ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

It was Nyhus and Stoppa who shed a new light in the management of inguinal hernia by showing to the world the appropriateness of preperitoneal repair. Though the laparoscopic approach which came as a ramification of preperitoneal approach is getting popular, Lichenstein’s anterior approach is still the widely done open surgical method even for recurrent inguinal hernia. In case of recurrent inguinal hernia with previous anterior approach, re surgery with anterior approach may prove difficult due to dense scar tissue and lead to complications. In such cases the open preperitoneal approach may prove to be a safe and better alternative. This study is done to empirically verify the efficacy of open preperitoneal approach in recurrent inguinal hernia.
METHODS:

A comparative study was done between 15 cases of anterior approach and 15 cases of preperitoneal approach for recurrent inguinal hernia in Govt. Rajaji hospital Madurai. Following parameters including Duration of procedure, Acute and Chronic pain, Per op complications, Post op complications including Seroma, Hematoma, Testicular atrophy and Duration of stay were compared. Results were submitted for statistical analysis and conclusions drawn.

RESULTS:

Open preperitoneal approach is better than anterior approach in terms of duration of procedure, acute and chronic pain, duration of stay, whereas no significant differences were made out with respect to per op complications and post op complications including seroma, hematoma and testicular atrophy.
CONCLUSION:

Despite the clear benefits, open preperitoneal approach is still not widely used which is in part due to its unfamiliarity. Open preperitoneal approach should be considered a valid option in the management of recurrent inguinal hernias.

KEY WORDS:

Recurrent inguinal hernia, preperitoneal, preperitoneal approach, anterior approach, seroma, hematoma, testicular atrophy, Nyhus, acute pain, chronic pain.