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**Incidence of Incisional Hernias Following Single Incision versus Traditional Laparoscopic Surgery: a Meta-Analysis**

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Score	Reviewer	Reject Comment	Overall Comment
5	Edward Felix		
5	Stephen McNatt		
4	Bruce Ramshaw		
7	Siva Vithiananthan		Nice met analysis describing the much higher incidence of IH in SP surgery

**Background:** Single incision laparoscopic surgery has been proposed as an alternative to multiport laparoscopic surgery. This approach may increase the risk of incisional hernia due to the larger incision.

**Objective:** To compare, using a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, the risk of incisional hernia in patients undergoing single incision laparoscopic surgery to those undergoing traditional laparoscopic surgery.

**Methods:** MEDLINE and EMBASE databases were searched. Randomized controlled trials comparing single-incision laparoscopic surgery to traditional laparoscopic surgery and which reported incisional hernias over a minimum 6-month follow-up period were eligible. Risk of bias was assessed as outlined in the Cochrane Handbook. Pooled odds ratios were calculated using RevMan.

**Results:** Of 309 identified studies, 22 were included in this meta-analysis. Pooled results showed higher odds of incisional hernia following single-incision laparoscopic surgery relative to traditional laparoscopic surgery (odds ratio 2.83, 95% CI 1.34-5.98,  $p = 0.006$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ). There was no difference in the odds of incisional hernias requiring surgery ( $p = 0.10$ ). Subgroup analysis found no difference in the odds of incisional hernias based on procedure type ( $p = 0.69$ ) or method of follow-up ( $p = 0.85$ ). The quality of evidence was determined to be moderate.

**Conclusion:** Single-incision laparoscopic surgery is associated with a three-fold increase in the odds of incisional hernia compared with traditional laparoscopic surgery.