

## Table 5. High-risk clinical features for people with suspected ACS requiring ongoing ECG monitoring

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Haemodynamic instability or cardiogenic shock

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Recurrent or ongoing chest pain refractory to medical treatment

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Cardiac arrest

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Recurrent dynamic ST-T wave changes or other changes consistent with myocardial ischaemia or infarction on ECG

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Arrhythmias (e.g. sustained ventricular tachycardia, high-degree atrioventricular block)

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Mechanical complications of MI (e.g. new systolic murmur)

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Acute heart failure

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Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndromes; AMI, acute myocardial infarction.