

Ocena zaburzeń krzepnięcia u dzieci zakwalifikowanych do adeno/tonsilektomii

Analysis of an abnormal coagulation profile in children qualified for adenoidectomy/tonsillectomy

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Summary

Introduction. The routine pre-operative evaluation of children undergoing elective tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy includes coagulation screening tests. The purpose of the study: detection of coagulation defects in children with planned tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy. **Material and methods.** In our study we examined 68 children with abnormal coagulation profile, age 1—17 (average 7,5), 43 male and 25 female. All children underwent coagulation tests (APTT, PT, INR, D-dimer, fibrynogen). In case of twice indicated coagulopathy we diagnosed the levels of the coagulation protein factors. **Results.** After second verification 15/68 (22%) patients presented prolonged APTT and/or PT. The most common disorder was isolated prolongation of APTT - 47/53(89%), 3/53 (5,5%) had prolonged PT and 3/53 (5,5%) had both disorders in the same time. After vitamin K admission in 19/53 (36%) coagulation tests returned to normal. 13/53 (24%) patients had the factor XII deficiency, 1 patient had a low activity of von Willebrand factor and temporary deficient of factor VIII. In one case we found temporary deficiency of factors VIII and IX and one boy had isolated, temporary deficiency of factor IX. Rest of patients 21/53 (40%), in which the activity of coagulation factors were normal, underwent surgery despite prolonged APTT without any bleeding during or after surgery. **Conclusions.** The coagulation disorders in analyzed group of children were unstable or inessential, but in a group of 3/68 (4%) nondiagnosed disorders of coagulation tests, may due to heavy bleeding during or after surgery.