

TH382 INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC PAIN AFTER INGUENAL HERNIA SURGERY



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INTRODUCTION

Chronic pain after inguinal hernia treatment remains common, its incidence is estimated between 10 to 12%. Good knowledge of risk factor is essential in order to prevent chronic post surgical pain and the risk factors of the disease whose impact the quality of life of patients.
The aim of the work is to evaluate the incidence of chronic pain after

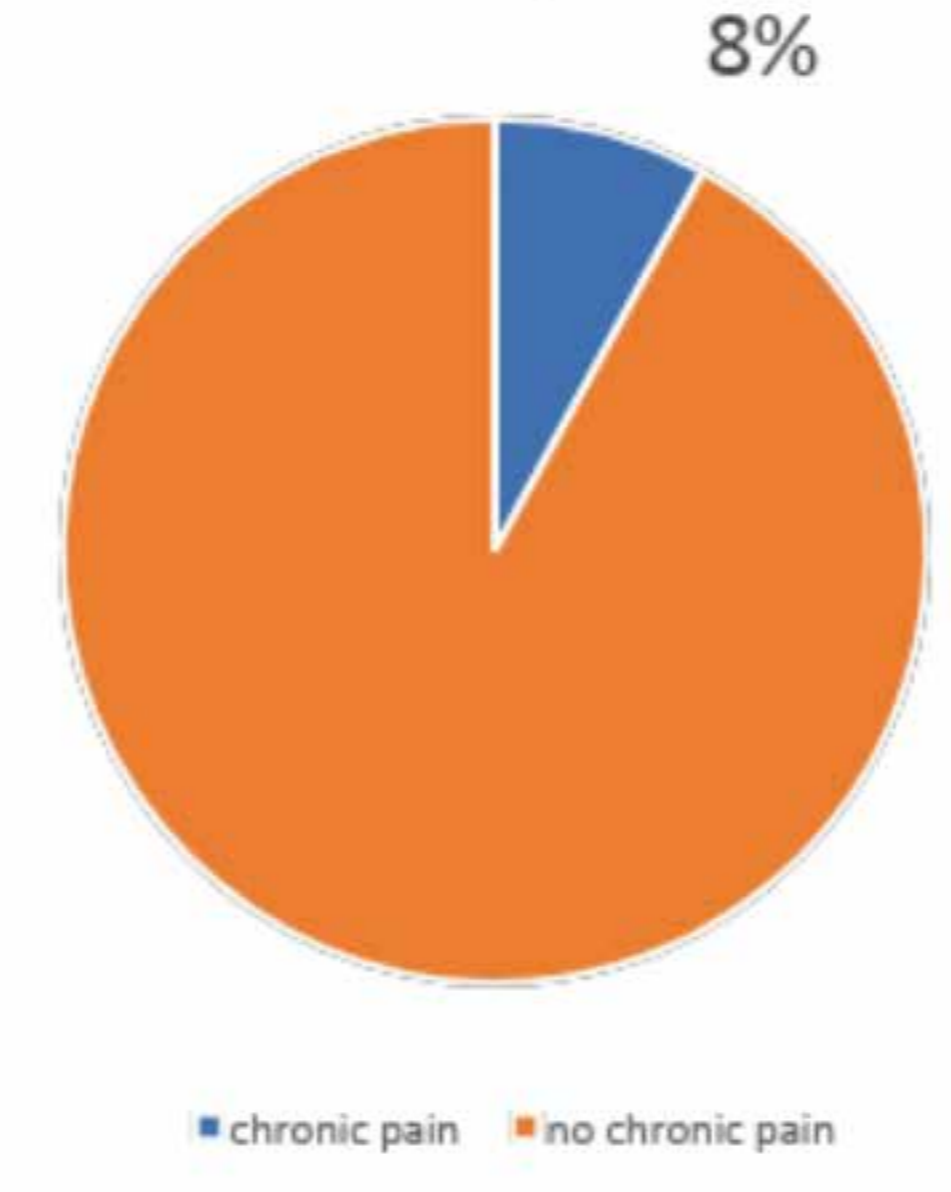
METHODS

This is a prospective single center descriptive study during the year 2022-2021, 109 patients participate in the study, having benefited from an inguinal hernia surgery, the parameters studied are age, sexe, defects, duration of intervention, intensity of pain, pain after 3 months, type of pain, treatment and evolution.

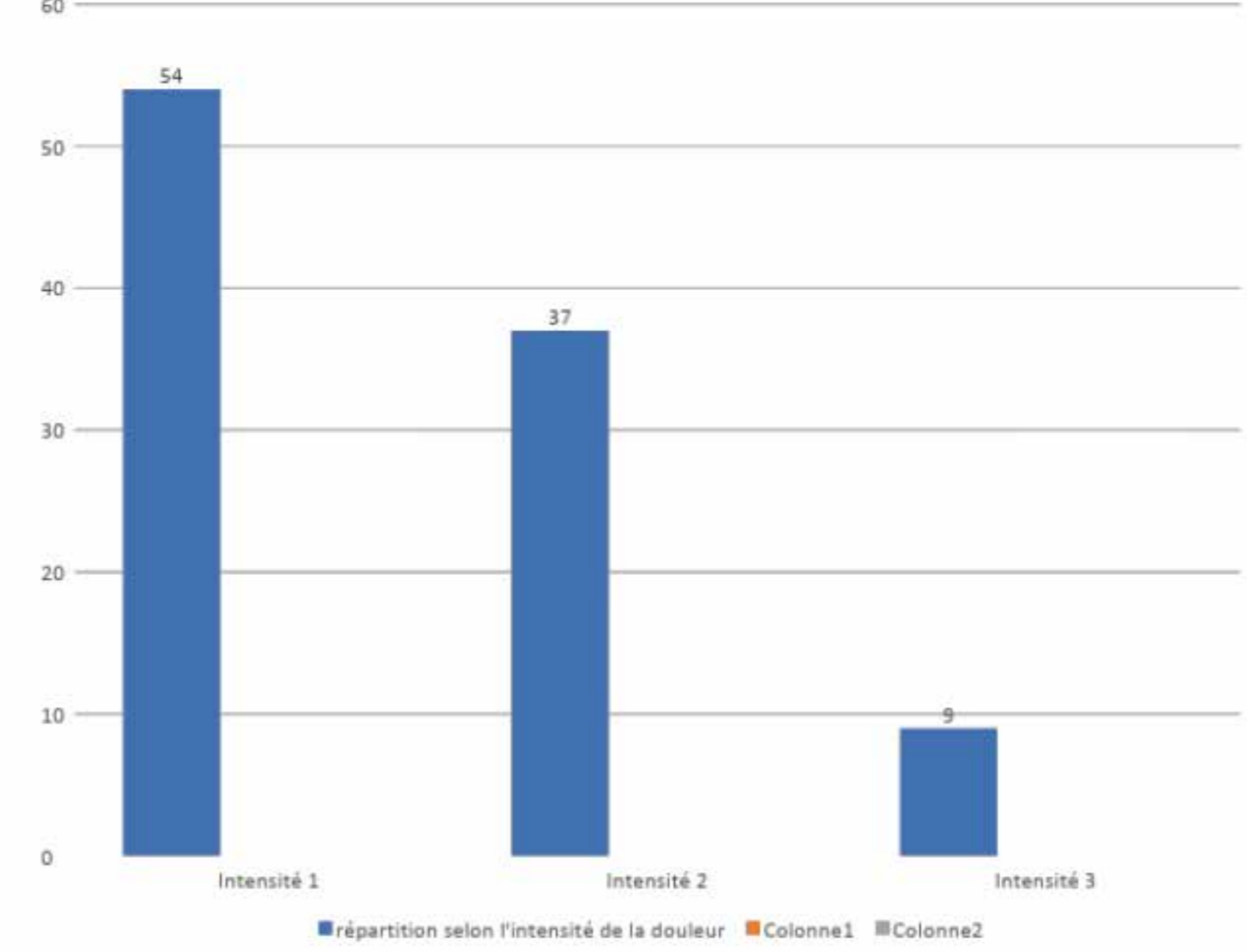
RESULTS

The average is 48 years, the sex ratio is 1/2, defects are found among the oldest, diabetes and hypertension are predominant, the average duration of intervention is one hour for all interventions are carried out openly, the pain was moderate after three months chronic pain is found in 8% of cases, which is similar to the studies of Loos end Bey Nielson which found an incidence between 10 and 15 %. The treatment recommended to treat the patients were antidepressants and antiepileptics for neuropathic pain and the WHO levels for nociceptive pain. The évolution is marked by incomplete relief and satisfaction after several days for neuropathic pain

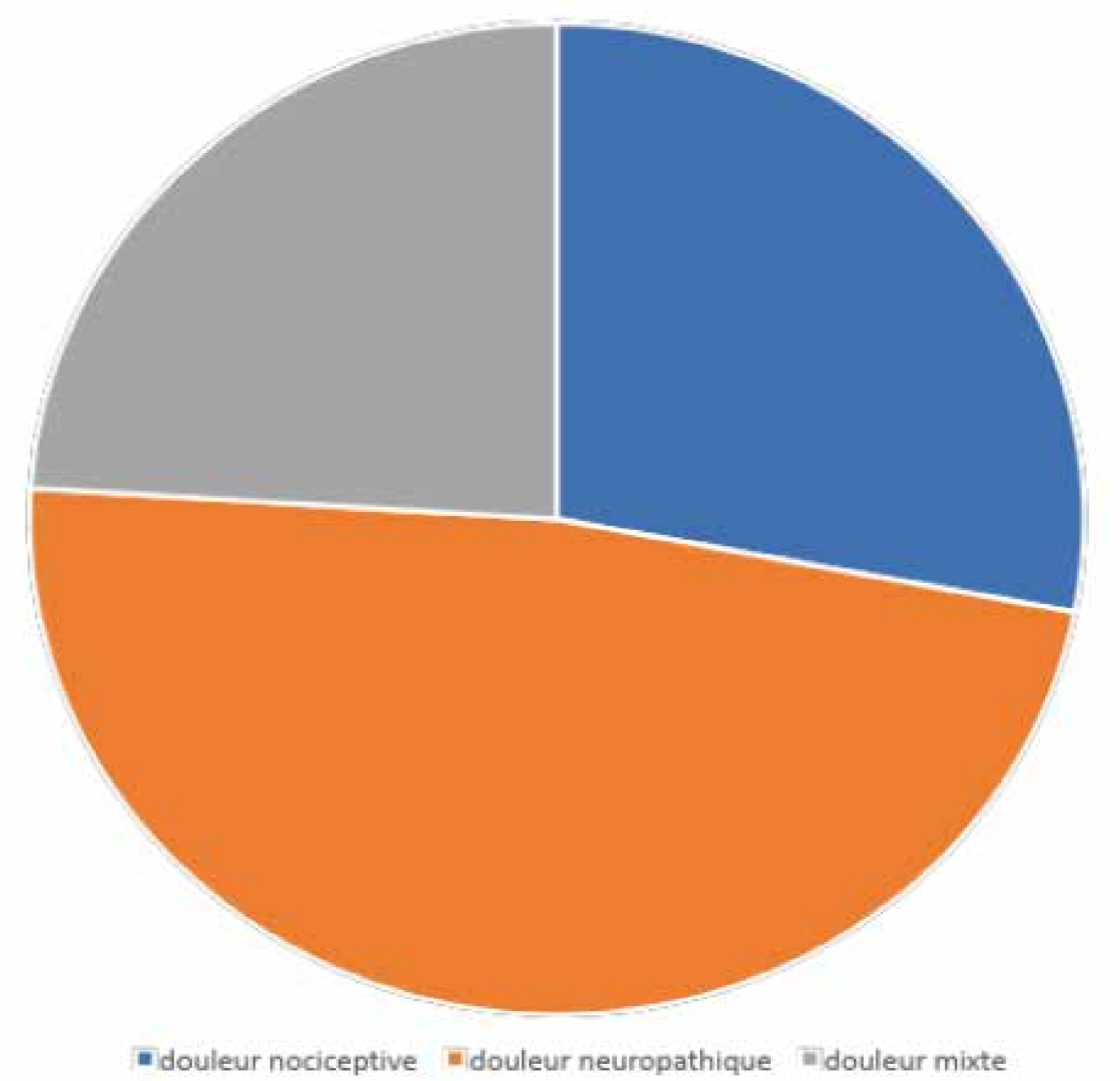
répartition selon l'incidence de la douleur après 3mois



Répartition selon l'intensité de la douleur



répartition selon le type de douleur



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The treatment of inguinal hernia seems harmless but our results show that it causes chronic pain, which is why it is important to determine the risks factors to choose the least invasive surgical method, to use the multimodal analgesia, to properly manage acute post-operative pain, the information given to patients at the anesthesia consultation helps with management, it is at this time that the patients most at risk are detected in order to choose the best treatment method.

Références

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