## STEMI Protocol Pearls

### Symptoms

**PAIN**

Pain can be typical or atypical (but not only non-specific symptoms of dyspnea, nausea, fatigue, etc)

**ACUTE**

An acute history of symptoms of < 12 hours

![< 12 hrs](image)

### ECG

**QUALITY**

Ensure good quality ECG
- Shave chest
- No moving/talking

**REPEAT**

If negative, do serial ECGs
1. before treatment
2. in ambulance prior to leaving scene
3. in ambulance prior to moving into ED

**CAUTION**

ECGs can be tricky, rule out mimics
If not certain, go to closest appropriate ED

### Geography

**60 MINUTES**

Maximum 60 minutes from first medical contact to PCI centre

If you are quicker on scene (eg: 15 minutes), this will allow longer transport time (eg: 45 minutes)

![≤ 60 mins](image)

**BOUNDARIES**

Know the PCI centres in your area
CACC may be able to assist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HGH</td>
<td>1-844-832-6830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton</td>
<td>1-416-747-3500,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s</td>
<td>1-519-653-4074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southlake</td>
<td>1-905-952-2466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trillium</td>
<td>1-888-493-3568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prepare

**CAUTION**

Caution with nitro and morphine

Neither of these medications are life-saving in STEMI patients & can cause adverse events

**“PADS ON”**

Defibrillation pads are placed on all patients with suspected STEMI

### BE READY

Be familiar with the common complications that can occur:
- dysrhythmias
- pump failure
- cardiac arrest

Be ready to manage them