



Consider ACP intercept if available 10

Follow Protocol 6228.99.03.01

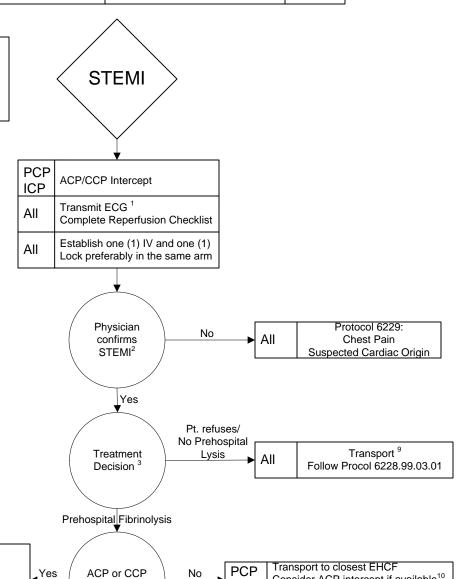
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Time Goals for Prehospital Fibrinolysis

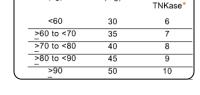
First contact → ECG 10 min ECG → Decision 10 min Decision → Drug 10 min

First contact → Rx administration 30 min

First contact → Transport 40 min



ICP



TNKase

(mg)

mL of Reconstituted

- TNK 4
- Enoxaparin 5

Patient Weight

(kg)

- Clopidogrel ⁶
- NTG 7 +/- Morphine prn 8
- Transport to appropriate HCF as directed
- If unable to transmit after two attempts, continue conventional treatment and initiate early transport and communication to receiving ED. 1.

Crew

- If 'ECG to Decision' interval exceeds 10 minutes then proceed with transport to closest healthcare facility (HCF)
- Select reperfusion strategy (prehospital lysis vs. ED lysis vs. PCI) 3.
 - Step 1: Assess Time: From onset of symptoms to fibrinolysis must be less than 12 hours for prehospital consideration.
 - Determine disposition prehospital fibrinolysis vs. PCI vs. transport to ED for further assessment
- 4. TNK dose to be weight adjusted - see Appendix A.
- Enoxaparin dosing is age and weight based.
 - Age 75 or greater: 0.75 mg / kg (max dose = 75 mg) subcutaneous injection in lateral abdomen
 - Age 74 or younger: 30 mg IV bolus + 1 mg/kg (max dose = 100 mg) subcutaneous injection in lateral abdomen
- Clopidogrel dosing is age based:
 - Age 75 or greater: 75 mg PO
 - Age 74 or younger: 300 mg PO
 - NTG up to 3 doses only and if patient remains stable (SBP > 90 and HR between 50 and 100 bpm).
- Be cautious with Morphine dosing (2.5 mg increments)
- Transport to closest HCF capable of ED Lysis, or destination directed by ED physician; notify ED of ETA; print 'STEMI Decision' ECG for handover 9.
- 10. Consider ACP intercept if intercept is faster than closest ED arrival.