

Emergency Surgery for Strangulated Inguinal Hernia with Colon-Rectal Ischemia: A Rare Case and Its Impact on Mortality

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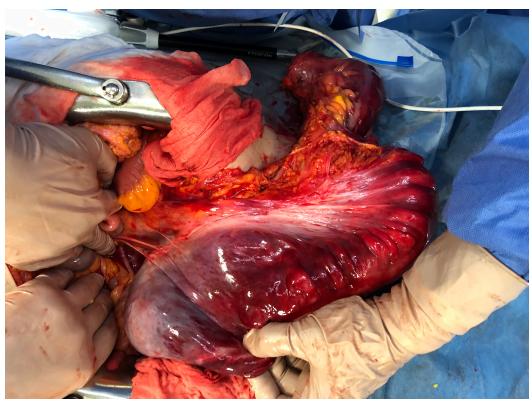
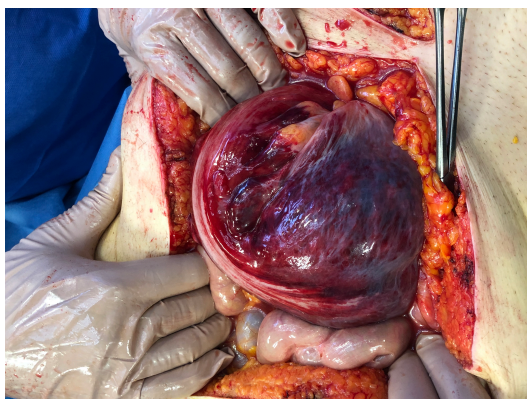
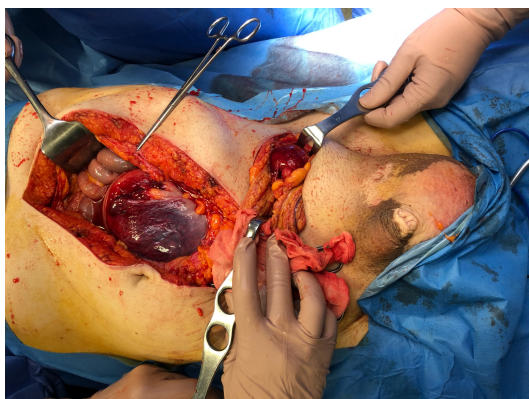
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INTRODUCTION

Emergency surgery for inguinal hernia increases the risk of mortality (5.8%) in contrast to elective surgery (0.5%). Here we report the rare case of a strangulated inguinal hernia with colon-rectal ischemia. According to our research, there are no cases of a strangulated hernia requiring emergency anterior resection of the rectum in the literature to date.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

An 86-year-old male patient came to the emergency department and underwent emergency surgery for strangulated hernia. During the procedure, necrosis of the sigmoid colon extending to the rectum was observed. A median laparotomy was performed with resection of the sigmoid colon and anterior resection of the rectum, followed by the creation of a colostomy and repair of the hernia defect.



RESULTS

The post-operative course was uneventful. A follow-up abdominal CT scan was performed 10 days after surgery, showing no signs of ischemia or intestinal obstruction. The patient died 20 days later from sudden cardiac arrest.

CONCLUSIONS

This rare case confirms that emergency anterior rectal resection in elderly patients further increases mortality in the case of a strangulated hernia.