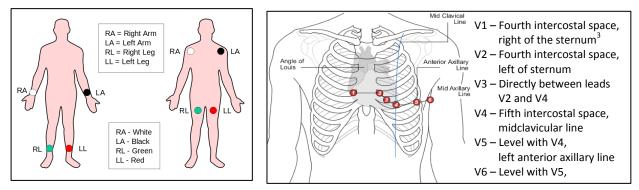
7H 12-LEAD ECG and CATH LAB ACTIVATION

PATIENT CARE GOALS

- Appropriately diagnose and treat patients with the following conditions: signs and symptoms of acute coronary syndrome, shortness of breath of presumed cardiac etiology, cardiac dysrhythmias, pre and post dysrhythmia conversion, and ROSC following cardiac arrest.
- Acquire 12-lead ECG within 10 minutes of patient contact and when indicated activate the Cath Lab within 10 minutes of acquiring diagnostic 12-lead ECG.¹

EMT

- 1. Whenever possible, attempt to obtain a 12-lead with patient in supine position. If patient cannot tolerate this position, place in semi-reclining or sitting position.
- 2. Prep the skin and shave hair as necessary.
- 3. Attach electrodes to leads.
- 4. Place electrodes in the appropriate position on the patient's body, as shown by the figures below.²

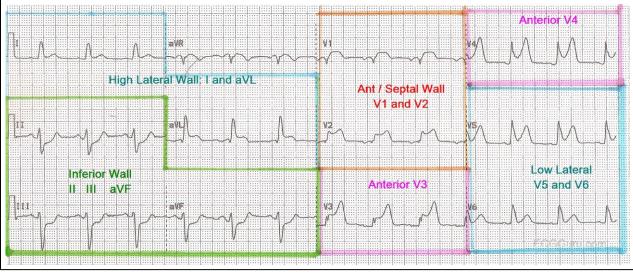


- 5. Ask the patient to remain motionless for 30 seconds (it is okay to breathe).
- 6. If the monitor detects signal noise (such as patient motion or a disconnected electrode), 12-lead acquisition will be interrupted until noise is removed. Take appropriate action to remove noise.

PARAMEDIC

- 7. If **ALL** of the following conditions are met, contact MRCC as soon as possible to initiate a cath lab activation at the receiving facility:
 - a. 1 mm or more of ST elevation in two or more anatomically contiguous limb leads (including aVL and aVF) OR 2 mm or more of ST elevation in two or more anatomically contiguous precordial leads. Anatomically contiguous leads are highlighted in the figure below.

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- b. Width of the QRS complex is less than 0.12 seconds.
- c. The patient does not meet any of the following exclusion criteria⁴:
 - Do Not Resuscitate or similar "comfort" care status
 - Presence of a bundle branch block or QRS greater than 0.12 seconds
 - Symptomatic bradycardia that is unresponsive to **atropine** or **dopamine** (Inotropin) requiring external pacing
 - Tachycardia greater than 150 beats per minute
 - Significant hypotension (systolic <80) unresponsive to fluids
 - Chest trauma or significant mechanism of injury
 - Altered mental status, including chronic conditions
 - Suspected stroke or other neurological condition that may need immediate stabilization
 - Respiratory distress that may require emergent intubation or other airway stabilization.
- 8. Leave a copy of all 12-lead ECGs obtained during patient care at the receiving hospital.
- 9. Upload all ECG tracings to the patient care report.

DOCUMENTATION KEY POINTS

- Patient's position when 12-lead was obtained.
- Rhythm interpretation, including location of any ST elevation or depression⁵.

NOTES

¹ Do not significantly delay necessary treatments or transport to obtain a 12-lead ECG.

² On female patients, always place leads V3-V6 under, rather than on top of, the left breast.

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³ Locating the V1 position (fourth intercostal space) is critically important because it is the reference point for locating the placement of remaining precordial leads. To locate the V1 position:

- 1. Place your finger at the notch in the top of the sternum.
- 2. Move your finger slowly downward about 1.5 inches until you feel a slight horizontal ridge or elevation. This is the Angle of Louis where the manubrium joins the body of the sternum.
- 3. Locate the second intercostal space to the right of the Angle of Louis.
- 4. Move straight down the lateral part of the sternum to the fourth intercostal space.

⁴ If one or more of these conditions exist, transport the patient to a cath lab capable facility and request immediate evaluation for cath lab suitability.

⁵ In the event the Auto-Interpretation indicated "Acute MI Suspected" despite the width, if the QRS or degree of ST elevation **AND** the patient's condition is consistent with coronary ischemia, the Cath Lab may be activated in the absence of any of the conditions listed in 7.c. above.