

ACS guideline update

Outline of recommendations emerging from each evidence review

Evidence review label	Review question	Recommendation numbers
A	Which antiplatelet is most clinically and cost effective for managing unstable angina or NSTEMI or for managing STEMI in adults?	1.1.12 1.1.25 1.1.26 1.2.6 1.2.16 1.2.19 1.2.20 1.4.13
B	In adults with unstable angina or NSTEMI does early invasive investigation (angiography), with intent to assess for (and in those deemed suitable, to perform) revascularisation, improve outcomes compared with initial conservative treatment, with or without later angiography?	1.2.12 1.2.13 1.2.14 1.2.18
C	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of fondaparinux, with or without intra-procedural i.v. heparin compared to LMWH/UFH in the management of patients with UA or NSTEMI undergoing coronary angiography?	1.2.3 1.2.15
D	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of bivalirudin as adjunctive pharmacotherapy in adults with STEMI undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention?	1.1.13 1.1.14
E	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of multi-vessel percutaneous coronary intervention compared with culprit-vessel only primary percutaneous coronary intervention in adults with STEMI and multi-vessel coronary disease?	1.1.17 1.1.18
F	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of drug-eluting stents in adults with acute coronary	1.1.19 1.2.17

	syndromes, including those with unstable angina or NSTEMI undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention and those with STEMI undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention?	
G	What is the most clinically and cost effective combination of antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapies for people who have had an ACS and an indication for anticoagulation?	1.4.18 1.4.19 1.4.20 1.4.21 1.4.22
H	What is the optimal duration of beta-blocker therapy to improve outcomes for adults without left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction?	1.4.26 1.4.27