Results of applying comprehensive therapy to children following surgical intervention in throat tonsil.


The Sverzhevsky Otorhinolaryngology Healthcare Research Institute, Moscow Department of Healthcare, Russian Federation


Conclusions: Clinical efficacy of Pelargonium sidoides – EPs® 7630 as a part of comprehensive post-adenoidectomy treatment in children during early post-operative period means shortening the duration of reactive phenomena and accelerating nasopharynx’s post-operative wound healing.


Methods: 350 children aged 4 to 12 years, who had 3rd degree adenoids and non-exacerbating chronic adenoiditis, were examined and treated. There were 2 groups, comprising 175 children each: experimental one, where adenoidectomy was followed by Pelargonium sidoides – EPs® 7630 (per os) treatment, and control one, featured by 3rd generation cephalosporin treatment. In both groups children were treated with topical decongestants, silver proteinate and 2nd-to-3rd generation antihistamines, with the treatment course of 7 days.

Results: On the 2nd day parents of the patients of both groups complained on nasal discharges of mucous nature, obstructed nasal breathing, sore throat and febrile and subfebrile temperature. On the 3rd day subfebrile (febrile) temperature remained in 33.7% (10.3%) and 52% (21.1%) of the children of experimental group and control one respectively. Sore throat, obstructed nasal breathing and nasal discharges of mucopurulent nature were reported in both groups. On the 5th day there was a disease regression in the experimental group, while in the control one the shares of patients with subfebrile temperature, sore throat, obstructed nasal breathing and nasal discharges were 25.1%, 32.6%, 58.8% and 76.6% respectively. 7th day objective assessment was as follows: all children of experimental group were featured by mild nasal mucous edema and mucosal discharge inside nasal passages (14.9%); and the absence of reactive phenomena and nasopharynx fibrin; while in the control one 100%, 66.9% and 33.1% of children had reactive phenomena of nasal mucous membrane, postoperative wound edema and fibrinous pellicle remains respectively.

Conclusions: Clinical efficacy of Pelargonium sidoides – EPs® 7630 as a part of comprehensive post-adenoidectomy treatment in children during early post-operative period means shortening the duration of reactive phenomena and accelerating nasopharynx’s post-operative wound healing.