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Laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair by modified peritoneal leaflet closure: description and initial results in children

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Summary Introduction Inguinal hernias are common in infants and children. While the gold standard for hernia repair in the pediatric period has been via an open inguinal incision with dissection and high ligation of the hernia sac, over the past two decades laparoscopic herniorrhaphy has increased in popularity. The advantages of laparoscopy include decreased post-operative pain, improved cosmetic results, ability to easily assess the contralateral side for an open internal inguinal ring, and decreased risk of metachronous hernias. Herein, we describe a modified laparoscopic herniorrhaphy using a peritoneal leaflet closure and report our operative experience with intermediate-term results.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed our IRB-approved registry for all children who underwent initial laparoscopic herniorrhaphy at our tertiary care center over a 2.5-year period. All surgeries were performed by a single surgeon using a technique we have termed the peritoneal leaflet closure. This technique involves incising the peritoneum circumferentially around the open internal ring and developing peritoneal leaflets which are then closed together over the ring with a running non-absorbable barbed stitch (Figure). Intraoperative findings and complications, operative times, and post-operative complications were reviewed for all children.

Results A total of 50 initial laparoscopic hernia repairs (4 bilateral, 42 unilateral) were performed in 46 children (43 boys, 3 girls) at a median age of 5.9 years (range 0.5-16.7). Median operative

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