

Chest Pain

Tools to Improve Your In-office Evaluation

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Your challenge: Properly evaluate and manage patients at low cardiac risk, while promptly transferring or referring the minority of patients who are at high risk. The 3 screens included here will help.

PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Seek immediate emergency care for patients with chest pain that is exertional, radiating to one or both arms, similar to or worse than prior cardiac chest pain, or associated with nausea, vomiting, or diaphoresis. **A**
- Be aware that patients with chest pain that is stabbing, pleuritic, positional, or reproducible with palpation are at very low risk for acute coronary syndrome and most likely have chest wall pain. **A**
- Consider a 2-week course of high-dose proton-pump inhibitor therapy to help identify patients whose chest pain may be from undiagnosed gastroesophageal reflux disease. **A**

Strength of recommendation (SOR)

- A** Good-quality patient-oriented evidence
- B** Inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence
- C** Consensus, usual practice, opinion, disease-oriented evidence, case series

Your patient, Amy Z., age 58, was given a diagnosis of hypertension 10 years ago and since then has been maintained on hydrochlorothiazide 50 mg/d and lisinopril 10 mg/d. In the office today, she reports intermittent chest tightness and heaviness. She has no history of coronary artery disease (CAD), cerebrovascular disease, or peripheral vascular disease. She attributes her chest discomfort to emotional stress. She recently started a job after having been unemployed but still has no health insurance and is concerned about losing her house.

She denies orthopnea and resting or exertional dyspnea and says she never gets chest pain while climbing stairs. Her blood pressure is elevated at 180/110 mm Hg, but her other vital signs are normal (pulse, 70 beats/min; respiratory rate, 18 breaths/min). On physical examination, she has no venous distension in her neck and her lungs are clear. A cardiac exam reveals a regular rate and rhythm, with a normally split S1 and S2 and no murmurs, rubs, or gallops. Palpation of the chest does not reproduce her chest pain.

You are concerned that your patient's chest pain could be from heart disease, but she wants to defer additional testing because of the cost, stating, "It's all due to my stress."

HOW WOULD YOU PROCEED?

Whether they go to the emergency department (ED) or to their primary care provider's office, most patients who seek treatment for chest pain don't have life-threatening cardiac illness. Of the 8 million patients who visit an ED for chest pain each year, only 13% are diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).^{1,2} Among those seen for chest pain in a primary care office, only a minority (approximately 1.5%) have unstable heart disease.³⁻⁵ Cross-sectional studies indicate that musculoskeletal chest wall pain (or "chest wall syndrome [CWS]") is the most common cause of chest pain in patients who seek treatment in the office, followed by gastrointestinal (GI) disease, stable heart disease, psychosocial or psychiatric conditions, pulmonary disease, and other cardiovascular conditions (see Table 1).^{3,6,7}

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TABLE 1**Causes of Chest Pain in Patients Who Seek Care in a Primary Care Office^{3,6,7}**

Etiology of chest pain	% of patients with diagnosis
Musculoskeletal conditions (including costochondritis)	29%-36%
Nonspecific chest pain	11%-16%
Gastrointestinal disease	10%-19%
Stable CAD	8%-10%
Psychosocial or psychiatric disease	8%-17%
Pulmonary disease (pneumonia, pneumothorax, lung cancer)	5%-20%
Other cardiovascular disease (pulmonary embolus, heart failure)	3.5%-5%
Unstable CAD	1.5%

Abbreviation: CAD, coronary artery disease.

When evaluating patients with chest pain in the office, the challenge is to appropriately evaluate and manage those who are at low risk for ACS, while at the same time identifying and arranging prompt transfer or referral for the minority of patients who are at high cardiac risk. This article describes how to determine which patients require emergency treatment, which tools to use to screen for ACS and other potential causes of chest pain, and how to proceed when initial evaluation and testing do not point to a diagnosis.

START WITH THE ABCS

When a patient presents in primary care with a chief complaint of chest pain, it's of course critical that you quickly determine if he or she is stable by evaluating the "ABCs" (airway, breathing, and circulation). Any potentially unstable patient should be immediately transferred for emergency care.⁸ A patient who shows no signs of respiratory distress and whose vital signs are within a normal range is unlikely to be acutely unstable and can be further evaluated in the office.

If the patient is stable, obtain a history of the onset and evolution of the chest pain, especially its

TABLE 2**Is it ACS? These Chest Pain Features Help Narrow the Diagnosis⁹**

High likelihood of ACS
Chest pain radiating to one or both arms
Chest pain associated with exertion, nausea, vomiting, or diaphoresis
Chest pain described as pressure or as "worse than previous angina or similar to a previous MI"
Low likelihood of ACS
Stabbing, pleuritic, or positional chest pain
Pain in an inframammary location
Pain not associated with exertion
Pain is reproducible with palpation

Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndrome; MI, myocardial infarction.

location, quality, duration, and aggravating or alleviating factors. Also ask about a personal or family history of heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, or hypercholesterolemia and about tobacco use. While any of these cardiac risk factors may increase suspicion for a cardiac cause for chest pain, the absence of such factors does not eliminate the need for a careful diagnostic evaluation.

Patients with "typical" chest pain have a higher risk for ACS. In a 2005 review of observational prospective and retrospective studies and systematic reviews, Swap et al⁹ corroborated the description of "typical" anginal chest pain, indicating that patients whose chest pain is exertional, radiating to one or both arms, similar to or worse than prior cardiac chest pain, or associated with nausea, vomiting, or diaphoresis are at high risk for ACS (see Table 2).⁹ These researchers also found that chest pain that is stabbing, pleuritic, positional, or reproducible with palpation suggests that a patient is at low risk for ACS. Pain that is not exertional or that is in a small inframammary area of the chest also suggests a low risk for ACS.⁹

Marburg Heart Score and other tests can help rule out ACS

As part of your initial examination, assess the patient's overall condition and stability. Be aware, however, that an older literature review found

TABLE 3
Marburg Heart Score Can Help Rule out CAD in Chest Pain Patients^{12,13}

Factor	Score*
Women > 64 y, men > 54 y	1 point
Known CAD, cerebrovascular disease, or peripheral vascular disease	1 point
Pain worse with exercise	1 point
Pain not reproducible with palpation	1 point
Patient assumes pain is cardiac	1 point

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease.

*The Marburg Heart Score has a high negative predictive value, but a low positive predictive value. Ninety-eight percent of patients with a score ≤ 2 will not have CAD, while only 23% of patients with a score ≥ 3 will have CAD.

that a physical exam is only minimally helpful in assessing ACS risk in a patient with chest pain. Findings that may increase the risk for ACS are a third heart sound (positive likelihood ratio [LR+] = 3.2), systolic blood pressure < 80 mm/Hg (LR+ = 3.1), and pulmonary crackles on auscultation (LR+ = 2.1); however, the absence of these findings does not exclude ACS.¹⁰ The most helpful sign or symptom in evaluating a patient with chest pain is chest wall tenderness on palpation, which largely rules out ACS in low-prevalence settings (eg, a primary care office).¹¹

Bösner et al¹² developed the Marburg Heart Score (MHS) to help primary care clinicians evaluate the risk for CAD in patients with chest pain (see Table 3).^{12,13} A subsequent validation study found that an MHS ≥ 3 had a sensitivity of 89.1% and a specificity of 63.5% for CAD.¹³ The test's negative predictive value (NPV) of 97.9% means that patients with an MHS ≤ 2 are very unlikely to have CAD; however, the low positive predictive value (PPV) of only 23.3% means an MHS ≥ 3 is not particularly helpful in diagnosing CAD.^{12,13}

Unless it is clear that your patient's chest pain is unlikely to have a cardiac cause (eg, pain is reproducible on palpation, or an MHS ≤ 2), order an ECG. If the ECG shows ST-segment elevation in two or more contiguous leads, presumed new left bundle branch block, ischemic ST-segment depression > .5 mm (.05 mV), or dynamic T-wave inversion with pain or discomfort, the patient needs urgent refer-

ral for emergency care.⁸ If the ECG is nondiagnostic but the chest pain is suspicious for CAD, then further testing with cardiac biomarkers (eg, troponin I or T) is recommended to evaluate for non-ST elevation myocardial infarction. Consider chest radiography if there is evidence of respiratory disease (cough, dyspnea, or a history of pulmonary disease).

Don't overlook chest wall syndrome, GERD, or panic disorder

There are several conditions to consider in the differential diagnosis of patients whose chest pain does not appear to have a cardiac cause

CWS is the most common cause of chest pain in primary care patients.^{14,15} While there are several specific types of chest wall pain—including musculoskeletal pain, parietal or intercostal pain, Tietze's syndrome, and costochondral pain—all are manifestations of a musculoskeletal disorder and associated with tenderness of the chest wall. CWS is not life threatening, but one study found high rates of anxiety (54%-93%) among patients with moderate to severe CWS.^{14,15}

Few trials have evaluated treatments for chest wall pain or costochondritis, though typical recommendations include NSAIDs, use of heat or cold, physical therapy, or injection of local anesthetic.¹⁶ One study found that stretching exercises might benefit patients with costochondritis.¹⁷

GI disorders. Patients with esophagitis or gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) often report heartburn, chronic cough, chronic laryngitis, and asthma.¹⁸ However, the sensitivity and specificity of these symptoms are too low to allow diagnosis or exclusion of GERD based on history alone.¹⁸

Acid suppression therapy can be used to test for GERD. A 2005 meta-analysis of six studies found the sensitivity and specificity of a proton-pump inhibitor (PPI) acid suppression test for the diagnosis of GERD in patients with noncardiac chest pain were 80% and 74%, respectively.¹⁹ One study demonstrated that relief of chest pain after a 14-day course of omeprazole 40 mg/d was more sensitive than endoscopy, manometry, or 24-hour esophageal pH monitoring in diagnosing GERD.²⁰ Another study found that in patients with noncardiac chest pain and normal upper endoscopy, symptomatic relief with lansoprazole 30 mg/d for four weeks can be used to diagnose endoscopy-negative GERD.²¹

It is appropriate to experiment with a high-dose course of a PPI (ie, omeprazole 40 mg bid, lansopra-

TABLE 4**Screen Chest Pain Patients for Panic Disorder With This Brief Questionnaire²⁵**

Question	Score*					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
When you are nervous, how often do you think, "I am going to pass out"?		Never	Rarely	Half the time	Usually	Always
During the last 7 days, including today, how much have you been bothered by pains in the chest?	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely	
To what degree is your chest pain tiring or exhausting?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe		

Abbreviations: *Seventy-six percent of patients with a score ≤ 4 will not have panic disorder and 71% of patients with a score ≥ 5 will have panic disorder.

zole30 mg/d, or esomeprazole 40 mg bid) to evaluate for GERD as the cause of chest pain in patients who²⁰⁻²²

- Do not initially describe typical reflux symptoms (eg, heartburn, chronic regurgitation, chronic cough, or a sore or burning throat)
- Have no history of surgery in the upper GI tract, esophagus, or thorax, and
- Have no signs or symptoms that indicate they have a serious or malignant disease (eg, weight loss, anemia, or dysphagia).

Panic disorder. Several tools have been proposed for screening for panic disorder (PD),^{23,24} but none have been tested in patients with chest pain. Dammen et al²⁵ developed a three-item questionnaire to assess for PD among patients with chest pain who were referred for cardiac evaluation (see Table 4).²⁵ A score ≥ 5 on the Dammen questionnaire had 55% sensitivity and 86% specificity for PD, with a PPV of 71% and an NPV of 76%.²⁵ Although this instrument has not been subjected to validation studies, using it may help clarify whether further investigation for PD is warranted.

Psychotherapeutic interventions may be effective for patients whose chest pain is caused by PD. A Cochrane review of 15 randomized controlled trials of psychologic interventions for chest pain in patients with normal coronary anatomy found that cognitive-behavioral therapy, and possibly hypnotherapy, reduced patient reports of chest pain, reduced chest pain frequency, and increased the number of chest pain-free days, at least for three months.²⁶

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE DIAGNOSIS REMAINS UNCLEAR

When your initial evaluation and diagnostic testing yield no clear diagnosis, appropriate follow-up is vital because in the year after primary care patients first develop chest pain, they are 1.5 to 3 times more likely than the general population to be diagnosed with musculoskeletal, GI, psychological, or respiratory problems, nearly five times as likely to be diagnosed with heart failure, and nearly 15 times as likely to be diagnosed with coronary heart disease.^{27,28}

Consider ordering exercise or chemical stress testing within three to seven days for a patient with chest pain that suggests ACS but who has normal results on ECG and biomarker testing.⁸ Interestingly, though, in a study of 4,181 patients in an ED chest pain unit who had two sets of normal serum troponins during a six-hour period followed by exercise or chemical stress testing, only 470 patients (11%) had abnormal stress test results and only 37 (.9%) had obstructive CAD that would have potentially benefited from revascularization.²⁹ Thus, testing troponin levels twice in six hours is a reasonable alternative to stress testing for a primary care patient with chest pain; stress testing would be unnecessary if both troponin values were normal.

CASE OUTCOME

Based on her current chest pain symptoms, Ms. Z's MHS is a reassuringly low 1, so CAD is unlikely. However, she scores 5 on the Dammen panic disorder screen. Due to her financial concerns, you decide to

forgo stress testing and instead draw a serum troponin now, with plans to repeat later in the afternoon at your clinic lab if the initial result is normal. You encourage her to try a high-dose PPI for two weeks to determine whether GERD may be contributing to her symptoms, and offer to help her explore counseling options to address her emotional stressors. **CR**

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