

Heart Attack Care

Due to the urgent nature of a suspected heart attack or acute myocardial infarction (AMI), symptom recognition and speed of the initial response, particularly in those who may have already had a cardiac arrest, is extremely important. The longer the heart muscle is starved of oxygen by coronary artery disease or a sudden heart attack, the more damage to the heart muscle occurs.

At Doylestown Hospital's Emergency Department, if personnel suspect that someone is having a heart attack, they immediately begin follow Evidenced Base Care Measures for the care of the AMI patient.

Evidenced Based Care Measures for Heart Attack:

- [Aspirin at Arrival](#)
- [Aspirin Prescribed at Discharge](#)
- [Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor \(ACEI\) or Angiotensin Receptor Blocker \(ARB\) for Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction \(LVSD\)](#)
- [Adult Smoking Cessation Advice/Counseling for those patients who smoke, or have smoked in the last year](#)
- [Beta Blocker Prescribed at Discharge](#)
- [Primary Angioplasty \(PCI\) Received Within 90 Minutes of Hospital Arrival](#)

Doylestown Results:

2006	2007	2008	Pennsylvania Rate*
Aspirin on arrival			
98.3%	99.2%	98.5%	97.4%
Aspirin at discharge			
99%	98.8%	98.9%	97.8%
ACEI/ARB for LVSD			
96%	90.7%	100%	92.2%
Smoking Cessation Counseling			
100%	100%	100%	
Beta Blocker at Discharge			
98.6%	98.8%	100%	98.2%
PCI within 90 minutes			
87.2%	95.7%	87.2%	73.8%

*Pennsylvania average rate; source: www.phcqa.org. Accessed 4/10/2009.