

Prehabilitation with Botulinum Toxin type A in Complex Ventral Hernia Repair: Preliminary Results at Tertiary Referral Center

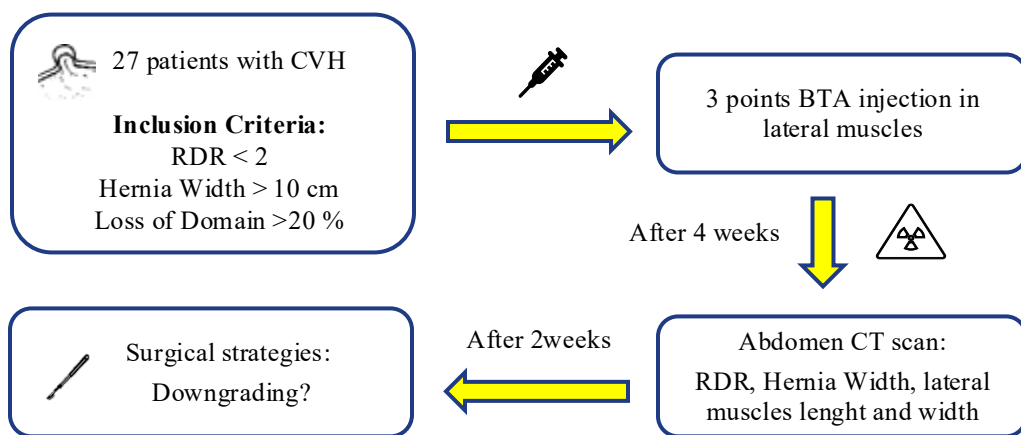
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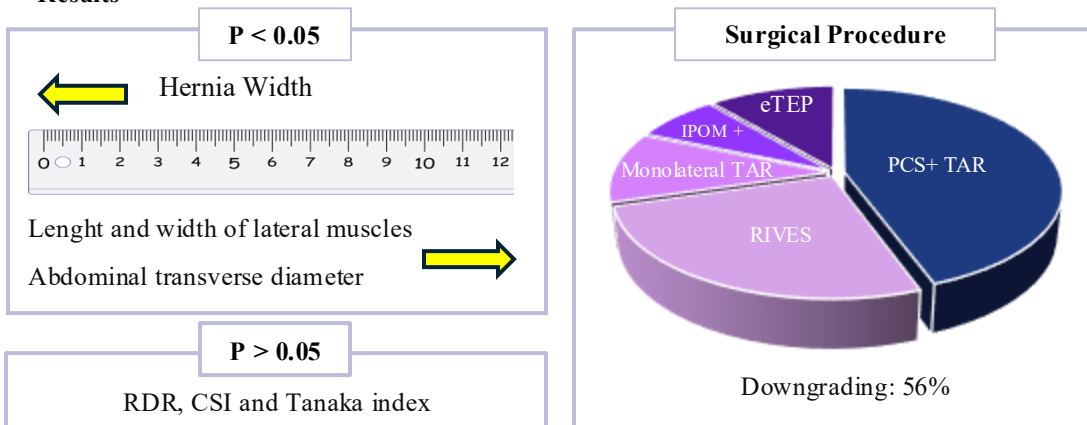
Introduction

The pre-operative application of botulinum toxin type A (BTA) has been proposed for the prehabilitation of the abdominal wall in complex ventral hernia (CVH) with loss of domain to achieve a tension-free fascial closure. We aim to assess if predictive scores of myofascial release – rectus-defect ratio (RDR), component separation index (CSI) and hernia width - improve after prehabilitation and if there is a correlation with the surgical strategy, avoiding or reducing the need of adjunctive component separation techniques (CST).

Material and Methods



Results



Conclusions

The length and width of LM and the transverse diameter increase significantly. They are no predictive scores of MR, but contribute to improve the compliance of abdominal wall, tension-free mid-line reconstruction and down-grading of surgical procedure. Further studies are necessary to understand the effect of BTA on predictive score of myofascial release.

References

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