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P034 STRANGULATED DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA: TEN CASES REPORTS

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Aim: A diaphragmatic hernia (DH) is a protrusion of abdominal contents into the thoracic cavity as a result of a defect within diaphragm. It is most common as a congenital phenomenon; however, there have also been cases where it can be acquired. DH can be life-threatening, resulting in incarceration and strangulation.
Material and Methods: From June 2009 to April 2021, ten cases of strangulated diaphragmatic hernia were admitted to our Emergency Surgery Department of General Surgery with respiratory and abdominal symptoms. Patients' characteristics, operation details, and postoperative complications were retrospectively analyzed.
Results: There were 5 (50%) men and 5 (50%) women with a mean age of 66 years (range, 20–85 years). . Emergency surgery was performed by laparoscopic in 4(40%) patients and open in 6(60%) patients. Two patients had a history of penetrating trauma to the left thoracoabdominal region. Segmental bowel resection was performed in 3 patients and total gastrectomy in 1 patient. Reconstruction was not performed in

the patient who underwent total gastrectomy due to ischemia and perforation. In the postoperative period, wound infection was observed in 2 patients. Anastomotic leakage was observed in 1 patient and treated with end enterostomy. Empyema was observed in one patient after discharge, the empyema was evacuated and thoracoscopic decortication was performed .The patient who underwent total gastrectomy died due to septic shock and comorbid diseases.

Conclusions: Strangulated diaphragmatic hernia is a life-threatening condition and requires emergency surgery. Laparoscopic techniques can also be used in treatment.

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