

HERNIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO:

I CAUSE:

- ✓ ***Congenital***: Abnormal widening of the hernial canal or incomplete closure or failure of the abdominal wall to complete close.
- ✓ ***Acquired***: As a result of trauma.

II ACCORDING TO THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS:

- ✓ ***Reducible hernia***: The content can be reduced inside the abdominal cavity.
- ✓ ***Irreducible hernia***: The content cannot be reduced inside the abdominal cavity as a result of inflammation and adhesions of the content with the sac.
 - Characterized by formation of adhesions between the hernial content and sac.
 - The hernial content cannot be reduced and cannot be decreased in size.
 - The swelling is hot and painful.
 - The skin is immovable and having an ulcer or scar.
 - It is difficult to palpate the hernial ring.
- ✓ ***Incarcerated hernia***: Also, the content cannot be reduced inside the abdominal cavity but as a result of small hernial opening and oedema which followed by necrosis of the herniated part as a result of incarceration.
 - Loss of appetite and off food.
 - Bad condition of the animals.
 - Tympany in calves.
 - Constipation.
 - Rise of temperature.
 - The swelling is painful and hot.
 - The symptoms like that of foreign body obstruction.

III ACCORDING TO THE ANATOMOTOPOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE HERNIA:

- ✓ Umbilical hernia.
- ✓ Abdominal hernia.
- ✓ Inguinal hernia.
- ✓ Scrotal hernia.
- ✓ Perineal hernia.
- ✓ Diaphragmatic hernia.