

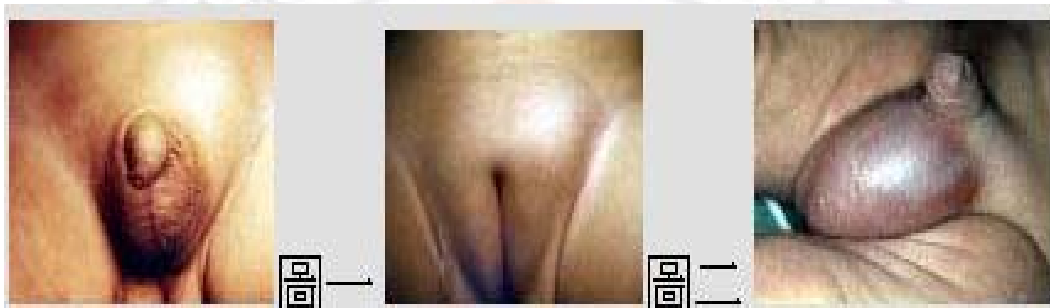
Information on Pediatric Surgery

Hernia and Hydrocele

The cause of hernia and **hydrocele** is the pathway between the abdominal cavity and groin, formed during fetal development, remaining open: when the opening is small, the fluid in the abdominal cavity may enter the scrotum and develop **hydrocele**; if the opening is large, the intestines in the abdominal cavity may fall into the groin area and develop hernia.

Reasons for Surgery

1. Congenital hernia sac remains open
2. The abdominal organs (such as large intestine, small intestines, mesentery, ovary, oviduct, etc) are likely to descend into scrotum and cause incarcerated hernia
3. An incarcerated hernia requires urgent treatment; otherwise it may lead to testis necrosis, ovary necrosis, or intestine necrosis.
4. Bilateral hernia is quite **uncommon (about 5-6%)**; if necessary, the bilateral hernia repair will be done during the surgery.



Hernia

Scrotal Edema

Surgical Success Rate

1. More than 99.9 %
2. Recurrence rate: 0.1%

Complications after Surgery

1. Complications from anesthesia: sore and swollen throat, hoarseness, restlessness during recovery stage
2. Scrotum swelling, pain, mild fever, wound infection in some serious cases; it takes 1-2 weeks to recover

Wound Care after Surgery

1. No need to change dressings or take out stitches; keep wound dry for 6 days, sponge bath recommended.
2. Do not remove the adhesive tape on the wound by yourself; remove it when you come to see the doctor in one week.
3. A little bleeding on the wound surface is all right
4. If the wound appears red, swollen, tender, and secretes some fluid, please return to the hospital for examination.