

Policy/Procedure

TITLE OF POLICY: Chest Pain Management Policy

Changes from last version

- This policy is relevant to all MQ Health departments
- Simplified policy statements
- New 'Management of the patient experiencing chest pain' flowchart
- Oxygen administration is not indicated unless the patient is hypoxic
- Nitrates contraindicated for Systolic Blood pressure <90 mmHg (previously <100mmHg)
- If patient is experiencing severe chest pain/shortness of breath <u>+</u> sweating and nausea, they will require an ECG and <u>urgent</u> medical review (Code blue) regardless of the duration of the pain.

1. Purpose

This policy provides a guideline to staff for prompt, accurate assessment of chest pain and effective management.

2. Background

Chest pain is any pain felt in the chest area and is the most common symptom of myocardial ischeamia. Chest pain can be caused by a number of physiological factors including; cardiac, respiratory, GIT, musculoskeletal and psychological. Chest pain can also be manifested as shoulder, arm, jaw and upper abdominal pain. Other symptoms can include shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting and diaphoresis.

Chest pain assessment is time critical and based on history, assessment (including observations and use of 'PQRST pain assessment tool), 12 lead ECG and serial cardiac biomarkers.

Cardiac chest pain can be caused by angina or acute coronary syndrome (ACS). ACS is a medical emergency. The pain can occur when there is an imbalance between myocardial oxygen supply and demand. Coronary artery disease causes narrowing of the coronary arteries. This narrowing is commonly associated with atherosclerosis, a cholesterol or plaque build up within the arteries. Angina is narrowing of coronary arteries and usually goes away after 5-10mins with rest and antianginals. ACS is a complete cessation of blood often due to plaque rupture within the coronary artery, this

can cause damage to the heart and even death. Chest pain and other symptoms of ACS last longer than 15mins and are NOT relieved by rest or antianginal medication. A Clinical review must be called for all patients complaining of chest pain. If patient condition deteriorates, chest pain worsens or is not resolved within 10 minutes, a Code blue must be called.

3. Policy Statements

- A clinical review must be activated for all episodes of chest pain and medical staff should assess the patient within 10 minutes or as soon as possible after the onset of pain.
- A Code blue must be activated if the patient experiences chest pain lasting longer than 10 minutes and/or, if chest pain is severe or patient deteriorates. Record vital signs every 5 minutes while pain persists.
- The Cardiologist/on call Cardiologist (after hours) should be notified promptly if a patient experiences prolonged ischaemic pain (> 10 mins) or if there is a ST segment elevation following coronary angioplasty or insertion of a coronary stent.
- Unstable patients with ongoing pain and/or ST elevation are to be transferred to Coronary Care Unit (CCU) at the discretion of the Cardiologist.

4. Procedure

Encourage patient to notify staff immediately when pain occurs
 Assess characteristics of pain & severity use the 'PQRST" approach

P: precipitating cause – provoked by exertion, meals, changes in position, anxiety or stress

Q: quality - sharp, dull

R: region/radiation – substernal, epigastric, radiation to arm, neck, jaw back

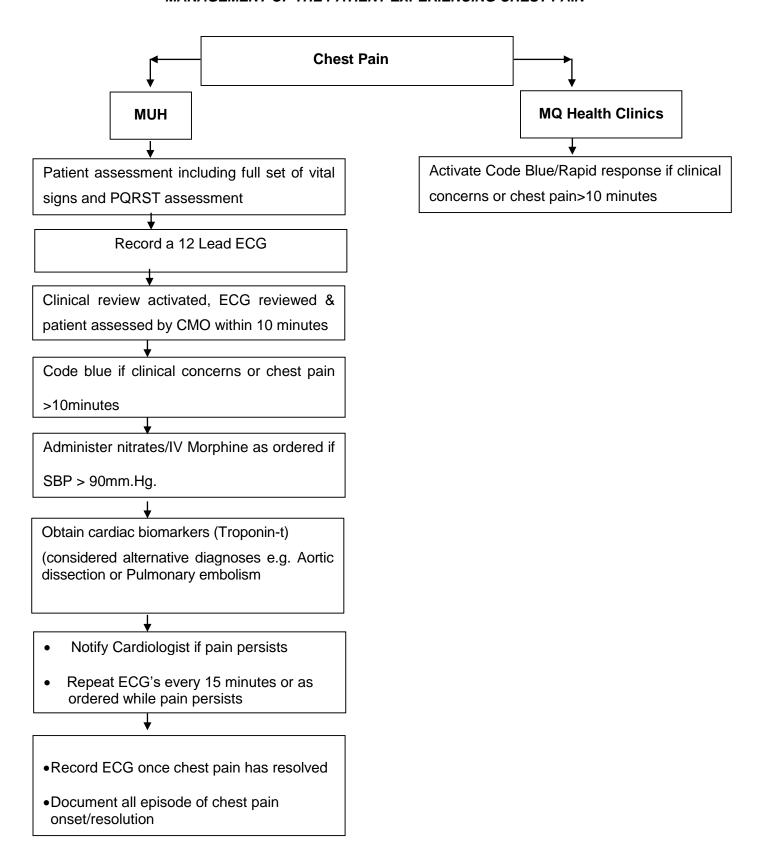
S: severity – mild, moderate, severe (use pain score 0-10), intermittent, continuous

T: timing – new, chronic, similar to previous pain experienced, duration of pain

- 2. Perform full sets of observations Blood pressure, Heart rate, Temperature and Respiratory rate.
- Routine administration of oxygen is not indicated unless patient is hypoxic (O2 saturations < 93%) or less than 88-92% on patient with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- 4. Perform 12 lead ECG during chest pain.

- Ensure all ECG's recorded during chest pain are reviewed by a Medical Officer within 10 minutes. Administer antianginal medication/ IV Morphine as ordered (if SBP > 90 mm.Hg.).
- Ensure cardiac biomarkers are obtained and reviewed as soon as available.
 Repeat ECG 15 minutely (or more frequently if ordered) while pain and/or ECG changes persist.
- 7. Perform an ECG following relief of chest pain/pain free to ensure all ischaemic changes have resolved.
- 8. Assess effectiveness of treatment.
- 9. Ongoing cardiac monitoring, transfer to CCU, serial 12 lead ECG and serial cardiac biomarkers as per Medical team/ Cardiologist.
- 10. Document all episodes of chest pain including onset and resolution of pain complaints in the progress note (TrakCare/ Riskman if required).
- 11. In MQ Health clinics activate Code Blue/Rapid response if there are any clinical concerns or if chest pain>10 minutes.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PATIENT EXPERIENCING CHEST PAIN



<u>Please note:</u> If a patient is experiencing severe chest pain/shortness of breath <u>+</u> sweating and nausea, they will require an ECG and <u>urgent</u> medical review (Code blue) regardless of the duration of the pain.

5. Relevant Legislation

6. References

- Agency for Clinical Innovation. (2019). Pathway for Acute Coronary Syndrome Assessment (PACSA). NSW Health GL2019_014. Retrieved from https://www1.health.nsw.gov.au/pds/ActivePDSDocuments/GL2019_014. pdf
- Australian Nursing & Midwifery Federation. (2018). Chest pain: Assessment and Management, *ANMJ* 26(3), 30-33. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/australiannursingfederation/docs/anmj september 20 18 issuu
- Australian Resuscitation Council. (2016). Guidelines. *Acute Coronary Syndrome: Initial Medical Therapy. Guideline 14.2.*
- Australian Resuscitation Council. (2016). Guidelines. *Acute Coronary Syndrome Syndrome: Presentation with ACS. Guideline 14.1.*
- Chew, D.P., Scott, I.A., Cullen, L., French, J.K., Briffa, T.G., Tideman, P.A., Woodruffe, S., Kerr, A., Branagan, M & Aylward, P.E.G. (2016). National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: Australian Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes (ACS) 2016. *Heart Lung Circ*, 25(9), 895-951.
- Thomsett, R. & Cullen, R. (2018). The Assessment and Management of Chest Pain in Primary Care: A Focus on Acute Coronary Syndrome. Australian Journal of General Practice. The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, 47(5), 246-251.

7. Related documents

Clinical Observations and Deteriorating Patient Policy

8. Notes

8.1	Contact Officer	Primary point of contact for this policy and any queries relating to it	Mareen Ma Smith	aladda/Morgan
8.2	Policy Category	Which over-arching category does the policy belong?	Clinical Clinical and Operational Operational	
8.3	Key Words	Include all key words to enable searching for policy – consider other names or terms used to describe the content	Chest Pain Characteristic a pain, PQRST a	-
8.4	Relevant to	Please indicate all departments that this policy is relevant to	Admissions All Clinical All Areas Angiography Endoscopy Operating Theatres	Radiology Wards Oncology ICU/CCU

9. Policy and Procedure Committee Endorsement – Completed by Patient Safety and Quality

9.1	Implementation Plan	As nominated by the Policy and Procedure Committee for communication in appropriate areas and implementation of such	 High Risk Communication L&D Input into Plan For general Document Review Register
9.2	Approval Authority	Final Sign off	Policy and Procedure Committee

9.3	Date Approved	As per Policy and Procedure Committee	
9.4	Review Date	Standard review date is three years unless earlier is required	July 2021

10. Metadata – for upload process

10.1	Documents superseded by this policy	List of any policy previous authoriti by this policy.		Chest Pain management Flow Chart Wards, Version 2.0/Oct 2015
				Chest Pain – Patient Management (ICU-CCU), Version 2.0/June 2011 Chest Pain-Patient Management (Wards), Version 5.0/Oct 2015
10.2	Version History	Version D	Date (Month/Year)	Version 2.0/June 2011 Version 2.0/Oct 2015 Version 5.0/Oct 2015

POLICY REVIEW TOOL





This tool is for use by staff members when developing/reviewing policies. Submit a copy of the completed form with the proposed new/revised policy to all members of the applicable committee as a guide for their review.

Title of Policy for Review: Chest Pain Management Policy

Date of Review: July 2019

Criteria	Meets Criteria		Comments/Changes
			required
	Yes	No	
Reason for the review or new			RCA recommendation/
development			Policy was reviewed in line
			with current evidence based
			practice and NSW Health
			policy
Does the policy comply with current:			NSW Health
 Legislation 			
NSW Health			
Clinical Excellence CommissionACORN, HICMR, Other			
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Does the policy reflect consistency			As above and as per
with current practice standards:			reference list
Best Practice			
ResearchLiterature			
Review current reference list and			
update			
Allocated Reviewers			Senior Cardiologist – Edward
Relevant NUM / Manager			Barin
Pharmacist (if relevant)			Nurse Unit Manager Ward 3 –
Medical DirectorateExpert in Field / Educator			Ann Fernandez
,			Nurse Unit Manager ICU –
			Jodie Burke
			Nurse Educator Perioperative
			Services – Edwina Holmes

	Structural Heart Clinical
	Nurse Consultants – Mareen
	Maladda & Morgan Smith
Executive Sponsor Name	Deborah O'Neill

Policy Reviewed by:

Name:	Title:	Signature:
Edward Barin	A/Professor Cardiology	Content reviewed. Amendment made
Jodie Burke	Nurse Unit Manager	Content reviewed. Amendment made
	ICU	
Ann Fernandez	Nurse Unit Manager	Content reviewed
	Ward 3	
Edwina Holmes	Nurse Educator	Content reviewed. Amendment made
	Perioperative Services	
Mareen Maladda	Structural Heart	Content reviewed. Amendment made
	Disease Clinical Nurse	
	Consultant	
Morgan Smith	Cardiac Case	Content reviewed. Amendment made
	Coordinator/Structural	
	Heart Disease Clinical	
	Nurse Consultant	
Zara Dobbs	Patient Safety and	Content reviewed. Amendment made
	Quality Facilitator	