

**AL RASHEED UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL
LABORATORY TECHNIQUES**



Bleeding Time (BT)

**BLOOD TRANSFUSION
LAB**

M.Sc. MAHER ALI

BLEEDING TIME

- Bleeding time is defined as the time taken for a standard skin wound to stop bleeding.
- Upon vessel injury, platelets adhere and form a hemostatic platelet plug.
- So the duration of bleeding from standard puncture wound of the skin is a measure of the function of platelets as well as the integrity of the vessel wall.

There are several methods of performing the bleeding time:

1. Duke method
2. IVY method

1. DUKE METHOD

It is the most frequently used method to determine BT in clinical laboratories as it is easy to perform and requires minimal equipment and laboratory skills.

Requirements:

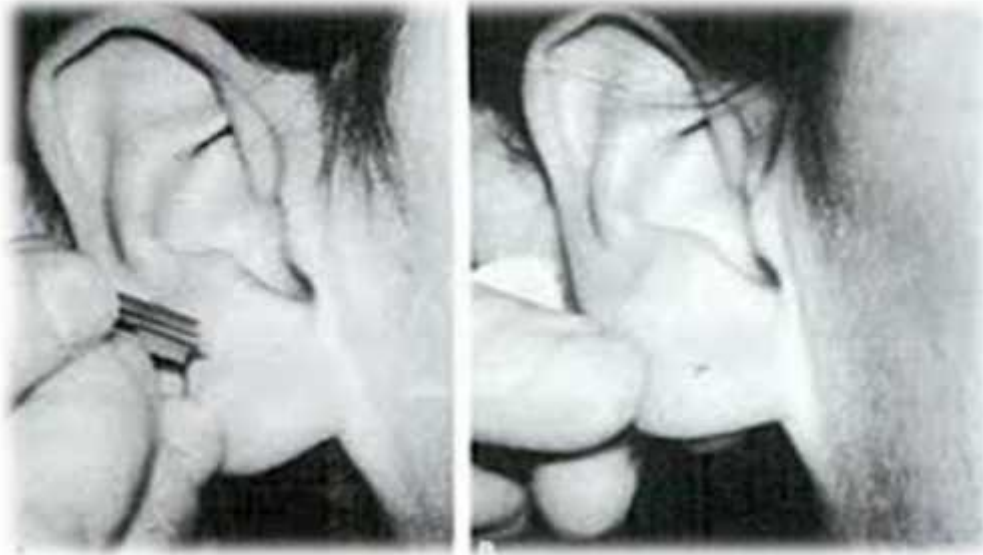
- i. Equipment for sterile finger puncture
- ii. filter paper
- iii. Stopwatch

Procedure:

- 1- Clean the lobe of the ear or tip of a finger with alcohol and let dry.
- 2-the patient is pricked with a special needle or lancet preferably on the earlobe or fingertip
- 3-, after having been swabbed with alcohol. The prick is about 3–4 mm deep.
- 4- The patient then wipes the blood every 30 seconds with a filter paper.
- 5- The test stops when bleeding end.
- 6-Write the result in report.

Normal Values:

Normal range of BT by the Duke's method varies from **1 to 5** minutes.



Increased Bleeding Time

- 1- Thrombocytopenia
- 2- Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- 3- Platelet disorders
- 4- Capillary wall abnormalities
- 5- Medications
 - Aspirin
 - Warfarin