

International Multispeciality Journal of Health

ISSN: 2395-6291



www.imjhealth.org

Volume-8, Issue-9, September 2022

Preface

We would like to present, with great pleasure, the inaugural volume-8, Issue-9, September 2022, of a scholarly journal, *International Multispecialty Journal of Health*. This journal is part of the AD Publications series *in the field of Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical Research Development*, and is devoted to the gamut of Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical issues, from theoretical aspects to application-dependent studies and the validation of emerging technologies.

This journal was envisioned and founded to represent the growing needs of Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical as an emerging and increasingly vital field, now widely recognized as an integral part of scientific and technical statistics investigations. Its mission is to become a voice of the Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical community, addressing researchers and practitioners in below areas

Clinical Specialty and Super-specialty Medical Science:

It includes articles related to General Medicine, General Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Anesthesia, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics, Otorhinolaryngology (ENT), Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Dermatology & Venereology, Psychiatry, Radio Diagnosis, Cardiology Medicine, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Neurology Medicine, Neurosurgery, Pediatric Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Gastroenterology, Gastrointestinal Surgery, Pulmonary Medicine, Immunology & Immunogenetics, Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank), Hematology, Biomedical Engineering, Biophysics, Biostatistics, Biotechnology, Health Administration, Health Planning and Management, Hospital Management, Nephrology, Urology, Endocrinology, Reproductive Biology, Radiotherapy, Oncology and Geriatric Medicine.

Para-clinical Medical Science:

It includes articles related to Pathology, Microbiology, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Community Medicine and Pharmacology.

Basic Medical Science:

It includes articles related to Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry.

Spiritual Health Science:

It includes articles related to Yoga, Meditation, Pranayam and Chakra-healing.

Each article in this issue provides an example of a concrete industrial application or a case study of the presented methodology to amplify the impact of the contribution. We are very thankful to everybody within

that community who supported the idea of creating a new Research with *IMJ Health*. We are certain that this issue will be followed by many others, reporting new developments in the Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical Research Science field. This issue would not have been possible without the great support of the Reviewer, Editorial Board members and also with our Advisory Board Members, and we would like to express our sincere thanks to all of them. We would also like to express our gratitude to the editorial staff of AD Publications, who supported us at every stage of the project. It is our hope that this fine collection of articles will be a valuable resource for *IMJ Health* readers and will stimulate further research into the vibrant area of Medical, Health and Pharmaceutical Research.



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Dr. Kusum Gaur working as professor Community Medicine and member of Research Review Board of Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur (Raj) India.

She has awarded with WHO Fellowship for IEC at Bangkok. She has done management course from NIHFW. She has published and present many research paper in India as well as abroad in the field of community medicine and medical education. She has developed Socio-economic Status Scale (Gaur's SES) and Spiritual Health Assessment Scale (SHAS). She is 1st author of a book entitled " Community Medicine: Practical Guide and Logbook.

Research Area: Community Medicine, Biostatics, Epidemiology, Health and Hospital Management and Spiritual Health.

Mukesh Arora (Managing Editor)

BE (Electronics & Communication), M.Tech (Digital Communication), currently serving as Assistant Professor in the Department of ECE.

Dr. AMER A. TAQA

Dr. AMER A. TAQA is Professor and Head in Dental Basic Science Mosul University, Mosul, IRAQ. He has been registrar of department of Dental Basic Science Mosul University, Mosul, IRAQ. He has published about 100 of research papers and out of that 50 were of international level. He has awarded many times for scientific researches by Government. He has been member of many examination committees and also is a Member in Iraqi Scientific Staff. He has been working as Editor - reviewer in many journals.

Research Area: Dental Science.

Dr. I.D. Gupta

Dr. I. D. Gupta is Professor Psychiatry and working as additional Principal and Dean of student welfare in SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

He is recipient of Prof. Shiv Gautam oration award by Indian Psychiatric Society. He has done training in YMRS at Monte Carlo and BPRS at Singapore. He has been President Indian Psychiatric Society, Rajasthan State Branch. He is author of "Psycho Somatic Disorder" chapter in 1st edition post graduate text book of Psychiatry by Vyas and Ahuja. He has also worked with National Mental Health Programme and has a lot of publication.

Research Area: Community Mental Health, Psycho somatic and liaison Psychiatry.

Dr. Lokendra Sharma

Dr. Lokendra Sharma is Associate Professor Pharmacology and working as Nodal officer of SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

He is recipient of WHO Fellowship award on Poison Patient Management at Vietnam. He is resource faculty for Experimental Toxicology and Basic Course for Medical Education. He is presented and published a lot of research articles at national and international level.

Research Area: PHARMACOLOGY

Dr. Anuradha Yadav

Dr. Anuradha Yadav is working as Professor Physiology, SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajsthan) India. She is a popular medical teacher and research scholar who had many publications in indexed journals.

Research Area: CVS & CNS physiology, Medical Education and Spiritual Health.

Dr. Rajeev Yadav

Dr. Rajeev Yadav is working as Associate Professor Community Medicine, SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajsthan) India. He is member of Research Review Board of the Institute.

He has authored a book entitled "Community Medicine: Practcal Guide and Logbook".

Research Area: His area of Interest are Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Spiritual Health.

Prof. Dillip Kumar Parida

Professor and Head in the Department of Oncology, AIIMS, Bhubaneswar.

He has done the Professional Training in Japan (Osaka University, NIBI, AHCC Research Association, Hyogo Ion Beam Center), ESTRO Fellowship in Denmark and India(AIIMS Delhi, BARC Mumbai, SCB Medical College-Cuttak, MKCG Medical College-Berhampur).

Research Area: Brachytherapy, Total Skin Electron Irradiation, Palliative Radiotherapy, Stereotactic & Conformal radiotherapy, Radiation Cell Biology, Cancer Genetics.

Dr. Praveen Mathur

Dr. Praveen Mathur is working as Professor- Pediatric Surgery and is recipient of Commonwealth Fellowship in Pediatric Laparoscopy from Uk and fellowship award in minimal access Surgery (FMAS). He has done Clinical observer ship in the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA. (2008). He has presented and published a number of research articles at national and international level. He is reviewer of prestigious Journal of Pediatric Surgery (JPS) and World Journal of Gastroenterology, Journal of neonatal Surgery (JNS).

Research Area: Pediatric Surgery & Laparoscopy.

Dr. Lokendra Sharma

Dr. Lokendra Sharma is Associate Professor Pharmacology and working as Nodal officer of SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

He is recipient of WHO Fellowship award on Poison Patient Management at Vietnam. He is resource faculty for Experimental Toxicology and Basic Course for Medical Education. He is presented and published a lot of research articles at national and international level.

Research Area: PHARMACOLOGY.

Dr Rajeev Sharma (MS; FMAS; FIMSA;FCLS)

He is working as Professor, Department of Surgery, Government Medical College, Chandigarh, India. He has done FMAS, FIMSA and FCLS along with MS (Gen Surgery).

He has about 50 international and national publications to his credit. He has held various positions in the Association of Minimal Access Surgeons of India (AMASI) from time to time. He has also acted as instructor of various AMASI skill courses held at different places in India. He has established Surgical Technique learning centre at GMCH Chandigarh for imparting training to the budding surgeons in the field of minimal access surgery. He is also the reviewer in the subject in various journals.

Research Area: Minimal Access Surgery.

Dr Anshu Sharma (MS ANATOMY)

She is Presently working as assistant professor in the department of Anatomy, GMCH, Chandigarh. She has many publications in various national and international journals. She is executive member of Anatomical Society of India (ASI) and North Chapter of ASI. She is also a member of editorial board of Journal of Medical College Chandigarh.

Research Area: Congenital Malformation, Developmental Anatomy.

Dr. Rajeev Yadav

Dr. Rajeev Yadav is working as Associate Professor Community Medicine, SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajsthan) India. He is member of Research Review Board of the Institute.

He has authored a book entitled "Community Medicine: Practical Guide and Logbook".

Research Area: His areas of Interest are Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Spiritual Health.

Dr. Dilip Ramlakhyani

Dr. Dilip Ramlakhyani working as Associate professor Pathology and member of IT Committee of Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur (Raj) India. He has published many articles in indexed journals.

Dr. Virendra Singh

Dr. Virendra Singh worked as Supernatant and head of department of Pulmonary Medicine, SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajsthan) India.

He has gone abroad for many training courses and to present research papers. He had been chairman of Research Review Board of SMS Medical College, Jaipur. He is a great research scholar and had published book related to his faculty and had many publications in indexed journals.

Dr. Mahesh Sharma

Dr. Mahesh Sharma is a Principle specialist General Surgery in Rajasthan State Government, India. He has been PMO of district hospitals for more than 15 years. He has gone abroad as observer of many of training related to his speciality. He has published and present many research paper in India as well as abroad.

He has developed Spiritual Health Assessment Scale (SHAS) with Dr. Kusum Gaur.

Research Area: General Surgery, Health and Hospital management and Spiritual Health.

Dr. Ravindra Manohar

Professor Community Medicine, working as head of department of PSM, SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajsthan) India.

Previously he has worked in BP Kiorala Institute of Medical Sciences, Nepal. He has visited CDC Atlántica for a Statistical workshop. He has been convener of MBBS and PG exams. He is a research scholar and had many publications in indexed journals.



Dr. Praveen Mathur

Dr. Praveen Mathur is working as Professor- Pediatric Surgery and is recipient of Commonwealth Fellowship in Pediatric Laparoscopy from Uk and fellowship award in minimal access Surgery (FMAS). He has done Clinical observer ship in the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA. (2008). He has presented and published a number of research articles at national and international level. He is reviewer of prestigious Journal of Pediatric Surgery (JPS) and World Journal of Gastroenterology, Journal of neonatal Surgery (JNS).

Research Area: Pediatric Surgery & Laparoscopy.

Table of Contents

Volume-8, Issue-9, September 2022

S.No	Title	Page No.
1	<p>Comparison of Open Lichenstien Mesh Repair and Transabdominal preperitoneal (TAPP)</p> <p>Authors: Siddique Ahmad, Rashid Aslam</p> <p> DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7127402</p> <p> Digital Identification Number: IMJH-SEP-2022-4</p>	01-03

Comparison of Open Lichenstien Mesh Repair and Transabdominal preperitoneal (TAPP)

Siddique Ahmad¹, Rashid Aslam^{2*}

Associate Professor & I/C Surgical "C" Unit Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar Pakistan

*Corresponding Author

Received:- 02 September 2022/ Revised:- 11 September 2022/ Accepted: 18 September 2022/ Published: 30-09-2022

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Abstract—

Background:

Laparoscopic Transabdominal preperitoneal [TAPP] repair of inguinal hernia has become more popular in recent years as minimally invasive surgery is getting hold in surgery. Although controversy still exists about the most effective inguinal hernia repair. The aim of this study was to compare the common complications of open lichenstien repair and TAPP.

Method

Between Oct 2018 to Oct 2021 patients with unilateral inguinal hernia and ASA grade 1&2 were selected to be included in the study in outpatient department and randomized prospectively into group-1 (TAPP repair), and group-2 (lichenstien open mesh repair).

Results:

A total of 80 patients were included in the study. Male 76 and Female 4. Age range was 24 to 68 years. Primary inguinal hernias were present in 68 cases while recurrent in 12. Post-operative pain was more in Liechestien group. Scrotal swelling was most common complication noted in group-2. Operative time was more in TAPP, 90 minutes as compared to 55 minutes in lichenstien group. Recurrence was more in group -2. Overall complication rate in group -2 was 14(17.5%) and in group -1 it was 2(2.5%).

Conclusion:

TAPP is a safe and effective alternative to open surgery with less complication and recurrence rate. However, it has more operative time and steep learning curve.

Keywords: TAPP, inguinal hernia, lichenstien, complication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Inguinal hernia repair is one of the most common surgical procedures performed all over the world and it has evolved over the years from tissue repair to Darning to mesh repair.¹ Liechestien mesh repair was gold standard technique for quite a long time till the introduction of laproscopy. More recently with the popularity of minimally invasive surgery, surgeons are becoming more and more inclined towards the laproscopic approach.^{2,3}

Laproscopic inguinal hernia surgery has started in 1990s and since then has been adopted with great fervor by the surgeons all over the world.⁴ There are different laproscopic approaches to the inguinal hernia like TAPP, TEP, IPOM. IPOM has recently fallen from favour as a procedure of choice for inguinal heria but TAPP and TEP has proved to be effective day by day.^{5,6} Although laproscopic surgery has many advantages over open it has disadvantages also. The learning curve is very steep and surgery time is almost double to open.⁷

TAPP is a well standardized procedure for inguinal hernia repair and its effectiveness is increased even more when it comes to the bilateral hernia and in case of recurrence if anterior repair has failed.^{8,9} Adherence to the principles of minimally invasive

surgery and a thorough knowledge of the local pre peritoneal anatomy i.e myopictineal orifice, use of proper size mesh has largely eliminated the adverse events associated to the TAPP.¹⁰

The purpose of this study is to compare the two procedure, TAPP vs Open Lichenstien mesh repair in terms of duration of surgery, complications, recurrence rate.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted in the Surgical unit C of Hayatabad medical complex Peshawar from 1st Oct 2018 to 30th Oct 2021. After taking approval from the hospital ethical committee a total of 80 patients from age 24 to 70 years were included in the study through the OPD. Patient with bilateral hernia, obstructed hernia, presence of infection and those unfit for anesthesia were excluded from the study.

All the patients were divided in to two groups, A –TAPP and B- Open lichenstien via simple randomization with a computer. Before the procedure informed written consent and pre-operative anesthesia assessment done. General anesthesia was given to all patients and operated by the surgeons with more the 5 years of experience of both open and laproscopic surgery. Follow up period was one year.

III. RESULTS

Out of the 80 patients 76 were male and 4 were female. Demographic characteristics and comorbid conditions of both the groups were almost equal. Postoperative pain was significantly more in Lichenstien group. Complication rate was more in Group-2 (17.5%) as against 2.5% in Group -1 (Table 1). Scrotal swelling was most common complication noted in Lichestien group 4(5%) followed by Wound infection 3(3.75%). Three patients presented with recurrence within 6 months in group B. No recurrence noted in TAPP group. Duration of surgery was more in TAPP group 90 minutes.

TABLE 1
POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS

Complications	TAPP-1	Lichenstein-2
Scrotal swelling	0	4
Wound infection	0	3
Mesh infection	1	2
Chronic pain	1	2
Hernia recurrence	0	3
Total	2 (2.5%)	14 (17.5%)

IV. DISCUSSION

Past 10 years has seen the introduction of many open mesh and laproscopic techniques in inguinal hernia surgery. It has increased the interest of the surgeons in the groin hernia surgery.¹¹

Although open liechenstien mesh repair and TAPP both have proved to be effective in the management of inguinal hernias, optimal surgical approach still remains controversial. TAPP has the advantage of less postoperative pain, shorter hospital stay and early return to work it has the disadvantage of longer operative time and steeper learning curve.^{12,13} In the same way liechenstien repair has the disadvantage of more post op pain, long visible groin scar and delayed return to work.¹⁴

In our study the baseline characteristics in both the group were almost similar. Regarding co- morbidities two patient in 1 group were diabetic while 3 in 2. 10 patients were hypertensive in A while 9 in B. Immediate post op complications were more in group -2, like post op pain, hematoma, seroma, scrotal swelling and wound infection. Most of these complications are related to groin incision, they were common in open group -2. Recurrence is reported to be from 0% to 4% and in our study it was 0 % in TAPP while 3.75% in liechestien group.

Acute pain in the immediate postoperative period is common after any surgery.^{15,16} However the intensity varies as recorded by visual analog pain scoring. In this study pain was more pronounced in group-2 requiring analgesics. Chronic pain occurred in 1 patient in group-1 and in 2 patients in group-2. The reason for this may be as infection, hematoma, and seroma formation

is more common in group 2, they may contribute to more pain. This also explains to the increased length of hospital stay in group-2 (2.5 days). As TAPP is associated with a steeper learning curve, initially the duration of surgery was much higher than open repair. However with experience and better understanding of the myopectineal orifice and the critical view of safety and use of takers the duration of surgery has reduced significantly.

V. CONCLUSION

This study confirms the safety and effectiveness of TAPP approach as compared to open repair. The reduction of operative time, complication and recurrence is correlated with the surgeon experience.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

The Authors declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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