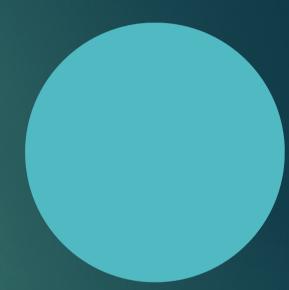
## DRS au cabinet: possibilités et traitement



28 mars 2019

#### Les DRS au cabinet c'est le PIED

- Pneumothorax
  - Péricardite
  - Pneumopathie

- jeune longiligne, trauma, pneumopathie
- augmentation DRS si couché
- toux, antécédents, respiro-dépendant
- ▶ Infarctus / syndrome coronarien aigu (SCA)
- Embolie pulmonaire
- Dissection aortique

#### Emergency department approach to chest pain Assess vital signs Cardiac monitor, IV access, O2 Focused history and physical exam Stable patient Unstable patient with chest pain Stabilize airway, breathing and circulation Obtain 12 lead ECG and CXR • Treat arrhythmias according to ACLS protocols Administer ASA (if patient Check for presence of life-threatening chest pain diagnosis: AMI, Massive PE, Ter low risk for aortic dissection) pneumothorax, Pericardial tamponade Yes ECG diagnostic or suggestive of ACS STEMI-Revascularization ECG diagnostic via PCI or fibrinolysis AND or suggestive of ACS Patient low risk for aortic dissection NSTEMI-Anticoagulation and CXR shows Treatment based appropriate ACS medications pneumothorax on symptoms and size of Cardiology consultation CXR shows widened pneumothorax mediastinum or aortic knob Emergent thoracic AND surgery consultation History/physical exam suggestive of Blood pressure control aortic dissection ± Confirmatory CXR Yes Sudden onset sharp or imaging (CT, MRI, diagnostic tearing pain, severe echocardiography) at onset • Pulse or blood pressure discrepancy LOW pretest probability Obtain D-dimer Imaging IF D-dimer positive CXR shows infiltrate or evidence of HF Appropriate History and exam management **HIGH** pretest probability consistent with CXR Confirmatory testing (CT, V/Q, venous ultrasonography) Use scoring system to Anticoagulation therapy assess pretest probability for pulmonary embolism Cardiac markers Anticoagulation and appropriate ACS medications positive Obtain cardiac markers Risk stratify for ACS CXR Treat alternate Cardiac markers nondiagnostic Confirmed alternate negative diagnosis OR Outpatient evaluation Age <40 yrs and low cardiac risk Admit telemetry for rule out myocardial infarction History, exam, and ECG diagnostic Bedside ultrasound or suggestive of pericarditis

ACS: acute coronary syndrome; ASA: aspirin; CXR: chest x-ray; ECG: electrocardiogram; HF: heart failure; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention. UpToDate<sup>®</sup>

or pericardial tamponade

Appropriate treatment

Further testing

based upon patient risk

## DRS aux Urgences

_			1 50
6.1	marama	CORONARION	
$\cdot$ . ) $\cdot$	/HOLOTHE	coronarien	15%
			10/0

▶ Dissection aortique

▶ Embolie pulmonaire

<1%

2%

HTA, > 70ans, Marfan, chir CV

score Genève, D-dimers

#### Embolie pulmonaire: score Genève

Table 1. Scoring of the 8 Variables in the Original and Simplified Revised Geneva Score

Variable	Original	Simplified
Age >65 y	1	1
Previous DVT or PE	3	1
Surgery (under general anesthesia) or fracture (of lower limbs) within 1 mo	2	1
Active malignant condition (solid or hematologic, currently active or considered cured <1 y)	2	1
Unilateral lower-limb pain	3	1
Hemoptysis Heart rate, beats/min	2	1
75-94	3	1
≥95	2	1
Pain on lower-limb deep venous palpation and unilateral edema	4	1

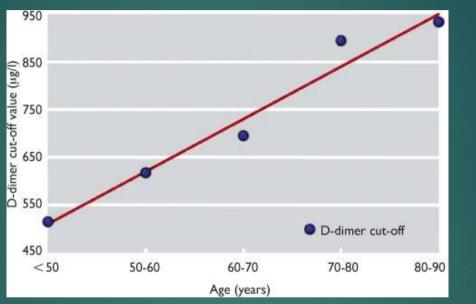
Abbreviations: DVT, deep vein thrombosis; PE, pulmonary embolism.

#### Probabilité:

- Basse si ≤ 1
- Intermédiaire si ≤ 4
- Haute si > 5

D-dimers < 500 ug/l

#### D-dimers: spécificité diminue avec l'âge



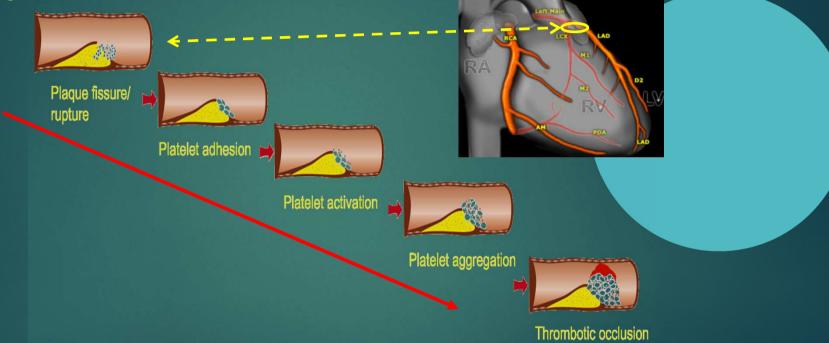


- > Utilisant un seuil conventionnel de 500  $\mu$ g/l, on ne peut exclure l'embolie pulmonaire que chez 5% des patients de plus de 80 ans
- > L'utilisation d'un seuil adapté à l'âge ( $\hat{a}$ ge x 10) permet d'exclure le diagnostic d'EP chez 30% des sujets de plus de 75 ans contre 6% avec le seuil conventionnel avec faux négatif = 0,3%

## DRS aux Urgences

•	Syndrome coronarien aigu	15%	
•	Dissection aortique	<1%	HTA, > 70ans, Marfan, chir CV
	Embolie pulmonaire	2%	score Genève, D-dimers
•	« Pneumopathies »	5%	antécédants, toux, état fébrile diabète, corticoïde,
•	Oeso-gastrique	2%	histoire, test diagnostic
•	Autres	>80%	musculo-squelettique et psy

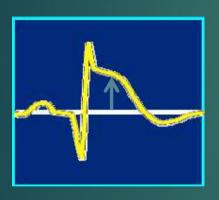
Angor instable ?
Syndrome coronarien aigu ?
Infarctus ?

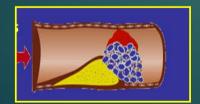


Peut se développer en quelques minutes et sans sténose visible au préalable

### SCA: Electrocardiogramme

avec sus-décalage du segment ST (STEMI)



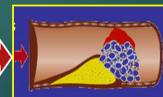


sans sus-décalage du segment ST (NSTE-ACS)









#### Syndrome coronarien aigu

#### Historique

- Médicaments
- Anciens tests
- Les FRCV augmentent la probabilité de SCA mais leur absence ne l'exclu pas si DRS suggestive (cocaine)

#### Arguments d' » exclusion »

- DRS prolongées ou très courtes et répétées
- ▶ DRS respiro ou position-dépendantes
- DRS différentes d'un SCA précédent
- ▶ DRS reproductibles à l'examen

#### Syndrome coronarien aigu

#### Limitations

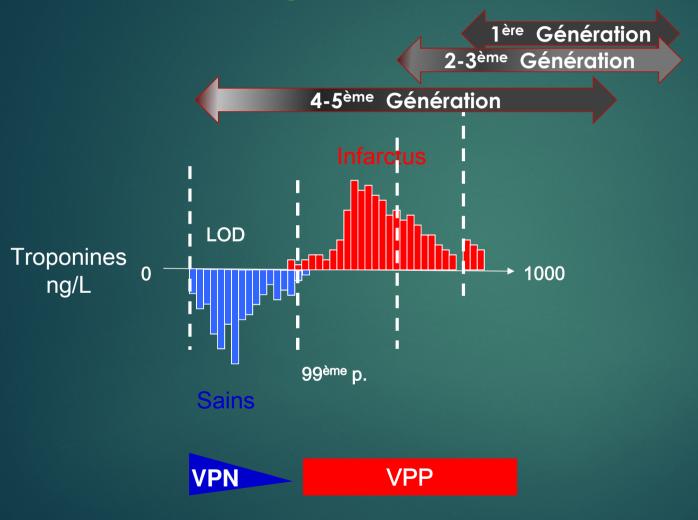
- Pas d'étude systématique en particulier au cabinet médical
- ► TNT n'est pas un bon test diagnostic pour SCA (sens et spéc = 50%)
- SCA avec DRS atypique >>>> typique: fatigue, dyspnée, nausées
- Les nausées et sudations peuvent survenir dans n'importe quelle douleur intense
- Douleur mécanique antérieure = lésion postérieure

#### DRS au cabinet: quel est notre rôle?

- ▶ Grave ou pas grave ? = Pouls TAH saturation
- ▶ Confirmer ou exclure ?
- ► Test sensible ou spécifique ?
- ► Test ultra-sensible

Test qui permet de détecter (LoD) cTn c/o > 50% de sujets sains avec un coefficient de variation <10% au 99ème percentile.

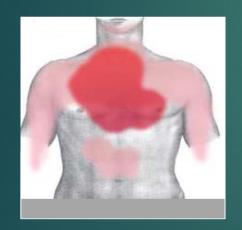
#### Troponines HS: gain de sensibilité





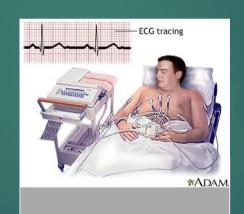
Adapté de Collinson P. Ann Clin Biochem. 2015;52:702-4.

## Jusqu'à 2000 pour poser le diagnostic d'infarctus il fallait 2 critères sur 3



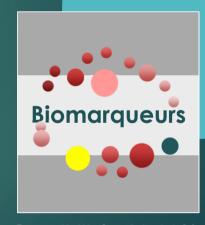
Sensibilité: ~70%

Spécificité: ~70%



Sensibilité: ~50%

Spécificité: 50-100%



Sensibilité: 20-90%

Spécificité: 70-90%

## En ces temps-là....

10% des patients avec IM non détectés ... et renvoyés à domicile!

risque de mortalité multiplié par 2

McCarthy BD, et al. N Engl J Med 1993; 579-82 JH Pope, et al. N Engl J Med 2000; 1163–1170 MC Kontos, et al. Am J Cardiol 2000; 32B–39B

## Impact sur la mortalité

#### Progrès diagnostiques

CK totales

CK-MB massique

70'

60'

80'

90'

2007

2014

Troponines standard

CK-MB activité

Troponines US

Progrès thérapeutiques

Pontage coronarien

Fibrinolyse in situ

Fibrinol. syst. + aspirine

...+ Angioplastie/ Stent statines, IEC, beta bloquants...

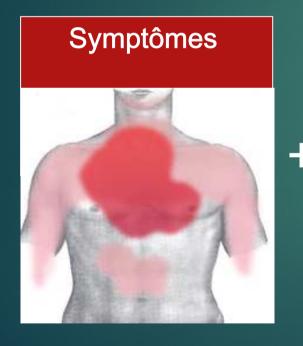
1950 -1999: - 56 %

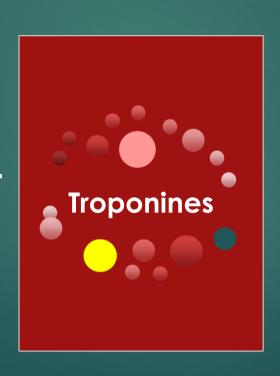
1996-2006: - 36 %

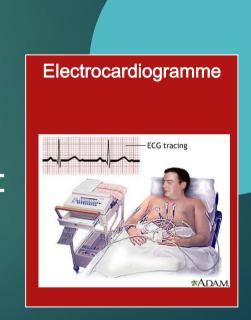
1984-2014: -30%

## Syndrome coronarien / Infarctus

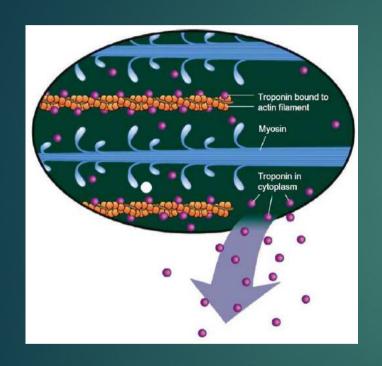
Dès 2000, définition ESC/AHA







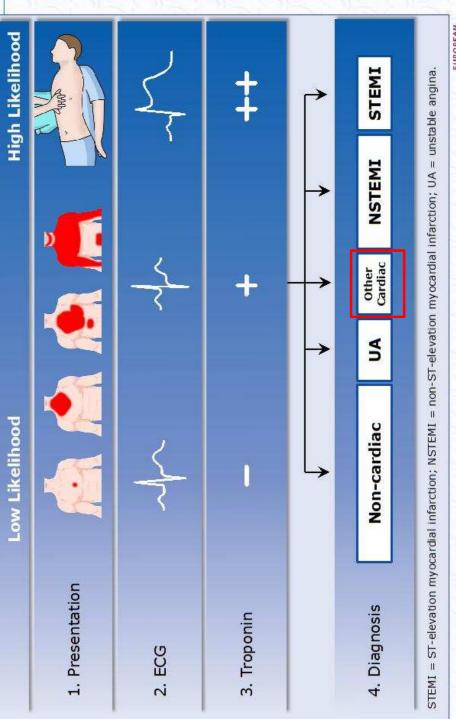
## Troponines





- ❖95% associées à l'actine, 5% libre dans le cytoplasme; t1/2: ~2h
- ❖Spécificité cardiaque: cTnI ≥ cTnT (cTnC: non cardio-spécifique)

# Initial assessment of patients with suspected acute coronary syndromes



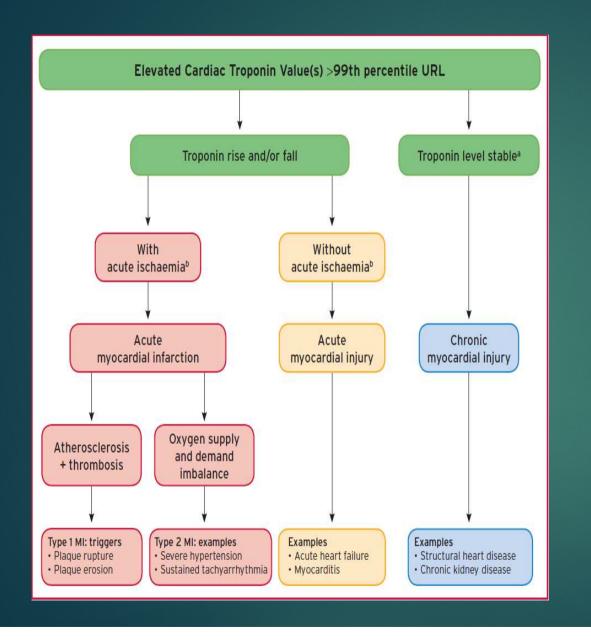
www.escardio.org/guidelines

European Heart Journal 2016;37:267-315 - doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv320



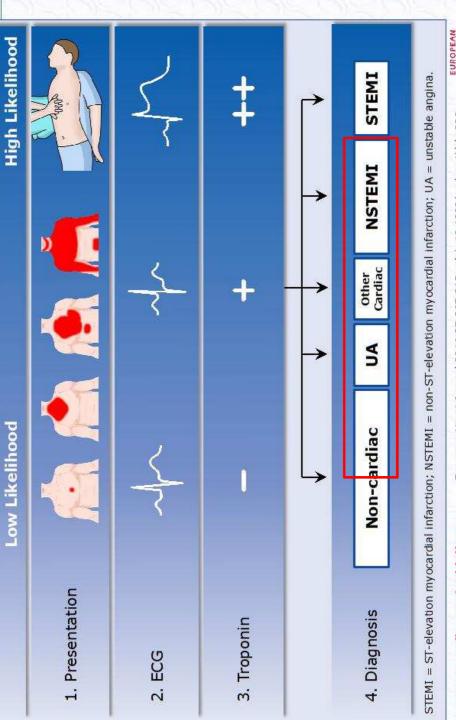
## cTn ≠ nécrose myocardique

Table 1	Pathobiological Classification of Types of Potential Mechanisms Causing Troponin Elevations					
Type 1	Myocyte necrosis					
Type 2	Apoptosis					
Type 3	Normal myocyte turnover					
Type 4	Cellular release of proteolytic troponin degradation products					
Type 5	Increased cellular wall permeability					
Type 6	Formation and release of membranous blebs					



#### TABLE 1 Conditions Other Than MI Associated With Cardiac **Troponin Elevations** Tachyarrhythmias Heart failure Hypertensive emergencies Critical illness (e.g., shock/sepsis/burns) Myocarditis Takotsubo cardiomyopathy Structural heart disease (e.g., aortic stenosis) Aortic dissection Pulmonary embolism, pulmonary hypertension Renal dysfunction and associated cardiac disease Coronary spasm Acute neurological event (e.g., stroke or subarachnoid hemorrhage) Cardiac contusion or cardiac procedures (e.g., CABG, PCI, ablation, pacing, cardioversion, or endomyocardial biopsy) Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism Infiltrative diseases (e.g., amyloidosis, hemochromatosis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma) Myocardial drug toxicity or poisoning (e.g., doxorubicin, 5-fluorouracil, Herceptin [trastuzumab], snake venoms) Extreme endurance efforts Rhabdomyolysis

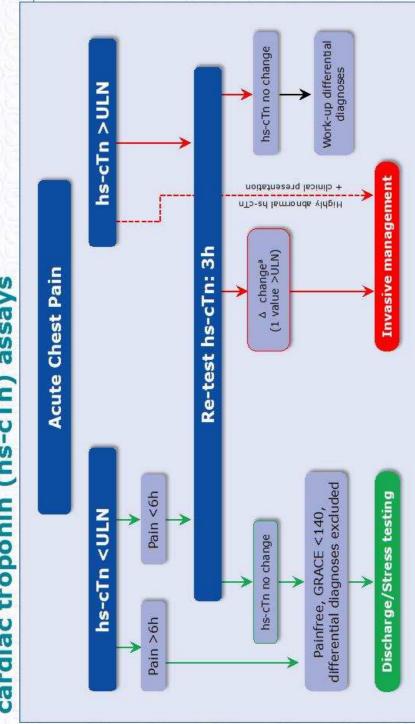
# Initial assessment of patients with suspected acute coronary syndromes



www.escardio.org/guidelines

European Heart Journal 2016;37:267-315 - doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv320





GRACE = Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events score; hs-cTn = high sensitivity cardiac troponin; ULN = upper limit of normal, 99th percentile of healthy controls.

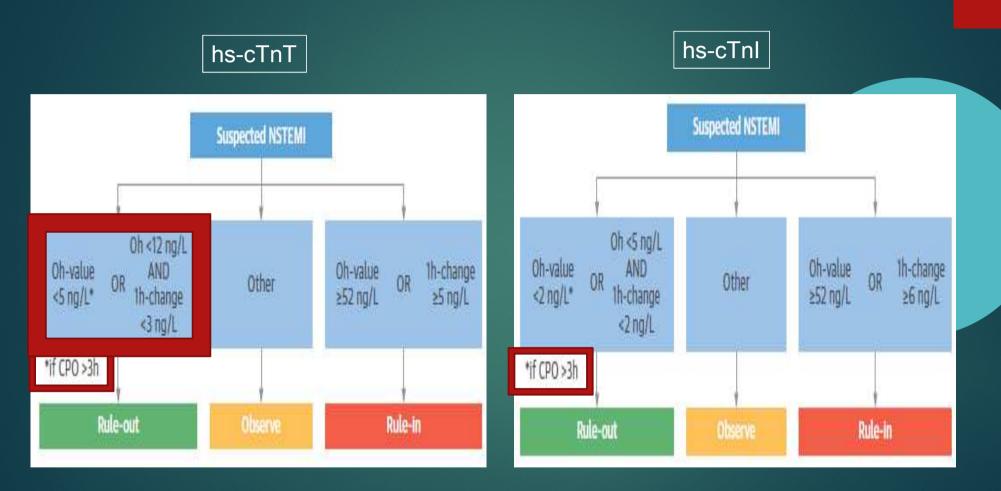
<sup>a</sup>∆ change, dependant on assay, Highly abnormal hs In defines values beyond 5-fold the upper limit of normal.

www.escardio.org/guidelines

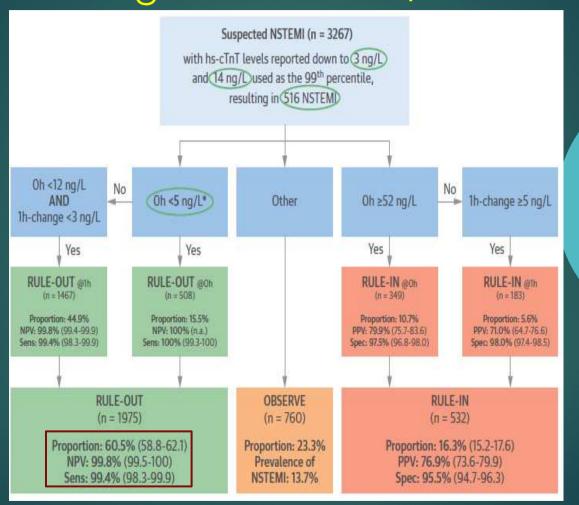
European Heart Journal 2016;37:267-315 - doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv320



### Algorithmes « 0/1h » de l'ESC



#### Algorithme ESC 0/1H





Prof. Vuilleumier



Les principaux problèmes des POCT:

- Quel 99ème percentile?
- Coefficient de variation au 99ème percentile ?
- Limite de détection (LOD) ?
- => les POCTs ne peuvent pas être utilisés avec les algorithmes actuels pour l'exclusion du SCA

#### Suspicion de SCA: en pratique

- ▶ Pouls et TAH (2 bras!): si instable = 144
- Définir une probabilité clinique ! femmes, âgés, diabétiques
   FRCV ! ignorance ou SCA avec peu de FRCV
   antécédents
   médicaments

si SCA « plausible » = 144

Obtenir un ECG 12 dérivations dans les 10 minutes

ST up: > 1mm 2 dérivations, > 2mm en V2-3, BBG new = STEMI = 144

ST down ou T négatifs nouveaux = NSTEMI = 144

**ECG normal** et SCA possible = Troponines US

▶ Laisser l'ECG en place jusqu'à l'arrivée du 144: arythmies changements ECG

#### Traitement au cabinet du SCA

- **▶** 144
- ▶ Aspirine 150-300mg. !dissection aortique
- Oxygène si saturation < 90%</p>
- ▶ Voie veineuse
- Antalgie / sédation: morphine / benzodiazépine
- ► TNT / 5 minutes ad 3x si DRS Insuffisance cardiaque HTA

PAS si hypotension ou Viagra

#### Conclusions

- Les DRS peuvent être dues à une multitude de causes que l'on ne peut pas toutes diagnostiquer d'emblée
- ▶ Notre rôle au cabinet est d'exclure une affection grave
- Pouls et TAH avant tout
- ▶ ECG au plus vite
- ▶ Troponine si SCA peu probable
- Mieux vaut hospitaliser un patient « pour rien » que de manquer un diagnostic grave



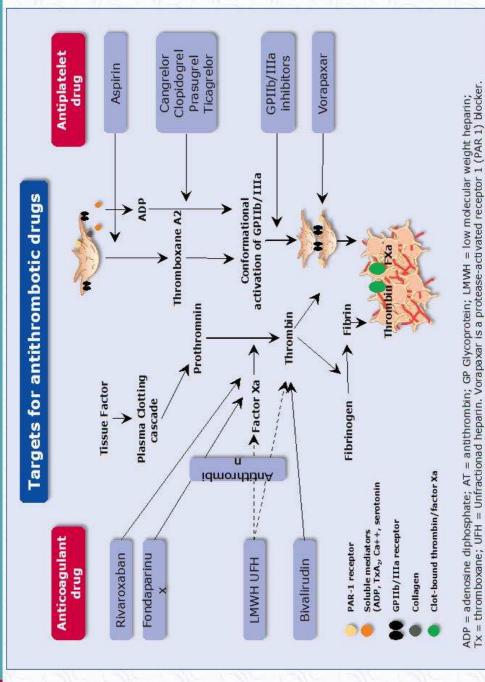
#### CV des POCTs au 99<sup>ème</sup> percentile

#### Performances des POCT troponines

	Triage	h232	Minicard	iStat	OTOV		Pathfast	Stratus	Vidas
Type Tn	Tnl	TnT	Tnl	Tnl	Tnl	TnT	Tnl	Tnl	Tnl
99° perc. [ng/l]	20	non reporté	43	80	23	17	29	70	10
CV [%] 99° perc.	<20%	non reporté	18.6	16.5	17.7	15.2	5.0	10	27.7
	U	NA	U	U	U	U			NA

**OK** (CV<10% au 99° perc.); **U** = utilisable; **NA** = non acceptable (CV>20% au 99° perc. ou valeur non reportée)

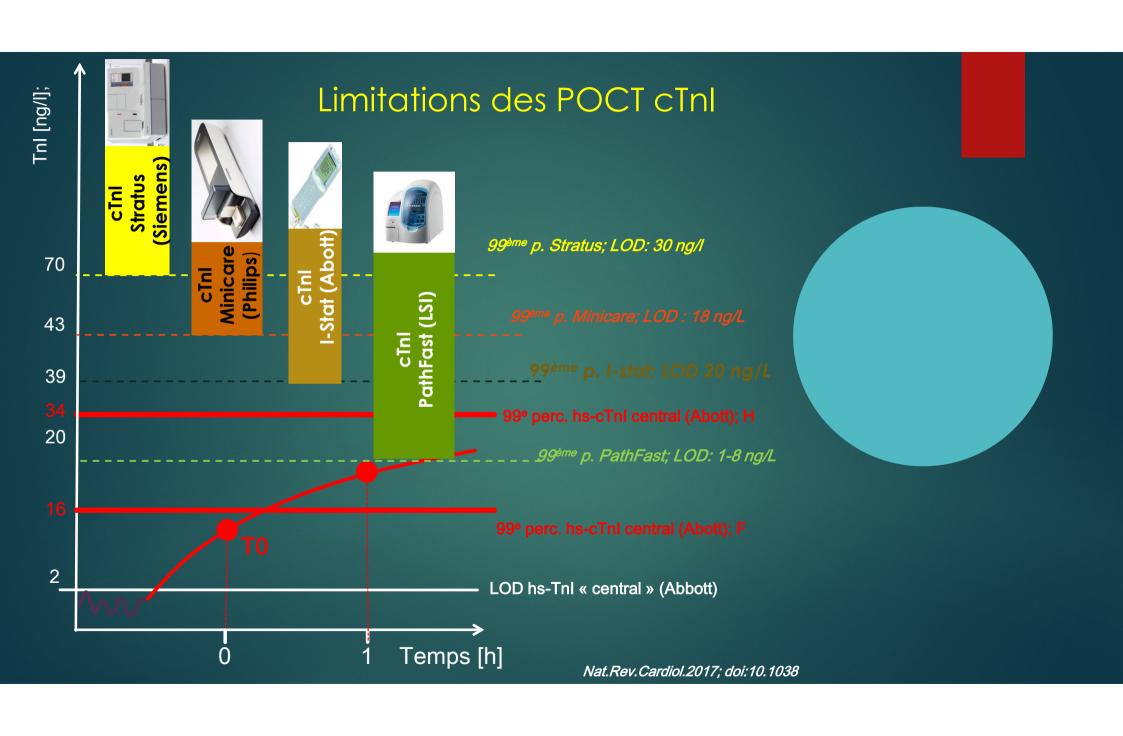
Courtesy D. Bardy

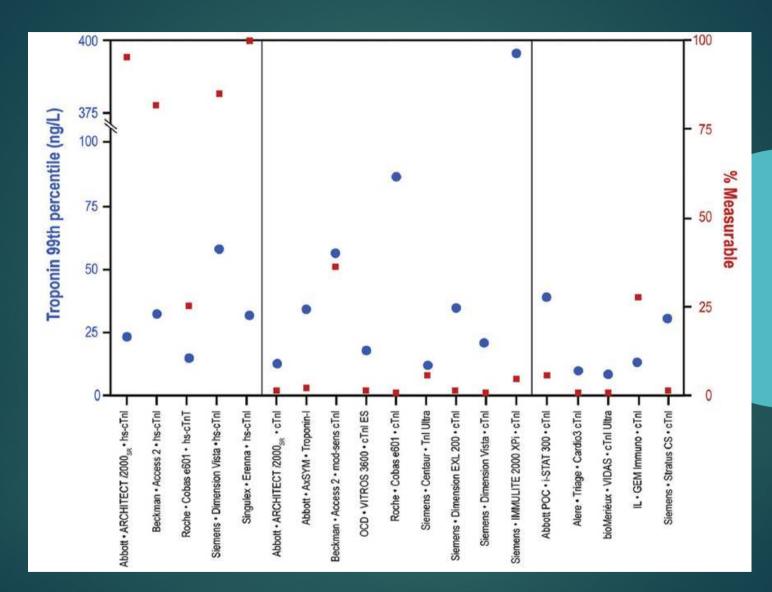


www.escardio.org/guidelines European Heart Journal 2016.

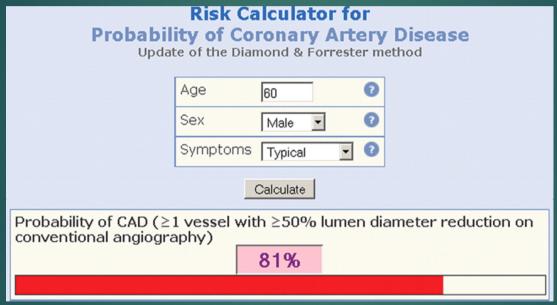
European Heart Journal 2016; 37:267-315 - doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv320

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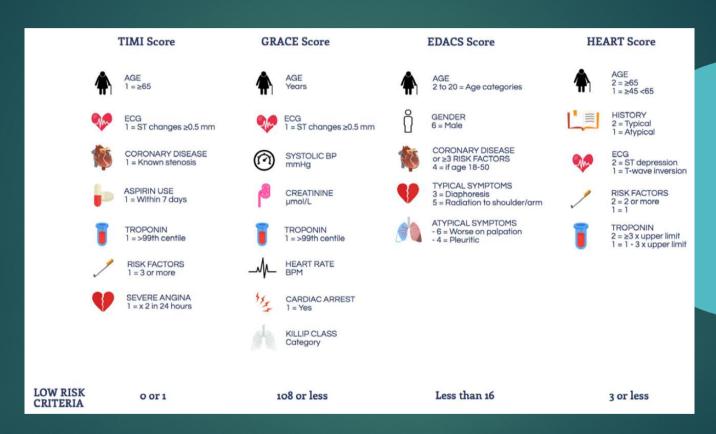
#### PREVALANCE D'ANGOR: SYMPTÔMES





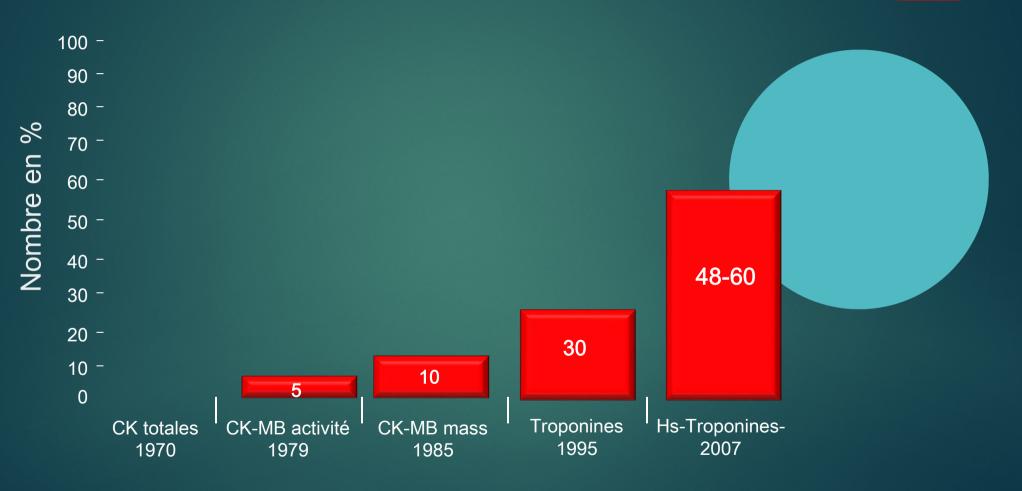
Genders TSS et al A clinical prediction rule for the diagnosis of coronary artery disease: validation, updating and extension. Eur Heart J 2011; 32: 1316

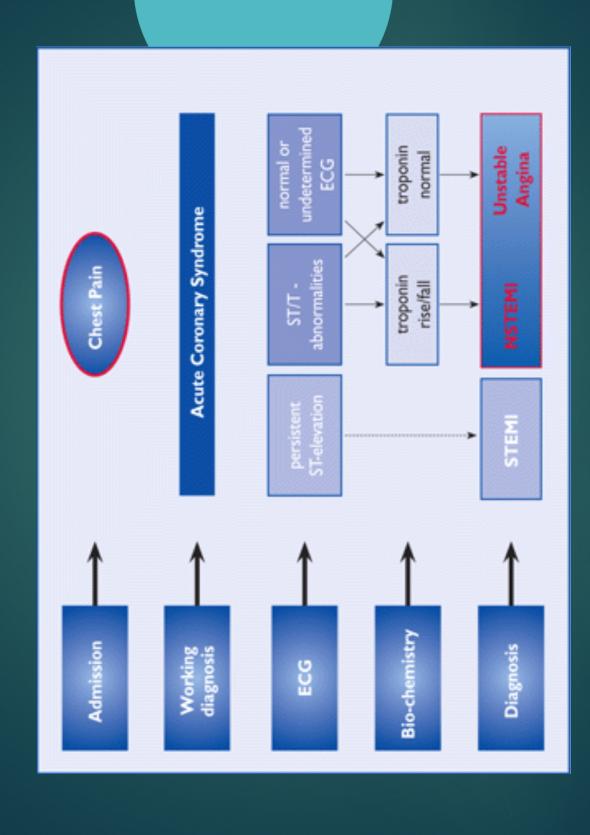
#### Score de risque



Risque de mortalité pas de maladie: à considérer que si bas

## Proportion d'IM détecté





#### **Platelet inhibition in NSTE-ACS**

Recommendations	Class	Level
Oral antiplatelet therapy		
<b>Aspirin</b> is recommended for all patients without contraindications at an initial oral loading dose of 150–300 mg (in aspirin-naive patients) and a maintenance dose of 75–100 mg daily long-term regardless of treatment strategy.	I	A
A P2Y <sub>12</sub> inhibitor is recommended, in addition to aspirin, for 12 months unless there are contraindications such as excessive risk of bleeds.	I	А
<ul> <li>Ticagrelor (180 mg loading dose, 90 mg twice daily) is recommended, in the absence of contraindications, for all patients at moderate- to high risk of ischaemic events (e.g. elevated cardiac troponins), regardless of initial treatment strategy and including those pretreated with clopidogrel (which should be discontinued when ticagrelor is started).</li> </ul>	1	<b>=</b>
<ul> <li>Prasugrel (60 mg loading dose, 10 mg daily dose) is recommended in patients who are proceeding to PCI if no contraindication.</li> </ul>	I	3
<ul> <li>Clopidogrel (300-600 mg loading dose, 75 mg daily dose) is recommended for patients who cannot receive ticagrelor or prasugrel or who require oral anticoagulation.</li> </ul>	ı	В
$P2Y_{12}$ inhibitor administration for a shorter duration of 3–6 months after DES implantation may be considered in patients deemed at high bleeding risk.	пр	A
It is not recommended to administer prasugrel in patients in whom coronary anatomy is not known.	III	3

Brilique

Effient

Plavix