

Evaluating Inflammatory Markers as a Predictor of Adenotonsillectomy (T&A) Success

Many groups have found a significant decrease in levels of TNF- α and IL-6 after a T&A procedure in patients with OSA. Additionally, these decreases in inflammatory markers were found to be associated with the improvement of apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) values. As such, surgical intervention may contribute to a decrease in inflammatory markers and therefore may also make a positive impact in disease severity in this patient population. Since these inflammatory biomarkers are prevalent in the OSA population, there is a need to examine whether or not preoperative levels of these markers can help to predict efficacy of T&A.

- o **Aim 1:** Assess inflammatory marker in OSA patients undergoing surgical intervention
- o **Aim 2:** Determine the predictive value of pre-operative inflammatory marker levels on post-operative clinical outcomes
- o **Aim 3:** Evaluate the economic impact of identifying a non-invasive pre-operative marker for predicting surgical outcomes in OSA patients.