


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
OSH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL DISCIPLINES
Department of Surgical Specialties Programs

REVIEWED

At the department meeting, protocol No. _____


From "11" 11 2024

Head of Department, Nurlanova N.N. 

APPROVED

Chair of the UMS OMMU

Pr No. 3 dated 20/11 2024

Toktonazarova N.T. 

EXAMINATION STATION PASSPORT
"NOSEBLEED"

Discipline: Otorhinolaryngology

Compiled by: Toguzakova Zh.A.

2024

Surgery Station

Materials and equipment:

- Mannequin
- Examination gloves
- Anterior tamponade kit
- Napkins
- Forehead reflector

Clinical case

A 35-year-old patient, Saidov R., was brought to the ENT office. After physical exertion, he suddenly began bleeding from the right side of his nose, accompanied by dizziness and weakness. He had previously experienced episodes of high blood pressure.

You have 15 minutes to collect his medical history, conduct a focused examination, and determine the treatment plan.

1. Standardized patient assessment sheet.

Student _____ course _____ group _____

№	Stages	Mark of completion		Patient response and action
		Points	Points	
Real medical history. Examined.				
1	Did the examinee ask what complaints the patient had?	0-1		Bleeding from the right side of the nose, accompanied by dizziness and weakness.
2	Did the examinee ask when the patient became ill?	0-1		After physical exertion.
3	Did the examinee ask if there was any pain?	0-1		No pain.
4	Did the examinee ask what the patient thought caused the illness?	0-1		Physical exertion. Previously noted episodes of high blood pressure.
5	Did the examinee ask if the patient had ever had a nose injury before?	0-1		No.
6	Did the examinee ask whether the patient was taking any medication?	0-1		No.
Physical examination. Examiner.				
7	Did the examiner wash their hands before and after the examination?	0-1		Yes. Yes.
8	Did the examiner assess the patient's general condition?	0-2		Yes, general condition satisfactory.
9	Did the examiner examine the skin?	0-2		Yes, clean, pale.
10	Did the examinee give the patient a thermometer to measure their body temperature?	0-2		Yes, temperature 36.6 °C.

11	Did the examinee assess the condition of the respiratory organs? Did they listen to the lungs with a stethoscope and count the respiratory rate?	0-2		Yes, vesicular breathing in the lungs, no rales, respiratory rate 18 per minute.
12	Did the examinee assess the condition of the circulatory organs? Did they listen to the heart sounds with a stethoscope, count the pulse, and measure blood pressure?	0-2		Yes. Heart sounds muffled, rhythmic. Pulse 98 per minute (rapid). Blood pressure 150/90 mmHg.
13	Did the examinee examine the oral cavity?	0-2		Yes. Tongue slightly moist.
14	Did the examinee examine the nasal cavity? Did the examinee perform anterior rhinoscopy?	0-2		Yes. Manipulation performed on a mannequin/standardized patient.
15	Did the examinee determine the side of the nosebleed? Did the examinee determine the presumed source of the bleeding?	0-3		Right half of the nose. Anterior sections of the nasal septum — Kisselbach's zone.
16	Did the examiner assess the intensity of the nosebleed?	0-3		Drip.
17	Did the examiner palpate the external nose and facial bones?	0-3		Yes. No trauma.
Laboratory tests				
18	Complete blood count (CBC)	0-1		Complete blood count: Hb - 118 g/L
19	Coagulogram	0-2		1. Prothrombin index (PTI) - 95% 2. 2. International normalized ratio (INR) - 1.0 3. 3. APTT - 30 s 4. 4. Fibrinogen - 3.0 g/L
Communication skills. Examined.				
19	Say hello and introduce yourself? Say goodbye?	0-1		Yes. Yes.
20	Did the examinee ask the patient for permission to examine him?	0-1		Yes, the patient agreed.
21	Did the examinee communicate the preliminary diagnosis, possibly anterior nasal bleeding in the right half of the nose, hypertensive origin?	0-5		Yes. Anterior nasal bleeding (epistaxis) from the right side of the nose, hypertensive origin. Requires immediate cessation of bleeding.
22	Did the examinee explain the principles of manipulation and ask permission to perform hemostasis measures?	0-1		Yes. Sit the patient down with their head tilted forward, ensure physical and emotional calm, monitor blood pressure.
23	Did the examinee discuss further tactics for administration?	0-5		Yes. - Compress the wings of the nose for 10-15 minutes, insert a cotton swab moistened with a 3% hydrogen peroxide solution or a 0.1% adrenaline solution into the nasal

			cavity, perform anterior nasal tamponade (if bleeding continues). - Monitor blood pressure and consult a cardiologist. Observation by an ENT doctor.
24	Did the examinee explain the consequences of not treating the patient?	0-4	Yes. If nasal bleeding is not treated, anemia, deterioration of general condition, recurrence of bleeding, and progression of arterial hypertension are possible.
TOTAL:			
If the examinee scored:			
45-50 points – “excellent”			
36-44 points – “good”			
26-35 points – “satisfactory”			
25 points – “failed”			

Observer's full name and signature _____

Date and time _____

2. Legend for the patient

You are a 35-year-old man who came to the ENT office complaining of bleeding from the right side of your nose, dizziness, and weakness. The bleeding started suddenly after running outside. There is no pain in your nose, no vomiting, and no diarrhea. The complaints appeared a few minutes ago.

On examination, your general condition is satisfactory, your consciousness is clear, and you are slightly anxious. Your blood pressure is elevated, approximately 150/90 mm Hg. The bleeding is moderate, and the nasal mucosa is slightly hyperemic.

Palpation of the facial bones reveals no pain or trauma.

Anterior rhinoscopy identifies the source of the bleeding as the Kisselbach area. Examination of the bleeding shows that it is dripping and moderate.

The doctor informs you that you may have anterior nasal bleeding of hypertensive origin.

Urgent measures must be taken to stop the bleeding, control blood pressure, and prevent recurrence. Emergency hospitalization is not required, but consultation with a therapist or cardiologist is indicated.

You answer questions briefly, only to the point, and give blood pressure readings and lab results only when asked.

3. Examination plan (check the appropriate box):

- 1) Interview
- 2) Medical history
- 3) Patient examination
- 4) Objective data: palpation, auscultation, rhinoscopy.
- 5) Demonstration of practical skills on a mannequin/on a SP
- 6) Laboratory data
- 7) Discussion of the diagnosis, treatment tactics, etc.
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

Doctor (full name legibly) _____