Platelet Function	Qualitative platelet abnormalities
Platelet Count	Thrombocytopenia
Platelet Morphology	Bernard-Soulier Syndrome

Bleeding time is dependent on:

1. Elasticity of the skin and capillary bed
2. Efficiency of the tissue fluids
3. Mechanical and chemical action of thrombocytes

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Two Methods Under Bleeding Time	
DUKE METHOD	**IVY METHOD**
Uses **lancet**	Uses a blood pressure cuff or **sphygmomanometer** (40mmHg)
Earlobe and **finger**	Two separate cuts in the forearm **5 cm below** the fold of the elbow
A drop of blood is blotted on to the filter paper **every 30 seconds** until blood ceases to flow	A drop of blood is blotted on to the filter paper **every 30 seconds** until bleeding stops
Not recommended because it is not precise or accurate	The length of time for the bleeding to stop is recorded as the bleeding time
Materials Needed	
70% alcohol Filter paper Stop watch Lancet Cotton	70% alcohol Filter paper Stop watch Lancet Cotton **Sphygmomanometer**
Procedure	
Disinfect **3rd and 4th fingers** with 70% alcohol	Disinfect **forearm** with 70% alcohol
Puncture using **sterile lancet**	Position **sphygmomanometer** in the upper arm inflated at **40mmHg** and make two separate cuts usually 5-10cm apart in quick succession
Start the timer once blood is seen	Start timer once blood is seen
Blot blood using filter paper **every 30 seconds**	Blot blood using filter paper **every 30 seconds**
Stop the timer once blood does not appear on the filter paper	Stop the timer once blood ceases to flow
Perform after care to the patient	Perform after care to the patient
Record the bleeding time	Record the bleeding time
NV: 1-5 minutes	**NV: 2-9 minutes**

Three Modifications of Ivy Method		
Mielke Method	**Simplate Method**	**Surgicutt Method**
Aka Template bleeding time Uses a template containing a standardized slit in place of a disposable lancet 9mm long and 1mm deep	Contains spring-loaded blade within a plastic case which holds a double blade 5mm long and 1mm deep	Uses surgical blade

Factors Affecting Bleeding Time
1. Intercapillary pressure
▪ Usually affect Duke Method
2. Size and depth of the wound
▪ Depends on the age. ▪ For children and adults: 2.4mm-3mm ▪ For infants: 1.6mm ▪ Too deep leads to prolonged bleeding time ▪ Too wide leads to prolonged bleeding time
3. Efficiency of the tissue fluids in accelerating the clotting process
▪ Tissue factors increases clotting process
4. Thickness and vascularity of the skin
▪ Avoid scalous sites
5. Chemical and mechanical actions of platelets
▪ Number of platelets reflects the bleeding time.