RESULTS

Results

Two-hundred patients of both sexes were included in this study all had *adenoid* (with or without tonsils) hypertrophy. The patients were distributed in two groups.

Group (A):

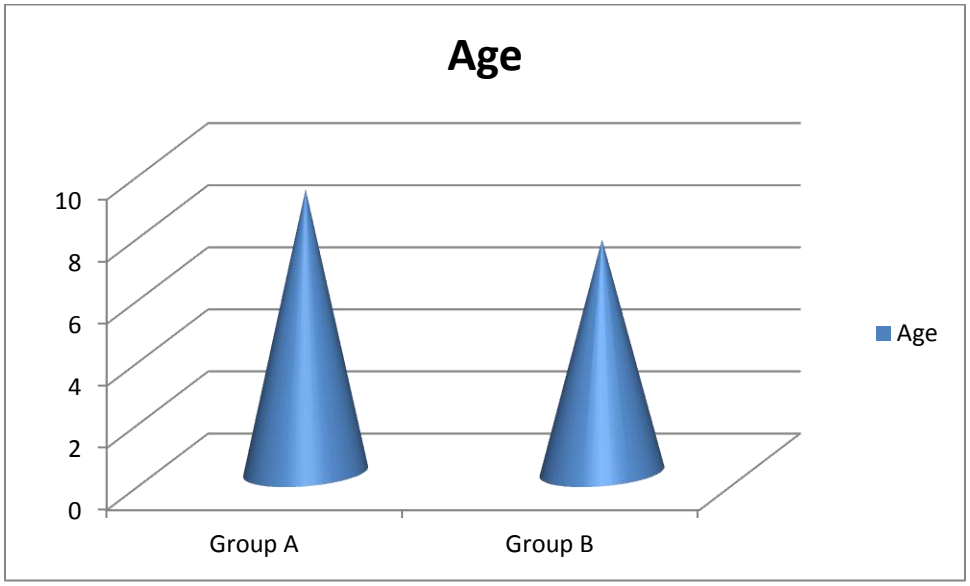
Ninety (90) patients their ages ranged between four (4) and sixteen (16) years with a mean age of (9.11) years were underwent transoral video endoscopic adenoidectomy with microdebrider (TVA). Ten (10) of them underwent tonsillectomy with adenoidectomy.

Group (B):

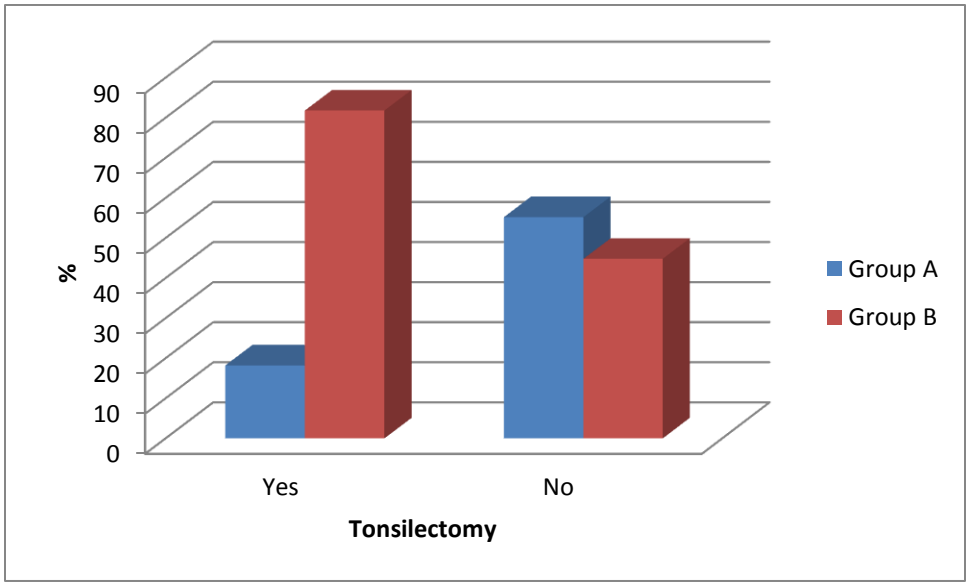
One hundred ten (110) patients their ages ranged between four (4) and fourteen (14) years with a mean age of (7.6) years were underwent traditional Transoral Curette Adenoidectomy (TCA). Forty fife (45) of them underwent tonsillectomy with adenoidectomy.

Table (1): Shows sex distribution of the study groups.

Group / Sex	A		B		Total		X2 test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Male	40	38.1	65	61.9	105	100.0	7.94	0.047 S
Female	50	52.6	45	47.4	95	100.0		
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0		



(Fig. 35) Histogram shows age distribution of the study groups.



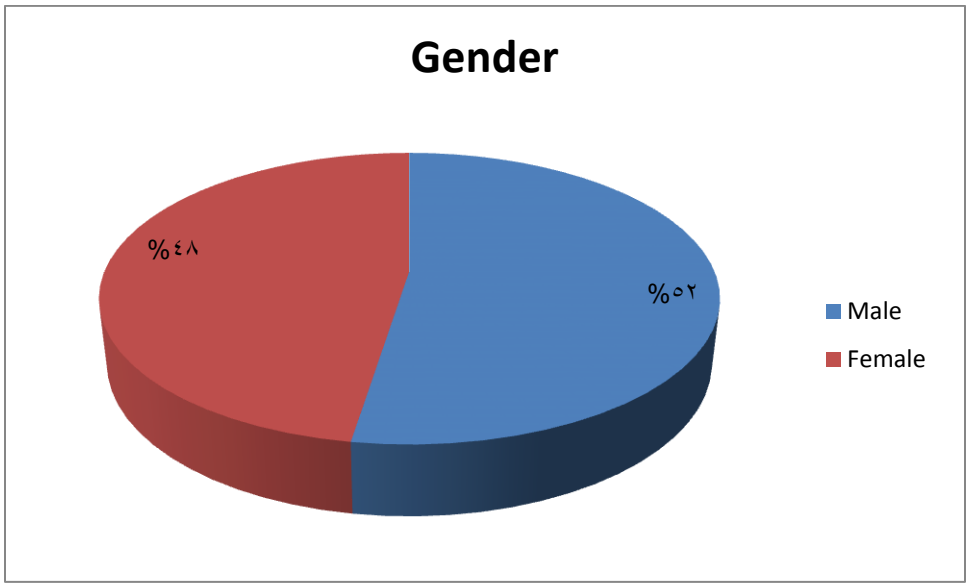
(Fig. 36) Histogram shows distribution of tonsillectomy in the study groups.

Table (2): Shows age distribution of the study groups.

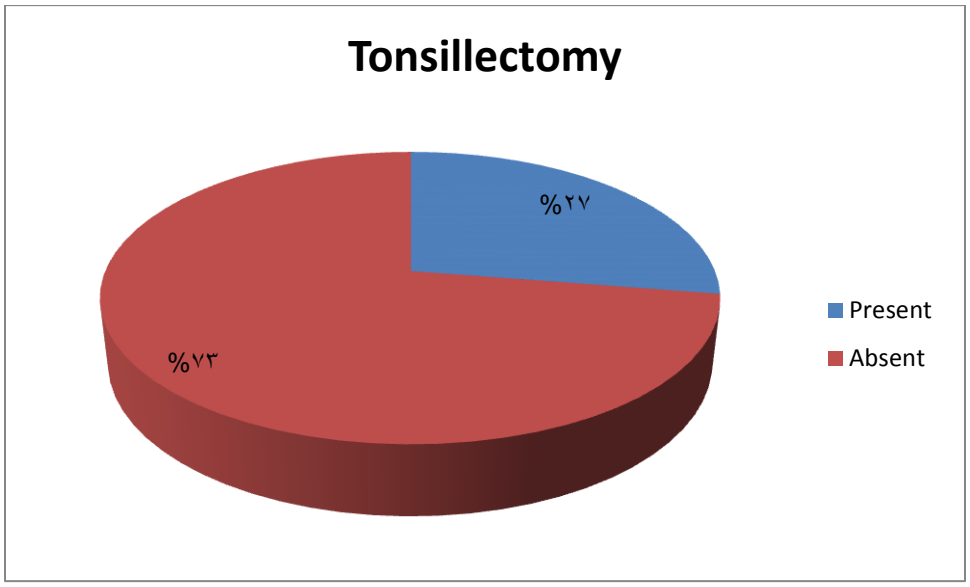
Variable	Groups	Mean	SD	Student t test	P value
Age	A	9.11	3.596	1.407	0.168 NS
	B	7.5	3.61		

Table (3): Shows distribution of tonsillectomy in the study groups.

Group / Tonsillectomy	**A**		**B**		**Total**		**Z test**	**P value**
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Yes	10	18.2	45	81.8	55	100.0	-1.13	0.13 NS
No	80	55.2	65	44.8	145	100.0	1.25	0.105 NS
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS
X2 test = 200.0 P = 0.001 HS								



(Fig. 37) Histogram shows sex distribution of the whole study.



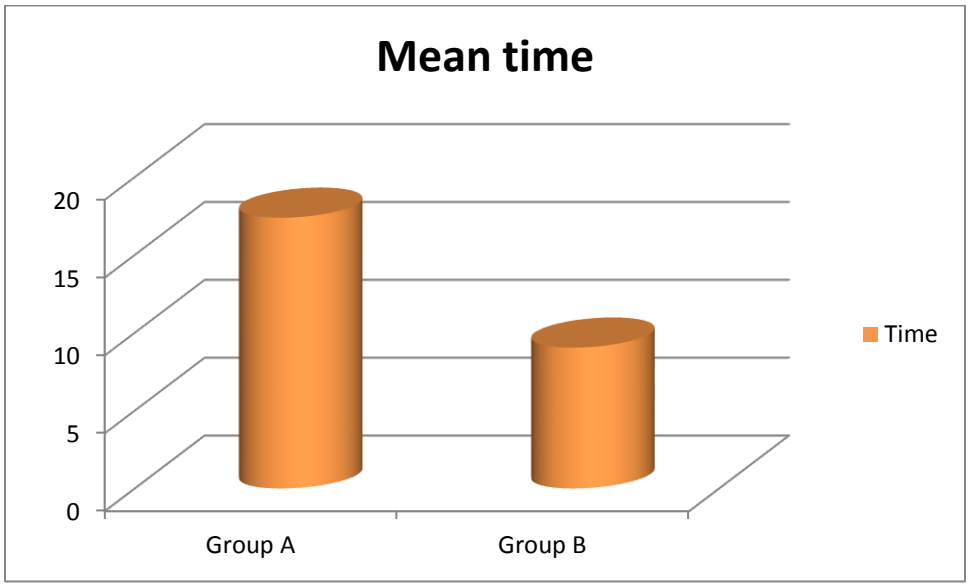
(Fig. 38) Histogram shows tonsillectomy distribution of the whole study.

Table (4): Shows sex distribution of the whole study.

Variable		No	%
Gender	Male	105	52.5
	Female	90	47.5

Table (5): Shows tonsillectomy distribution of the whole study.

Variable		No	%
Tonsillectomy	**Present**	55	27.5
	Absent	145	72.5



(Fig. 39) Histogram shows distribution of operative time between the 2 groups of study.

Comparisons between the two groups were being made with regards to:

I- Intra operative finding:

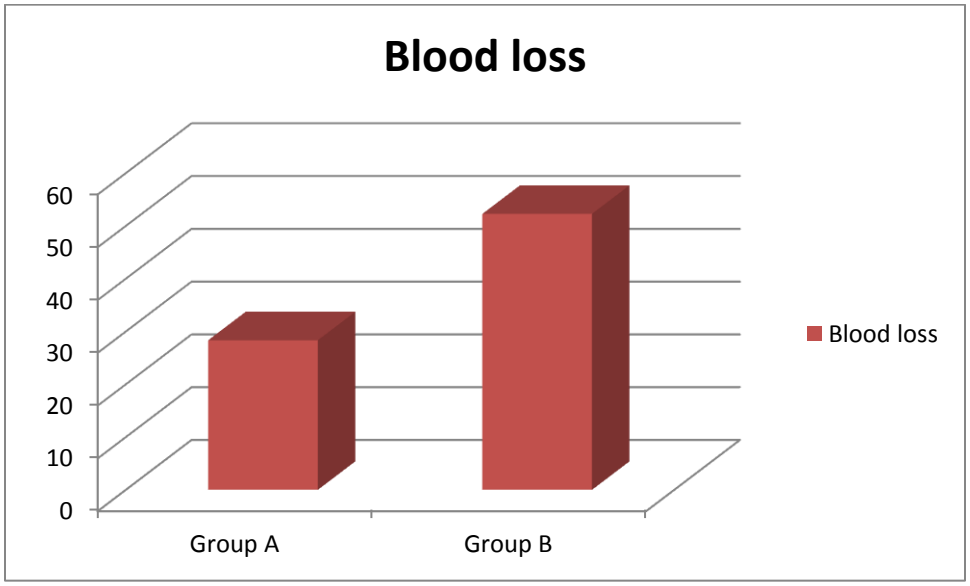
1- Operative time:

Table (6): Shows distribution of operative time between the 2 groups of the study.

Variable	Groups	Mean operative time	Standard deviation	Student t test	P value
Time	A	17.389	5.72	6.524	0.001 HS
	B	9.046	1.676		

- Table (6): shows operative time distribution of the 2 groups of the study. The mean operative time for group (**B)** is significantly shorter (9.046 minutes) than that of group (**A)** (17.389 minutes) and this is confirmed by (Fig.39).

- The mean operative time for group (**A)** (17.389 minutes) is longer than that of group (**B)** (9.046 minutes) and the difference is highly significant (P value 0.001) and this is confirmed by (Fig.39).



(Fig. 40) Histogram shows distribution of blood loss between the 2 groups of the study.

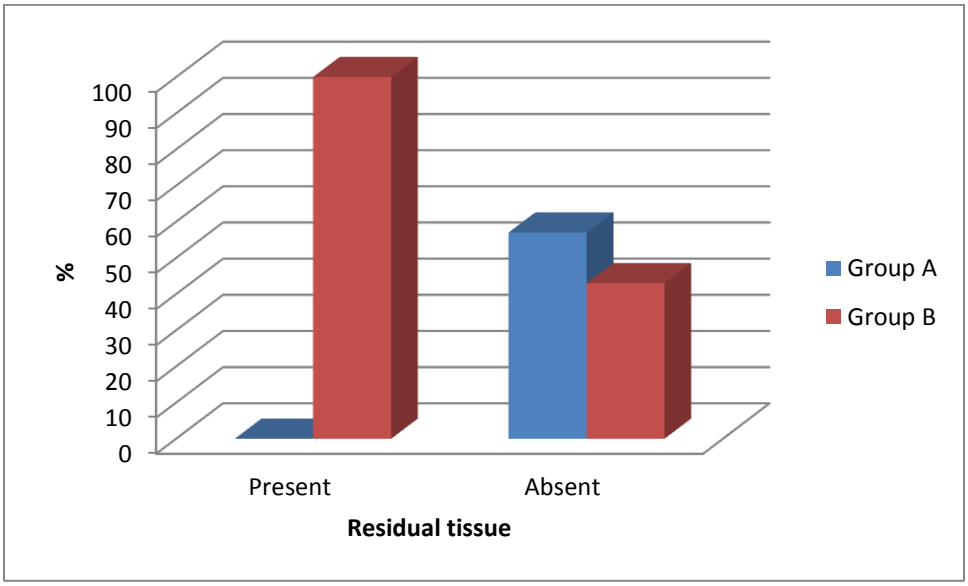
2- Amount of blood loss:

Table (7): Shows distribution of blood loss between the 2 groups of the study.

Variable	Groups	Mean amout of blood loss	Standard deviation	Student t test	P value
Blood loss	A	28.33	5.42	-8.162	0.001 HS
	B	52.27	11.42		

- Table (7): shows distribution of blood loss between the 2 groups of the study group. The mean amount of blood loss for group (**A)** is significantly smaller (28.33 ml.) than that of group (**B)** (52.27 ml.) and this is confirmed by (Fig.40).

- The mean amount of blood loss for group (**B)** (52.27 ml.) is larger than that of group (**A)** (28.33 ml.) and the difference is highly significant (P value 0.001) and this is confirmed by (Fig.40).



(Fig. 41) Histogram shows distribution of presence of residual tissue between the 2 groups of the study.

II- Immediate postoperative finding:

1-Presence of residual lymphoid tissue:

Table (8): Shows distribution of presence of residual tissue between the 2 groups of the study.

Group / Residual tissue	A		B		Total		Z test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Present	0	0.0	42	100.0	42	100.0	-	-
Absent	90	57.0	68	43.0	158	100.0	1.767	0.039 S
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS
X2 test = 79.56 P = 0.001 HS								

- Table (8): shows distribution of presence of residual tissue between the 2 groups of the study group. The presence of residual tissue in group (**A)** is significantly less (0%) than that of group (**B)** (38.2%) and this is confirmed by Fig. (41-42-43-44).

- The presence of residual tissue in group (**B)** (38.2%) is more than that of group (**A)** (0%) and the difference is highly significant (P value 0.001) and this is confirmed by (Fig.41).

(Fig. 42) A post-operative case of group (A) without residual tissue or recurrent symptoms.

(Fig. 43) A post-operative case of group (B) without residual tissue or recurrent symptoms.

1-Absence of bleeding:

Table (9): Shows distribution of absence of bleeding in the 2 groups of the study.

Group / Bleeding	A		B		Total		Test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Present	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Absent	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS

None of our cases of both groups developed postoperative un controlled bleeding.

III- 24 hours postoperative:

1- Postoperative morbidity:

Table (10): Shows distribution of postoperative morbidity in the 2 groups of the study.

Group / Morbidity	A		B		Total		Test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Present	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Absent	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS

None of our cases of both groups developed postoperative un acceptable morbidity

(Fig. 44) A post-operative case of group (B) with residual tissue but without recurrent symptoms.

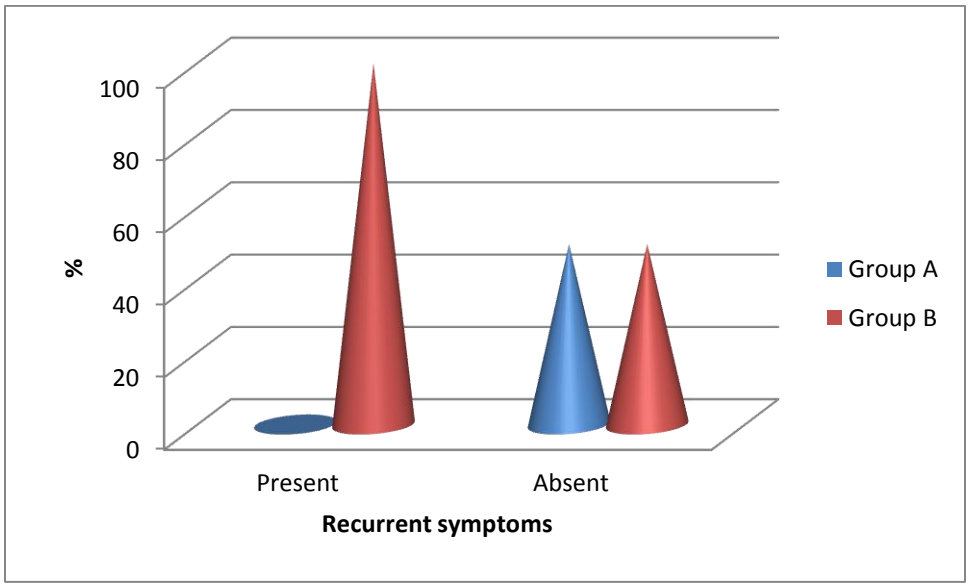
(Fig. 45) A post-operative case of group (B) with residual tissue & recurrent symptoms.

2-Complications:

Table (11): Shows distribution of complication in the 2 groups of the study.

Group / Complications	A		B		Total		Test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Present	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Absent	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0	1.42	0.078 NS

None of our cases of both groups developed postoperative complications.



(Fig. 46) Histogram shows distribution of recurrent symptoms in the 2 groups of the study.

IV- 6 months postoperative:

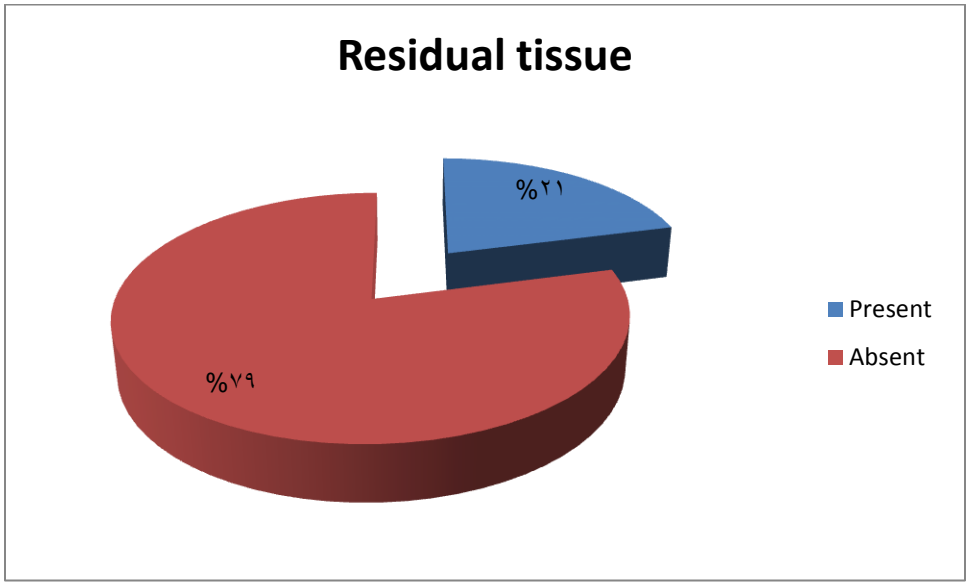
-Recurrent symptoms:

Table (12): Shows distribution of recurrent symptoms in the 2 groups of the study.

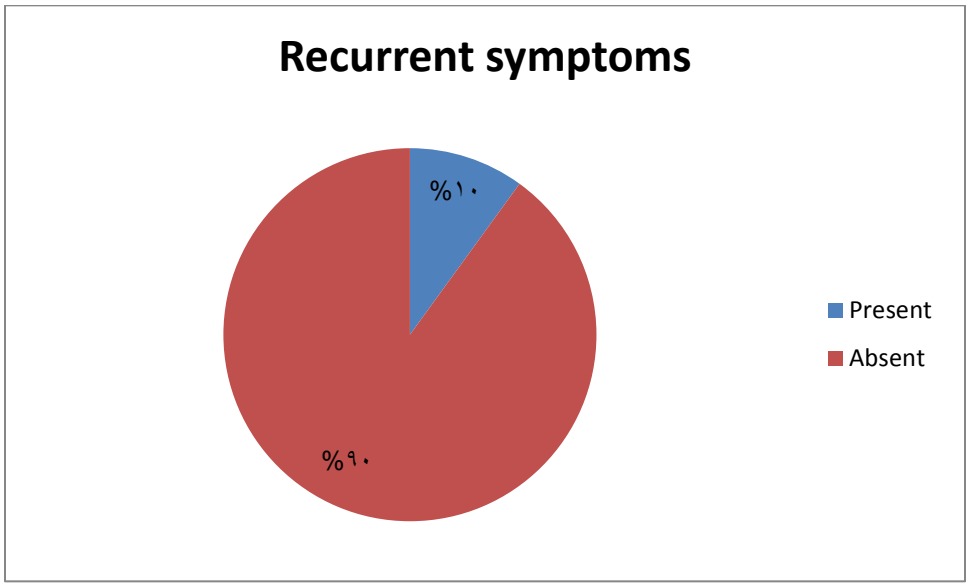
Group / Recurrent symptoms	A		B		Total		X2 test	P value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Present	0	0.0	20	100.0	20	100.0	34.39	0.001 HS
Absent	90	50.0	90	50.0	180	100.0		
Total	90	45.0	110	55.0	200	100.0		

- Table (12): shows distribution of recurrent symptoms in the 2 groups of the study. The presence of recurrent symptoms in group (**A)** is significantly less (0%) than that of group (**B)** (18.2%) and this is confirmed by Fig. (42-45-46).

- The presence of recurrent symptoms in group (**B)** (18.2%) is more than that of group (**A)** (0%) and the difference is highly significant (P value 0.001) and this is confirmed by Fig. (42-45-46).



(Fig. 47) Histogram shows residual tissue distribution of the whole study.



(Fig. 48) Histogram shows recurrent symptoms distribution of the whole study.

Table (13): Shows residual tissue and recurrent symptoms distribution of the whole study.

Variable		No	%
Residual tissue	**Present**	42	21.0
	Absent	158	79.0
Recurrent symptoms	**Present**	20	10.0
	Absent	180	90.0