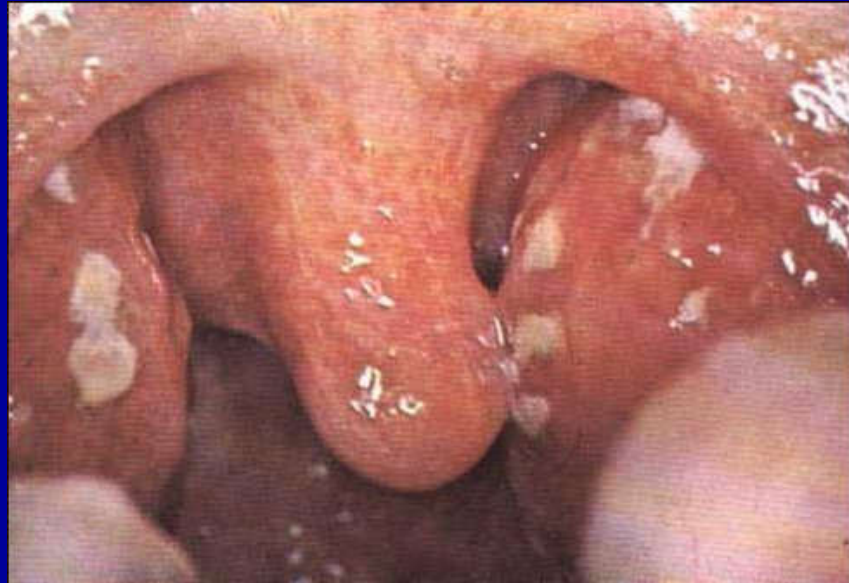


TONSILLITIS & ADENOID



Acute tonsillitis

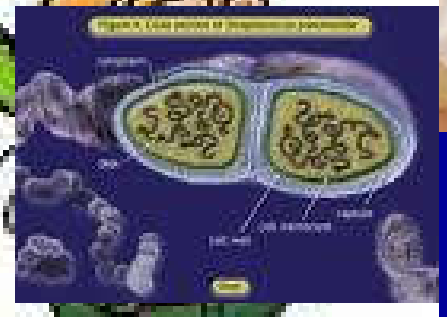
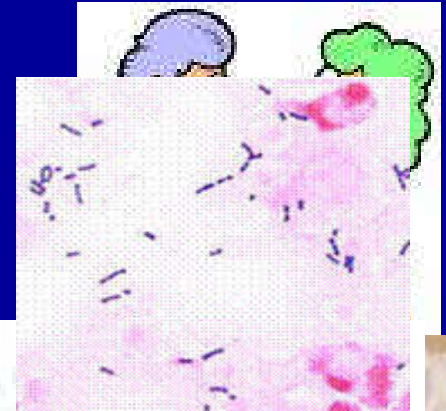
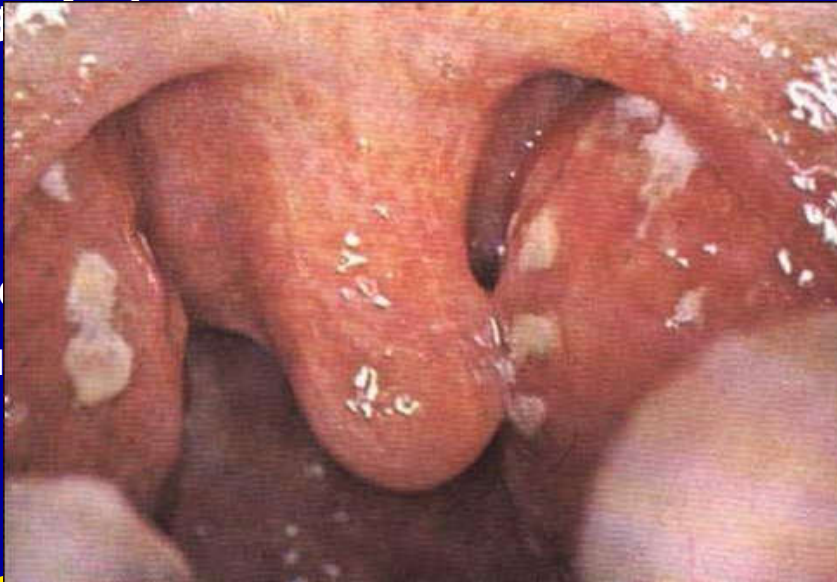
Acute inflammation of the palatine tonsils

Age: Any age group
in children

Etiology :

- Beta hemolytic
- Streptococcus
- Hemophilus

Mode of transmission
droplet infection



Symptoms

Rapid onset of

- Fever, Headache, Anorrexia, Malaise
- Severe sore throat ± referred otalgia
- Halitosis



Signs

General :

High Fever with flushed face

Pharyngeal

Acute follicular tonsillitis

Acute membranous tonsillitis

Acute parynchymatous tonsillitis

Cervical

Enlarged tender jugulo-digastric lymph nodes



The yellow spots may
coalesce to form a
yellow membrane on the
tonsils

Acute follicular T.

Acute membranous T

Acute parynchymatous T

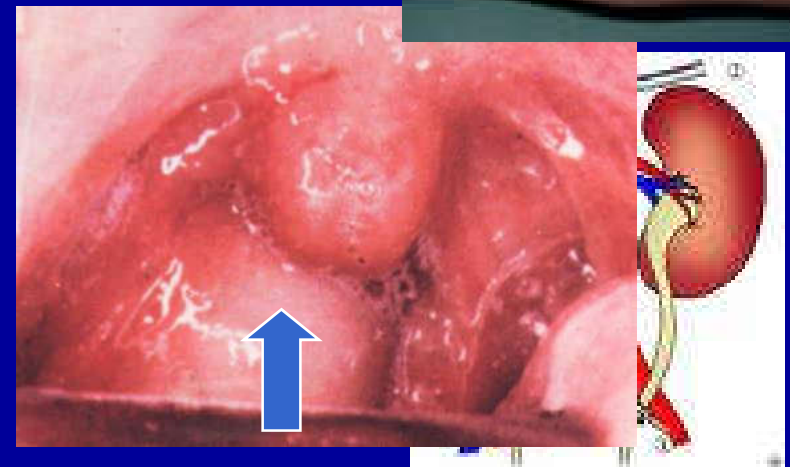
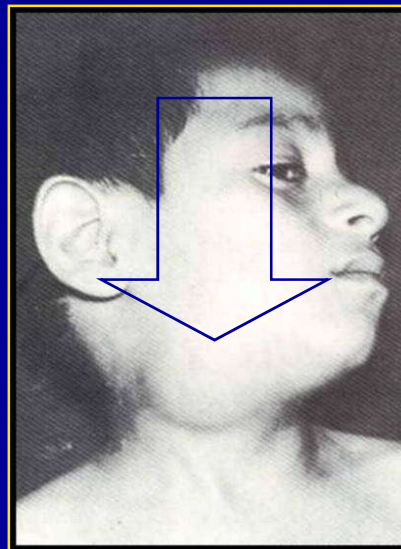
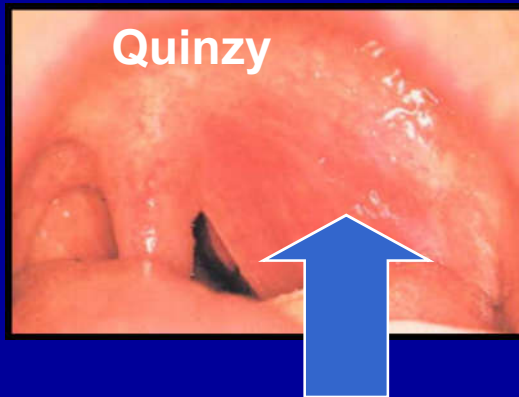
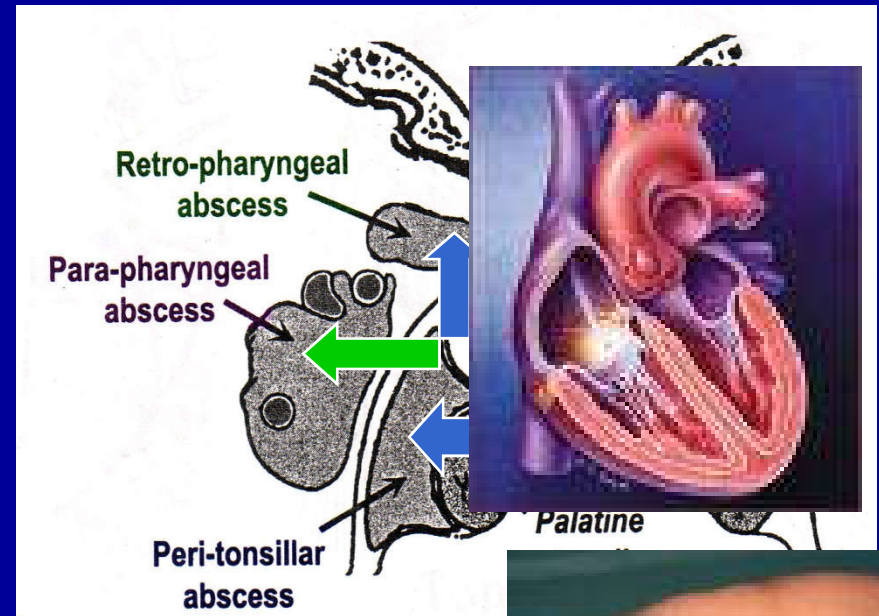
Complications

Local:

- Peritonsillar abscess
- Parapharyngeal abscess
- Retropharyngeal abscess

Systemic

- Rheumatic fever (**carditis and arthritis**)
- Acute glomerulonephritis



Treatment

Antibiotics: 10 days

Rest

Ample fluid intake

Cold compresses

Analgesic Antipyretics

Gargles



Chronic Tonsillitis

Chronic inflammation of the palatine tonsils

Etiology :

Repeated attacks of acute tonsillitis

Symptoms: one or more of the following

- History of repeated attacks of AT
- Irritation in the throat
- Foetor oris

If hypertrophic→

- Difficult swallowing
- Obstructive sleep apnea

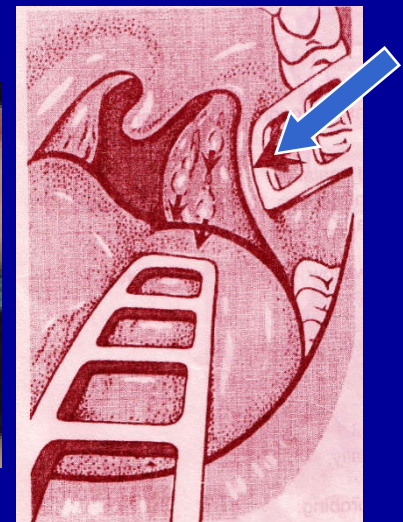
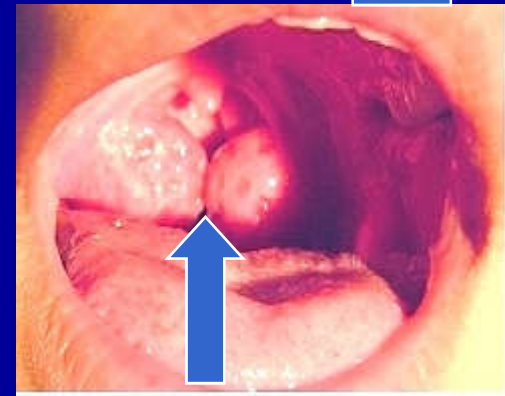
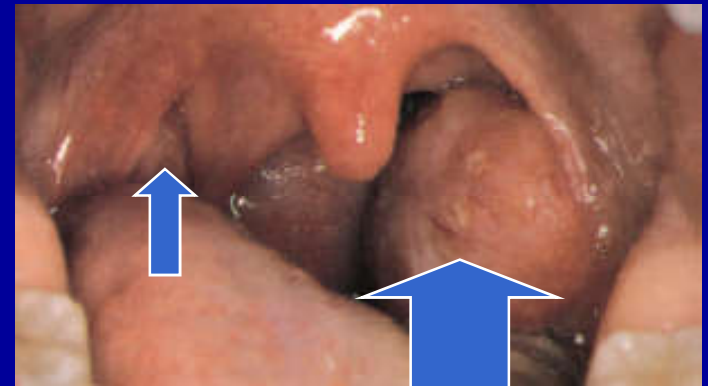
Signs:

Pharyngeal

- Asymmetry of the size of the tonsils
- Hypertrophy of the tonsils
- The crypts ooze pus on pressure by tongue depressor
- Hyperaemia of the anterior pillars

Cervical

Persistent enlargement of jugulodigastric lymph nodes



Treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis

**Surgical By
Tonsillectomy operation**

Septic focus

THANK
YOU!

