

Hernia management in Primary Care Who and When to refer

Mr Eriberto Farinella

Consultant Surgeon in General & Emergency Surgery (Laparoscopy, GI Surgery, Coloproctology)



Contents

- Introduction of myself
- Anatomy and types of hernia
- Who and when to refer
 - patient
 - type of hernia
 - symptoms
 - red flags
- Hernia complications (incarceration and strangulation)
- Loss of domain and what to do in primary care
- Optimization before surgery





Mr Eriberto Farinella

Consultant Surgeon in General & Emergency Surgery (Laparoscopy, Gl Surgery, Coloproctology)

Lister Hospital since October 2014 (QE2 and HCH)

Emergency Surgery Lead

Clinical Governance Lead for General Surgery

Surgical Lead for National Emergency Laparotomy Audit





Mr Eriberto Farinella

Consultant Surgeon in General & Emergency Surgery (Laparoscopy, GI Surgery, Coloproctology)

Choose & Book and Private patients in Pinehill Hospital

Laparoscopic & Open Hernia Surgery

Abdominal Wall Reconstruction Surgery

Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

Proctology (haemorrhoids, fissure, abscess, fistula, pilonidal sinus)

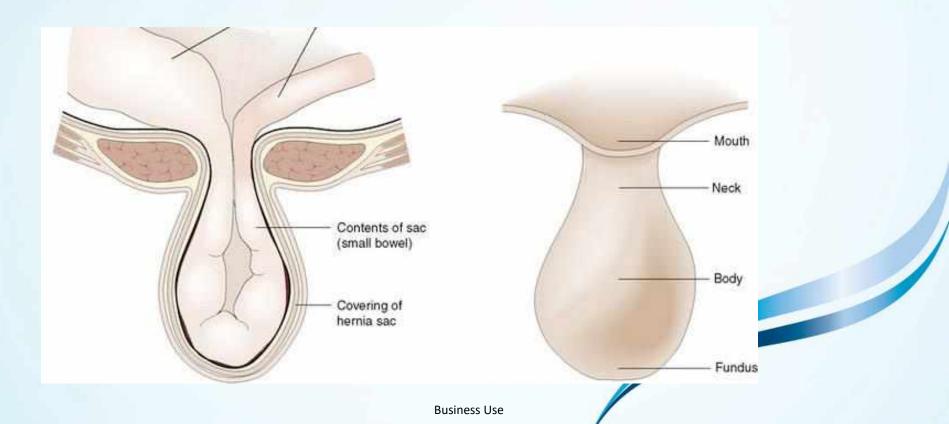
Laparoscopic & Open GI Surgery

Laparoscopy adhesiolysis/peritoneal biopsies

Anatomy of the hernia

- 1- Defect of abdominal wall
- 2- Hernial sac
- 3- Contents of sac

Symptoms and Complications

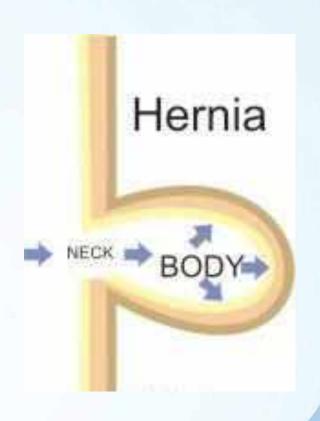


Anatomy of the hernia

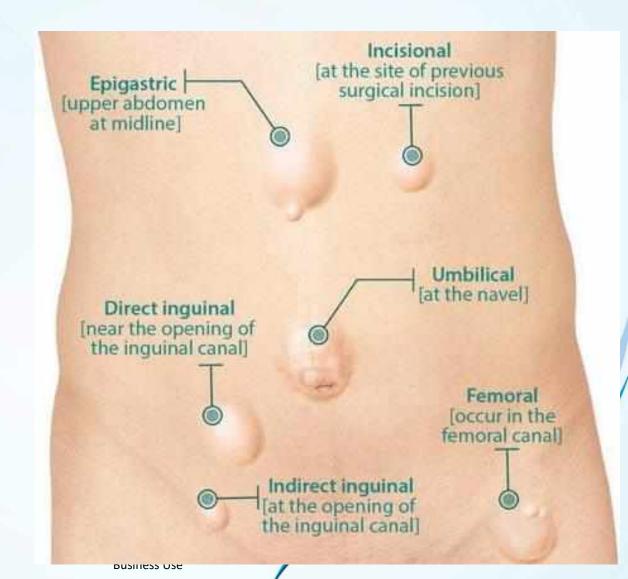
Once the intra-abdominal contents have herniated the natural history of the hernia is to increase in size

It does not resolve spontaneously

PREVENT LOSS OF DOMAIN

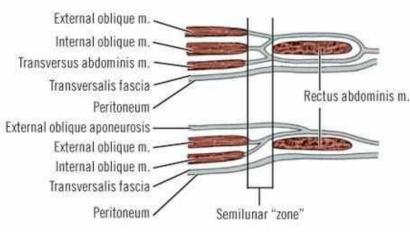


Linea alba
Umbilicus
Surgical incision
Inguinal canal
Femoral canal



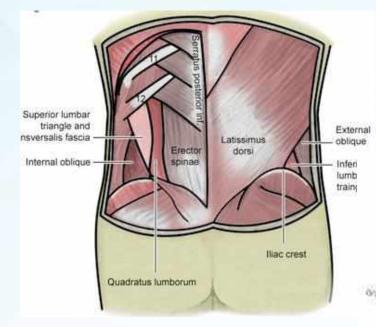
Linea alba
Umbilicus
Surgical incision
Inguinal canal
Femoral canal
Linea semilunaris





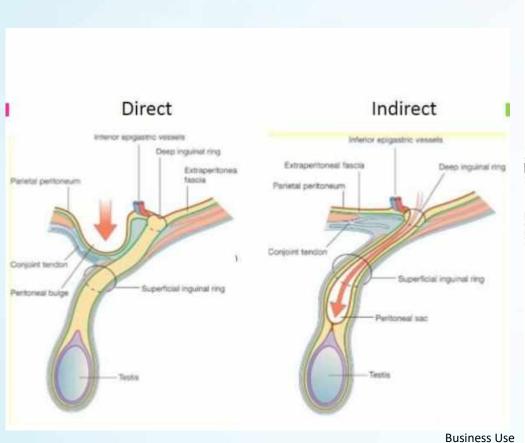
Copyright @2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

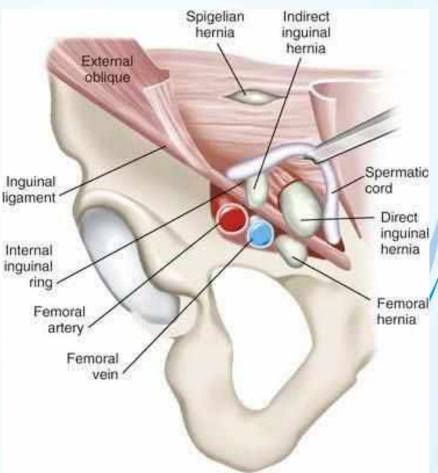
Linea alba
Umbilicus
Surgical incision
Inguinal canal
Femoral canal
Linea semilunaris



Superior & Inferior Lumbar triangles

Inguinal and Femoral Hernias





Who and when to refer

- Patient
- Type of hernia
- Symptoms
- Red Flags
- Complication what to prevent
- Loss of Domain what to do in primary care

Who and when to refer - Patient

- "The patient is currently asymptomatic but work in a heavy manual occupation...."
- what if retired and gardening or young student playing sport?
- "....and there is an increased risk of strangulation and future complications"
- maybe when bowel involved BUT this is potentially valid for all hernias

Inguino-scrotal hernia

- risk of loss of domain and complications
- impact on quality of life



Femoral hernia

higher risk of complication (incarceration/strangulation)



Incisional hernia

- iatrogenic
- risk of complications, loss of domain (often bowel involved)
- abdominal wall function (respiratory)

Any other reason for referring this case?



Business Use

Recurrent hernias

- failure of previous repair which was indicated
- more symptomatic

36yo F

PMH: Marfan's syndrome

Emergency repair of incarcerated femoral hernia (No mesh and no bowel resection)

PC: asymptomatic recurrent groin hernia ?femoral ?inguinal

Who and when to refer - Symptoms

- The most common symptom is a bulge or lump in the affected area, more prominent when standing up
- Discomfort or pain, especially when lifting, coughing or bending over
- Pressure or a feeling of heaviness
- Burning or aching sensation at the site of the bulge
- Affecting bowel or urine function (constipation or incomplete voiding), respiratory function or mobilization/free of movements
- Skin alterations (ulcerations)

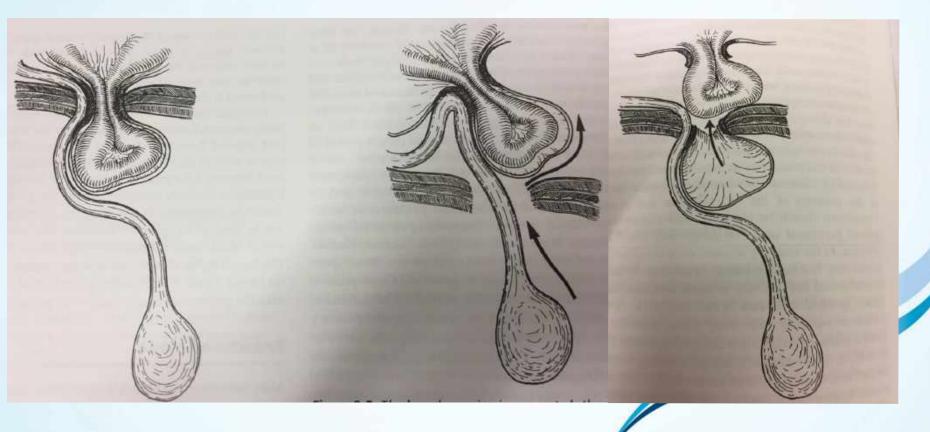
Who and when to refer - Red flags

- Progressive increase in size over previous months, especially if bowel involved
- More difficult to reduce or becoming only partially reducible
- Increasing frequency and severity of episodes of pain
- Tender and/or painful on reduction
- Previous episode of incarceration with or without bowel obstruction secondary to the hernia

- Incarceration is the state of an external hernia, which cannot be reduced into the abdomen
- It is caused by (1) tight hernial sac neck; (2) adhesions between hernial contents and the sac; (3) development of pathology in the incarcerated viscus; (4) impaction of feces in an incarcerated colon
- Important finding because it implies an increased risk of obstruction and strangulation
- Therefore incarceration requires urgent surgical repair

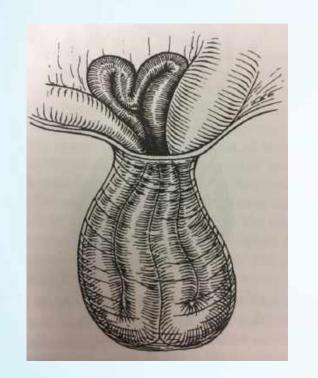
- If Reduction of an incarcerated hernia is performed it must be gentle
- Forcible reduction can damage the hernial contents (bowel perforation) or cause reductio-en-mass
- If bowel with compromised blood supply is reduced, structuring and adhesions between bowel loops will lead to obstruction weeks later
- Best policy is to repair incarcerated hernia and check viability of the bowel

Reductio-en-mass



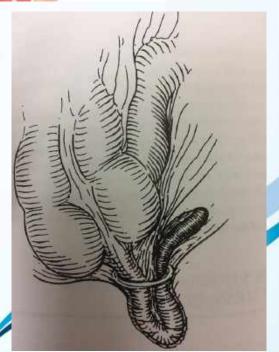
Mechanisms of Strangulation

Maydl's hernia

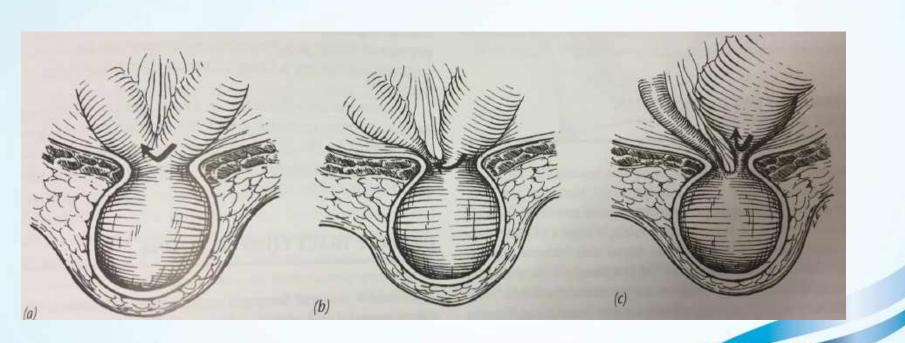








Richter's hernia



Emergency case



Emergency case



Loss of Domain - Definition

- Inability of the abdominal cavity to accommodate the viscera, without prohibitively high intra-abdominal pressure
- Extrusion of 15-20% or more of intra-abdominal volume

Elective case on waiting list (BMI 45, 162Kg)



Loss of Domain - What to do in Primary Care

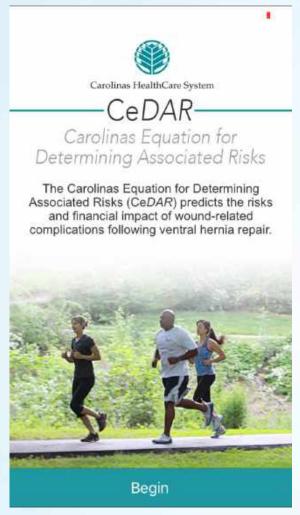
- Pre-operative optimization
- Abdominal binder to contain loss of domain



Pre-operative Optimization

- Ideal BMI <30, at least between 30-35
- Smoke cessation, at least 1 month prior to surgery
- Optimal glycemic control
- Break in anticoagulant therapy (if possible)
- Skin preservation to avoid infection in view of mesh implantation

CeDAR predicts risk and financial impact of wound-related complications following Ventral Hernia Surgery





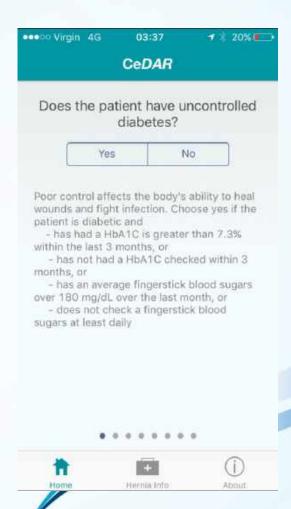
Hernia Info

Business Use

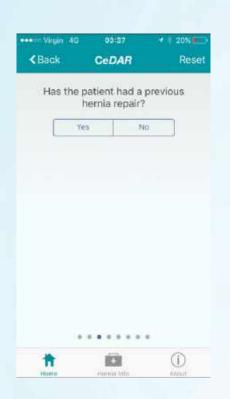
CeDAR predicts risk and financial impact of wound-related complications following Ventral Hernia Surgery

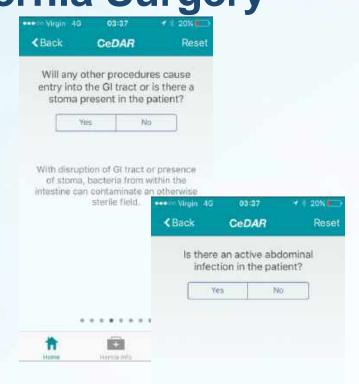




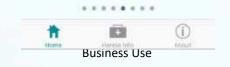


CeDAR predicts risk and financial impact of wound-related complications following Ventral Hernia Surgery

















THANK YOU!

Title Here

Subtext