



Received: 04 December, 2020

Accepted: 09 January, 2021

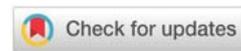
Published: 18 January, 2021

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Keywords: Ventral hernia; Recurrent hernia;
Abdominal wall reconstruction; Component
separation; Acellular dermal matrix

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Retrospective Study

A load sharing principle in abdominal wall reconstruction: Communication and collaboration among plastic & reconstructive surgeons, oncologic surgeons and general surgeons

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Abbreviations

IV: Intravenous; JP: Jackson Pratt

Background

Abdominal wall reconstruction and hernia repair surgery continue to evolve with the intention to successfully repair the abdominal wall, restore muscular dynamics, and minimize recurrences. This trio of expectations is now being comprehensively defined as “Abdominal Core Health” and has many physical and mental benefits [1,2]. Repair of primary and recurrent abdominal wall hernias with component separation and Strattice acellular dermal matrix is a technique where plastic surgeons and general surgeons work closely together to close abdominal walls and optimize functional as well as aesthetic outcomes reestablishing abdominal core health [3,4]. There are many different locations of hernias encountered by the general

surgeon and plastic surgeon team: ventral, inguinal, umbilical, parastomal as well as the lateral abdominal wall (flank) [5]. Hernias are prevalent in the population and their presence is not inconsequential [6–8]. In fact, hernia repair has become one of the most common conditions that general surgeons encounter [9,10]. As the population ages, and as comorbidities such as obesity, pulmonary disease, DVT, cardiac disease, and recurrent hernias become more prevalent, the complexity of hernia repairs and their post operative management increases.

Abdominal wall reconstruction is challenging and humbling for both patients and surgeons and complications can occur with both prosthetic and biologic mesh [11–15]. Often, patients have undergone successful treatment of their cancer or other intra-abdominal process and have worked hard to get back to a “normal life”. A hernia can be cumbersome for the patient and become both a physical and psychological “ball and chain”. Successful repair, which requires maintaining a sound long-

term repair, can be difficult as many comorbidities persist. General surgeons and plastic and reconstructive surgeons should communicate the anatomic and physiologic obstacles they foresee after history and examination of the patient to maximize repair success and decrease recurrence. This effective communication between the operating surgeons and review of CT-scans can help formulate successful flight plans for surgery. The more time spent in the pre-operative preparation and in the flight planning stage, the more optimized the patient is for success even in the face of previous radiation, comorbidities, or encountered post-operative obstacles.

The plastic and reconstructive surgeon author of this paper (BD) is thankful for everything he has learned from the general and oncologic surgeons in this manuscript. The impetus for writing this paper comes from early humbling experience with hernia recurrences or failure to achieve completely satisfied patients. Early repairs of abdominal wall hernias and their recurrences came from a standard “load bearing” approach to ventral hernia repair [Diagram 1]. Our experience was similar to others in the literature with “bridged” repairs [16,17] In our previous “load bearing” repairs, patients would recur or would not be completely satisfied with the contour of their abdomen as they had a persistent bulge and often back pain would persist as a result of an adynamic core. As the first authors' experience with repair of facial fractures and free microvascular fibula flap reconstructive procedures increased and as the first author learned more from the general surgeon and oncologic authors, we chose to adopt the “load sharing” principle of fracture repair to abdominal wall hernia repair. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen (AO), an organization formed to conduct research in bone healing helped to explain a better way to repair the abdominal wall defect that could potentially be

longer lasting in the patients with high BMI except that the forces were not compressive bone forces but rather contractile forces [Diagram 1]. [AO Reference] In mandible fractures the plate can “bear the load” of the forces on the mandible, but an alternative construct often needed for larger bones is the “load sharing” principle that allows the bone to begin to withstand the more of the compressive forces. We tried to learn, study, and adapt this “load sharing principle” to large abdominal wall reconstructions. The only difference is the vector of the forces [Diagram 2].

The predominant load sharing materials in our experience of abdominal wall reconstruction is Strattice acellular dermal matrix. This was usually chosen given the thickness and tensile strength that was greater than human matrices [reference] and consistent with the literature. Strattice was also generally chosen because of strength and biologic nature and safety with a lower risk of infection and more easily to manage complications in a higher risk population of patients who may be at higher risk given their previous cancer, infectious abdominal processes, or additional comorbidities in our abdominal wall reconstruction population [18-20]. Synthetic mesh is a viable option in patients with stable soft tissue and lower risk of infectious complications. The authors have used both with good outcomes. We present here a step by step approach with examples of complex abdominal wall reconstruction for an audience of residents, fellows, or plastic and general surgeons teams who choose to embark on abdominal wall reconstruction.

Methods

A retrospective chart review was conducted on all patients who underwent abdominal wall reconstruction with component separation and Strattice acellular dermal matrix or synthetic

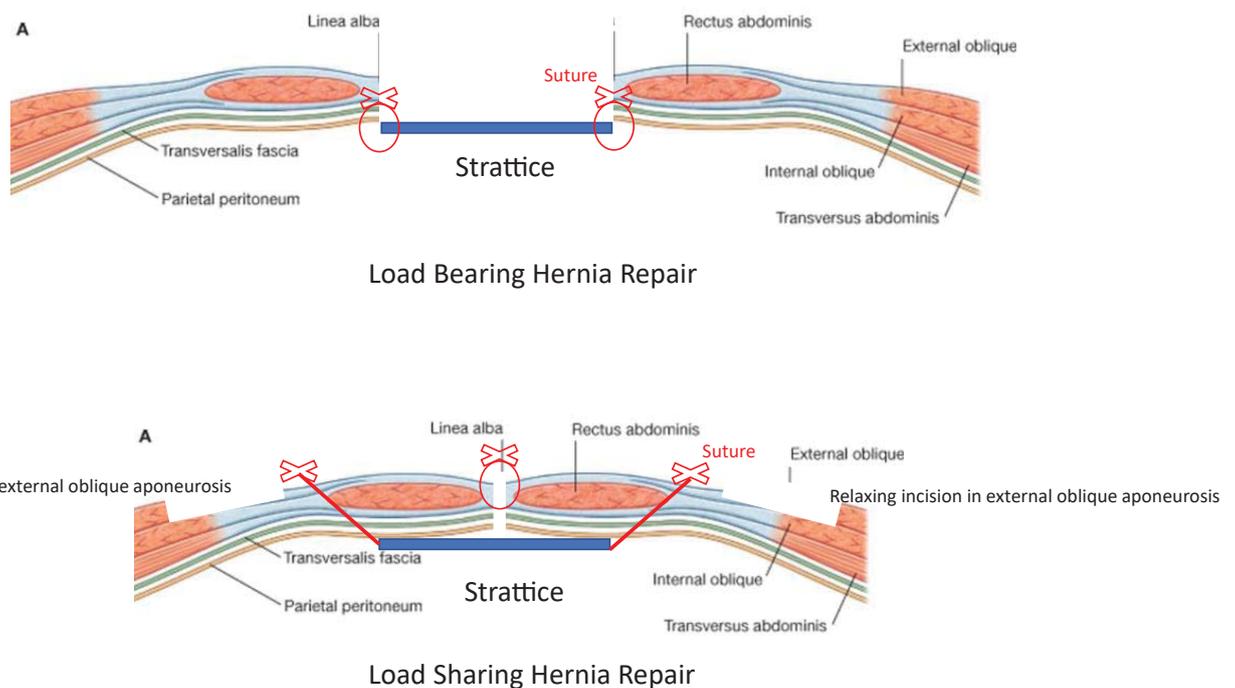
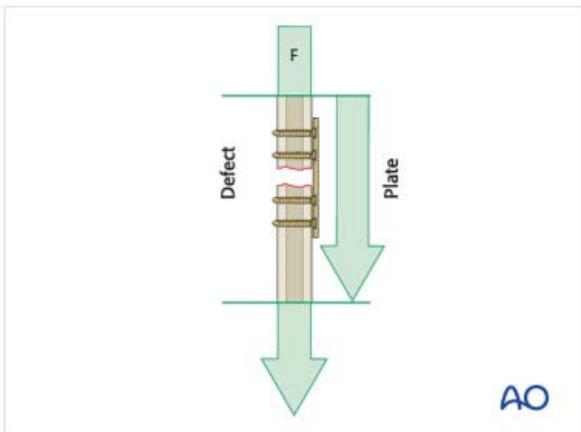
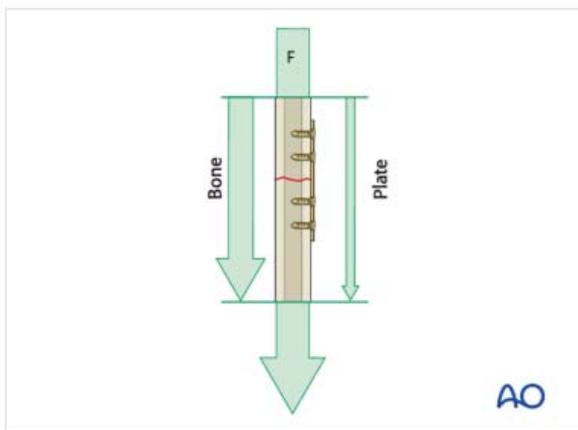


Diagram 1.



Load bearing

In load-bearing fixation the plate assumes 100% of the functional loads.



Ideal load-sharing situation

Ideal load-sharing situation where the bone assumes most of the functional loads.

Diagram 2.

mesh in retro rectus and intraperitoneal spaces by the authors. Charts were reviewed and categorized by the most commonly presenting clinical scenarios and then surveyed for the most common challenging situations affecting the abdominal wall repair. Before and after photos were examined and charts were reviewed for complications. A step by step approach was created to convey to general surgeons and plastic and reconstructive surgeons, an organized management approach to these common problems. Classical examples of the more commonly encountered difficult cases were analyzed pre-operatively, and post-operatively. Intra-operative methods and maneuvers were evaluated alongside their postoperative results.

The patients were seen pre-operatively by the general surgeon and plastic and reconstructive surgeon. Patients underwent CT of the abdomen and pelvis with contrast prior to surgery. Hernia size and the surrounding muscular health was identified by CT scan and then correlated with the physical exam findings. A tentative flight plan was then created by the general surgeon and plastic and reconstructive surgeon team after first discussing the case, and reviewing the CT-scan. Finally, the flight plan was then modified to include incision choice for hernia repair. The factors examined when creating the surgical incision flight plan include body mass index, size of hernia defect measured on CT-scan, location of hernia,

amount of dead space that will be created by exposure, and medical comorbidities. Body mass index was counseled highly in patients to predict likelihood of post-operative wound complications. High protein diet was encouraged in all patients for 4 weeks before surgery and for 4 weeks after surgery.

When available, post-operative CT-scans were evaluated and compared to preoperative CT-scans. CT-scans were usually completed if patients had symptoms of pain after trauma or exercise or any gastrointestinal symptoms or as part of their cancer surveillance.

All participants provided written consent for their use of photographs for presentation and publication. Patients are not identified by name in any photographs or text. Patients are aware that in some circumstances, the photographs may make their identity recognizable. In addition, patient identifying information has been removed from images and faces are omitted from photographs, irrelevant clinical information not helpful to understanding the hernia repair principles has been omitted.

Results

Patient satisfaction rate was high among hernias repaired with the open approach, component separation and placement

of acellular dermal matrix. The most common complications post-operatively were seroma and partial skin necrosis treated with early debridement and closure. In one year there was one episode of recurrence in a patient who underwent component separation without placement of dermal matrix. The patient had a high BMI secondary to muscle and was an avid weightlifter. Patients notice weight loss with the initiation of a high protein diet pre-operatively. A majority of patients continued the dietary changes post-operatively for more than eight weeks.

Group 1: Midline Ventral Hernias. Using the Midline Incision with or without the addition of Lower Abdominal Skin Flap

Case 1: [Figure 1a-1c]

Case 2: [Figure 2a-2c]

Group 2: Midline Ventral Hernias in the Presence of Subcostal Hernias. Using the Midline Incision and Subcostal Incision.

Diagram 3. The Strattice was placed in the retro-rectus space. The components of the rectus sheath were repaired in layers. Posterior sheath followed by retro-rectus placement of the acellular dermal matrix, approximation of rectus muscle, and repair of anterior sheath.

Case 3: [Figure 3a-3c]

Case 4: [Figure 4a-4c]



Figure 1c: Despite the previous hysterectomy, the lower abdominal skin retained its viability from the superficial circumflex epigastric vessels. The undermined skin and skin over the hernia sac was removed to eliminate dead space. Patients tolerate the high scar well given the improvement in the abdominal contour and absence of bulge.



Figure 2a: Large ventral incisional hernia of the abdominal wall. The midline incision was extended. The umbilicus was maintained on the right lateral abdominal skin flap. Undermining was extended to the anterior axillary line and the external oblique aponeurosis released. The Strattice was placed as an underlay. The umbilical stalk was then attached back to abdominal wall.



Figure 1a: Abdominal wall reconstruction of a midline recurrent ventral hernia. Previous abdominal operations included hysterectomy, splenectomy, and appendectomy. The external oblique aponeurosis were released bilaterally with underlay Strattice placement and re-approximation of the rectus abdominis muscles.

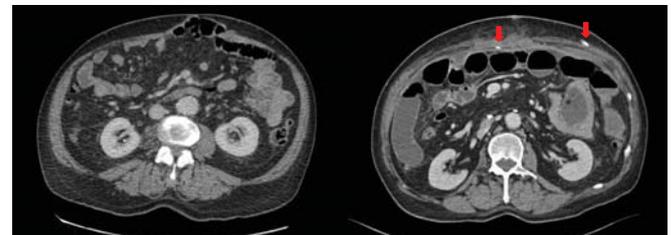


Figure 2b: Pre-and post-op CT scan depicting "Load sharing" hernia repair with re-approximation of the rectus muscles and the Strattice underlay within the peritoneum. Placement of a JP drain between the Strattice and the anterior abdominal wall and in subcutaneous positions are helpful to prevent fluid collections and seroma formation.

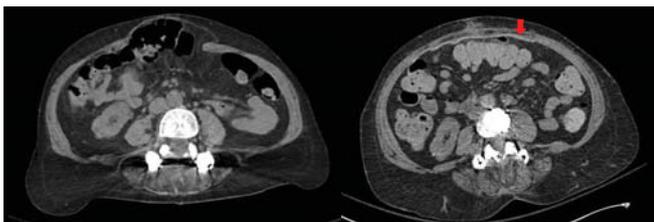


Figure 1b: Pre- and post-operative CT scan showing re-approximation of the rectus abdominis muscles and continuity of the lateral core musculature after external oblique release. The Strattice underlay mesh is visible and in position intraperitoneally. A functional abdominal wall is restored.



Figure 2c: Repairing the abdominal wall musculature helps to prevent hernia recurrence. Minimal skin was excised in this case as the umbilicus was reattached to the abdominal wall from right lateral based flap. Restoring the musculature recreates a dynamic abdominal wall with the Strattice "sharing" the load. Lower back pain often improves in these scenarios when abdominal core health is restored.

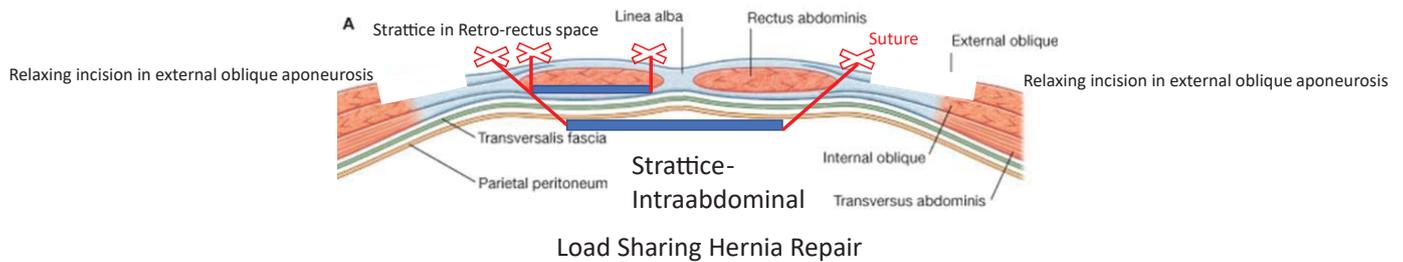


Diagram 3.

Case 5: [Figure 5a-5c]

Group 3: Midline Ventral Hernias. Using Lower Abdominal Incisions in Presence of Previous Lower Abdominal Horizontal Incisions.

Case 6: [6a-6c]

Group 4: Patients in which a significant amount of skin will need to be "re-draped" to maintain stable skin coverage over the hernia repair or "resected" to prevent the occurrence of a seroma.

Case 7: [7a,b]

Case 8: [8a,b]

Case 9: [Figure 9a,b]

Case 10: [Figure 10a,b]

Group 4: Midline Ventral Hernias in the Presence Previous Ileostomy/Colostomy Hernias.

Case 11: [Figure 11a-11c]

Case 12: [Figure 12a-12f]

Group 5: Midline Ventral Hernias in the Presence Previous Ileostomy/Colostomy Hernias.

Case 13: [Figure 13a-13c]

Group 6: Midline Ventral Hernias with loss of abdominal domain and herniation of small bowel contents in subcutaneous position.

Case 14: [Figure 14a-14c]

Group 6: Ventral Hernias in tall muscular patients with high BMI.

Case 15: [Figure 15a-15d]

Case 16: [Figure 16a-16c]

Group 7: Patients who chose to undergo repair without Bioprosthetic or Synthetic Mesh.

Case 17: [Figure 17a-17b].



Figure 3a: Recurrent incisional ventral hernia abdominal wall status post right colectomy, hepatic lobectomy, and cholecystectomy. When repairing the subcostal hernia and midline hernia, the subcostal hernia rectus sheath components are released. Strattice is placed in the retro rectus space in line with the rectus muscle. The order of repair is 1. posterior sheath, 2. Strattice underlay, 3. rectus muscle repair, 4. anterior sheath repair. Undermined skin above hernia sac and to external oblique release is excised to avoid dead space.

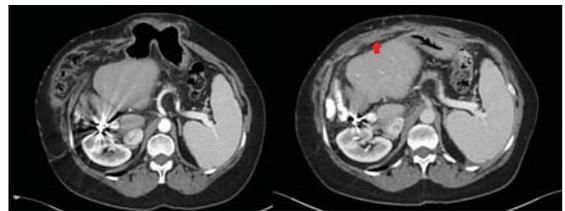


Figure 3b: Pre- and post-operative CT-scan showing repair. When repairing lateral and midline hernias, line up the midline first. Then repair the lateral hernia first and work toward the middle. The common error is utilize all tissue for the lateral repair and then there is limited tissue to mobilize medially and the midline will need to be bridged as a load bearing repair and will not have any functional muscle. This would increase the risk of midline recurrence. Strattice is placed in the retrorectus space.



Figure 3c: The order of repair of the rectus sheath is important. The first step is to line up the medial margins of rectus sheath first. Beginning laterally and moving medially will prevent proper alignment of the medial aspect of the repaired sheath. The repaired sheath is then sutured to the contralateral rectus muscle to recreate a dynamic abdominal wall. Successful repair with a load sharing Strattice underlay restores a dynamic abdominal wall.

Discussion

Recurrent hernias and complex abdominal wall hernias are challenging cases. Patients have overcome challenging life obstacles of cancer or another intra-abdominal process. The patient may have become frustrated with its recurrence or development. Unfortunately, many of these patients present with ongoing or recurrent comorbidities which need to be controlled or optimized prior to embarking on abdominal wall reconstruction. It is important for members of the general surgery and plastic & reconstructive team to have an understanding of each other's roles, approaches, and concerns,



Figure 4a: The medial segments of the repaired left posterior sheath were repaired. The right rectus sheath repaired in a similar fashion on its most medial aspect. The repaired posterior sheaths were then sutured to each other after the right external oblique release. The functional rectus muscles restores a dynamic abdominal wall.

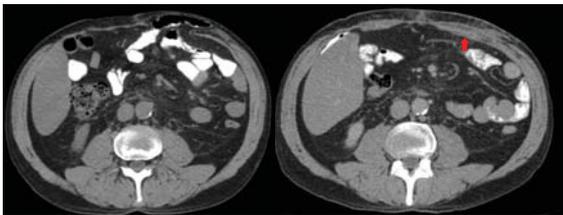


Figure 4b: Atrophic rectus muscles after subcostal incisions are still innervated given the segmental innervation of this muscle. Re-approximation of the muscle can still help to maintain a functional abdominal wall. Strattice is placed in the retrorectus space.



Figure 4c: Repair of the subcostal hernia was completed with component separation of the rectus sheath. The posterior sheath was repaired and Strattice was placed in the retro-rectus space longitudinally posterior to the rectus muscle. The rectus muscle was approximated. Given the segmental innervation of the rectus muscle, the muscle was functional albeit atrophied.



Figure 5a: Careful control of the diabetic Hemoglobin A1C is important prior to surgery. The initiation of a high protein diet of 80-100 mg of protein a day not only increases albumin levels but also assists in glucose control. When blood supply to the inferior abdominal skin flap can be preserved, wound complications can be minimized or more easily addressed.

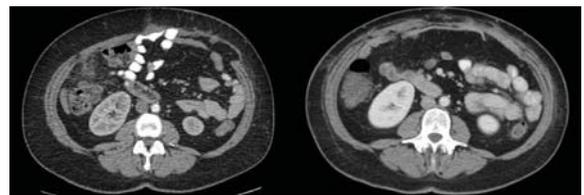


Figure 5b: The subcostal hernia often has a midline hernia in conjunction. It is important when repairing these hernias to make sure that the midline is lined up first. If one starts repairing laterally and moves more medially, the midline does not line up as abdominal wall is "stolen" laterally. This leaves less tissue medially for repair and a non-functional bridge of mesh is required. Line up the midline first with a number one prolene stitch first and then work from lateral to medial.



Figure 5c: The superficial inferior epigastrics vessels and superficial circumflex epigastrics are important to maintain the venous drainage of the lower abdominal skin flap. Skin necrosis is often a venous issue related to venous congestion of superiorly based flaps. Keeping an inferior based flap can mitigate this problem.

as well as how treatment decisions impact the patient's overall abdominal core health and aesthetic results.

We found that when planning these complex abdominal wall repairs, following a systematic method optimizes the likelihood that the procedure is performed safely and maximizes restoration of abdominal core health and aesthetic outcomes. We also plan with the intention to help patients understand the process and with the education that minor complications such as seroma or small wound dehiscence are commonplace given their challenging problem.

Step 1: Where is the location of the hernia on the abdominal



Figure 6a: Ventral incisional hernia. The patient had previous midline and lower abdominal scars. The previous midline incision and lower abdominal scars were joined resulting in an inverted T. The patient did not want mesh placed, synthetic or biologic and the repair was completed with anterior component separation only. It was decided to remove the umbilicus pre-operatively.



Figure 7b: The previous midline incision was maintained to just below the umbilicus. The superficial epigastrics and external intercostals kept the lower abdominal skin viable. We performed minimal undermining of the lower abdominal skin.

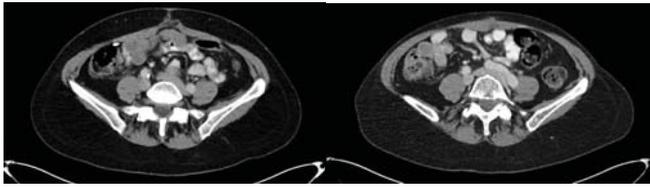


Figure 6b: Ventral incisional hernia. The patient had previous midline and lower abdominal scars. In the patient with a low BMI who is not extremely active, hernias can be successfully repaired with component separation and without additional synthetic or biologic mesh. This approach without using mesh to "load share" should be used cautiously in patients with a high BMI and in patients who are physically active.



Figure 8a: Laparoscopic port hernias and lower transverse incisional hernia. The patient had a recurrent ventral incisional hernia. The previous lower abdominal scar extended laterally. The previous scar was used and the skin was elevated superior to the hernia to the costal margin. Underlay repair of the hernia was completed as well as re-approximation of the rectus muscle, sharing the load of the mesh and restoring a dynamic abdominal wall.



Figure 6c: The previous midline incision and lower abdominal scars were joined resulting in an inverted T. This skin pattern is well tolerated in thin patients with normal BMI. In larger patients the venous return of the distal end of the flap is impaired and large amounts of skin necrosis can occur.



Figure 8b: Laparoscopic port hernias and lower transverse incisional hernia. The patient had a recurrent ventral incisional hernia. The previous lower abdominal scar extended laterally. The previous scar was used and the skin was elevated superior to the hernia to the costal margin. Underlay repair of the hernia was completed as well as re-approximation of the rectus muscle, sharing the load of the mesh and restoring a dynamic abdominal wall.



Figure 7a: The previous midline incision was maintained to just below the umbilicus. The superficial epigastrics and external intercostals kept the lower abdominal skin viable. We performed minimal undermining of the lower abdominal skin. Given the thin atrophic skin around the umbilicus, it was decided pre-operatively to resect the umbilicus.

wall ? Are there multiple hernias? Is the hernia close to the umbilicus and can the umbilicus remain viable with undermining or need to be translocated?.

Invariably, the first step in the examination of a hernia



Figure 9a: Recurrent ventral hernia and midline and hysterectomy scars. Because of the redundant skin superiorly and tethered scars a lower abdominal incision was used which was joined with the previous midline incision resulting in an inverted T. These patients are counseled about the viability of the umbilical stalk following hernia repair as it is often vevascularized after underlay mesh placement.



Figure 9b: Recurrent ventral hernia and midline and lower transverse abdominal scars. Because of the redundant skin superiorly and tethered scars a lower abdominal incision was used which was joined with the previous midline incision resulting in an inverted T. Caution needs to be used with long superior based flaps as the skin has a high rate of necrosis secondary to dependent venous drainage.



Figure 10a: Vertical midline abdominal scar. Given the high BMI the patient developed a wound infection, dehiscence and subsequent hernia. The hernia was repaired with component separation and repair without mesh given her high BMI. The risk for seroma formation was high after wide undermining and the excess skin and abdominal pannus were excised simultaneously.



Figure 10b: When the superficial epigastric vessels are divided the venous return to the large skin flaps are via the external intercostals in the opposite direction. It is important to counsel patients that there is a high likelihood of abdominal skin necrosis the location of wound sites where T-junctions come together.



Figure 11a: Hernias at previous colostomy sites typically occur at the location of the rectus sheath. Separating the components and repairing each is important and is an ideal location for the retro-rectus placement of an acellular dermal matrix.

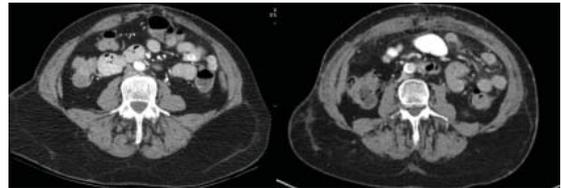


Figure 11b: The segmental innervation of the rectus muscle usually permits excellent muscle apposition and function following repair of the layers of the rectus sheath with the addition of retro-rectus placement of mesh or acellular dermal matrix.



Figure 11c: The segmental innervation of the rectus muscle usually permits excellent muscle apposition and function yielding a stable repair and good aesthetic contour.



Figure 12a: Control of soft tissue is very important in reconstruction of the abdominal wall. Removal of hernia sacs from subcutaneous tissue can lead to large pockets that can create persistent seromas that can ultimately become infected. Careful attention to and obliteration of dead space is important.



Figure 12b: Ventral midline and rectus muscle recurrent hernias. The patient had a high BMI. The patient had an acellular dermal matrix bridge placed at the time of her re-anastomosis. Given her high rate of infection, the abdomen was closed with a tensor fascia lata flap and excision of undermined skin to prevent seroma and infection. The small area of delayed wound healing eventually closed in the absence of mesh.

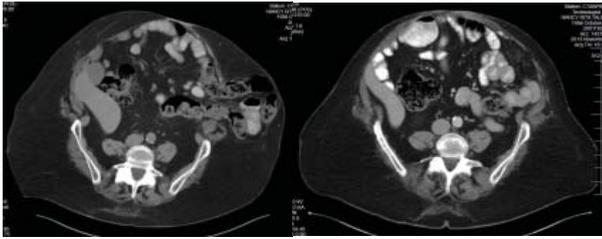


Figure 12c: Control of soft tissue is very important in reconstruction of the abdominal wall. Removal of hernia sacs from subcutaneous tissue can lead to large pockets that can create persistent seromas that can ultimately become infected. Careful attention to and obliteration of dead space is important.

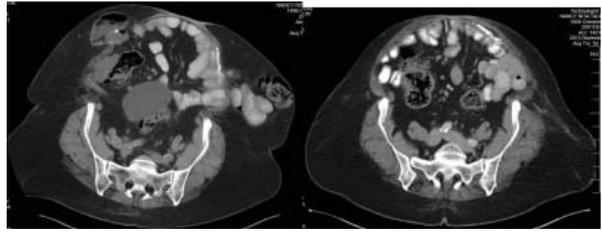


Figure 12d: Control of soft tissue is very important in reconstruction of the abdominal wall. Removal of hernia sacs from subcutaneous tissue can lead to large pockets that can create persistent seromas that can ultimately become infected. Careful attention to and obliteration of dead space is important.



Figure 12e: In patients who mesh is to be avoided, the tensor fascia lata muscle can be dissected and used to repair the anterior abdominal wall. It will prevent adhesions to underlying bowel, placing it in a complete underlay fashion is challenging given the pedicled nature of the flap.



Figure 12e1: In patients who mesh is to be avoided, the tensor fascia lata muscle can be dissected and used to repair the anterior abdominal wall. It will prevent adhesions to underlying bowel, placing it in a complete underlay fashion is challenging given the pedicled nature of the flap.



Figure 13a: Large abdominal hernia post colostomy and wished to undergo hernia repair simultaneous with reanastomosis. Component separation with release of the external oblique aponeurosis was completed with underlay of a biologic mesh.



Figure 13b: Biologic mesh is helpful in the setting of colostomy or ileostomy as it is more resistant to infection. Multiple drain placement between the biologic mesh and the fascia and the subcutaneous tissue is important to prevent infection of seromas.



Figure 14a: Ventral hernia with significant amount of abdominal contents outside of domain and in subcutaneous tissue. The intestines expanded the skin. The excess skin was excised in vertical and horizontal direction to close dead space and prevent hernia formation. Care should be taken with excision of external oblique muscle and placement of transfacial sutures as this can lead to transient myoglobinuria and renal insufficiency if baseline nephropathy and dehydration from bowel prep.

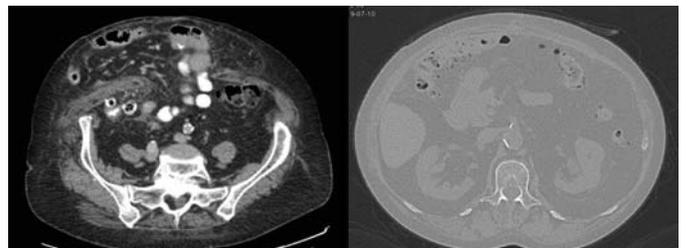


Figure 14b: Recurrent ventral hernia with significant amount of abdominal contents outside of domain and in subcutaneous tissue. The intestines expanded the skin. The excess skin was excised in vertical and horizontal direction to close dead space and prevent hernia formation. Care should be taken with excision of external oblique muscle and placement of transfacial sutures as this can lead to transient myoglobinuria and renal insufficiency if baseline nephropathy and dehydration from bowel prep.



Figure 14c: Large ventral hernia with significant amount of abdominal contents outside of domain and in subcutaneous tissue. The intestines expanded the skin. The excess skin that is expanded inferiorly can be elevated based on the superficial epigastric vessels. This can be utilized and move cephalad. Patients will continue to loose weight after abdominal wall reconstruction.



Figure 15d: 71 year old male who developed a recurrent incisional hernia of his abdominal wall. He is 6'3" tall, and weighs 230 lbs (BMI - 28.7). In taller muscular patients we find that open repair with underlay of Strattice acellular dermal matrix with transfascial sutures and muscular closure with formation of a dynamic abdominal wall yields excellent repair. The first author has attempted complete muscular closure without underlay with load sharing and it has resulted in recurrences.



Figure 15a: Recurrent incisional hernia of his abdominal wall. The patient is 6'3" tall, and weighs 230 lbs (BMI 28.7). In taller muscular patients we find that open repair with underlay of extra thick Strattice acellular dermal matrix with transfascial sutures and muscular closure with formation of a dynamic abdominal wall yields excellent repair. The primary author has attempted complete muscular closure without underlay with load sharing and it has resulted in recurrences.



Figure 16a: Abdominal wall reconstruction in the tall patient with a high BMI should be completed with a load sharing approach. The primary author has attempted complete muscular closure without underlay mesh and component separation and it has resulted in recurrences. In patients who want to avoid mesh, the biologic Strattice extra thick is helpful for load sharing repair.

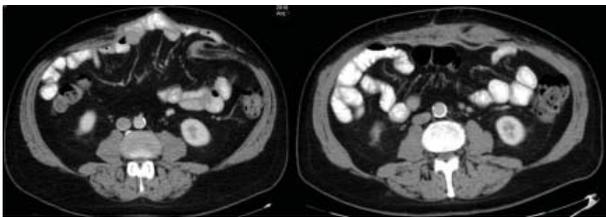


Figure 15b: The muscular patients with high (BMI - 28.7) can be as concerning for repair as the obese patient with the high BMI. Often these patients may return to working out or manual labor and develop early recurrence. In these patients we wait until six weeks before beginning physical therapy. When therapy starts at 6 weeks, they being with 2 weeks of isometric core exercises.

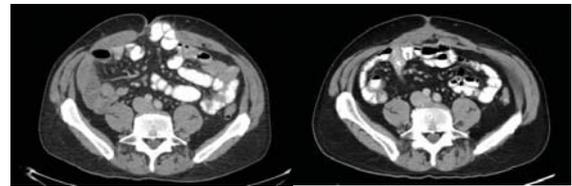


Figure 16b: Abdominal wall reconstruction in the tall patient with a high BMI should be completed with a load sharing approach. The primary author has attempted complete muscular closure without underlay mesh and component separation and it has resulted in recurrences. In patients who want to avoid mesh, the biologic Strattice extra thick is helpful for load sharing repair.



Figure 15c: The initiation of a high protein diet for six to eight weeks prior to the abdominal wall reconstruction can help patients loose weight and also decrease the amount of mesenteric fat. This not only facilitates abdominal wall closure, but also prevents future recurrences. Patients often continue the high protein diet after and continue to loose weight. The decrease in domain also results in early satiety which can facilitate weight loss.



Figure 16c: Abdominal wall reconstruction in the tall patient with a high BMI should be completed with a load sharing approach. The primary author has attempted complete muscular closure without underlay mesh and component separation and it has resulted in recurrences. In patients who want to avoid mesh, the biologic Strattice extra thick is helpful for load sharing repair.



Figure 17a: There are often patients who choose to avoid both synthetic and biologic mesh. In these patients, the anterior component separation repair works well, although patient selection is important for success. The best repairs are in those with a low BMI and who are not avid exercise enthusiasts.

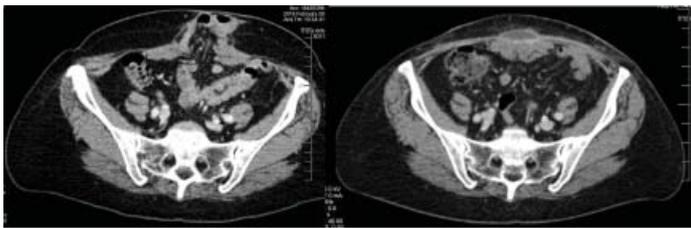


Figure 17b: Repair without synthetic or bioprosthetic mesh involves careful repair of the midline hernia defect and also includes a second layer of rectus muscle repair. Small seromas or fluid collections anterior to the fascia are common after removal of drains as patient activity increases.

patient is an examination of the CT-scan. When patients are referred to us, often their CT-scans arrive in the mail before the patients and/or we review the CT-scan of the abdomen on the computer prior to seeing the patient in the exam room. The important information to be gathered is the dimensions of the hernia, usually the widest part, and then the location. Hernias close to the umbilicus, while large can often be easily closed as there is a greater degree of laxity of the abdominal wall. There is less laxity at the costal margin and at the location of the iliac crests.

If multiple hernias are present, this may prevent the excursion of the abdominal wall and limit approximation of healthy tissue and closure. It is helpful to understand these dimensions and possibilities pre-operatively. Repairing lateral defects or subcostal defects with acellular dermal matrix or individual component separation may inhibit closure of a midline defect as there is now less laxity. This should be accounted for and may leave a midline abdominal wall defect with a bridged repair that is not dynamic. This may increase recurrence or even seroma formation post-operatively.

Both the general surgeon and plastic and reconstructive surgeon need to know the location of the hernia relative to the umbilicus. The proximity of the hernia to the umbilicus may make keeping it very unrealistic as undermining may devascularize it. Keeping it on a widely undermined flap pedicle may create an unreasonable position, or maintaining it on the abdominal wall may devascularize it after the placement of muscular or transfascial sutures.

Step 2: What are the physical examination findings?

The physical examination commences after the standard

history is taken in the office. During the physical examination, we ask the patient about their current height and weight. This is converted directly into BMI. The BMI is explained to the patient and their risks for postoperative complications such as seroma and wound dehiscence which are likely to occur but which will be addressed early or possibly later in the post-operative course, if appropriate.

During physical examination, we measure the hernia defect and then when applicable bring the ends of the hernia musculature together with the patient standing. This maneuver tends to be more difficult with the patient standing compared to when the patient is supine on the operating table against the effects of gravity.

After this point in the examination, the decision tree adjusts as to the incision choice and exposure used to gain access to the hernia or hernias.

Step 3: Has the patient had a prior C-section scar, how lateral does the C-section scar extend, and does the patient have lower abdominal skin laxity? Has the patient had a prior abdominoplasty?

Discerning early if the patient has a lower abdominal incision will often determine which incision pattern will be used. In the patient with a previous abdominoplasty or extended C-section the superficial inferior epigastric vessels or superficial circumflex epigastrics have been divided and the lower abdominal skin will not remain viable if undermining is accomplished superior to this. In these cases, the abdominoplasty incision should be utilized or the extended c-section scar incorporated into the exposure. Assessing the distal viability of the skin in these cases is critical and in some cases there may be a need to return to the operating room in the postoperative period to freshen up wound edges and re-close the skin. This early potential return to the operating room can potentially prevent mesh, suture, or seroma colonization and a low threshold should be maintained for a return to the operating room for skin case. Lengthy discussions of this possibility is helpful in the consultation process to maintain patient confidence in the surgical team in the highly comorbid and possibly already frustrated patient. C-section scars that do not extend laterally often keep the superficial epigastrics intact and the lower abdominal skin can be maintained preventing wound complications.

In the absence of abdominoplasty incisions or extended C-section scars, the previous midline incision is utilized. We typically undermine lateral to the anterior axillary line for component separation keeping the lateral intercostal blood supply intact after sacrificing the blood supply from the rectus muscle perforators. An intact superficial inferior epigastric system allows venous drainage of the skin flaps and healing occurs readily with minimal skin necrosis.

If there is a question of dead space after the undermining and concern of seroma formation or skin viability, the excess skin can be excised and a midline horizontal incision can be closed. Drains are used in all cases and abdominal binders are used for six weeks to help prevent seroma formation.

Step 4: What are the comorbidities that the patient presents with and what needs to be optimized prior to surgery?

Both general surgeons and plastic & reconstructive surgeons need to pay attention to the comorbidities of the patient. Not only does this prevent complications associated with treatment, but it can also facilitate treatment. For abdominal wall reconstruction we use the following rules for patients undergoing abdominal wall reconstruction.

1. Smoking needs to be stopped for 6 weeks before surgery and 6 weeks after surgery. Hyperbaric oxygen consultation is required for patients with a history of smoking.
2. All patients are instructed to begin a diet of 1–2 g/kg/day of protein intake, which usually tends to be roughly 80–100 grams of protein per day. We use the rule of 20's: a can of tuna fish is 25 grams, a chicken breast is 25 grams, three eggs is 25 grams, and a protein shake at night is 25 grams, totaling 100 grams. This not only increases protein stores in the patient preoperatively, but also we have found patients frequently begin to lose weight. Often these same habits persist post-operatively and can theoretically reduce hernia recurrence if patients continue to lose weight.
3. Referral to their primary medical doctor for clearance is paramount. Patients are optimized with respect to HgA1c and all other medical comorbidities. Anticoagulation is appropriately bridged per hematologists, cardiologists, etc.

Step 5: After the patient is cleared medically for surgery, what are the next steps we need to do to prepare for surgery?

Once the patient has been cleared for surgery, we generally see the patient in our office two weeks prior to surgery for a pre-operative appointment. During the pre-operative appointment, we assess patients intake of protein over the past several months. Three days prior to surgery the patients consume protein shakes and smoothies and are placed on clear liquids for two days prior to surgery. The patients are given neomycin and erythromycin on the day prior to surgery and on the morning of surgery the patients are instructed to take Emend 40 mg with a sip of water prior to coming to the hospital. We find that this regimen prevents nausea and distension post-operatively and ultimately protects our repair. When feasible the patients receive a spinal anesthetic prior to surgery. The spinal has been helpful for preventing opiate use post-operatively with the intention of facilitating early return of bowel function.

Step 6: What are the intra-operative steps that will take place during surgery?

In the preoperative holding area the abdominal incisions are re-traced or marked on the abdominal wall as well as an outline of the hernia [Figure A]. The hernia outlines are marked while the patient is supine as well as after being intubated on the operating room table to demarcate area of dissection

[Figure B]. Typically the operative procedure commences in the following order.

The skin is incised at the location of the previous incisions and extended to the marked incisions. Dissection with cautery proceeds down to the intact portion of the abdominal wall superior to the abdominal wall hernia. From this point we begin undermining the abdominal flap off of the abdominal wall laterally toward the anterior axillary line. This is done bilaterally. The skin incision is then directed to the abdominal wall inferior to the level of the hernia and then the abdominal wall skin is undermined laterally toward the anterior axillary line, bilaterally. The known superior and inferior dissections around the hernia defect are then joined with the hernia defect itself. At this point, elevating the skin off the hernia sac can be performed safely with good exposure of any bowel or intra-abdominal contents [Figure C]. The skin flaps are then mobilized away from the defect and kept moist with wet lap sponges [Figure D].

The intra-abdominal component of the procedure commences and the hernia sac is entered and the hernia sac is excised from the abdominal wall [Figure E]. Lysis of adhesions of loops of bowel from the anterior abdominal wall and often occurs in concert with the removal of any abdominal wall mesh or intra-abdominal mesh. The loops of bowel are then examined and any lysis of adhesions occurs in symptomatic patients.



Figure A:



Figure B:

After this is completed we proceed with component separation of the layers of the rectus sheath for subcostal/lateral hernias and then with release of the external oblique aponeurosis to medialize the rectus muscles [Figure D,E]. This can be done unilaterally or bilaterally. The rectus muscles are approximated with Kocher clamps to determine the give of the abdominal wall and to determine the size of mesh needed for underlay [Figure F]. When possible it is best to have the transfascial suture knots rest on the lateral aspect of excised external oblique aponeurosis or fascia. Knots resting in these lateral core muscles, we believe, can lead to a small amount of muscle necrosis and enzyme leak.

Prolene sutures are then pre placed via U stitch on the Strattice acellular dermal matrices or synthetic mesh [Figure G] and then passed through the anterior abdominal wall in either the intraperitoneal location or in the retro-rectus space depending on the location of the hernia being repaired [Figure H]. These sutures are then tied and we proceed with the approximation of the rectus muscles to re-create a dynamic abdominal wall [Figure I]. Pre-mapping the location of the transfascial suture placement is helpful. It is important to mark the location of the suture to be passed through the abdominal wall when the midline is closed [Figure J]. Now the abdominal core musculature is restored and there is load sharing between the midline repair and the acellular dermal matrix [Figure K]. JP drains are placed between the acellular dermal matrix and abdominal wall and placement of drains in the subcutaneous space [Figure L]. We then excise any devitalized skin or excess skin to obliterate dead space [Figure M,N]. The incisions are all closed and bacitracin ointment, Xeroform gauze, and an abdominal binder is placed.



Figure C:



Figure D:



Figure E:

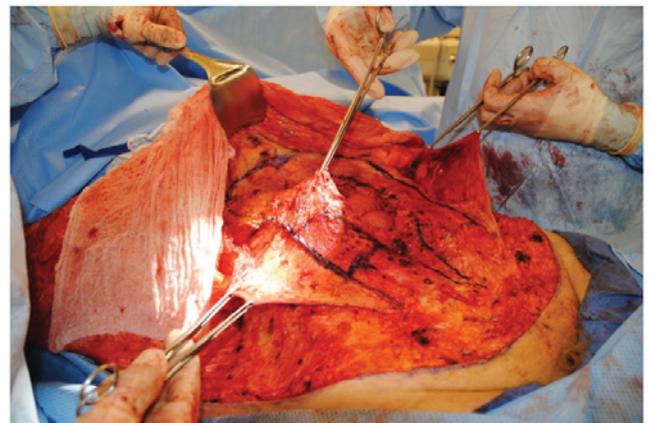


Figure F:

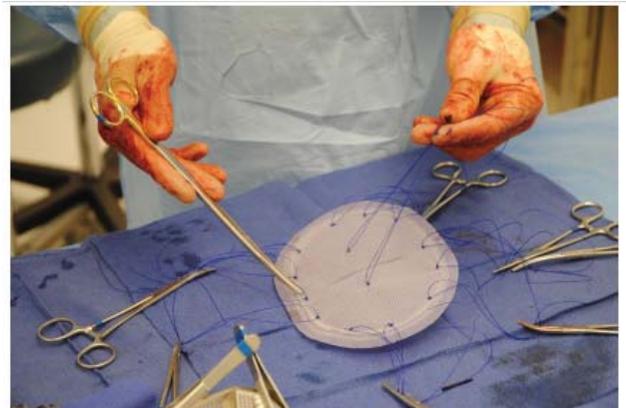


Figure G:



Figure H:

Multiple options exist to repair ventral hernias with posterior and anterior component separations offering different advantages [21]. While the anterior component separation offers the advantage of direct visualization of the external obliques, there is a potential dead space created where fluid can accumulate. Controlling the excess subcutaneous tissue can lead to an abdominal contour improvement which is an advantage of the anterior component release [Figures O-R].

Step 7: What are the immediate and longer term post-operative care measures for the patient?

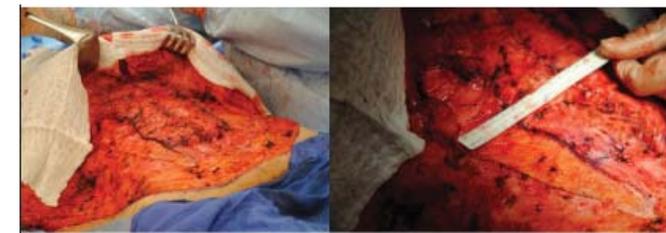


Figure I:



Figure J:

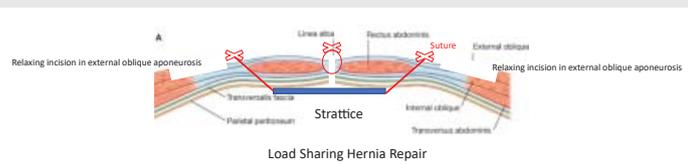


Figure K:



Figure L:

The patients are admitted to the floor post-operatively. The patients ideally are given spinal for anesthetic and a post-operatively includes IV tylenol. The patients are encouraged to ambulate post-op day 1. On post-op day two the foley is discontinued and when urinating, Toradol is added for pain control in addition to IV tylenol. All efforts are made to minimize narcotic use for the resumption of bowel function. Patients are kept npo until passage of flatus. At that point a clear liquid diet is started followed by a regular diet the following day if appropriate. Oral pain meds are initiated when clear liquid diet commences. Patients are allowed to shower on post-op day number 2. JP drains are kept in place until after discharge.

The activity regimen consists of purposeful walking the first week home from the hospital. Patients are told they can walk to the bathroom, walk to eat dinner, and walk to check the mail. The abdominal binder is worn at all times except to shower



Figure M:



Figure N:



Figure O:



Figure P:



Figure Q:



Figure R:

for six weeks. In the second week the patients are allowed to walk as if they were shopping at the mall. This level of activity continues until the six week mark. Drains are removed based on output of < 30 cc per drain for three consecutive days and no signs of edema in the tissues.

On the six week post-operative visit the abdominal binder is discontinued for normal activities of daily living. The patient begins isometric core strengthening with physical therapy at the six week mark. The patient wears the abdominal binder at physical therapy for two weeks until the eight week with the intention of removing the binder for physical therapy at eight weeks. The patients are seen again at 3 months 6 months 12 months and then 2 years. Patients are instructed to come back every year after that, but most people find that their abdominal

core health has recovered and they have moved on with their lives.

Conclusion

Successful reconstruction of a functional abdominal wall with desirable aesthetic outcomes and minimized recurrence can be gratifying for both physicians and patients. Incision placement is important for adequate exposure and placement of transfascial sutures. Skin breakdown and seroma formation can be minimized by maintaining blood supply and decreasing dead space. Results are variable and are often patient-dependent, but with appropriate systematic planning and experience, general and reconstructive surgeon teams can yield consistent results.

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Citation: Dickinson BP, Vu M, Vu-Huynh N, Shadid A, Harris T, et al. (2021) A load sharing principle in abdominal wall reconstruction: Communication and collaboration among plastic & reconstructive surgeons, oncologic surgeons and general surgeons. J Surg Surgical Res 7(1): 001-016.
DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17352/2455-2968.000128>