

**STUDY OF FEASIBILITY OF LAPAROSCOPIC INGUINAL  
HERNIA REPAIR IN HOSPITAL TAIPING  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ASA	American Society of Anaesthesiology
CBD	Continous Bladder Drainage
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
EOA	External Oblique Aponeurosis
GA	General Anaesthesia
HT	Hospital Taiping
HUSM	Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia
IHR	Inguinal Hernia Repair
IPOM	Intra peritoneal Onlay Mesh
IV	Intravenous
LA	Local Anaesthesia
LIHR	Laparoscopic Inguinal Hernia Repair
LMA	Laryngeal Mask Airway
OHR	Open Hernia Repair
OT	Operation Theatre
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
RA	Regional Anaesthesia
TA	Transversus Abdominis
TAPP	Transabdominal Preperitoneal
TEP	Totally Extra Preperitoneal
TF	Transversalis Fascia
VAS	Visual Analogue Score

## **ABSTRAK**

### **STUDY OF FEASIBILITY OF LAPAROSCOPIC INGUINAL HERNIA**

#### **SURGERY IN TAIPING HOSPITAL**

#### **PENGENALAN**

Sejarah pembedahan hernia inguinal telah melalui pelbagai fasa bermula dari zaman pra sejarah sehingga ke hari ini. Pembedahan hernia inguinal merupakan satu pembedahan yang sering dilakukan di seluruh dunia tanpa mengira latar belakang sosio-ekonomi sesebuah negara. Hari ini, seiring dengan perkembangan pesat pembedahan secara laparoscopi, ia menjadi satu kaedah pembedahan yang sangat menggalakkan untuk masalah hernia inguinal. Umum mengetahui komplikasi serta faedah dan keburukan pembedahan inguinal hernia secara laparoscopi. Namun, ia tetap diterima dan menjadi pilihan utama berbanding dengan pembedahan hernia inguinal secara kaedah terbuka.

#### **Latar Belakang**

Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk melihat kesesuaian pembedahan hernia inguinal kaedah laparoscopi secara 'Transabdominal Preperitoneal' (TAPP) di jalankan di Hospital Taiping. Ia turut menilai hasil akhir kaedah ini di samping melihat kepada masalah hernia berulang selepas pembedahan (recurrent).. Ia secara tidak langsung bertujuan mempertingkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan sedia ada di samping menghasilkan sebuah garis panduan untuk menjalankan rawatan ini secara 'day care' di masa akan datang.

## **Kaedah dan Keputusan**

Jabatan Pembedahan Hospital Taiping, telah mula menawarkan pembedahan hernia inguinal secara laparoskopi sejak tahun 2004. Ia bermula dengan hanya seorang Pakar Bedah dan diikuti oleh beberapa Pakar Bedah yang berbeza latar belakang kemahiran dan penguasaan dalam bidang ini. Sejumlah 105 pesakit telah dikaji bermula dari bulan Januari 2009 hingga ke bulan Mac 2010. data yang berkaitan direkodkan dalam Performa dan dianalisa. Lelaki telah mendahului wanita dengan nisbah 16.5:1 dan bangsa Melayu adalah majoriti yang telah menjalani pembedahan ini iaitu seramai 71 orang. 59 pesakit mempunyai hernia 'indirect', 22 pesakit mempunyai hernia 'direct', 19 pesakit mempunyai kedua-dua hernia 'indirect' dan 'direct' dan 5 pesakit mempunyai hernia 'recurrent'. Terdapat 40 kes hernia sebelah kanan, 45 kes hernia sebelah kiri dan 20 kes hernia 'bilateral'. Kebanyakan pesakit mendapatkan rawatan selepas satu ke tiga tahun mengalami gejala-gejala hernia inguinal. Kesemua pesakit menjalani pembedahan ini secara bius penuh di mana 76 pesakit adalah dari kelas ASA(American Society of Anaesthesiology) II dan selebihnya dari ASA I. 79% pesakit telah dibedah dalam jangkamasa 1 ke 3 jam dan 74.3% tinggal di wad selama 2 ke 3 hari selepas pembedahan. 2 kes hernia 'recurrent' direkodkan di mana sebelum pembedahan kedua-duanya adalah hernia 'indirect'. 20 kes jangkitan luka pembedahan dikenalpasti pada peringkat awal rawatan susulan. Walaubagaimanapun, kesemuanya dirawat secara konservatif dan sembuh sepenuhnya pada rawatan susulan yang berikutnya. Daripada keseluruhan 53 pesakit yang bekerja, hanya 10 pesakit yang memerlukan lanjutan cuti sakit melebihi seminggu dan 52.4% mengambil analgesia selama kurang dari 48 jam.

## KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulannya, komplikasi utama selepas pembedahan hernia inguinal secara laparoskopik dalam kajian ini adalah jangkitan luka dan hernia 'recurrent'. 'Recurrent' awal menggambarkan kemahiran dan kematangan Pakar Bedah. Namun, keperluan analgesia, tempoh tinggal di wad selepas pembedahan, lanjutan cuti sakit dan ketiadaan komplikasi-komplikasi lain selepas pembedahan selainn dari yang dinyatakan adalah signifikan ( nilai  $p < 0.05$ ). Ini menggambarkan bahawa pembedahan ini adalah sesuai dijalankan di Hospital Taiping

## **ABSTRACT**

### **STUDY OF FEASIBILITY OF LAPAROSCOPIC INGUINAL HERNIA SURGERY IN TAIPING HOSPITAL**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The history of inguinal hernia repair (IHR) has gone through many stages of development from the ancient era until today. Inguinal hernia repair is one of the commonest surgical procedure worldwide, irrespective of socioeconomic status or country. Today, with the advancement of laparoscopic surgeries, inguinal hernia has been listed as one of the preferred surgical condition repaired by laparoscopic approach. Nowadays, despite its known complications, advantages and disadvantages, Laparoscopic Inguinal Hernia Repair (LIHR) is widely accepted as the better option of treatment as compared to open approach of inguinal hernia repair (IHR).

#### **Background**

The purposes of this study is to look for the feasibility of Laparoscopy Inguinal Hernia Repair(LIHR) by Transabdominal preperitoneal (TAPP) done in Hospital Taiping. It is al to evaluate the outcome of the procedure and to look for recurrent. The aim is to improve the services available and to formulate a protocol looking into an opportunity of doing this surgery as a day care basis in future