

LETTER



# How to balance acute myocardial infarction and COVID-19: the protocols from Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital

Jie Zeng<sup>1</sup>, Jianxin Huang<sup>2</sup> and Lingai Pan<sup>3\*</sup>

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Dear Editor,

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is a cardiovascular emergency and requires an emergency diagnosis and treatment process. Unfortunately, the highly contagious COVID-19 pneumonia is obviously affecting the diagnosis and treatment of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) which includes ST-elevated myocardial infarction (STEMI) and non-ST-segment elevation acute myocardial infarction (NSTEMI). There are increasing confirmed cases around multiple countries every day. The transmission dynamics is not fully understood [1]. It is necessary to adjust the routine diagnosis and treatment protocol of AMI to face the serious public health event.

## General principles

The emergency call should instruct patients to choose the nearest center that can complete primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) treatment. Avoid public transportation.

Adopt the principle of maximum protection. Patients with AMI accompanied by fever, especially respiratory symptoms, should first go to a fever outpatient clinic. Combined with epidemiological history and body temperature screening, if suspected of SARS-CoV-2 infection, they will be admitted to the hospital isolation ward for rapid nucleic acid test.

The nucleic acid test can significantly delay the time of STEMI emergency reperfusion. Patients suspected or diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection should be isolated and begin thrombolytic therapy immediately, if within reperfusion time. High-risk patients with contraindications for thrombolysis need to assess the risk of infection and the benefit of PCI. Perform PCI only for culprit vessel.

## Protocol for STEMI

Perform the following management: [Fig. 1a: Partial reference to “Diagnosis and treatment process of acute myocardial infarction in the prevention and control of coronavirus Chinese expert advice (first edition)”].

1. *Stable patients when the onset time is within 12 h.*  
In case of patients within the reperfusion time window and no contraindication to thrombolysis, thrombolytic therapy is performed in an isolation ward. After successful thrombolysis, treatment is continued in the isolation ward. After the patient has recovered from COVID-19 pneumonia and test of nucleic acid is twice negative, elective PCI should be considered. Patients within the reperfusion time window with contraindications for thrombolysis or failure of thrombolysis need to comprehensively evaluate the risks of PCI and infection control.

*Stable patients when the onset time is more than 12 h:* comprehensively evaluate the risks of PCI and infection control.

2. *Unstable patients with severe pneumonia.*  
Transfer to isolation ward for conservative treatment.

\*Correspondence: panlingai2004@163.com

<sup>3</sup> Department of Critical Care Medicine, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610072, Sichuan Province, China

Full author information is available at the end of the article  
Jie Zeng and Jianxin Huang contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors.

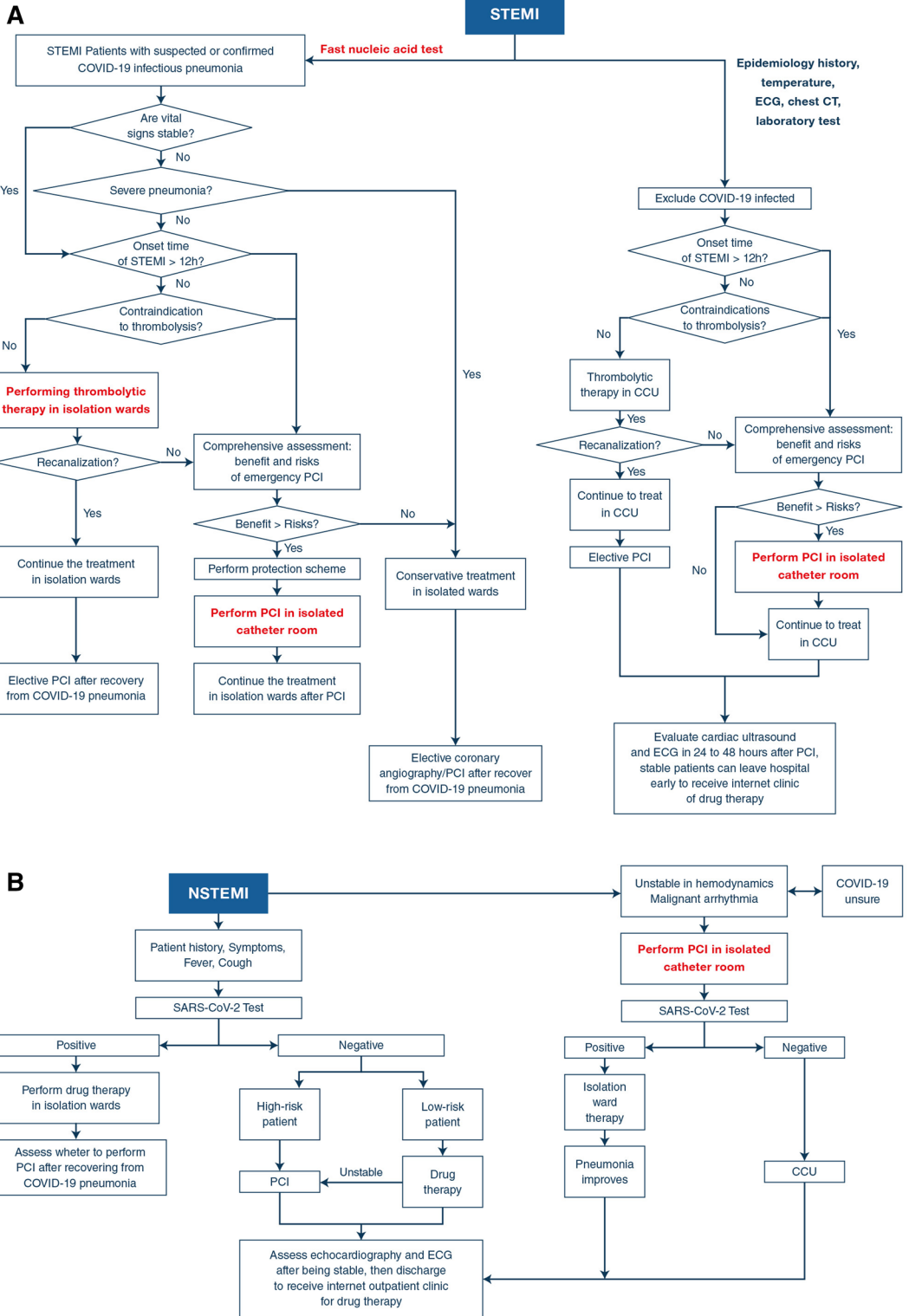


Fig. 1 Protocol of a STEMI, b NSTEMI

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*Unstable patients with mild to moderate pneumonia:* assess whether the onset time of STEMI is longer than 12 h. The subsequent steps are the same as those for STEMI patients with stable vital signs.

3. Perform echocardiography and ECG 24–48 h after the reperfusion therapy. If the patient is stable, rapid rehabilitation should be performed to shorten the hospitalization time as much as possible. Follow-up should be performed through the internet outpatient clinic of Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital.

### Protocol for NSTEMI

The door-to-balloon time in NSTEMI patients is less strict than that in STEMI patients. Therefore, we should exclude the SARS-CoV-2 infection first (Fig. 1b). The confirmed case should be transferred to the isolation ward until patient recovery and then it was assessed whether further invasive interventions are needed. Very few NSTEMI patients may present hemodynamic instability and fatal arrhythmia who cannot wait for the results of nucleic acid tests, and then, the isolated intervention surgery should be the first choice.

### Author details

<sup>1</sup> Department of Cardiology, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610072, Sichuan Province, China. <sup>2</sup> Department of Anesthesiology, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan

Provincial People's Hospital, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610072, Sichuan Province, China. <sup>3</sup> Department of Critical Care Medicine, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610072, Sichuan Province, China.

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### Conflicts of interest

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