Case Study Example for a Mobile Application

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Objectives

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After finishing this interactive case study you will be able to:

- Describe the risk factors for and presentation of umbilical hernia
- Define umbilical hernia and severity criteria
- Compare the different repair techniques for umbilical hernia
- Describe the advantages of mesh-based hernia repair
- List the steps of a mesh-based hernia repair using the PROCEED™ Ventral Patch

Disclaimer:

This application includes a demonstration of the use of a surgical device; it is not intended to be used as a surgical training guide. Other surgeons may employ different techniques. The steps demonstrated may not be the complete steps of the procedure. Individual surgeon preference and experience, as well as patient needs, may dictate variation in procedure steps. Before using any medical device, including those demonstrated or referenced in this application, review all relevant package inserts, with particular attention to the indications, contraindications, warnings and precautions, and steps for use of the device.

General Patient History

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The patient is a 52 year old white male, who presents in mild acute distress secondary to mild-abdominal pain. He is a plumber and earlier in the day, he had a short period of severe periumbilical pain while straining to remove a pipe. After a few minutes of nausea and one episode of vomiting, most of his pain resolved. He states that he has had a golf-ball-sized bulge at his umbilicus for as long as he can remember, but never previously experienced periumbilical or severe abdominal pain.

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Outcome and Follow-Up

The most appropriate procedure for this patient was the mesh-based retrodefect device repair. Following this procedure, the patient did very well post-operatively.

He was discharged home from the recovery room on oral pain medication with codeine. He discontinued the codeine on Postoperative Day 2 and started on ibuprofen, which he subsequently discontinued on Postoperative Day 3. The patient returned to most of his routine activities on Postoperative Day 5 and returned to work on Postoperative Day 6.

The patient was seen again by the surgeon on Postoperative Day 10. The patient had no complaints and examination was normal. Then at 3 months after surgery, the patient was healing nicely and had experienced no complications.

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Trocar
Laparoscope

1 2 **3** 4 5
worst   best
— choices —

Umbilical
hernia site

Treatment Options

Now that you've had a chance to review the results of diagnostic tests, what treatment option might best repair this umbilical hernia?

Laparoscopic hernia repair - Intraperitoneal onlay mesh (POM)

Mesh-based retrodefect device repair

Open primary hernia repair

Open repair with onlay mesh

Open repair with sublay mesh

The patient required general anesthesia and tolerated the 80-minute procedure well. In the recovery room, the patient complained of a very sore throat which resolved on post-operative day 1. The patient's abdomen was too sore to return to work for 10 days.

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