

Adenoidectomy for the Treatment of Pediatric Sleep Disordered Breathing

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Background

- Pediatric obstructive sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) can be due to adenoid and/or palatine tonsil hypertrophy
- Poses quality of life (QoL) detriments to patients and caregivers
- Past SDB QoL studies focus on adenotonsillectomy
- Lack of QoL data on adenoidectomy alone

Goal

Determine if adenoidectomy alone improves QoL for SDB, and measure the magnitude of that improvement using validated instruments

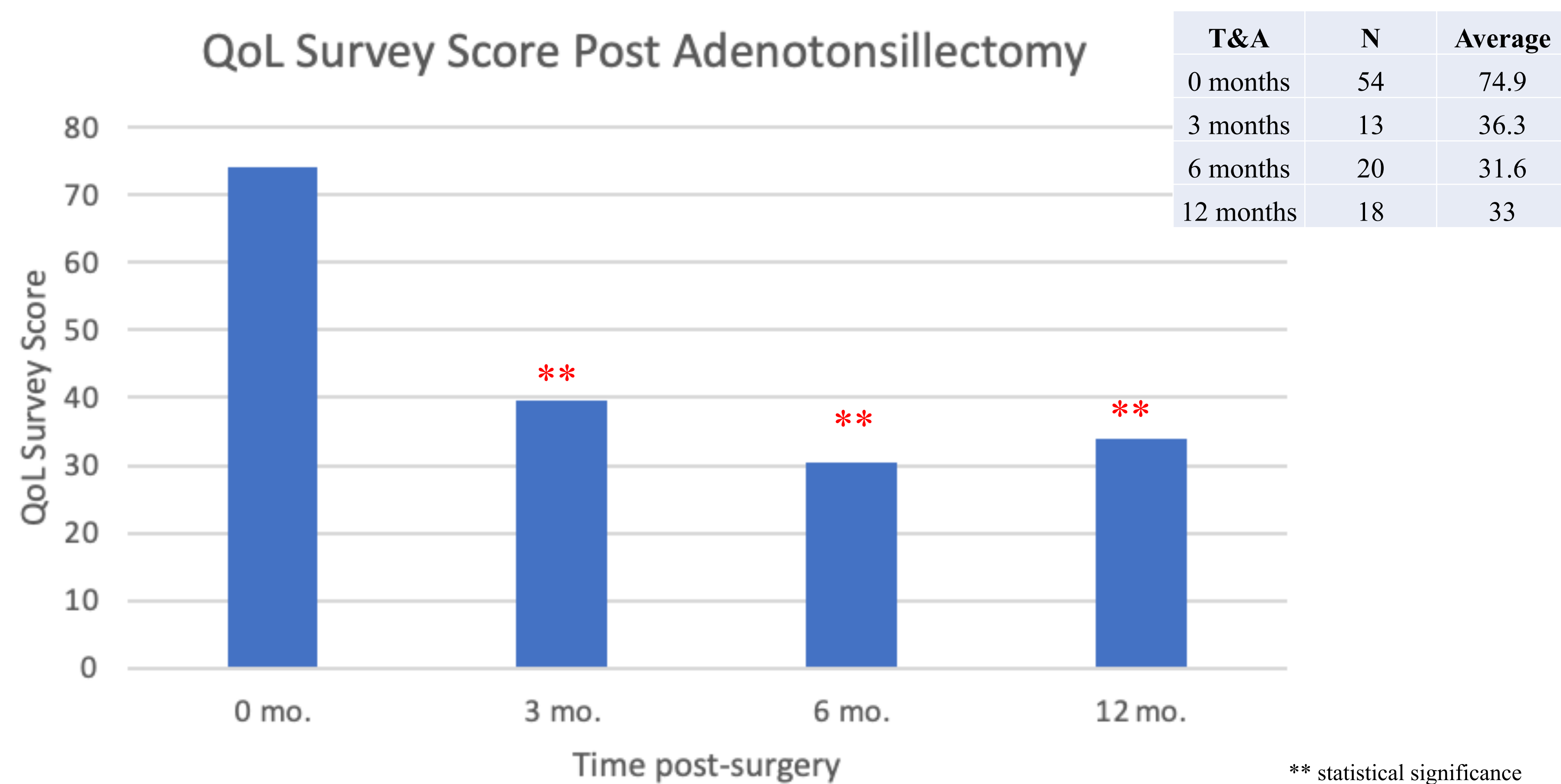
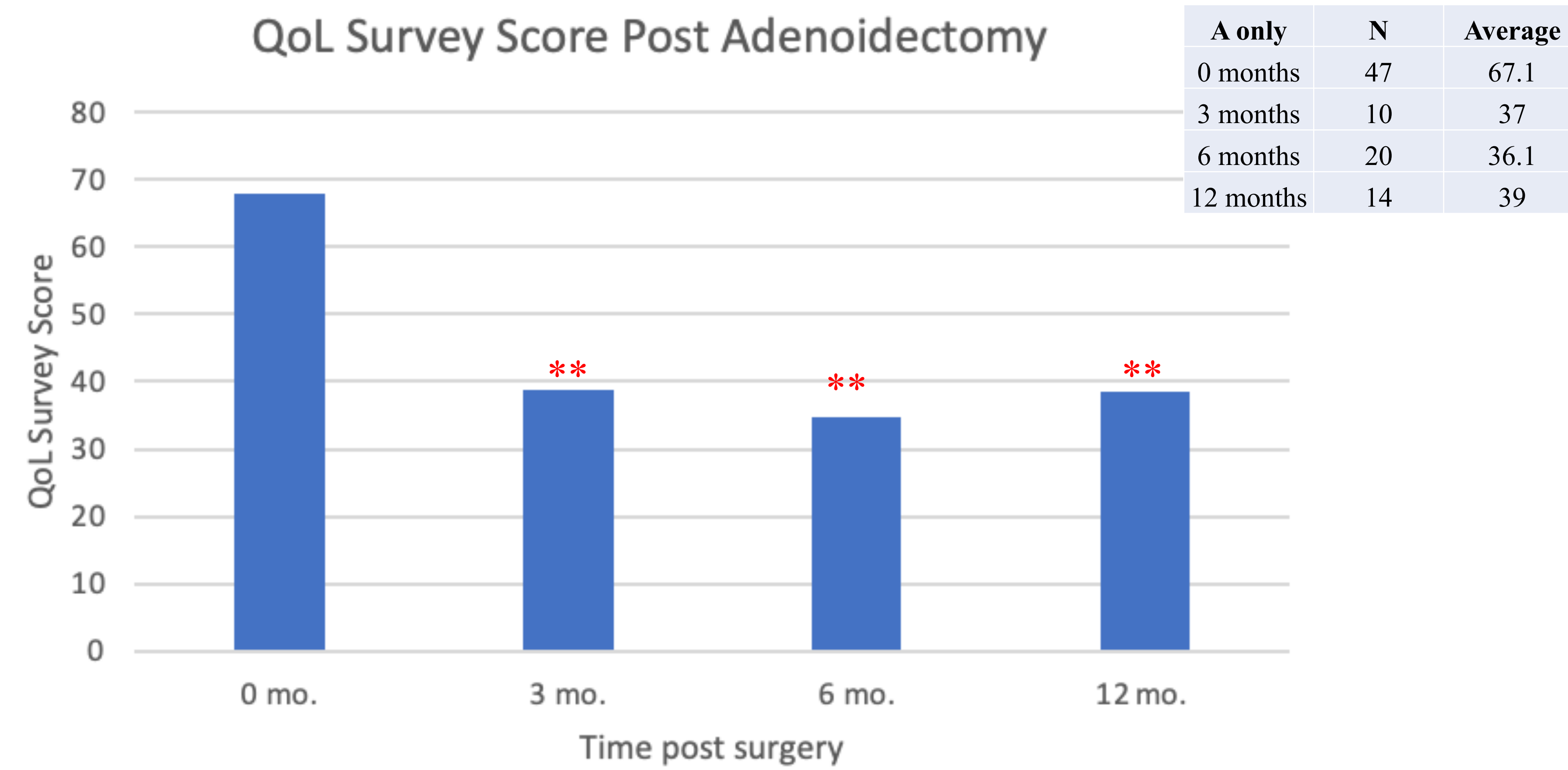
Methods

- Observational, prospective cohort study
 - Group 1: Adenoidectomy (alone) (A)
 - Group 2: Adenotonsillectomy (T&A)
- Surgery type based on clinical assessment by a board-certified pediatric otolaryngologist
 - Tonsils removed if $\geq 3+$
 - Preserved if $\leq 2+$
- Timeline: 2/2021 – 2/2023
- OSA-18 QoL Survey
 - Preop
 - Postop: 3, 6, 12 months

QoL Survey Score:

- <60: Minor
- 60-80: Moderate
- >80: Major

Results



** statistical significance

Total patients n=101

- A n=47 / T&A n=54
- Average Pre-Op: **Moderate Effect** on QoL
- Average Post-Op: **Minor Effect** on QoL
 - At 3 months, 6 months, 12 months
- Significant improvement in post-op QoL ($p < 0.001$)
- No statistical difference in post-op QoL between groups ($p > 0.05$)

Conclusion

- Adenoidectomy alone provides improvement in QoL for pediatric patients with SDB
- Our results show relative equivalence in QoL survey results between adenotonsillectomy and adenoidectomy alone
- Adenoidectomy alone is a reasonable surgical option for children with SDB for whom palatine tonsils are not enlarged
- Study ongoing

Limitations

- Respondent selection
- Response accuracy
- Lack of patient continuity
 - Unable to evaluate QoL changes over time postoperatively

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