

Hernia

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REVIEW



Pitfalls and clinical recommendations for the primary lumbar hernia based on a systematic review of the literature

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Abstract

Purpose The lumbar abdominal wall hernia is a rare hernia in which abdominal contents protrude through a defect in the dorsal abdominal wall, which can be of iatrogenic, congenital, or traumatic origin. Two anatomical locations are known: the superior and the inferior lumbar triangle. The aim of this systematic review is to provide a clear overview of the existing literature and make practical clinical recommendations for proper diagnosis and treatment of the primary lumbar hernia.

Methods The systematic review was conducted according to the PRISMA guidelines. A systematic search in PubMed, MEDLINE, and EMBASE was performed, and all studies reporting on primary lumbar hernias were included. No exclusion based on study design was performed. Data regarding incarceration, recurrence, complications, and surgical management were extracted.

Results Out of 670 eligible articles, 14 were included and additional single case reports were analysed separately. The average quality of the included articles was 4.7 on the MINORS index (0–16). Risk factors are related to increased intra-abdominal pressure. CT scanning should be performed during pre-operative workup. Available evidence favours laparoscopic mesh reinforcement, saving open repair for larger defects. Incarceration was observed in 30.8% of the cases and 2.0% had a recurrence after surgical repair. Hematomas and seromas are common complications, but surgical site infections are relatively rare.

Conclusion The high risks of incarceration in lumbar hernias demand a relatively fast elective repair. The use of a mesh is recommended, but the surgical approach should be tailored to individual patient characteristics and risk factors.

Keywords Hernia · Abdominal wall hernia · Lumbar hernia · Laparoscopy · Prosthetic mesh

Introduction

Even in times of advanced medicine, it is possible that the rarity of a condition complicates diagnoses and treatment; such a challenge is found in the lumbar hernia. The lumbar hernia was first suggested by Barbette in the late seventeenth

century and Garangeot published the first case in 1731. A lumbar hernia is a protrusion of intra-peritoneal or extra-peritoneal contents through a defect of the posterolateral abdominal wall [1].

Anatomically, three types of lumbar hernia are identified; the superior lumbar hernia, the inferior lumbar hernia, and the diffuse lumbar hernia. The superior lumbar triangle, also known as the Grynfeltt–Lesshaft triangle, is bordered by the 12th rib and posterior inferior serratus muscle superiorly, laterally by the posterior border of the internal oblique muscle, and medially by the anterior border of the erector spinae muscle [2]. The anatomic boundaries of the inferior lumbar triangle, generally known as Petit’s triangle, are the iliac crest inferiorly, the medial border of the external oblique muscle on the lateral side, and medially the lateral border of the latissimus dorsi muscle [3] (see Fig. 1). The third anatomical type of lumbar hernia is not limited by the previously discussed anatomical structures, is of considerable size, and, therefore, designated as a diffuse lumbar hernia.

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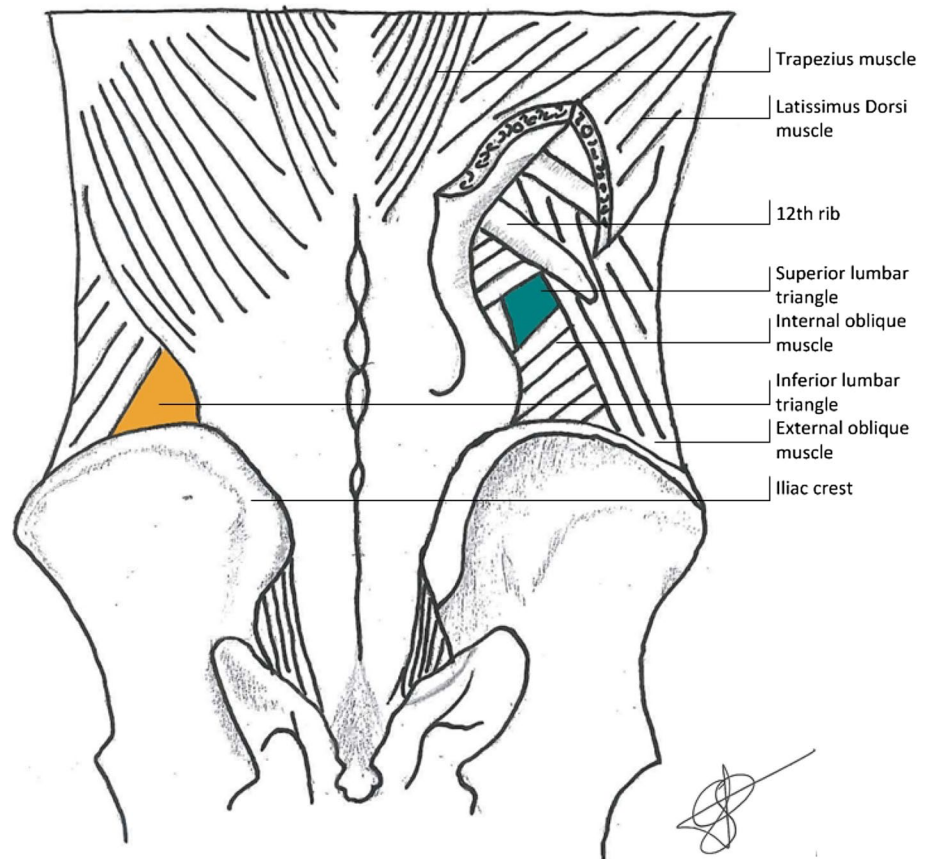
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Fig. 1 Anatomy of the dorsal abdominal wall, and boundaries of the inferior and superior lumbar space



This is usually seen following a traumatic event or secondary to surgery. These secondary hernias are aetiologically distinguished from primary or spontaneous lumbar hernias and, therefore, fall outside the scope of this systematic review, which will only focus on primary lumbar hernias [4].

Predisposing factors for primary acquired hernias are similar to those of other hernias and related to an elevated intra-abdominal pressure such as pregnancy, obesity, ascites, or chronic bronchitis [4, 5], and weakness of the posterior abdominal wall caused by aging, muscle atrophy, and chronic debilitating disease. Extreme thinness and intense slimming may also predispose for the development of hernias [4, 5]. Another major determinant for hernia formation is the size of the area at risk, which is determined by the size and form of the triangle, the length and angulation of the 12th rib, the size of the musculus quadratus lumborum, and the musculus serratus posterior. All these factors combined result in a higher prevalence in short, obese people with wide hips and more horizontal ribs resulting in larger triangles [4, 5].

Just like other abdominal wall hernias, the most common clinical presentation is a palpable, usually reducible mass, which increases in size when abdominal pressure rises. The mass may disappear when the patient assumes a supine position. Symptoms may be back pain or lumbago along the area

of the distribution of the sciatic nerve, possibly accompanied by unspecific abdominal discomfort and fatigue. One in ten patients with lumbar hernia present with acute complications, such as bowel obstruction or urinary obstruction, requiring emergency intervention [4]. It is important to consider a broad differential diagnosis including tumours, such as lipomas, sarcomas or kidney mass, and infectious disorders, like abscesses and panniculitis. Furthermore, a pannicular lumbosacroiliac hernia or a hematoma should be kept in mind.

The rarity of primary lumbar hernia and the high risk of acute presentation prompted us to perform a systematic review of the literature on treatment options and management. Due to the differences in aetiology of the lumbar hernia, this systematic review focuses on the primary lumbar hernia. The aim is to provide a clear overview of the existing literature and make practical clinical recommendations for the proper diagnosis and treatment.

Methods

Systematic search and study selection

This systematic review was performed according to the PRISMA guidelines [6] and its protocol was registered

online on Prospero [CRD42018085537]. PubMed, MEDLINE, and EMBASE were searched on the 8th of August 2017 using all search terms and synonyms for lumbar hernia, which are presented in Table 1 and all references were checked for possible eligible articles. All articles were screened based on title and abstract by two independent reviewers (SvS and JvdB). If eligible, the full text was screened by the same independent reviewers. Disagreement was settled by discussion between the reviewers and arbitrated by a third independent reviewer (AB) if necessary. All articles of added value reporting on primary or spontaneous lumbar hernia written in English, Dutch, or German were included and articles reporting on incisional, congenital, or traumatic lumbar hernias were excluded. Articles reporting on a single case were analysed separately. If, after rigorous search, no abstract or full text was retrievable, the article was ruled out. Because of the low number of publications expected to be found, a broad search was performed and restrictions were limited to a minimum to review all the available literature and provide the most extensive foundation for clinical recommendations as possible.

Quality assessment

In case of a case series reporting on lumbar hernias, the quality assessment was done using the methodological index for non-randomised studies (MINORS), which consist of eight criteria and four additional criteria in case of a comparative study. The items are scored 0 for not reported, 1 for reported but inadequate, and 2 for reported and adequate with a maximum score of 16 for non-comparative and 24 for comparative studies [7]. The quality assessment was performed by two independent reviewers (SvS and JvdB). Disagreement was settled by discussion and, if necessary, a third reviewer (AB) was contacted for arbitration.

Table 1 Search terms used in the literature search

Search terms	
Abdominal hernia (MesH)	Lumbar hernia
Abdominal hernia	Lumbar triangle
	Inferior lumbar triangle
	Superior lumbar triangle
	Dorsal hernia
	Petit
	Petit triangle
	Petit's triangle
	Petit hernia
	Grynfeltt-Lesshaft
	Grynfeltt-Lesshaft triangle
	Grynfeltt-Lesshaft hernia

Data extraction

In case of diversity in study design, outcomes, and reporting, the high heterogeneity would impair useful conclusions from a meta-analysis, and thus, a structured narrative synthesis of the extracted data will be performed. Data on diagnosis and treatment of primary lumbar hernia were extracted. If available, recurrence rates, patient characteristics, and complication rates were extracted from the articles using a standardised form. Case reports were analysed separately, because of unavoidable differences in design, manner of reporting results, and potential risk of bias.

Results

Systematic search

After the removal of duplicates, a total of 670 articles were identified for title and abstract screening (see Fig. 2). 547 articles were excluded leaving 28 articles for full-text screening, resulting in the inclusion of 14 [4, 8–20] articles in this systematic review, of which 5 had a prospective design [9, 10, 12, 13, 17], 3 a retrospective design [8, 18, 19] and in 5 articles, the design was unclear [4, 11, 14–16]. In most cases, multiple types of lumbar hernia were included in the study, and in four studies, the aetiology of the lumbar hernia was not specified beyond lumbar or acquired [8, 9, 11, 16]. Five studies [9, 10, 13, 16, 19] used the open approach for the repair of the lumbar hernia, one study [8] only included patients with a laparoscopic repair, and three studies [4, 12, 17] included both. Of the total population of 420 patients described, 85 patients were diagnosed with a spontaneous or primary lumbar hernia and 33 patients with a primary or acquired lumbar hernia not specified, leaving 118 patients in total. The follow-up ranged from 1 month to 170 months (see Table 2 for the patient and study characteristics).

Quality assessment

One comparative study scored 19 out of a possible 24 points on the MINOR index [17]. Regarding the non-comparative studies, the median MINOR score was 4 ranging from 1 to 9. All studies scored poorly on reporting loss to follow-up and unbiased endpoints. The duration of follow-up and the relevant endpoints were described adequately in most included studies (See Table 3).

Diagnosis

The gold standard for the diagnosis of a lumbar hernia is performing a CT scan, with a sensitivity of 98% based on its

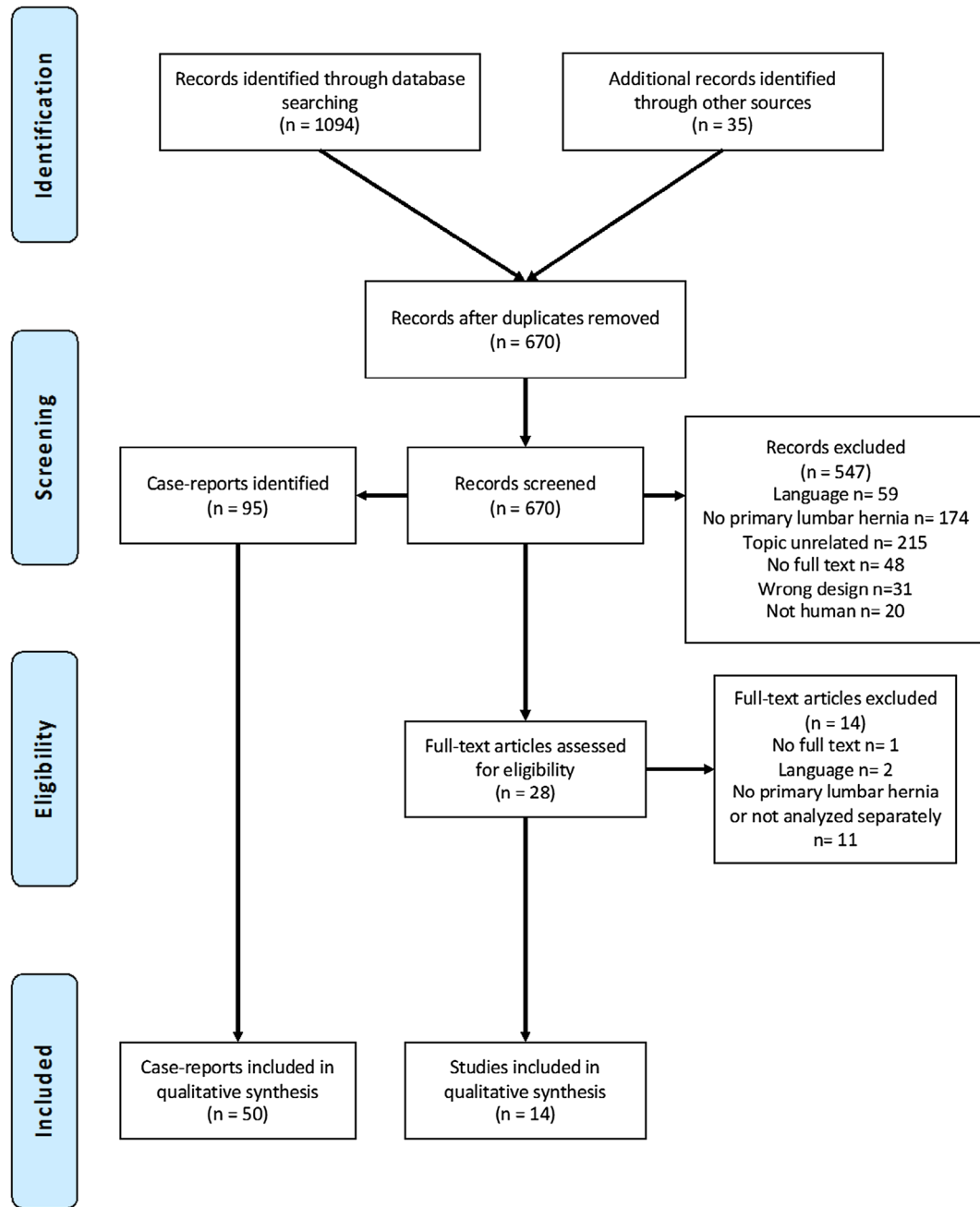


Fig. 2 PRISMA 2009 flow diagram

possibility (1) to distinguish between fascial and muscular layers, (2) to detect a defect in one of these layers, and (3) to assess the nature of the potential herniated content [5, 21–25]. Furthermore, CT scans are useful for diagnosing the asymptomatic non-palpable lumbar hernia [22]. This can influence the operative approach, because primary repair of lumbar hernias can be performed via the retroperitoneum [23]. The differentiation between a lumbar hernia and muscle atrophy should be made using CT scans. It is advisable to evaluate the patient with a lumbar hernia routinely and plan

the surgery proper using CT imaging [5]. Studies that focus on the use of MRI specifically in the case of lumbar hernias have not been carried out [15]. Ultrasonography does not seem useful when a direct clinical suspicion is absent or in obese patients [5].

Treatment

Similar to all abdominal wall hernias, the lumbar hernia has a progressive character with an increase in size, back pain

Table 2 Characteristics of included studies

Author	Year of publication	Design	Population (primary lumbar hernia/total)	Sex (M/F)	Age (mean or range in years)	Laparoscopic/open repair	Mesh	Recurrence (number of patients)	Incarceration/strangulation (number of patients)	Location lumbar hernia (inferior/superior/bilateral/diffuse)	Follow-up (months, mean + range)
Alves	1996	Retrospective	4/4	1/3	58 (54–63)	Open	Marlex® mesh in one case	1	–	0/4/0/0	72 (24–120)
Arca	1998	Retrospective	5/7	–	–	Laparoscopic	Polypropylene or PTFE	0	–	–	1–14
Blair	2015	Prospective	10/20	40% male	53 (35–70)	Open	Unspecified	0	–	–	24 (2–99)
Cavallaro	2007	Prospective	6/7	6/1	51–72	Open	Unspecified	0	0	1/4/2 [§]	25 (3–36)*
Cavallaro	2009	–	13/13	–	–	–	Unspecified	–	–	4/5/0/4	–
Hsu	2008	Prospective	12/15	11/4	63.4 (48–81)	–	Unspecified	1	1	3/6/3/3 [§]	12
Legbo	2010	Prospective	12/37	11/26	12.6 (8 months–47 years)	–	No mesh	0	0	–	9 (3–54)
light	2010	–	20/20	2/18	15–57	Open	No mesh	0	20	20/0/0/0	6
Lillie	2013	–	4/4	1/3	32–60	–	–	–	0	4/0/0/0	48
Memon	2010	–	5/200	150/50	43.7 (23–65)	Open	Unspecified	0	–	–	15 (6–24)
Moreno-Egea	2007	–	3/28	13/15	63 (44–80)	17 laparoscopic, 8 open	Unspecified	–	0	9/13/0/6 [§]	–
Moreno-Egea	2013	Prospective	3/55	17/18	61.6	Laparoscopic and open	Parietex™ composite/TiMesh™ lightweight	0 [†]	–	19/16/0/0 [§]	66 (38–170)*
Park	2015	Retrospective	10/13	3/10	3–83	–	Unspecified	1	2	10/2/0/0 (1 congenital) [§]	11.3 (1–38)
Zhou	2004	Retrospective	11/11	9/3	62 (49–78)	Open	Unspecified	0	1	11/0/0/0	8 (2–24)

*Median follow-up (range)

[†]No recurrences in the primary hernia group, one after laparoscopy, and three after an open repair[§]The occurrence of different types in the whole population of the study is described, no specifications for the group of patients with a primary lumbar hernia in peticular

Table 3 Quality assessment of non-randomised-controlled studies using the MINOR criteria (max score is 16 for non-comparative studies and 24 for comparative studies)

	Alves et al. [8]	Arca et al. [9]	Blair et al. [9]	Cavallaro et al. [10]	Cavallaro et al. [11]	Hsu et al. [12]	Legbo and Legbo [13]	Light [14]	Lillie and Deppert [15]	Memon et al. [16]	Moreno-Gegea et al. [4]	Moreno-Gegea et al. [17]	Park et al. [18]	Zhou et al. [19]
Clearly stated aim	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	1
Inclusion of consecutive patients	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Prospective data collection	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	1
Endpoints appropriate to the aim of the study	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	1
Unbiased assessment of study endpoint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Follow-up period appropriate	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	1
Loss to follow-up < 5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Prospective calculation of the study size	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional criteria for comparative studies														
Adequate control group	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Contemporary groups	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Baseline equivalence of groups	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA

Table 3 (continued)

	Alves et al. [20]	Arca et al. [8]	Blair et al. [9]	Cavallaro et al. [10]	Cavallaro et al. [11]	Hsu et al. [12]	Legbo and Legbo [13]	Light [14]	Lillie and Deppert [15]	Memon et al. [16]	Moreno-Gegea et al. [4]	Moreno-Gegea et al. [17]	Park et al. [18]	Zhou et al. [19]	
Adequate statistical analysis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Total	6	4	3	5	1	3	7	3	3	9	0	19	9	4	4

[17] and, sometimes, bowel obstruction [26, 27]. Predictors associated with an increased likelihood for recurrence are obesity and a defect size larger than 15 cm [28].

Operative repair with the elimination of the defect and reconstruction and reinforcement of the resilient abdominal wall, capable of resisting stress in the future, is probably the most effective treatment [5]. Surgical approach is presented with technical difficulties in defining the external edges of the fascial defect. The location, the lack of adequate fascia, and the weakness of the surrounding tissue result in problematic visualisation of the defect. Furthermore, the bony boundaries, in close proximity of the defect, are a limiting factor in repair [1, 8, 17].

Primary closure and mesh augmentation of the defect are the most important techniques. Primary closure of the defect has the potential to be effective in small hernias, but not in large lumbar hernias because of the high tension created over the defect in combination with the limited strength of the tissues surrounding the defect [8, 10, 29]. The literature does not elaborate much regarding the choice of mesh for lumbar hernia repair. Like the repair of other types of hernias, a coated mesh for intra-abdominal use or, otherwise, a light-weight mesh is recommended [17]. It was once suggested to use two meshes, one placed in a sublay and the other in an onlay technique, in a tension-free repair of the lumbar hernia [30]. Garg et al. investigated the use of a tension-free sutureless repair for lumbar hernias in a dorsal approach in three infants and one adult, and concluded that this method was easy, safe, and effective [31]. A trans-abdominal partial extra-peritoneal technique (TAPE) for repairing lumbar hernias has been reported. It is concluded that this technique was feasible and might be preferable to the open technique in complicated cases [32, 33]. Other surgical techniques for lumbar hernia repair are use of a rotational flap or onlay flap. These techniques require extensive dissection and are accompanied by the risk of ischemia and muscle atrophy due to compromised vascularisation of the flap, which can result in a failed repair and a potentially larger defect than the original [8, 10, 29].

Similar to other abdominal hernias, the use of synthetic meshes in a tension-free repair is widely accepted because of the experience in the other fields of abdominal wall surgery. Other advantages are its effectiveness and inexpensiveness [8, 10]. The decision regarding the location of the mesh placement and the approach depends on the aetiology of the lumbar hernia, divided in acquired and primary lumbar hernias [10, 17]. Small primary lumbar hernias (<5 cm) [4] with well-defined borders, a normal lumbar anatomy, and without visceral content are good candidates for the pre-peritoneal approach. The pre-peritoneal laparoscopic approach seems feasible and safe, and, in contrast to the trans-abdominal retroperitoneal laparoscopy, does not require excessive mobilization of intra-abdominal structures,

and avoids intra-peritoneal adhesions [34, 35]. Moreno-Egea et al. confirmed in a prospective study that the general advantages of laparoscopic surgery apply to the repair of the lumbar hernia. The laparoscopic approach showed a significantly shorter hospital stay; earlier return to normal activity, less analgesic consumption and less pain both 1 and 6 months postoperatively [17]. In addition, Moreno-Egea et al. showed, in a series of 16 consecutive patients, that the mean final costs of a laparoscopic operation are significantly less when compared to the open approach [36]. The open approach can be reserved for large defects, in case of incarceration and when the laparoscopic approach has failed [4]. When placement of the mesh is difficult due to bordering bone structures and if the defect leaves no sufficient fascia for suture fixation, bone anchor fixation is a feasible and safe method [37].

Obstruction/incarceration

Eight studies reported on the incarceration or strangulation of a lumbar hernia, describing 78 patients in total [4, 10, 12–15, 18, 19], of which 24 patients were classified as having an incarcerated hernia (30.8%). One case of bowel incarceration and a case of a strangulated hernia with bowel obstruction were mentioned. Light et al. [38] reported on 20 cases of lumbar hernia in which incarcerated fat was observed.

Recurrence

In 11 studies [8–10, 12–14, 16–20] the recurrence rate was reported, of which seven studies [8–10, 13, 14, 16, 19] reported zero recurrences after surgery. Therefore, the mean recurrence rate was 2 out of 98 patients with a primary hernia (2.0%). In the series of four patients of Alves et al. [20], one recurrence occurred after 10 days following a primary repair. Park et al. [18] reported one recurrence 6 months postoperatively, after repair with a mesh plug, but neglected to mention what type of lumbar hernia was repaired.

Single case reports

A total of 50 case reports [5, 26, 27, 34, 38–85] regarding a primary lumbar hernia were included, describing 55 cases (see Table 4 for patient and study characteristics). In 49 patients, the location of the lumbar hernia was reported, and 34 (69.4%) occurred in the superior lumbar triangle, 12 (24.5%) in the inferior lumbar triangle, and 3 (6.1%) in both locations. In 44 patients, the operation technique was described and 34 (77.3%) were repaired using a mesh and 10 (22.7%) lumbar defects were primary closed. In five case reports [44, 47, 59, 61, 82], the patient was not operated for the lumbar hernia. 10 patients were operated

Table 4 Characteristics of the included case reports

Number of cases	55
Sex (M/F)	23/28
Age (mean)	63
Location (superior/inferior/both)	34/12/3
Location (left/right/bilateral)	29/18/5
Mesh repair (occurrence/total reported)	34/44
Operation (laparoscopic/open repair)	10/22
Follow-up (range)	7 days–24 months
Recurrence (occurrence /total reported)	2/34
Incarceration and strangulation (occurrence/total reported)	12/40

laparoscopically, and in 22 patients, an open repair was performed. The recurrence rate was 5.9%. In one case [5], a recurrence occurred after 2 years following a primary open repair. The other case [60] describes a bilateral recurrence 1 month postoperatively, which occurred after an open repair with a polypropylene mesh. Two case reports [34, 73] described a seroma after mesh repair which was treated by needle aspiration. An incarceration occurred in 12 out of the 40 patients (29.3%) of which occurrences of these symptoms were recorded.

Discussion

This is the first systematic review on primary lumbar hernias and offers the largest data set on this subject by including all studies concerning primary lumbar hernia regardless of design. The aim is to provide a clear overview of the available literature and make evidence based practical and clinical recommendations and to identify pitfalls regarding diagnosis and treatment.

Overall quality of the included studies assessed using the MINOR criteria was relatively low. This is a result of the design of the included studies, mostly case series, non-randomised designs, or retrospective studies. A prospective calculation was lacking in all the included studies. Furthermore, was an unbiased evaluation of the endpoints using adequate blinding often not performed and was the loss to follow-up not mentioned in most studies.

The surgical approach should be tailored to the individual hernia characteristics. A laparoscopic pre-peritoneal approach is preferable in small, simple primary lumbar hernias leaving the open approach for the complex cases. In the repair of a lumbar hernia, the general advantages of a laparoscopic approach, regarding a faster postoperative recovery and pain reduction, apply. A possible alternative is suggested by Beffa et al. [86] the robotic trans-abdominal pre-peritoneal approach, which has potential advantages regarding lumbar hernia repair.

Regarding mesh repair versus primary closure, no recommendations can be made based on the data presented in this review, but following the overwhelming evidence in hernia research, it seems clear that patients would benefit from a repair with a mesh. And above all should the choice of mesh be dictated by the surgical approach. For example, it is the extra-peritoneal repair of a lumbar hernia suitable for repair with a non-coated mesh, which is probably more cost-effective than coated meshes for intra-peritoneal placement. The recurrence rate is relatively high and with publication bias playing a major role that the true recurrence rate might even be higher. Most recurrences occurred after an open repair, but definitive conclusions cannot be drawn.

The percentage of incarceration in this type of hernia is considerably high. Although the design of the included studies increases the risk of publication bias, the incarceration rate found in the included studies and in the single case reports was similar. Macchi et al. found, in a recent anatomic-radiologic study, evidence for a “lumbar canal” after analysing a randomly selected series of CT scans of the abdomen. This lumbar canal is described as being a real musculoaponeurotic tunnel with a postero-anterior direction. It is suggested that the superior and inferior lumbar triangle are connected with the deep peritoneal opening or deep lumbar ring located at the superior lumbar triangle and the subcutaneous opening or superficial lumbar ring at the inferior lumbar triangle [87]. This “lumbar canal” and as well as a complex anatomic composition of multiple layers of the abdominal wall might increase the risk of incarceration. It is recommended that surgical correction is performed electively as early as possible and preferably by a surgeon with experience in the field of hernia surgery. This timeframe allows for adequate diagnostic imaging but minimizes the risk of incarceration. Although a clinical diagnosis suffices, a CT scan is regarded the gold standard to assess the extent of the lumbar hernia, the involved anatomical structures, the level of atrophy, and the possible content of the hernia.

The diagnosis and treatment of lumbar hernias are complicated by its low incidence, resulting in scarce experience and lack of consensus in the literature. Heterogeneity in the population, based on the subdivision in aetiology, increases this problem. Publication bias, due to the design of the included studies, might result in an overestimation of the complaints and complications of the patient at presentation, like incarceration. On the other hand, it can cause an underestimation of the recurrence rates. More high-quality research is needed, in which, unfortunately, is the incidence of a lumbar hernia a severely limiting factor. Centralising care for this rare entity would increase specialisation and produce the volumes needed for adequate research. Furthermore, cooperation between specialised abdominal wall centres would increase the awareness of this type of dorsal lumbar abdominal wall hernia.

Conclusions

The risks for incarceration in lumbar hernias are increased compared to the other hernias which requires relatively fast elective repair by a surgeon with experience in the field of hernia surgery. A laparoscopic pre-peritoneal repair with a mesh is recommended in lumbar hernia < 5 cm, but the surgical approach in hernia > 5 cm should be tailored to individual patient characteristics and risk factors.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval For this study was approval from the institutional review board not required.

Statement of human rights Not applicable, since this is a literature study.

Informed consent Formal consent was not required for this study.

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