

Nyhus classification system

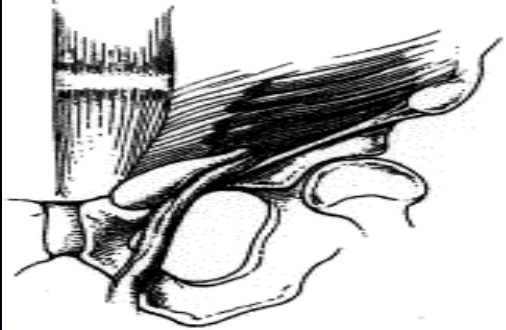
A photograph of surgeons in an operating room, wearing blue scrubs, masks, and caps, illuminated by bright surgical lights. The background is a teal gradient.

Reference: Schwartz principle of surgery 2019
presented by: Halimeh Rahimi 12/7/2021

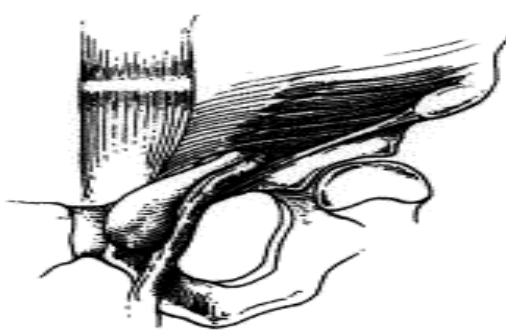
Table 37-2**Nyhus classification system**

Type I	Indirect hernia; internal abdominal ring normal; typically in infants, children, small adults
Type II	Indirect hernia; internal ring enlarged without impingement on the floor of the inguinal canal; does not extend to the scrotum
Type IIIA	Direct hernia; size is not taken into account
Type IIIB	Indirect hernia that has enlarged enough to encroach upon the posterior inguinal wall; indirect sliding or scrotal hernias are usually placed in this category because they are commonly associated with extension to the direct space; also includes pantaloon hernias
Type IIIC	Femoral hernia
Type IV	Recurrent hernia; modifiers A–D are sometimes added, which correspond to indirect, direct, femoral, and mixed, respectively





TYPE 1



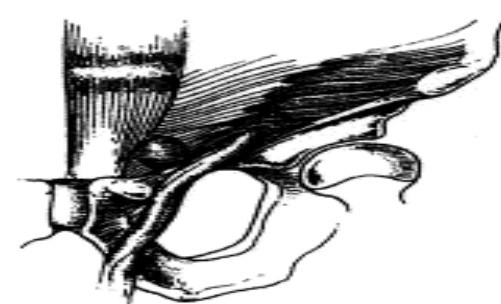
TYPE 2



TYPE 3



TYPE 4



TYPE 5



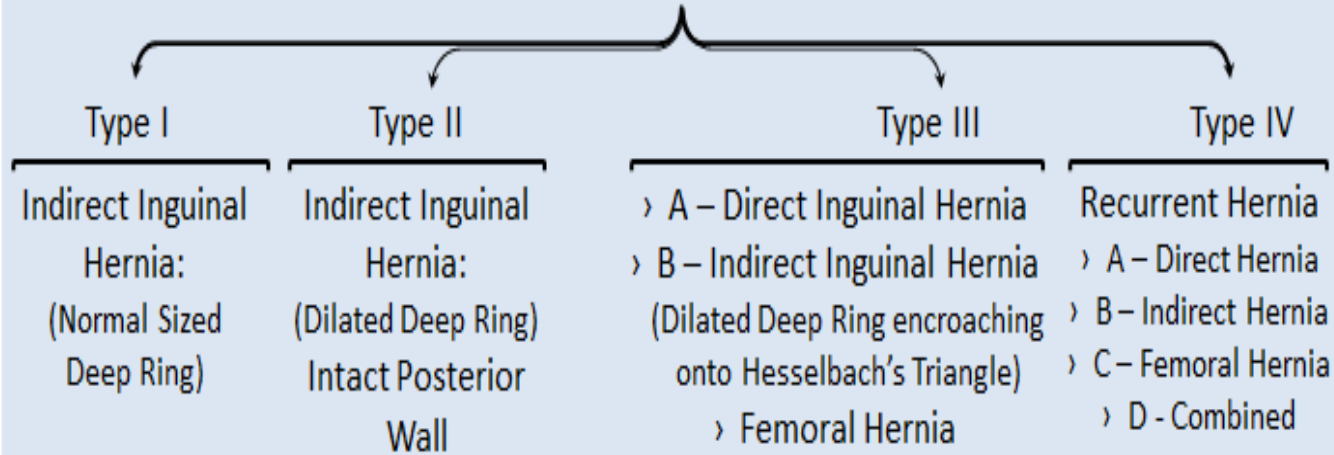
TYPE 6



TYPE 7



Nyhus Classification



Based on Presentation

External: Protrusion through Abdominal Wall	Internal: Herniation within the Peritoneal Cavity
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Based on Origin

Congenital: Protrusion through a preformed defect	Acquired: Protrusion due to increased abd. pressure and weak abd. wall
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According to the Site

Inguinal	Umbilical
Femoral	Epigastric
Obturator	Incisional
Sciatic	Spigelian



A blue-tinted photograph of surgeons in an operating room. The surgeons are wearing masks and caps, and are focused on a patient. The text "THANK YOU" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU