

ABSTRACT

The dissertation submitted aims at the study of the significance of low lying Pubic tubercle in the incidence of inguinal hernia. The study was done over a period of One year from July 2015 to June 2016 at the Govt. Rajaji hospital, Madurai as a case control comparison study. A group of 50 cases and controls were selected. After an informed consent from the patients, the distance between the anterior superior iliac spine and the distance between this line and pubic tubercle was marked and noted. These lengths were studied between the cases and controls. The p value was calculated and found to be significant. The study proved an increased ST length in the cases. The study proved the role of the pelvic anatomy in the incidence of inguinal hernia. A note on clinical use of this study has also been postulated. The study also has got some secondary objectives on comparison of age, sex, risk factors, side, type and co morbidity.

Keywords: inguinal hernia, low lying Pubic tubercle, Types, Co morbidity, associated risk factor