



Western Regional Urgent Care Conference

Killer EKGs Masterclass

KILLER 

EKGs

MASTERCLASS



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INSTRUCTOR PROFILE

16 years as a PA

Trained at UC Davis FNP/PA
Program

Former **Paramedic** 13 years

Author in numerous urgent care
journals

National Lecturer at PA/NP
Conferences





DISCLOSURES

Educator at Zoll Life Vest



OBJECTIVES



- **Why** is reading EKGs high risk
- What are we taught about EKGs **AND WHY IT WAS NOT ENOUGH**
- What we don't know **will hurt us**
- What you **don't need** to spend so much energy on
- What is even more important than the **EKG**



OBJECTIVES



- Recognize Dewinters T waves on the ekg and why they are dangerous.
- Identify Wellens T waves and what they mean.
- Describe the 5 findings that will be read as non specific on the ekg and which ones mean there is a coronary artery occlusion.



TONIGHTS MENU



- EKG Findings YOU must know
- New **guidelines** update
- Why STEMI is not enough
- What the **lawyers** know that you should too



PINK ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM.

Let's be real.



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WHAT I WAS TAUGHT **IN SCHOOL**



- Arrhythmias
- "One at a time" Stemi
- Vectors
- The intervals don't matter
- No guided practice





I RESPECTFULLY
Disagree



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WHAT ABOUT YOU?

- How many **hours** did you get in school to learn EKG's?
- How long does it really take to be **safe**?

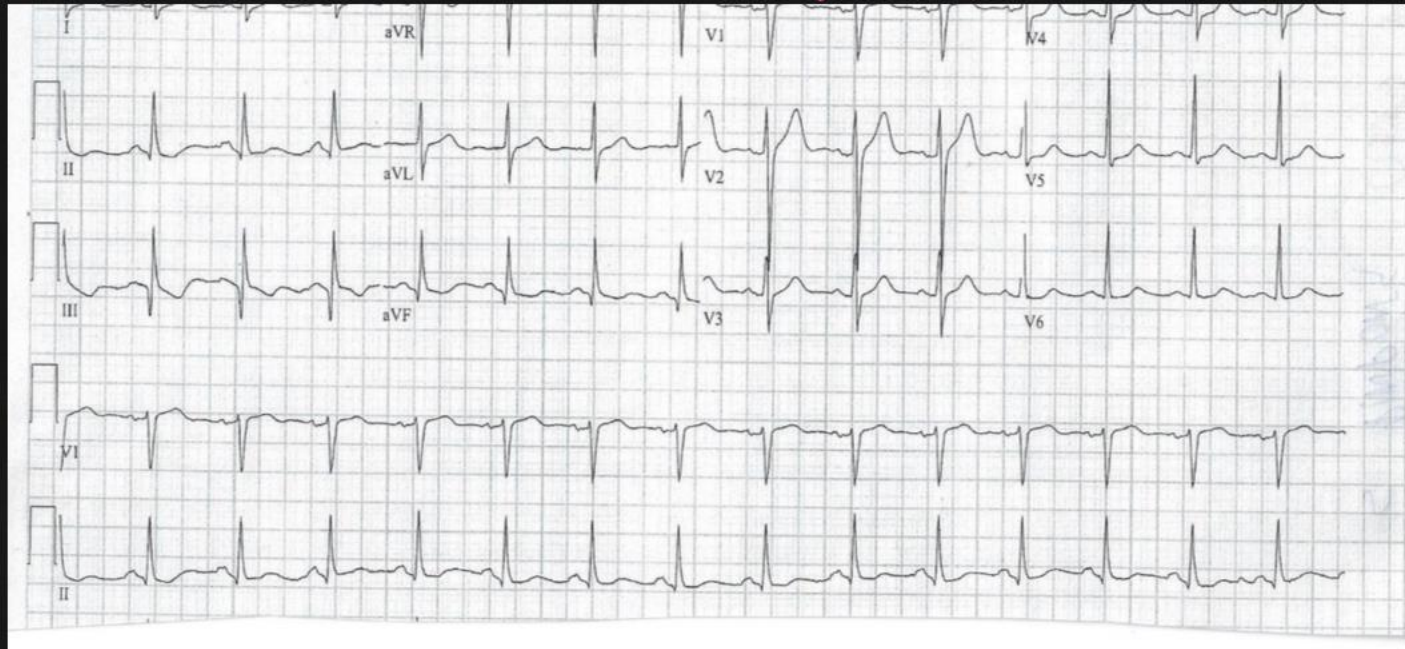


A 3D OBJECT ON A FLAT PIECE OF PAPER.

No wonder we are confused



=



THE PERFECT STORM

happened...and most of us didn't know it.



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**WHILE WE WERE
EATING TURKEY....**



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ACC RELEASED A NEW CONSENSUS STATEMENT

Guess who reads these?



Practice Guideline

2022 ACC Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on the Evaluation and Disposition of Acute Chest Pain in the Emergency Department: A Report of the American College of Cardiology Solution Set Oversight Committee

Writing Committee et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022.



CHEST PAIN

..... is one of the most common reasons for emergency department (ED) visits, accounting for over 7 million ED visits annually



WHAT YOU DON'T
KNOW **CAN** HURT
YOU.



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RECOMMENDATION #1

From the ACC

In the absence of ischemic ST-segment elevation, the ECG should be examined for **other changes** that have been associated with coronary artery occlusion when present, these should prompt evaluation for **emergent coronary angiography**.



2022 ECDP on Evaluation and Disposition of Acute Chest Pain in ED

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RECOMMENDATION #2

From the ACC

Emergent consultation for expert over-read should be obtained for ECGs concerning for ACS that **lack clear diagnostic criteria**

Serial ECG's performed over short time intervals in those with a high suspicion for ACS may detect **dynamic** ischemic changes

A posterior ECG should be performed if the initial ECG is non diagnostic but suspicion for a posterior MI is high



**THEY JUST
MADE IT
HARDER...**



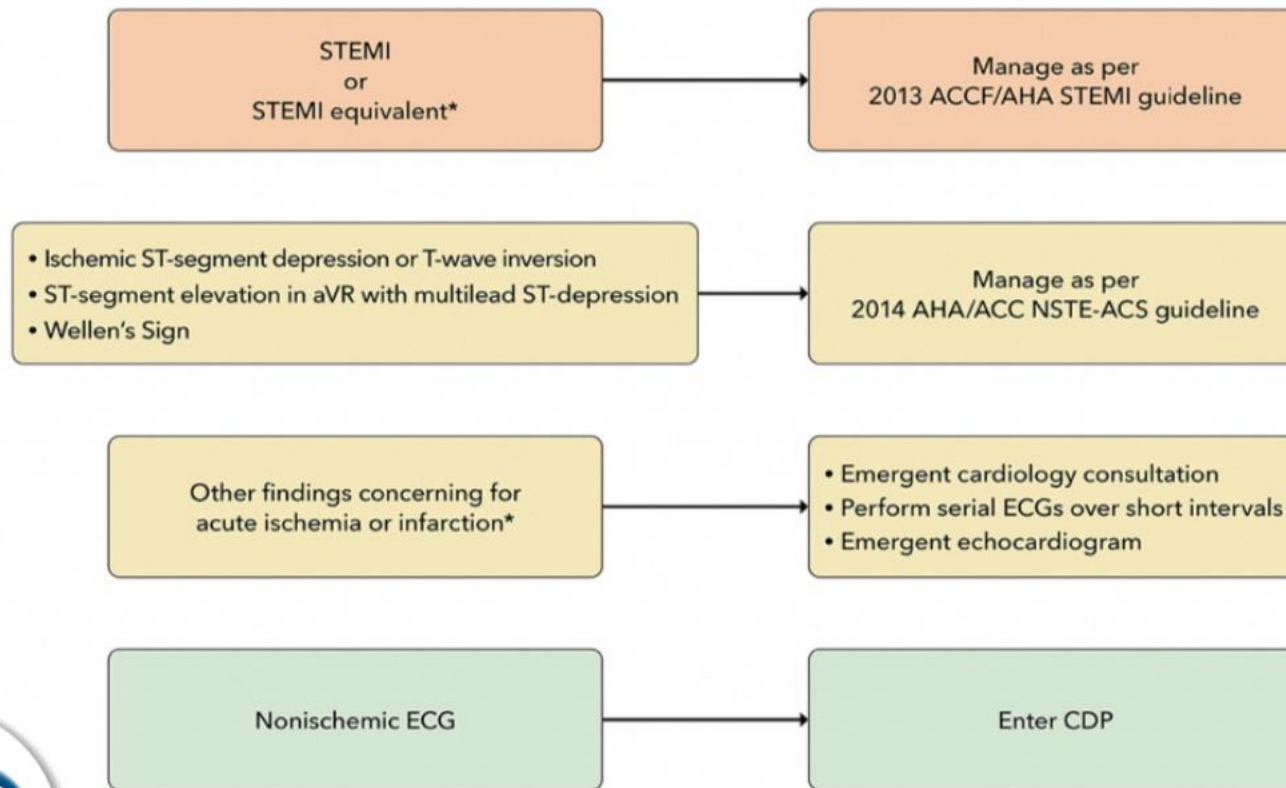
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ACC

November 2022



FIGURE 2 Initial ECG Assessment





STEMI

is not enough



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PARADIGM
Shift

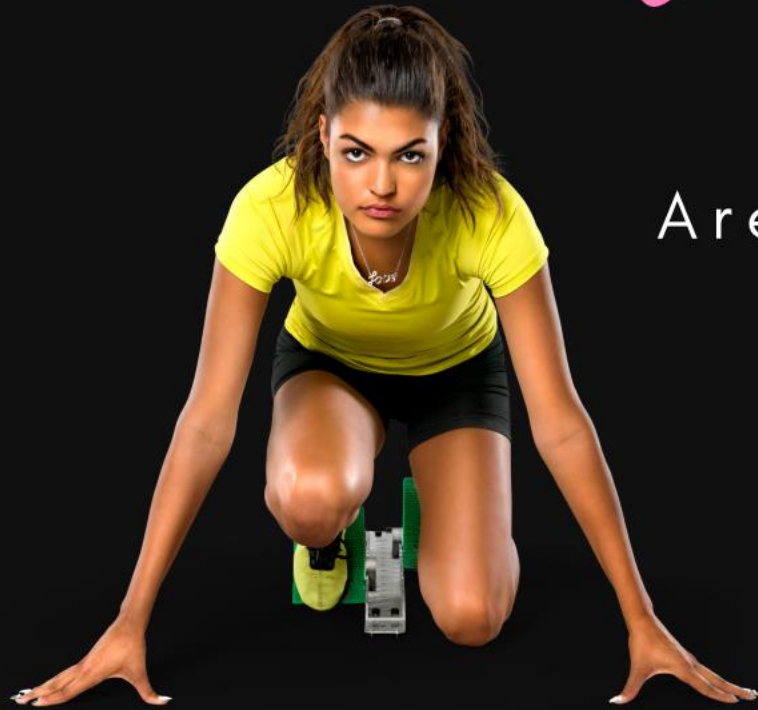


THE EARTH WAS FLAT.....



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The Big Reveal!



Are you ready?



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TABLE 1 Electrocardiogram Findings Suggestive of Ischemia

FINDING	CRITERIA
STEMI equivalents	
Posterior STEMI	<p>Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Horizontal ST-segment depression in V₁-V₃ ■ Dominant R-wave (R/S ratio >1) in V₂ ■ Upright T waves in anterior leads ■ Prominent and broad R-wave (>30 ms) <p>Confirmed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ST-segment elevation of ≤ 0.5 mm in at least 1 of leads V₇-V₉*
Left bundle branch block or ventricular paced rhythm with Sgarbossa Criteria	<p>A total score ≥ 3 points is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concordant ST-segment elevation ≥ 1 mm in leads with a positive QRS complex (5 points) ■ Concordant ST-segment depression ≥ 1 mm in leads V₁-V₃ (3 points) ■ Discordant ST-segment elevation ≥ 5 mm in leads with a negative QRS complex (2 points) <p>If there is discordant ST-segment elevation ≥ 5 mm, consider ST/S ratio < -0.25</p>
Left bundle branch block or ventricular paced rhythm with Smith-modified Sgarbossa Criteria	<p>Positive if any of the following are present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concordant ST-segment elevation of 1 mm in leads with a positive QRS complex ■ Concordant ST-segment depression of 1 mm in V₁-V₃ ■ ST-segment elevation at the J-point, relative to the QRS onset, is at least 1 mm and has an amplitude of at least 25% of the preceding S-wave
De Winter Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tall, prominent, symmetrical T waves arising from upsloping ST-segment depression > 1 mm at the J-point in the precordial leads ■ 0.5-1 mm ST-segment elevation may be seen in lead aVR
Hyperacute T waves	<p>Broad, asymmetric, peaked T waves may be seen early in STEMI</p> <p>Serial ECGs over very short intervals are useful to assess for progression to STEMI</p>
ECG findings consistent with acute/subacute myocardial ischemia	
aVR ST-segment elevation	<p>Most often caused by diffuse subendocardial ischemia and usually occurs in the setting of significant left main coronary artery or multivessel coronary artery disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ST-segment elevation in aVR ≤ 1 mm ■ Multilead ST-segment depression in leads I, II, VaI, and/or V₄-V₆ ■ Absence of contiguous ST-segment elevation in other leads
ST-segment depression	<p>Horizontal or downsloping ST-segment depression ≥ 0.5 mm at the J-point in 2 or more contiguous leads is suggestive of myocardial ischemia</p>
Wellen's syndrome	<p>Clinical syndrome characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biphasic or deeply inverted and symmetric T waves in leads V₂ and V₃ (may extend to V₆) ■ Recent angina ■ Absence of Q waves
Inverted T waves	<p>May be seen in ischemia (subacute) or infarction (may be fixed and associated with Q waves) in continuous leads</p>



WHO SHOULD GO TO THE ER BUT THE MACHINE **WILL NOT HELP YOU.**

- Dewinters
- Wellens warning
- AVR
- ST depression in v2, v3
- Posterior MI





HOW

Am I supposed to
learn this?



BACK TO BASICS



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**# 1
WAVES.**

Know them!!!!



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T WAVE

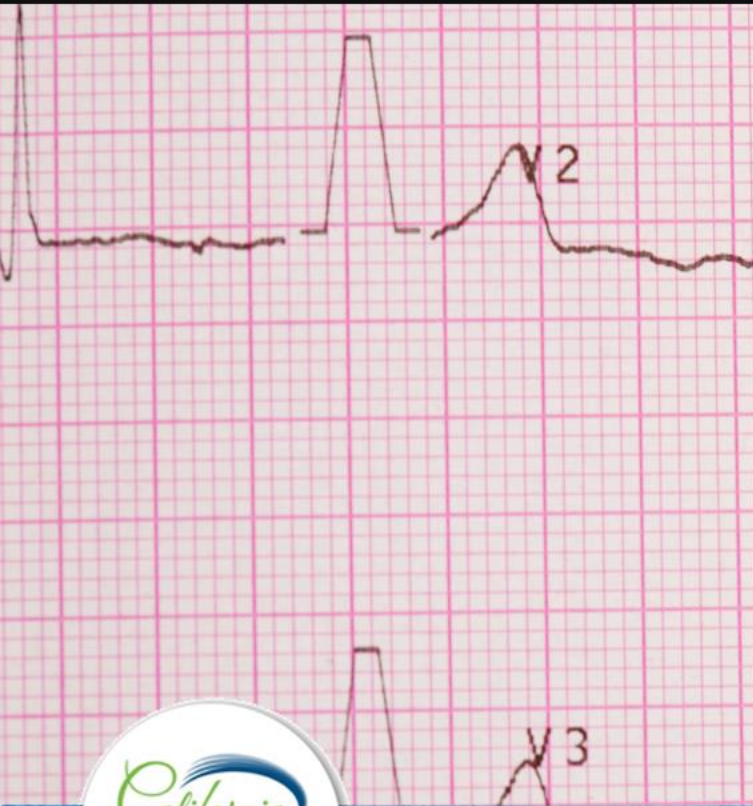
Why you also need to fall in love



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WHEN YOU LOVE SOMEONE....

You learn everything there is to know about them.



RULES

Not pointy.
Not too big.



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T WAVE RULES

That save my life everyday.

Upright in all
leads except
AVR and **V1**.

Asymmetric.

Mom Dad baby.



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DAD

R Wave

BABY

T wave

MOM

P Wave



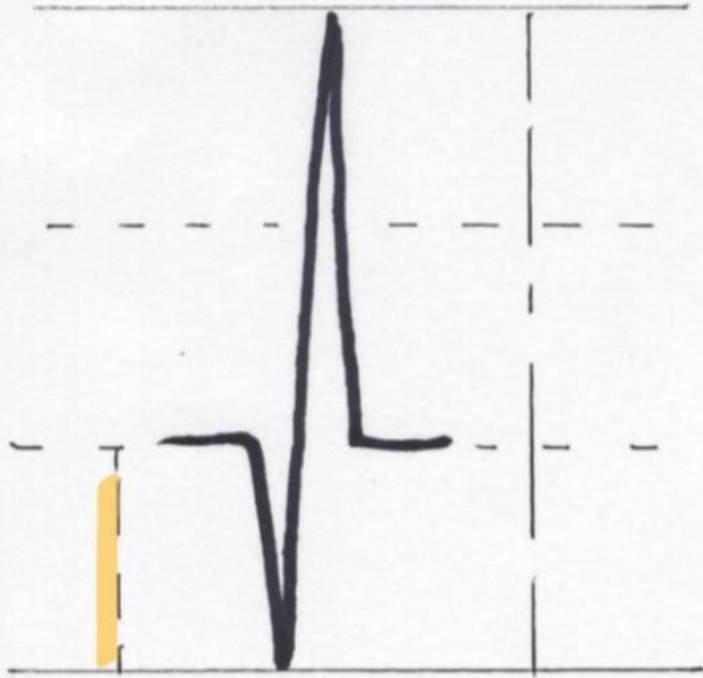
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT Q WAVES

- OLD MI
- Is there anything else that is important?
- How do you know if it is even Important?

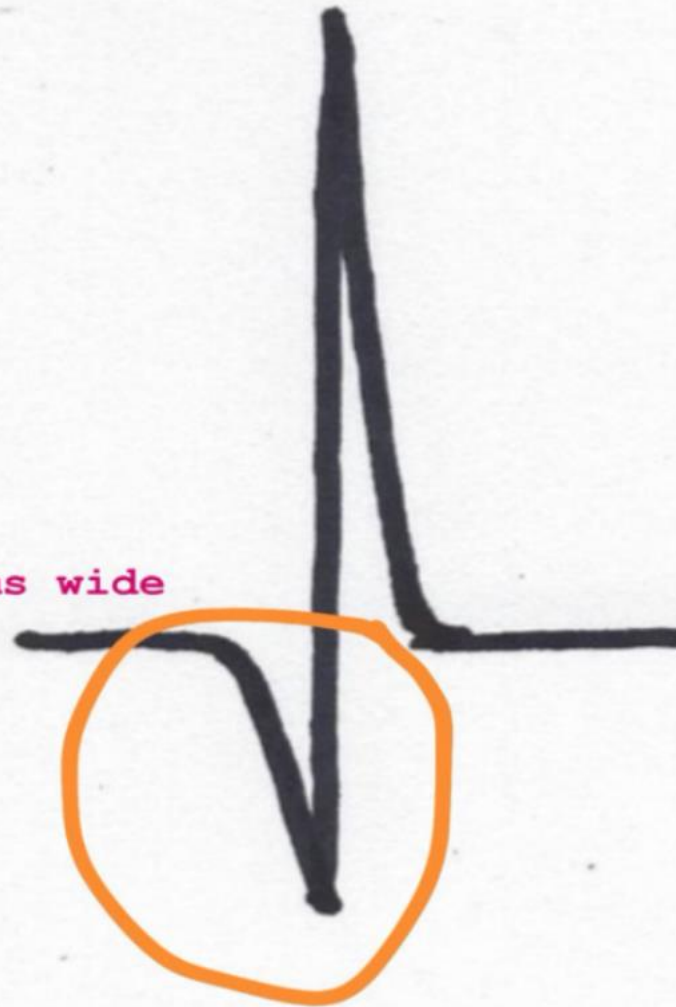


Q WAVE

Pathologic Q Waves



1/3 height of R wave



30 ms wide

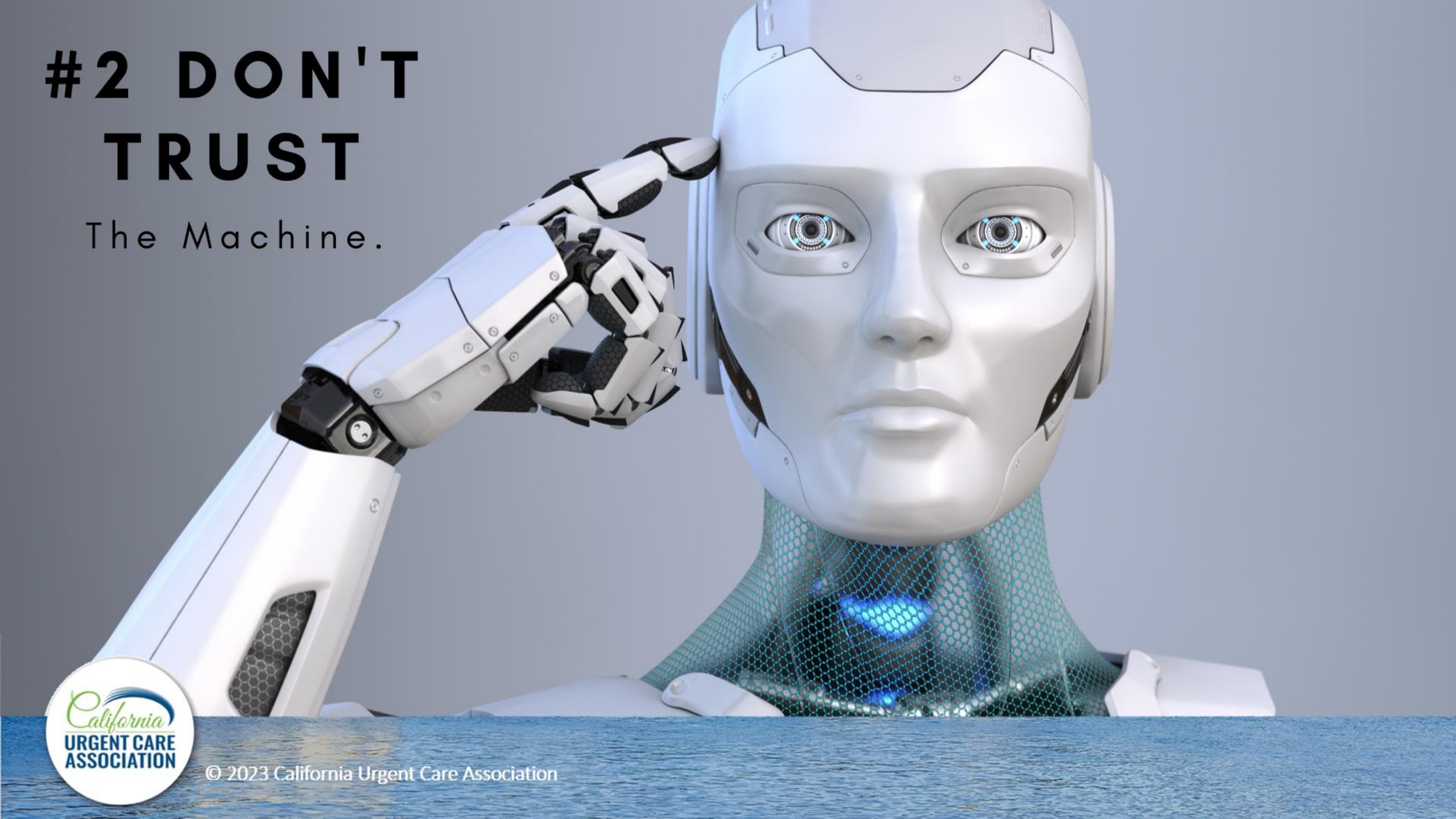


#2 DON'T TRUST

The Machine.



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ACCURACY OF MACHINE SOFTWARE

Interpretation

Journal of the American College of Cardiology

Volume 70, Issue 9, 29 August 2017, Pages 1183-1192

The Present and Future

Review Topic of the Week

Computer-Interpreted Electrocardiograms: Benefits and Limitations

Jürg Schläpfer MD ^a   ... Hein J. Wellens MD ^b



Automated systems have been developed to diagnose acute STEMI and tested in the emergency department or in the pre-hospital phase to speed up diagnosis and accelerate early reperfusion. These algorithms demonstrate wide variations in false positive (overdiagnosis in 0% to 42%) and false negative results (underdiagnosis in 22% to 42%) (25). Those discrepancies were illustrated by Garvey et al. (26), who recently showed the varying accuracy of 3 different available STEMI diagnostic algorithms to identify the location of the culprit coronary artery lesion. In these studies, different ECG machines with various algorithms were tested in patient groups with a different prevalence of STEMI. Also, CIE diagnoses were compared with interpretations from heterogeneous sources: cardiologists, emergency physicians, World Health Organization criteria, discharge diagnosis of STEMI, or catheterization laboratory findings (25). Because of its high false negative results in the identification of STEMI, it is not recommended that CIE be used as the sole means to activate the cardiac catheterization laboratory. It should always be used in conjunction with physicians, and nurses trained to recognize STEMI (25).

TAKE HOME

Points

42% False **positives**

22% - 42% False **negatives**

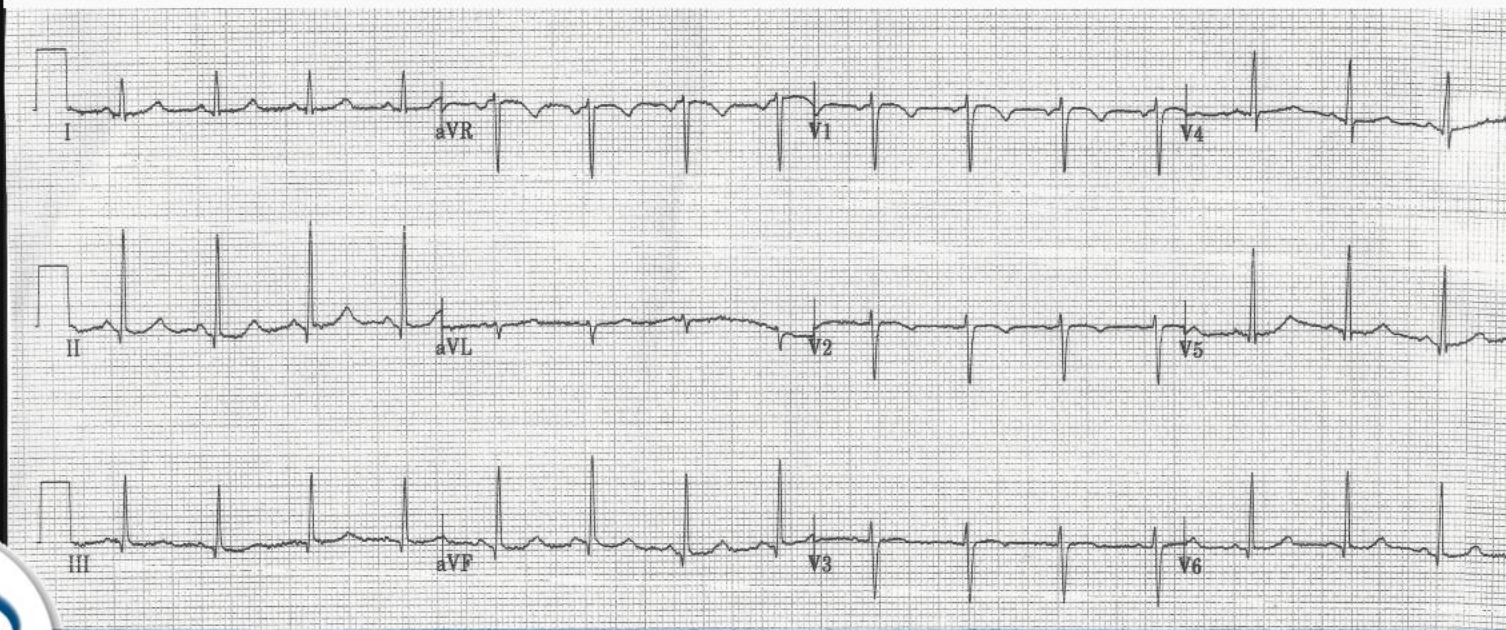
*Don't Trust
It!*



Vent. rate 94 bpm
PR interval 116 ms
QRS duration 78 ms
QT/QTc 366/457 ms
P-R-T axes 46 66 35

Normal sinus rhythm
Normal ECG

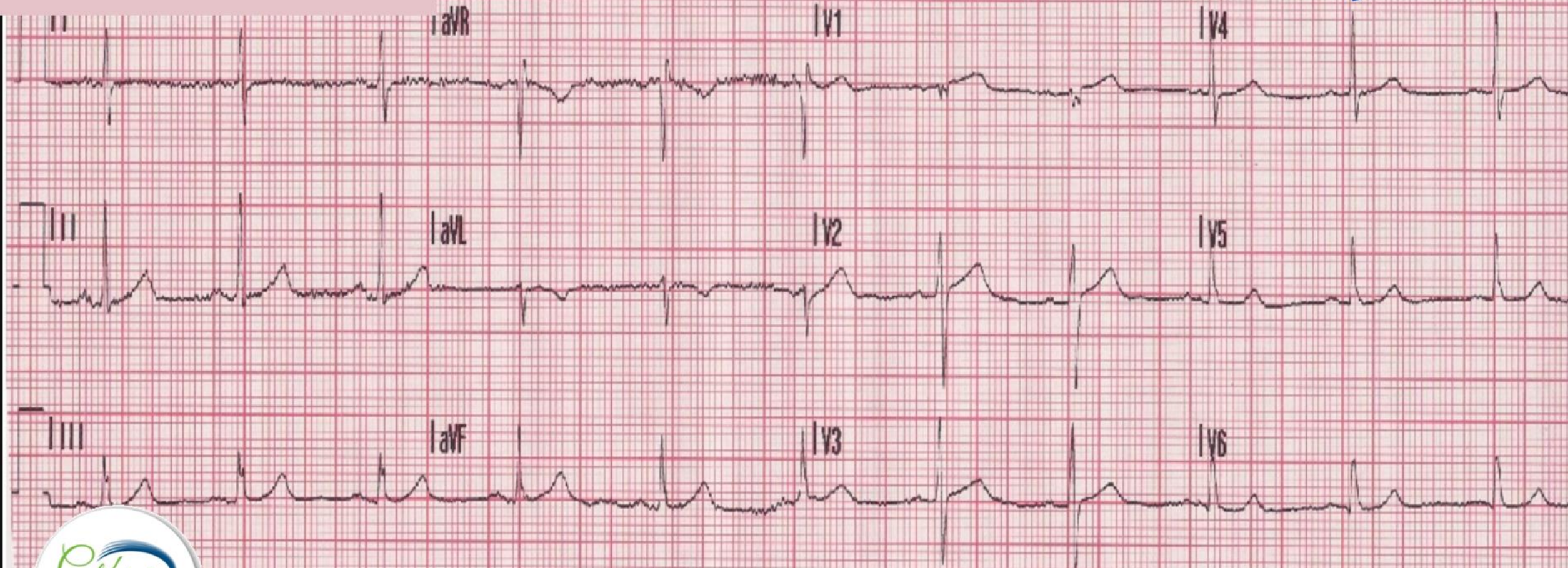
Hope



12-Lead 1 HR 66 bpm • Normal ECG **Unconfirmed**
18 Nov 12 10:39:31 • Sinus rhythm
PR 0.160s QRS 0.082s
QT/QTc 0.396s/0.406s
P-QRS-T Axes 56° 70° 80°

(=1)

← Hope





CHEST PAIN

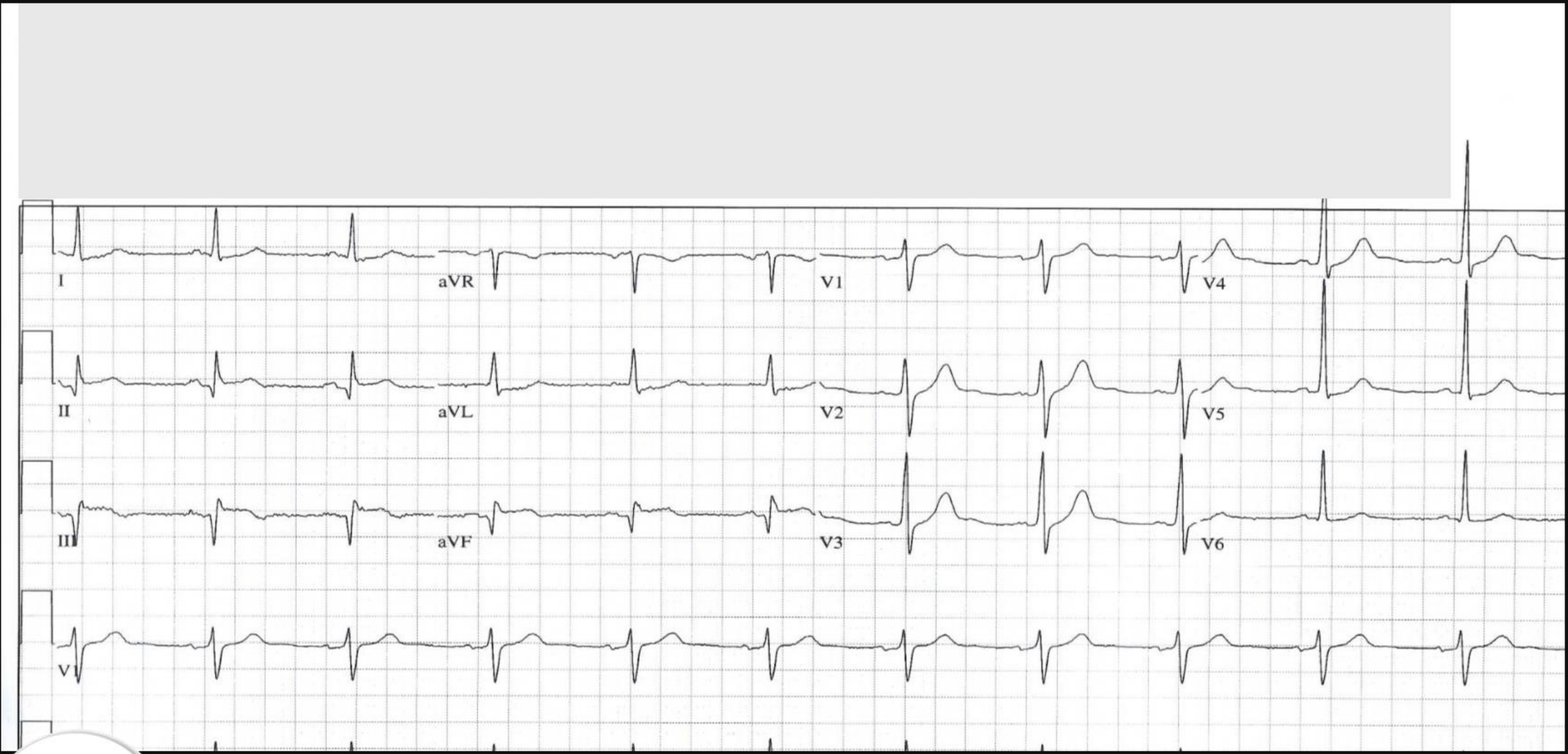
x 3 days

Hx: HTN, HLD, DM

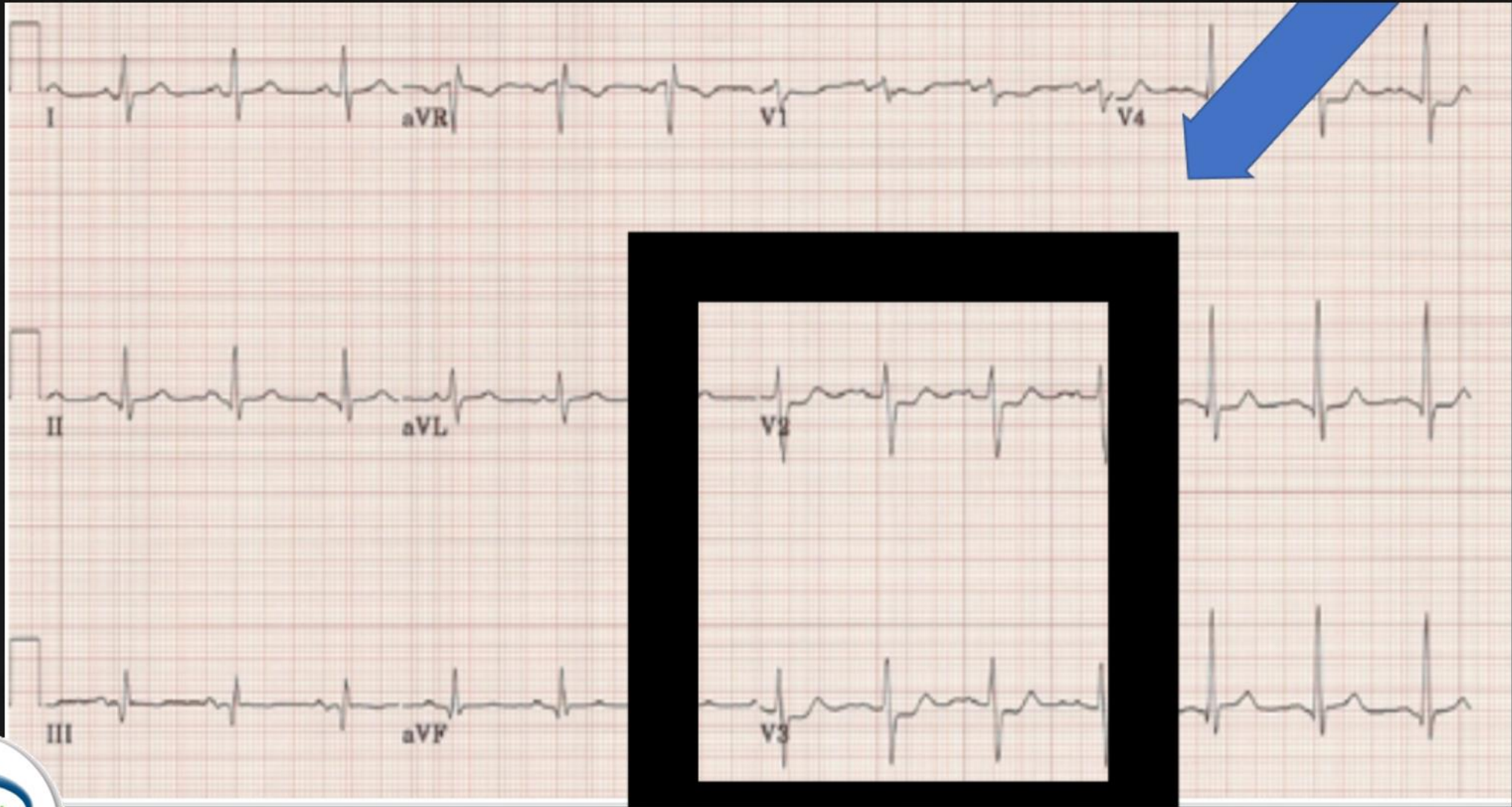
SH: Ex smoker,
works as an
accountant



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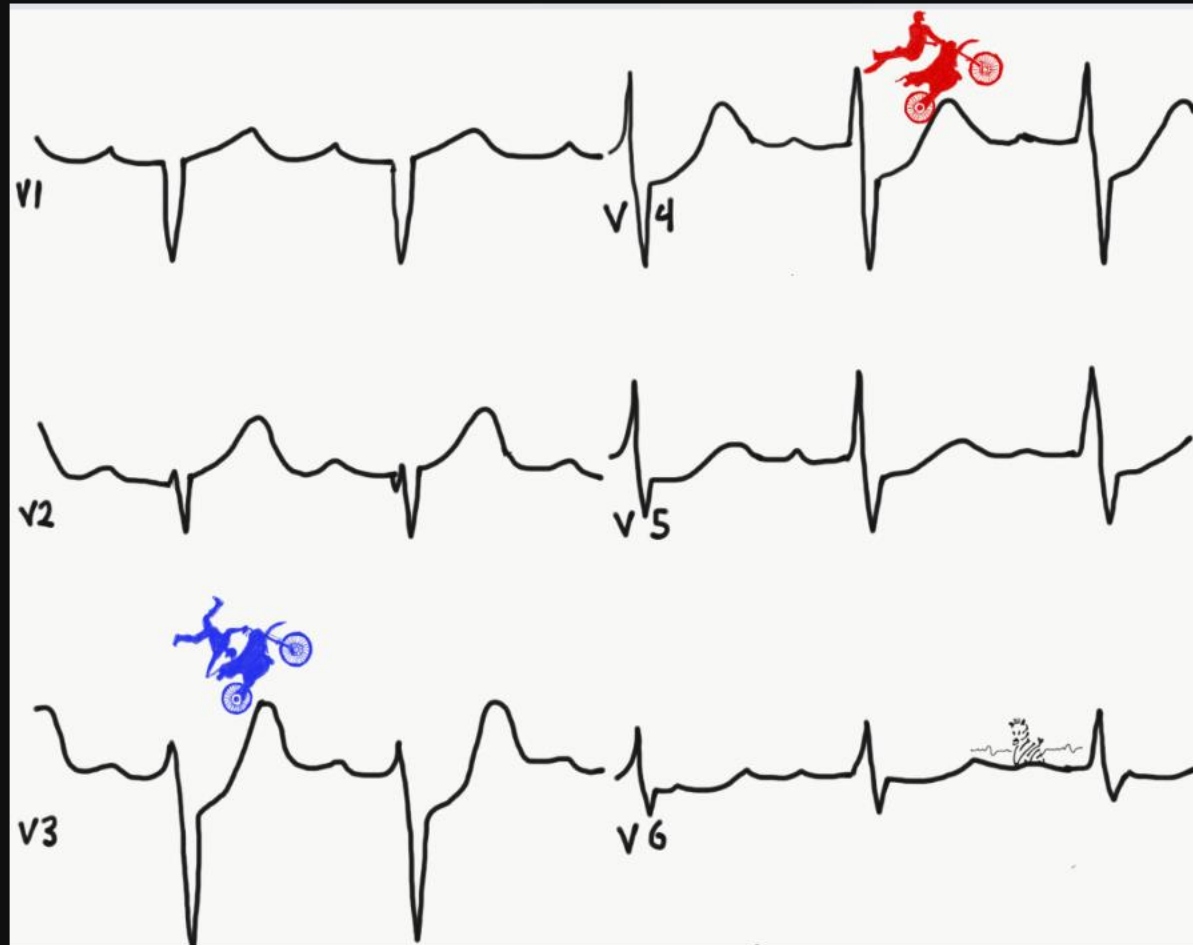


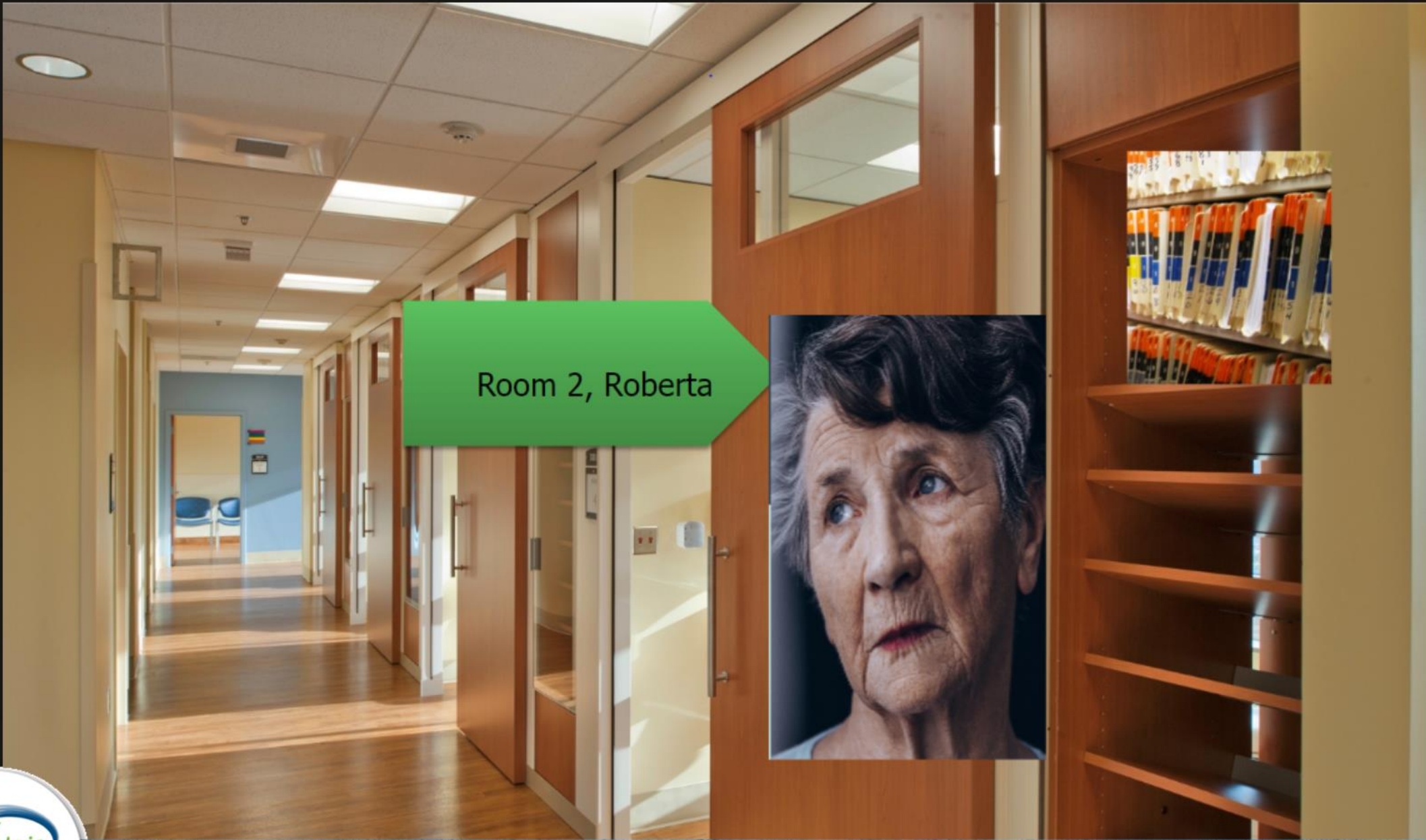
50 Y/O MALE WITH "INDIGESTION"



DEWINTERS

T Waves





Room 2, Roberta



“ROBERTA”

“CHEST PAIN”

Status:

“I feel weak”



89 Y / O FEMALE

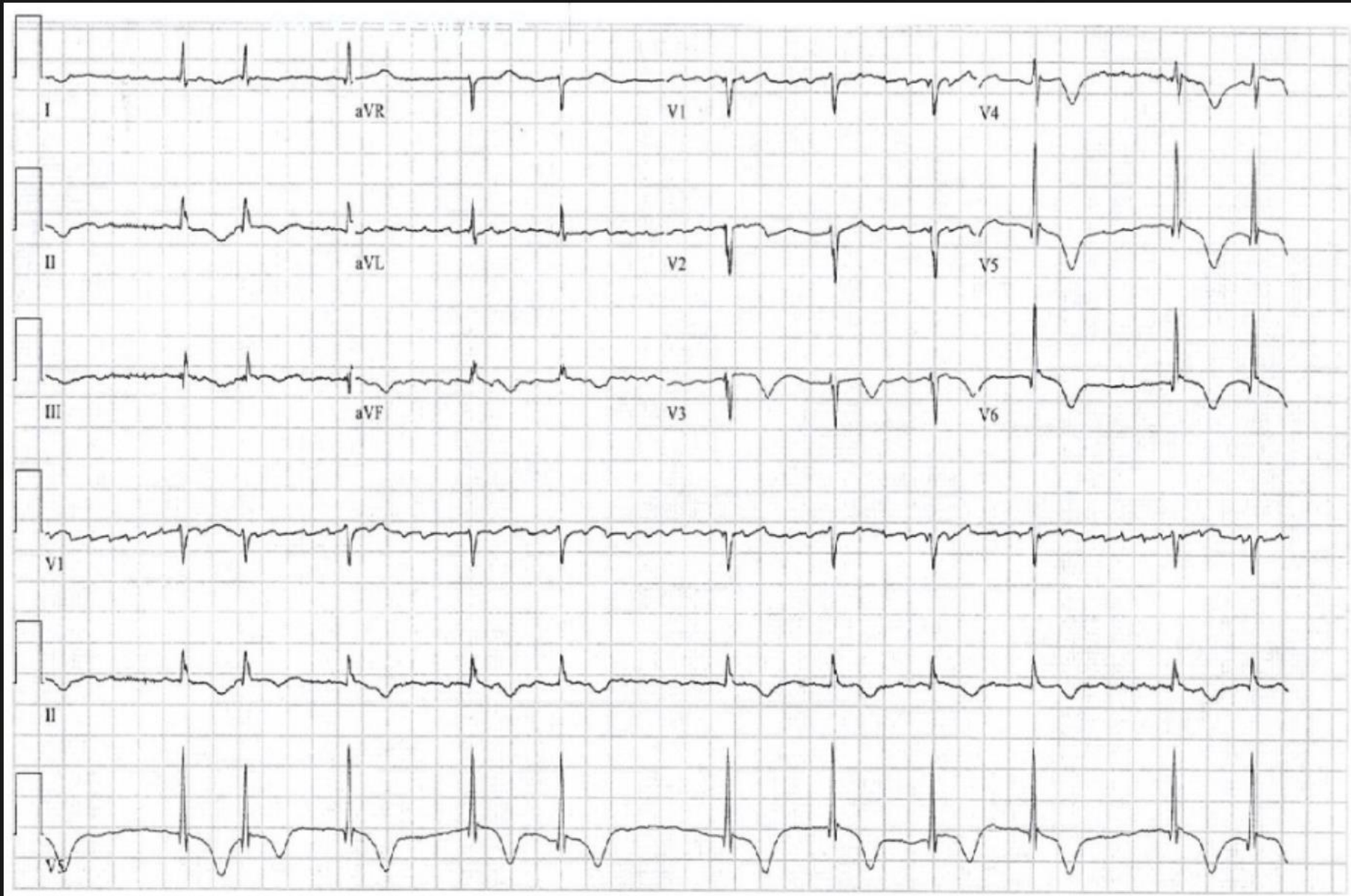
“CHEST PAIN”

Feels dizzy with dyspnea, feels unwell

Pmhx: DM, HTN

Meds: Lisinopril, ASA, Metformin
vs: 118/90 (post meds), was 170/110





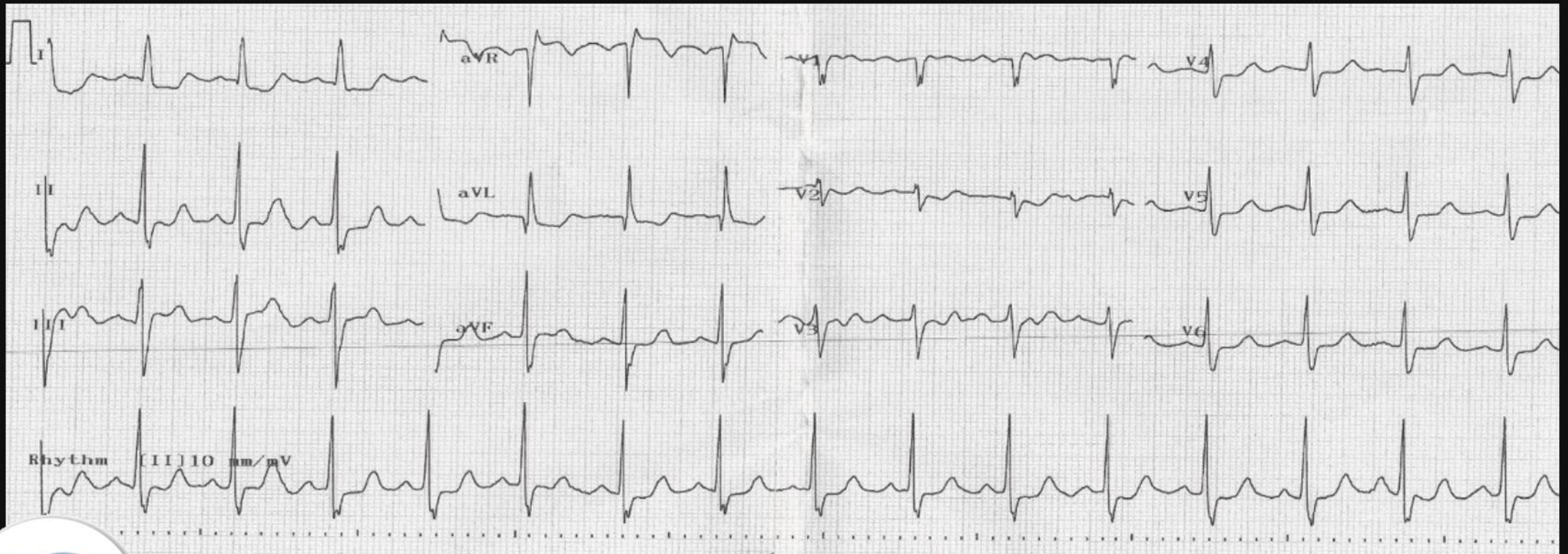
“CHEST PAIN”

- *Left ventricular distal-apical akinesis.*
- *Normal left ventricular chamber size with normal systolic function with EF 32%*
- *Moderate concentric left ventricular hypertrophy*
- *Normal right ventricular chamber size with normal systolic function*
- *Mildly dilated left atrium and normal sized right atrium*
- *Moderate mitral regurgitation*
- *Right ventricular systolic pressure of 32 mmHg consistent with normal pulmonary artery pressure*



78 Y/O MALE WHO HAD SHOULDER PAIN

Is it just arthritis?



CHEST PAIN

3 days

Worse today....

Pm h x: HTN

HLD

DM

Has 1 kidney



PALPITATIONS

x 3 days

"I feel like I am
going to pass out"

P m h x: HTN
HLD
DM

I'm taking you
to clinic...



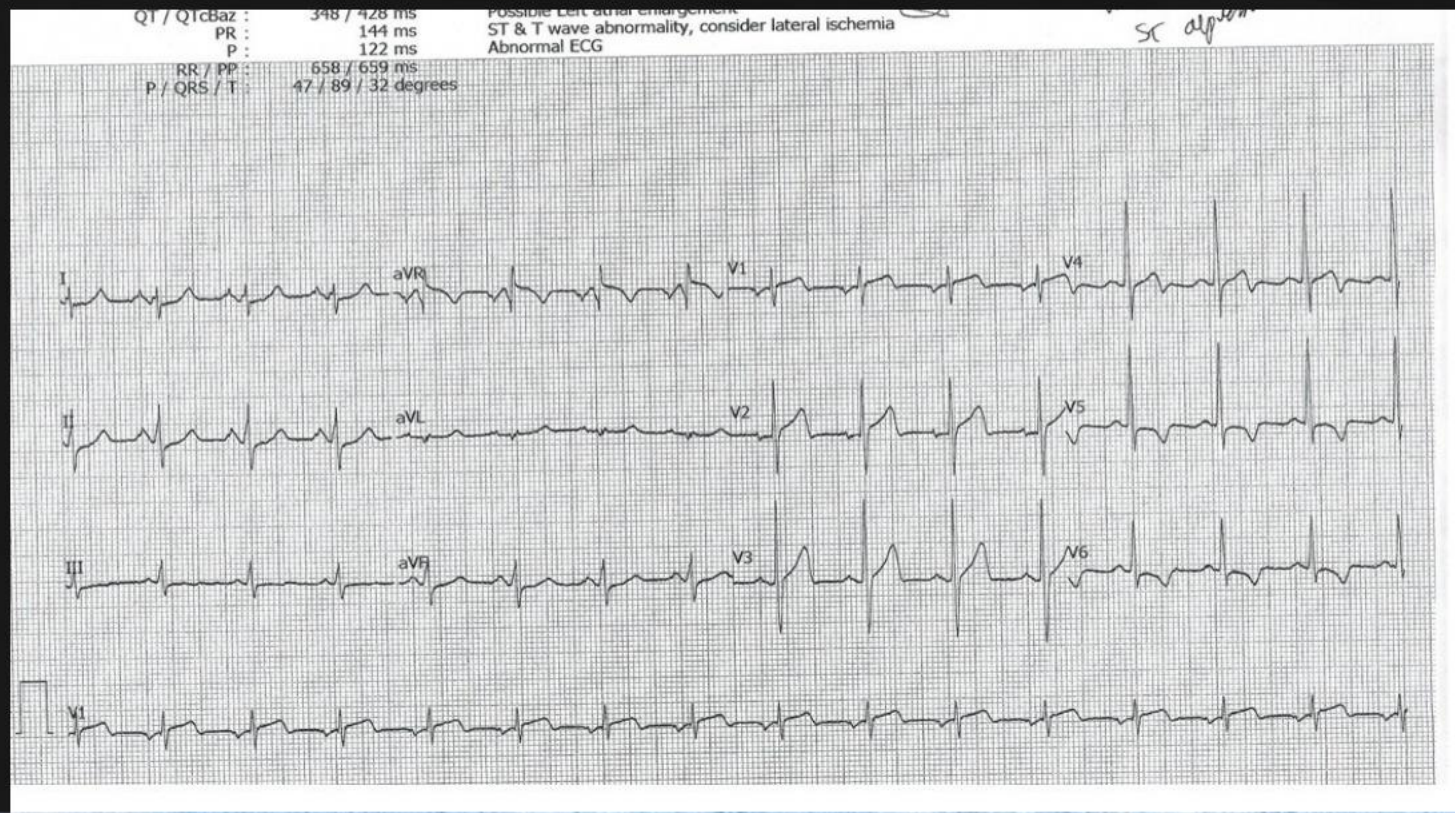
"Please go to the hospital dad."

"No the COVID is there."

P - WALKING
Q - PRESSURE
R - NECK
S - 6/10
T - 3 DAYS




THIS PATIENT HAD A **STEMI** 5 MINUTES LATER.



THIS PATIENT NEEDED **TWO STENTS**. SHE WAS 24.



A spiral-bound notebook with a yellowish cover is the central focus. The words "FINAL THOUGHTS" are written in a bold, red, sans-serif font across the middle of the notebook. The notebook is placed on a light blue wooden surface with vertical grain. To the left, a thick, grey, textured knit sweater is draped over the surface. Three white, frosted pinecones are scattered around the notebook: one at the top center, one on the left side, and one at the bottom center. On the right side, a fresh green pine branch with needles and a small cone is visible. The overall composition is a top-down view, creating a cozy and reflective winter atmosphere.

FINAL
THOUGHTS

RECAP

- **Don't Trust The Machine Read**

**2. Don't Miss the 2 STEMI Mimics
But...**

**3. The new Paradigm is so much more
than STEMI**



SERIOUSLY....

How can i learn more?



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IF I CAN'T TRUST THE MACHINE....

Who can I trust?



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Practice
Makes
Perfect!



THANK YOU!

jene@conqueringcardiology.com



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