

Spontaneous Transomental Hernia Combined with Incarcerated Inguinal Hernia: A Case Report

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was attempted, and proceeded smoothly. We hospitalized the patient after the procedure to observe her progress and considered elective definitive surgery for the inguinal hernia within several days. The following day, she remained stable, but nausea and abdominal distension persisted, and 42 hours after the manual hernia repositioning she suddenly developed abdominal pain. Body temperature was 36.9°C; heart rate, 102 beats/min; respiratory rate, 20 breaths/min; and blood pressure, 118/83 mmHg. On physical examination, her abdomen was severely distended with tenderness; however, there was no recurrence of the incarcerated inguinal hernia. Laboratory results revealed leukocytopenia ($4,300/\text{mm}^3$) and elevated levels of blood urea nitrogen (48.7 mg/dL), creatinine (0.84 mg/dL), and C-reactive protein (19.8 mg/dL).

