

DEFINITION

- Bleeding from one or both nostrils.
- Not due to a traumatic injury.
- Includes follow-up calls about nasal packing placed by a doctor (or NP/PA) to control bleeding.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. AMOUNT OF BLEEDING: "How bad is the bleeding?" "How much blood was lost?" "Has the bleeding stopped?"
 - MILD: Needed a couple tissues.
 - MODERATE: Needed many tissues.
 - SEVERE: Large blood clots, soaked many tissues, lasted more than 30 minutes.
2. ONSET: "When did the nosebleed start?"
3. FREQUENCY: "How many nosebleeds have you had in the last 24 hours?"
4. RECURRENT SYMPTOMS: "Have there been other recent nosebleeds?" If Yes, ask: "How long did it take you to stop the bleeding?" "What worked best?"
5. CAUSE: "What do you think caused this nosebleed?"
6. LOCAL FACTORS: "Do you have any cold symptoms?", "Have you been rubbing or picking at your nose?"
7. SYSTEMIC FACTORS: "Do you have high blood pressure or any bleeding problems?"
8. BLOOD THINNERS: "Do you take any blood thinners?" (e.g., aspirin, clopidogrel / Plavix, warfarin / Coumadin, heparin). Notes: Other strong blood thinners include: Arixtra (fondaparinux), Eliquis (apixaban), Pradaxa (dabigatran), and Xarelto (rivaroxaban).
9. OTHER SYMPTOMS: "Do you have any other symptoms?" (e.g., lightheadedness)
10. PREGNANCY: "Is there any chance you are pregnant?" "When was your last menstrual period?"

TRIAGE ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Call EMS 911 Now

Fainted (passed out), or too weak to stand following large blood loss

R/O: impending shock. FIRST AID: Lie down with the feet elevated.

Sounds like a life-threatening emergency to the triager

See More Appropriate Protocol

Nosebleed followed nose injury

Go to Protocol: Nose Injury (Adult)

Go to ED/UCC Now (or to Office Now per Practice Policy)

Bleeding present > 30 minutes and using correct method of direct pressure

R/O: posterior nosebleed, coagulopathy

Bleeding now and second call after being instructed in correct technique of direct pressure

R/O: posterior nosebleed, coagulopathy

Feeling weak or lightheaded (e.g., woozy, feeling like they might faint)

R/O: excessive blood loss

Pale skin (pallor) of new-onset or getting worse

R/O: excessive blood loss

Has nasal packing (inserted by health care provider to control bleeding) and now has new rash

R/O: Toxic Shock Syndrome

Has nasal packing and now has bleeding around the packing (Exception: Few drops or ooze.)

Reason: May need to be re-packed or have nasal cautery.

Patient sounds very sick or weak to the triager

Reason: Severe acute illness or serious complication suspected.

Go to Office Now

Large amount of blood has been lost (e.g., one cup)

R/O: anemia

See in Office Today

Bleeding recurs 3 or more times in 24 hours despite direct pressure

Taking Coumadin (warfarin) or other strong blood thinner, or known bleeding disorder (e.g., low platelet count)

Reason: Higher risk of serious bleeding; may need testing of INR, ProTime, or platelet count. Note: Besides Coumadin, other strong blood thinners include Arixtra (fondaparinux), Eliquis (apixaban), Pradaxa (dabigatran), Xarelto (rivaroxaban), and heparins (e.g., Lovenox, Fragmin, Innohep).

Has skin bruises or bleeding gums that are not caused by an injury

R/O: bleeding disorder

Has nasal packing and now has fever > 100.4° F (38.0° C)

R/O: sinusitis

Patient wants to be seen

See in Office Within 3 Days

Has nasal packing (inserted by health care provider to control bleeding)

Reason: Nasal packing needs removal 2 to 3 days after placement.

See in Office Within 2 Weeks

Hard-to-stop nosebleeds are a chronic symptom (recurrent or ongoing AND lasting > 4 weeks)

R/O: bleeding disorder

Easy bleeding present in other family members

Home Care

Mild to Moderate nosebleed and bleeding has stopped now

Bleeding present < 30 minutes and using correct method of direct pressure

Nosebleed and needs instruction in correct technique of applying direct pressure

Home Care Advice for Mild Nosebleed

Nosebleed

1. **Reassurance and Education - Nosebleed:**
 - Nosebleeds are common.
 - It sounds like a routine nosebleed that we can treat at home.
 - You should be able to stop the bleeding if you use the correct technique.
 - *Here is some care advice that should help.*
2. **Pinch the Nostrils to Stop a Nosebleed:**
 - First gently blow the nose to clear out any large clots.
 - **Lean Forward:** Sit down and lean forward. Reason: Blood makes people choke if they lean backwards.
 - **Pinch the Nose:** Gently squeeze the soft parts of the lower nose (nostrils) together. Use your thumb and your index finger in a pinching manner. Do this for 15 minutes. Use a clock or watch to measure the time. *Goal:* Apply constant pressure to the bleeding point.
 - If the bleeding continues after 15 minutes of squeezing, move your point of pressure and repeat again for another 15 minutes.
3. **Nasal Decongestant Spray for a Nosebleed:**
 - **If pinching the nostrils does not stop the bleeding**, you can try a nasal decongestant nose spray.
 - Use either **oxymetazoline** (Afrin in U.S.; Drixoral in Canada) or **phenylephrine** (Neo-Synephrine). You can get them over-the-counter at the drugstore.
 - *Method 1:* Blow the nose to clear out any clots. Spray two times into the nostril that is bleeding. Pinch the nostrils together again for 10 to 15 minutes. The spray shrinks the blood vessels and helps stop bleeding.
 - *Method 2:* Blow the nose to clear out any clots. Put a piece of gauze wet with decongestant spray in the bleeding nostril. The gauze helps to apply pressure and the spray shrinks the blood vessels. Pinch the nostrils together again for 10 to 15 minutes.
4. **Nasal Decongestants - Extra Notes and Warnings:**
 - Do not use these medicines if you have high blood pressure, heart disease, prostate problems, or an overactive thyroid.
 - Do not use these medicines if you are pregnant.
 - Do not use these medicines if you have used a MAO inhibitor such as isocarboxazid (Marplan), phenelzine (Nardil), rasagiline (Azilect), selegiline (Eldepryl, Emsam), or tranylcypromine (Parnate) in the past 2 weeks. Life-threatening side effects can occur.
 - Do not use these medicines for more than 3 days. *Reason:* Rebound nasal congestion when you stop taking them.
 - *Before using any medicine, read all the instructions on the package.*
5. **Expected Course:**
 - Over 99% of nosebleeds will stop following 15 minutes of direct pressure if you press on the right spot.
 - After swallowing blood from a nosebleed, you may feel some nausea because the blood can irritate your stomach. You may also later pass a dark stool that contains the blood.
6. **Call Back If:**
 - Nosebleed lasts longer than 30 minutes with using direct pressure
 - Lightheadedness or weakness occurs
 - Nosebleeds become worse
 - You become worse

Nosebleeds During Pregnancy

1. **Reassurance and Education - Nosebleeds During Pregnancy:**
 - Nosebleeds happen more often during pregnancy.
 - They can re-bleed if you rub your nose or blow your nose too hard.
 - You should be able to stop the bleeding if you use the correct technique.
 - *Here is some care advice that should help.*
2. **Pinch the Nostrils to Stop a Nosebleed:**
 - First gently blow the nose to clear out any large clots.
 - **Lean Forward:** Sit down and lean forward. Reason: Blood makes people choke if they lean backwards.
 - **Pinch the Nose:** Gently squeeze the soft parts of the lower nose (nostrils) together. Use your thumb and your index finger in a pinching manner. Do this for 15 minutes. Use a clock or watch to measure the time. *Goal:* Apply constant pressure to the bleeding point.
 - If the bleeding continues after 15 minutes of squeezing, move your point of pressure and repeat again for another 15 minutes.
3. **Expected Course:**
 - Over 99% of nosebleeds will stop following 15 minutes of direct pressure if you press on the right spot.
 - After swallowing blood from a nosebleed, you may feel nauseated because the blood can irritate your stomach. You may also pass a dark stool tomorrow.
4. **Call Back If:**
 - Nose bleeding lasts longer than 30 minutes with using direct pressure
 - Lightheadedness or weakness occurs
 - Nosebleeds become worse
 - You become worse

Preventing Nosebleeds

1. **Preventing Future Nosebleeds:**
 - Dry air in your house or workplace can increase the chance of nosebleeds. If the air is dry, use a humidifier in your bedroom to keep the nose from drying out. You can also apply petroleum jelly to the center wall (septum) inside the nose 2 times a day to reduce cracking and to promote healing.
 - Bleeding can start again if you rub your nose or blow your nose too hard. Avoid touching your nose and nose picking. Avoid blowing your nose.
 - Do not take aspirin or other anti-inflammatory medicines (such as ibuprofen, Advil, Motrin, Aleve), unless you have been told to do so by your doctor (or NP/PA).
2. **Call Back If:**
 - You have more questions

FIRST AID

FIRST AID Advice for Nosebleed:

- First blow your nose to clear out any large blood clots.
- Placing your thumb and index finger over each side of the soft lower portion of the nose, firmly pinch the nostrils together. Pinch the nostrils together for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Lean slightly forward. This keeps the blood from trickling down the back of your throat.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Key Points

- Most nosebleeds are from the anterior nasal septum.
- Most nosebleeds will stop with correctly applied pressure over the bleeding area. The correct method is to squeeze the soft parts of the nose using thumb and index finger, thus applying pressure to the anterior nasal septum. Hold for 10 to 15 minutes.
- The leading causes of nosebleeds are dry air, upper respiratory infections (URIs), and nose picking.
- The medical term for nosebleed is *epistaxis*.

Causes

Common causes of nosebleeds are:

- Dry air
- Nose injury
- Nose picking
- Upper respiratory infections (URIs), too vigorous nose blowing

Less common causes include:

- Bleeding disorders (e.g., hemophilia, Von Willebrand disease)
- Nasal drug inhalation (e.g., cocaine)
- Nasal foreign body
- Nasal tumors
- Septal deviation

Risk Factors

Nosebleeds are more common and sometimes more difficult to treat in **older adults**. A typical adult caller with a nosebleed might be 72 years old, hypertensive, and exposed to the dry air of winter.

Other risk factors for a nosebleed are:

- Atherosclerosis
- *Blood thinner medicines*: Certain medicines can increase the risk of bleeding. These include: aspirin, NSAID's (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen), heparin, coumadin, and Plavix (clopidogrel). Other strong blood thinners are: Arixtra (fondaparinux), Eliquis (apixaban), Pradaxa (dabigatran), and Xarelto (rivaroxaban).
- Hypertension
- *Pregnancy*: Nosebleeds happen more often during pregnancy.

Types

There are two main types of nosebleeds, based on their location inside the nose.

- **Anterior**: Most nosebleeds (95%) are from the anterior part of the nose. This is the part of the nose that can easily be seen by a doctor (or NP/PA) using a standard rhinoscope or light.
- **Posterior**: About 5% of nosebleeds are inside the posterior part of the nose. These cannot be easily seen by a doctor using a standard rhinoscope or light. These occur more often in older people and are more difficult to treat. These patients more often need nasal packing and more often get admitted to the hospital.

Treatment

Most nosebleeds can be managed **at home** with **nasal compression** (pinching the nostrils). Here are the instructions for performing this first aid care.

- First gently blow the nose to clear out any large clots.
- **Lean Forward:** Sit down and lean forward. *Reason:* Blood makes people choke if they lean backwards.
- **Pinch the Nose:** Gently squeeze the soft parts of the lower nose (nostrils) together. Use the thumb and index finger in a pinching manner. Do this for 15 minutes. Use a clock or watch to measure the time. *Goal:* Apply constant pressure to the bleeding point.
- If the bleeding continues after 15 minutes of squeezing, move the point of pressure and repeat again for another 15 minutes.

If the bleeding does not stop after correctly applied nasal compression, then the person will probably need to go an urgent care center or **emergency department**. There are several treatments that a doctor (or NP/PA) can perform depending on the location and severity of the bleeding.

- Anterior or posterior nasal packing
- Cautery (e.g., silver nitrate)
- Topical anesthetics and topical vasoconstrictor medicines

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