



Chest Pain

<i>Angina pectoris</i>	Discomfort in the chest and/or adjacent areas (jaw, shoulder, back, arm), usually, but not always, due to myocardial ischemia.
<i>Typical angina</i>	Substernal chest discomfort with the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristic oppressive quality (described as "pressure," "squeezing," or "heaviness," but almost never sharp or stabbing) and duration (typically minutes). • Provoked by exertion or emotional stress. • Relieved by rest or nitroglycerin (within several minutes).
<i>Atypical angina</i>	Chest discomfort that meets 2 of the typical angina characteristics.
<i>Noncardiac chest pain</i>	Chest pain that meets 1 or none of the typical angina characteristics.
<i>Pleuritic chest pain</i>	Sharp chest pain that increases with inspiration or cough.
<i>Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) Angina Classification System</i>	Clinical grading system based on degree of limitation of ordinary physical activity: Class I: No limitation Class II: Slight limitation Class III: Marked limitation Class IV: Angina occurs with any physical activity or at rest
<i>Myocardial infarction (MI)</i>	Prolonged severe anginal discomfort associated with myocardial necrosis.
<i>Unstable angina (UA)</i>	Angina presenting as rest angina, severe new-onset angina (CCS class III or IV), or acceleration of previously diagnosed effort angina (to at least CCS class III).
<i>Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)</i>	Any clinical presentation compatible with acute myocardial ischemia (encompassing MI and UA).