The Journal of Laryngology & Otology

cambridge.org/jlo

Analysis of smoking behaviour in patients with peritonsillar abscess: a prospective, matched case–control study

D Schwarz, P Wolber, M Balk and J C Luers

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Medical Faculty, University of Cologne, Germany

Abstract

Objective. Smoking is purported to increase the risk of peritonsillar abscess formation, but prospective data are needed to confirm this hypothesis. This prospective study aimed to identify this correlation.

Methods. Fifty-four patients with peritonsillar abscess were prospectively asked about their smoking behaviour using a questionnaire that was designed and approved by the Robert Koch Institute (Berlin, Germany) to analyse smoking behaviour in epidemiological studies. Afterwards, a consecutive control group (without peritonsillar abscess), matched in terms of age and gender, was surveyed using the same questionnaire. A classification of smoker, former smoker and non-smoker was made, and the numbers of pack-years were calculated and compared.

Results. Statistical analysis of both groups revealed a significant correlation between peritonsillar abscess and smoking experience ($p = 0.025$). Moreover, there were significantly fewer non-smokers in the non-peritonsillar abscess group ($p = 0.04$). The number of pack-years was higher in the peritonsillar abscess group ($p = 0.037$).

Conclusion. There is a statistically significant association between peritonsillar abscess and smoking.

Introduction

Peritonsillar abscess is a common disease of the head and neck area, occurring as a complication of acute tonsillitis, especially in young adults.[1] The spreading of an abscess into the parapharyngeal space and major blood vessels, or the descending of inflammation along the fascias of the neck down to the mediastinum, can lead to life-threatening situations.

In the current literature on peritonsillar abscess, the diagnostic and epidemiological data are of interest; for example, the microbiology or the choice of antibiotics.[2] Different studies have investigated a possible association between smoking behaviours and peritonsillar abscess.[1,3–7] Smoking seems to lead to increased oral infections through damage to the mucosa, thereby increasing the likelihood of developing abscesses.[8]

These previous studies all lacked an accurate survey of patients' smoking behaviour, mostly because of the retrospective character of the studies. When interviewing patients regarding their medical history, the usual questioning strategy restricts the validity of the data, particularly in the case of tobacco use analysis, as the person collecting the information was not aware of the (later) meaning of the data.

A prospective study was conducted to determine the precise smoking behaviour of patients with peritonsillar abscess and to compare it with a matched control cohort.

Materials and methods

This prospective, matched case–control study was performed at a tertiary care centre over a period of 2.5 years (November 2013 to April 2016).

The primary diagnosis of peritonsillar abscess was based on the clinical impression, and thereafter confirmed by the proof of pus after incision or drainage.

A questionnaire on smoking behaviour was given to patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria (a definitive diagnosis of peritonsillar abscess and aged over 16 years). This questionnaire was designed and approved by the Robert Koch Institute (Berlin, Germany) to analyse the smoking behaviour in epidemiological studies. It contains questions about the beginning of smoking, the time interval of smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day and the kind of cigarettes smoked. As this study involved a routine survey of detailed smoking behaviour during anamnesis, approval by our ethics committee was (in accordance to the local requirements) not necessary.

Based on these questions, a distinction between smokers, former smokers and non-smokers could be made. By the end of the study period, there were 54 patients with a diagnosis of peritonsillar abscess for inclusion in the study.

Main Article

Dr D Schwarz takes responsibility for the integrity of the content of the paper

Cite this article: Schwarz D, Wolber P, Balk M, Luers JC. Analysis of smoking behaviour in patients with peritonsillar abscess: a prospective, matched case–control study. *J Laryngol Otol* 2018;**132**:872–874. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215118001585

Accepted: 13 May 2018
First published online: 13 September 2018

Key words:
Smoking; Tobacco; Peritonsillar Abscess; Tonsillitis; Epidemiologic Studies

Author for correspondence:
Dr David Schwarz, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Medical Faculty, University of Cologne, Cologne 50924, Germany
E-mail: david.schwarz@uk-koeln.de
Fax: +49 221 478 4793

© JLO (1984) Limited, 2018

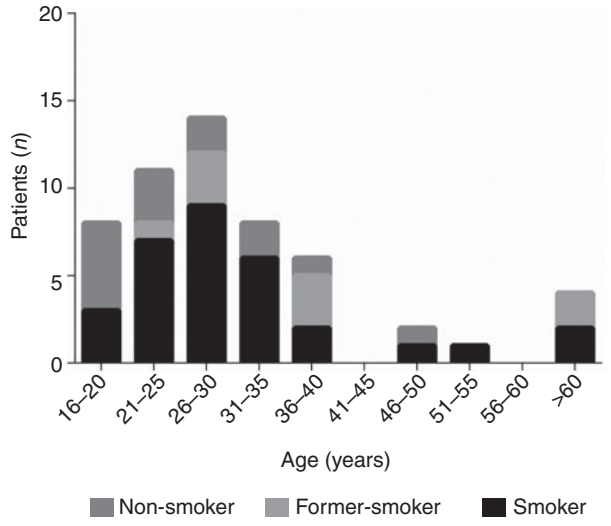


Fig. 1. Distribution of smokers, former smokers and non-smokers, divided by age, in the peritonsillar abscess group.

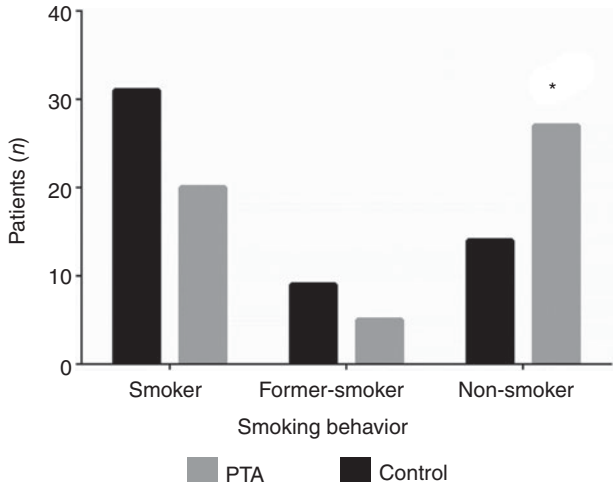


Fig. 2. Comparison of smoking behaviour between peritonsillar abscess (PTA) and control groups. *$p < 0.05$, compared to peritonsillar abscess group

Matching age and gender, a control group of 54 people were consecutively surveyed. These controls were recruited from out-patient department patients who presented with diseases not associated to smoking (e.g. otosclerosis, sialolithiasis). There were no other selection criteria and always the next possible patient who fulfilled the inclusion criteria for the control group (aged over 16 years, no peritonsillar abscess and no smoking-related disease) was included. Because of a history of tonsillectomy, two control group patients were subsequently excluded. The final control cohort consisted of 52 patients. The patients were classified into 10 age categories.

The analysed data were statistically evaluated with SPSS statistical software, version 24.0.0 (SPSS IBM, New York, USA). Continuous variables were tested for normality using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Additionally, for each variable and group, a normal distribution was evaluated by a histogram, quantile–quantile plot, and in terms of distribution skewness and kurtosis. In cases of non-normal distribution, a Mann–Whitney U test was used. Nominal variables were compared via cross tables and/or chi-square tests. Effect sizes were calculated for the Mann–Whitney U test using the formula: $r = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{n}$, with 0.1 displaying a small effect, 0.3 displaying a medium effect and 0.8 displaying a strong effect. For contingency tables, Cramer's V was chosen as a measure of effect size.[9] A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Both groups were perfectly matched regarding age and gender (χ^2 (1 degree of freedom) = 0.002, $p = 0.96$). Patients with peritonsillar abscess were, on average, 31.31 years old (median = 28 years) and those without a peritonsillar abscess were 31.98 years (median = 29 years). The peritonsillar abscess group consisted of 33 males and 21 females. The non-peritonsillar abscess group comprised 32 males and 20 females.

Figure 1 displays the distribution of patients in the peritonsillar abscess cohort, categorised in terms of smoker, former smoker and non-smoker, in respect to age. The majority of patients were aged 26–30 years, and over 75 per cent were between 20 and 40 years.

A 2 × 3 contingency table calculated for group-specific differences regarding smoking status (smoker, former smoker and non-smoker) revealed a significant correlation of small to moderate strength between peritonsillar abscess status and smoking experience (χ^2 (2 degrees of freedom) = 7.6, $p = 0.025$). Follow-up analyses revealed no differences between current smokers (peritonsillar abscess ($n = 31$) *vs* non-peritonsillar abscess ($n = 20$): χ^2 (1 degree of freedom) = 2.37, $p = 0.12$) and former smokers (peritonsillar abscess ($n = 9$) *vs* non-peritonsillar abscess ($n = 5$): χ^2 (1 degree of freedom) = 1.14, $p = 0.29$). However, there was a strong effect for patients who had never smoked. Specifically, there were significantly more patients with no smoking history in the non-peritonsillar abscess group ($n = 27$) compared to the peritonsillar abscess group ($n = 14$) (χ^2 (1 degree of freedom) = 4.12, $p = 0.04$) (Figure 2).

The analyses of pack-years confirmed our hypothesis that smoking is a risk factor for peritonsillar abscess development. The peritonsillar abscess group had significantly higher pack-years than the non-peritonsillar abscess group ($p = 0.037$).

Discussion

The results of our study confirm a link between smoking behaviour and peritonsillar abscess development. There was a significant relationship between peritonsillar abscess status and smoking experience, and a higher number of pack-years in the peritonsillar abscess group. Moreover, the number of non-smokers was significantly lower in the peritonsillar abscess group compared to the non-peritonsillar abscess group. This is the first study to distinguish between active smokers, former smokers and non-smokers with detailed nicotine anamneses (pack-years) in a prospective study. The results are in line with the current literature, which consists entirely of retrospective studies.[1,3,6,10]

Klug *et al.* performed a retrospective study with a high number of patients included, and demonstrated an increased risk of peritonsillar abscess formation in tobacco smokers.[1] Given the retrospective nature of that study there is a lack of detailed information regarding smoking behaviour, and the study is affected by some bias.

The association between number of cigarettes smoked and prevalence of peritonsillar abscess had previously been shown by Hidaka *et al.*, who reported a significantly higher rate of peritonsillar abscess in patients who smoked more than 20

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215118001585 Published online by Cambridge University Press

cigarettes per day.[8] That study did not include information on former smokers. This might introduce a bias for further analysis, which is why we included information on pack-years (1 pack-year = 20 cigarettes per day per year) in our study. In our opinion, this parameter increases the accuracy of analysing smoking behaviour, because it includes former smokers and indicates the amount of cigarettes smoked. The statistical significance in our study confirms the importance of pack-years analysis in further studies on smoking behaviour.

Two studies in the literature investigated the association between smoking and peritonsillar abscess prospectively. Dilkes *et al.* reported that patients with a peritonsillar abscess were 70 per cent more likely to smoke than the general population.[5] Sowerby *et al.* reported that only 15 per cent of their peritonsillar abscess patients admitted to smoking, which was even lower than the smoking incidence reported for the study region; hence, the study showed no association between peritonsillar abscess and smoking.[2] However, both studies distinguished only between smokers and non-smokers; there was no discrimination between (active) smokers, former smokers and non-smokers, or a detailed anamnesis of the pack-years. Therefore, the results of our study could be regarded as most valid and precise.

- There is a significant correlation between smoking behaviour and peritonsillar abscess development
- This is the first study to determine this relationship using a questionnaire on a prospective basis
- Former smokers have an increased risk of peritonsillar abscess formation

The association between peritonsillar abscess and gender remains controversial.[1,3] However, in our study the prevalence of peritonsillar abscess seems to be higher in men. This has been reported in other studies too, and might be associated with the higher tobacco consumption in the male population.[4,11] The age distribution is comparable to other studies, with a peak in the 20–40 years of age category.[2,3,12] The relatively small sample size of this study has to be taken into account as a limitation when interpreting the results.

In conclusion, our matched case–control study presents, for the first time, prospective data of smoking behaviour in peritonsillar abscess patients. The results confirm an association between smoking and peritonsillar abscess, and show the importance of analysing the pack-years to include former smokers into the risk profile for peritonsillar abscess formation.

Competing interests. None declared

References

1 Klug TE, Rusan M, Clemmensen KK, Fuursted K, Ovesen T. Smoking promotes peritonsillar abscess. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2013;**270**:3163–7
2 Sowerby LJ, Hussain Z, Husein M. The epidemiology, antibiotic resistance and post-discharge course of peritonsillar abscesses in London, Ontario. *J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2013;**42**:5
3 Risberg S, Engfeldt P, Hugosson S. Incidence of peritonsillar abscess and relationship to age and gender: retrospective study. *Scand J Infect Dis* 2008;**40**:792–6
4 Tachibana T, Orita Y, Abe-Fujisawa I, Ogawara Y, Matsuyama Y, Shimizu A *et al.* Prognostic factors and effects of early surgical drainage in patients with peritonsillar abscess. *J Infect Chemother* 2014;**20**:722–5
5 Dilkes MG, Dilkes JE, Ghufoor K. Smoking and quinsy. *Lancet* 1992;**339**:1552
6 Kilty SJ, Gaboury I. Clinical predictors of peritonsillar abscess in adults. *J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2008;**37**:165–8
7 Klug TE. Peritonsillar abscess: clinical aspects of microbiology, risk factors, and the association with parapharyngeal abscess. *Dan Med J* 2017;**64**:B5333
8 Hidaka H, Kuriyama S, Yano H, Tsuji I, Kobayashi T. Precipitating factors in the pathogenesis of peritonsillar abscess and bacteriological significance of the Streptococcus milleri group. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2011;**30**:527–32
9 Field A. *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS*. London: Sage, 2014
10 Lehnerdt G, Senska K, Fischer M, Jahnke K. Smoking promotes the formation of peritonsillar abscesses [in German]. *Laryngorhinootologie* 2005;**84**:676–9
11 Matsuda A, Tanaka H, Kanaya T, Kamata K, Hasegawa M. Peritonsillar abscess: a study of 724 cases in Japan. *Ear Nose Throat J* 2002;**81**:384–9
12 Uhler M, Schrom T, Knipping S. Peritonsillar abscess - smoking habits, preoperative coagulation screening and therapy [in German]. *Laryngorhinootologie* 2013;**92**:589–93

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215118001585 Published online by Cambridge University Press