INTRODUCTION:
Incisional hernia are the result of dehiscence of the abdominal wall which holds the viscera. It results most commonly due to inappropriate healing after a surgical incision. Two major contributing factors for dehiscence of abdominal layers after surgery are faulty surgical technique and infection.

Tubectomy is the most common method of sterilization in females and it is one of the most commonly performed surgery by gynecologists in which fallopian tubes are either tied or severed by electro cautery to prevent ovum from reaching the sperms and vice versa. This is a permanent method of sterilization.

Given the large number of tubectomy procedures and also large incidence of incisional hernias through tubectomy scar, a study has been conducted to identify whether the type of suture material selected for closure will make any difference in out come.

METHODS:- This study is carried out at Deccan college of medical sciences, Hyderabad, Telangana by department of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Department of General surgery. Patients who came for interval sterilization by tubectomy were selected and segregated to two groups. 107 patients who underwent tubectomy between Feb 2007 and Dec 2009 are selected. Out of 107 cases, 52 cases are closed with absorbable suture and 55 cases are closed with non absorbable suture. All the cases were followed for a period of 3 years and were subjected to USG of abdomen to rule out incisional hernia.

RESULTS:- Out of 52 cases (Group A), 6 cases got incisional hernia and out of 55 cases (Group B) only 2 cases have shown incisional hernia.

CONCLUSION:- Incidence of incisional hernia is less in cases where incision is closed with non absorbable suture.

KEYWORDS: Tubectomy scar, Comparison, Absorbable versus non absorbable suture.
of incisional hernia in subjects when abdominal closure was done with absorbable catgut suture versus non absorbable polypropylene suture. Its found that non absorbable suture is superior in terms of less incidence of wound infection and also less incidence of incisional hernia.

REFERENCES