AND PELVIC RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP

OTH CROATIAN CONGRESS OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

TETH CROATIAN MEETING OF PEDIATRIC SURGICAL NURSES AND TECHNICIANS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

ATTE CROATIAN SYMPOSIUM OF PAED ATRIC



SCAR COSMETICS AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC (PIRS) AND OPEN REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA IN FEMALE CHILDREN

Toni Risteskii, Shaban Memetii, Biljana Andonovskai, Aleksandar Stepanovskii, Slavica Litajkoska:

1 University Clinic for pediatric surgery Skopje, R.N. Macedonia

Inguinal hernia is the most common surgical problem of childhood which never go away without treatment. It is equally important the repair technique to allows not only best functional but also cosmetics results. Scar cosmetic after inguinal hernia in female is becoming considerable solution maker for technique selection.

The study aim was to compare scar cosmetics results after conventional open and laparoscopic (PIRS) repair of inguinal hernia in female children, and to present guardians

opinion about esthetics.

This was an analytical cross sectional study implemented during a period 2015-2018 at the University Clinic for Pediatric Surgery in Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia. Two groups (N=49 each) of female aged 1-14 years with clinically diagnosed indirect inguinal hernia were treated via laparoscopic (PIRS) or conventional open method (OM). Outpatient follow up was performed on the 7th day, 6 weeks and 2 years after discharge. In PIRS vs. OM repair group the average length of inguinal mark right was consequently $2,2\pm0,4$ vs. $38,2\pm4,1$ mm (p=0,00001) and of inguinal mark left $2,2\pm0,4$ vs. $38,4\pm4,8$ mm (p=0,00001). Scar cosmetic was found as important from 37 (75,5%) vs. 44 (89,8%) guardians in PIRS vs. OM repair (p=0,0618). In PIRS repair none of the guardians thought that the mark disrupted the esthetics, 11 (22,4%) weren't determined, while for 38 (77,5%) the mark fulfill the full esthetics expectations. In OM repair group only 1 (1%) thought that the mark didn't disrupt the esthetics, for 36 (73,5%) mark disrupted the esthetics, while 23 (23,5%) weren't determined. Two years after discharge, all guardians from both groups were fully satisfied with the functional part of the interventions. 30% of the guardians in OM and none in PIRS group would change the techniques because of esthetics results.

PIRS is a simple, safe and effective method for girls for the treatment of inguinal hernia with minimal scar related to surgery which allows superior cosmetic result and adequate treatment of unilateral and bilateral inguinal hernias with a single incision in the umbilicus.