

The Danish Ventral Hernia Database – a valuable tool for quality assessment and research

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Aim: The Danish Ventral Hernia Database (DVHD) provides national surveillance of current surgical practice and clinical postoperative outcomes. The intention is to reduce postoperative morbidity and hernia recurrence, evaluate new treatment strategies, and facilitate nationwide implementation of evidence-based treatment strategies. This paper describes the design and purpose of DVHD.

Study population: Adult (≥ 18 years) patients with a Danish Civil Registration Number and undergoing surgery under elective or emergency conditions for ventral hernia in a Danish surgical department from 2007 and beyond. A total of 80% of all ventral hernia repairs performed in Denmark were reported to the DVHD.

Main variables: Demographic data (age, sex, and center), detailed hernia description (eg, type, size, surgical priority), and technical aspects (open/laparoscopic and mesh related factors) related to the surgical repair are recorded. Data registration is mandatory. Data may be merged with other Danish health registries and information from patient questionnaires or clinical examinations.

Descriptive data: More than 37,000 operations have been registered. Data have demonstrated high agreement with patient files. The data allow technical proposals for surgical improvement with special emphasis on reduced incidences of postoperative complications, hernia recurrence, and chronic pain.

Conclusion: DVHD is a prospective and mandatory registration system for Danish surgeons. It has collected a high number of operations and is an excellent tool for observing changes over time, including adjustment of several confounders. This national database registry has impacted on clinical practice in Denmark and led to a high number of scientific publications in recent years.

Keywords: database management system, registries, ventral hernia, outcome, national, morbidity

The Danish Ventral Hernia Database

The Danish Hernia Database is subdivided into an inguinal hernia database and a ventral hernia database. This article refers to the Danish Ventral Hernia Database (DVHD) that includes repairs of all abdominal wall hernias excluding inguinal and femoral hernias. Thus, the database includes all primary (umbilical, epigastric, and others) as well as secondary hernias (incisional and parastomal).

Aim

With reference to ventral hernia repair, the database is designed to provide national surveillance of current Danish surgical practice and clinical postoperative outcomes.

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This database facilitates mapping of the incidence of surgery, aspects of surgical techniques, and postoperative complications.

It is specifically intended that the data generated by the database must contribute to reduction of postoperative morbidity and hernia recurrence. Moreover, it seeks to evaluate new treatment strategies and facilitate nationwide implementation of evidence-based treatment strategies.

Study population

The database includes all adult (≥ 18 years) Danish patients operated on under elective or emergency conditions for ventral hernia in a Danish surgical department (public, $n=22$ or private, $n=10$). The database includes both primary hernia repairs and repairs for recurrences. All centers contributed with registration of hernia procedures since the launch of the database in 2007. The annual number of operations recorded in the database varies between 4,300 and 4,800. A total of more than 37,000 operations have now been registered.

Main variables

Data entry is most often performed by the operating surgeon immediately after surgery on a secured website using the

patient's unique Danish Civil Registration Number. The variables that are recorded include demographic data, detailed hernia description, and technical aspects related to the surgical repair (Table 1). Data entry is kept simple and uniform, and it is possible to monitor different variables depending on the type of hernia repair. In order to eliminate missing data, the system does not accept upload of insufficient registrations. Data registration is mandatory and has been validated against patient files (gold standard) demonstrating more than 94% overall agreement on parameters, such as type of hernia, hernia size, mesh product, and mesh fixation.¹

Follow-up

A continuous follow-up is performed by a preprogrammed and automatic merge of data from DVHD with data from the Danish National Patient Register (DNPR),² which holds data from all patient contacts, to the Danish health care providers (private and public), including operations. This merging of data relies on the unique Danish Civil Registration Number of the patient. This combination of data is performed on a monthly basis to provide quality assessment given by four defined clinical indicators (Table 2). Additionally, other registered outcome measures can be obtained from DNPR

Table 1 Variables in the Danish Ventral Hernia Database

Type	Variable	Drop-down menu one	Drop-down menu two
Demography	Surgical department		
	Surgeon's initials		
	Sex		
	Age		
	Date of repair		
	Comorbidity	Organ dysfunction requiring medical treatment	
Hernia specifications	Surgical setting	Elective or emergent	
	Primary or recurrent	Number of recurrence	
	Type of hernia	Incisional	Orientation of primary incision
		Umbilical	
		Epigastric	
		Parastomal	
		Trocar-site	
		Other	Specification
	Number of hernia defects		
	Size of hernia	Maximum transverse and longitudinal diameter	
Procedure specifications	Open, laparoscopic, or laparoscopic converted to open		
	Component separation	Uni/bilateral	
		Endoscopic or open	
	Sutured repair of defect	Type of suture	
	Mesh repair	Product name and type	
		Mesh position	Onlay, sublay, inlay, intraperitoneal, other
		Mesh fixation	Sutures, tackers, other
	Antibiotic prophylaxis		

Table 2 Quality indicators in the Danish Ventral Hernia Database following ventral hernia repair

Indicator	Specification	Results, year 2014	Recommended standard
Duration of hospital stay	Duration of admission after initial hernia repair	Median 0 days (inter-quartile range: 0–1 days)	<4 days
Readmission	30-day readmission rate	9% (95% confidence interval: 9%–10%)	<15%
Early reoperation	30-day reoperation rate for complication	3.1% (95% confidence interval: 2.6%–3.7%)	<5%
Mortality	30-day mortality rate	0.4 (95% confidence interval: 0.3%–0.7%)	<0.5%

following approval. Such measures may include reoperation for hernia recurrence, specific diagnoses, and other surgical procedures.

Examples of research

Since the establishment of DVHD in 2007, there has been an intensive scientific activity resulting in national collaboration and many international publications within the field (<http://www.herniedatabasen.dk/index.php/downloads/litteraturliste/>).

Technical aspects

Based on the combination of the prospectively collected data from the DVHD and follow-up in the DNPR, high volume data have been analyzed and have provided evidence for surgical improvement.^{3,4} High complication rates have been documented for all types of elective ventral hernia repairs^{3,5–8} and after emergency repairs, which are associated with up to 15-fold increase of morbidity.^{8,9} The nationwide studies have pointed out several areas for surgical improvement for the different types of ventral hernias to reduce risk for early and late complications and recurrence. These include the advantageous application of a sublay mesh during open repair of an incisional hernia⁷ and use of a mesh for open umbilical or epigastric hernia repair to reduce recurrence.¹⁰

Pain

Combining data from the DVHD with data from patient files, patient questionnaires, and clinical examinations revealed that mesh repairs reduce the risk for recurrence significantly,⁷ even in small repairs and without increased risk of pain.^{10,11} Additionally, large-size data from DVHD have shown that laparoscopic intraperitoneal mesh fixation with absorbable as compared with titanium tacks is associated with an increased risk of hernia recurrence. Contrary to previous expectations by manufacturers of mesh fixation devices, there was no difference in long-term pain between

patients receiving absorbable tacks and patients operated on with titanium tacks.¹²

Clinical hernia recurrence versus reoperation for recurrence

Data from DVHD have been combined with information obtained from DNPR and clinical examinations to determine the cumulated incidence difference between a recurrent hernia diagnosed by clinical examination and reoperation for hernia recurrence. Clinical recurrences were four- to fivefold higher than the number of reoperations for recurrence.¹³ Earlier reports based on reoperation rates for hernia recurrence thus severely underestimate the real frequency of hernia recurrence.

Herniogenesis

The link between specific databases according to a unique Danish Civil Registration Number for each patient allows for combining scientifically interesting data from various databases. Findings were recently published combining data from DVHD with information from the Danish Inguinal Hernia Database. Interestingly, patients operated on for a direct or recurrent inguinal hernia as compared with surgery for an indirect inguinal hernia were significantly more prone to ventral hernia repair suggesting a specific predisposition to herniogenesis.¹⁴

It has been suggested in small studies that abdominal aortic aneurism shares common pathological mechanisms with the development of incisional hernia. Merging data from DVHD, the Danish Vascular Surgery Registry and DNPR allowed for the largest study ever in this field. It demonstrated that both obesity and aortic reconstruction due to abdominal aortic aneurism as compared with aortoiliac occlusive disease significantly increased the risk of subsequent incisional hernia repair.¹⁵ However, contrary to findings of previous low-powered studies, the presence of abdominal aortic aneurism in a large screening population was not associated with diagnosis of inguinal hernia.¹⁶

National initiatives

The prospective Danish hernia databases were among the first in the field and the only ones requiring mandatory registration by all surgeons conducting hernia repairs. It is crucial for the quality of the databases that a high registration rate is maintained. This is facilitated by a number of ongoing initiatives, including meetings for surgeons providing feedback information twice annually. Moreover, lists of unregistered procedures are generated on a monthly basis and distributed to the surgical centers. Finally, a national report is published every year on main statistics and center-based reporting rates to the registries. The national rate of registration to the DVHD is ~80% as compared to the rate for the Danish Inguinal Hernia Database that reaches ~90%. There is an ongoing initiative from the Steering Committee of DVHD to motivate all surgeons to report their operations in order to increase the national registration rate. Moreover, there is political focus on annual reports which are sent to the administrators and chairman of each surgical center informing on the local registration rate. However, there are no judicial options to increase the registration rate.

The data collected from the hernia databases combined with information from DNPR and other specific databases provide scientific evidence for revised recommendations and guidelines following discussion between participating surgeons at regular meetings. The guidelines are published on the website of the hernia database (<http://www.herniedatabasen.dk/>).

Administrative issues and funding

Since establishment in 2007, the DVHD has been funded by the Danish government. The funds also cover the Inguinal Hernia Database. All operational aspects of the database are handled by the steering committee. The annual budget, including statistical and logistical support, is ~€40,000. Approximately half of the funding covers fees, travel, and meeting expenses. The majority of core structural tasks within the database is controlled and maintained by government organizations (Regionernes Kliniske Kvalitetsudviklings Program). Data analyses, quality reports, and scientific contributions are based on voluntary work.

Data access: Each participating center may obtain their data. In order to obtain data from external centers, approval is required from the Danish Data Protection Agency and Regionernes Kliniske Kvalitetsudviklings Program.

Conclusion

The DVHD is a prospective and mandatory national registration system for Danish surgeons. It has collected a high

number of operations within a short period of time. The high rate of registration provides data reflecting current clinical practice. Each participating surgeon has the opportunity of obtaining data from his/her center. The registration requires a limited contribution from all surgeons and is an excellent tool for observing changes over time, including adjustment of several confounders. The registration system permits post hoc subgrouping of patients at high risk and may investigate even rare clinical events. Finally, this national database registry has led to a high number of scientific publications in recent years.

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Disclosure

Frederik Helgstrand was involved in educational activities for Bard-Davol and Ethicon, Johnson and Johnson. Lars Nannestad Jorgensen was involved in educational activities for Bard-Davol, Covidien, and Ethicon, Johnson and Johnson. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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