Intraoral drainage: recommended as the initial approach for the treatment of parapharyngeal abscesses

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Presented by R1王彦斌
- Parapharyngeal space (PPS): in ~ 50% deep neck infections
- Odontogenic in adults
- Pharyngeal source in children
- Complication of PPS abcess: airway compromise, jugular thrombophlebitis, Horner’s syndrome, mediastinitis, cavenous sinus thrombosis, carotid hemorrhage
Objective

- To prevent complication: early surgical intervention
- To compare the efficacy, safety, and cost of intraoral drainage (IOD) with external neck drainage (END) of parapharyngeal abscesses (PPAs) in the pediatric population
Design

- 11-year retrospective review (from 1989.04 to 2000.06)
- 25 patients admitted to a tertiary-care, university-affiliated, pediatric hospital with a diagnosis of PPA
- Patients were divided into 2 groups (IOD or END)
Design

- Followed to 1 month postoperatively
- The medical records were reviewed for basic demographic data such as age and gender,
- The presence or absence of 3 pre-op S/S (fever, trismus, dysphagia) and duration
- IOD : 6.2 days
  END : 5.2 days

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Demographic data</th>
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<td>Gender, n</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Female</td>
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<td>Average age, yr (range)</td>
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<th>Table 2. Intraoperative course</th>
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<td>Side of surgery, n</td>
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<td>Right</td>
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<td>Left</td>
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<td>Presence of pus, n</td>
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<td>Average duration of anesthesia, min (range)</td>
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Outcome

- duration of anesthesia
- duration of postoperative intravenous antibiotics (DPOIA)
- length of postoperative hospital stay (LPOHS)
- occurrence of complications.
Result

- IOD ↓ anesthesia time by 31.7 minutes compared with END ($P = 0.0003$).
- IOD ↓ in ABx and HDs by 1.1 days ($P = 0.1931$) and 1.6 days ($P = 0.0649$), respectively.

Fig 2: Postoperative course. Post-op IV ABX: duration of postoperative intravenous antibiotic administration; hospital stay, length of postoperative hospital stay.
Result

- No complications were encountered in either group.
- Op by 7 different surgeons
- Choice of approach by experience
Comment

- IOD is a safe and effective treatment for PPA in the pediatric population.
- ↓moridity
  ↓anesthesia time
  ↓economic burden
Thanks for your attention