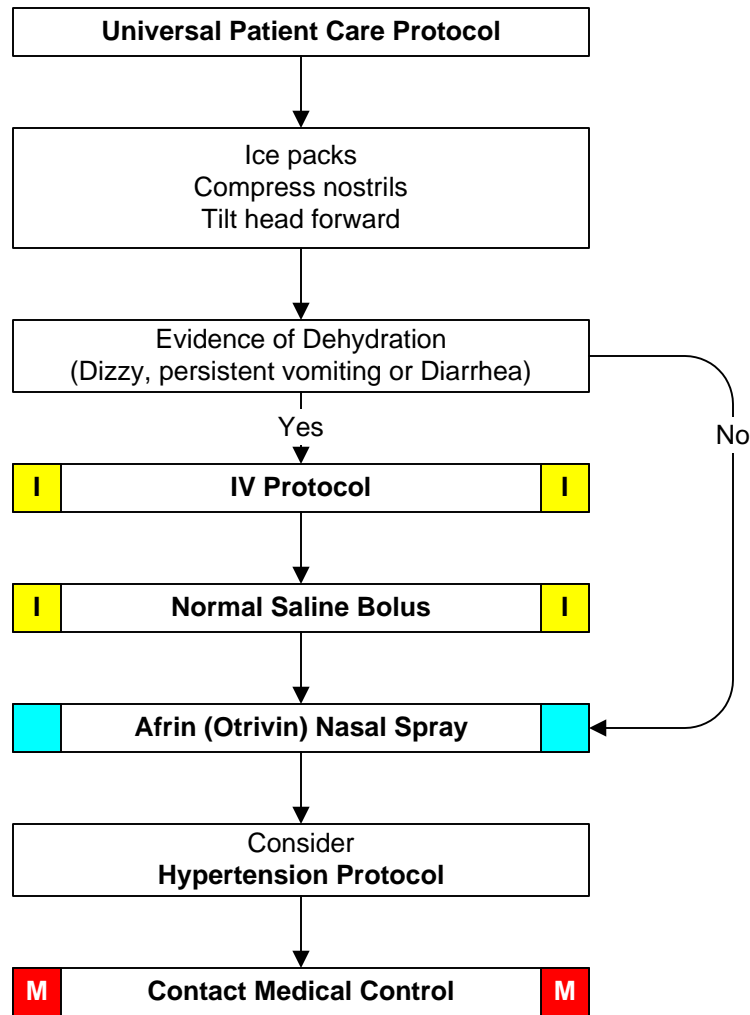




# Epistaxis



<b>History:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Past medical history</li> <li>• Medications (HTN, anticoagulants)</li> <li>• Previous episodes of epistaxis</li> <li>• Trauma</li> <li>• Duration of bleeding</li> <li>• Quantity of bleeding</li> </ul>	<b>Signs and Symptoms:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bleeding from nasal passage</li> <li>• Pain</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> </ul>	<b>Differential:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trauma</li> <li>• Infection (viral URI or Sinusitis)</li> <li>• Allergic rhinitis</li> <li>• Lesions (polyps, ulcers)</li> <li>• Hypertension</li> </ul>
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Legend		
I	EMT	I
I	EMT- I	I
P	EMT- P	P
M	MC Order	M

<b>Pearls:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exam: Mental Status, HEENT, Heart, Lungs, Neuro</li> <li>• Avoid Afrin in patients who have a blood pressure of greater than 110 diastolic or known coronary artery disease.</li> <li>• It is very difficult to quantify the amount of blood loss with epistaxis.</li> <li>• Bleeding may also be occurring posteriorly. Evaluate for posterior blood loss by examining the posterior pharynx.</li> <li>• Anticoagulants include aspirin, coumadin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen), and many over the counter headache relief powders.</li> </ul>
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