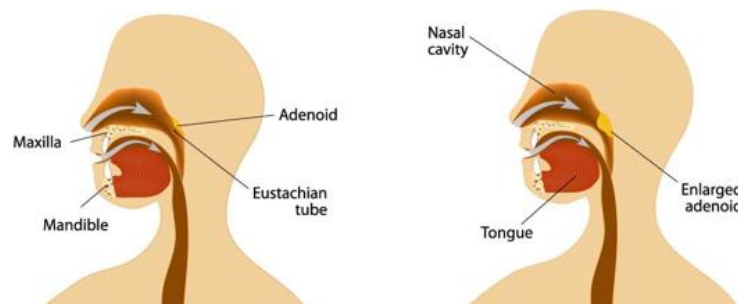


Information on Adenoidectomy

Adenoid: Is a single mass of lymphoid tissue or gland located behind the nasal cavity between the back of the nose and throat. The adenoid typically shrinks during adolescence and may disappear by adulthood. It contains white blood cells and antibodies that help fight infections. It is especially important as an infection fighter for babies and children. Just like the tonsils, the adenoid helps keep your body healthy by fighting harmful bacteria and viruses that try to enter your body through your nose or throat.



Adenoiditis: Is the inflammation of the adenoid, often from infection caused by bacteria or viruses.

Enlarged Adenoid: The adenoid can be enlarged in children because of infection or as a familial trait. A very large adenoid can interfere with the flow of mucus or breathing. Symptoms include chronic mouth breathing, snoring, and may resemble sinusitis.

Obstructive Sleep Apnea: During sleep, the enlarged adenoid may block the flow of air through the throat intermittently. This causes a person to stop breathing for a few seconds and can occur multiple times each night. This can result in poor quality sleep, chronic daytime fatigue, and contribute to Attention Deficit Disorder.

Ear Infections: The adenoid can harbor bacteria and viruses, leading to repeated ear infections. Chronic middle ear fluid build-up can also lead to hearing problems. An adenoidectomy can reduce both recurrent ear infections and hearing loss from the middle ear fluid.

Other Symptoms:

- Blocked, stuffy nose
- Snoring
- Sore throat
- Difficulty swallowing
- Mouth breathing
- Chronic runny nose
- Nasal voice sound

Adenoidectomy: Is the surgical procedure that involves the removal of the adenoid gland.