## **Accepted Manuscript**

Comparative study of two skin incisions for microscopic lumbar discectomy

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PII: S1878-8750(16)31066-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2016.10.077

Reference: WNEU 4745

To appear in: World Neurosurgery

Received Date: 26 July 2016

Revised Date: 12 October 2016 Accepted Date: 14 October 2016

Please cite this article as: Hamouda WO, Aladdin M, AL-Muammar SA, Gari DMK, Comparative study of two skin incisions for microscopic lumbar discectomy, *World Neurosurgery* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2016.10.077.

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lumbar discectomy

**ABSTRACT** 

Background: Microscopic lumbar discectomy is a common, minimally invasive surgery. A transverse skin

incision has sound theoretical cosmetic advantages in comparison to the classic vertical incision.

Objectives: the study aimed to compare transverse and vertical skin incisions for microscopic discectomy

regarding cosmetic outcome, postoperative pain and the provided surgical cutaneous inlet. Materials &

Methods: Eighty-six patients were randomly enrolled prospectively in the study, divided among a vertical

incision group (V group) and a transverse incision group (T group). The maximum surgical cutaneous inlet

provided was measured in two diameters. Post-operative pain was recorded using a numeric patient rating

scale from 0 to 10 with 0 indicating no pain at days 1, 3 and 7 postoperatively. Cosmetic appearance of the

wound was evaluated by a plastic surgeon and by the patients to fall within five categories (excellent, very

good, good, fair and poor). Results: In comparison to vertical incisions, transverse incisions provide similar

surgical cutaneous inlets, cause higher pain scores on days 1 and 3 postoperative days but similar score on

the 7<sup>th</sup> day, and ensure a significantly better wound cosmesis. *Conclusion:* Transverse skin incision for

microscopic lumbar discectomy is an applicable alternative to the classic midline or paramedian vertical

incisions with better aesthetic results.

**KEYWORDS** 

Transverse - Skin incision - Lumbar - Microdiscectomy

INTRODUCTION

Sciatica caused by lumbar intervertebral disc herniation is the most frequent indication for

spinal surgery [4]. and lumbar discectomy has

become the most common neurosurgical

procedure in the US, with nearly 300,000

procedures performed each year [10]. Since the

first report of lumbar disc surgery in 1934 by

Mixter and Barr [15], progressively less invasive

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