



STEMI

EMS TRIAGE AND DESTINATION PLAN

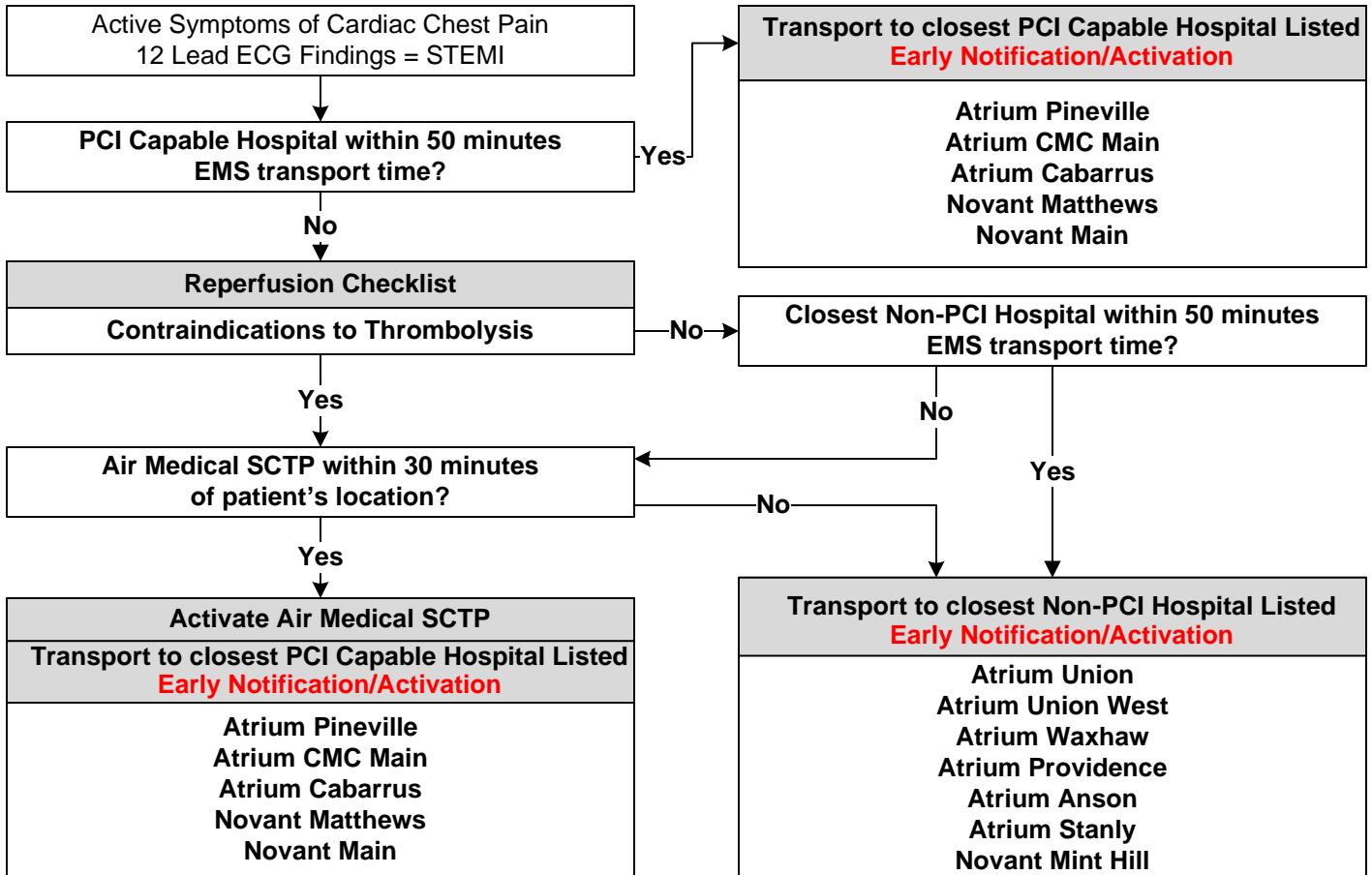
STEMI Patient

(ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction)

- * Cardiac symptoms greater than 15 minutes and less than 12 hours
- And
- * 12 lead ECG criteria of 1 mm ST elevation in 2 or more contiguous leads
- or
- * Left Bundle Branch Block NOT KNOWN to be present in the past

The Purpose of this plan is to:

- * Rapidly identify STEMI patients who call 911 or present to EMS
- * Minimize the time from onset of STEMI symptoms to coronary reperfusion
- * Quickly diagnose a STEMI by 12 lead ECG
- * Complete a reperfusion checklist (unless being transported directly to a PCI hospital) to determine thrombolytic eligibility
- * Rapidly identify the best hospital destination based on symptom onset time, reperfusion checklist, and predicted transport time
- * Early activation/notification to the hospital prior to patient arrival
- * Minimize scene time to 15 minutes or less (including a 12 lead ECG)
- * Provide quality EMS service and patient care to the EMS Systems citizens
- * Continuously evaluate the EMS System based on North Carolina's STEMI EMS performance measures



STEMI EMS Triage and Destination Plan

Pearls and Definitions

- * All STEMI Patients must be triaged and transported using this plan. This plan is in effect 24/7/365
- * All Patient Care is based on the EMS Chest Pain and STEMI Protocol
- * Consider implementing a prehospital thrombolytic program if a STEMI patient cannot reach a hospital within 90 minutes using air or ground EMS transport.
- * PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) Capable Hospital = a hospital with an emergency interventional cardiac catheterization laboratory capable of providing the following services to acute STEMI patients. Free standing emergency departments and satellite facilities are not considered part of the PCI Capable Hospital.
 - * 24/7 PCI capability within 30 minutes of notification (interventional cardiologist present at the start of the case)
 - * Single Call Activation number for use by EMS
 - * Accepts all patients regardless of bed availability
 - * Provides outcome and performance measure feedback to EMS including case review
- * Non-PCI Hospital = a local hospital within the EMS System's service area which provides emergency care, including thrombolytic administration, to an acute STEMI patient but does NOT provide PCI services.
- * Specialty Care Transport Program = an air or ground based specialty care transport program which can assume care of an acute STEMI patient from EMS or a Non-PCI hospital and transport the patient to a PCI capable hospital.