

**Supplementary Table 1. The Japan Hernia Society groin hernia classification (2009 version)**

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Type I. Indirect (lateral) inguinal hernia

□-1. Indirect (lateral) inguinal hernia (small):

The diameter of the orifice is less than 1 cm (1 fingerbreadth); less than 1 fingerbreadth is defined as the fifth finger cannot be inserted into the hernia space.

□-2. Indirect (lateral) inguinal hernia (medium):

The diameter of the orifice is equal to or larger than 1 cm (1 fingerbreadth) and less than 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths); less than 2 fingerbreadths is defined as the second and third fingers cannot be inserted into the hernia space.

□-3. Indirect (lateral) inguinal hernia (large):

The diameter of the orifice is equal to or larger than 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths).

Type II. Direct (medial) inguinal hernia

□-1. Direct (medial) inguinal hernia (supravesical):

The diameter of the orifice is less than 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths), and the center of the orifice is within the medial half of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal.

□-2. Direct (medial) inguinal hernia (localized type):

The diameter of the orifice is less than 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths), and the center of the orifice is within the lateral half of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal.

□-3. Direct (medial) inguinal hernia (diffuse type):

The diameter of the orifice is equal to or larger than 3 cm (2 fingerbreadths).

Type III. Femoral hernia

Type IV. Combined type

Coexistence of an indirect (lateral) inguinal hernia, direct (medial) inguinal hernia, or a femoral hernia (describe each type)

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Type V. Unclassified with the upper types

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