

## **Современные Методы Исследования, Виды Осложнения Герниопластики**

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**Abstract:** Hernioplasty is a surgical procedure designed to restore the anatomical integrity of muscles and tissues and to strengthen structures that are prone to protrusion of internal organs beyond their natural position through defects in muscular structures. It is often used in the treatment of hernias, which is the protrusion of internal organs through weak areas in muscles or connective tissues, usually caused by defects in the abdominal wall.

**Keywords:** hernioplasty, surgery, hernia, abdominal wall muscles.

**Introduction.** Hernioplasty is widely used in modern surgery for the treatment of hernias. Given the high frequency of this procedure, it is important to study and evaluate the possible complications that may occur after hernioplasty. This helps to identify areas that require additional attention and improved surgical techniques. Complications after hernioplasty can significantly affect patients' quality of life. Pain, infections, or other problems can cause long recovery periods and repeated visits to the doctor. Studying these complications helps to optimise post-operative care, reduce the risk of adverse effects, and provide a better quality of life for patients. Hernioplasty restores the anatomically correct structure of the abdominal wall and also restores integrity by repairing weak areas and defects and preventing recurrence of organ recession. Surgical treatment of hernia using hernioplasty helps to reduce the risk of various complications such as hernia impingement, infection and pain syndrome, which significantly improves the quality of life of patients. Modern methods of hernioplasty include the use of mesh materials and implants, which significantly increases the effectiveness of the procedure and reduces the recovery period. Hernioplasty allows surgeons to choose the appropriate method depending on the type and location of the hernia, as well as the characteristics of the patient, which provides individualised treatment. One of the major benefits of hernioplasty is the prevention of hernia recurrences, which significantly reduces the need for repeated surgeries and the associated costs. Since hernioplasty is one of the most commonly performed surgical procedures, investigating complications is an important step towards ensuring patient safety. It helps to identify potential risks and develop strategies to prevent them, improving overall treatment outcomes.

Complications of hernioplasty: Main complications after hernioplasty

Infections can develop in the area of surgical intervention and around the implanted materials. Sterile conditions during surgery, antibiotic prophylaxis, timely diagnosis and treatment of infections. Bleeding can occur both during and after the surgical procedure. Control of bleeding during surgery, use of haemostatic drugs, careful postoperative monitoring.

Hernia recurrence after hernioplasty. Careful execution of the procedure with closure of the defect, use of mesh materials, assessment of risk factors before surgery. Includes complications such as damage to surrounding tissues, formation of adhesions, feeling of pain after surgery. Optimal planning of surgery, use of techniques of minimal invasiveness, individual approach to each patient.

Factors affecting complications of hernioplasty:

Older age of the patient can be associated with deterioration of general health, decreased tissue elasticity and slow healing process, which increases the risk of complications after hernioplasty. Careful preoperative assessment of the patient's condition, adaptation of surgical techniques to age specifics, more careful monitoring in the postoperative period.

The presence of chronic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension or cardiovascular diseases, can increase the risk of complications and slow down the healing process. Optimal control of comorbidities before surgery, coordinated tactics with doctors of other specialities, more careful postoperative follow-up. Hernias vary in size, level of presentation and nature of formation. More complex hernias, such as recurrences or large defects, may increase the risk of complications. Individualise the choice of surgical treatment depending on the characteristics of the hernia, deciding whether mesh materials are required. Certain activities or behavioural factors (e.g. overweight, improper lifting techniques) may increase the likelihood of hernias and complications following surgical treatment. Educate patients on proper hernia prevention techniques, recommending lifestyle changes if necessary. The surgeon's experience is a key factor in preventing complications. Lack of experience or poor choice of technique can lead to unsuccessful results. A highly skilled surgeon with experience in hernioplasty, continuing professional education. In general, analysing and taking into account these factors during preoperative preparation and surgical intervention help to reduce the risk of complications of hernioplasty and ensure more successful treatment outcomes.

**Conclusion:** Despite its effectiveness, hernioplasty may be accompanied by various complications. Careful planning, use of modern technology and individualised patient care are key aspects to reduce the risk and increase the success rate of treatment.

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