

# Do repeated adenoidectomy challenging the post adenoidectomy bleeding control

## Abstract

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to analyse the data of patients underwent adenoidectomy in Otorhinolaryngological practice, and determine the incidence of adenoid regrowth after adenoidectomy evaluate complications of surgery & challenging in management of these complications.

**Setting:** Tertiary referral centre.

**Methods:** Retrospective study over 5 years of all adenoidectomy cases at Aseer central hospital during the period from January 2013 to January 2017. Patient's demographic data, recurrent cases and post op complications were analysed.

**Results:** A total 201 cases underwent adenoidectomy 117 (58.2%) Male and 84 (41.8%) were female. The age range was from 1 year to 9 year; . shows that 98.0% of the sample have (No Recurrence), 2.0% ( 4 cases ) have (Recurrence Underwent 2ND Adenoidectomy). 95.5% of the sample don't have complications, 4.5% ( 9 cases ) have (complications) which is bleeding per mouth, 7 cases managed surgically and 2 cases managed conservative.

**Conclusion:** Adenoid regrowth after adenoidectomy is rare about 2% & most common complications noticed is bleeding per mouth.

**Keywords:** adenoid regrowth, post op bleeding, surgical management

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## Introduction

Adenoid regrowth after adenoidectomy is rare the aim of this study was to analyse the data of patients underwent adenoidectomy in Otorhinolaryngological practice, and determine the incidence of adenoid regrowth after adenoidectomy evaluate complications of surgery.

## Methods

Research approved by Ethics & research Committee of Aseer tertiary Hospital, Abha, city in Saudi Arabia, we reviewed the files of all patients who underwent adenoidectomy between 2013 -2017 were analysed.

## Results

A total 201 cases underwent adenoidectomy 117 (58.2%) Male and 84 (41.8%) were female. The age range was from 1 year to 9 year. shows that 98.0% of the sample have (No Recurrence), 2.0% (4 cases) have (Recurrence Underwent 2ND Adenoidectomy). 95.5% of the sample don't have complications, 4.5% (9 cases) have (complications) which is bleeding per mouth, 7 cases managed surgically and 2 cases managed conservative (Tables 1-6). In recurrent cases surgeon faced no difficulty in controlling the bleeding (Figures 1-6).<sup>1-10</sup>

## Discussion

The adenoid, It is a soft tissue swelling located in the nasopharynx. Excision of the adenoid is a operation known adenoidectomy. Adenoiditis may cause symptoms like purulent rhino rhea .Adenoidectomy is the surgical excision of the adenoid for a lot of

causes include nasal obstruction with mouth breathing, recurrent infections, or persistent otitis media with effusion. The adenoid is much less in adult which regress in this age group or absent and more common in children which consider one of the most paediatric elective surgeries.

**Table 1** Shows that 41.7% of the sample are (3-6 years), 34.3% (>6 years) and 22.5% (<3 years) as shown as in Figure 1

**Distribution of the sample by age**

Age	Frequency	Percent
<3 years	46	22.5
3-6 years	85	41.7
>6 years	70	34.3
Total	201	98.5

**Table 2** Shows that 58.2% of the sample are (Male), 41.8% Female) as shown as in Figure 2

**Distribution of the sample by Gender**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	117	58.2
Female	84	41.8
Total	201	98.5

**Table 3** shows that 98.0% of the sample have (No Recurrence), 2.0% have (Recurrence Underwent 2<sup>ND</sup> Adenoidectomy) as shown as in Figure 3

#### Distribution of the sample by Recurrence

Recurrence	Frequency	Percent
No recurrence	197	98.0
Recurrence underwent 2 <sup>ND</sup> adenoidectomy	4	2.0
Total	201	100.0

**Table 4** Shows that 95.5% of the sample don't have complications, 4.5% have (complications) as shown as in Figure 4

#### Distribution of the sample by complications

Complications	Frequency	Percent
No	192	95.5
Yes	9	4.5
Total	201	100.0

**Table 5** Shows that 66.67 of the complications are (Primary Hemorrhage), 33.33 of the complications are (Secondary Hemorrhage) as shown as in Figure 5

#### Distribution of the sample by Hemorrhage

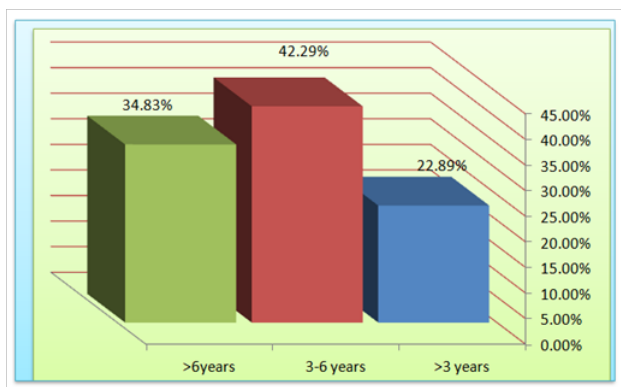
Hemorrhage	Frequency	Percent
Primary hemorrhage	6	66.67
Secondary hemorrhage	3	33.33
Total	9	100.0

**Table 6** Shows that 96.02% of the sample are (No Hemorrhage), 1% of cases managed conservative, 3.5 of cases managed in OR as shown as in Figure 6

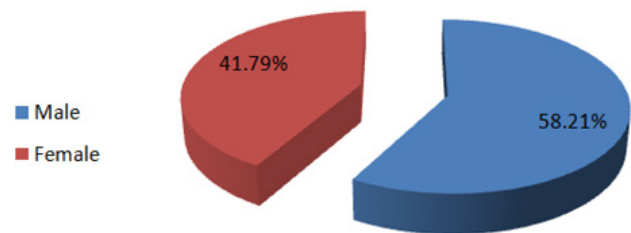
#### Distribution of the sample by complications

##### Post op hemorrhage management

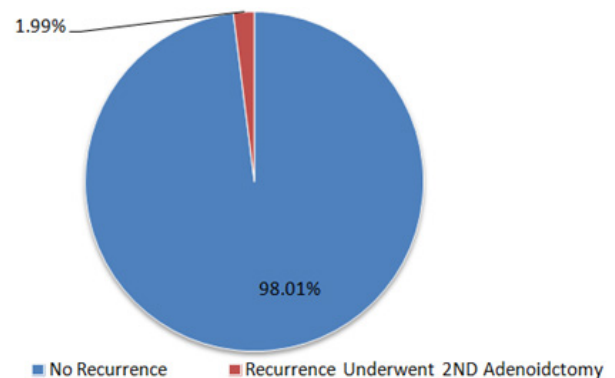
Post op hemorrhage management	Frequency	Percent
No hemorrhage	192	96.02
Conservative management	2	1.00
Surgical management	7	3.5
Total	201	100.0



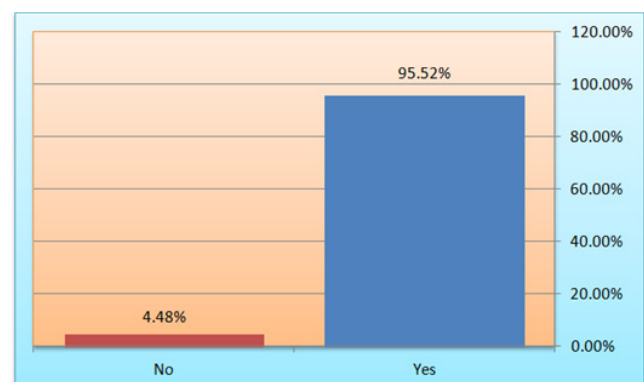
**Figure 1** Distribution of the sample by age.



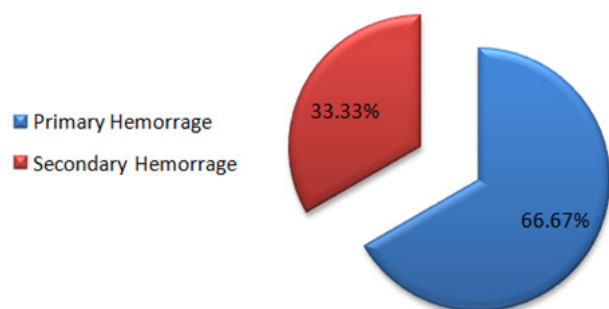
**Figure 2** Distribution of the sample by Gender.



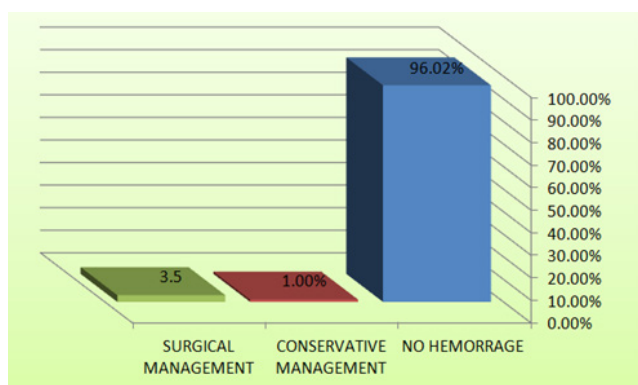
**Figure 3** Distribution of the sample by Recurrence.



**Figure 4** Distribution of the sample by Complications.



**Figure 5** Distribution of the sample by Hemorrhage.



**Figure 6** Distribution of the sample by (Post op Hemorrhage Management).

## Conclusion

Adenoid regrowth after adenoidectomy is rare about 2% & Most common complications noticed is bleeding per mouth which is life threatening condition need urgent treatment other conservative or surgically control in OR, study shows no significant difficulty in management between post adenoidectomy bleeding as first time or recurrence cases, recurrent cases seem not challenging the surgeon to manage the complications.

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## Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest to disclose.

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