

External validations of the EHS classification for incisional hernia

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Presentation outline

- Background
- EHS Classification
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion / future research



Background

- 10-30% incisional hernia after midline laparotomy¹⁻³
- Great variety of hernias
- Risk factors for complications:
 - Smoking
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - ↑ BMI

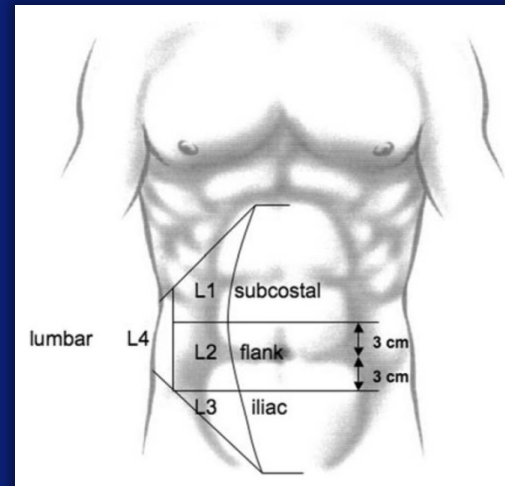
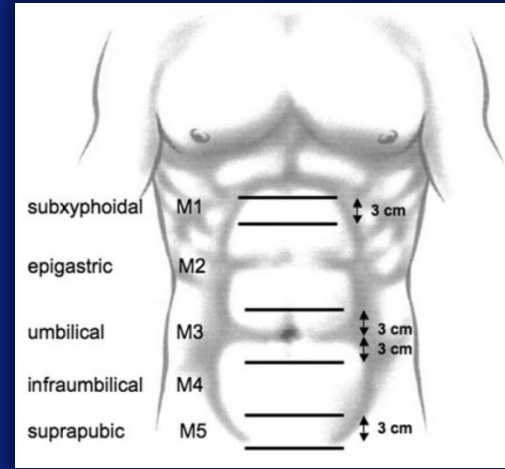
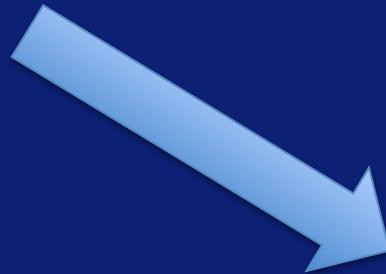
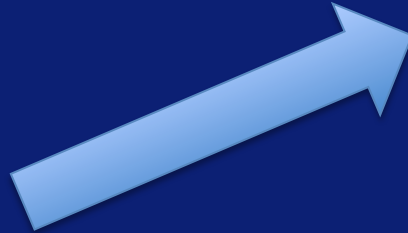


¹Deerenberg *et al.* Lancet 2015
²Muysoms *et al.* Annals of Surgery 2016
³Jairam *et al.* Lancet 2017

EHS classification



EHS			
Incisional Hernia Classification			
Midline	subxiphoidal	M1	
	epigastric	M2	
	umbilical	M3	
	infraumbilical	M4	
	suprapubic	M5	
	Lateral	subcostal	L1
flank		L2	
iliac		L3	
lumbar		L4	
Recurrent incisional hernia?		Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>
length:	cm	width:	cm
Width	W1	W2	W3
	<4cm	≥ 4-10cm	≥10cm
cm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Analyze the EHS classification as a predictive tool for postoperative complications



Data collection

- Hernia Club Database
- September 1st 2011 – February 29th 2016
- All incisional hernia repairs

- Data collected
 - Patient characteristics
 - Hernia characteristics
 - Surgical characteristics
 - Postoperative outcomes



Data analysis

- Primary endpoint: postoperative complications
- Univariate analyses (Mann-Whitney U or chi-squared tests)
- Multivariate logistic regression analysis
 - Factors from univariate analysis with $p < 0.20$
 - Clinically relevant factors
 - Significant: $p < 0.05$



Results – baseline characteristics

	No complication (n=1813)	Any complication (n=323)	p-value
Age in years (SD)	62.77 (14.01)	63.94 (14.09)	0.155
Male sex (%)	865 (48)	151 (47)	0.750
BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	29.03 (6.85)	29.94 (7.92)	0.069
Smoking (%)	315 (16)	63 (21)	0.319
Diabetes mellitus (%)	216 (12)	46 (15)	0.239
Corticosteroid use (%)	63 (3.6)	12 (3.8)	0.828
Radiotherapy (%)	33 (1.9)	5 (1.6)	0.733
Chemotherapy (%)	107 (6.0)	22 (7.0)	0.527
AAA (%)	12 (0.7)	5 (1.6)	0.100
Connective tissue disorder (%)	6 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	0.949
Anticoagulants use or coagulopathy (%)	289 (16)	65 (21)	0.062
Presence of ascites (%)	10 (0.6)	4 (1.3)	0.249
ASA Class			0.096
I-II (%)	1249 (69)	208 (65)	
III-IV (%)	554 (31)	114 (35)	
History of abdominal wall hernia (%)			
Inguinal hernia (%)	196 (11)	28 (8.7)	0.242
Ventral hernia (%)	299 (17)	37 (12)	0.021
Incisional hernia (%)	313 (17)	68 (21)	0.105
Other abdominal wall hernia (%)	46 (2.6)	8 (2.5)	0.945
Hiatal hernia (%)	52 (2.9)	12 (3.7)	0.414
Family history of hernia (%)	15 (0.8)	2 (0.6)	0.696

2191 patients included

Current factors

Patient history

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Results - Outcomes

Characteristic	Frequency
Admission duration, days (SD)	4.3 (4.6)
Complication within 30 days (%)	323 (15)
Wound complications (%)	166 (7.6)
Surgical complications (%)	93 (4.2)
Medical complications (%)	137 (6.3)
Clavien Dindo grade	
<III (%)	176 (54)
≥III (%)	51 (16)
Unknown (%)	96 (30)
Reoperation (%)	45 (2.1)

Results – hernia characteristics

Characteristic	No complications (n=1813)	Any complication (n=323)	p-value
Hernia location			0.119
Midline (%)	1037 (80)	209 (85)	
Lateral (%)	194 (15)	27 (11)	
Combined (%)	71 (5.5)	9 (3.7)	
EHS width classification			<0.001
W1: <4cm (%)	899 (51)	94 (30)	
W2: ≥4-10cm (%)	700 (40)	146 (47)	
W3: >10cm (%)	168 (9.5)	70 (23)	
Recurrent hernia (%)	366 (21)	68 (22)	0.712
Number of recurrences			0.051
First recurrence (%)	268 (15)	52 (16)	
Second recurrence (%)	63 (3.5)	7 (2.2)	
Third recurrence (%)	31 (1.7)	5 (1.6)	
Fourth or more recurrence (%)	4 (0.2)	4 (1.3)	
Previous mesh (%)	610 (34)	113 (36)	0.597

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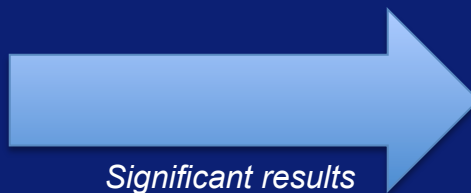
Results – Surgical characteristics

Characteristic	No complications (n=1813)	Any complication (n=323)	p-value
Emergency procedure (%)	69 (3.8)	18 (5.6)	0.133
Incarceration (%)	53 (3.0)	24 (7.7)	<0.001
Laparoscopic procedure (%)	519 (29)	37 (12)	<0.001
Primary closure (%)	183 (10)	40 (13)	0.117
Mesh location			<0.001
Intraperitoneal (%)	1084 (62)	136 (41)	
Sublay (%)	447 (26)	161 (34)	
Onlay (%)	37 (2.1)	20 (6.7)	
Component separation with mesh (%)	4 (0.2)	3 (1.0)	
Duration of surgery, minutes (SD)	59.87 (48.37)	94.17 (63.66)	<0.001
Altemeier wound classification ¹²			<0.001
Clean (%)	1735 (96)	277 (86)	
Clean contaminated (%)	57 (3.2)	28 (8.7)	
Contaminated (%)	12 (0.7)	11 (3.4)	
Dirty (%)	4 (0.2)	7 (2.2)	
Antibiotic treatment			<0.001
None (%)	383 (21)	43 (13)	
Prophylactic (%)	1355 (75)	240 (75)	
Therapeutic (%)	66 (3.7)	37 (12)	

ALL SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT

Results – multivariate analysis

	OR	95% CI	P-value
Age	1.007	0.996-1.017	0.223
Female sex	1.138	0.870-1.488	0.345
BMI	1.013	0.994-1.033	0.168
Smoking	1.334	0.952-1.870	0.094
Diabetes	0.914	0.618-1.351	0.650
AAA	2.192	0.671-7.165	0.194
Anticoagulants	1.237	0.867-1.763	0.240
History of ventral hernia	0.763	0.509-1.143	0.190
History of incisional hernia	1.009	0.654-1.554	0.969
ASA III&IV vs I&II	1.090	0.807-1.473	0.573
EHS location			
Midline			
Lateral	0.718	0.440-1.170	0.180
Combined	0.514	0.252-1.045	0.066
EHS W class			
W1: <4cm			
W2: ≥4-10cm	1.448	1.064-1.971	0.019
W3: >10cm	2.090	1.375-3.179	0.001
Number of recurrences			
First recurrence			
Second recurrence	0.831	0.530-1.303	0.420
Third recurrence	0.369	0.144-0.941	0.037
Fourth or more recurrence	0.455	0.157-1.318	0.146
Emergency procedure	0.207	0.068-0.631	0.006
Incarceration	3.187	1.199-8.467	0.020
Open vs laparoscopic procedure	2.060	1.408-3.015	<0.001
Primary closure	0.893	0.581-1.373	0.607
Duration of surgery	1.006	1.004-1.009	<0.001
Altemeier wound classification			
Clean			
Clean contaminated	2.179	1.225-3.877	0.008
Contaminated	2.855	1.074-7.585	0.035
Dirty	6.346	1.442-27.938	0.015
Antibiotic treatment			
None			
Prophylactic	1.251	0.865-1.808	0.234
Therapeutic	2.391	1.289-4.438	0.006



Significant results

	OR	95% CI	P-value
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None			
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Discussion

- Independent risk factors:
 - EHS width class, incarceration, open surgery, duration of surgery, Altemeier wound class, therapeutic antibiotics
- Fewer complication:
 - Third recurrence, emergency surgery
- Known risk factors from literature:^{1,2}
 - Hernia size, wound class, BMI, ASA score

¹Kokotovic *et al.* JAMA 2016

²Holihan *et al.* J Am Coll Surg 2015

Limitations

- No randomization
- Focus on postoperative complications → recurrence?



Conclusion

- EHS width class is an independent predictor
- EHS class should be used in studies

Future research

- Validation of EHS class primary hernias
- Compare incisional & primary
- Long term results Hernia Club





Thank you for your attention

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