**Assessment of quality of life in patients operated on for inguinal.**

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 Doctoral Dissertation – abstract

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**Introduction**

Measuring quality of life in the large group of patients suffering from this disease and identification of those factors that affect their quality of life seems to be important elements of current knowledge and practice of surgery.

 **Aim**

The aim of the study was to assess the quality of life 6 months after hernia surgery and to assess the impact of the some clinical and psychosocial factors on the quality of life of patients after groin hernia.

**Material and Methods**

The study was conducted on a group of 103 men aged 18 to 80 years of age operated on for primary inguinal hernia during the period from January 2008 to December 2011. There have been two fold measurement of quality of life before and 6 months after surgery of inguinal hernia repair by assessing the quality of life questionnaire The Rand SF 36 Health Survey and a brief questionnaire designed by the author of the need for this study

**Results**

It has been shown that the quality of life of patients, measured by using a form The Rand 36 Health Survey SF 6 months after surgery of inguinal hernia increases.

**Conclusions**

Elective inguinal hernia repair surgery is a surgical procedure generating increased quality of life six months after surgery. The age of patients, the use of the hernia belt before surgery, the level of training of the surgeon, or the occurrence of early postoperative complications do not affect the change in quality of life of patients 6 months after hernia surgery.

Patients housed in the standard according to BMI achieve greater benefits in terms of improved quality of life after inguinal hernia surgery. Professional activity in patients with inguinal hernia promotes a higher quality of life after surgery for the subscale "limitation in performing roles because of emotional problems." Chronic smoking decreases the feeling of pain after surgical intervention.