

GUIDELINE 14.1.2

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES: THE USE OF A GASTRO INTESTINAL COCKTAIL FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN ADULT EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH CHEST PAIN

INTRODUCTION

The Gastrointestinal (GI) cocktail (a mixture of liquid antacid, viscous lignocaine, and often an anticholinergic agent) or ‘pink lady’ has been suggested to be effective in treating symptoms of dyspepsia in patients presenting to the emergency department¹. The GI cocktail however, has been proposed to be useful not only for the therapy of patients with indigestion (gastro oesophageal reflux), but has also been used as a diagnostic aid for differentiating cardiac ischemic chest pain from chest pain of gastroesophageal origin.

ACCURACY OF DIAGNOSIS

It is important that health care professionals, patients who are at risk and their families should be able to recognise characteristic symptoms that may be indicative of ACS. The signs and symptoms alone are neither sensitive nor specific². (Class B;LOE IV). (See Guideline 9.2.1 Recognition and First Aid Management of Heart Attack, Guideline 14.1 ACS: Presentation with ACS).

Distinguishing ischemic from oesophageal chest pain can be difficult on clinical grounds. Both ischemic cardiac chest pain and the pain associated with gastro oesophageal reflux can share very similar characteristics such as sense of dyspepsia and response to nitrates or antacid cocktail^{3 4}.

The available evidence to support the use of a GI cocktail (oral viscous lignocaine/antacid/ +/- anticholinergic) compared with standard diagnostic protocols (Serial ECG and biomarkers and provocative testing or imaging) to improve accuracy of diagnosis is sparse and inconclusive¹⁻¹⁴.

In patients with chest pain and suspected ACS, the use of a GI cocktail (oral viscous lignocaine/antacid/ +/- anticholinergic) compared with standard diagnostic protocols (Serial ECG and biomarkers and provocative testing or imaging) is not proven to improve the accuracy of diagnosis.

A number of these studies suggest a potential for harm in using antacid cocktail to improve the accuracy of diagnosis of ACS because myocardial ischaemia may be incorrectly excluded from the diagnosis^{4 7 9 11}. A symptomatic response to a GI cocktail in proven ACS has been well documented.

The signs and symptoms alone should not be used without other data for making the diagnosis of ACS. (Class B;LOE IV) (See Guideline 14.1).

These symptoms cannot be used in isolation but may be useful when used in combination with other information such as biomarkers, risk factors, an ECG and other diagnostic tests, in making triage and some treatment decisions in the out of hospital and emergency department (ED) setting. (Guideline 14.1)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the GI cocktail not be used in the emergency department to assist in the diagnosis of ACS.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE

III Case series and observational studies

CLASS OF RECOMMENDATION

Class A - Recommended

FURTHER READING

ARC Guideline 9.2.1 Recognition and First Aid Management of Heart Attack
ARC Guideline 14.1 ACS: Presentation with ACS

REFERENCES

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