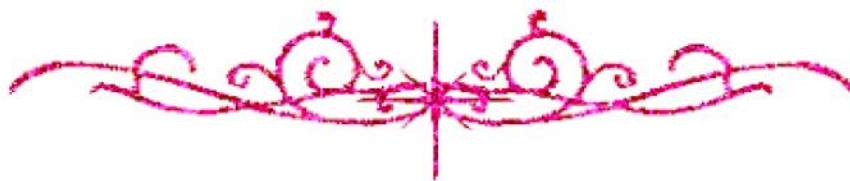


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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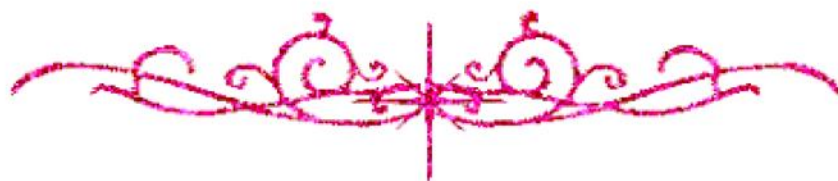


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل





Comparative Study between Laparoscopic versus Open Hernioplasty in Repair of Unilateral Non Recurrent Inguinal Hernia

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree in General Surgery*

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2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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INTRODUCTION

Hernia is the abnormal exit of intra abdominal content through a defect, such as the bowel, through the wall of the cavity in which it normally resides. Repair of inguinal hernia is one of the common surgical procedures done worldwide, the definitive treatment of all hernias, regardless of their origin or type, is surgical repair with approximately 20 million repairs done worldwide annually. The life time risk for men is 27% and for women is 3%. The wide use of mesh in the groin hernia repair has gained more popularity and has almost replaced the suture repairs such as Shouldice repair. There is a very large debate on relative merits of laparoscopic mesh placement by using two to three small abdominal incisions compared with placement of mesh by using an open approach through a standard groin incision (*Murthy and Ravalia, 2018*).

Trans abdominal preperitoneal inguinal hernia mesh repair (TAPP) is a feasible and safe technique in comparison with Total extra peritoneal mesh repair (TEP) (*Eissa et al., 2014*).

Studies mentioned that laparoscopic hernia repair has got added benefits of lesser pain, reduced discomfort, short hospital stay and early resumption of normal daily activities but still it is not being commonly performed due to need for general anaesthesia and long learning curve. So our target to reach better results from all sides (*Murthy and Ravalia, 2018*).

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study is to compare open hernioplasty and laparoscopic hernia repair in the hospital. The present study will be performed with objectives to compare the effectiveness of laparoscopic hernia repair and open hernioplasty and to assess the intra operative and post-operative complications, duration of surgery, hospital stay, postoperative morbidity, recurrence and patient satisfaction.