

Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

Time of Day Variations and Patient Characteristics in Post Tonsillectomy Hemorrhage

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Projekt som led i Speciallægeuddannelsens forskningstræning

Introduktion

Post tonsillectomy hemorrhage (PTH) is usually a self-limiting event, but may require health care assistance and eventually need of surgical intervention. PTH can be subdivided into primary (before 24-hours) and secondary (after 24-hours) hemorrhage. The secondary hemorrhage following tonsillectomy is generally attributed to sloughing of eschar, but the etiology is not completely understood. Anecdotally PTH happens to be an out of office hour event. We aimed to investigate time of day (ToD) variations in Danish PTH events.

Materiale/metode

This retrospective cohort study recruited patients from ENT departments in region of Southern Denmark from January 2017 until December 2021. Patients with the ICD10 codes related to tonsillectomy (EMB10, -15, -20, and -99) linked to the post-operative hemorrhage code (DT810) were included in the study. Exclusion criteria's were hemorrhage others than PTH and misclassification. Exact time and date for hospital arrival was assigned in 3-hour slots. Primary outcome was ToD variation. Secondary outcomes included severity of PTH as well as other demographic variations. The data was evaluated by a chi square test.

Resultater

Four-hundred-fifty-nine contacts were analyzed corresponding to a PTH contact rate of 8%. Hereof 382 events had active PTH (6,7%). The PTH ToD fluctuated significantly; late evening and night (21.00-09-00) accounted for 312 hospital contacts (68%).

Diskussion

Anecdotally reports in PTH corresponds to present study findings. Constant attention for PTH during late evening and night is critical for securing optimal health care resources and patient safety. Further research regarding etiology of PTH is needed.

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