

# Pediatric Epistaxis

For any bleeding from the nares

**History**

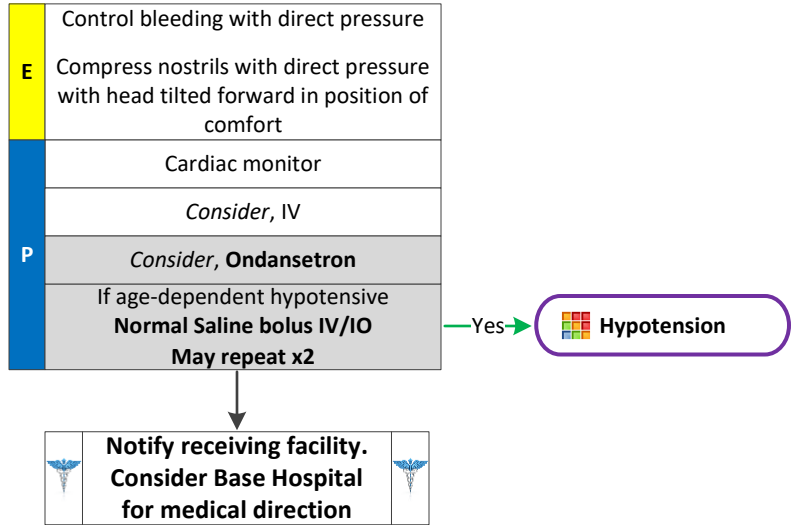
- Age
- Past medical history (e.g., hemophilia, Von Willebrand)
- Winter syndrome (e.g., warm, dry heat)
- Previous episodes of epistaxis
- Trauma
- Duration of bleeding
- Quantity of bleeding (mild or severe)

**Signs and Symptoms**

- Bleeding from nasal passage
- Pain
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Vomiting

**Differential**

- Trauma
- Infection (viral URI or Sinusitis)
- Allergic rhinitis
- Lesions
- Epistaxis digitorum
- Aneurysm



**Pearls**

- 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.
- Direct pressure is defined as constant, firm pressure for 20 minutes with head positioned forward without reexamining the affected nares(s).
- Encourage children not to swallow blood, which may result in vomiting blood.