

VALUE-BASED HEALTHCARE CONFERENCE 2024



KK Women's and Children's Hospital

SingHealth

Coblation Intracapsular Tonsillectomy Outcomes in Paediatric Obstructive Sleep Disordered Breathing: A Singapore Study

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Aim

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This study aims to assess the clinical efficacy of coblator intracapsular tonsillectomy (CIT) in paediatric patients with Obstructive Sleep Disordered Breathing (oSDB), emphasizing improved value-based healthcare outcomes.

Results

POD 1-7 outcomes (Fig 2)

- 83.3% (n=85) of patients were discharged on POD 1
- Wong Baker Faces Pain Scores averaged 1.97, with 41.2% (n=42) reporting a score of 0 by POD 1
- By POD 1, 94.1% (n=96) tolerated a soft diet, with 84.3% (n=86) returning to a normal diet by POD 7
- 74.5% (n=76) of patients did not require analgesia beyond 3

Background

Paediatric oSDB often requires tonsillectomy as a primary surgical intervention.

Traditionally, extracapsular tonsillectomy is utilized in Singapore. However, CIT (fig 1a, 1b) has emerged as a promising alternative, showing reduced post-operative morbidity while effectively treating oSDB.

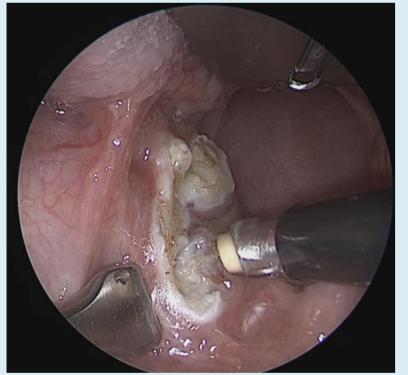


Fig 1a. Use of coblator wand for CIT

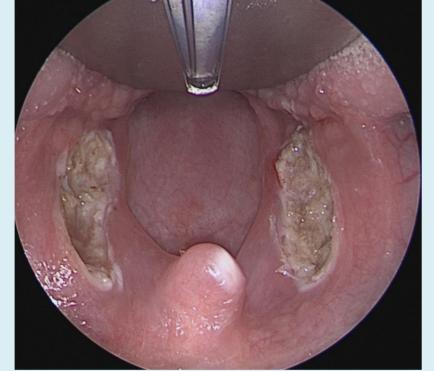


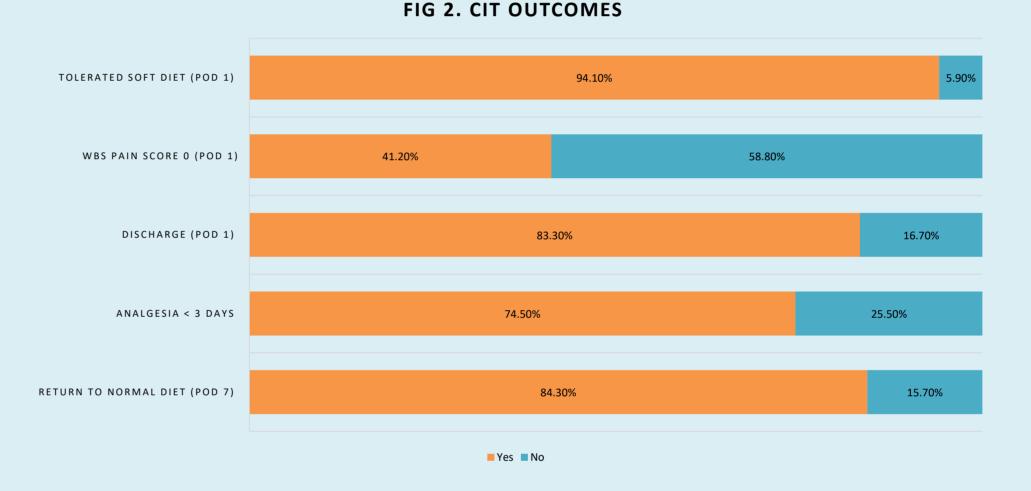
Fig 1b. Post-operative surgical bed with no charring or bleeding

Methods

This is a single-centre prospective study of 102 pediatric patients aged between 2-17 years with oSDB who underwent CIT between April 2023 and

days

No complications were recorded

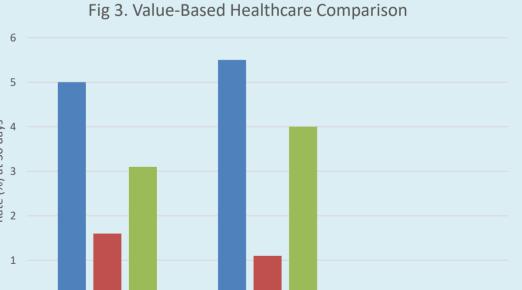


POD 3 month outcomes

- 96.5% (n=83) patients had minimal to no snoring after CIT
- No significant tonsil regrowth/tonsillitis was reported
- Overall, patients experienced improved QOL, reflected by enhanced OSA 18 QOL survey scores (z= -7.33, p<0.001)

Value-Based Outcomes

Compared to previous years, the implementation of CIT has seen a significant reduction in 30-day complications, return to OT and readmissions (Fig 3).



April 2024. Exclusion criteria are history of recurrent tonsillitis, bleeding disorders, prior tonsil surgery, or suspected tonsil malignancy. Primary outcome measures encompass perioperative haemorrhage, complications requiring intervention, and disease-specific quality of life (QOL), measured via OSA-18 QOL questionnaire. Secondary outcome measures include postoperative pain control, return to normal diet, and overall impact on value-based care. Statistical analysis was performed with *SPSS v29.0* with significance set at p < 0.05.

0 2021 2022 2023 - CIT Complications Return to OT Readmission

Conclusion

This study suggests optimal healthcare delivery and effective value-based care outcomes with CIT. Patients experienced minimal pain, good post-operative QOL, short hospital stays and symptom resolution after surgery.

