The using of Front-Door-Score (FDS) for triage nurse in stratifying chest pain patient in AED

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Introduction
Cornory heard disease (CHD) is one of the leading cause of death worldwide. Chest pain is one of the major symptoms of CHD. the need for prompt, acute diagnosis and to exclude myocardial ischemia or other lethal cause remains one of the major goals of acute setting.

Objectives
1.) to evaluate Front door score acts as a reliable tool to identify real emergency for chest pain patients at triage.

Methodology
Subjects were (1) chinese adults, age over 18 or above who presented with chest pain at triage of A&E EXCLUDE: metal incapable or language barrier. data collected: Prince of wales, and North district hospital period: jan - apr, 2014 FDS: 0-1: Low risk 2-4: intermediate risk 5 or above: high risk CMS record will be traced after 7 days of the data collected, to determine the triage category and the score relation.

Result
302 datas were achieved. 41 patients (14%) diagnosed as Ischemic heart disease or related diagnosis. 6 of them with FDS 0-1 25 of them with FDS 2-4 10 of them with FDS 5 or above 0 of them with category 5 4 of them with category 4 27 of them with category 3 8 of them with category 2 2 of them with category 1 Conclusion: In this study, some conclusion may be drawn from the data and statistics. First, the existence of ischemic heart disease is relatively rare among the patients who complained chest pain. Second, around 68% o patients who complained chest pain were triaged as category 3 or above. Third, the specificity of FDS 2 or above was not better than that of triage category 3 under the current triage guideline.