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First prospective multicentric study of a new prosthesis for the treatment of umbilical hernia: Ventralux ST
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Introduction: Actually it doesn’t exist a gold standard treatment for the umbilical hernia. The aim of this study was to evaluate a new prosthesis (Ventralux ST) for the treatment of this pathology placed in the pro-peritoneal vs intra-peritoneal space, by a prospective, multicentric, non randomized study. The primary end points includes chronic pain and recurrence while the second one includes the operative time, incidence of minor complications, and length of time needed to get back to a normal life.

Materials and Methods: Between January 2012 and March 2013 have been treated 97 consecutive patients in several different Italian Hospitals that have subscribed previously to the RIEO (Italian registry for umbilical hernia). 59 men and 38 women in average age of 51 (22-87). In each case has been used the ventralux st. mesh (18 small, 64 medium and 15 large size). In 67 cases the prosthesis has been places in intra-peritoneal position(group A) and in 30 cases in pre-peritoneal position(group B). Have been taken into account: the operative time, the time needed to be back at normal life, incidence of minor complications, post-surgery pain and recurrence at 1,3,6,12 months.

Results: In the A group occurs 3 cases (7%) of seroma and in 1 case (2%) of acute urinal retention, in the B group 1 case (3%) of seroma and 2 (6%) of wound infection. The average operative time was 50 min (40-90) for group A and 43 (15-90) for group B. No case of recurrence has been reported. No statistically relevant differences has been observed between the 2 groups in term of operative time, recurrence and healing time.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we can affirm that this surgery treatment is an efficient and safe treatment, with no statistical difference between the placement of the mesh in the pro-peritoneal vs intra-peritoneal space.