Nocturnal Enuresis in Children: Is Adenotonsillar Hypertrophy A Possible Aetiology?

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ABSTRACT:

Nocturnal enuresis (NE) has been considered as a fairly minor complaint although it is the most prevalent and the most chronic of all childhood problems (6).

In this work eighty cases were the material of this study aiming at assessing the prevalence of E.N.T manifestations in association with this disease. This study also aimed at highlight adenotonsillectomy as a possible option for management of NE. The results will be discussed and analyzed.

INTRODUCTION:

NE is the occurrence of involuntary voiding at an age when bladder control of micturition is expected (1).

Epidemiological surveys suggest that 12-19% of boys and 9-16% of girls at 5 years of age wet the bed at least once per month with a steady decline during the childhood years and adolescence (3). The cause of NE is not precisely known (1).

It also has observed that children having upper airway obstruction due to adenotonsillar hypertrophy can become enuretic and that marked improvement of the problem of bed wetting at night can occur after adenotonsillectomy (5), (7).

Thus we aimed in this work to study the relationship between NE and upper airway obstruction resulting from adenotonsillar hypertrophy and evaluating the effect of adenotonsillectomy on the course of NE.