7 of the Most Common Causes and Risk Factors for Hernias



Anything that may lead to increased intra-abdominal pressure, or the weakening of abdominal muscles can lead to a hernia. Some of the most common risk factors are:

- 1. Family History Some people have a genetic predisposition for weaker connective tissue than the general population, leading to a higher likelihood of hernia development.¹
- Male Sex- Approximately 25% of all males will develop an inguinal hernia during their lifetimes, compared to only 2% of women.²
- 3. Obesity Obesity creates more pressure in the abdomen. As pressure increases, so does the risk of hernia formation, particularly if a previous abdominal surgery has taken place.¹
- 4. Pregnancy Pregnancy, particularly undergoing labor, increases pressure throughout the body and in the abdomen. Women who have undergone labor are more likely to have hernias than those who have not.¹
- 5. Weightlifting Repetitive weightlifting exercises or jobs that require frequent lifting of heavy materials can increase pressure in the abdomen. Over time, these activities can lead to a hernia formation.¹
- 6. Chronic Lung Infections or Coughing Coughing increases pressure in the abdomen. The presence of a persistent cough over a long period of time from illnesses like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) can lead to hernia formation.^{1,3}
- Smoking Smoking is a known risk factor for development of a hernia and increases the risk of a hernia recurrence.⁴

If you have one or more of the above risk factors and are concerned about having a hernia, consult your doctor. You can visit our <u>Surgeon Finder</u> to find a hernia surgeon near you.

