

HEART



HEART score for chest pain patients

<u>History</u> (Anamnesis)	Highly suspicious	2	
	Moderately suspicious	1	
	Slightly suspicious	0	
<u>ECG</u>	Significant ST-deviation	2	
	Non-specific repolarisation disturbance / LBBB / PM	1	
	Normal	0	
<u>Age</u>	≥ 65 years	2	
	45 – 65 years	1	
	≤ 45 years	0	
<u>Risk factors</u>	≥ 3 risk factors or history of atherosclerotic disease	2	
	1 or 2 risk factors	1	
	No risk factors known	0	
<u>Troponin</u>	≥ 3x normal limit	2	
	1-3x normal limit	1	
	≤ normal limit	0	
Total			

Risk factors for atherosclerotic disease:

Hypercholesterolemia

Cigarette smoking

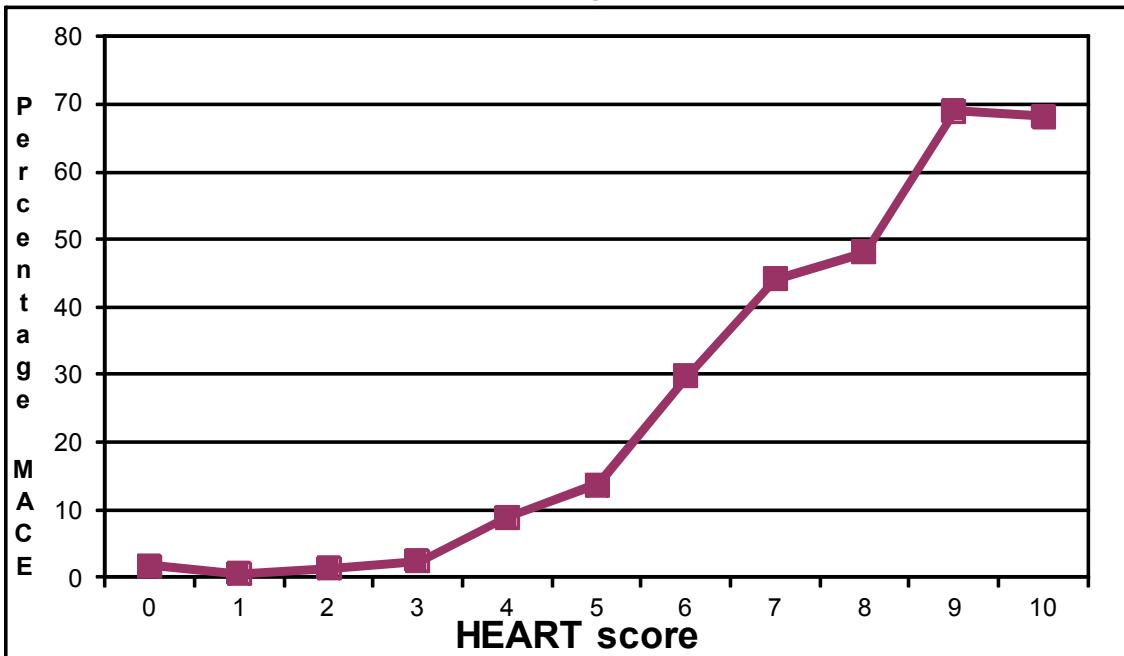
Hypertension

Positive family history

Diabetes Mellitus

Obesity (BMI>30)

HEART score reliably predicts endpoints



HEART	~ % pts	MACE/n	MACE	Death	Proposed Policy
0-3	32%	38/1993	1.9%	0.05%	Discharge
4-6	51%	413/3136	13%	1.3%	Observation, risk management
7-10	17%	518/1045	50%	2.8%	Observation, treatment, CAG

*MACE = Major Adverse Cardiac Event = Myocardial Infarction, PCI/CABG, all-cause death. Based on N=6174

Literature:

1. Chest pain in the emergency room: value of the HEART score.
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3. A prospective validation of the HEART score for chest pain patients at the emergency department.
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4. The HEART score for the assessment of patients with chest pain in the emergency department
Six AJ, Cullen L, Backus BE, et al. Crit Pathways in Cardiol 2013;12:121–126.
5. Impact of using the HEART score in chest pain patients at the emergency department: a stepped wedge, cluster randomized trial. Poldervaart JM, et al. Annals of Internal Medicine. 2017. Epub ahead of print

Questions and comments:

Barbra Backus backus@heartscore.nl
 Jacob Six six@heartscore.nl
 Judith Poldervaart poldervaart@heartscore.nl