

SPIGELIAN HERNIAS – A TRICKY DIAGNOSIS BUT EASY MANAGEMENT: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Spigelian hernias are uncommon and represent only 0.1% of all abdominal hernias. However, by their nature they often present a diagnostic challenge to clinicians. Symptoms for non-obstructed hernias can be vague and non-specific. We explore and discuss a case that highlights the diagnostic challenges associated with Spigelian hernias and discuss a simple laparoscopic approach to repair.

Keywords: Spigelian hernia; Pre-peritoneal repair

CASE REPORT

A 46-year female presented with the complaint of right lower abdominal and inguinal pain for over 12 months. She described the pain as a sharp and fleeting one that was made worse with certain movements. It would spontaneously subside to a dull ache before disappearing. She had had several evaluations and radiographic studies including ultrasound and contrast CT evaluations of her abdomen and pelvis, but without any definitive diagnosis. Notably, there was no clinical or radiographic evidence of inguinal or ventral hernias identified. She was otherwise healthy with only mild hypertension. She had had previous laparoscopic cholecystectomy and tubal ligation.

Her examination was unremarkable. Her vital signs were within normal limits; Body Mass Index (BMI) was 34.6. Specifically, the abdomen was tender in the right lower quadrant with no specific areas of point tenderness. There were no palpable hernias in the inguinal region or anywhere on the anterior abdominal wall. There was no discernible mass, although this was hampered by her truncal obesity body habitus. All surgical incisions were intact.

A repeat CT scan was ordered with oral and IV contrast and no abnormalities were found. Following a detailed discussion, a diagnostic laparoscopy was performed. She was found to have a right-sided Spigelian hernia measuring 2 cm and containing pre-peritoneal fat (Figure 1). A pre-peritoneal repair was performed using a light weight polypropylene mesh and absorbable tacks.

Figure 1. Spigelian hernia (arrow) following reduction of hernia contents.



Following the procedure, she felt significantly improved and 8 months after surgery is still pain free.

DISCUSSION

The Spigelian hernia was named after the Flemish anatomist Adriaan van den Spieghel, who was the first person to describe the semilunar or Spigelian line. Another Flemish anatomist, Josef Klinkosch, would describe “Spigelian hernia” almost a century later [1]. It is a rare abdominal wall hernia that occurs at the inherently weak border of the semilunar line. They are most common below the arcuate line where the posterior sheath is absent. The hernia content usually contains preperitoneal fat from the plane just below the aponeuroses of the internal oblique muscle and the transversus muscle. The sac and its contents then lie below the level of aponeurosis of the external oblique. This characteristic can make diagnosis challenging.

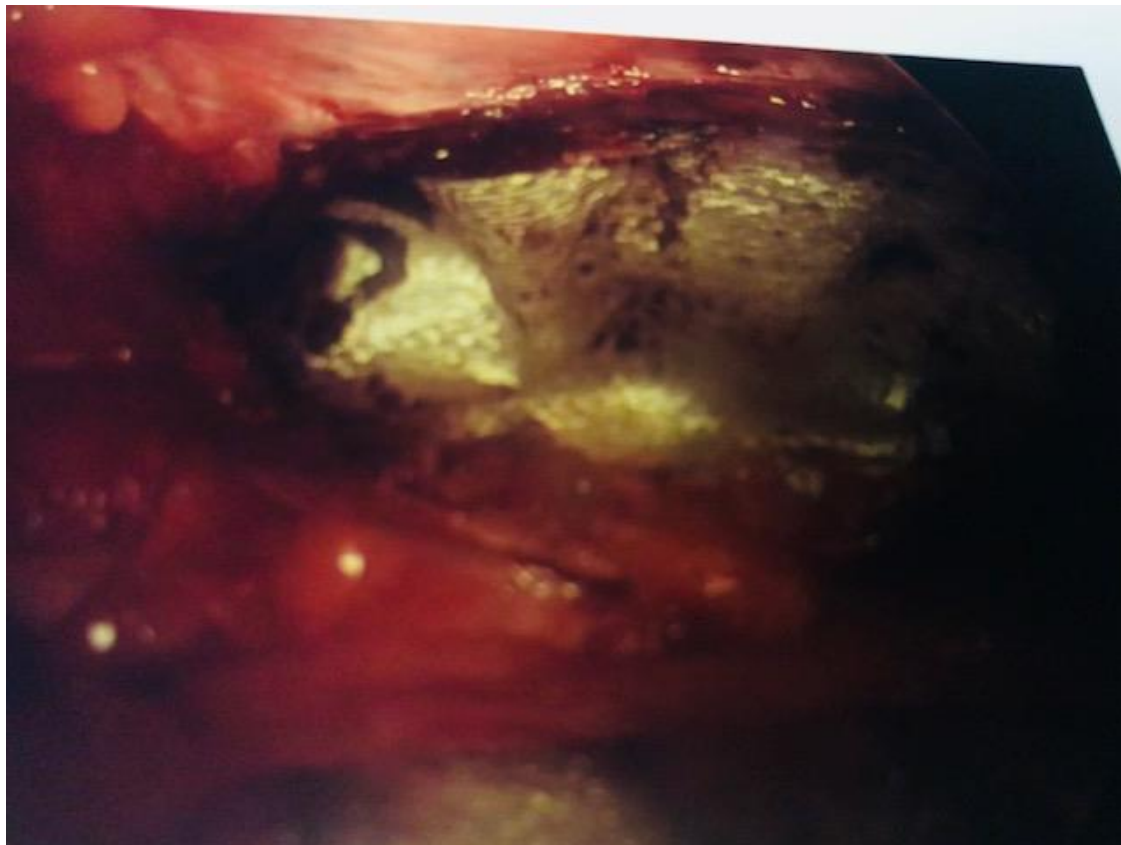
Classic clinical features include a lump or swelling in the lower abdomen along the semilunar line. This lump is most painful with extension movements of the trunk. Chronic pain is caused by pressure of the sac contents on the underlying nerves of the anterior abdominal wall that run along the internal oblique. This pain can be vague

in nature with varying qualities. The clinical features of this hernia are so non-specific that less than half are diagnosed prior to surgical exploration [2-3].

The patient described in this case perfectly illustrates the diagnostic dilemmas that Spigelian hernias pose. The pain symptoms caused by the hernia can mimic a variety of other conditions including inguinal hernias, ureteric colic and pelvic organ pain. Furthermore, an obese abdomen impedes reliable palpation of the sac, even when clinically suspected. An abdominal ultrasound can detect the hernia with accuracy if the semilunar line is adequately scanned; this is driven by the physical findings in most cases. CT scanning is now ubiquitous for abdominal pain, and usually carries very high sensitivity and positive predictive value (PPV). It is very unusual that a focused scan was unable to detect the hernia, as in the case we described. MRI also offers near-perfect sensitivity for detection of these hernias but has a limited role due to cost and availability [3-4].

Repair of Spigelian hernias can be accomplished via open or laparoscopic approaches. Laparoscopically, the hernia can be closed with sutures and mesh can be placed extra peritoneally or intraperitoneally. They can also be repaired via a totally extraperitoneal approach (“TEP”). In this case, a proline mesh was placed in the preperitoneal space (Figure 2). This allows the advantage of covering the defect but shielding the bowel from contact with the mesh by repairing the peritoneal flap to sequestrate the mesh. All of these approaches carry excellent rates of success for non-obstructed hernias [5-6].

Figure 2. Mesh placed in preperitoneal space covering hernia defect.



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