

Inguinal Hernia Repair

What is an inguinal hernia?

A hernia is caused by a weakness in the muscles of the abdomen. You may have felt pain in the groin area or have noticed a lump appearing from time to time. The lump, if present, is due to a small part of your abdominal contents coming out through the weak area in the groin. An operation to strengthen the weak muscle is usually necessary to relieve symptoms and to reduce the risk of a piece of bowel getting stuck in the hernia.

What will my operation involve?

Several operations have been used in the past. These involved placing deep stitches in the muscles of the abdominal wall. Whilst they can be effective operations they often result in considerable discomfort in the early days after operation and can limit your ability to work/ resume normal activities for some weeks. You will be offered an operation that involves placing a piece of strong nylon mesh material over the weakened area. This is a well established operation which has been shown to reduce considerably the discomfort felt by patients in the early days after their operation. You should find that you are able to resume normal activities quite soon after you leave hospital. The standard operation involves a cut in the groin area of approximately 12-15cm. The lump will be removed and a piece of nylon mesh will be stitched in place over the weak area. The cut in the skin will be closed usually with clips.

Shaving

The operation site needs to be shaved. This will be done in theatre and should not be attempted by yourself at home.

Pain

Immediately after surgery pain relief will be provided either by injections, tablets or pain killing suppositories. It is unlikely that you will need strong painkillers for more than 24-48 hours after surgery and after 5-7 days you should be able to discontinue them altogether. You may experience some tightness or discomfort in the wound for some weeks. This usually settles with time.

The wound

The clips in your wound will need to be removed after 7 days. It is usual to have some thickening under the wound. This is scar tissue and will soften up within a few months. The scar will be red to begin with but will fade with time to leave a thin

white line. You may notice bruising around the wound and/or extending into the genitals. This is common and will settle quite quickly, although it may delay your recovery a little. You may also notice some numbness in the scar and the groin area. This is common and usually improves within a few months. Many patients experience odd sensations in the few months following hernia repair. These are often described as dragging or pulling sensations and are thought to be related to the healing process. If they do occur they will gradually settle within a few months of operation. A percentage of patients (around 10%) do experience continuing discomfort for several months, and sometimes longer after the operation. Occasionally (< 1 in 100 cases) there can be damage to the blood supply to the testicle resulting in shrinkage of the effected testicle.

What can I do after the operation?

The wound is waterproof after 4-5 days and a bath or shower can be taken after this time. The dressing can be soaked off in the bath after 7 days and there should be no need to replace it. Normal activities and work can be resumed as soon as the wound is comfortable. This will normally be within 2 weeks of your operation. It is sensible to avoid any heavy lifting or strenuous sport for 4 weeks. Light exercise such as walking may be resumed as soon as the wound is comfortable. If you undertake any activity that gives you discomfort you should stop this for a few days and then try again. You should not drive for a few days after your operation. The effects of the anaesthetic linger on and your reaction times are slower than normal. Make sure you can brake hard without discomfort before taking the car on the road. If you are in any doubt as to when to resume driving, check with your insurance company.

What can go wrong?

All operations can result in complications. Fortunately these are rare following hernia repair. Infection can occur in the wound and will show itself as redness and swelling around the scar. There may be a discharge of fluid or pus. If you notice any of these signs consult your GP who may need to give you antibiotics. A rare complication is infection deep within the wound. If this does not respond to antibiotics the wound may need to be re-opened and very occasionally the mesh may need to be removed. Many patients ask if the hernia will return in the future. Recurrence of the hernia following the type of repair that you have had is unusual. Approximately 1 in 200 will return.

Would my hernia be suitable for keyhole surgery?

Hernia repair can be undertaken by keyhole surgery. This is a relatively new technique and only undertaken by a small number of surgeons at present in the UK. It is however well established and a recommended way of dealing with groin hernias. It does offer advantages to patients and usually leads to a more rapid recovery than the more conventional operation. It is particularly valuable in patients with a hernia on both sides and in patients who have had a previous repair that has failed.

Where can I get more information?

You can get more information by visiting www.keyholesurgery.net