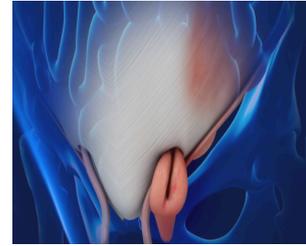


# Laparoscopic Inguinal Hernia Repair

## Patient Information Sheet



### What is an Inguinal Hernia?

A hernia is a weakness in the muscles of the abdominal wall (tummy). This weakness may allow a section of intestine (bowel) or fat to bulge out under the skin. The most common site for a hernia is in the groin (the area between the thigh and the tummy). This hernia is called an inguinal hernia. An inguinal hernia can occur on either the right or left side. The bulge may appear during vigorous activity, or when coughing or straining, and usually disappears when lying down. The bulge is usually seen or felt in the scrotum, groin or abdominal wall.

### What is a Laparoscopic Inguinal Hernia Repair?

Keyhole surgery for inguinal hernia is achieved using the following steps:

- Making a small cut in the tummy button to introduce a tube-shaped channel called a trocar
- Filling the tummy with carbon dioxide which is a harmless gas
- Inserting a telescopic camera so the surgeon can see inside you
- Making 2 further small cuts to allow for the miniature instruments to be inserted
- Pulling the contents of the hernia back into the abdomen
- Inserting a piece of synthetic mesh ('plastic gauze') over the hernia defect to strengthen it
- Once the operation is completed, the carbon dioxide gas is allowed to escape before the cuts are stitched together

### What happens to the mesh?

The mesh acts as a scaffold for the body to scar over, permanently reinforcing the weak area.

### Is Laparoscopic Surgery right for me?

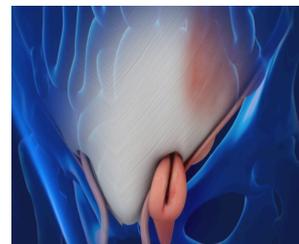
Laparoscopic surgery is not suitable for everyone, particularly if you have had previous abdominal surgery or some underlying medical conditions. The surgeon will need to assess your suitability for general anaesthesia and your medical and surgical history. The surgeon will need to consider the nature of the hernia, whether it affects one or both sides of the groin and whether it is your first hernia or a re-occurrence. The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has reviewed this procedure and recommends that laparoscopic surgery can be used as one of the treatment options for the repair of inguinal hernia. You can obtain more detailed information about this procedure from their website [www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)

### What are the advantages and disadvantages of laparoscopic surgery over 'open' surgery?

One of the benefits of laparoscopic hernia surgery over "open" hernia surgery is that you can usually return to work and normal activities more quickly. There may also be a lower risk of developing persistent numbness and pain after surgery and a smaller incidence of wound infection. (This numbness occurs, at the wound site, after the small sensation nerves in the skin are cut at the time of the operation). Another advantage of laparoscopic surgery is that the surgeon can view both sides of the abdomen, so if there is a hernia on the other side there is an opportunity to repair that at the same time (provided you have given permission for this).

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One disadvantage of laparoscopic surgery is that there is a slightly higher risk of injury to surrounding structures or tissues (such as the bowel, bladder and blood vessels inside the abdomen) than there is in traditional “open” surgery.

You will have the opportunity of discussing both approaches and guidance to help you decide which procedure is best for you.

### **What are the benefits of surgery?**

The main benefits are the relief of pain and discomfort caused by the hernia and avoidance of complications such as strangulation or obstruction. Strangulation occurs when part of the intestine (bowel) bulges out of the hernia defect and becomes stuck, losing its blood supply. This causes the hernia to suddenly become very painful and hard and will require an emergency operation to repair it.

### **What are the risks?**

All surgery has some risks and complications do occasionally occur: Most complications are mild and easily resolved. Specific risks of Laparoscopic Hernia Repair are:

- In approximately 5 in 100 cases the keyhole method does not work and the surgeon may have to convert to a traditional “open” hernia repair (Mr Ahmad has never had to do this in his practice)
- There is a small risk that the instruments used in keyhole surgery may cause damage to large blood vessels, the bladder or the intestines. This may require further surgery to repair the damage
- Rarely, damage may occur to the testicular vessels, leading to swelling, pain or shrinkage of the affected testis
- There is a chance (up to 5 in 100) that the hernia may come back, requiring further surgery
- Occasionally, damage to the nerves or tissue during hernia repair may cause long term pain or numbness. This may require further investigation or treatment
- There may be extensive swelling and bruising of the testicles, scrotum and penis.
- Occasionally, some blood or fluid can build up in the groin after surgery and make the area swell and feel tender. Whilst this swelling will often settle, sometimes you may need another small operation to stop it
- Difficulty in passing urine shortly after surgery may occur, requiring the temporary insertion of a catheter to empty the bladder
- A hernia may develop around one of the keyhole sites. This may require corrective surgery
- Testicular pain is frequent but usually only lasts for a short period after surgery.

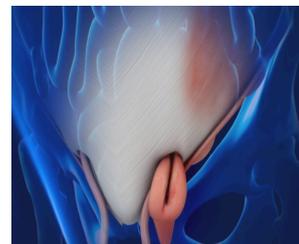
The risks of surgery are assessed on an individual basis, as they can vary depending on whether you have any underlying health issues. Please discuss this with your Consultant.

Other general risks of surgery are:

- A wound infection may develop which may need treatment with antibiotics.
- A post-operative bleed may occur, requiring further corrective treatment

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- Further rare complications of surgery include deep vein thrombosis (blood clot in the leg) or pulmonary embolism (blood clot in the lung). This can be life threatening.
- There is an increased risk of post-operative complications if you are overweight or if you smoke

### **Are there any alternatives to surgery?**

There is no acceptable non-surgical medical treatment for a hernia. A hernia does not get better over time, nor will it go away by itself. The use of a truss (a hernia belt) can keep the hernia from bulging, but is usually only recommended for patients who are not fit enough for surgery. The only permanent remedy for the condition is to repair the hernia surgically.

### **What would happen if my hernia were left untreated?**

The long-term course is for a hernia to become steadily worse. There is also the risk of the hernia becoming strangulated.

### **How long will I be in hospital?**

As this is a day case procedure you will be expected to go home on the day of your surgery.

### **What happens before the operation?**

Prior to admission you will need to have a pre-operative assessment. This is an assessment of your health to make sure you are fully prepared for your admission, treatment and discharge. This may be performed using a health questionnaire, over the telephone, or at a pre-assessment clinic. The pre-operative assessment nurses are there to help you with any worries or concerns that you have, and can give you advice on any preparation needed for your surgery.

Before the date of your admission, please read very closely the instructions given to you. If you are undergoing a general anaesthetic you will be given specific instructions about when to stop eating and drinking, please follow these carefully as otherwise this may pose an anaesthetic risk and we may have to cancel your surgery. You should bath or shower before coming to hospital.

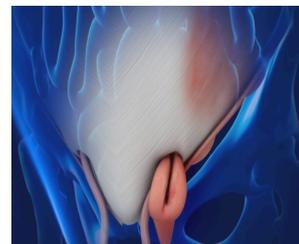
On admission a member of staff will welcome you. The nurses will look after you and answer any questions you may have. You will be asked to change into a theatre gown. The surgeon and anaesthetist will visit you and answer any questions that you have. You will be asked to sign a consent form.

### **What happens after the operation?**

Your blood pressure, heart rate and wound will be monitored. You will normally be able to start drinking shortly after the procedure and eat as soon as you feel hungry. You will normally be able to get out of bed an hour or so after surgery. The nurses will assist you the first time just in case you feel faint or dizzy. Some pain is to be expected around the wound sites. The nurses will monitor your pain and give you painkillers if necessary. A small amount of bleeding from the incision may also occur. The nurses will monitor the wound site and apply further dressings if necessary. If your operation is planned as a day case

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you can usually go home when you are comfortable and the effect of the anaesthetic has worn off. A general anaesthetic can temporarily affect your co-ordination and reasoning skills, so you will need a responsible adult to take you home and stay with you for the first 24 hours. During this time it is also important that you do not operate machinery, drive or make important decisions. Before your discharge the nurse will advise you about your post-operative care and will give you a supply of painkillers. Your GP will be notified of your treatment. After discharge you are advised to see your GP for any follow up requirements. If the surgeon wishes to see you again you will be notified of this prior to discharge and an appointment card will be posted to you.

### **How much pain can I expect?**

It is normal to experience some pain and soreness around the incision sites, particularly over the first few days. It is, therefore, important for you to take painkillers regularly over the first two to three days (but remember that you should not exceed the stated maximum daily dose). After your discharge if the level of pain is not controlled, your local GP or chemist should be able to offer you advice. If your pain should become increasingly worse you should consult your GP. You can also ring the hospital where your operation was performed using the number given to you on your discharge papers. You may notice some discomfort for several weeks after the operation. On rare occasions, a more chronic discomfort may persist. Whilst the full reasons for this are not known, it may, among other things, be a result of inadvertent nerve damage. This may require further investigation or treatment.

### **How do I care for my wound?**

You can remove any dressings the day after your surgery. Skin glue is sometimes used and this will flake off over the course of a few weeks. You do not need to remove it. You may then shower as soon as you feel able to but avoid baths until your wound has scabbed over. If you notice that the wounds have become increasingly swollen, painful, or if a discharge develops, arrange to see your Practice nurse or GP. It is quite common after hernia repair for men to notice marked swelling and bruising of the scrotum and penis. This will subside over a couple of weeks. If this occurs, it is advisable to wear supportive underwear. As the wounds heal, you may notice a numb area below the wounds. This may be due to disturbance to the nerves during surgery. Whilst in most cases sensation will gradually return, the numbness may be permanent.

### **Can I eat and drink normally after the operation?**

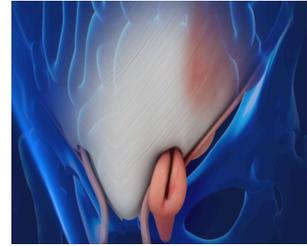
Yes, you can return to your normal diet as soon as you are ready. You may feel bloated or constipated for a few days. You may experience occasional feelings of nausea (sickness) and loss of appetite over the first week or so. Eating a high fibre diet and increasing your fluid intake will help to maintain a regular bowel movement.

### **What activities will I be able to do after my surgery?**

You can return to normal physical and sexual activities when you feel comfortable. You can undertake gentle activities immediately after the operation if it feels comfortable to do so. You should gradually increase your level of activity, back to normal for you, over the next four weeks but avoid strenuous activity in this period. If you experience an increase in pain it may be because you have done too much.

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### **When will I be able to drive?**

You should avoid driving for 14 days. Before driving you should ensure that you are able to perform an emergency stop, have the strength and capability to control the car, and be able to respond quickly to any situation that may occur. Please be aware that driving whilst unfit may invalidate your insurance. Contact your insurance company to check whether they have a specific timeline.

### **When can I return to work?**

You can return to work as soon as you feel well enough. Depending on how you are feeling and the type of job that you do, you will generally need about two weeks off work. If you have a job that involves heavy lifting or strenuous activity you may need at least four to six weeks off work.

### **When should I seek help?**

- If you develop a fever
- Persistent vomiting or nausea
- Increasing abdominal pain or distension
- Increasing pain, redness, swelling or discharge of any of the wound sites
- Bleeding
- Difficulties in passing urine