Laparoscopic Inguinal Hernia Repair

What do I need to know about this condition?
A hernia, sometimes referred to as a rupture, occurs when a part of an internal organ, sometimes the bowel, pushes through a weak point in the abdominal wall.

An inguinal hernia
Inguinal hernia is the most common type of hernia, and twenty times more common in men than in women. It is likely that about 1 in 20 men will develop an inguinal hernia. The inguinal canal is in the groin. The first signs of a hernia are pain and/or a lump.

What do I need to know about this Procedure?
Laparoscopic repair or key-hole surgery is performed under general anaesthetic. Small cuts are made in the abdomen. Instruments are pushed into the holes and carbon dioxide gas is blown into the abdomen to lift the abdominal wall away from the internal organs so that the surgeon has a good view. A nylon mesh is sewn and/or stapled in place over the weak area. The instruments are removed and the gas is allowed to escape before stitching or stapling the cuts together.

What are the benefits of having this procedure?
The pain and lump will be relieved by the surgery. Planned surgical treatment of a hernia is much safer than leaving the hernia until an emergency happens.

What are the risks of not having this procedure?
The hernia will probably get bigger. Inside, the bowel may become trapped and blocked or gangrenous (that part of the bowel dies). This can be very dangerous and will need emergency treatment. Treatment may require extensive surgery to the bowel.
What are some alternative treatments?
A truss may be worn which applies support to the weak area. The truss is not a cure and can be uncomfortable. It may cause pressure sores and is not always effective. The proper use of a truss requires medical advice.

My anaesthetic
This procedure will require General Anaesthetic. If you have any concerns, discuss these with your doctor.