

CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER POCKET GUIDE

Predicting Mortality in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndromes



Step I: Establish status of 8 Predictor Variables

- Killip Class
- Systolic blood pressure at presentation
- Heart rate
- Age
- Serum creatinine
- Cardiac arrest
- ST-segment deviation (elevation and/or depression)
- Elevated biomarkers (CK-MB and/or troponin I)

Step II: Determine Clinical Evaluation Scores

Killip Class	Score	Systolic Blood Pressure	Score	Heart Rate	Score	Age	Score	Creatinine	Score
I	0	≤80	58	≤50	0	≤30	0	0-0.4	1
II	20	80-100	53	50-70	3	30-40	8	0.4-0.8	4
III	39	100-120	43	70-90	9	40-50	25	0.8-1.2	7
IV	59	120-140	34	90-110	15	50-60	41	1.2-1.6	10
		140-160	24	110-150	24	60-70	58	1.6-2	13
		160-200	10	150-200	38	70-80	75	2-4	21
		≥200	0	≥200	46	80-90	91	>4	28
						≥90	100		
		+		+		+		+	

Add the total number of points for Clinical Evaluation from the above table: _____

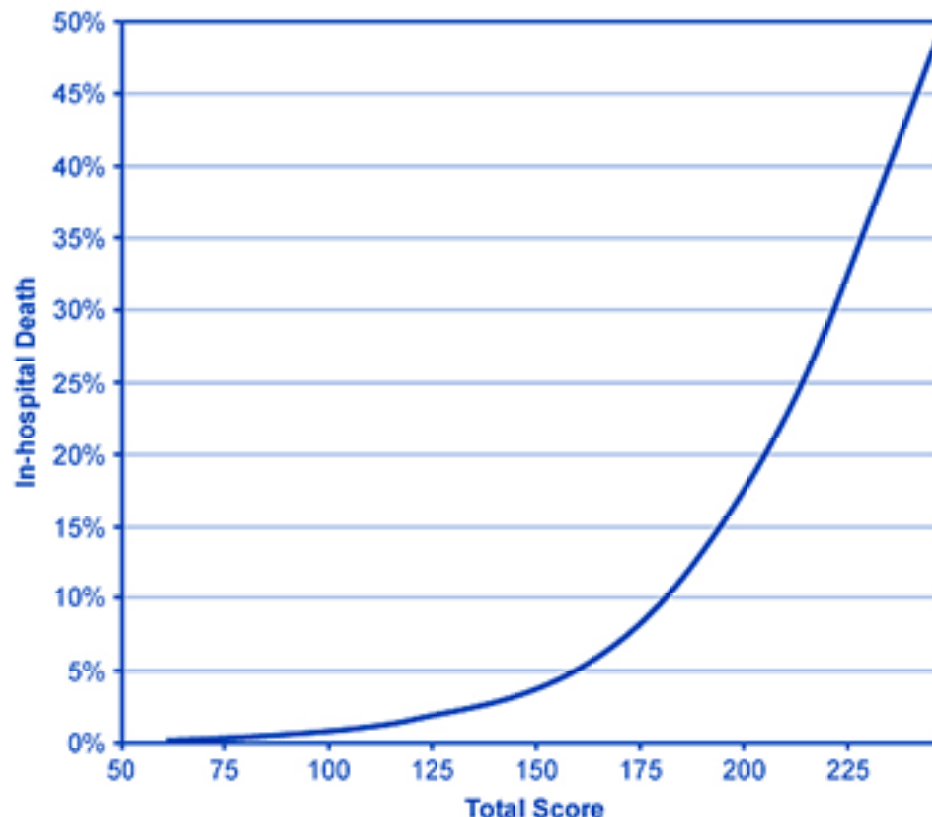
Step III: Establish total score by adding Baseline Risk Factors

Baseline Risk Factors	Score
Cardiac Arrest at Admission	39
ST-Segment Deviation	28
Elevated Enzymes	14
Total from Clinical Evaluation	_____
Total Score	_____

References: Granger CB, Goldberg RJ, Dabbous O, Pieper KS, Eagle KA, Cannon CP, Van de Werf F, Avezum A, Goodman SG, Flather MD, Fox KAA, for the Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events Investigators. Predictors of hospital mortality in the global registry of acute coronary events. *Arch Int Med* 2003;163:2345-2353.

REV: 2008; MIP

Step IV: Establish probability of In-hospital Mortality using graph



Example: A patient has Killip Class II, systolic blood pressure of 100, heart rate of 100, 60 years of age, has serum creatinine of 1, did not have a cardiac arrest at admission but did have ST-segment deviation and elevated enzymes.

His score would be: $20 + 53 + 15 + 41 + 7 + 0 + 28 + 14 = 178$

This person would have about an 8% risk of having an in-hospital death

Similarly, a patient with Killip Class I, systolic blood pressure of 80, heart rate of 60, is 55 years of age, has serum creatinine of 0.4 and no risk factors would have the following score:

$0 + 58 + 3 + 41 + 1 = 103$, which gives approximately a 1% risk of having an in-hospital death.

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