

ABSTRACT

ROLE OF LOW LYING PUBIC TUBERCLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INGUINAL HERNIA – A CASE CONTROL STUDY

ABSTRACT

All sites of herniation possess one feature in common i.e. the zone of weakness. All the hernias in groin begin within a single weak area called myopectoneal orifice. Lack of the evolutionary development of a strong posterior rectus sheath and transversalis fascia in lower abdomen is thought to represent a significant specific anatomic defect in the evolution of humankind. There are various contributing and precipitating factors like chronic constipation, chronic cough, senile enlargement of prostate (all increasing intra-abdominal pressure) and obesity. The lowness of pubic tubercle is associated with narrow origin of internal oblique muscle from lateral inguinal ligament. The narrow origin of internal oblique muscle fails to protect the deep right and consequently indirect inguinal herniation occurs.

OBJECTIVE: A case control study to find out the prevalence of inguinal hernia in low lying pubic tubercle at a tertiary hospital setup.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Hospital based case-control study to be carried out at tertiary care institute admitted patients with inguinal hernia in Surgery department, from Jan 2016 to Sep. 2016 and the same number of age matched volunteers not having inguinal hernia (IH) taken as control. Various anatomical and anthropometric measurements to be recorded and studied based on it.

PATIENT SELECTION: In-patients with Inguinal Hernia and same number of matched volunteers not having inguinal hernia taken as control in General Surgery department.

INCLUSION CRITERIA: Any case of inguinal hernia irrespective of sex and occupation.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA: Out patients

Hernias due to BPH/Abdominal Mass/ Post traumatic/ Post Surgical/
Recurrent Hernias.

Hernia patients less than 16 years of age.

H/o Pelvic fracture/ Anomaly/ Hip Surgery

PERIOD OF STUDY: 9 months

CONCLUSION:

This study conducted in Stanley Medical college in the department of general surgery involving 50 healthy volunteers and 50 inguinal hernia patients. On statistical analysis, there is significant correlation between low lying pubic tubercle and the development of inguinal hernia, predominantly indirect inguinal hernia implying ineffective shutter mechanism due to less oblique inguinal canal.