

Procedure Information Sheet - Adenoidectomy

Introduction

Removal of adenoid (enlarged lymphoid tissue located at nasopharynx, the back of the nose).

Indication

- 1. Nasal airway obstruction.
- 2. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) / Snoring.
- 3. Otitis media with effusion.
- 4. Recurrent acute otitis media.
- 5. Chronic or recurrent rhinosinusitis.

Intended benefits and expected outcome

- Reduce nasal airway obstruction. 1.
- 2. Reduce snoring and sleep apnea.
- 3. Relieve otitis media with effusion.
- 4. Reduce recurrent acute otitis media.
- 5. Reduce chronic or recurrent rhinosinusitis.
- 6. There is a chance of incomplete relief of symptoms and recurrence.

X Conditions that Would Not be Benefited by the Procedure

Nasal problems, snoring, sleep apnea and ear problems caused by obstruction other than adenoid enlargement.

Procedure

- 1. The operation will be carried out under general anesthesia.
- 2. Sufficient amount of adenoid will be removed to improve airway patency.

Pre-operative preparation

- You will need to sign a consent form and your doctor will explain to you the reason, procedure and possible complications.
- 2. Inform your doctor of any medical condition and any medications you are taking. The medications may need to be adjusted as appropriate.
- Inform your doctor if you have a recent upper respiratory tract infection. The 3. operation date may need to be changed.
- 4. Fast for 6-8 hours before the operation.
- 5. Change to operation attires and remove loose objects (e.g. dentures, jewelry, contact lens etc.).

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Possible risks and complications

- ➤ Common risks and complications (≥1%): Bleeding, infection, trauma to oral and nasal tissue.
- \triangleright Uncommon risks with serious consequences (<1%):
 - 1. Eustachian tube injury and stenosis causing otitis media with effusion, tinnitus and hearing loss.
 - 2. Velopharyngeal incompetence causing voice change and fluid regurgitation on eating and drinking.
 - 3. Nasopharyngeal stenosis causing obstruction of nasal breathing, snoring, sleep apnea.
 - 4. Voice change.
 - 5. Temporomandibular joint injury causing pain, subluxation and trismus.
 - 6. Teeth injury causing fracture, loosening and pain.
 - 7. Cervical spine injury causing neck pain, decreased range of movement, sensory and motor nerve deficit.
 - 8. Death due to serious surgical and anaesthetic complications.

Post-operative information

- 1. You can expect mild discomfort at the back of the nose and nasal stuffiness.
- 2. Small amount of blood stained saliva or nasal discharge is normal.
- 3. Can go home the next day or two.
- 4. Please attend the nearest emergency department when you have persistent bleeding from nose or mouth.
- 5. Follow up on schedule as instructed by your doctor.

Alternative treatment

Medical treatment, expectant treatment.

Consequences of No treatment

Persistent symptoms.

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The above-mentioned procedural information is not exhaustive, other unforeseen complication may occur in special patient groups or individual differently. Please contact your physician for further enquiry.

Reference: http://www21.ha.org.hk/smartpatient/tc/operationstests_procedures.html

Dr		g my operation/procedure has been explained to me by portunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanations
Name: Pt No.: Sex/Age: Case Reg Date Attn Dr:	Case No.: Unit Bed No: e & Time:	Patient / Relative Signature: Patient / Relative Name: Relationship (if any): Date:

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