

## Video Transcript:

[TICKING CLOCK]

DR. PATTERSON: Mr. Davis, after reviewing your ECG read out, it appears you are experiencing a heart attack. Now the type of heart attack you're having is due to a blockage of a coronary artery or what's known as a ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction. It's called a STEMI. We need to get you to the cardiac catheterization laboratory to attempt to reopen the blocked artery that's causing your chest pain, OK?

RODNEY: OK, anything to get some relief from this squeezing pain.

MAGGIE: Can you explain this reopening a bit more?

DR. PATTERSON: We'll be doing what's called a heart catheterization. A catheter is inserted into the vessel in the wrist or the groin area. And then we inject a dye so that we can see the arteries that supply blood and oxygen to your husband's heart. If we find a blockage, we'll attempt to reopen the blocked artery with a procedure called a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. We use a special balloon. And we hold the artery open with a device called a stent. And all this happens in a specialized area called the cardiac catheterization laboratory. There's an area there for you to wait.

MAGGIE: Will he be awake?

DR. PATTERSON: Yes. We give him a mild sedative to help him relax, though. Christine can give you some more information to read about the procedure.

CHRISTINE: This is the second client to have had a STEMI this week.

DR. PATTERSON: Yes. STEMIs are very time sensitive. So we need to meet the 60 minute door to intervention time frame. It is 1735. And Mr. Davis has been here for about 10 minutes now. Please give Mrs. Davis the educational information we talked about.

CHRISTINE: OK. And I'll continue to initiate the orders and prep him for the catheterization lab.