

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of First Aid Management of Epistaxis Among General Population in Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nasopharyngeal bleeding (epistaxis) could really occur in the anterior and posterior components of something like the respiratory system, with medial and lateral internal bleeding amplifies from the rich vasculature extravascular space of something like the mucus (Kiesselbach's plexus), and is more common in teens and young adults, whereas anterolateral epistaxis (bleeding first from nasal passages) does seem to be more prevalent in the elderly.

Methods: The collected data were coded and analysed by using a database software program, Statistical Package for Social Science. Quantitative variables were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) while the qualitative variables were expressed as a number and percentage. The statistical method was used for comparing the percentage of more than two groups and the student was used for comparing between two groups. The results will be considered statistically significant when the significant probability.

Results: It was very clear that the participants from both male and female are largely from the age group of 19 to 29 years. In this age group the number of male participants was 406 and the number of female participants 998. The age group 50 consisted of 55 male participants and 69 female participants in the survey group. The legs from 18 or less than 18 age group.

Conclusion: The major technique of data acquisition assured that the participants' privacy was respected. All data obtained was used solely for research purposes; the investigator also has no personal interest inside the information. The material was saved in the researcher's smartphone's personal databases and was kept remain until the study trial or sentencing was finished.

Keywords: Epistaxis, Nose Bleed, Nasal Haemorrhage, Otorhinolaryngology

Bahrain Med Bull 2023; 45 (1): 1282-1285

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