

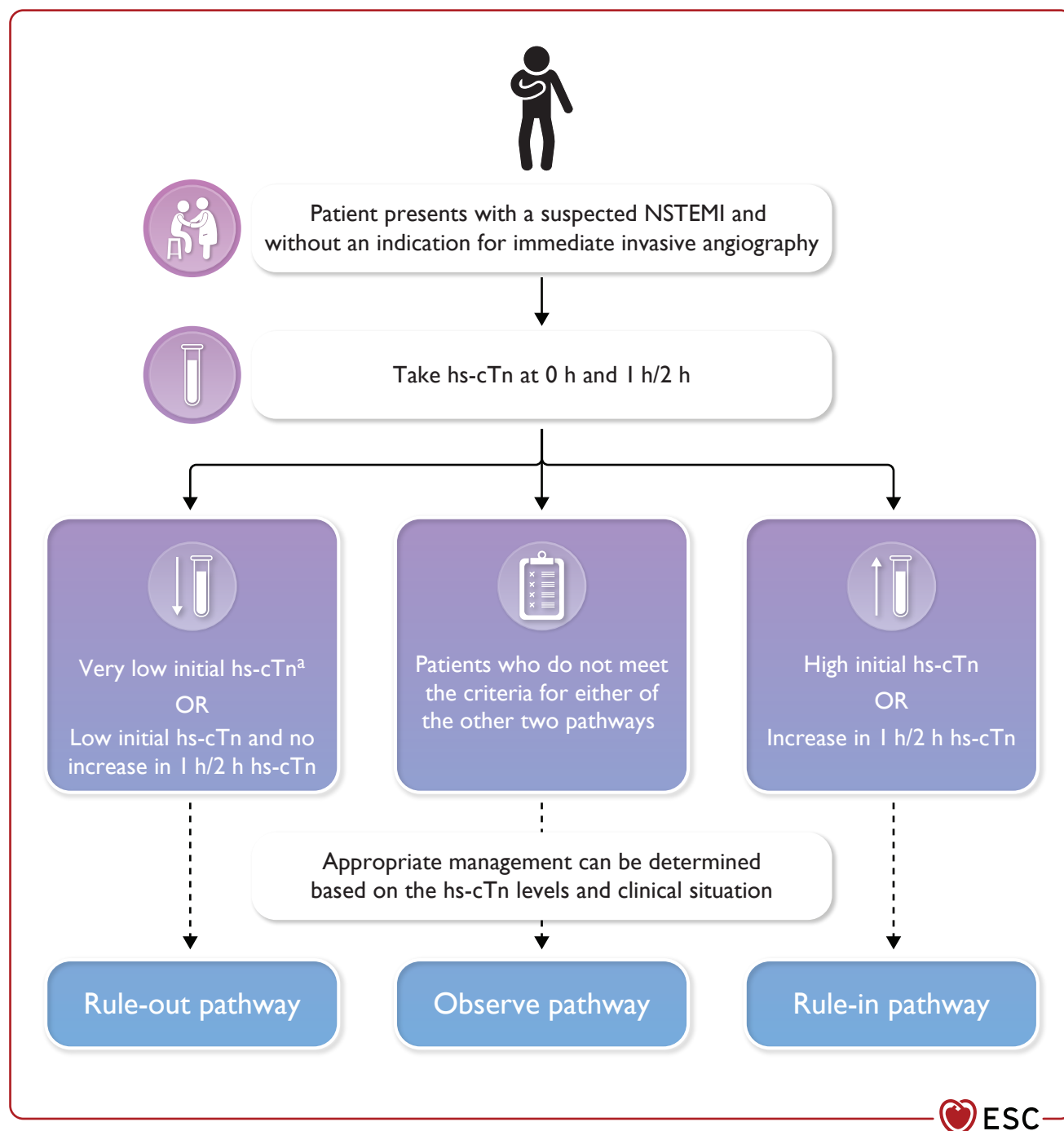


Figure 6 The 0 h/1 h or 0 h/2 h rule-out and rule-in algorithms using high-sensitivity cardiac troponin assays in patients presenting to the emergency department with suspected NSTEMI and without an indication for immediate invasive angiography. hs-cTn, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin; NSTEMI, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Patients are classified into one of three pathways as per the results of their hs-cTn values at 0 h (time of initial blood test) and 1 h or 2 h later. Patients with a very low initial hs-cTn value or patients with a low initial value and no 1 h/2 h change in hs-cTn are assigned to the 'rule-out' pathway. Patients with a high initial hs-cTn value or a 1 h/2 h change in hs-cTn are assigned to the 'rule-in' pathway. Patients who do not meet the criteria for the rule-out or rule-in strategies are assigned to the 'observe' pathway, and these patients should have hs-cTn levels checked at 3 h $\pm$ echocardiography in order to decide on further management. Cut-offs are assay specific (see [Supplementary material online, Table S4](#)) and derived to meet pre-defined criteria for sensitivity and specificity for NSTEMI. Potential management and testing options for each of the three strategies are provided in the relevant sections of the main text.^{12–15,26,27,53,55–58,100,101} ^aOnly applicable if the chest pain onset was >3 h prior to the 0 h hs-cTn measurement.