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Adenoid pada anak pdf

Adenoiditis is an inflammation and infection that occurs in adenoids. Adenoids are a set of lymphatic tissues and are located in the throat (throat), just behind the nose. Together with tonsils adenoids work as filters that protect the body from attacks of bacteria and viruses, come through the nose and mouth. Adenoids can only be seen with special tools. The size of the adenoid will grow until the child is 6 years old, which then slowly shrinks. Adenoids tend to stop size when the child is 16 years old. Thus, this condition is more common in children. Cases in adults are extremely rare. Since the main task of adenoids is to fight bacteria and viruses, the glands can be overloaded and infected, leading to inflammation or adenoiditis. Common signs and symptoms in sufferers are shortness of breath and swelling in the neck. In addition, children who have or suffer from tonsillitis are also more susceptible to this condition. How common is adenoiditis? Adenoiditis is a fairly common disease. Cases are more common in patients. This is because the adenoid gland in a child still has a modified size. However, it does not cover the possibility that adenoid inflammation may occur in adults. Adenoiditis is a condition that can be overcome by controlling existing risk factors. For more information about this condition, you can consult your doctor. Inflamed or infectious adenoids are not visible to the naked eye. This is due to its location behind the face resing and can only be seen with certain tools. When adenoids become inflamed, they usually start with swelling or expansion of adenoid. The tumor can clog or block the airways. Thus, the signs and symptoms of adenoiditis that sufferers usually feel difficulty breathing. Here are the symptoms that usually appear: Sore throat feels dry and aqueous pain in the nose and secretes greenish mucus Sengau sound when talking Breathe through the mouth feels easier than through the nose Difficulty breathing during sleep If inflammation is classified as chronic, the symptoms that appear will persist for 90 days, even longer. There may be other signs and symptoms not written above. If you have concerns about certain symptoms, please see your doctor. When should I see a doctor? If you experience any signs or symptoms listed above, or have any questions, please consult your doctor. The body of every patient shows signs Symptoms vary. To get the most appropriate treatment and according to your health condition, make sure you always check the symptoms that you are experiencing to your nearest doctor or medical center. Acute adenoiditis usually occurs after the patient has an upper respiratory tract infection. This infection can usually occur due to the absence of viruses or bacteria. Bacteria and viruses that multiply can infect adenoids and surrounding tissues, so inflammation can occur. Adenoid inflammation will be easier when you have experienced sore or throat inflammation before. If you have a sore throat, sometimes the tonsils aka the tonsils in your mouth can be infected. Adenoids located above in the mouth, nose and palate can also be infected. Bacteria that can cause adenoiditis are called streptococcus. However, adenoiditis can also be caused by several types of viruses, including the Epstein Barr virus, adenovirus and rhinovirus. This does not exclude the possibility that inflammation of adenoids is caused by irritation due to an increase in stomach acid in GERD disease. Adenoiditis is a condition that can occur in almost any person, no matter what age group or racial group it is. However, there are several factors that can increase the risk of developing a person's condition. Keep in mind that having one or more risk factors does not mean that you are definitely going to get an illness or health condition. In some cases, this does not preclude the possibility that you may experience certain diseases in the absence of a single risk factor. Here are the factors that put a person at risk of adenoiditis: 1. Age of adenoid inflammatory diseases is more common in children than in adults. The incidence decreases after the child enters adolescence or 16 years. Children are very easily infected with this disease. This is because adenoids are actively resizing in childhood. 2. After repeated (chronic) infections or inflammations of the throat, neck or head, if you or your child have suffered from frequent infections or inflammations of the throat, tonsils, neck or head for a long period of time, the risk of developing the disease is much higher. 3. Suffering from GERD disease If you or your child is suffering from gastrointestinal disease or gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), the chances of developing inflammation of adenoids are much greater. The information provided is no substitute for medical advice. ALWAYS consult your doctor or pharmacist before starting treatment. How does a doctor diagnose adenoiditis? When diagnosing adenoiditis, the doctor will usually refer you to an ENT specialist (ear, nose and throat). Doctor will perform a physical examination to determine where the infection lies on your body. You may also be questioned about your medical history and family members. To get a more accurate diagnosis, the doctor will perform additional examinations such as: Throat examination using laryngi mirror or nasopharyngeal blood X-ray test How to treat adenoiditis? Adenoiditis is usually classified as part of rhinosinusitis or pharyngitis. Thus, doctors usually provide a treatment that is also used to treat both diseases. 1. Antibiotics will be administered if symptoms such as fever and flu do not subside after 5-7 days. The most common types of antibiotics are amoxicillin, cefinis or cefuroxim. 2. Allergy treatment If adenoid inflammation is considered a reaction from allergies, the patient will be given a nasal steroid spray, oral steroid drugs, antihistamines, or a combination of all such drugs. 3. TREAT GERD If adenoiditis is associated with stomach acid or GERD problems, the doctor will offer dietary and lifestyle changes that are sometimes accompanied by prescription H2 blockers or proton pump inhibitors. 4. Surgery If regular treatment does not work, or if your child has serious breathing problems, the doctor will recommend the procedure of adenoid removal surgery, or so-called adenoidectomy. During the operation, a full anesthesia will be performed and the adenoid will be removed through the mouth without additional incisions. The following lifestyle and home medicine can help you cope with your health condition: Eat healthy food Drink plenty of sleep fluids that are sufficient to maintain your body and environment If you have any questions, please consult your doctor and know the best solution for you. Hello Health Group does not provide medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Hello Health Group and Hello Sehat do not provide medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Please check our editorial policy page for more information. Does this article help you? Pyelonephritis is an infection in one or both kidneys caused by bacteria or viruses. How do you deal with it? Review: Dr. Michael Yosia Author: Fajarina Nurin Urologi, Kidney August 6, 2020. Read the time of 8 minutes of bladder infection is a disease due to bacterial attacks on organs that hold urine. Find out about symptoms, causes and treatments here. Review: Dr. Patricia Lucas Goentoro Author: Risky Candra Swari Urology, August 6, 2020. Read the time of 10 minutes Often called God's medicine because it can cure allergies, hives, flu, corticosteroid drugs can also be dangerous if excessive. Author: Dr. Angga Maulana Hicup Healthy Tips July 28, 2020. Read the time of 4 minutes Before discussing inflammatory diseases of adenoids or adenoiditis, parents already know that adenoids? Adenoids are a set of lymphatic tissues located in the throat or farin resin, just behind the nose. The function of adenoids is to prevent the entry of harmful organisms into the body and to produce antibodies, which are tasked with fighting infection. In young children, adenoids are very risky to experience infection in the form of enlargement or swelling. However, parents should not worry too much because adenoiditis infection is a normal condition in children. A child who is prone to adenoid tumor when he is 0 to 5 years old. Then, the swollen adenoid will shrink on its own after the baby passes at the age of 5. Inflammation of adenoids will also disappear as the child begins to enter adolescence. Related: Children often snot can be sick polyps? Know the symptoms and treatment! Swelling of adenoids is a disease, while in a child the cause of adenoids swells, that's because there are microbes that enter the body, while adenoids try to fight it. When fighting incoming bacteria, the adenoid tissue will swell to become larger. Sometimes the tumor will be better, but some of them can get infected. If infected, it will make the baby difficult to breathe and cause some other problems such as the following: nasal congestion, so that the child can only breathe through the mouth Difficulty sleeping well swelling gland in the neck There is a disturbance in the ear In case of such health problems, it is best for the parents to immediately take the child to the doctor to get proper treatment. Examination and treatment of adenoid edema in children The first thing that is done is physical examination by a doctor, especially in the area of the ear, nose and throat. The doctor will then also X-ray and see the adenoid state using a small telescope through the nasal cavity. If adenoids are infected, your doctor will give you antibiotics (penicillin or amoxicillin) and nasal corticosteroid spray (fluticazone). Antibiotics if the cause of the expansion of adenoids is a bacterial infection, while corticosteroids spray if the cause is allergy. If treatment using the drug is ineffective, then the following action recommended by the doctor for adenoid removal surgery or adenoidectomy. This operation is safe and common for children. During the operation, the children were given anesthesia, which strewn him. Anesthesia ensures that parents do not feel pain during surgery. The operation does not require stitches, and the area that gets the action will heal on its own, although it will take some time. However Adenoid removal has the potential to cause side effects in the form: Nasal congestion Small ear bleeding sore throat However, the risk of side effects from this surgery is very small. However, it would be best to discuss with your doctor about the benefits and risks of surgery. We hope that this information is useful. Help: KidsHealth and Alodokter Read also: Why often do kids stick out their tongues? Is that why my parents are dizzy? 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