Current Situation

We have done blood tests and an electrocardiogram. **They do not show that you are having a heart attack.** We may do another blood test to be sure.

The chest pain that you are feeling may be a warning sign of a future heart attack.

Of every **100 people like you** who came to the Emergency Department with chest pain...

**20** had a heart or pre-heart attack within 60 days of their Emergency Department visit. **80** did not.

You also have a high troponin* level.

**This means that you may have a greater chance of having a heart attack or other health issues than shown above.**

**We don’t know how much greater chance.**
What happens now?

Based on your risk, we recommend that you stay in the Emergency Department or hospital to meet with a heart doctor.

If you develop further pain, new, or worsening symptoms press the call button right away.

Symptoms of heart attack include:

- Pressure, tightness, pain, or a squeezing or aching sensation in your chest or arms that may spread to your neck, jaw or back
- Nausea, indigestion, heartburn or abdominal pain
- Shortness of breath
- Cold sweat
- Fatigue
- Lightheadedness or sudden dizziness

*Troponin is an enzyme that is released when the heart muscle is damaged. Many patients with chest pain who come to the emergency department with chest pain have a higher than normal baseline troponin level. This does not necessarily mean they are having a heart attack. For example, older patients often have an “above normal” baseline measurement because troponin levels in the blood can increase with age. In studies, people with an elevated baseline troponin level had more health problems than those with a low level.