



STEP 2 CK | ORIGINAL SAMPLE

Acute chest pain sample

A first assessment pathway, dangerous alternatives, and original clinical questions.

\$59

FULL PROGRAM PRICE

4

designed pages

3

original questions

5

topic modules

This sample is independently written and designed to demonstrate the StepBridge MD format.
For exam preparation only. It is not a substitute for clinical judgment or patient specific care.



Acute chest pain: first assessment

The goal is to identify instability, detect myocardial injury, and avoid anchoring on one diagnosis.





Do not stop at ACS

A good answer keeps immediately dangerous alternatives in view while the ACS evaluation continues.

DIAGNOSIS	CLUE	FIRST DIRECTION
Acute coronary syndrome	Pressure or heaviness, ischemic ECG change, troponin rise	ECG + serial troponin
Acute aortic syndrome	Abrupt severe pain, pulse or neurologic difference	Urgent aortic imaging pathway
Pulmonary embolism	Dyspnea, pleuritic pain, tachycardia, thrombotic risk	Probability based PE pathway
Pneumothorax	Sudden unilateral pleuritic pain, reduced breath sounds	Immediate chest assessment and imaging
Pericarditis	Sharp positional pain, diffuse ECG pattern	ECG and focused cardiac evaluation

EXAM MOVE

If the stem gives hemodynamic instability, new ischemic ECG changes, or confirmed myocardial injury, treat the patient as high risk and escalate the pathway.



Quick check: chest pain

These original questions show how the notes connect a fact to a decision. Answers appear inside each card.

QUESTION 1

Which biomarker is preferred for detecting myocardial injury in acute chest pain?

Answer: Serial high sensitivity cardiac troponin

High sensitivity troponin supports earlier detection and should be interpreted within a structured pathway.

QUESTION 2

Which finding moves a patient into a high risk pathway?

Answer: Hemodynamic instability, new ischemic ECG change, or confirmed myocardial injury

These findings increase the need for urgent escalation and definitive evaluation.

QUESTION 3

What should guide testing in a clinically stable patient without high risk findings?

Answer: A structured risk assessment or clinical decision pathway

Testing should match the estimated risk and the question that needs to be answered.

FORMAT PROMISE

Every quiz item is paired with a short explanation so the learner reviews the reasoning, not only the correct option.