Minimally Invasive and Novel Therapeutics (M.I.N.T.) September 13th- 15th 2023

eTEP: use and abuse

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use of e-TEP in hernia repair and AWR: the basic premise

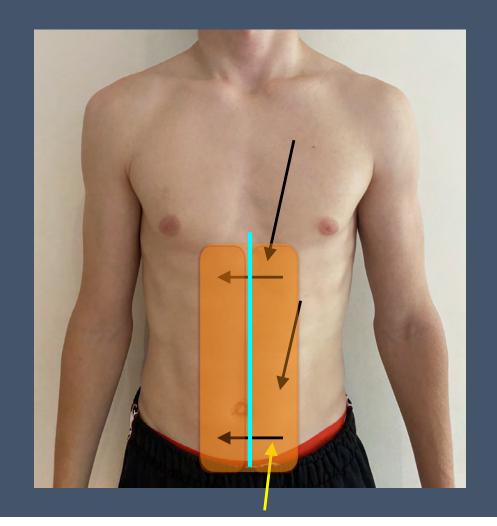
- The Retro Rectus space can be accessed from anywhere in its extent
- The extraperitoneal space of lower abdomen can be accessed and expanded in its entirety

Midline crossover from one Retro rectus space to another,

can lay open entire retro-rectus space for use in hernia surgery

Daes J. The enhanced view-totally extraperitoneal technique for repair of inguinal hernia. Surg Endosc. 2012 Apr;26(4):1187-9. doi: 10.1007/s00464-011-1993-6. Epub 2011 Oct 25.









eTEP: Use in Ventral hernias

- eTEP Rives Stoppa
- Midline hernias of medium size
- Midline hernias with recti divarication
- Midline hernias with wide defects with TAR
- Lateral hernias where eTEP is used as access for lateral retro muscular space
- Combined hernias
- Lateral eTEP for Lumbar (L4) hernias





- 1. Belyansky I et al. A novel approach using the enhanced-view totally extraperitoneal (eTEP) technique for laparoscopic retromuscular hernia repair. Surgical Endoscopy. Sep, 2017;32:1531-1532
- 2. Daes J. The enhanced viewtotally extraperitoneal technique for repair of inguinal hernia.
 Surgical Endoscopy. Apr. 2012;26(4):1187-1189



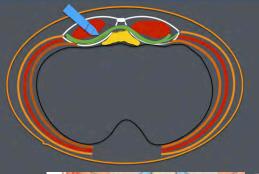


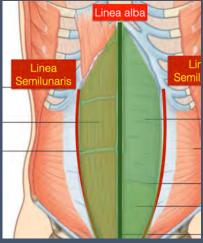
Why eTEP and its advantages

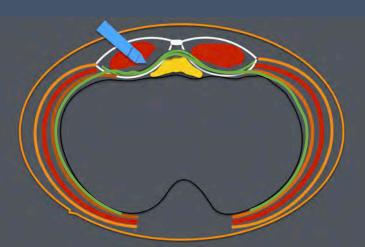
AWR SURGEONS 1

- Allows us to access and place mesh in a retro-rectus plane: the best plane for mesh
- Entire midline from Xiphisternum to Pubis can be reconstructed eg in associated
 Divarication
- Ergonomically better
- Versatile: acts as an entry portal for performing a TAR and repair lateral hernias
- Less pain













eTEP RS for primary Umbilical hernia: use or abuse?



eTEP RS

For Primary Umbilical hernia M3 W1

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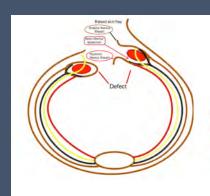


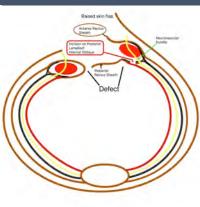


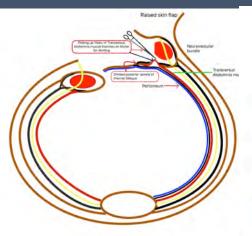
eTEP use for Lateral hernias

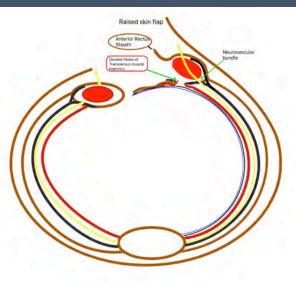


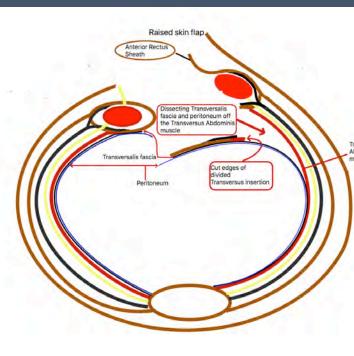
- eTEP approach used as an access
- TAR becomes the door to lateral compartment















Tender that Schowers investige Control of Co

Victor G. Radu Techniques and Innovation in Hernia Surgery Edited by Angelo

Guttadauro

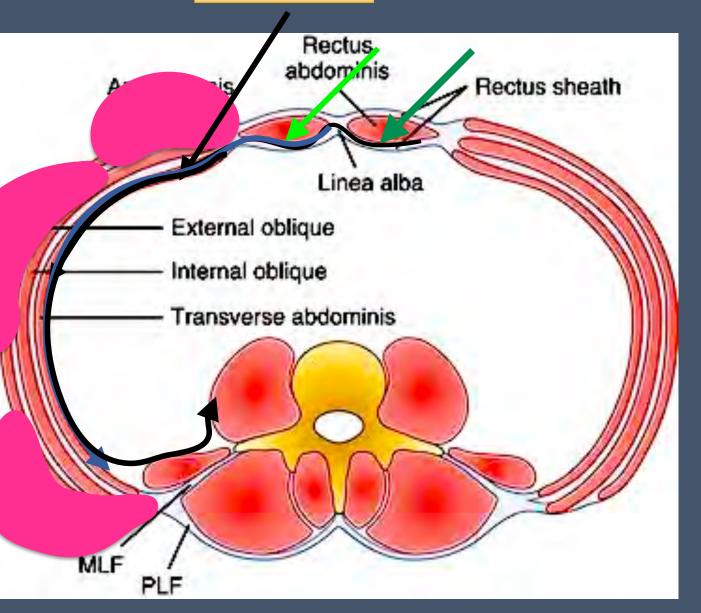
Published: May 27th, 2020

DOI: 10.5772/ intechopen.89677



eTEP use for Lateral hernias

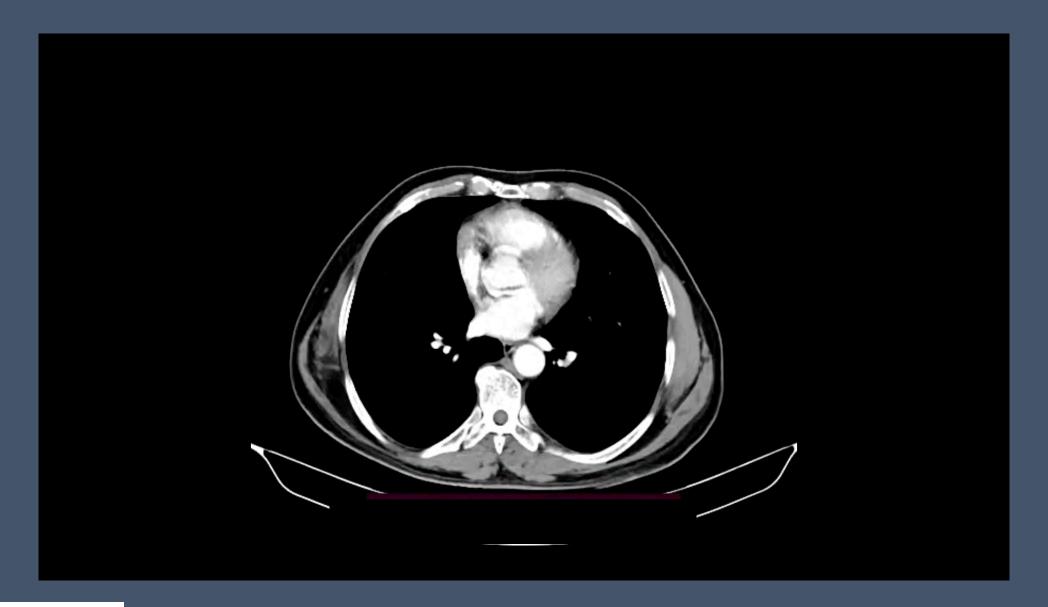
Lateral eTEP





eTEP use: RIF L3 W2 Incisional hernia



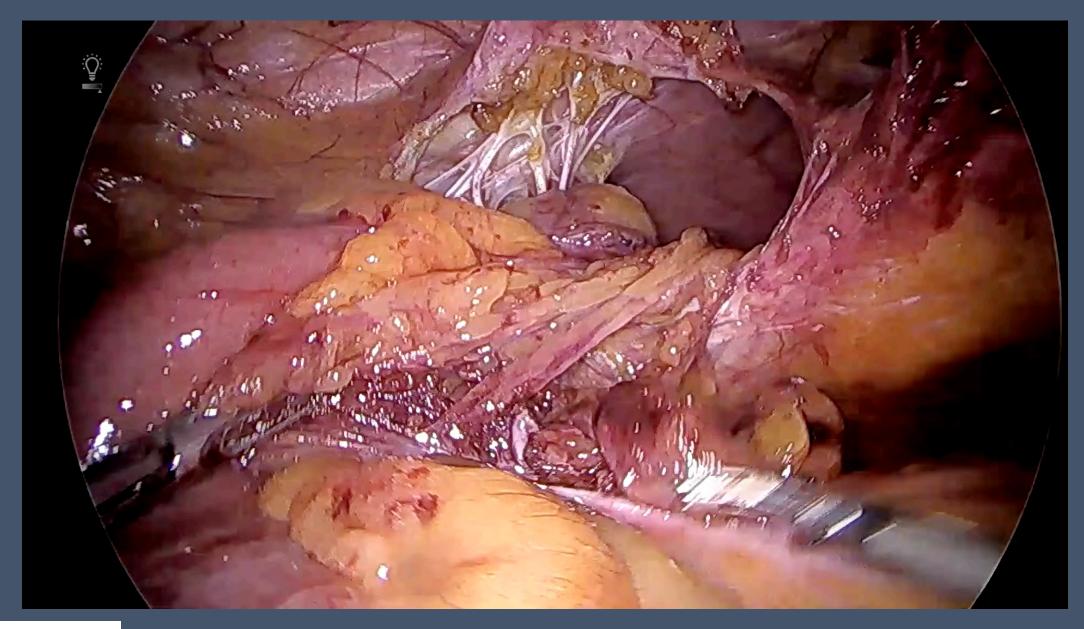






eTEP use: RIF L3 W2 Incisional hernia









Use and abuse....



Abuse is the incorrect, wrongful or *overuse* of a thing, technology or....





Abuse of eTEP RS



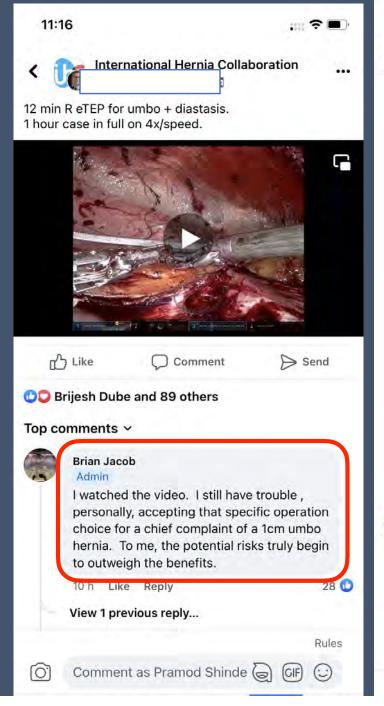
- Midline hernias with small size of less than 3 cms.
- Small Umbilical with Inguinal hernia??
- TAR done for 4 to 6 cms size midline hernias to help close the PRS
- Injury to Linea Alba
- Injury to Linea semilunaris
- Post complications like PRS rupture
- Do we have any evidence for these statements?



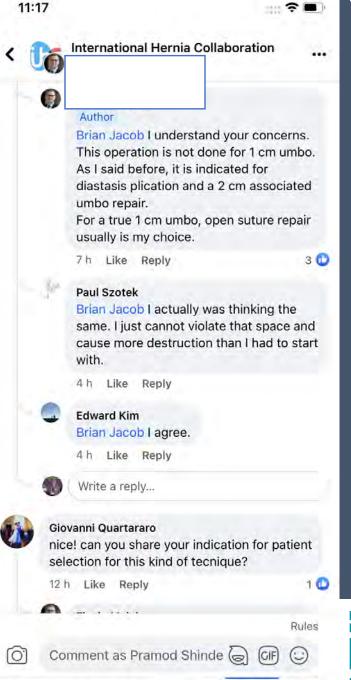


eTEP RS for small hernias...

Evidence???



















TAR for PRS closure



Analysis of 'enhanced-view totally extra-peritoneal' (eTEP) approach for ventral hernia: Early results 150 cases

If the peritoneal-PRS layer closure is at the risk of being under tension, posterior component separation in the form of TAR can be done to accommodate for a tension-free repair.





eTEP: systematic review and meta-analysis: Hernia. 2022



Short-term outcomes of minimally invasive retromuscular ventral hernia repair using an enhanced view totally extraperitoneal (eTEP) approach: systematic review and meta-analysis

- 13 studies
- 918 patients
- Mean defect size: Hernia size (width) was reported in eight studies [111, 18-21, 24, 25, 28]
- and resulted in a mean size of 6.38 cm

Within this review, in 117 cases (12.7%)
transversus abdominis release (TAR) was performed
in association with RS
mainly due to

1 out of 10 patients had TAR

large defects or excessive tension on the posterior layer.



Aliseda D, Sanchez-Justicia C, Zozaya G, Lujan J, Almeida A, Blanco N, Martí-Cruchaga P, Rotellar F. Short-term outcomes of minimally invasive retromuscular ventral hernia repair using an enhanced view totally extraperitoneal (eTEP) approach: systematic review and meta-analysis. Hernia. 2022 Dec;26(6):1511-1520. doi: 10.1007/s10029-021-02557-8. Epub 2022 Jan 19. PMID: 35044545; PMCID: PMC9684241.



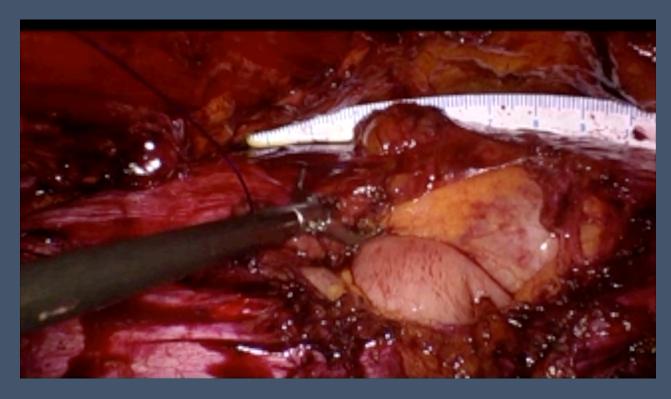
Abuse: possible causes for TAR for medium sized hernias



- Ineffeciency/inability to preserve sac or peritoneum
- Unwillingness to use other substitutes like Omentum or absorbable mesh
- · Inherent flaw or characteristic of eTEP RS technique which results in deficiency of

PRS width required for closure

• other....



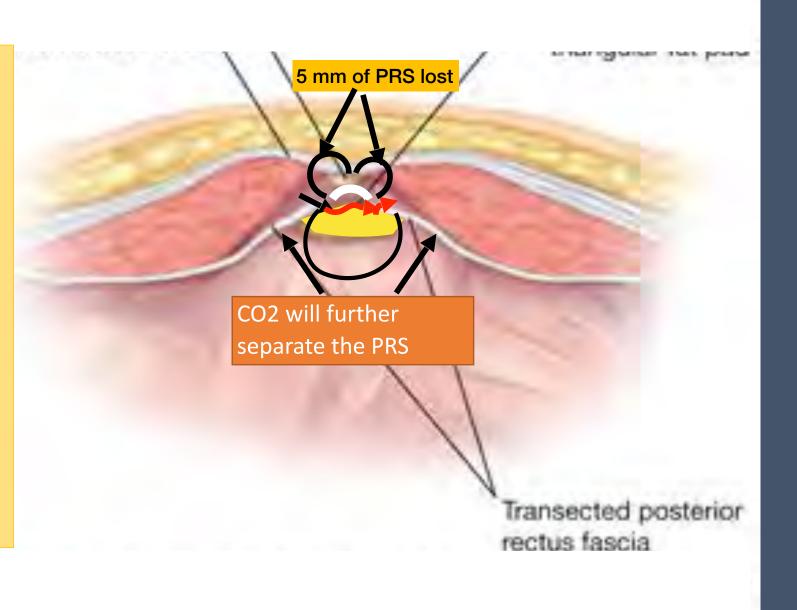




Why does deficiency of PRS width occur in TEP RS technique?



- The technique involves
 division of both PRS
 keeping 5-6 mm of itself
 attached to the linea alba
- The linea alba itself
 measures form 1 to 2
 cms
- Pneumoperitoneum further separates it

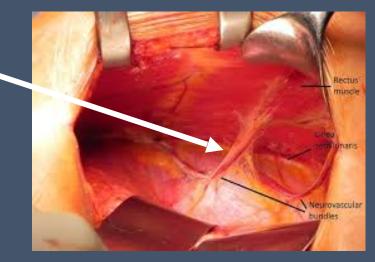


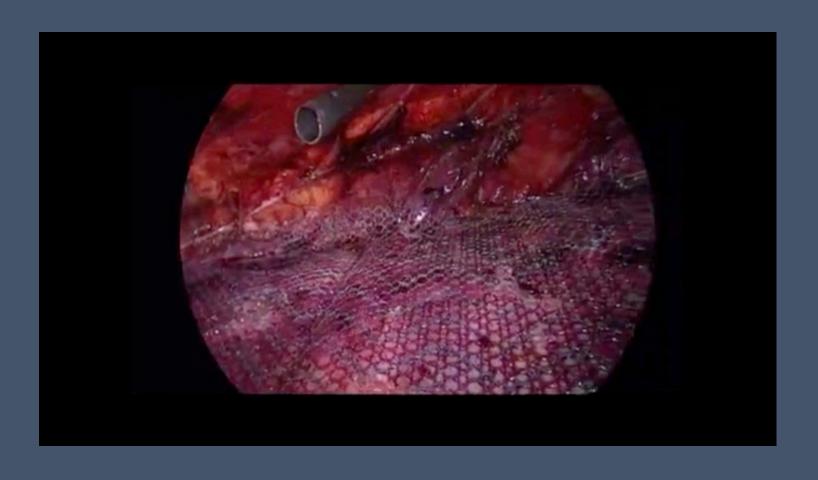




Abuse: injury to Neuromuscular bundles











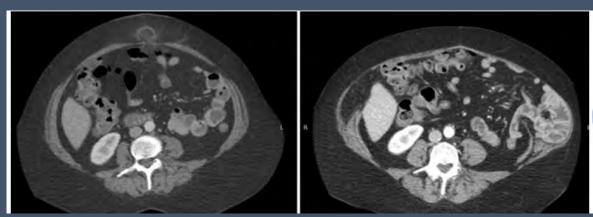
Abuse: Injury to linea alba

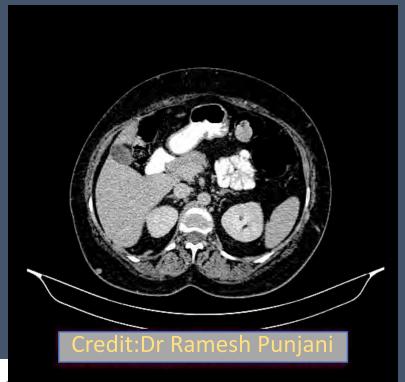




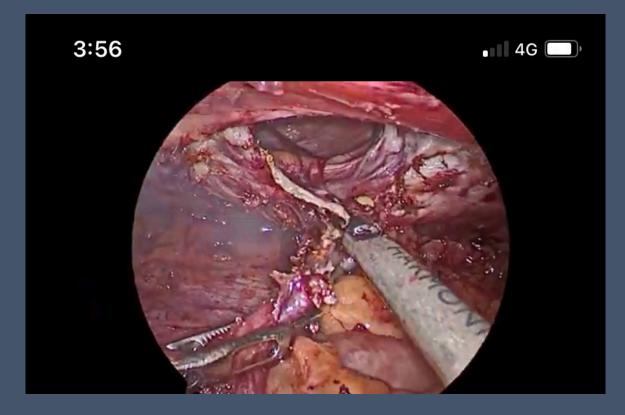


Abuse: injury to linea semilunaris





MEDICAL SCHOOL



Transversus abdominis release (TAR): what are the real indications And where is the limit?

S.JZolin A.Fafaj D.M.Krpata1 Hernia (2020) 24:333–340 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10029-020-02150-5



eTEP: Post complications:



- SSO
- Haematoma
- Seroma
- PRS rupture
- ? More severe complications?





Post eTEP chronic serum



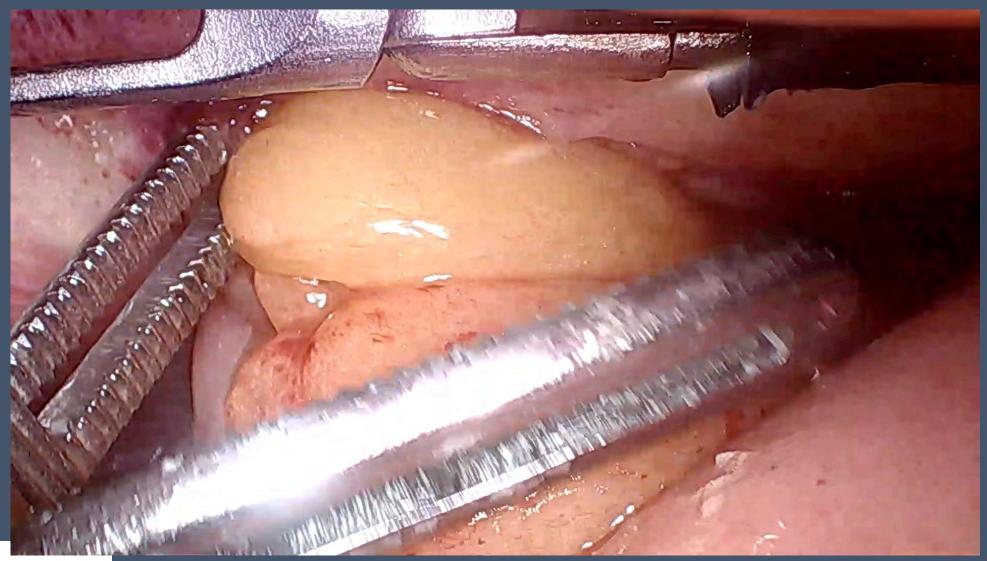






PRS rupture following eTEP RS









eTEP: use and abuse



eTEP is a powerful technique:

Access

Inguinal surgery

Midline hernias

Divarication

Subxiphoid hernias

Lateral hernias

It is also a powerful tool with

Potential to cause complications and sometimes,

devastating injuries







Thanks



