**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY LAB WORK**

**BLEEDING TIME**

**lab 1**

**Bleeding: means loss of blood from damaged or injured**

**Small blood vessels.**

**Hemostasis: the process of prevention of blood loss**

 **through the injured vessel.**

**The Bleeding time: thetime taken from theonset of wound until bleeding cease(Hemostasis).**

**Clinical Application**

 **1- In platelets functional disorders, the B.T is**

**Prolonged.**

**2- In thrombocytopenia states, the B.T is**

**Prolonged.**

**3-Vitamin K deficiency.**

**4- in hemophilia the B.T is Prolonged.**

**5- Patients on long-term oral anticoagulant therapy**

**Usually have a moderately prolonged B.T.**

**6-Aspirin prolonged the B.T. By 2-3 times in normal**

 **persons.**

***Introduction and principle***

**A standardized puncture of the ear lobe is made and the time course for bleeding to stop is recorded. Cessation of bleeding indicates the formation of hemostatic plugs which are in turn dependent on an adequate number of platelets and the ability of the platelets to adhere to the sub endothelium and to form aggregates.**

**Objectives**

**To find the time that elapses between the puncture of the skin and the stoppage of blood oozing.**

**Methods
1- Duke test. It is the easiest to perform.
2- Ivy test
3- Template test..
  *Duke Test*Material and Instruments

1- Sterile disposable lancet.
2- Stopwatch.
3- Circular test paper.
4- Alcohol prep pads.**

***Procedure***

**1- The ear lobe is cleansed with an alcohol sponge and allowed to dry.**

**2- A standardized puncture of the ear lobe is then made, using a sterile blood lancet.**

**3- The stopwatch is started at the moment of the puncture**

**4- Lining circular filter paper the blood is blotted every 30 seconds without allowing the filter paper to touch the wound.**

**5- When bleeding ceases, the stopwatch is hacked and the bleeding time recorded. Normal range 1-3 minutes, borderline times are 3-6 minutes. **