



Royal Berkshire
NHS Foundation Trust

A general anaesthetic requires your child to be starved beforehand. On the day of the operation

..... (date) your child should not have anything to eat (including chewing gum), or milk to drink from (time).

They may have only water or weak squash up to (time). If breastfeeding, the last breast feed can be given at (time).

If you do not follow these instructions your child's procedure may be delayed or even cancelled.

Hydrocele repair

Information for parents

This leaflet aims to answer some of the questions that you/ your child may have about their operation. You will also have an opportunity to discuss any further queries or concerns with hospital staff on admission.

What is a hydrocele?

A hydrocele is a swelling around the testicle caused by a collection of fluid.

All boys have a connection between their abdomen and their scrotum before they are born. By birth this connection is usually closed. If it stays open, the fluid that surrounds the bowel may trickle down and collect in the scrotum.

Why does my child need their hydrocele repaired?

The hydrocele fluid comes from the tummy down a small tube. This tube usually disappears during the first year of life. If it remains, however, the fluid will continue to drain and the hydrocele will get bigger and may develop into a hernia. A hydrocele repair involves removing both fluid and tube, so there will be a small incision in the lower abdomen / groin.

For a child experiencing problems, if the condition is left untreated, these problems will continue or get worse. In most cases, a hydrocele repair operation is recommended.

What does surgery involve?

The operation is carried out under general anaesthetic (your child is asleep) and lasts for about an hour. Once your child is asleep, the surgeon will make a small incision (cut) on the lower abdomen to remove the fluid inside your child's scrotum. The passage between the abdomen and scrotum will then be sealed off. The cut will be closed with dissolvable stitches.

What are the risks?

Common complications are bleeding from the operation site and infection. Very rarely, during surgery other tissues in the abdomen are damaged. There is a small chance of pain or

numbness in the groin area, caused by nerves moved during surgery, or by the pressure on the nerves by scar tissue that forms during healing. There is also a chance the hydrocele may recur. Every anaesthetic carries a risk but this is small. The anaesthetic will be given by an anaesthetist (a specially trained doctor). After having an anaesthetic some children may feel or be sick. They may have a headache, sore throat, feel dizzy or be upset. These side effects are usually not severe and are short-lived.

What shall I bring?

For some children it is reassuring if they can bring a familiar toy from home. A play specialist may be involved in your child's care, and they will be able to provide a range of suitable toys and activities. A hospital gown will be provided to wear to theatre. However, children may want to bring their own nightwear, slippers and dressing gown to change into afterwards.

What happens on admission?

The surgeon will explain the procedure to you on the ward, and can discuss any worries that you may have. An anaesthetist will also visit you to explain the anaesthetic.

If your child has any medical problems, for instance, allergies, please tell the surgeon and anaesthetist about these.

Your child may also have 'magic cream' (EMLA local anaesthetic) applied to the back of their hands so that the anaesthetic injection will be less painful. One parent/carer will be able to accompany your child to the anaesthetic room and stay with them until they are asleep.

What happens afterwards?

After your child has had their operation they will be taken into the recovery room to wake up. Once they are sufficiently recovered, you may be able to accompany the nurse to collect them and bring them back to the ward. Some children can wake up crying because of the strange environment. It does not mean they are in pain. Children are

given pain relief during their operation. If necessary, further pain relief will be given on the ward. It is possible that your child may vomit following surgery - medicine can be given to relieve this if the vomiting persists.

When can we go home?

Your child may go home when both you and the staff are happy that they have recovered sufficiently. They should be awake and comfortable, and have eaten and drunk a small amount.

Advice following hydrocele

repair:

At home

- Your child will need regular Paracetamol (e.g. Calpol) after the operation – please make sure you have some, and follow the instructions that are given on the packaging.
- The wound is likely to be swollen and may ooze slightly. This should subside in 2 to 3 days.
- The stitches are dissolvable – and will disappear on their own. This usually takes about 2 weeks.

- A small dressing will be used to cover the wound. This can be removed after 24 hours. It is best to leave the wound uncovered to aid healing.
- The area will appear bruised for several days.
- You can give your child a plain bath after 24 hours. Avoid using bubbles and perfumed soaps.
- Loose underwear and trousers should be worn for comfort. If your child is in nappies, frequent changing is necessary. Avoid using baby wipes.
- One week off school is usually enough; however sports should be avoided for 3 weeks, to ensure a complete recovery.

Possible complications

If the wound becomes red, hot or tender please contact your GP in case of infection.

If you have any further questions, contact either:

Pre-op nurse: 0118 322 7518

Kempton DDBU: 0118 322 7512

Paediatric Unit: 0118 322 8075

Paediatric Unit, July 2018

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