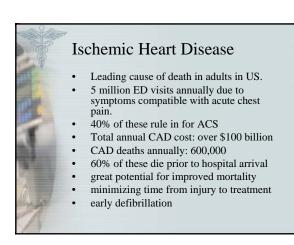
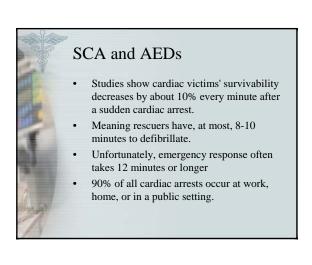


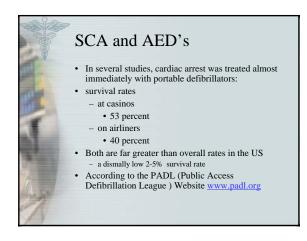
# Outcomes, continued • Discuss the cardiac chain of survival and the importance of early defibrillation • Integrate the pathophysiology, assessment, and treatment for patient with angina (5-2.70-71) or MI. (5-2.75-2.84) • Discuss the pitfalls of misinterpretation of the presenting signs and symptoms of the various types of non-cardiac chest pain.



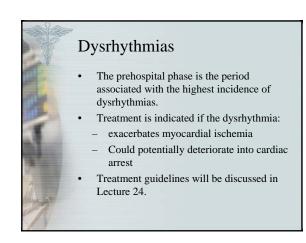
## Early Defibrillation Depends on public education, first responders, and public access to equipment. Informed 1<sup>st</sup> responders In the future perhaps informed citizens (even children)

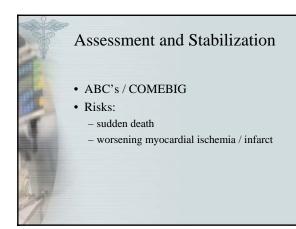


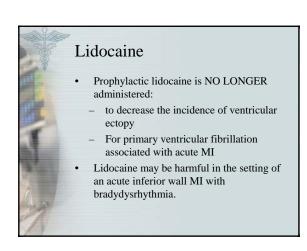


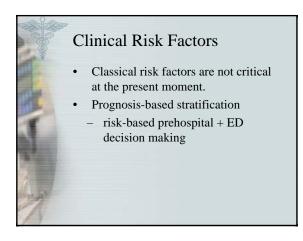


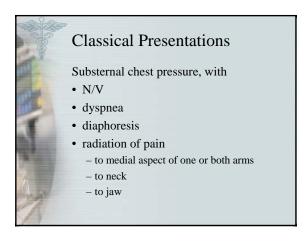
### School Age Could School Kids Do Better Than We Do? • A study in 1999 showed sixth-grade students could follow the directions and took only 27 seconds longer to test-defibrillate than emergency medical technicians or paramedics.



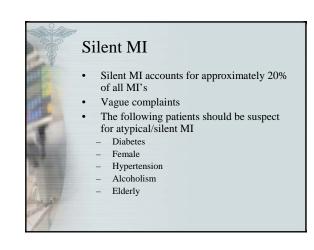




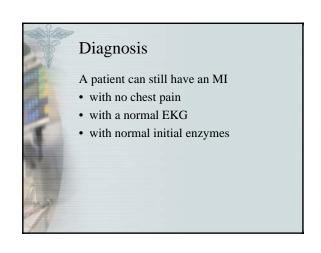


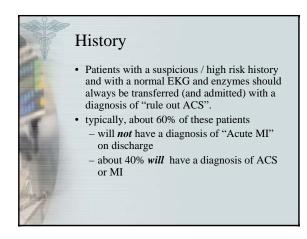


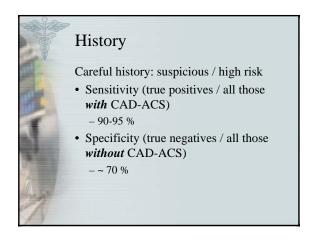
# Atypical Presentations Chest pain or discomfort that is *NOT* substernal chest pressure. With or without any of the other classical associated symptoms. Abdominal pain No pain or discomfort No associated symptoms

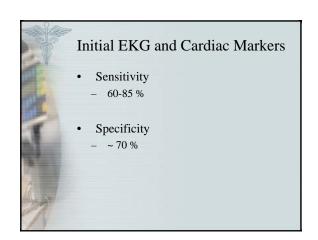




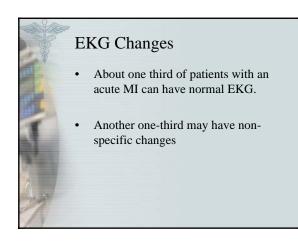


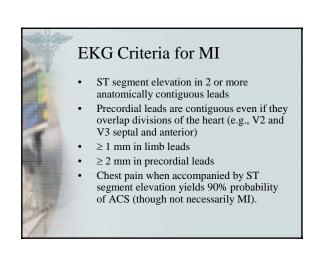


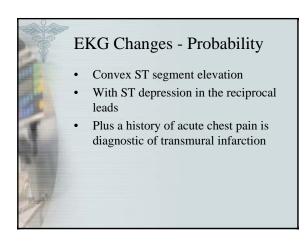


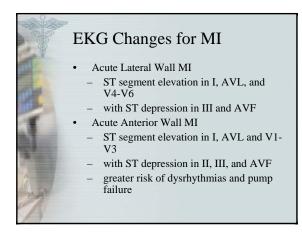


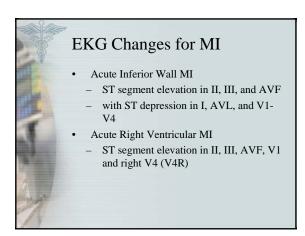


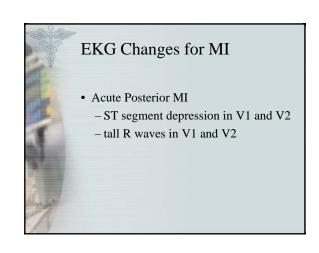


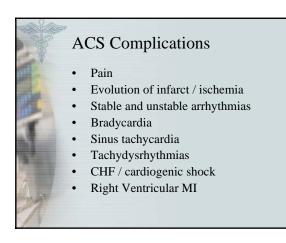


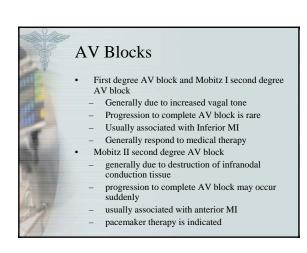


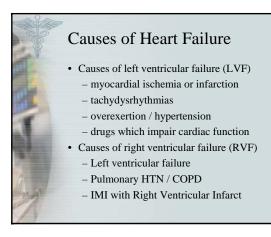


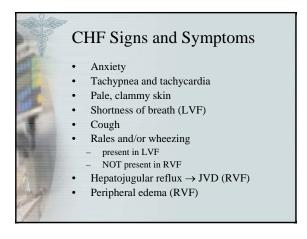


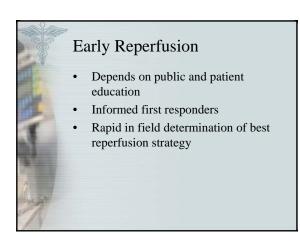




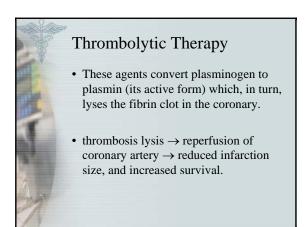


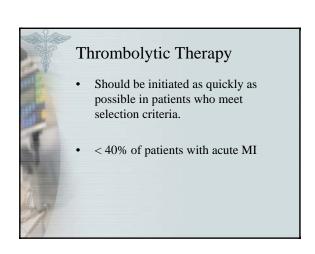


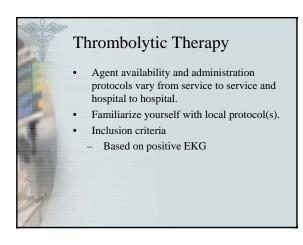


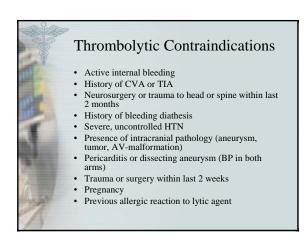












#### Summary We have discussed:

- The epidemiology, pathophysiology, assessment, complications and treatment of acute cardiac chest pain.
- The cardiac chain of survival and the importance of early defibrillation.
- The importance of early reperfusion therapy.