How I Do It Series NUMBER 3 Day Case Tonsillectomy

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	Age 3 and over
Patient Selection	
	Caution in patients with severe sleep apnoea
	Within 30 mins drive of hospital
	Transport in own car
Anaesthetic	EMLA or Ametop cream
Techniques	Propofol 4mg/kg
	 Disposable reinforced LMA (a size down from what you would otherwise use) size 2 if <20kg
	Maintenance with isoflurane or sevoflurane in air and oxygen
	Spontaneous respiration
	Dexamethasone 0.25mg/kg
	Ondansetron 0.1mg/kg
	Crystalloids 10ml/kg
	In recovery free fluids and food on demand
Surgical Technique	Coblation surgical technique to reduce PONV with decreased per-operative bleeding
	• 5% lignocaine with phenylephrine spray to tonsillar beds at the end of surgery
Peri-operative	Preoperative ibuprofen 5mg/kg
Analgesia	Preoperative paracetamol 15-20 mg/kg
	IV Fentanyl 1-2mcg/kg intraoperatively
Take Home	Azithromycin 10mg/kg for 3 days od
Medication	Ibuprofen 5-10mg/kg for 1 week qds
mouloution	Paracetamol 15mg/kg qds for 1 week qds
Organisational	Nursing observations for 6hrs postoperatively
Issues	Nurse led discharge 6hrs postoperatively so need to be on morning list
133463	 Surgeon needs to be contactable in the afternoon if there are any concerns

Common Pitfalls	• Site rLMA in anaesthetic room and do not tape to mouth. Check airway patent with head in extension to mimic surgical position
	Ensure surgeon uses relatively large Doughty blade to avoid compression of rLMA on posterior third of tongue base
	• When gag is put in, if the surgeon can see rLMA cuff it's not far enough in
	 Insertion of gag initially can induce apnoea momentarily—check airway patent with brief bagging
	• If still a problem release gag and put a little tension on the rLMA as it is replaced (may stop rLMA folding on itself). Sometimes the obstruction is relieved when the surgeon places the Draffin rods
	If still a problem revert to RAE endotracheal tube
Anticipated Day Case Rates	• 95%