

### History

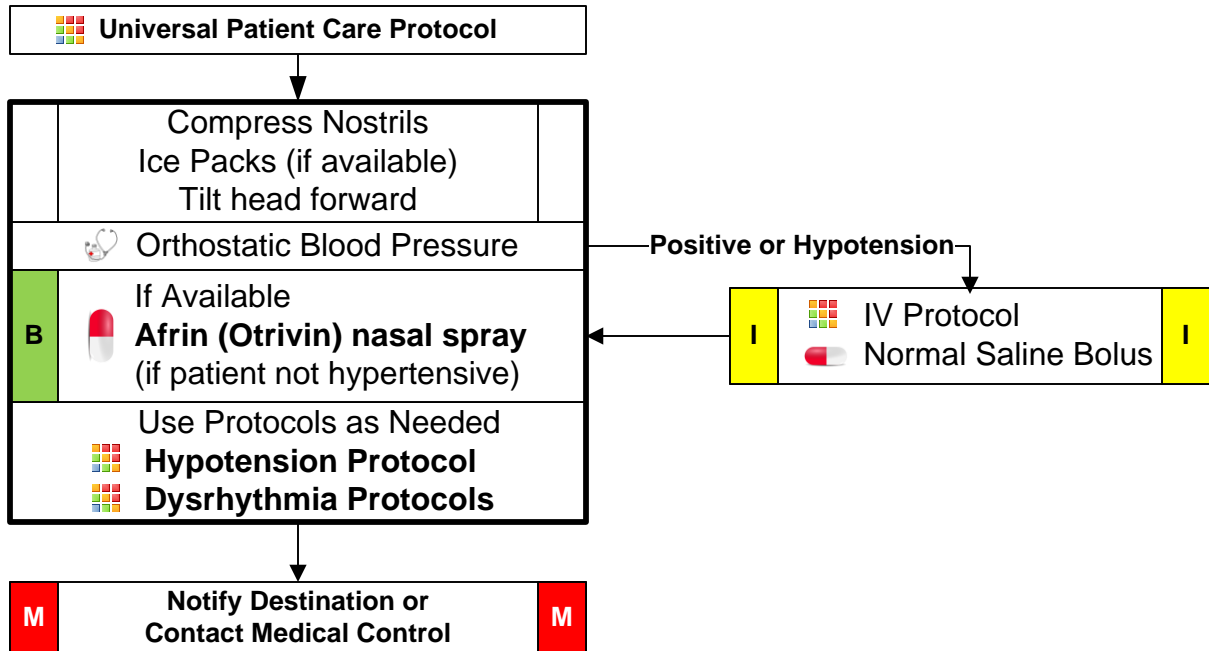
- Age
- Past medical history
- Medications (HTN, anticoagulants, Aspirin, NSAIDS)
- Previous episodes of epistaxis
- Trauma
- Duration of bleeding
- Quantity of bleeding

### Signs and Symptoms

- Bleeding from nasal passage
- Pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting

### Differential

- Trauma
- Infection (viral URI or Sinusitis)
- Allergic rhinitis
- Lesions (polyps, ulcers)
- Hypertension



Medical Protocols

Legend		
	MR	
B	EMT	B
I	EMT- I	I
P	EMT- P	P
M	Medical Control	M

### Pearls

- **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, HEENT, Heart, Lungs, Neuro**
- **Avoid Afrin in patients who have a blood pressure of greater than 110 diastolic or known coronary artery disease.**
- It is very difficult to quantify the amount of blood loss with epistaxis.
- Bleeding may also be occurring posteriorly. Evaluate for posterior blood loss by examining the posterior pharynx.
- Anticoagulants include aspirin, coumadin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen), and many over the counter headache relief powders.