

## Unusual Presentation of Inguinal Hernia

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Received on 18.02.2019,

Accepted on 28.03.2019

### Abstract

Inguinal hernia is the most commonly performed surgery worldwide. Approximately one third of the patients are usually less than 6 months at the time for surgery. In this case of unusual presentation of inguinal hernia, a child was brought in a state of shock with small gut loops coming out of the hernia sac defect with gut loops being gangrenous at the time of presentation. To prevent such complications hernia repair is recommended soon after diagnosis, especially in children.

**Keywords:** Neglected Inguinal Hernia; Shock; Children.

### How to cite this article:

Pardeep Bhatia, Akashdeep Singh Kahlon, Avneet Singh Setia et al. Unusual Presentation of Inguinal Hernia. Indian J Trauma Emerg Pediatr. 2019;11(1):19-21.

### Introduction

Inguinal hernia is the most commonly performed surgery worldwide. Life time risk of inguinal hernia is 27% in men and % in women. Incidence in children ranges from 0.8% to 4.4% majority of which present in the first year of life. Approximately one third of the patients are usually less than 6 months at the time of surgery. Neglected hernia can lead to many complications one of which is described in this unusual presentation of inguinal hernia.

### Case Report

A 6 years old child was brought to the emergency department with parents holding the small gut loops of the child in their hands which were coming out of a large scrotal defect. The child was in a state of shock and rapid fluid resuscitation was initiated. Parents gave a history of a large sided inguinal hernia of the child for the last 3 years which was gradually increasing in size but due to no associated problem, it was ignored. While the child was playing, he suffered a trauma over the inguino-scrotal area following which the



gut loops just popped out of the defect. The child was immediately taken up for surgery. About 60-65cm of small gut loop was resected. Contents were reduced through the defect. A purse string suture was passed through the deep inguinal ring and Ileo-transverse anastomosis was made.

### Conclusion

To prevent such dreadful complications, hernia repair is recommended soon after the diagnosis. Because of high risk of incarceration, particularly in young infants, repair should be done expeditiously. It is suggested that 90% of the complications can

be prevented if hernia repair is done within one month of the diagnosis and the complication rate is further reduced by half if the repair is done within 14 days. Otherwise mortality rate In inguinal hernia in children is only seen in cases of incarceration (4.8%).

### References

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