# **Critical Intelligence Unit**

## In brief

#### Post-tonsillectomy bleeding in children

3 November 2023

### **Evidence check questions**

What are the risks of bleeding after tonsillectomy surgery in children?

What are the management options?

#### **Peer-reviewed literature**

- In Australia, between 2000 and 2020, the overall rate of post-tonsillectomy haemorrhage for all ages remained relatively constant at around 1.6%.<sup>1</sup> The rate for the paediatric age group was around 1% for the study period.<sup>1</sup>
- In the United States, a retrospective national cohort study, involving 96,415 paediatric patients, predicted 50<sup>th</sup> percentiles for post-tonsillectomy bleeding to be 1.97%.<sup>2</sup>
- In patients who present to the emergency department (ED) with secondary post-tonsillectomy bleed, an Australian study found that:
  - The average post-operative day of presentation was 7.
  - 9.2% received operative intervention immediately after review while 90.8% were managed conservatively.
  - The risk of rebleeding was 2.9% and the median time to rebleed was 4.4 hours.<sup>3</sup>
- A 2022 Australia study examined the safety outcomes associated with a tonsillectomy and adenotonsillectomy service in outer regional Victoria. The service is provided by visiting specialists who remain on-site for 24 hours post-surgery. The study found that:
  - The complication rate associated with the surgery is 6.9% (14 out of 204).
    - The intraoperative and perioperative complication rate is 3.4% (7 out of 204).
    - The post-discharge complication rate is 3.4% (7 out of 204).
  - All intra- and peri-operative complications were managed locally.
  - All post-discharge complications presented to outer regional EDs.
  - Two patients (around 1%) required inter-hospital transfer for monitoring of post-tonsillectomy bleeds in a specialist unit.<sup>4</sup>
- Tranexamic acid (administered by nebulized, intravenous or topical applications) treatment of
  post-tonsillectomy haemorrhage, in both children and adults, was associated with lower rates of
  operative intervention and lower rates of repeat bleeding events.<sup>5-8</sup>



- The method and techniques of tonsillectomy can be associated with different risk profiles for the post-operative haemorrhage. For example:
  - Coblation versus bipolar diathermy in paediatric patients undergoing tonsillectomy was associated with a significantly lower rate of bleeding after 24 hours but similar rates of intraoperative bleeding and reactionary haemorrhage (2022 systematic review and metaanalysis).<sup>9</sup>
  - Coblation versus cold dissection in paediatric tonsillectomy patients was associated with less pain, less intra-operative blood loss, a shorter operative time and similar rates of post-operative haemorrhage (2020 systematic review and meta-analysis).<sup>10</sup>
  - In a 2022 cohort study of 5,525 children in England who underwent intracapsular coblation tonsillectomy procedures, the overall bleeding rate (primary haemorrhage return to theatre and secondary haemorrhage readmissions) was 1.3%.<sup>11</sup> The rate was lower than all tonsillectomy techniques (i.e. dissection or extracapsular) reported in a previous 2005 national prospective tonsillectomy audit and published literature.<sup>11</sup>
- A short- and long-term comparison of **intracapsular versus extracapsular techniques** involving 2,508 children in the United States reported a lower rates of post-tonsillectomy haemorrhage with intracapsular tonsillectomy (0.76%) than the extracapsular group (2.3%).<sup>12</sup>
- Virtual care follow-up nurse practitioners demonstrated effectiveness in reducing the number of
  post-tonsillectomy office visits for paediatric patients without subsequently increasing the risk of
  complications.<sup>13</sup>

## **Clinical practice guides**

- At the Sydney Children's Hospital at Westmead, children who underwent intracapsular tonsillectomy day surgery are discharged home under the care of VirtualKIDS if they meet certain criteria.
  - VirtualKIDS clinical nurse consultant will contact the patient and carers at 4 hours and 24 hours post-discharge.
  - Patients who had more than a teaspoonful of fresh blood post-discharge are escalated to the ED.<sup>14</sup>
- The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne recommends that most children be placed on a criteria led discharge for the next morning post-operatively. The risk of secondary bleeding should be discussed with parents and carers with instructions for them to present to an ED if the bleeding is of more than a tablespoon or 50-cent piece size.<sup>15</sup>
- The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital recommends that when patients, carers and general practitioners call for advice for post-tonsillectomy bleeds, the following could be advised:
  - If actively bleeding, present to the nearest ED, preferably with ear, nose and throat specialist cover
  - If bleeding has stopped, it may be safe to advise monitoring at home for another 24 hours.<sup>16</sup>

#### Method

To inform this brief, PubMed and Google searches were conducted on 14 September 2023 using the following search terms.



In brief documents are not an exhaustive list of publications but aim to provide an overview of what is already known about a specific topic. This brief should not be a substitute for individual clinical judgement, nor is it an endorsed position of NSW Health.

#### PubMed search strategy

(("tonsillectomy"[MeSH Terms] OR "tonsillectomy"[All Fields] OR "tonsillectomies"[All Fields]) AND ("bleed\*"[Title/Abstract] OR "hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR "hemorrhage"[Title/Abstract] OR "haemorrhage"[Title/Abstract]) AND ("paediatric\*"[Title/Abstract] OR "pediatrics"[MeSH Terms] OR "pediatric\*"[Title/Abstract] OR "child"[MeSH Terms] OR "child\*"[Title/Abstract])) AND (2018:2023[pdat])

331 hits.

#### Google search terms

post-tonsillectomy bleeding in children AND management

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