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(hem'(ō-)rāj')

hemorrhage

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[*hem-*+*-rrhage*]

Loss of blood. The term is usually used for episodes of bleeding that last more than a few minutes, compromise organ or tissue perfusion, or threaten life. The most hazardous forms of blood loss result from arterial bleeding, internal bleeding, or bleeding into the cranium. The risk of uncontrolled bleeding is greatest in people who have suffered major trauma, or in those who take anticoagulant drugs or who have other coagulation defects.
hemorrhagic (hem-ō-raj'ik)

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, adj. SEE TABLE: [Common Sites of Bleeding](#)

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

Orthostatic dizziness, weakness, fatigue, shortness of breath, and palpitations are common symptoms of hemorrhage. Signs of hemorrhage include tachycardia, hypotension, pallor, and cold, moist skin.

TREATMENT

Pressure should be applied directly to any obviously bleeding body part, and the part should be elevated. Cautery may be

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For trauma patients with massive bleeding, the experienced nurse or emergency care provider may apply pneumatic splints or antishock garments during patient transportation to the hospital. These devices may prevent **hemorrhagic shock**.



Standard precautions should be used for all procedures involving contact with blood or wounds.

[Common Sites of Bleeding](#)

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Lungs/bronchi (coughed up)	Hemoptysis
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