

Predictive Factors for Intraabdominal Hypertension after Incisional Hernia Repair

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Abstract

The purpose of our research is to synthesize the risk factors quoted in the literature which predispose to intra-abdominal hypertension occurrence following surgical repair of incisional hernias. We used for our research the Web of Science, Scopus and PubMed research platforms and we used the following search formula: ("Intra-abdominal hypertension" OR "intra-abdominal pressure" OR "abdominal compartment syndrome") AND "risk factors" AND "incisional hernia". The results were filtered according to the following criteria: language (English), publish year (>2000) and access (in extenso). In this context, we chose to classify the risk factors for IAP increase in the following categories: (1) those related body habitus and anthropometry; (2) those associated with the presence of comorbidities; (3) those related to the defect of the abdominal wall; (4) those associated with the surgical management. Among the most important risk factors we mention: elevated BMI, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, large incisional hernias with loss of domain, surgical technique used, prolonged surgeries and repeated attempts to close the defect.

Key words: intra-abdominal hypertension, intra-abdominal pressure, abdominal compartment syndrome, risk factors, incisional hernia