

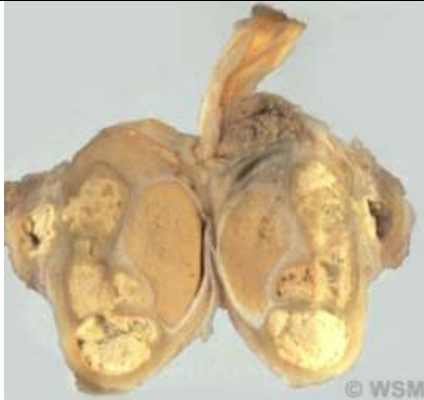
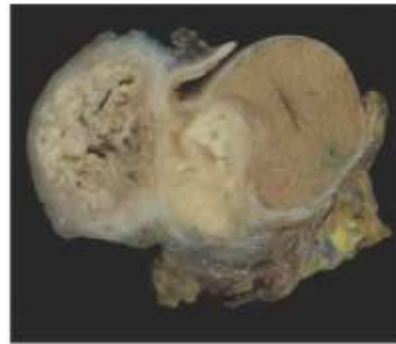
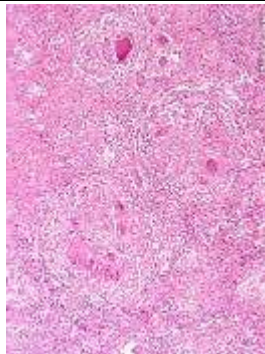
## XX. Diseases of the Male Genital System

**Tuberculosis IV-9.331*****Epididymis and testis:***

- Are thickened (in general appearance)
- Enlarged (in parts), necrotic and reduced (in other parts)
- Show caseous masses replacing the tissue-proper
- Associated fibrosis
- Yellowish-whitish in colour
- Soft in parts, firm in other parts

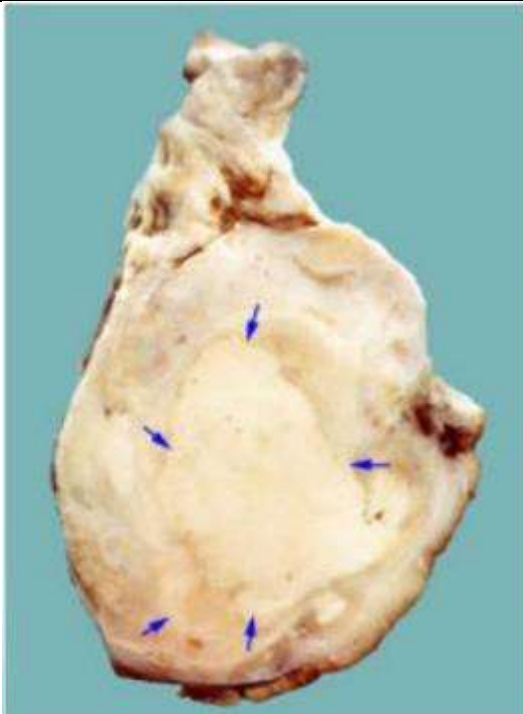
**N.B.:**

- The testis is rather atrophied and necrotic as it shows the effect of extension of the tuberculous lesion (which has occurred first and chiefly in the epididymis).



**Gumma (localized tertiary syphilitic lesion) IV-9.33 23**

<b>Testis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appears enlarged</li> <li>• Shows nodules (Gummatous)</li> </ul>
<b>Tunica albuginea:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thickened</li> </ul>
<b>Consistence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firm and rubbery</li> </ul>
<b>Nodules</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of different sizes</li> <li>• Moderately large</li> <li>• Areas of gummatous necrosis</li> <li>• Fibrosed (in areas)</li> <li>• Variations in colour</li> <li>• Dirty whitish yellow foci of necrosis (creamy-like)</li> </ul>
<b>Cut surface:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular outline</li> <li>• Loss of normal appearance</li> </ul>
<b>Epididymis:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is secondarily-affected (to a very slight extent)</li> </ul>



**Gumma (arrows) of the testis.** This is now a historical specimen from the days when tertiary syphilis was seen. Multiple, irregular areas of necrotic tissue are surrounded by a zone of dense fibrosis. No recognizable testicular tissue remains.

**N.B.:**

*A common site for the tertiary manifestations of syphilis is the testis. The lesions occur in both congenital and acquired syphilis.*

**The lesions:**

- Localized (gumma).
- Diffuse syphilitic granulation tissue (diffuse interstitial chronic inflammation).
- Both localized and diffuse forms.

### **1. Gummatous form:**

- Is usually confined to the body of the testicle.
- Forms a hard mass, greyish-red then white and fibrous.
- Has a greater tendency to undergo scarring.
- Softening is rather uncommon to be differentiated from tuberculosis).

### **2. Diffuse form**

- Is commoner.
- No change at first in the shape of the testicle; later on, atrophy appears.
- Consistence is firm-hard (thickening and fibrosis of the tunica albuginea).
- Fine white fibrous bands are scattered on the flat cut surface.
- The upper part of the epididymis may be involved.
- Clinically, it is symptomless and with loss of the usual testicular sensation (even when squeezed).

### **Bilharziasis**

#### ***Testis and epididymis:***

- Are enlarged
- ***Testis:***
- Firm in consistence (in general)
- **Some parts are:**
  - Thickened
  - Fibrosed
  - Yellowish-greyish-white
- **N.B.:**
- Bilharzial affection is rare in the tests and commoner in the epididymis which becomes enlarged with fibrosis throughout specially its head (to differentiate it from tuberculosis which starts in the tail).
- It is usually secondary to Bilharziasis of the urinary tract.