SBAR for potential Cardiac Sounding chest pain and Referral to the Low-Risk Chest Pain Clinic

Situation

Reason for referral should be suspected cardiac sounding chest pain, requiring further investigations/treatment.

These patients are should have followed either the green or amber pathway on the NSTE-ACS/Suspected Cardiac Sounding Chest pain pathway.

Inclusion criteria:

- Atypical angina (see definition below)
- If typical angina (see definition below), pain should be brief (< 15minutes)
- Patients with existing CAD with usually well controlled angina who have a brief isolated episode of angina/chest pain (<15minutes)
- Chest pain with other causes excluded (please see alternative causes as listed on the on the NSTE-ACS/Suspected Cardiac Sounding Chest pain pathway)
- Age ≥30 years

Exclusion criteria:

- Unstable Angina (see definition below).
- Haemodynamic instability.
- Any ECG changes diagnostic of ACS
- LBBB of new or undetermined onset
- AF (unless proven to be old)
- 2nd or 3rd degree heart block
- Heart rate <40bpm or >120bpm
- Co-morbidity requiring acute treatment
- Suspected or proven alternative cause for the pain
- Age <30 years
- Inability to communicate via the telephone, including hearing problems, cognitive impairment, and language barrier.

In addition:

Patients <u>MUST</u> be able to recall history and communicate effectively over the telephone, as this will be a telephone review within <u>2 weeks of receiving referral</u>.

Please confirm contact telephone number and inform patients they will receive a telephone call from a withheld number.

Any referral not meeting the above criteria will be declined and returned to the referring clinician/shift lead via careflow.

Background

Past Medical History including cardiac history, pending or previous investigations. Cardiac Risk Factors

Calculated **HEART Score** as per the NSTE-ACS/Suspected Cardiac Sounding Chest pain pathway. Current medications

Assessment

As per the NSTE-ACS/Suspected Cardiac Sounding Chest pain pathway.

If **HS-TNI <3ng/L** at **0hr** and onset of chest pain was ≥3h ago → No need to repeat HS-TNI

OR

If **HS-TNI <8ng/L** at **0h** \rightarrow repeat HS-TNI \rightarrow if no rise of >7ng/L at 2h (assuming patient is pain free and ECG nil acute)

NSTE-ACS RULED OUT

- Consider alternative diagnosis (requiring admission)
- If HEART Score is low and no significant ST-segment depression/changes → consider discharge & GP follow up
- If there is suspicion of possible angina and patient meets criteria for low-risk chest pain clinic (see SOP) → refer (via CareFlow Outpatient Cardiac Nurse Low Risk Chest Pain)
- Please complete a full random lipid screen
- Please obtain 2 x ECG's, one on admission, one prior to discharge and as required.
- Impression/diagnosis (this should be atypical chest pain/stable angina)

Recommendations

Medical plan should include any investigations requested and any changes to medications.

CLASSIFICATION OF TYPICALITY OF CHEST PAIN	
TYPICAL ANGINA (Need at least 3 features, 1 from each category)	 Constricting discomfort in the front of the chest, or in the neck, shoulders, jaw, or arms Precipitated by physical exertion Relatively predictable. Lasts about 5 minutes and settles when stressor is gone or GTN is taken
ATYPICAL ANGINA	2 of the above
NON ANGINAL PAIN	Either 1 or none above features
DESCRIPTIONS OF ATYPICAL/NON CARDIAC CHEST PAIN	 Pain is pleuritic, sharp, pricking, knife-like, pulsating. Can involve chest wall, can be positional, tender to palpate, and radiation is highly variable. Random onset, lasts seconds, minutes, hours or all day. Variable response to GTN.
UNSTABLE ANGINA	Increasing severity or frequency of angina with little or no exertion, particularly when accompanied by nausea and vomiting, marked sweating, breathlessness or particularly a combination of these

Typical, atypical angina and nonanginal definitions taken from NICE guidelines for chest pain of recent onset CG95 (https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg95)