

Chest pain is one of most common reasons for attended patients to emergency department. The risk of chest pain in the emergency department is critical. An acute coronary syndrome needs to be distinguished from a variety of other cardiac and non-cardiac diseases that cause chest pain and the rate of hospitalization in high-cost units. Risk for chest pain patients at the emergency department is recommended in several guidelines. The history, ECG, age, risk factors, and troponin So we can diagnose the patients with chest pain at the emergency department and identify both low and high risk patients for an acute coronary syndrome (ACS) by using HEART score and life style.

Distribution all patient attended to ED with chest pain in Heart score, application of Heart score to patient with chest pain to evaluate the critical cases and to decrease the intervention with not critical.

The study is prospectively cohort study. Clinical data from 282 patient present with chest pain in emergency department were analyzed and who had a major adverse cardiac event within 6 weeks (Acute Myocardial Infarction, Coronary Artery Bypass Graft, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) from (1/10/2016) to (16/2/2017).

In Marjan city of medicine, we analyzed 282/940 patient were 78 (27.3%) discharge home and 204 (72.7%) admitted to hospital. Patient with absent of risk factor 116 p (41.1%), 166 (58.9) presented of risk factor were all suffer from chest pain, age, risk factor, past medical, serum troponin, electrocardiogram, distributed with heart score low, medium high. There was a relation between score element its higher with troponin level (43.64) and lower with one RF (5.77). 136 patient reached to the end point and 146 patients did not reached to the end point were all highly significant.

Chest pain is most common cause that lead patient attended to ED and that pain is duo to many causes some are life threaten and some not for decrease the cost, and good diagnosis and decrease uses of coronary care unit bed so that need do the necessary management to patient that complain of chest pain.