A simple manoeuvre to minimise bladder injury during laparoscopic incisional hernia repair

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BACKGROUND

Bladder injury during laparoscopic incisional hernia repair has a reported incidence of 0.5%.¹ Mesh placement during repair may be difficult when the fascial defect extends towards the pubis. The bladder may need to be separated from the peritoneum in order to place the mesh safely and achieve adequate mesh overlap.² We propose a simple intra-operative technique to help identify bladder position and better define the plane for dissection.

TECHNIQUE

A transurethral Foley catheter is inserted. Prior to pelvic dissection, the bladder is filled with 400ml of normal saline via the catheter. As the bladder fills, it projects upward out of the pelvis into the abdomen and defines the plane for dissection. The bladder should now be within the surgical field and easily identifiable.

DISCUSSION

The above technique provides a simple way to confirm bladder position laparoscopically. Once visualised within the surgical field, further dissection, mesh placement and safe mesh fixation avoiding the bladder can proceed. Furthermore, where iatrogenic bladder injury is suspected, the technique also provides direct visualisation of any leak through retrograde methylene blue dye instillation.³

References

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A simple aid to fracture reduction in the digit

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BACKGROUND

We describe a simple method enabling traction to be applied to a digit and providing control of rotation, alignment and length while avoiding inadvertent radiation to the surgeon's or assistant's fingers. Furthermore, it provides excellent exposure to the digit, alleviating difficulties in fixation of complex fractures.

TECHNIQUE

A 1.1mm K-wire is inserted under fluoroscopic guidance transversely across the base of the distal phalanx of the injured digit. The wire is then bent on either side and the sharp ends trimmed. A Rampley sponge holder is used to hold the wire (Figs 1 and 2). Traction is



Figure 1 Anteroposterior photograph



Figure 2 Lateral photograph