



HERNIA

Various named hernias in Surgery



HERNIAS

- Abdominal hernia, herniation of omentum, intestine, or some other internal body structure through the abdominal wall; called also ventral h. and laparocoele.
- Amyand's hernia: The term Amyand's hernia refers to the presence of the appendix within the hernial sac, and has been variously defined as the occurrence of either an inflamed or perforated appendix within an inguinal hernia, or simply, the presence of a non-inflamed appendix within an irreducible inguinal hernia.

The pathophysiology of Amyand's hernia is unknown. Weber et al proposed that appendix in hernia becomes inflamed as a result of repeated trauma, leading to adhesions and bacterial overgrowth.

- Barth's hernia: Hernia of the loops of intestine between the serosa of the abdominal wall and that of a persistent vitelline duct.
- Bécclard's hernia: Femoral hernia through the opening of the saphenous vein.
- Berger's hernia - hernia in Pouch of Douglas.
- Bergmann's diaphragmatic hernia syndrome (Bergmann's syndrome): Obsolete synonym for a cardio-oesophageal complex of symptoms in hiatus hernias in the diaphragm.
- Birkett's hernia: synovial h.
- Bochdalek hernia: (congenital posterolateral hernia of the diaphragm) A Bochdalek Hernia is one of two forms of a congenital diaphragmatic hernia, the other form being Morgagni's hernia.

The foramen of Bochdalek is a 2cm x 3cm opening in the posterior aspect of the diaphragm in the foetus, through which the pleuroperitoneal canal communicates between the pleural and peritoneal cavities. This canal normally closes by the

8th week of gestation, failure or incomplete fusion of the lateral (costal) with the posterior (crural) components of the diaphragm leads to the development of Bochdalek hernia. Since the left canal closes later than the right, this type of hernia is found on the left side in 85% of cases.

- Cloquet's hernia: Hernia of the femoral canal.
- Cooper's hernia (Hey's hernia): (Retroperitoneal hernia) A femoral hernia with two sacs, the first being in the femoral canal, and the second passing through a defect in the superficial fascia and appearing immediately beneath the skin.
- De Garengeot's hernia: incarceration of the vermiform appendix within a femoral hernia.
- Epigastric hernia: hernia through the linea alba above the umbilicus.
- Femoral hernia - hernia medial to femoral vein.
- Gibbon's hernia: hernia with hydrocele.
- Gruber's hernia: Internal mesogastric hernia.
- Grynfeltt's hernia - hernia through Grynfeltt-Lesshaft triangle (superior lumbar triangle). It is named after physician Joseph Grynfeltt (1840-1913).
- Hesselbach's hernia - hernia of a loop of intestine through the cribriform fascia presenting lateral to femoral artery
- Hey's hernia: encysted hernia, scrotal or oblique inguinal hernia in which the bowel, enveloped in its own proper sac, passes into the tunica vaginalis in such a way that the bowel has three coverings of peritoneum
- Holthouse hernia: an inguinal hernia that has turned outward into the groin.
- Hernia de la ligne semilunaire de Spiegel (French) (Spiegel's hernia): An uncommon abdominal wall hernia through the semilunar line, above the epigastric artery.

- Howship's syndrome: Pain or paraesthesia in the obturator hernia on the inner aspect of the thigh down to and often most severe at the knee due to compression of n. obturatorius; Howship-Romberg symptom is the feature.
- Krönlein's hernia: An inguino-properitoneal hernia; a hernia that is partially inguinal and partly properitoneal.
- Laugier's femoral hernia- This is a type of femoral hernia through a gap in the lacunar ligament. It is more medial in position and nearly always strangulated.
- Lumbar hernia: hernia in the lumbar region (not to be confused with a lumbar disc hernia).
- Larrey's hernia (Morgagni's hernia): A congenital parasternal or retrosternal diaphragmatic hernia.
- Littre's hernia: hernia involving a Meckel's diverticulum. It is named after French anatomist Alexis Littre (1658-1726).
- Maydl's hernia: (hernia-in-W) The hernia contains two loops of bowel arranged like a 'W'. The central loop of the 'W' lies free in the abdomen and is strangulated whereas the two loops present in the sac are not.
- Mesocolic / transmesenteric hernias: occur through iatrogenically created defects in the mesentery. These defects include herniation of an abdominal viscus, usually through the small bowel mesentery or transverse mesocolon. These hernias are common following abdominal surgery, especially Roux-en-Y loop reconstruction, which creates a defect in the mesentery.
- Morgagni hernia (also known as retrosternal or parasternal diaphragmatic hernia) occurs due to the defective fusion of the septal transverses of the diaphragm and the costal arches. This anatomic defect lies posterolateral to the sternum and is called Larrey's space. The exact aetiology of this hernia is unknown but it is postulated that it begins as a weakness in the diaphragm which is later stretched due to intraperitoneal pressure.

- Narath's femoral hernia - The hernia lies hidden behind the femoral vessels. It occurs only in patients with congenital hip dislocation due to lateral displacement of the psoas muscle.
- Obturator hernia: through obturator foramen
- Pantaloon hernia: a combined direct and indirect hernia, when the hernial sac protrudes on either side of the inferior epigastric vessels
- Perineal hernia (Mery's hernia): A perineal hernia protrudes through the muscles and fascia of the perineal floor. It may be primary but usually, is acquired following perineal prostatectomy, abdominoperineal resection of the rectum, or pelvic exenteration.
- Phantom hernia - Localised muscle buldge following muscular paralysis
- Petit's hernia - hernia through Petit's triangle (inferior lumbar triangle). It is named after French surgeon Jean Louis Petit (1674-1750).
- Pre-peritoneal hernia: rare hernia located directly above the peritoneum, for example, when part of an inguinal hernia projects from the deep inguinal ring to the preperitoneal space.
- Richter's hernia: strangulated hernia involving only one sidewall of the bowel, which can result in bowel perforation through ischaemia without causing bowel obstruction or any of its warning signs. It is named after German surgeon August Gottlieb Richter (1742-1812).
- Rieux's hernia: retrocecal hernia, protrusion of the intestine into a pouch behind the cecum.
- Rokitansky's hernia: A separation of the muscular fibers of the bowel allowing protrusion of a sac of the mucous membrane.
- Sciatic hernia: this hernia in the greater sciatic foramen most commonly presents as an uncomfortable mass in the gluteal area. Bowel obstruction may also occur. This type of hernia is only a rare cause of sciatic neuralgia.

- Sliding hernia: occurs when an organ drags along part of the peritoneum, or, in other words, the organ is part of the hernia sac. The colon and the urinary bladder are often involved. The term also frequently refers to sliding hernias of the stomach.
- Serofini's hernia – Hernia behind femoral vessels
- Spiegel's hernia or Spiegelian hernia: An uncommon abdominal wall hernia through the semilunar line, above the epigastric artery. Spigelian hernia occurs through congenital or acquired defects in the spigelian fascia. This is the area of the transversus abdominis aponeurosis, lateral to the edge of the rectus muscle but medial to the spigelian line, which is the point of transition of the transversus abdominis muscle to its aponeurotic tendon.
- Tealse's hernia - in front of femoral vessels
(Hesselbach's hernia - lateral to femoral artery)
- Treitz's hernia is the eponymous name for a paraduodenal hernia. These are rare hernias that arise in the potential spaces and folds of the posterior parietal peritoneum adjacent to the ligament of Treitz.(duodenojejunal hernia)
- Velveau hernia: A velpeau hernia is a femoral hernia in front of the femoral blood vessels in the groin.
- Von's syndrome (Bergmann's syndrome): Obsolete synonym for a cardio-oesophageal complex of symptoms in hiatus hernias in the diaphragm.
- Von Romberg-Howship syndrome (Howship's syndrome): Pain or paraesthesia in the obturator hernia on the inner aspect of the thigh down to and often most severe at the knee due to compression of n. obturatorius.