

COMAJUNCOSAS CLINICAL SUMMARY



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TITLE "Risk factors for umbilical trocar site incisional hernia in laparoscopic cholecystectomy: a prospective 3-year follow-up study."

AUTHORS Comajuncosas J, Hermoso J, Gris P, et al.

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ABSTRACT

METHODS

From 2007 to 2008, a prospective observational study with 3 years of follow-up was performed including all consecutive patients with cholelithiasis who underwent elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy. A multivariate analysis was performed to identify risk factors for TSIH.

RESULTS

Overall, 241 patients were included. During a median follow-up period of 46.8 months, 57 patients (25.9%) were diagnosed with umbilical TSIH by physical exam or ultrasound. The multivariate analysis revealed that incision enlargement (odds ratio [OR], 14.17; 95% confidence interval [CI], 3.61 to 55.51; P, .001), wound infection (OR, 5.62; 95% CI, 2.35 to 13.42; P, .001), diabetes mellitus (OR, 2.79; 95% CI, 1.05 to 7.37; P 5 .0038), and obesity (OR, 2.71; 95% CI, 1.28 to 5.75; P 5 .009) contributed to the risk for developing a TSIH.

AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS

Umbilical TSIH is highly prevalent. This study identified several factors that could be useful to introduce preventive measures in high-risk patients.

Variable	Patients with TISH (n=57)
Sex	Female 43 (75.4%)
	Male 14 (24.6%)
Age	≤ 70 37 (64.9%)
	> 70 20 (35.1%)
Diabetes mellitus	12 (21.1%)
BMI > 30 kg/m ²	32 (56.1%)
Fascial incision enlargement	18 (31.6%)
Wound infection	25 (43.9%)