

## **Introduction**

Excision of the tonsils.

# **Indication**

- 1. Recurrent/ chronic tonsillitis.
- 2. Peritonsillar abscess.
- 3. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS)/ snoring.
- 4. Biopsy for histology diagnosis.
- 5. Tonsillar malignancy.
- 6. Provide exposure for other head and neck surgery.

### Intended benefit and expected outcome

- 1. Reduce throat infections and sleep apnea/ snoring.
- 2. Provide histological diagnosis.
- 3. There is a chance of incomplete removal of disease and recurrence after initial improvement.

# **%** Conditions that Would Not be Benefit by the procedure

Throat problem is not attributed to the tonsils.

### **Procedure**

- 1. The operation is done under general anaesthesia.
- 2. The tonsils are removed through the mouth.

### Pre-operative preparation

- 1. 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.
- 3. Fast for 6-8 hours before the operation.
- 4. Change to operation attires and remove loose objects (e.g. dentures, jewelry, contact lens etc.).

### Possible risks and complications

- ➤ Common risks and complications (≥1%): Bleeding, pain, infection, local trauma to oral tissues.
- > Uncommon risks with serious consequences (<1%):
  - 1. Teeth injury.
  - 2. Jaw injury.



### **Procedure Information Sheet - Tonsillectomy**

- 3. Voice changes.
- 4. Upper airway obstruction.
- 5. Postoperative pulmonary edema.
- 6. Cervical spine injury.
- 7. Death due to serious surgical and anaesthetic complications.

#### **Post-operative information**

- 1. You will have sore throat and some swallowing difficulty after the operation which will last for a few days.
- 2. A small amount of blood stained saliva is normal. However, if you experience persistent bleeding from the mouth, you must attend the nearby emergency department.
- 3. Follow up on schedule as instructed by your doctor.

#### Alternative treatment

- 1. Antibiotic to treat infection.
- 2. Nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device for OSAS.
- 3. Radiotherapy/ chemotherapy for malignancy.

#### **Consequences of No treatment**

- 1. Recurrent tonsillitis or peritonsillar abscess and its complications.
- 2. Complications of untreated OSAS.
- 3. No histological diagnosis for suspected tonsillar tumor.

#### <u>Remark</u>

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.

**<u>Reference</u>**: http://www21.ha.org.hk/smartpatient/tc/operationstests\_procedures.html

I acknowledge that the above information concerning my operation/procedure has been explained to me by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_\_. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanations concerning my condition and the doctor's treatment plan.

Name:		Patient / Relative Signature:
Pt No.:	Case No.:	
Sex/Age:	Unit Bed No:	Patient / Relative Name:
Case Reg Date & Time:		Relationship (if any):
Attn Dr:		Date: