

Nosebleeds Care and Prevention

Most nosebleeds are mere nuisances; but some are quite frightening, and a few are even life threatening. Physicians classify nosebleeds into two different types:

1. **Anterior Nosebleed:** The nosebleed that comes from the front part of the nose and begins with a flow of blood out one or the other nostril if the patient is sitting up or standing.
2. **Posterior Nosebleed:** The nosebleed that comes from deep in the nose and flows down the back of the mouth and throat even if the patient is sitting or standing up.

Obviously, if the patient is lying down, even the anterior nosebleeds seem to flow in both directions, especially if the patient is coughing or blowing his nose. Nevertheless, it is important to try to make the distinction since posterior nosebleeds are often more severe and almost always require the physician's care. Posterior nosebleeds are more likely to occur in older people, persons with high blood pressure, and in cases of injury to the nose or face.

Nosebleeds in children are almost always of the anterior type. Anterior nosebleeds are common in dry climates or during the winter months when the dry air parches the nasal membranes so that they crust, crack and bleed. This can be prevented if you will place a bit of lubricating cream or ointment about the size of a pea on the end of your fingertip and then rub it up inside the nose, especially on the middle portion (the septum).

Moisture is the key to help prevent nosebleeds: Use saline spray 4-6 times a day. Apply Vaseline to the inside of the nose three times a day. If the nosebleeds persist, you should see your doctor, who may recommend cautery to the blood vessel that is causing the trouble.

To Stop An Anterior Nosebleed

If you or your child has an anterior nosebleed, you may be able to care for it yourself using the following steps:

1. Pinch all the soft parts of the nose together between your thumb and two fingers.
2. Press firmly toward the face, compressing the pinched parts of the nose against the bones of the face.
3. Hold for five minutes (timed by a clock).
4. Keep head higher than the level of the heart; sit or lie with head elevated.
5. Apply ice (crushed in a plastic bag) to nose and cheeks.

To Prevent Re-Bleeding After Bleeding has Stopped

6. Do not pick or blow nose (sniffing is allowed).
7. Do not strain or bend down to lift anything heavy.
8. Keep head higher than the level of the heart.

Turn Over 

If Re-Bleeding Occurs

9. Clear nose of all blood clots by sniffing in forcefully.
10. Spray nose four times on both sides with decongestant spray (e.g., AFRIN, NEO-SYNEPHRINE).
11. Pinch and press nose into face again, as in steps 1-3 above.
12. Call your doctor.

When to Call The Doctor or Go to an Emergency Room

- If bleeding cannot be stopped or keeps reappearing.
- If bleeding is rapid or if blood loss is large.
- If you feel weak or faint, presumably from blood loss.
- If bleeding begins by going down the back of the throat rather than the front of the nose.