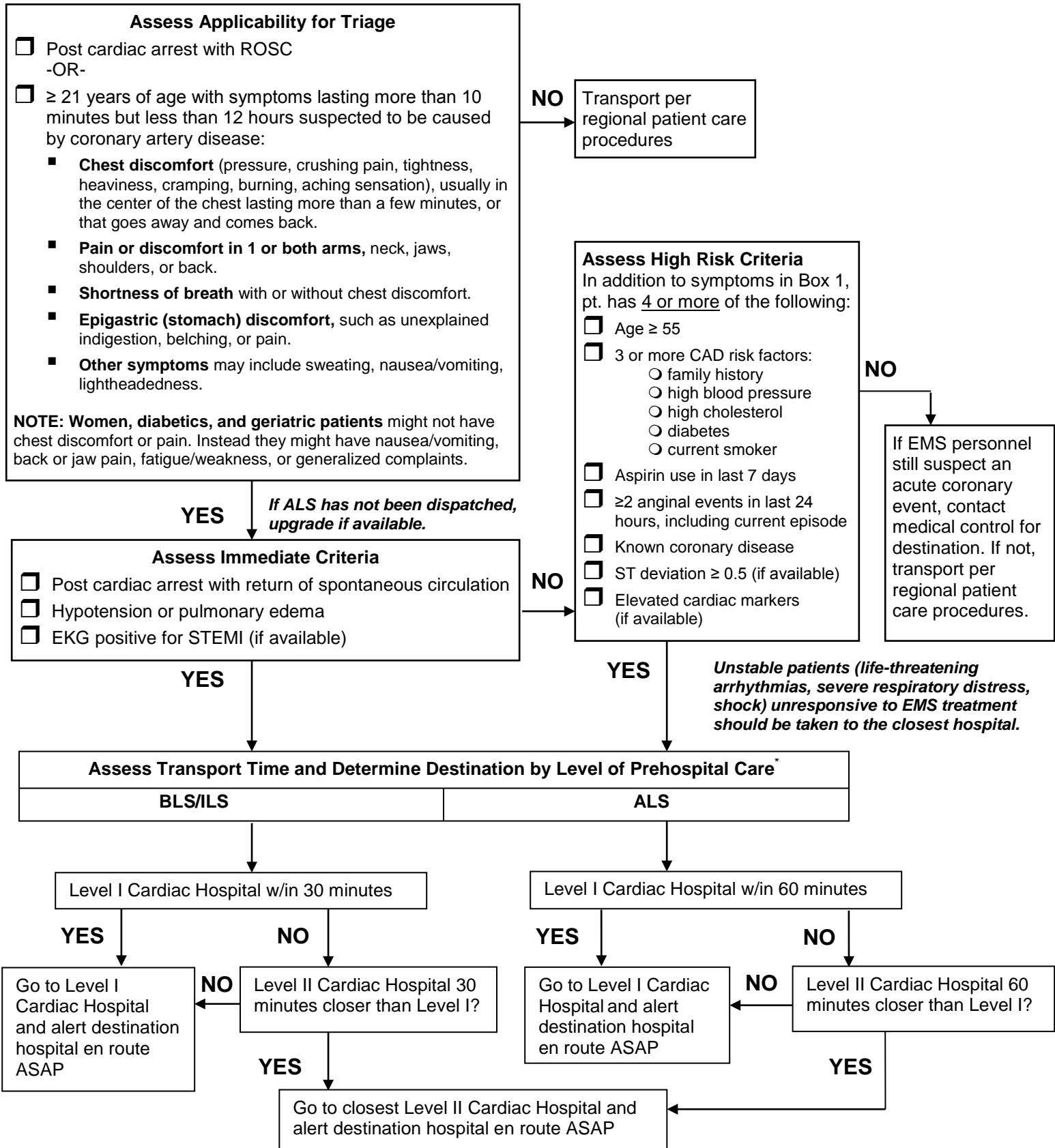


Prehospital Cardiac Triage Destination Procedure



* Slight modifications to the transport times may be made in county operating procedures. See page 2.

Consider ALS and air transport for all transports greater than 30 minutes.

If there are two or more Level I facilities to choose from within the transport timeframe, patient preference, insurance coverage, physician practice patterns, and local rotation agreements may be considered in determining destination.

This also applies if there are two or more Level II facilities to choose from.

State of Washington

Prehospital Cardiac Triage Destination Procedure

Why triage cardiac patients?

The faster a patient having a heart attack or who's been resuscitated gets treatment, the less likely he or she will die or be permanently disabled. Patients with unstable angina and non-ST elevation acute coronary syndromes (UA/NSTE) are included in the triage procedure because they often need immediate specialized cardiac care. This triage procedure is intended to be part of a coordinated regional system of care that includes dispatch, EMS, and both Level I and Level II Cardiac Hospitals.

How do I use the Cardiac Triage Destination Procedure?

- A. Assess applicability for triage** – If a patient is post cardiac arrest with ROSC, or is over 21 and has any of the symptoms listed, the triage tool is applicable to the patient. Go to the “Assess Immediate Criteria” box. **NOTE:** Women, diabetics, and geriatric patients often have symptoms other than chest pain/discomfort so review all symptoms with the patient.
- B. Assess immediate criteria** – If the patient meets any one of these criteria, he or she is very likely experiencing a heart attack or other heart emergency needing immediate specialized cardiac care. Go to “Assess Transport Time and Determine Destination” box. If the patient does not meet immediate criteria, or you can't do an ECG, go to the “Assess High Risk Criteria” box.
- C. Assess high risk criteria** – If, in addition to meeting criteria in box 1, the patient meets four or more of these high risk criteria, he or she is considered high risk for a heart attack or other heart emergency needing immediate specialized cardiac care. These criteria are based on the TIMI risk assessment for unstable angina/non-STEMI. If the patient does not meet the high risk criteria in this box, but you believe the patient is having an acute coronary event based on presentation and history, consult with medical control to determine appropriate destination. High risk criteria definitions:
- ☐ 3 or more CAD (coronary artery disease) risk factors:
 - Age ≥ 55 : epidemiological data for WA show that incidence of heart attack increases at this age
 - Family history: father or brother with heart disease before 55, or mother or sister before 65
 - High blood pressure: $\geq 140/90$, or patient/family report, or patient on blood pressure medication
 - High cholesterol: patient/family report or patient on cholesterol medication
 - Diabetes: patient/family report
 - Current smoker: patient/family report.
 - ☐ Aspirin use in last 7 days: any aspirin use in last 7 days.
 - ☐ ≥ 2 anginal events in last 24 hours: 2 or more episodes of symptoms described in box 1 of the triage tool, including the current event.
 - ☐ Known coronary disease: history of angina, heart attack, cardiac arrest, congestive heart failure, balloon angioplasty, stent, or bypass surgery.
 - ☐ ST deviation ≥ 0.5 mm (if available): ST depression ≥ 0.5 mm is significant; transient ST elevation ≥ 0.5 mm for < 20 minutes is treated as ST-segment depression and is high risk; ST elevation > 1 mm for more than 20 minutes places these patients in the STEMI treatment category.
 - ☐ Elevated cardiac markers (if available): CK-MB or Troponin I in the “high probability” range of the device used. Only definitely positive results should be used in triage decisions.
- D. Determine destination** – The general guideline is to take a patient meeting the triage criteria directly to a Level I Cardiac Hospital within reasonable transport times. For BLS, this is generally within 30 minutes transport time, and for ALS, generally 60 minutes transport time. See below for further guidance. Regional patient care procedures and county operating procedures may provide additional guidance.
- E. Inform the hospital en route so staff can activate the cath lab and call in staff if necessary.**

What if a Level I Cardiac Hospital is just a little farther down the road than a Level II?

You can make slight changes to the 30/60 minute timeframe. The benefits of opening an artery faster at a Level I can outweigh the extra transport time. To determine whether to transport beyond the 30 or 60 minutes, figure the difference in transport time between the Level I Cardiac Hospital and the Level II Cardiac Hospital. For BLS, if the difference is more than 30 minutes, go to the Level II Cardiac Hospital. For ALS, if the difference is more than 60 minutes, go to the level II Cardiac Hospital.

BLS examples: A) minutes to Level I minus minutes to Level II = 29: go to Level I
 B) Minutes to Level I minus minutes to Level II = 35: go to Level II

ALS examples: A) minutes to Level I minus minutes to Level II = 45: go to Level I
 B) Minutes to Level I minus minutes to Level II = 68: go to Level II

NOTE: We recommend ALS use a fibrinolytic checklist to determine if a patient is ineligible for fibrinolysis. If ineligible, transport to closest Level I hospital even if it's greater than 60 minutes or rendezvous with air transport.

What if there are two or more Level I or II facilities to choose from?

If there are two or more of the same level facilities to choose from within the transport times, patient preference, insurance coverage, physician practice patterns, and local rotation agreements may be considered in destination decision.