



Comparison of Post-operative Scrotal Oedema and Surgical Site Infection between Open and Laparoscopic Hernia Repair in Children: A Review of Literature

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Review Article

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the most frequent surgical disorders in newborns and kids is inguinal hernia. However, there is a debate regarding the advantages of laparoscopic herniorrhaphy (LH) versus traditional open herniotomy (OH).

Aim of the Study: The aim of this review is to analyze the current literature to assess the outcome of LH compared with OH regarding postoperative scrotal edema and surgical site infection.

Results: We reviewed the publications that were published between January 2011 and December

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2020. The retrieved publications were analysed included more than 100 studies then concentrate on 30 review. Our study showed that the laparoscopic hernia repair group had significantly lower incidence of postoperative scrotal oedema as compared with the open repair group. At the same time, laparoscopy has a superiority over conventional hernia repair according to surgical site infection.

Conclusions: Our findings indicated that laparoscopic hernia repair is preferable to open herniotomy as the LH has significantly lower scrotal oedema incidence and lower SSI.

Keywords: Laparoscopic; repair; pediatric; herniotomy; Inguinal hernia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Surgical wound classification is an important measurement of quality of care and is the foundation for infection risk assessment often influencing perioperative protocols and surgical decisions [1]. Surgical site infection are associated with significant morbidity, additional use of antibiotics, antibiotic resistant pathogen growth, potential for additional surgery, and lead to longer hospitalisation, all of which increase the burden on healthcare resources as all these results in higher cost [2,3].

The most common method of treating inguinal hernias in children is open surgery, but laparoscopic surgery is now more frequently employed in clinical settings [4].

The incidence of pediatric inguinal hernia ranges from 0.8 to 5% and increases to more than 30% in preterm born infants [4,5].

Treatment is necessary because of the risk of incarceration of bowel, testis, or ovary, which occurs in approximately 3–16% of children with inguinal hernia [4,6].

Although paediatric surgeons conduct inguinal hernia repairs the most frequently, there is still debate over which approach open or laparoscopic is best for children who need inguinal hernia repairs.

The International Pediatric Endosurgery Group (IPEG) conducted a review of all available data on minimal access techniques for treating paediatric inguinal hernias in 2016 and came to the conclusion that laparoscopic hernia repair was less invasive, required less time to perform, and had fewer postoperative complications than open surgery [7].

Nevertheless, there are very few studies that provide level Ia proof. In addition, several outcome criteria remain unaddressed [8].

As a result, there is still ongoing discussion regarding the best approach. There is insufficient proof that one treatment strategy is better than the other. In this study, we reviewed the literature to provide an evidence for the postoperative SSI and postoperative scrotal oedema to be assessed between both approaches as primary outcome.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

We reviewed the English literature for consideration of our inclusion criteria based on title and abstract screening for patients less than eighteen years old underwent laparoscopic or open inguinal hernia repair. The articles are restricted in English language, Published from January 2011 till December 2020 and full article is available.

2.1 Data Retrieval

Studies came from trusted sources were considered and evaluated, such as:

Medline: a) PubMed clinical queries, b) PubMed quick search box.

Cochrane library:

We found more than 100 articles published between 2011 and 2020 and only 30 studies are included.

2.2 We Reported Data and Analyzed the Following Outcomes Regarding

1. Wound or surgical site infection (SSI)
2. Postoperative scrotal edema or swelling

3. RESULTS

3.1 Findings from a Literature Review

For this review, there were 2777 total results from the searches then 100 studies were assessed and then 30 studies remained.

Table 1. Data outcomes reported studies included in this review:

| Studies included in our review | Wound/SSI | | | | Scrotal edema /swelling | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----|-------|-------------------------|------|-----|------|
| | LHR | | OHR | | LHR | | OHR | |
| | N | T | N | T | N | T | N | T |
| 30 | 116 | 25064 | 401 | 61316 | 10 | 1788 | 92 | 2852 |

Where: N: Number of cases; T: Total number of patients; LHR: Laparoscopic Hernia Repair; OHR: Open Hernia Repair

3.2 Outcomes Data Reported in Individual Studies and Analyzed in Our Study

1. Wound or surgical site infection (SSI).
2. Scrotal edema or swelling.

3.3 Literature Review of the Evaluated 30 Studies Showed

Results of analysis of post-operative wound infection among inguinal hernia cases underwent laparoscopic versus open repair:

Showed 116 cases developed SSI out of 25064 patients underwent laparoscopic hernia repair which represent a percentage 0.46% , on the other hand there was 401 cases developed SSI out of 61316 patients underwent open hernia repair which represent a percentage 0.65%. As a result, studies showed significant reduction in the risk of postoperative wound infection among patients who underwent laparoscopic hernia repair as compared to the open hernia repair group.

Results of analysis of post-operative scrotal oedema among inguinal hernia cases underwent laparoscopic versus open repair:

Showed 10 cases developed post-operative scrotal oedema out of 1788 patients underwent laparoscopic hernia repair which represent a percentage 0.56% , on the other hand there was 92 cases developed post-operative scrotal oedema out of 2852 patients underwent open hernia repair which represent a percentage 3.22%. As a result, studies showed significant reduction in the risk of post-operative scrotal oedema among patients who underwent laparoscopic hernia repair as compared to the open hernia repair group.

4. DISCUSSION

The most frequent procedure that paediatric surgeons still do is the treatment of inguinal hernias. It affects 0.8% to 4.4% of all children,

with premature babies having a greater incidence (up to 30%) [9]. Conventional open treatment of an inguinal hernia has become the preferred procedure Due to its decreased morbidity, good cosmetic results, and lower recurrence rates. However, laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair (LIHR) has been used as an alternative method in paediatric surgery. There have been a number of approaches published where total endoscopic or endoscopic assisted operations were used in conjunction with extra or intracorporeal knotting, high ligation, with or without internal ring dissection [10]. Some authors described a procedure that successfully disconnects the hernia sac with peritoneum closure, comparable to an open repair.

In terms of the risk of postoperative surgical site infection, patients who underwent laparoscopic hernia repair as compared to the open hernia repair group showed a negligible reduction in risk. Many literature studies on postoperative surgical site infection evaluated the surgical site infection whether open or laparoscopic [5,11-15].

These findings are correlated to the results of Yang et al., who found no appreciable differences between patients who underwent laparoscopic hernia repair and those who underwent open hernia repair in terms of the incidence of hydrocele, wound infection, scrotal edoema, erythema [16].

In our opinion, the fact that laparoscopic scars are positioned higher on the abdomen wall than inguinal scars, which are located inside the body, may be the cause of the increased wound infection rate following OH. This hypothetical point means that ports insertion in LH away from napkin and inguinal area minimize the SSI incidence.

4.1 Regarding Post-operational Scrotal Oedema

In our study, we discovered that patients who underwent laparoscopic hernia surgery as opposed to the open hernia repair group had a

much lower probability of developing postoperative scrotal edema [5,12]. This is probably attributed to less tissue trauma and minimal dissection resulting in less tissue reacting and lower local oedema represented by scrotal oedema.

Seranga et al. noted modest scrotal oedema in 2 instances after OS, but it went away on its own within a few days [17].

Overall, post-operative scrotal oedema is common after inguinal surgeries, but it normally goes away on its own over time and disappears spontaneously by conservative treatment.

5. CONCLUSION

In pediatrics, inguinal hernias are treated via open herniotomies as well as laparoscopic hernia surgery.

Our study after assessing all the data and looking at earlier literature reports that examined various types of procedures for the therapy of inguinal hernia in pediatrics:

The literature data supported the advantages of laparoscopic hernia repair over conventional surgery in terms of lower incidence of post-operative scrotal oedema and SSI development.

CONSENT

It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The institutional review board of Tanta University Hospital approved this study.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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