Ottawa Cardiovascular Centre

Patient: _____ was admitted to the Cardiology Service at the _____ from Y ___ /M ___ /D ___ to Y ___ / M ___ / D ___ under the care of Dr. _____ .

Discharge Diagnoses include:
- ❑ CAD-CCS Class: ❍ 0 ❍ 1 ❍ 2 ❍ 3 ❍ 4
- ❑ Unstable angina
- ❑ Non STEMI (non-ST elevation MI)
- ❑ STEMI (ST elevation MI)
- ❑ Atrial fibrillation
- ❑ SVT
- ❑ VT
- ❑ CHF-NYHA Class: ❍ I ❍ II ❍ III ❍ IV
- ❑ Other: _____

Risk Factors:
❑ HTN ❑ DM ❑ Dyslipidemia ❑ Smoking ❑ Family History CAD

Past Medical History:
- ❑ Angina ❑ MI ❑ PCI ❑ CABG ❑ Valve Replacement
- ❑ Other: _____

Complications:
- ❑ Recurrent ischaemia
- ❑ CHF-Killip Class ___ / IV
- ❑ Pericarditis
- ❑ DVT/ ❑ Pulmonary embolism
- ❑ Heart Block: ❍ 1° ❍ 2° WB ❍ Mobitz II ❍ 3°
- ❑ Temporary Pacer Insertion Y/N
- ❑ LV thrombus
- ❑ Mechanical complication
  - ❍ MR
  - ❍ Aneurysm
  - ❍ Septal rupture
- ❑ Atrial fibrillation
- ❑ Ventricular tachycardia
- ❑ Other: _____

Pertinent Investigations:
Peak CK_____ CK MB _____Troponin I/T_____ Other:_____

Total cholesterol: (target value mmol/L)
LDL ___ (<4.5) TG ___ (<1.7) HDL ___ (>1.2) LDL ___ (<1.8/2.0)

Stress Test:
Ex duration ____ Peak HR____ (% PMHR____) Positive Y/N High Risk Y/N

Echocardiogram EF ___% LV Function: _____
Valves: _____

DISCHARGE SUMMARY

Nuclear Studies:

❑ Stress/ ❑ Persantine Myocardial Perfusion Study _____

_____

_____

❑ Wall motion EF ___% Regional wall motion _____

_____

❑ Cardiac PET _____

❑ CT Angiogram _____

Procedures:

❑ Thrombolysis: ❍ STK ❍ r-PA ❍ t-PA ❍ t-NK

❑ Primary PCI ❑ Rescue PCI

❑ Angiography: LV Class __/ IV

LM_____LAD (P/M/D)_____ Diagonal (1st/2nd)____CX (P/M/D)____OM (1st/2nd/3rd)_____RCA (P/M/D)_____ Other:_____

❑ PTCA/Stenting: Lesion 1: _____ _____% → ____ %. Bare metal stent Y/N. Drug eluting stent Y/N.

Lesion 2: _____ _____% → ____ %. Bare metal stent Y/N. Drug eluting stent Y/N.

Lesion 3: _____ _____% → ____ %. Bare metal stent Y/N. Drug eluting stent Y/N.

Lesion 4: _____ _____% → ____ %. Bare metal stent Y/N. Drug eluting stent Y/N.

Lesion 5: _____ _____% → ____ %. Bare metal stent Y/N. Drug eluting stent Y/N.

NB: Duration of Plavix therapy: ❍ 6 months ❍ 1 year ❍ 2 years ❍ Indefinitely

❑ CABG: ❍ LAD ❍ Diagonal ❍ IM ❍ OM1 ❍ OM2 ❍ PIV- circumflex ❍ RCA

❍ LITA ❍ RITA ❍ Other:

❑ Permanent Pacer Insertion Y/N: ❍ Single chamber ❍ Dual chamber ❍ Bi-ventricular

Pacing Mode: ❍ VVI ❍ VVIR ❍ DDD ❍ DDDR Automatic mode shift: Y/N

❑ AICD insertion ❑ EPS ❑ Ablation: site _____

Disposition:

Transfer to: ❑ Ottawa Heart Institute/ ❑ Ottawa Hospital—General Site ❑ Montfort ❑ Queensway Carleton

❑ Other Hospital: _____

❑ Discharge home

Follow-up:

Bloodwork: ❑ Lytes ❑ Cr ❑ Lipid Profile ❑ CBC ❑ INR ❑ 2 WEEKS ❑ 4 WEEKS ❑ 6 WEEKS ❑ 3 MO ❑ 6 MO

❑ Stress Test ❑ Stress/ ❑ Persantine Myocardial Perfusion Study

❑ Cardiac catheterization ❑ Other: _____

Cardiologist: Dr. _____ ❑ 2 WEEKS ❑ 4 WEEKS ❑ 6 WEEKS ❑ 3 MO ❑ 6 MO

Internist: Dr. _____ ❑ 2 WEEKS ❑ 4 WEEKS ❑ 6 WEEKS ❑ 3 MO ❑ 6 MO

Family MD: Dr. _____ ❑ 2 WEEKS ❑ 4 WEEKS ❑ 6 WEEKS ❑ 3 MO ❑ 6 MO

Diagnosis	Recommendation

MEDICATION PRESCRIPTIONS

✓	Class	Indication	Specific Rx	Dose (mg) & Frequency	Amount	Refills
	Nitroglycerin SL	Angina treatment				
	ASA	Blood thinner				
	Plavix	Blood thinner				
	ß-blocker	❍ Angina ❍ LV function/prognosis				
	Nitrate	Angina prevention				
	Calcium blocker	❍ Angina ❍ HTN				
	Digoxin	❍ Atrial fib ❍ CHF				
	Diuretic 1	Fluid retention				
	Diuretic 2	Fluid retention				
	Diuretic 3	Fluid retention				
	ACE inhibitor	LV function/prognosis				
	A-II antagonist	LV function/prognosis				
	Statin	Cholesterol lowering				
	Fibrate	Cholesterol lowering				
	Niacin	Cholesterol lowering				
	Ezetimibe	Cholesterol lowering				
	Anti-platelet	Blood thinner				
	Coumadin	Blood thinner				
	Anti-arrhythmic	❍ Atrial fib ❍ VT				
	Oral Hypoglycemic	Blood sugar control				
	Oral Hypoglycemic	Blood sugar control				
	Oral Hypoglycemic	Blood sugar control				
	Insulin AM	Blood sugar control				
	Insulin PM	Blood sugar control				
	Other:					

Signature (physician)	Name printed	CPSO #:	Phone #:

Supplementary Prescriptions/Discharge Rx:

✓	Rx	Indication	Specific Rx	Dose (mg) & Frequency	Amount	Refills

Signature (physician)	Name printed	CPSO #:	Phone #:

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK REDUCTION CHECKLIST

<table>
<tr><th>Rx ✓</th><th>Intervention</th><th>Recommendations</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Smoking: Goal
-Complete cessation</td><td>Strongly encourage patient and family to stop smoking. Provide counselling, nicotine replacement, and formal cessation programs as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Lipid Management:
Primary goal *
LDL < 2.0 (1.8) mmol/L</td><td>Start hypolipidemic diet in all patients: ≤ 30% fat,< 7% saturated fat,< 200mg/day cholesterol. 10% LDL↓achievable with diet. Assess fasting lipid profile. Baseline lipid profile < 24 hrs. after acute event. In post-MI patients, lipid profile may take 4 to 6 weeks to stabilize.
Add drug therapy according to the following guide:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Secondary goal *
Non-HDL Chol
≤ 2.6 mmol/L;
Apo-B<0.8 g/L

Tertiary goal *
Metabolic Syndrome
TC/HDL < 4.0mmol/l
HDL > 1.0mmol/l (men)/
> 1.3mmol/l (women)

2012 Update-CCS GUIDELINES for the Dx and Tx of Dyslipidemia for the Prevention of CVD</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Lipid Profile</th><th>1st Line Therapy</th><th>2nd Line Therapy</th></tr>
<tr><td>LDL ↑</td><td>Statin</td><td>Ezetimibe</td></tr>
<tr><td>LDL ↑↑ & TG</td><td>Statin</td><td>Comb. Therapy Ezetimibe, Niaspan or Fibrate</td></tr>
<tr><td>LDL ↑& TG ↑↑</td><td>Fibrate or Niacin/Niaspan®</td><td>Combination Therapy</td></tr>
<tr><td>TG↑& HDL ↓</td><td>Fibrate or Niacin/Niaspan®</td><td>Combination Therapy</td></tr>
</table>
* Primary goal: For patients CHD Risk equivalent: any of CAD, TIA, CVA, AAA, PVD/bruits, DM with one additional categorical risk factor or for patients with very high 10-year risk for total CV events (20%).
• Target initial Rx medication dose required to achieve target LDL <2.0 (1.8) mmol/L or ≥ 50% LDL↓
• For 10 yr CV risk for hard endpoints 10-20%, LDL Rx threshold is 3.5 mmol/L target ≥ 50% LDL↓
• For 10 yr CV risk for hard endpoints < 10%, LDL Rx threshold is 5.0 mmol/L target ≥ 50% LDL↓
• Consider CRP measurement for males >50 & females >60. Initiate lipid lowering if CRP >2.0 mg/L
For specific medications and dosing strategy see Lipid Optimization Tool
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Hypertension Goal
< 150 systolic(Age ≥ 80)
< 140/90 (non-diabetic CKD)
< 135/85 (Home BP)
< 130/80 (DM+/-CKD)
< 120/80 (LVD) AHA 2007

2013 CHS CHEP
www.hypertension.ca
Measure BP at all appropriate visits. Assess overall cardiac risk. Home BPM an important monitoring tools. Treat to target. Lifestyle modifications to reduce BP and CV risk. Lifestyle and Rx to achieve BP targets. Combination Rx. Focus on adherence.</td><td>• Assess BP at all visits. Assess global CV risk. Lifestyle modifications are cornerstone of anti-hypertensive and anti-atherosclerotic therapy.
• Initiate Rx immediately if hypertensive urgency. Dx HTN on second visit if : target organ damage, DM, chronic kidney disease (CKD) or BP > 180/110.Dx HTN on 3rd visit if BP ≥140-179 or ≥90-109
• Validate hypertension with: 1) Office BP(<140/90), ambulatory BP(< 135/85 daytime average/ or 130/80-24 hr average) or Awake ABPM ≥ 135 or 85. 24-hour ≥ 130 or 80 DM, or 130</80 DM, and/or DM nephropathy. Target < 140/90 (non diabetic CK.), < 120/80 LVD. AHA.
• Initial Rx for systolic/diastolic HTN in absence of compelling indication: Low dose thiazide; ß-blocker if age < 60 yr; ACE-I in non-black pts; long-acting CCB and ARB. ISH: LDD/ DHP-CCB/ARB. Combination therapies generally necessary to achieve target BP.
• Consider Rx ASA (once BP controlled) and statin in HTN patients if ≥ 3 CV risks.
• CHF&HTN-Rx ß-blocker; ACE-I (ARB if ACE-I intolerant) & aldosterone antagonist (Class III/IV HF or post MI). Thiazide or loop diuretics, DHP-CCB.
• CKD or Type 2 DM with micro-albuminuria, proteinuria or nephropathy ACE-I/ARB are 1st line Rx. Combination of ACE-I and ARB not recommended in non-proteinuric CKD.
• In DM if ACE combination therapy required: ACE-DHP CCB preferable to ACE-thiazide combinations (ACCOMPLISH)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Diabetes
CDA 2013
guidelines.diabetes.ca
Guidelines Released April 2013</td><td>• Dx DM: FPG ≥ 7.0 mmol/L or 2 hr PC Glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/L (Normal A1C < 5.5; FPG < 5.6 mmol/L; 2 hr PC FPG < 7.8 mmol/L). Dx Impaired Glucose Tolerance: FPG < 6.1 mmol/L and 2 hr PC PG 7.8-11.0 mmol/L.
• At diagnosis target euglycemia ASAP: AIC ≤ 8.5 - Initiate diabetes education, diet to achieve weight loss (5-10%), exercise and lifestyle (+/- metformin). If not at target 2-3 mo - Start/Increase metformin. If A1C > 8.5 start metformin immediately. Consider initial combination therapy. If symptomatic hyperglycemia with metabolic decompensation, initiate insulin immediately.
• Aggressive BP Control (Target<130/80). Rx: ACE-i, ARB, DHP-CCB, thiazide diuretic, then cardio-selective ß blocker or non-DHP-CCB. Alpha blockers not recommended as first line agent.
• Vascular Protection: Macro/microvascular disease: Statin + ACEi or ARB + Antiplatelet (ASA or clopidogrel). DM > 15 years and age > 30 years: statin.</td></tr>
</table>

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK REDUCTION CHECKLIST

Rx ✓	Intervention	Recommendations
	Physical activity: Minumum goal 30 mins of moderate activity 5 times a week. Cumulative 150 mins/ week. See website exerciseismedicine.ca	• Assess risk, preferably with exercise test, to guide prescription. • Encourage minimum of 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity 5-7 times weekly (walking, jogging, cycling or other aerobic activity) supplemented by an increase in daily lifestyle activities (e.g., walking breaks at work, using stairs, gardening, household work) • Max benefits 5 to 6 hours per week. Medically supervised programs for moderate to high-risk patients. Resistance exercise 3 times/week does not adversely influence BP.
	Obesity/weight management:	Start intensive diet and appropriate physical activity intervention, as outlined above, in patients >120% of ideal weight for height. Particularly emphasise need for weight loss in patients with hypertension, elevated triglycerides or elevated glucose levels. Ideal body weight BMI < 25
	Antiplatelet agents/ anticoagulants:	Start aspirin 81-325 mg per day if not contraindicated. Consider clopidogrel 75mg OD post MI, post CABG, CVA, PVD in ASA intolerant or allergic patients *CAPRIE Trial*. Consider clopidogrel 75mg OD + ASA for ACS: unstable angina/non-ST elevation MI *CURE Trial*: duration of therapy 9-12 months . No chronic benefit of ASA+ clopidogrel *CHARISMA*. Consider alternate antiplatelet therapy for post MI patients unable to to take ASA or dual antiplatelet therapy for up to a year post ACS/PCI (Clopidogrel, Ticagrelor or Prasugrel post ACS with PCI).
	ACE inhibitors/ARBs **Post MI/LV Dysfunction:**	Start early post-MI in stable high risk patients (anterior MI, previous MI, Killip class II (S3 gallop, rales, radiographic CHF). Continue indefinitely for all with LV dysfunction (EF<40%) or symptoms of CHF. Use as needed to manage HPT or symptoms in all other patients. In ACEi intolerant patients consider Valsartan *VALIANT* or Candesartan *CHARM*.
	ACE inhibitors/ARBs **Vascular Disease/ Diabetes**	Rx ACE inhibitors in **all patients** >55 yrs with evidence of **vascular disease or DM** and one other risk factor: *HOPE Trial* - Ramipril 2.5 → 10 mg OD or **all CAD patients** >18 yrs *EUROPA Trial* -Perindopril 4 → 8 mg OD. If LVF preserved, patient non diabetic and other risk factors optimized may not need ACE inhibitor *PEACE*.
	Beta-blockers: **Post-MI**	Start acutely or within a few days of event in all post-MI patients (unless contra-indication). Continue indefinitely if residual ischemia, heart failure LV dysfunction, heart failure, severe LV dysfunction with EF < 40% or symptomatic arrhythmias. No mortality benefit of Beta blockers beyond 1 year post MI, in chronic CAD without MI or in patients with CAD risk factors. (JAMA , Vol 308, No. 13, pp. 1340-1349). Rx as needed to manage angina or HTN.
	Beta-blockers: **CHF**	Rx Add Beta-blocker to ACE-inhibitor/diuretic/+/- digoxin in stable Class II-IV CHF/LVEF ≤ 40% Bisoprolol 1.25 → 10 mg OD, carvedilol 3.125 mg BID → 25 mg BID (50 mg BID if weight > 85 kg) or nebivolol 1.25 -> 10 mg daily (Titrate q 2 weeks. Avoid mod-high dose in the elderly).
	Omega-3 fatty acids **HOMOCYST(E)INE**	**Rx: Omega-3 fatty acids 1-3 gm/day.** No identifiable benefit in lowering elevated homocysteine with vitamin supplements combining folic acid, B6 and B12 in patients with CVD, DM or post MI. *HOPE 2*/*NORVIT*.
	Estrogens	HRT not recommended for 1° or 2° prevention. Stop HRT in ACS, MI, PTCA, CABG, CHF, other surgery.

Other Information and Diet Sheets Available:
- Dyslipidemia Package
- Diet for Type 2 Diabetes
- Diet for Hypertention
- Diet for Congestive Heart Failure
- Potassium Replacement Diet
- Weight Management

Please visit www.ottawacvcentre.com for more information.

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www.cvtoolbox.com

Discharge Summary April 2014
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CV RISK FLOWSHEET

Rx (✓)	Risk Intervention	Date ✓ Achieved	Date ✓ Achieved	Date ✓ Achieved	Date ✓ Achieved	Date ✓ Achieved	Date ✓ Achieved
	Ideal body weight: BMI < 27 kg/m² (ideally< 25 kg/ m²)						
	Girth: *Targets* M < 94 cm (37 inches); F<88cm (34.6 inches). Lower in South Asians M< 90 cm and F < 80 cm. W/H M< 0.95; F< 0.9.						
	Physical activity: Minimum goal > 150 min/week						
	Smoking Goal: Complete cessation						
	Lipid Management:						
	Primary goal: LDL < 2.0 (1.8) mmol/L or ≥ 50% LDL↓						
	Secondary goal: non-HDL chol ≤ 2.6 mmol/L.; Apo-B<0.8 g/L						
	Metabolic Syndrome HDL ≥ 1.0 mmol/L M HDL ≥ 1.3 mmol/L F						
	TG < 1.7 mmol/L						
	Apo B: ***Hi risk < 0.8 g/L; Mod risk < 1.05 g/L; Low risk < 1.2 g/L***						
	Blood pressure: *Targets* <135/85 mm Hg for HBPM/ABPM <130/80 mm Hg for DM/CAD/CKD <120/80 mm Hg for LVD						
	Diabetes: *Targets* FBS 4-7 mmol/L 2hr PC Glucose 5-10 mmol/L HbA1C ≤ 7% Consider ≤ 6.5 % in selected patients or 7.1 - 8.5% if high risk of hypoglycemia, frail, elderly, multiple co-morbidities.						
	MAU: *Targets* Spot urine < 20/mg/L ACR < 2.0 Men ACR < 2.8 Women						
	Antiplatelet agents: ASA, Clopidogrel, Ticagrelor or Prasugrel						
	Anticoagulants: Target INR _____ or NOAC						
	ACE inhibitor/ARBs: Post-MI						
	ACE inhibitor/ARBs: Vascular protection/CAD						
	Beta-blockers: Post-MI						
	Beta-blockers CHF/LV Dysfunction: LVEF < 40%						
	Rx: Omega-3 fatty acids (salmon oil or flax) 1-3 gm/day						
	hs-CRP High risk > 3.0 mg/L; Mod risk 1.0-3.0 mg/L; Low risk < 1.0 mg/L						
	HRT: Off						