

Operation Information

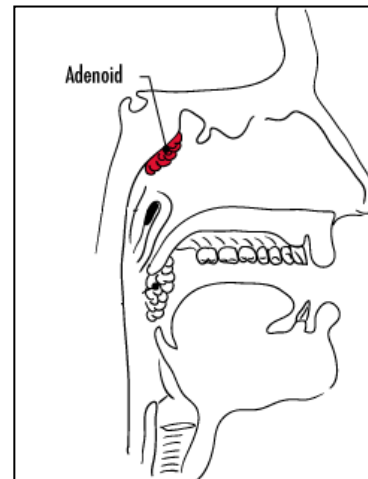
Adenoidectomy

Introduction

Adenoid is an enlarged lymphoid tissue located at nasopharynx, the back of nose. Adenoidectomy is a surgical procedure performed to remove the adenoids. It can reduce nasal airway obstruction, snoring and sleep apnoea, relieve otitis media with effusion, reduce recurrent acute otitis media and chronic or recurrent rhinosinusitis.

Indication

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



Source:
<http://www.pedsent.com/surgery/adenoidectomy.htm>

Procedure

1. The operation is performed under general anaesthesia.
2. Sufficient amount of adenoid is removed to improve airway patency.

Possible Risks and Complications

1. Common risks and complications ($\geq 1\%$)
 - i) Bleeding
 - ii) Infection
 - iii) Trauma to oral and nasal tissue
 - iv) There is still a chance of incomplete relief of symptoms and recurrence
2. Uncommon risks with serious consequences ($< 1\%$)
 - i) Eustachian tube injury and stenosis causing otitis media with effusion, tinnitus and hearing loss
 - ii) Velopharyngeal incompetence causing voice change and fluid regurgitation on eating and drinking
 - iii) Nasopharyngeal stenosis causing obstruction of nasal breathing, snoring, sleep apnea
 - iv) Voice change
 - v) Temporomandibular joint injury causing pain, subluxation and trismus
 - vi) Teeth injury causing fracture, loosening and pain
 - vii) Cervical spine injury causing neck pain, decreased range of movement, sensory and motor nerve deficit
 - viii) Death due to serious surgical complications

** It is impossible to mention all the possible complications that may happen and the above is only a few important complications which may occur. Before agreeing for the operation, you must acknowledge and accept the fact that no matter how ideal the situation may be, these events may occur. Damage to peripheral organ, severe haemorrhage and leakage after operation, it may require another operation to deal with the complications.

Pre-operation Preparation

1. Your doctor will explain to you the reason, the procedure and the possible complications. Patient will need to sign the consent form.
2. Inform doctor if you have a recent upper respiratory tract infection. The operation date may need to be changed.
3. No food or drink is allowed six to eight hours before operation.
4. Change to operation attires and removal of loose objects (e.g. dentures, jewellery, contact lens etc).
5. Empty bladder before surgery.

Post-operation Instruction

1. After operation, you may have mild discomfort at the back of the nose and nasal stuffiness.
2. Small amount of blood stained saliva or nasal discharge is normal.
3. You can go home the next day or two.

Advice on Discharge

1. Please contact your attending doctor or go back to hospital when you have persistent bleeding from nose or mouth.
2. Follow up: Please attend the follow-up as arranged.

Alternative Treatment

1. Medical treatment
2. Expectant treatment

Consequences of No Treatment

Persistent symptoms

Remarks: Should you have any enquiries, please consult your doctor.

Reference

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient (Website: http://www21.ha.org.hk/smartpatient/tc/operationstests_procedures.html)

Compiled by Union Hospital Consent Form Taskforce

The above information is for reference only, please enquire your physician for details
Our Hospital reserves the RIGHT to amend any information in this leaflet without prior notification