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Confronto tra lo SVEAT score e HEART 2 score nella stratificazione dei pazienti con dolore toracico e ECG non significativo per STEMI: uno studio prospettico monocentrico

**Canepa P., Viassolo L., Bonetti C., Cocino C., Farinelli A., Lupi P., Quaglia F., Robustelli A., Santanelli F.,
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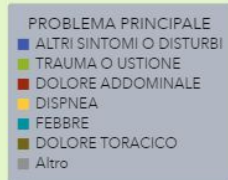
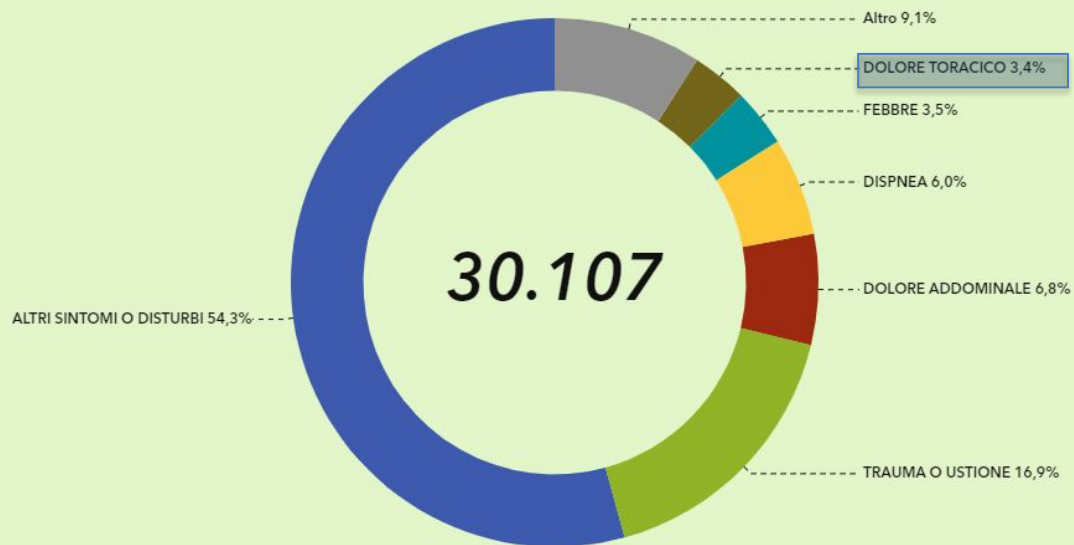




DIMENSIONE DEL PROBLEMA



Accessi per PROBLEMA PRINCIPALE





MA GLI SCORE AIUTANO?



SVEAT

HEART2

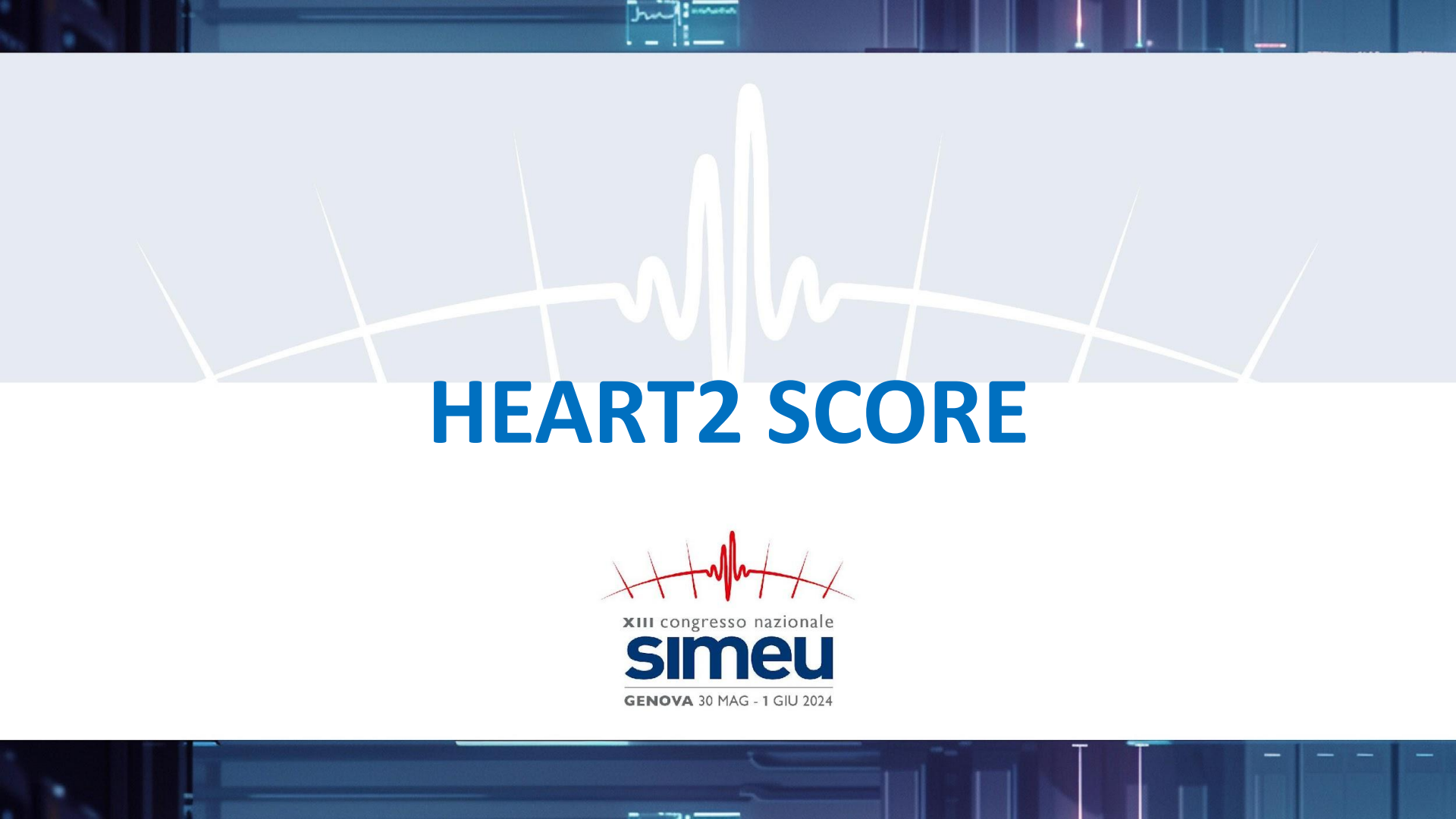


CPS

HEART

GRACE

TIMI



HEART2 SCORE



Research | [Open access](#) | Published: 04 March 2022

Using HEART2 score to risk stratify chest pain patients in the Emergency Department: an observational study

[Chet D. Schrader](#), [Darren Kumar](#), [Yuan Zhou](#), [Stefan Meyering](#), [Nicholas Saltarelli](#), [Naomi Alanis](#), [Chukwuagozie Iloma](#), [Rebecca Smiley](#) & [Hao Wang](#) 

BMC Cardiovascular Disorders **22**, Article number: 79 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

Table 1 Components of HEART2 scoring system

History	Slightly suspicious	0
	Moderately suspicious	1
	Highly suspicious	2
EKG	Normal	0
	Non-specific repolarization disturbance	1
	Significant ST deviation	2
Age	< 45	0
	45–64	1
	≥ 65	2
Risk factors	No known risk factors	0
	1–2 risk factors	1
	≥ 3 risk factors or history of atherosclerotic disease	2
Troponin	≤ normal limit	0
	1–3 × normal limit	1
	≥ 3 × normal limit	2
Testing	Previous negative cardiac imaging test findings within 2 years	–1
	Previous negative cardiac image test beyond 2 years	0
	Previous positive cardiac imaging test findings	1

	HEART		HEART2		P value
	Number of patients	Positive MACE	Number of patients	Positive MACE	
Low-risk—n (%)	716 (38.2)	16 (2.2)	1040 (55.5)	32 (3.1)	0.3021
Moderate-risk—n (%)	1081 (57.7)	90 (8.3)	739 (39.4)	67 (9.1)	0.6103
High-risk—n (%)	77 (4.1)	22 (28.6)	95 (5.1)	29 (30.5)	0.8671
Patients with Low-risk scores for MACE outcome predictions					
Sensitivity (%; 95% CI)	87.5 (80.5–92.7)		75.0 (66.6–82.2)		
Specificity (%; 95% CI)	40.1 (37.8–42.4)		57.7 (55.4–60.1)		
PPV (%; 95% CI)	9.7 (8.0–11.5)		11.5 (9.4–13.9)		
NPV (%; 95% CI)	97.8 (96.4–98.7)		96.9 (95.797.9)		
Overall performance accuracy (AUC)					
Include missing follow-up patients	0.71 (0.67–0.75)		0.74 (0.70–0.79)		0.0082
Exclude missing follow-up patients	0.71 (0.67–0.76)		0.75 (0.71–0.79)		0.0037
Imputed missing follow-up patients	0.71 (0.67–0.75)		0.73 (0.70–0.77)		0.0266

- 
- **Rischio basso:** HEART2 $\leq +3$
 - **Rischio intermedio:** HEART2 +4 a +6
 - **Rischio alto:** HEART2 $\geq +7$



LIMITI DELLO STUDIO

- Bias di selezione
- Dati incompleti
- Studio retrospettivo
- Alcuni pazienti esclusi per discordanza sull'imaging
- L'Ospedale di studio non esegue coronarografie (con perdita di ulteriori dati)
- Nonostante il rischio basso alcuni pazienti non venivano dimessi dal medico di PS per problemi medico-legali



SVEAT SCORE



RESEARCH ARTICLE | [VOLUME 127, P36-40, JULY 15, 2020](#)

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SVEAT Score, a Potential New and Improved Tool for Acute Chest Pain Risk Stratification

[Chanwit Roongsritong, MD](#)   • [Mohamed E. Taha, MD](#) • [Sailaja Pisipati, MD, FRCS](#) • ...

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Published: April 20, 2020 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2020.04.009> •

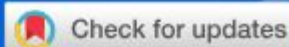
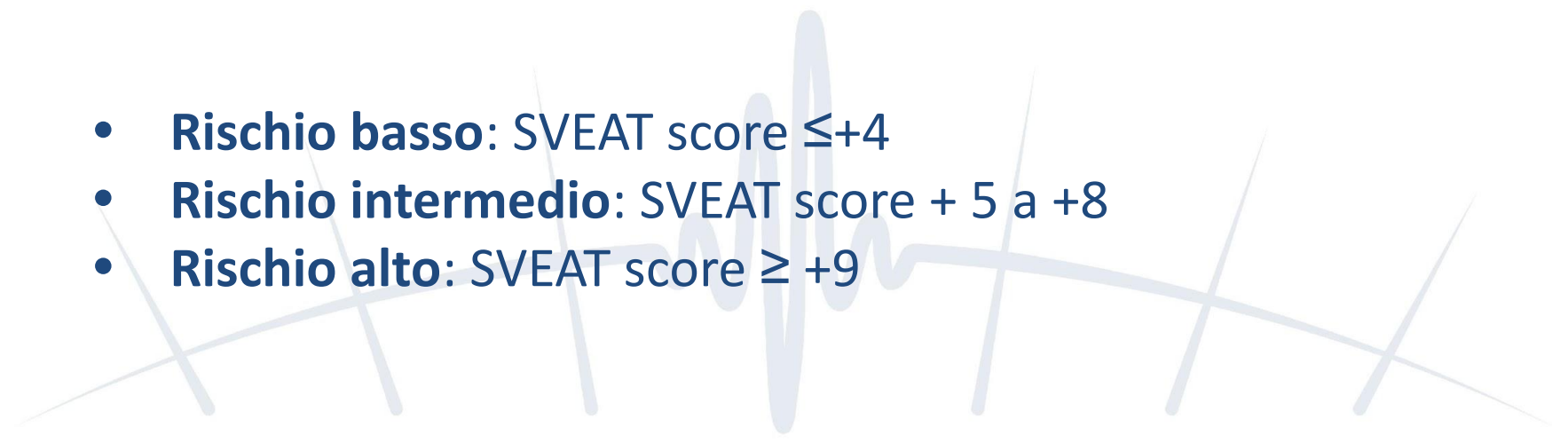


Table 1
SVEAT score definition

	Characteristics	Points
Symptoms	Typical unstable angina pectoris	3
	Stable angina, Canadian Cardiovascular Society Class I or II	1
	Non-cardiac chest pain	-2
Vascular disease	Recent myocardial infarction or percutaneous coronary intervention <90 days	2
	Coronary artery bypass grafting >5 years	2
	Prior coronary event other than above	1
	Prior revascularization for peripheral arterial disease or carotid disease	2
EKG	Dynamic or new ischemic ST or T wave changes	3
	ST depression of unknown duration without cause	2
	ST changes with left ventricular hypertrophy, intraventricular conduction delay, digitalis or metabolic issue	1
	Old Q wave indicating prior myocardial infarction or pre-existing ST changes	1
	No ST changes	0
	Normal EKG in the presence of severe ongoing chest pain	-2
	Normal EKG in the presence of severe ongoing chest pain	-2
Age (years)	>75	2
	50-75	1
	30-49	0
	<30	-1
Troponin I (ng/mL)	0.7 or higher	5
	>0.12 but <0.7	2
	>0.04 but < or = 0.12	1
	Normal (< or = 0.04) with unclear duration of chest pain	0
	Normal after >4 hours of constant chest pain	-2

- 
- A faint, stylized ECG (heart rate) line is visible in the background, rendered in a light blue color. It spans across the middle of the slide, behind the text.
- **Rischio basso:** SVEAT score $\leq +4$
 - **Rischio intermedio:** SVEAT score + 5 a +8
 - **Rischio alto:** SVEAT score $\geq +9$



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SVEAT score outperforms HEART score in patients admitted to a chest pain observation unit

Daniel Antwi-Amoabeng, Chanwit Roongsritong, Moutaz Taha, Bryce David Beutler, Munadel Awad, Ahmed Hanfy, Jasmine Ghuman, Nicholas T Manasewitsch, Sahajpreet Singh, Claire Quang, Nageshwara Gullapalli

330 pazienti



Results: A 30-d MACE was observed in 11 patients (3.33% of the subjects). The AUC of SVEAT score (0.8876, 95%CI: 0.82-0.96) was significantly higher than the AUC of HEART score (0.7962, 95%CI: 0.71-0.88), $P = 0.03$. Using logistic model, SVEAT score with cut-off of 4 or less significantly predicts 30-d MACE (odd ratio 1.52, 95%CI: 1.19-1.95, $P = 0.001$) but not the HEART score (odd ratio 1.29, 95%CI: 0.78-2.14, $P = 0.32$).

Conclusion: The SVEAT score is superior to the HEART score as a risk stratification tool for acute chest pain in low to intermediate risk patients.



IL NOSTRO STUDIO





CRITERI

- Prospettico monocentrico: Ospedale Santa Corona (SV)
- Periodo: 1/8/2023-in corso
- **Inclusione:**
 - >14 anni
 - Sintomo di ingresso: dolore toracico
- **Esclusione:**
 - Pazienti da territorio con ECG patognomnico per STEMI/equivalenti o ECG a registrazione/degenza patognomnico per STEMI/equivalenti

METODI

1. Registrazione del Paziente con scheda SVEAT allegata a triage
2. Medico responsabile del paziente compila la scheda SVEAT, che viene raccolta
3. Osservatore analizza i verbali, ricostruendo l'HEART2 score e lo SVEAT score
4. Osservatore valuta se dimissione, ricovero UTIC e MACE entro 30 giorni
5. Osservatore valuta se reingressi entro 30 giorni per analogo motivo e loro evoluzione

LIMITI



- Mancata aggiunta della scheda SVEAT al momento di registrazione in triage o compilazione
- Assenza di dati per la compilazione dei due score
- Pazienti «fuori sede» (assenza di precedenti/documentazione specialistica)

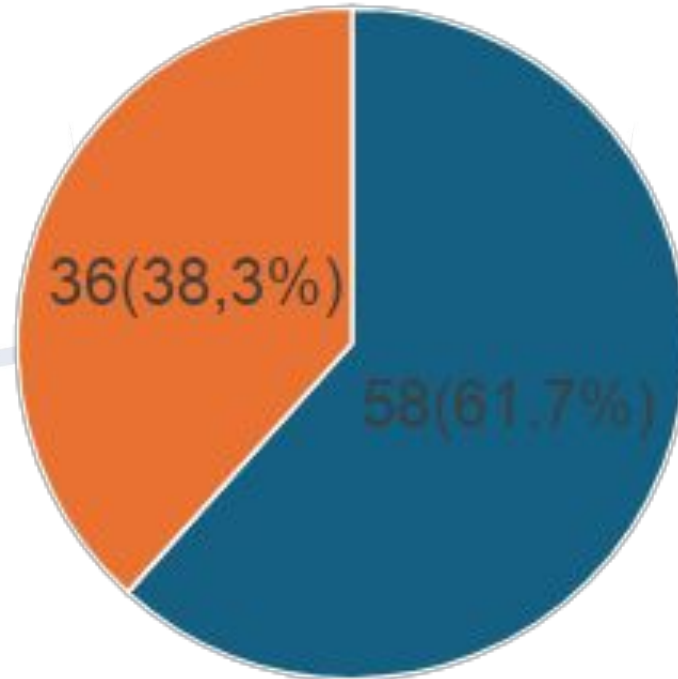
SCHEDA SVEAT SCORE (barrare il punteggio corretto)

NOME PAZIENTE: _____

ID SCHEDA DEA: _____

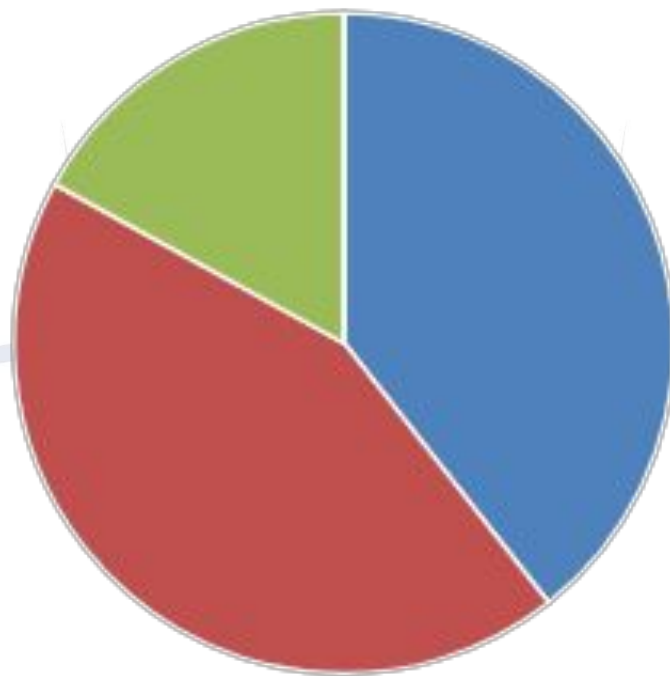
SINTOMI	Angina instabile tipica	3
	Angina stabile (minima o nessuna limitazione a attività quotidiane)	1
	Dolore toracico non cardiaco	-2
VASCOLARE	IMA o recente trattamento percutaneo <90 giorni	2
	Bypass >5 anni	2
	Altri precedenti eventi coronarici ulteriori	1
	Precedenti rivascolarizzazioni per arteriopatía periferica o patologia carotidea	2
ECG	Nuove alterazioni ischemiche dell'ST/T o alterazioni dinamiche	3
	St sottoslivellato di durata non precisata sine causa	2
	Modifiche dell'ST con ipertrofia ventricolare sinistra, blocchi di branca, effetto digitalico o metabolico	1
	Onde Q o note alterazioni dell'ST	1
	Non alterazioni dell'ST	0
ETA'	>75	2
	50-75	1
	30-49	0
	<30	-1
TROPONINA (ng/L)	Maggiore o uguale a 700	5
	> 120 <700	2
	Minore o uguale a 120 ma >40	1
	<40 con durata dolore toracico non chiara	0
	Normale dopo 4 ore di durata di dolore toracico	-2

DEMOGRAFICA PAZIENTI



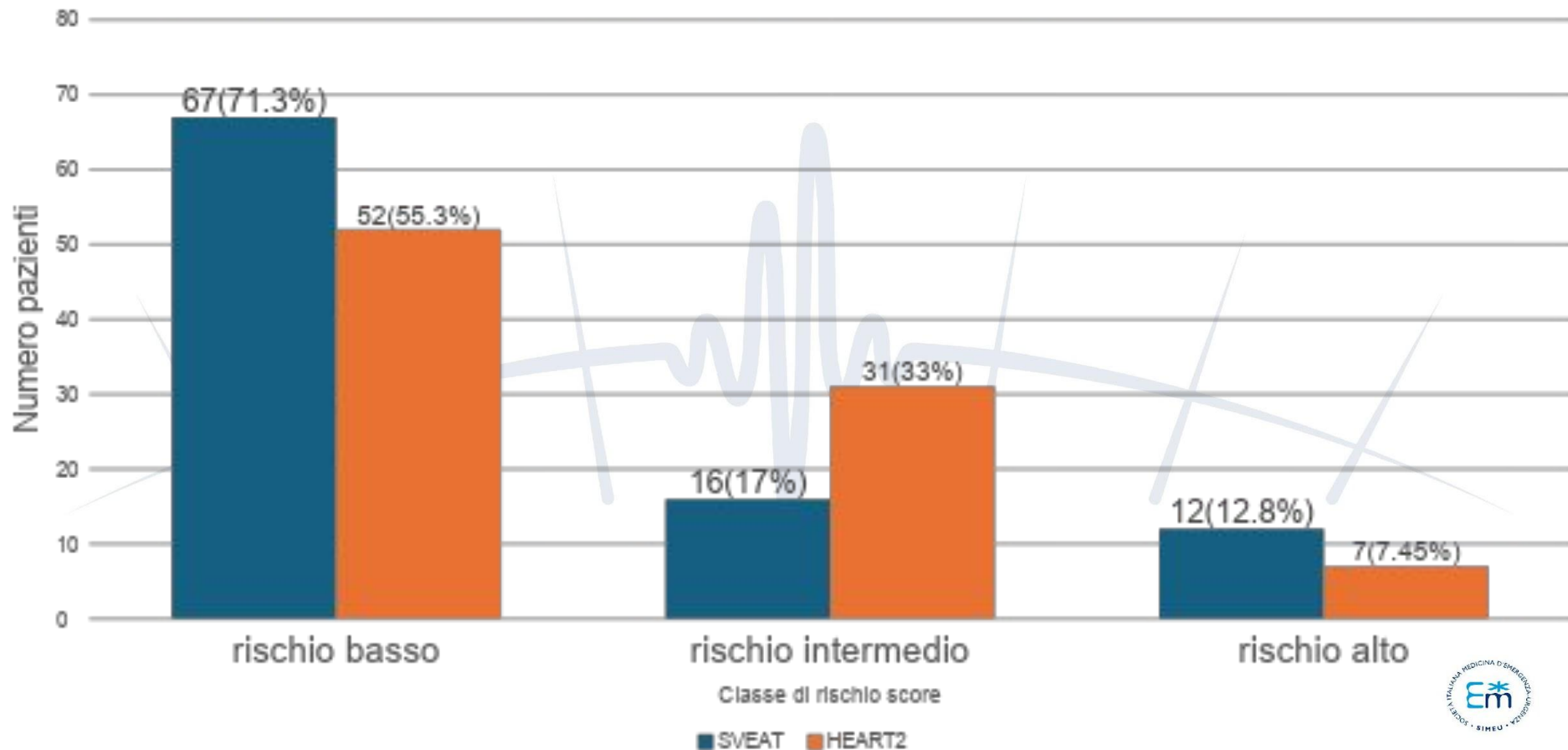
■ pt M ■ pt F

ANAGRAFICA PAZIENTI

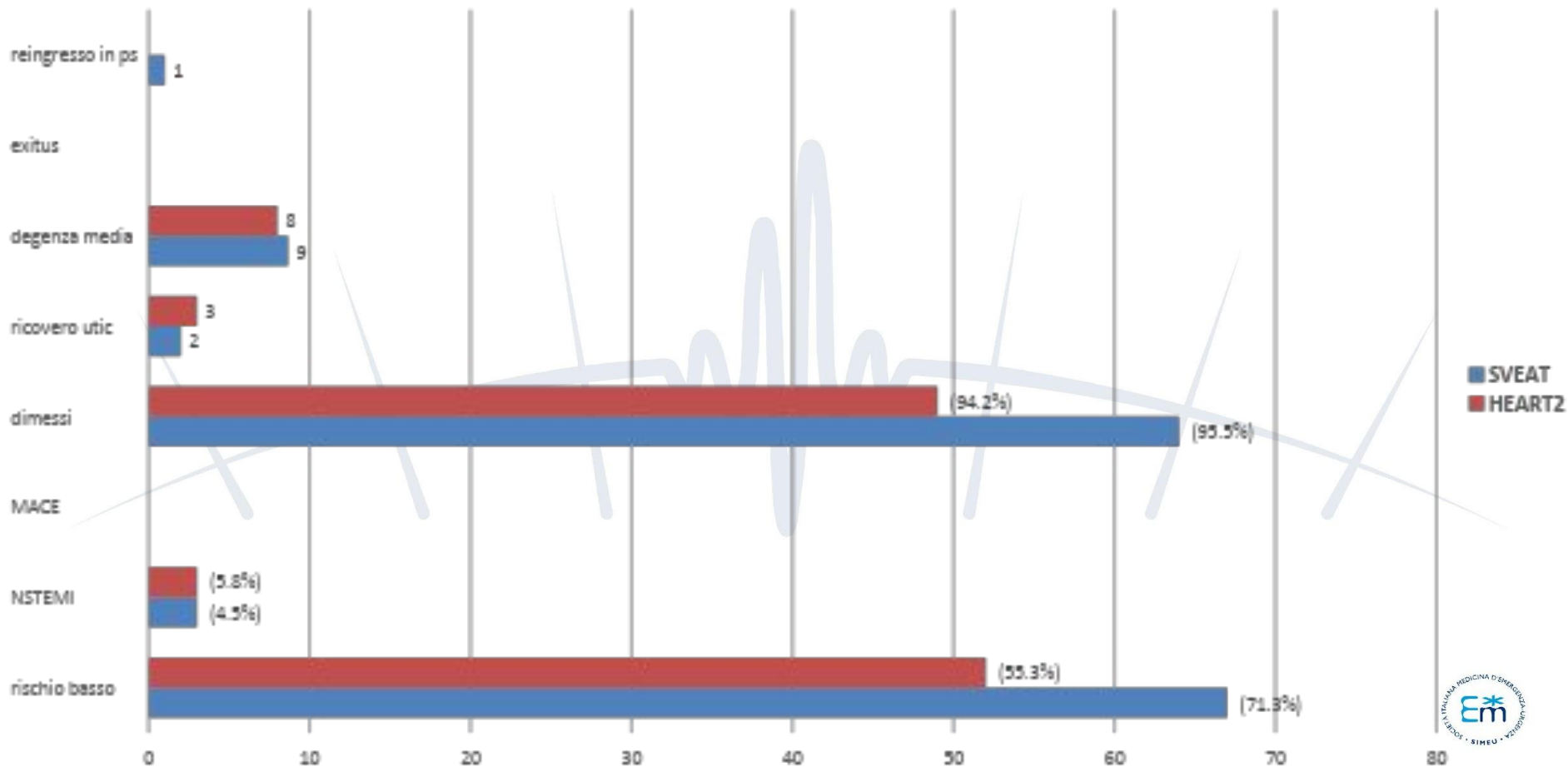


■ >75 ■ 50-75 ■ 30-49 ■ <30

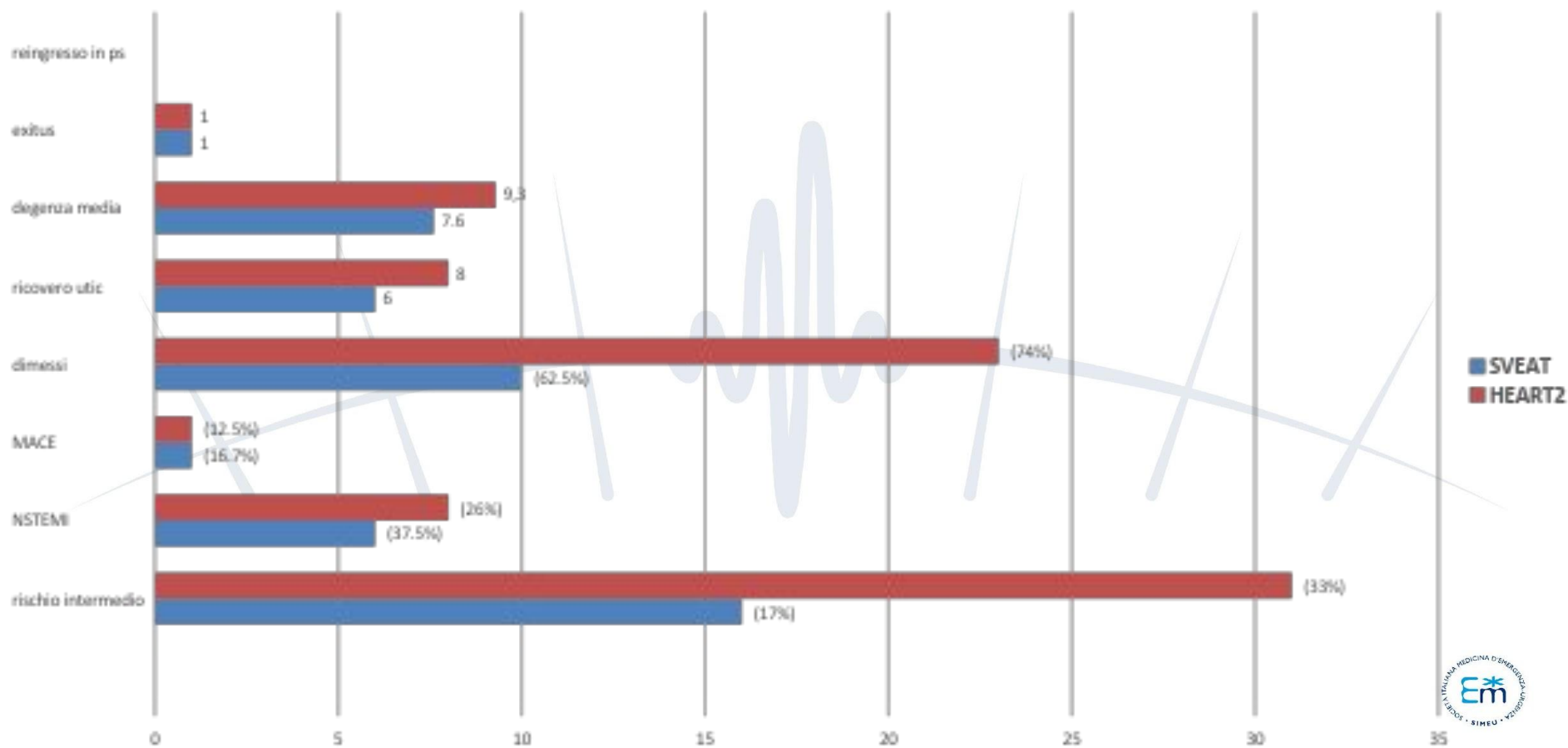
DISTRIBUZIONE DEI PAZIENTI IN BASE AL RISCHIO DI SCORE



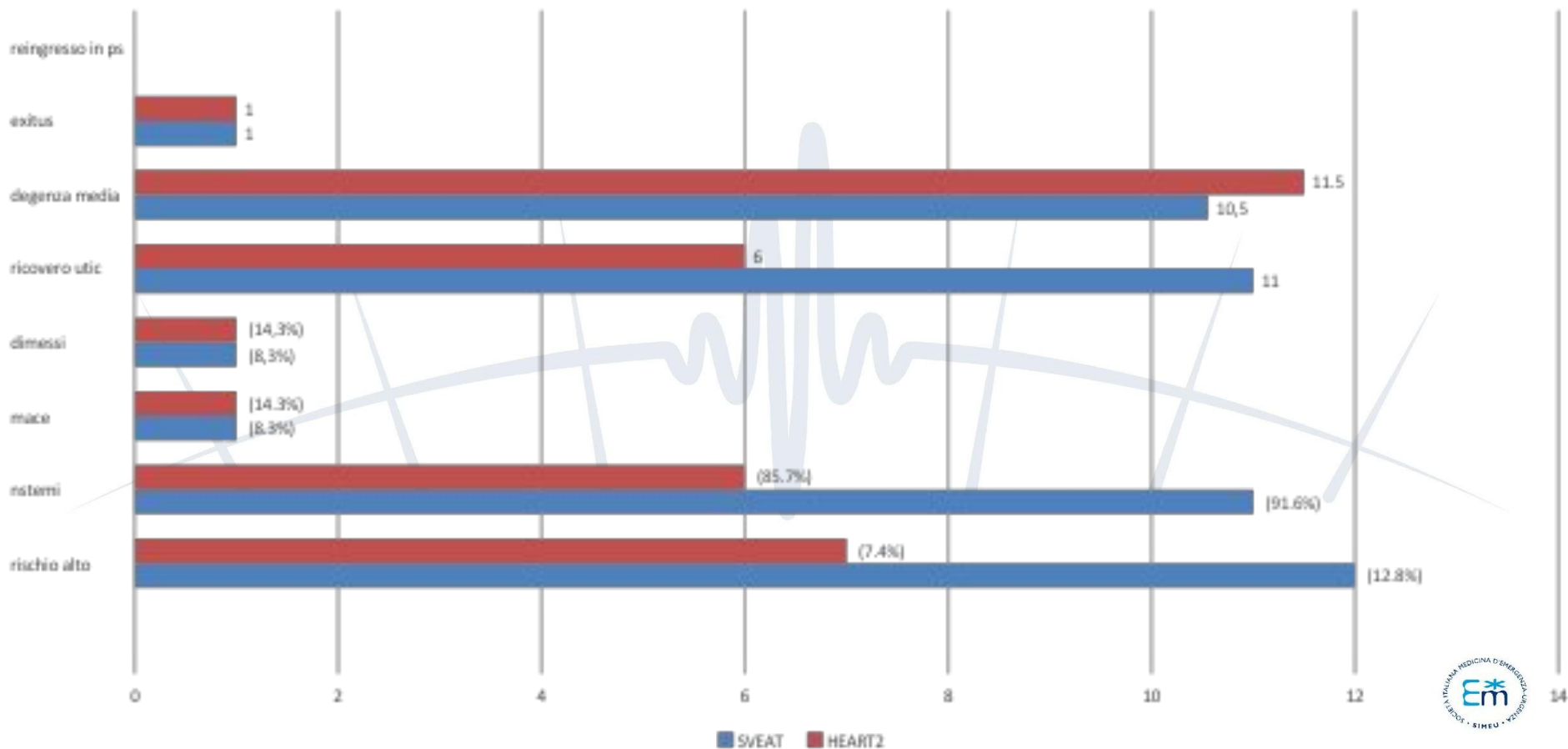
RISCHIO BASSO



RISCHIO INTERMEDIO



RISCHIO ALTO





CONCLUSIONI



- **Rischio basso:** SVEAT score = HEART2 score per probabilità pretest per NSTEMI e MACE.
- **Rischio intermedio:** SVEAT > HEART 2 per probabilità pretest per NSTEMI (36% vs 27%) MA uguale predittività per MACE (16,7% vs 12.5%)
- **Rischio alto:** SVEAT > HEART2 nella probabilità pretest di NSTEMI MA meno sensibile nella predizione dei MACE (9% vs 16.7%).

NON SIAMO SCOREOLOGI MA MEDICI!!!





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