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Nocturnal enuresis and upper airway obstruction.

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PURPOSE: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between nocturnal enuresis (NE) and upper airway obstruction (UAO) in pediatric population. **MATERIAL and METHODS:** This study presents the results of our experience with 321 children who underwent adenotonsillar surgery. **RESULTS:** Among 321 children who were operated on, 111 (35%) had NE. Seventy-four of the 111 children who had NE have been evaluated postoperatively. After a follow-up period of 3 months 47 (63%) patients were free of their complaints, while three (4%) of them reported decrease in the frequency of NE and 24 had no change in their complaints. **CONCLUSIONS:** We do suggest that UAO is probably a more common etiological factor in NE than previously recognised.

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