

“High–sensitivity cardiac troponins are the preferred standard for establishing a biomarker diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction, allowing for more accurate detection and exclusion of myocardial injury”

2021 AHA/ACC/ASE/CHEST/SAEM/SCCT/SCMR guideline for the evaluation and diagnosis of Chest Pain

[HUP, PPMC, PAH]
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
High-Sensitivity Troponin T (HsTN)

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- Inclusion:** Patients who present with concern for Acute Coronary Syndrome
- Exclusion:**
- Patients who present with concern for Acute Coronary Syndrome with the following features:
 - STEMI
 - Dynamic ECG changes concerning for ACS (ST Depression or T wave inversion)
 - Non-ACS diagnosis made during ED evaluation that explains elevated troponin
 - Outpatient / ambulatory setting - no role for obtaining HsTN for chest pain/ACS evaluation in the office setting

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Contact Nikhil Mull, MD or Emilia Flores, PhD, RN for more information on our PennPathways program.

This PennPathway was developed using a multidisciplinary approach and presents the best model of care based on the best available scientific evidence the time of publication. Recommendations are not intended to replace professional judgement.

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Patients with renal dysfunction may have elevated HsTN at baseline. Consider the below in those cases.

- Focus on delta and comparison with prior hsTn values, if available
- Delta values in this pathway can provide guidance, but should be interpreted in the context of:
 - Severity of renal disease
 - Clinical findings
 - ECG

