2018 AHA Wisconsin Cardiovascular Emergencies Conference

# Cardiac Case Reviews





### **Review Panel**

- Alyson Kelleher, BSN, RN, CCRN
  - Chest Pain Coordinator at Froedtert Hospital
- Tom Thrash, BS, NRP
  - Battalion Chief of EMS at West Bend Fire Department
- Kenny Asselin, MBA, NRP
  - Captain/Critical Care Paramedic at West Bend Fire Department

# Disclosures

#### Kenny Asselin has holdings in the following medical companies:

- Aveo Pharmaceuticals (AVEO)
- Digirad Corporation (DRAD)
- LTC Properties (LTC)
- Mallinckrodt (MNK)
- Medtronic (MDT)
- United Health Group (UNH)



# Goals of Cardiac Catheterization Lab

Benchmark	Description of Measure	Rationale	Key Performance Indicator	Source
EKG Time	Measurement of the time for first capable unit to acquire 12-lead EKG on patients diagnosed with STEMI	Early 12 lead EKG is necessary to identify STEMI	Will obtain a 12 lead ECG within 10 minutes of FMC	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
ASA Administration	Percentage of eligible patients with suspected STEMI who receive ASA	ASA may reduce morbidity and mortality with STEMI	ASA will be administered 95% of all eligible patients with STEMI	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
Pain Reduction for STEMI	Percentage of eligible patients who receive pain reduction	Analgesia may help lesson discomfort and improve outcomes	Pain reduction strategy (nitrate or analgesic) will be administered to 95% of all eligible STEMI patients	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
Scene Time	Measure of time from diagnostic EKG to departure to a PCI center	Minimizing scene time may deliver patient to prepared hospital and receive PCI sooner	Scene time will be < 20 minutes for 95% of all STEMI patients	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
Destination	Measure of percentage of suspected STEMI patient transports to facilities capable of PCI/thrombolytic administration	STEMI outcomes are improved at specialized STEMI hospitals	Will deliver STEMI patients to STEMI hospital within 30 minutes of FMC 85% of the time	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
FMC to PCI	FMC to Reperfusion	Early reperfusion reduces mortality and morbidity	FMC to reperfusion will be < 90 minutes on all STEMIs identified in the field	EMS Compass Initiative AHA Guidelines
D2D2B	Arrival at non-PCI hospital to reperfusion	Early reperfusion reduces mortality and morbidity	D2D2B will be <120 minutes	AHA Guidelines

# Basic Life Support vs Advanced Life Support

- Basic Life Support Unit
  - Staffing
    - Emergency Medical Responder (EMR)
    - Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
    - Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)
  - Skills
    - Bandaging and splinting
    - AED and non-visualized airway
- Advanced Life Support Unit
  - Staffing
    - Paramedics and Critical Care Paramedics
  - Skills
    - All basic life support
    - Cardiac interventions
    - Advanced airway and rapid sequence airway
    - Pain control medications



### Paramedic Intercepts

#### West Bend Fire Department Paramedic Intercept Program

- 115 paramedic intercepts in 2017
- Over 300 square miles in Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Dodge Counties
- SUV with 2 paramedics and ALS supplies
- \$300 flat charge to responding department
- Cost savings due to shared service



# Interfacility Transfers

West Bend Fire Department Paramedic Interfacility Transfer Program

- 421 interfacility transfers in 2017
- Emergent and non-emergent transfers
- Med unit with 3 paramedics
- Response times to St. Joe's and transfer to Froedtert meet goals



#### **Emergency Room Bypass Procedures**

- West Bend Fire Department and New Berlin Fire Department
- STEMI recognition
- Contact medical control
- Determination of transport time from the scene to Froedtert (greater than 30 minutes for cath lab activation)
- Medical control doctor contacts the access center
- Cath team activated
- Paramedic crew delivers patient directly to the cath lab
- Health care savings of several thousand dollars



#### St. Joe's Arrival Procedure



#### St. Joe's Arrival Procedure



### Case Study #1 - Interfacility Transfer

- St. Joseph's Hospital West Bend on 12/03/2017
- 72 year old male
- Chest pain, left arm numbness, nausea, shortness of breath
- EKG, STEMI activation, heparin, asprin, brilinta, chest x-ray
- West Bend Fire Department paramedic transfer
- En route to Froedtert in 23 minutes from patient's time of arrival at ED
- Angioplasty with thrombectomy to 100% lesions in proximal and mid LAD
- Discharged home 2 days later



# Case Study #2 - Paramedic Intercept

- Kewaskum Fire Department and Boltonville Fire Department (12/09/2016 17:39)
- 53 year old male
- Substernal chest pain rated 10 on a 0 to 10 scale
- Took aspirin prior to arrival of EMS
- KFD 12 lead (unable to transmit), capped IV, 0.4 mg nitro sublingual
- WBFD (Called at 18:02) 150 mcg fentanyl
- Contact medical control to bypass St. Joe's
- Additional nitro, additional 50 mcg Fentanyl, 5 mg metoprolol x 2
- 62 minutes from contact to arrival at Froedtert (77 minutes from call)

# Case Study #2 - Paramedic Intercept

- Emergency Department Care
  - Zofran, Brilinta, Heparin, Morphine
- Cath Lab Care
  - Drug-eluting stent 100% lesion in the proximal right coronary artery
  - Mild ST elevation in lateral leads intervention in the left coronary artery as well
  - Drug-eluting stent- 80% lesion in the proximal circumflex
- Discharged home 3 days later

