EMS assessment and care and hospital preparation*

**ST-elevation MI (STEMI)**
- Start adjunctive therapies as indicated
- Do not delay reperfusion

**High-risk unstable angina/non-ST-elevation MI (UA/NSTEMI)**
- Troponin elevated or high-risk patient
  - Consider early invasive strategy if:
    - Refractory ischemic chest discomfort
    - Recurrent/persistent ST deviation
    - Ventricular tachycardia
    - Hemodynamic instability
    - Signs of heart failure

**Low-/Intermediate-risk ACS**
- Consider admission to ED chest pain unit or to appropriate bed and follow:
  - Serial cardiac markers (including troponin)
  - Repeat ECG/continuous ST-segment monitoring
  - Consider noninvasive diagnostic test

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**Acute Coronary Syndromes Algorithm**


** Afolabi BA, Novaro GM, Pinski SL, Fromkin KR, Bush HS. Use of the prehospital ECG improves door to balloon times in ST segment elevation myocardial infarction irrespective of time of day or day of week. Emerg Med J. 2007;24:588-591


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