Renown Institute for Robotic Surgery

HERNIA REPAIR

Renown Institute for Robotic Surgery offers surgery for hernia repair. Unlike traditional open hernia repair surgeries that require a long incision in the abdomen, da Vinci surgery allows for tiny 1- to 2-centimeter incisions.

For most patients, da Vinci Surgery offers numerous benefits compared to traditional surgery, including:

- Low rate of recurrence
- Quicker recovery
- Minimal scarring
- Less pain after surgery

The following surgeons are trained da Vinci Robotic Surgeons and credentialed to perform hernia repair procedures at Renown Medical Center. Surgeons are listed alphabetically and are not employed by Renown.

Matthew J. Crapko, MD
Western Surgical Group

Alvaro Devia, MD, FACS
Premiere Surgical

John Ganser, MD
Western Surgical Group

James Harris, MD, FACS
Western Surgical Group

Amanda Johnson, MD
General Vascular Associates

Brian Juell, MD, FACS
Premiere Surgical

James C. Nunley, MD
Premiere Surgical

Thomas E. Rembetski, MD
Premiere Surgical

Robert J. Nachtsheim
General Vascular Associates

For more information, call 775-982-4900 or visit renown.org/daVinci.

Your doctor may suggest lifestyle changes to ease your symptoms, but surgery is considered the only way to permanently fix a hernia. During a hernia repair surgery, the weakened abdominal wall tissue is secured and any holes are closed up.
A hernia happens when part of an internal organ or tissue bulges through a hole or weak area in the belly wall (fascia). The type of hernia you have depends on where it is and how it occurs. Ventral hernias can occur through a scar after surgery in the abdomen. Umbilical hernia appears as a bulge around the belly button and inguinal hernia is a bulge in the groin which is more common in men (shown in the image).

Hernias are common and can affect men, women and children. Usually, there is no obvious cause or symptoms of a hernia. However, you may feel pain while standing or straining when using the bathroom or lifting heavy objects.

A combination of muscle weakness and straining, such as heavy lifting, may cause hernias. Some people are born with hernias or with weak abdominal muscles. Some people have a family history of hernia. Physical activities and medical problems that increase pressure on the belly may lead to a hernia, including: constipation, chronic cough, cystic fibrosis, enlarged prostate, extra weight, fluid in the abdomen, heavy lifting, poor nutrition, smoking, and undescended testicles.

Learn why patients and surgeons believe in da Vinci Surgery at daVinciSurgery.com