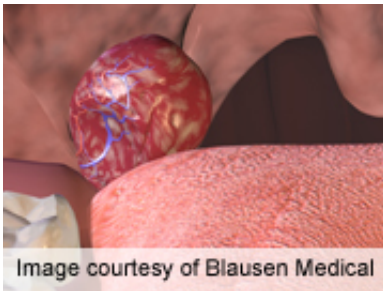


Greater weight gain after early adenotonsillectomy for OSA

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For children with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, early adenotonsillectomy is associated with greater weight gain, according to a study published online July 28 in *Pediatrics*.

(HealthDay)—For children with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS), early adenotonsillectomy (eAT) is associated with greater weight gain, according to a study published online July 28 in *Pediatrics*.

Eliot S. Katz, M.D., from Boston Children's Hospital, and colleagues examined anthropometric changes over a seven-month interval among 464 children with OSAS. The children, aged 5 to 9.9 years, were randomized to eAT or Watchful Waiting and Supportive Care (WWSC). At baseline and seven-month follow-up they underwent polysomnography and anthropometry measurements.

The researchers found that in both groups there were interval increases

in the [body mass index](#) (BMI) z score, but the changes were greater with eAT (P overweight children randomized to eAT versus WWSC developed obesity (52 versus 21 percent; P

"eAT for OSAS in children results in clinically significant greater than expected [weight gain](#), even in children overweight at baseline," the authors write. "Monitoring weight, nutritional counseling, and encouragement of physical activity should be considered after eAT for OSAS."

One author disclosed financial ties to the medical device industry.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text](#)

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