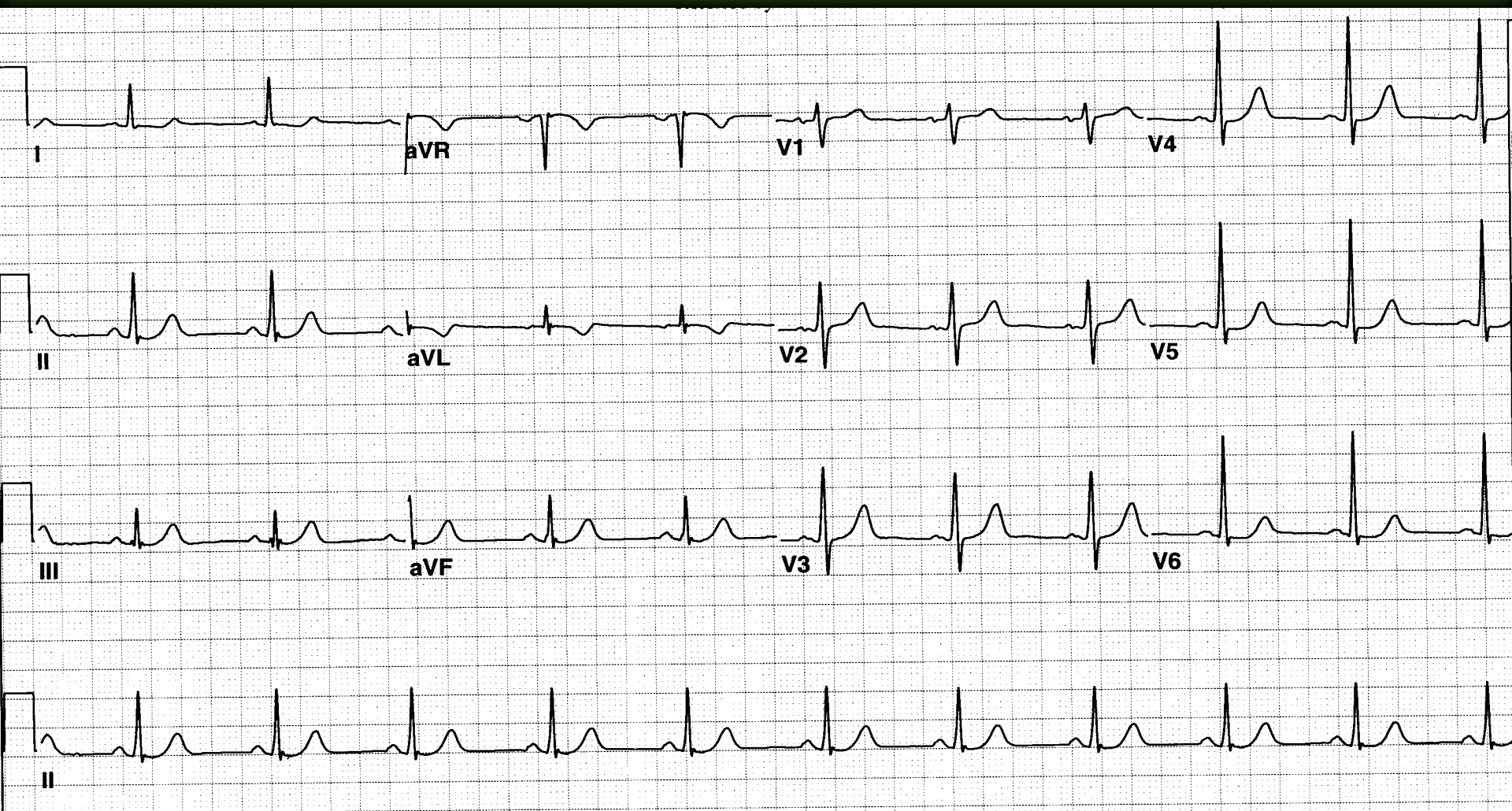
CRIC:

Referred by: ██████████

Unconfirmed



56 yo M with CP

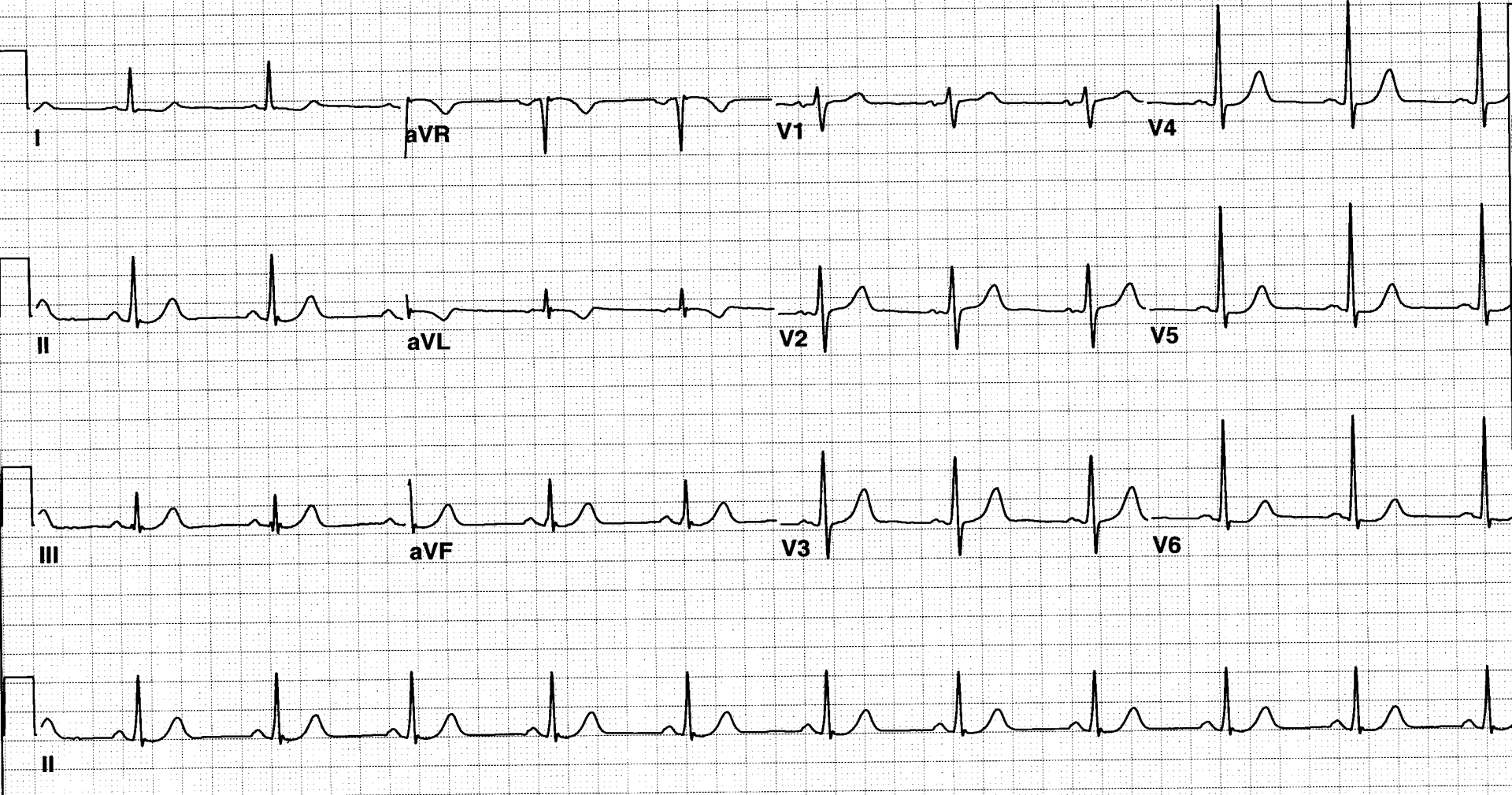


Vent. rate 66 BPM
PR interval 134 ms
QRS duration 92 ms
QT/QTc 396/415 ms
P-R-T axes 67 47 76

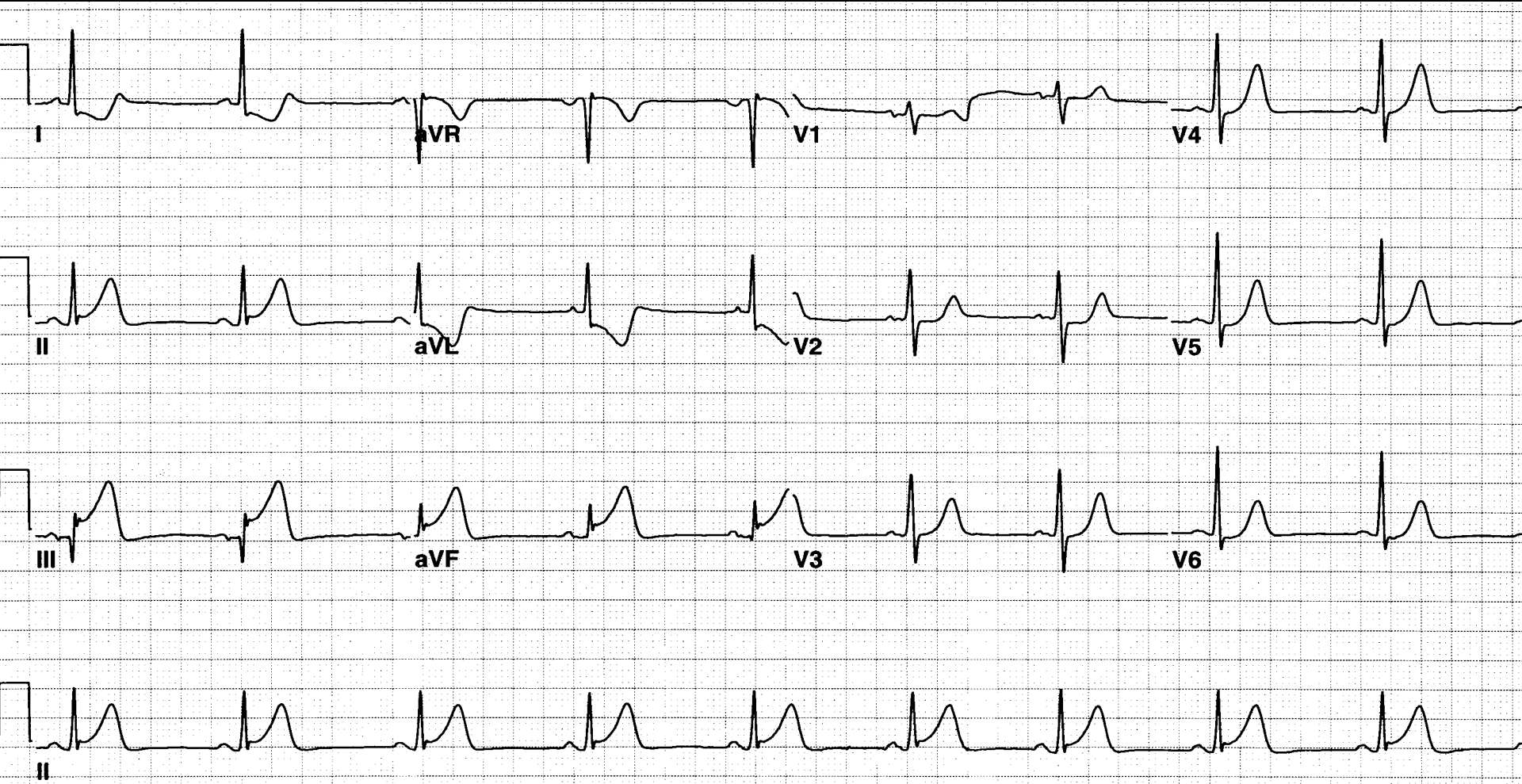
SINUS BRADYCARDIA
NORMAL ECG
WHEN COMPARED WITH ECG OF [REDACTED]
INFERO-LATERAL ST-T ABNORMALITIES NO LONGER PRESENT

oc:80

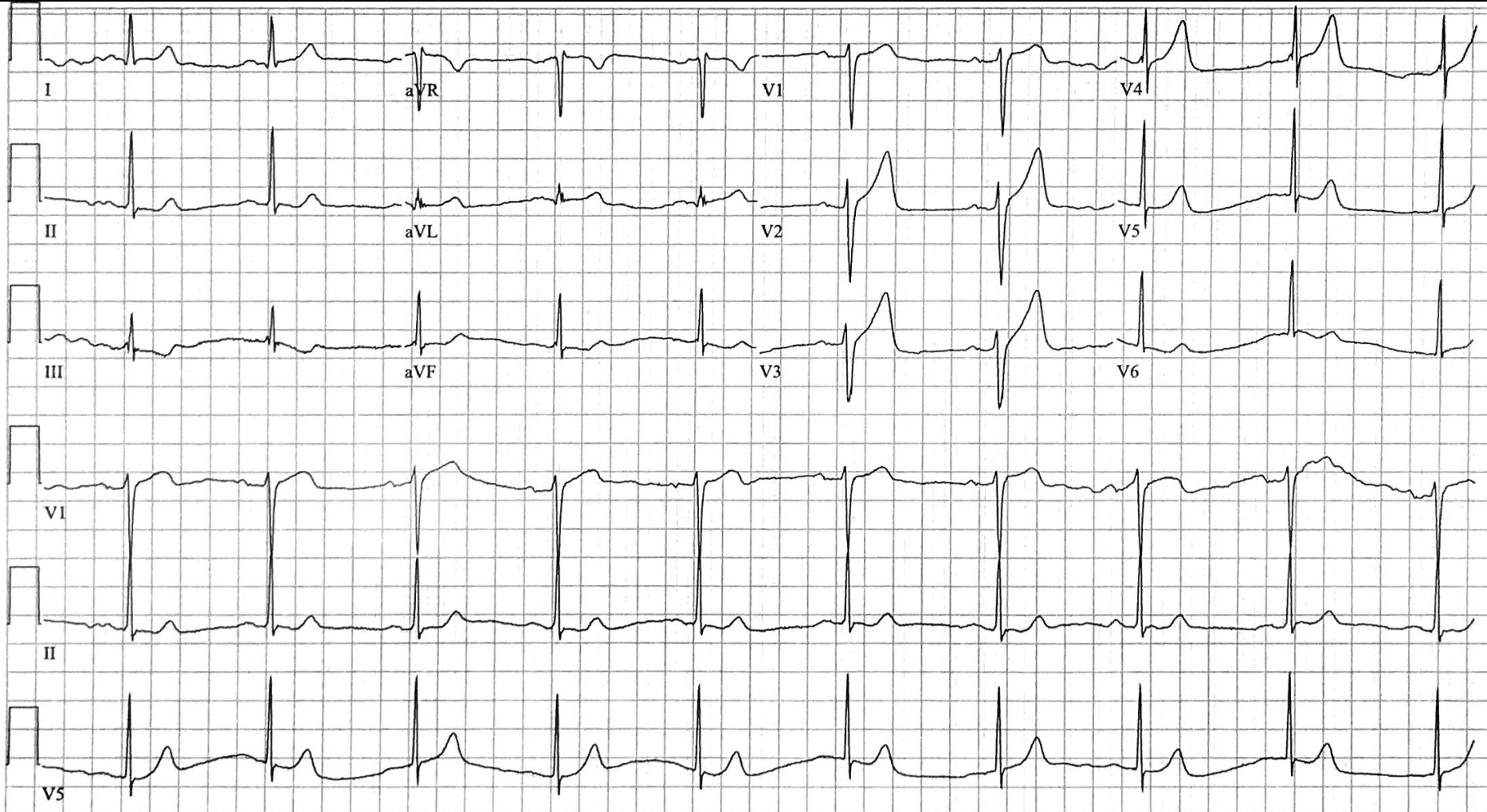
Referred by: [REDACTED]



ECG #2 45 min later



32 yo M with rising TNs, 95% LMCA

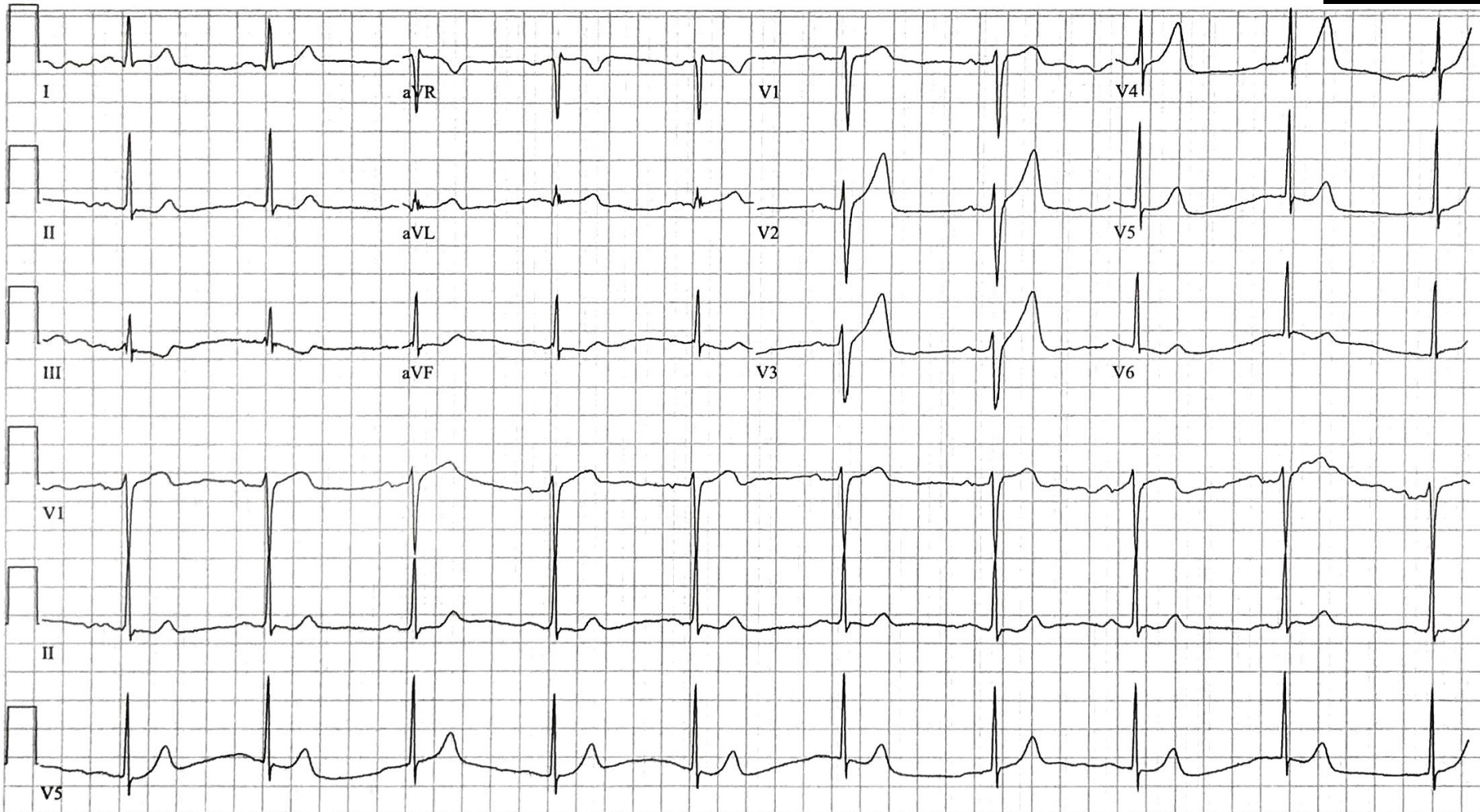


Vent. rate 59 BPM
PR interval 190 ms
QRS duration 96 ms
QT/QTc 400/396 ms
P-R-T axes 29 49 4

Sinus bradycardia
Otherwise Normal ECG
No previous ECGs available

Technician: KJ
Test ind: Chest Pain

Unconfirmed



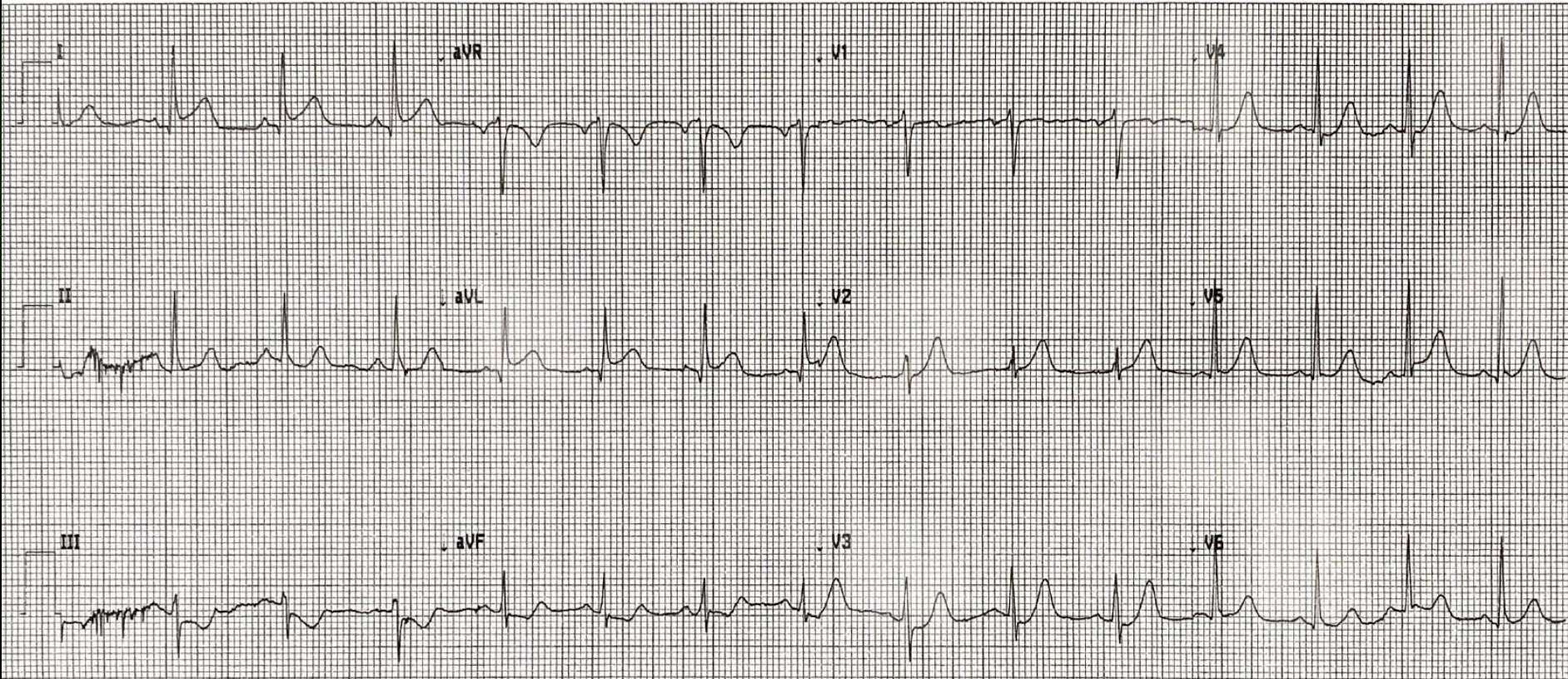
STEMI → 2nd diagonal occlusion

Age: 54yr
Operator ID: DY

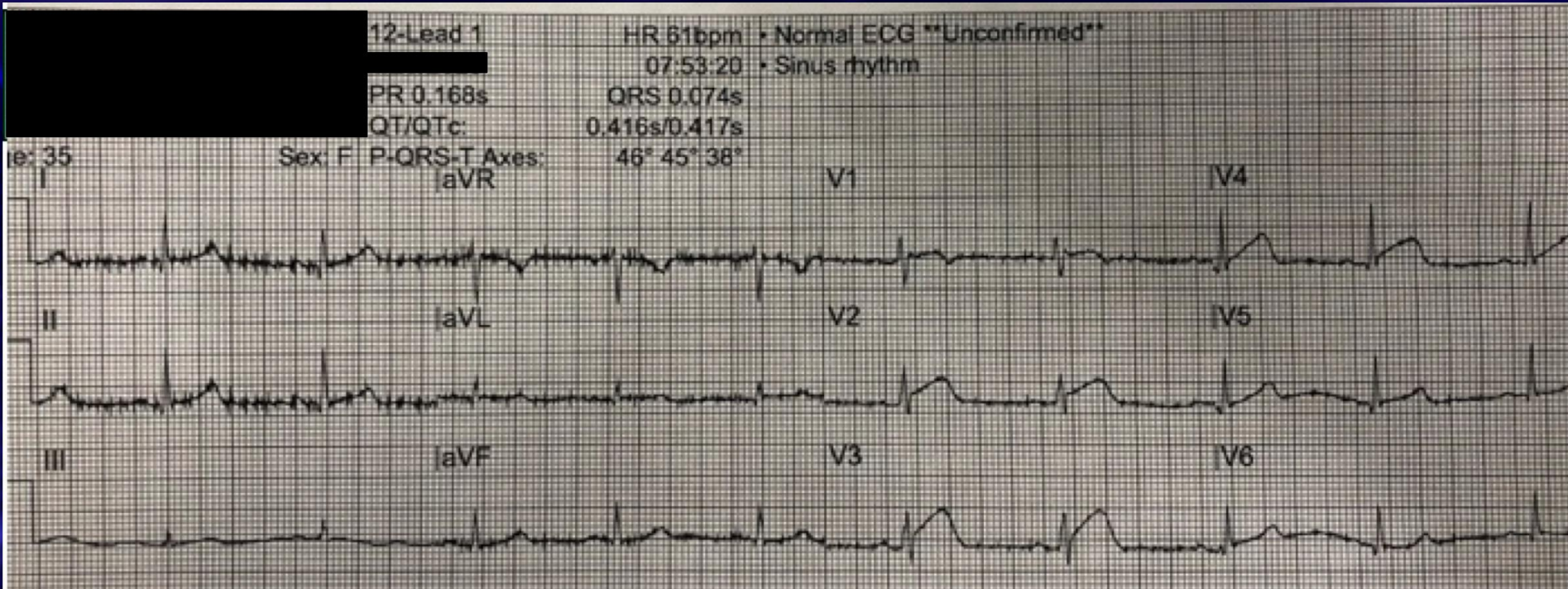
Vent rate: 88 BPM
PR int: 145 ms
QRS dur: 88 ms
QT/QTc: 346/392 ms
P-R-T axes: 43 13 2
Avg RR: 678 ms
QTcB: 420 ms
QTcF: 393 ms

SINUS RHYTHM
NORMAL ECG

UNCONFIRMED REPORT



95% LAD



Female

Vent. rate	68	BPM
PR interval	154	ms
QRS duration	78	ms
QT/QTc	360/382	ms
P-R-T axes	55 29	64

Normal sinus rhythm
Normal ECG

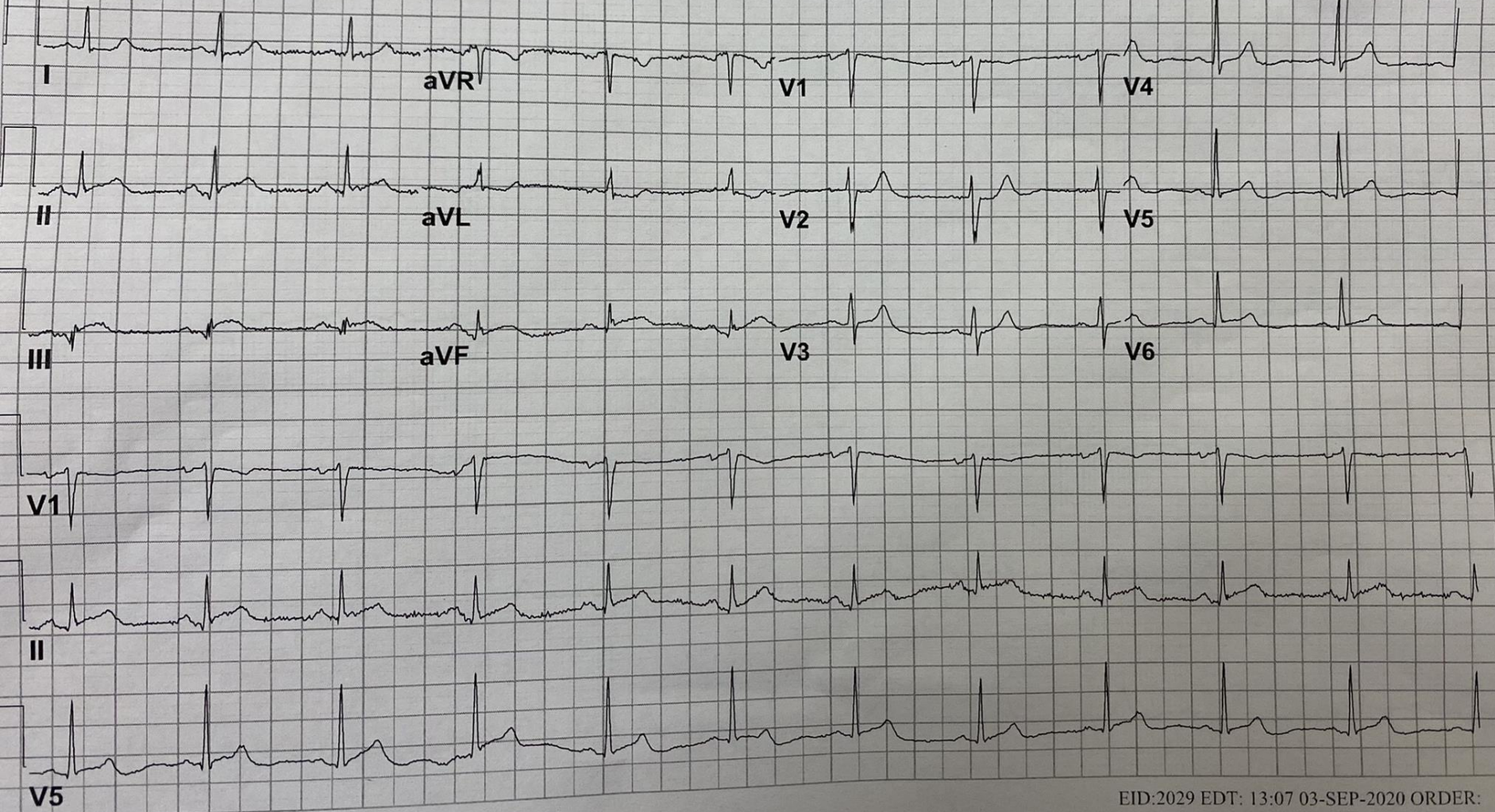
Room:
Loc:43

100% RCA occlusion

Technician: T988019
Test ind:

Courtesy Dr. Gabe Rose

ED COMMENT:

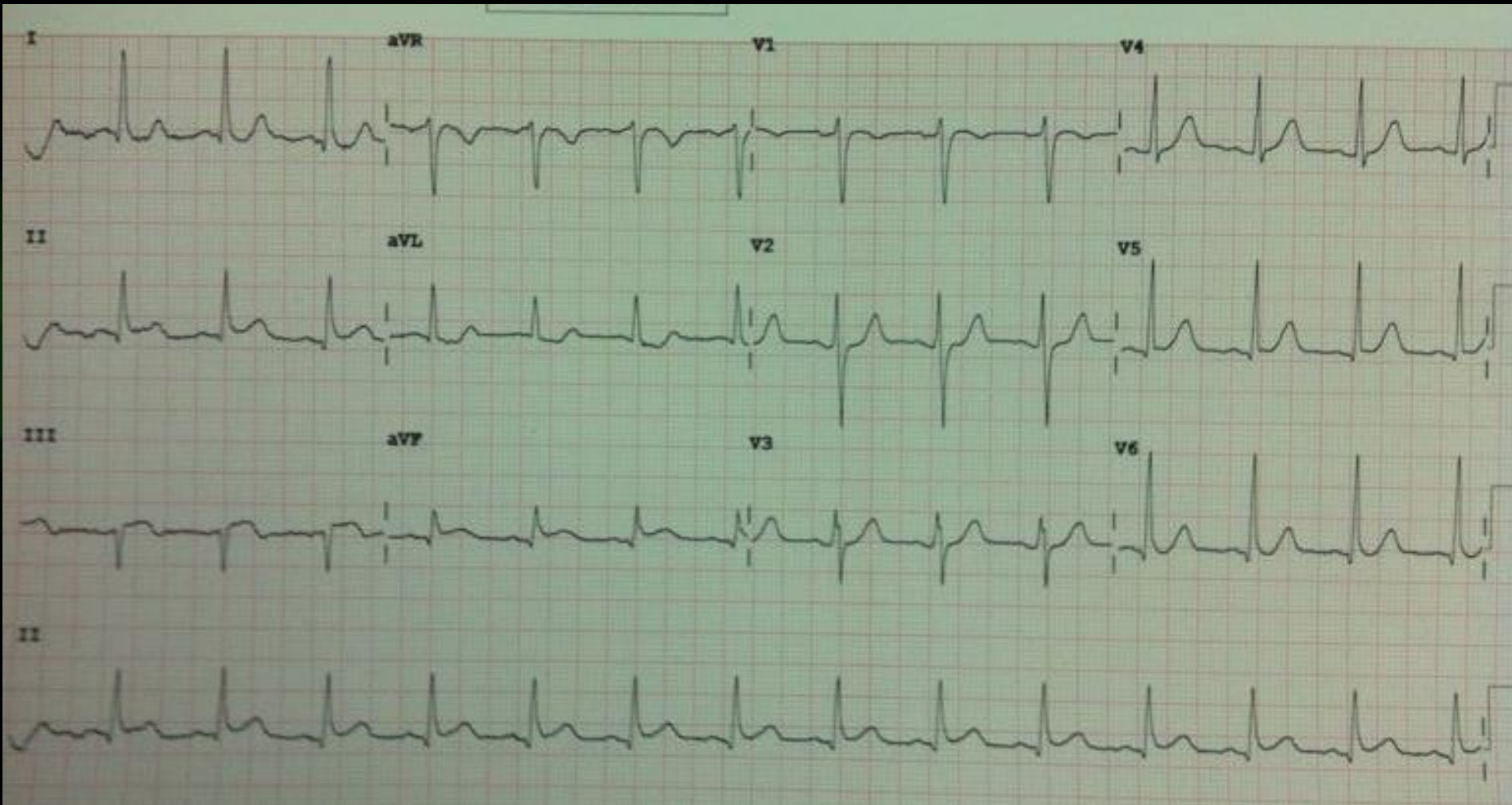


Why are we missing ECGs?

- Lack of scrutiny of the ECG and premature closure due to atypical presentation
 - Especially in young patients and women

30 yo M misDx'd as pericarditis by consultant bc of age, no CRFs

Dr. Hasdan AlMaateeq

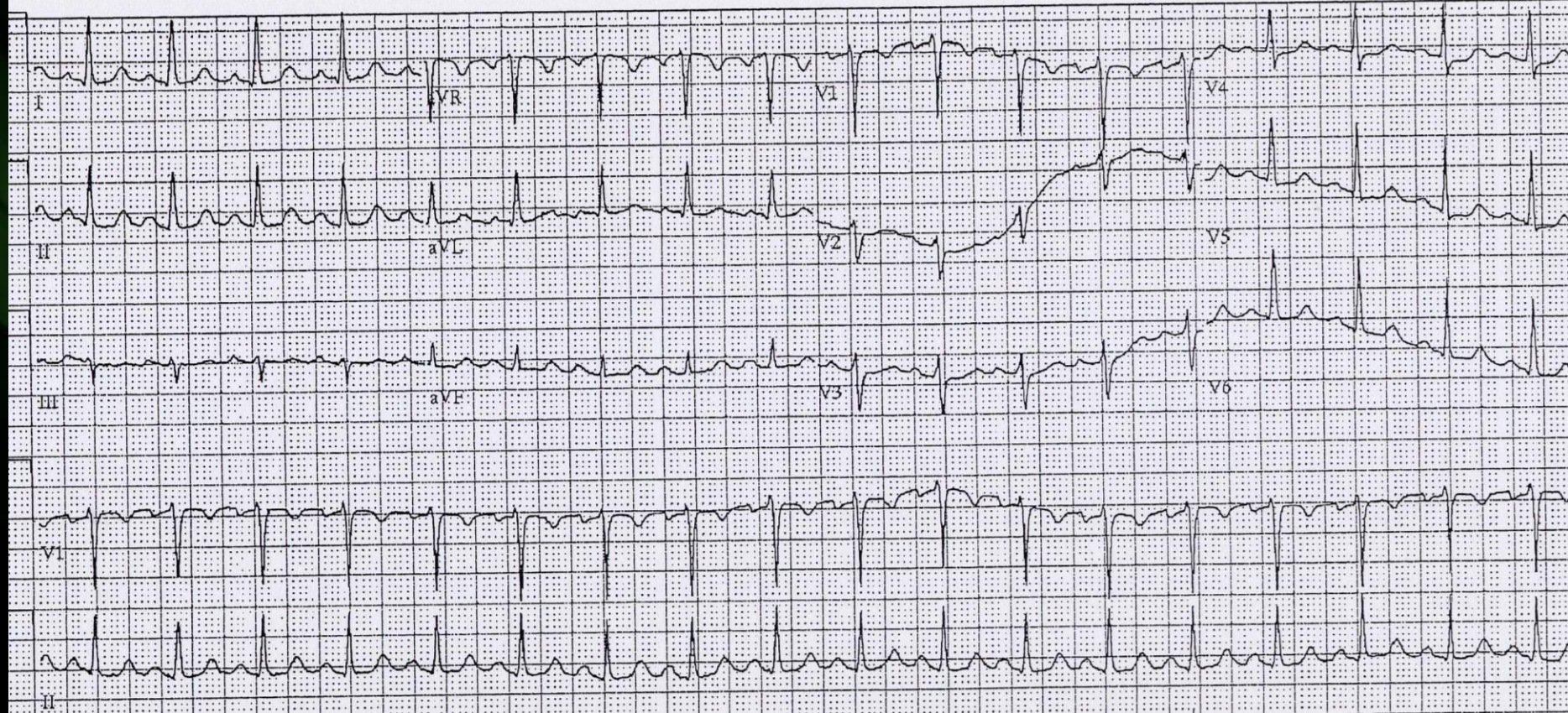


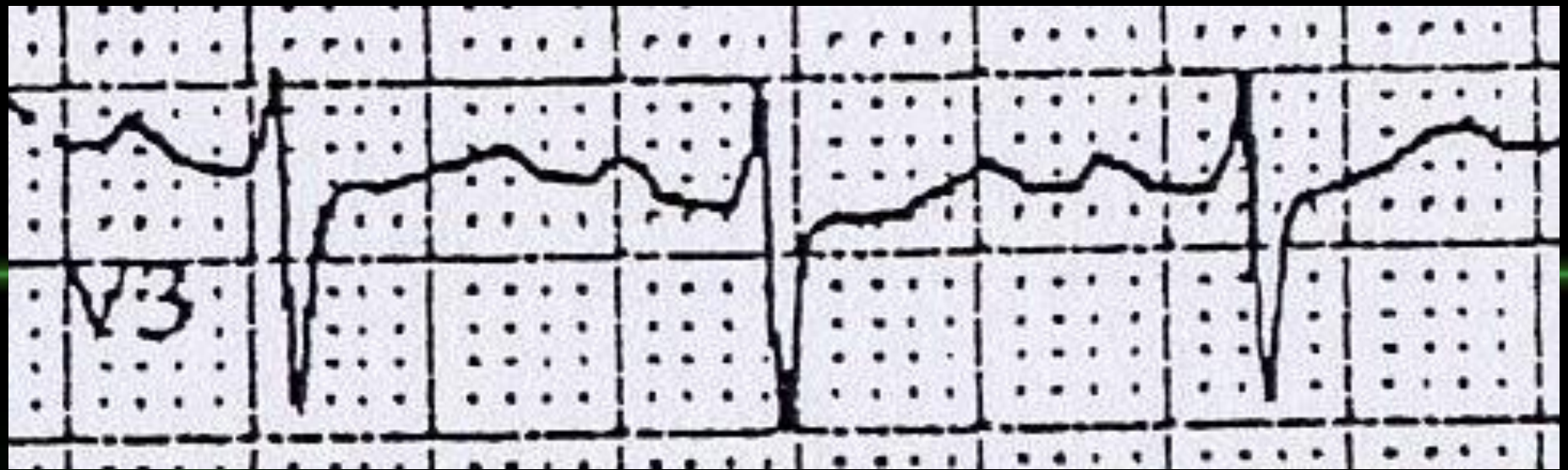
45 yo W w / atypical CP

Vent. rate 110 BPM
PR interval 152 ms
QRS duration 88 ms
QT/QTc 330/446 ms
P-R-T axes 54 14 35

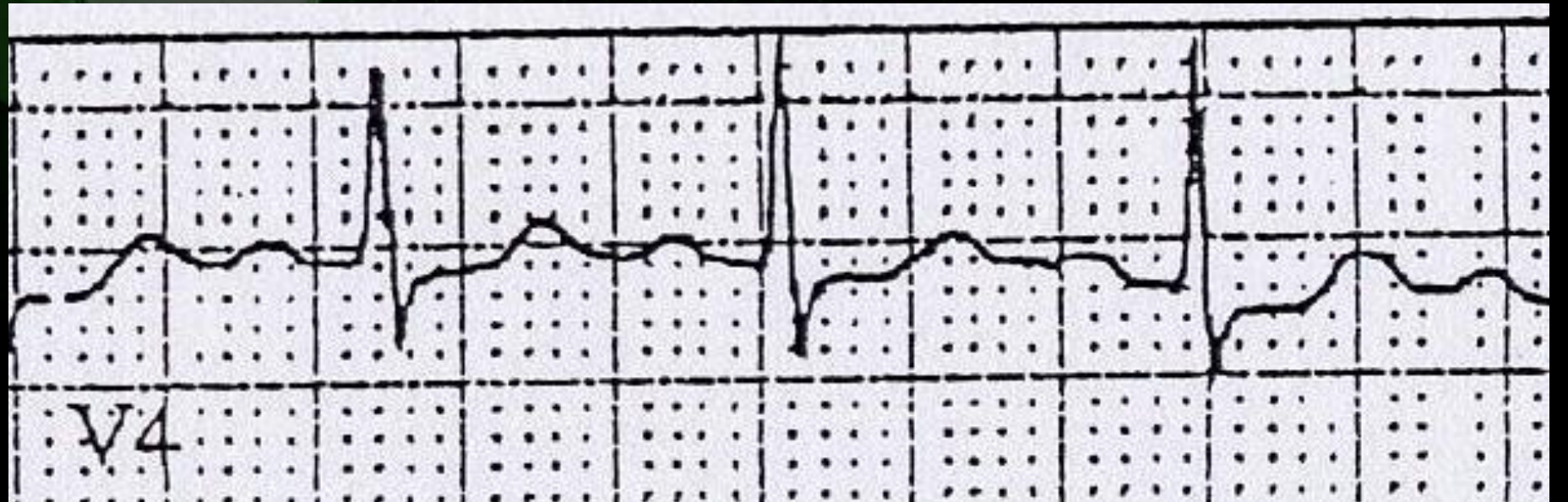
*** AGE AND GENDER SPECIFIC ECG ANALYSIS ***
Sinus tachycardia
Nonspecific ST abnormality
Abnormal ECG
No previous ECGs available

Technician: 70658
Test ind: CP





“The LAD leads”





NEED CASH
FOR ALCOHOL
RESEARCH

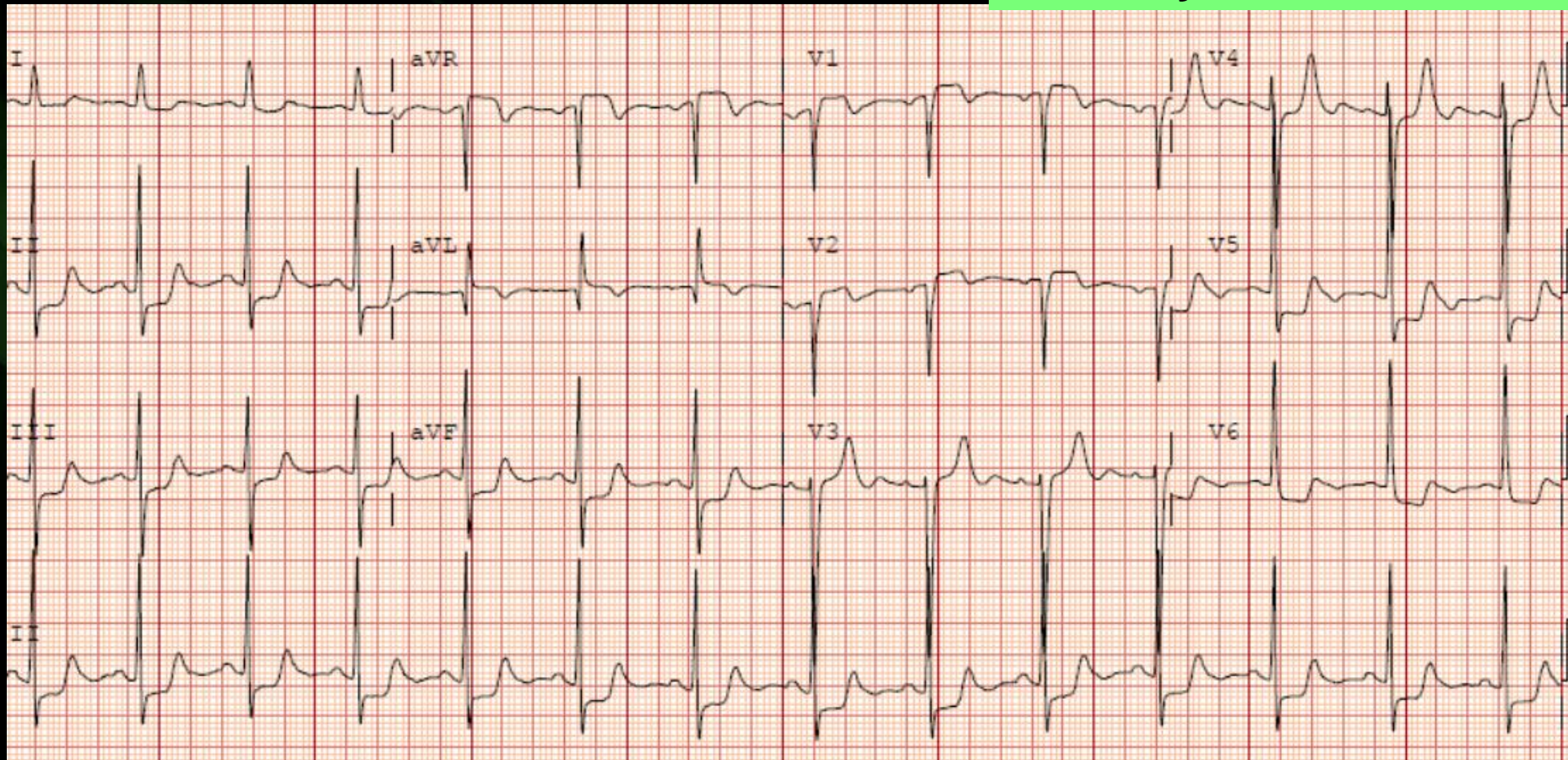
Why are we missing ECGs?

- Ignoring the ECG because of negative TNs



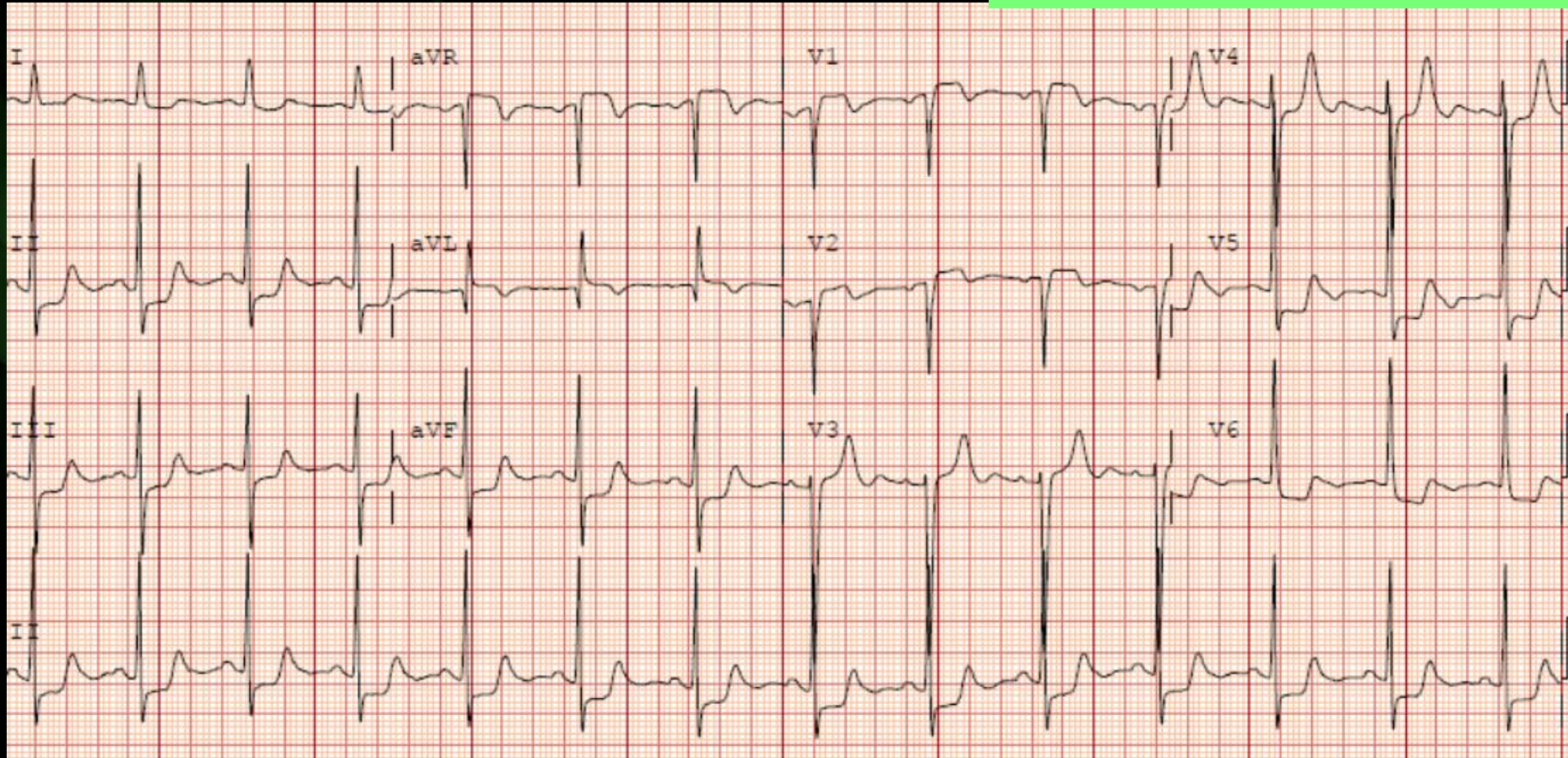
90 yo W w/CP, N, SOB; all ST abnls new

Courtesy Dr. Robert Ford



**90 yo W w/CP, N, SOB; all ST
abnls new; TN neg x 2**

Courtesy Dr. Robert Ford



1-2 hrs CP, neg TN#1



原 SOON FATT 友

CHINESE TAKE AWAY



Why are we missing ECGs?



Cereal ECG Testing



Why are we missing ECGs?

- Failure to repeat the ECG...



Why are we missing ECGs?

- Failure to repeat the ECG...
 - If the first ECG is poor quality



Why are we missing ECGs?

- Failure to repeat the ECG...
 - If the first ECG is poor quality
 - If ongoing concerning Sx's
 - ACC/AHA guidelines recommend serial ECGs every 15-30 min for the first hour if there are concerning Sx's and initial ECG is non-dx'ic

Why are we missing ECGs?

- Failure to repeat the ECG...
 - If the first ECG is poor quality
 - If ongoing concerning Sx's
 - ACC/AHA guidelines recommend serial ECGs every 15-30 min for the first hour if there are concerning Sx's and initial ECG is non-dx'ic
 - 15-20% of STEMIs are dx'd on the repeat ECG!

A military helicopter, possibly a Black Hawk, is flying over a highway. The helicopter is positioned in the upper center of the frame, with its main rotor blades blurred from motion. It has a large sensor dome on top and two engines. Below the helicopter, a speed limit sign is visible. The sign is rectangular with a black background and white text. The highway is in the foreground, with a metal guardrail. The background consists of a dense forest of green trees under a blue sky with some clouds.

SPEED LIMIT
ENFORCED BY
AIRCRAFT

Takehome Points:

The History

- Do and document a good hx
- Do not exclude ACS purely based on...
 - Reflux Sx's
 - Age
 - Female gender
 - Abdominal pain
 - Negative TNs

Takehome Points:

The ECG

- Scrutinize the ECG
- Don't trust the computer interpretation
- Get serial ECGs when the Hx is concerning but the first ECG is non-diagnostic

A silhouette of a palm tree stands against a vibrant sunset sky. The sky transitions from a deep orange near the horizon to a lighter, hazy yellow at the top. The ocean is visible as a dark, flat line at the bottom of the frame. The palm tree's fronds are spread out, creating a complex pattern of dark lines against the bright background.

Thanks!

amalmattu@comcast.net