

PEARLS Practical Evidence About Real Life Situations

Limited role for antibiotics post-tonsillectomy

Clinical question	How effective are antibiotics in reducing post- tonsillectomy morbidity?
Bottom line	Antibiotics do not reduce pain, bleeding, the need for painkillers or the time taken to resume normal diet and activities following tonsillectomy in adults or children ¹ . They do however appear to reduce fever, but this relatively minor benefit is more likely due to weaknesses in the studies themselves rather than any direct antibiotic effect.
Caveat	The risk of adverse effects such as skin rashes and diarrhoea are slightly higher in patients who are prescribed antibiotics.
Context	Tonsillectomy is a commonly performed operation in children and adults. In the UK only 12% of ENT specialists routinely prescribe antibiotics, ¹ compared to 79% in the USA ² . Following the operation, nearly all patients experience significant pain, need regular painkillers, and are unable to resume normal diet and activities for a few hours to several days.
Cochrane Systematic Review	Dhiwakar M et al. Antibiotics to reduce post-tonsillectomy morbidity. Cochrane Reviews 2008, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD005607. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005607.pub2. This review contains 9 trials involving 905 participants.
Pearls No. 74 May 2008 (Brian R McAvoy)	

¹. Dhiwikar M et al. Journal of Laryngology and Otology 2005 ;119 :614-619.

². Krishna P et al. International Journal of Paediatric Otorhinolaryngology 2004 ;68 :779-784.

PEARLS are succinct summaries of Cochrane Systematic Reviews for primary care practitioners. They are funded by the New Zealand Guidelines Group.

PEARLS provide guidance on whether a treatment is effective or ineffective. PEARLS are prepared as an educational resource and do not replace clinician judgement in the management of individual cases.

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