

Post-Tonsillectomy Bleeding in a Patient with Crohn's Disease: Evaluating the Role of Coagulation Testing

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Purpose

Evaluate the role of preoperative coagulation testing in patients with inflammatory bowel disease prior to otolaryngologic procedures

Introduction

- Crohn's disease impacts many aspects of the clotting cascade⁴
- Increased platelet activity may contribute to a prothrombotic state³
- Malabsorption from intestinal inflammation can lead to nutrient deficiencies impacting clotting factor activation
- Medication use and nutritional status also affect bleeding risk¹

Methods

- We report a case of a pediatric patient with Crohn's disease who experienced postoperative bleeding secondary to coagulopathy from vitamin K deficiency associated with malabsorption

Case

Preoperative

- 17-year-old boy with Crohn's disease, OSA, and recurrent tonsillitis planned for T&A with monopolar cautery
- Infliximab therapy held 1 month prior to surgery

Perioperative

- Uneventful T&A, hemostasis achieved with suction cautery
- Patient tolerated the procedure well and was discharged from PACU on day of surgery

Postoperative

- Patient vomited large volume clots on post-op day 4
- In ED, patient given fluid bolus and nebulized TXA
- Lab workup revealed elevated PT/INR of 14.9/1.31
- In OR, bleeding from right tonsillar fossa identified and controlled with suction cautery
- Hematology suggested Vitamin K malabsorption in the setting of Crohn's impaired clotting
- Patient given vitamin K, observed overnight without further bleeding, and discharged

Discussion

- Crohn's disease can impact hemostasis^{3,4}
- Existing guidelines for perioperative management of patients with IBD do not specify routine checking of coagulation profiles^{2,5}

Future Directions

- Surgeons should consider checking coagulation profiles in collaboration with primary care, hematology, or GI in patients with IBD
- In the event of post-op bleeding, consider treatment with Vitamin K in the setting of elevated PT/INR

Sources

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Figure 1. Impact of Crohn's Disease on the Clotting Cascade. Intestinal inflammation can lead to malabsorption of vitamin K. Vitamin K is important for γ -carboxylation and activation of clotting factors II, VII, IX, and X.

