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## Use of biological meshes for abdominal wall reconstruction in highly contaminated fields

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### Abstract

Abdominal wall defects and incisional hernias represent a challenging problem. In particular, when a synthetic mesh is applied to contaminated wounds, its removal is required in 50%-90% of cases. Biosynthetic meshes are the newest tool available to surgeons and they could have a role in ventral hernia repair in a potentially contaminated field. We describe the use of a sheet of bovine pericardium graft in the reconstruction of abdominal wall defect in two patients. Bovine pericardium graft was placed in the retrorectus space and secured to the anterior abdominal wall using polypropylene sutures in a tension-free manner. We experienced no evidence of recurrence at 4 and 5 years follow-up. © 2010 Baishideng.

### Language of original document

English

### Author keywords

Biological meshes; Bovine; Hernia; Infection; Pericardium

### Index Keywords

**EMTREE drug terms:** imipenem; polypropylene

**EMTREE medical terms:** abdominal abscess; abdominal pain; abdominal surgery; abdominal wall defect; adult; aged; article; bacterium culture; case report; computer assisted tomography; device removal; diverticulosis; female; fever; follow up; fracture; hemicolectomy; hernioplasty; histopathology; human; human tissue; incisional hernia; laparotomy; male; medical history; osteomyelitis; physical examination; recurrent disease; surgical equipment; surgical infection

**MeSH:** Abdominal Wall; Aged; Animals; Biocompatible Materials; Cattle; Digestive System Surgical Procedures; Female; Hernia; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Pericardium; Polypropylenes; Recurrence; Surgical Mesh; Suture Techniques; Sutures

*Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.*

### Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers

imipenem, 64221-86-9; polypropylene, 25085-53-4, 9003-07-0; Biocompatible Materials; Polypropylenes