

Vortestwahrscheinlichkeit Koronarerkrankung

- I. Präkordiales Druckgefühl
- II. Symptomverstärkung bei Anstrengung oder Stress
- III. Symptombesserung bei Ruhe oder durch Nitro

Typischer Thoraxschmerz: alle 3 Symptome

Atypischer Thoraxschmerz: 2 Symptome

Unspezifischer Thoraxschmerz : ≤ 1 Symptom

2013 ESC guidelines on the management of stable coronary artery disease

Table 13 Clinical pre-test probabilities^a in patients with stable chest pain symptoms¹⁰⁸

Age	Typical angina		Atypical angina		Non-anginal pain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
30–39	59	28	29	10	18	5
40–49	69	37	38	14	25	8
50–59	77	47	49	20	34	12
60–69	84	58	59	28	44	17
70–79	89	68	69	37	54	24
>80	93	76	78	47	65	32

ECG = electrocardiogram; PTP = pre-test probability; SCAD = stable coronary artery disease.

^a Probabilities of obstructive coronary disease shown reflect the estimates for patients aged 35, 45, 55, 65, 75 and 85 years.

- Groups in white boxes have a PTP < 15% and hence can be managed without further testing.
- Groups in blue boxes have a PTP of 15–65%. They could have an exercise ECG if feasible as the initial test. However, if local expertise and availability permit a non-invasive imaging based test for ischaemia this would be preferable given the superior diagnostic capabilities of such tests. In young patients radiation issues should be considered.
- Groups in light red boxes have PTPs between 66–85% and hence should have a non-invasive imaging functional test for making a diagnosis of SCAD.
- In groups in dark red boxes the PTP is >85% and one can assume that SCAD is present. They need risk stratification only.