



What are the factors influencing the surgical approach in hiatal hernia ?

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Background

- Hiatal hernia repair in pediatric patients ➡ challenge
- Laparoscopic OR open surgical approaches ?
- Factors influencing the choice between these techniques remain underexplored.

Aim



evaluate the key factors that influence the decision between laparoscopic or open surgical repair of hiatal hernias in children

Methods:

- Retrospective study
- including all the patients operated on for hiatal hernia over 10 years period.
- evaluate the key factors that influence the decision between laparoscopic or open surgical repair of hiatal hernias in children

Results:

- Total Patients: 23 cases
- 17 patients (74%) undergoing **laparoscopic surgery**
- 6 patients (26%) undergoing **open surgery**
- **No significant** differences in **gender**, **body mass index**, or **age** between groups.
- **Comorbidities++:** neurological impairments ➡ open surgical approach ($p < 0.001$)
- During Surgery: **laparoscopic surgery** had significantly **smaller hernia sizes** compared to **open surgery** (2.9 ± 1.2 cm vs 4.6 ± 0.8 cm; $p = 0.042$).
- **Type of hernia component:** differed significantly between groups,
Type IV hernias being **more prevalent** in the **open surgery group** compared to **laparoscopic surgery group** ($p = 0.012$).

Conclusion:

These findings underscore the clinical decision-making process in choosing between laparoscopic and open surgical approaches for pediatric hiatal hernia repair, highlighting the influence of hernia size and type on the choice of surgical technique.