

## **DETERMINATION OF BLEEDING TIME**

### **Background** <sup>[1]</sup>

#### **DEFINITION:**

The bleeding time is the time required for a small cut to stop bleeding. When a blood vessel is injured, blood comes out for some time and then it stops because of the formation of platelet plug. The duration of bleeding is the bleeding time. Normal value for bleeding time is 1-3 minutes.

**Significance:** The bleeding time is mainly used in the diagnosis and treatment of the haemorrhagic diseases. The bleeding time is also useful just before operations such as tonsillectomy. In such cases it may point out an abnormal bleeding process. This will aware the physician to take proper precaution.

The bleeding time may be performed by following methods: Duke Method, Ivy Method, Macfarlane Method.

**The aim of the experiment is to determine the bleeding time of the subject.**

#### **REQUIREMENTS:**

Spirit, cotton, needle, piece of filter or blotting paper, stop watch.

#### **PROCEDURE:**

##### **Duke method for bleeding time:**

- 1) The finger tip of the subject is sterilized with spirit and a bold prick is made with a sterile needle to have free flow of blood.
- 2) The stop watch is started and time is recorded.
- 3) A piece of blotting paper is folded into half and exactly at every 15 seconds interval the blood coming out from the puncture is wiped.
- 4) The above step is repeated until blood ceases to flow.
- 5) The time at which blood ceased to flow is recorded.
- 6) The bleeding time is determined from the recorded time data.

#### **REPORT:**

The bleeding time of the subject is found to be \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

#### **REFERENCE:**

1. Haematology, Practical Human Anatomy And Physiology, S.R. Kale et al., Nirali Prakashan, Eight Edition, 2002, pp. 45-46

