

Appendix 1

This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed. It is posted as supplied by the authors.

Appendix to: Khan AA, Williams T, Savage L, et al. Pre-hospital thrombolysis and transfer in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: a regional Australian experience. *Med J Aust* 2016; 205: 121-125. doi: 10.5694/mja15.01336.

Figure 1. The 14-point pre-thrombolysis checklist used by the paramedics before pre-hospital thrombolysis. The thrombolytic therapy is not administered if any of these criteria are not fulfilled. ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patients not meeting these criteria are transferred immediately for primary percutaneous coronary intervention.

PRE-THROMBOLYSIS CHECKLIST Ambulance Service of New South Wales Patient Health Care Record Incident Number Date Car Number District Car Number Date Car Number Date Car Number Date of New South Wales Title Patient's Family Name M Date of Birth Patient Postcode F Care Number Date of Birth Patient's Family Name Patient's Hiddle Name				PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO PATIENT - to be read to the patient exactly as stated Your ECG (heart tracing), has been transmitted to a Senior Heart Specialist who has identified that you are suffering from a heart attack. Your treatment options include a clot busting drug TENECTEPLASE and drugs that reduce new clot formation called ENOXAPARIN and CLOPIDOGREL. The sooner you receive these drugs, the lower your risk of dying from this heart attack – which is why doctors		
					_	☐ Tick the box for a positive response
1	ST Elevation myocardial infarction has been identified by the central decision making point from your transmitted 12 Lead ECG.			Treatment at this stage improves the chances of surviving by approximately 25% but it can sometimes cause serious side effects. The biggest risk is potentially life-threatening stroke which affects up to 2 patients in every		
2	The patient is conscious and orientated to time, place and person.			100 patients. Significant bleeding which is not normally life threatening can occur in about 4 in 100 patients. Some patients also have allergic reactions and other side effects that do not usually cause any major problem.		
3	The patient has confirmed that the symptoms started less than 6 hours ago.					
4	Pulse rate more than 50 bpm and less than 150 bpm. Systolic BP less than 180mmHg and Diastolic BP less than 110mmHg			PATIENT CONSENT		
5	The patient has confirmed that they have not had a previous diagnosed allergy, hypersensitivity or adverse reaction to clot dissolving drugs, such as Metalyse or to heparin, plavix and clexane.			> The paramedic has advised me that I am having a heart attack and has read the information above to me. > I understand that I will be given an injection of a clot dissolving drug and that this treatment carries some r as described in the information above.		
6	The patient has complained of non-traumatic chest pain or other symptoms consistent with acute coronary syndrome / myocardial infarction			> I request and consent to the treatment described above for me.		
7	The patient has confirmed that she is not pregnant, nor has given birth within the last two weeks.			We wish to follow your progress. To do this we will require access to your hospital record for information relating to this procedure and a health representative may also wish to contact you. Your information will be kept strictly confidential.		
8	The patient has confirmed that they have not had a bleeding gastric ulcer within the last 6 months.			> I give permission for the Ambulance Service of New South Wales to access my hospital record for information		
9	The patient has confirmed that they have not had a stroke of any sort including TIAs within the last 12 months and does not have a permanent disability from a previous stroke.			relating to this procedure and I agree to be contacted. I understand that I can withdraw my permission at any time.		
10	The patient has confirmed that they do not have an active or suspected bleeding or known bleeding tendency and has not had recent blood loss (except for normal menstruation).			Patient Concord Signature (Patient/Quardian) Praint NAME SIGNATURE PRINT NAME SIGNATURE SIGNATURE		
11	The patient has confirmed that they are not taking warfarin (cournadin) or any other anticoagulant therapy.			PARAMEDIC DECLARATION		
12	The patient has confirmed that they have not had any surgical operation, tooth extractions, significant trauma requiring hospital admission or head injury within the last 4 weeks.			I. Paramedic:		
10	The patient has confirmed that they have not been treated recently for any serious head or brain condition, including carebral tumor/s.			thrombolysis treatment. Paramedic Signature Employee No.		
14	The patient has confirmed that they do not have a confirmed diagnosis of liver failure or renal failure.			PRINT NAME SIGNATURE		
				Time of Administration Receiving Hospital Handover Signature DATE TIME PRINT NAME SIGNATURE		

Figure 2. New South Wales ambulance protocol for pre-hospital thrombolysis. ACS = acute coronary syndrome; CCL = cardiac catheterization laboratory; PAPA = pre-hospital assessment by ambulance for primary angioplasty; PHT = pre-hospital thrombolysis.

