



Objectives: Epistaxis

1. Through history and physical examination, assess the hemodynamic stability of patients with epistaxis.
2. While attending to active nose bleeds, recognize and manage excess anxiety in the patient.
3. In a patient with an active or recent nosebleed, obtain a focused history to identify possible etiologies (e.g. recent trauma, URTI, medications, cocaine)
4. In a patient with an active or recent nosebleed,
 - a. Look for and identify anterior bleeding sites
 - b. Stop the bleeding with appropriate methods
5. In a patient with ongoing or recurrent bleeding, in spite of treatment, consider a posterior bleeding site
6. In a patient with a nosebleed, obtain lab work only for a specific indication (e.g. unstable patient, suspicion of a bleeding diathesis, use of anticoagulation).
7. In a patient with a nosebleed, provide thorough aftercare instructions (e.g. how to stop a subsequent nosebleed, when to return, humidification).

** Mapped to the CFPC's 105 priority topics: #37-Epistaxis