
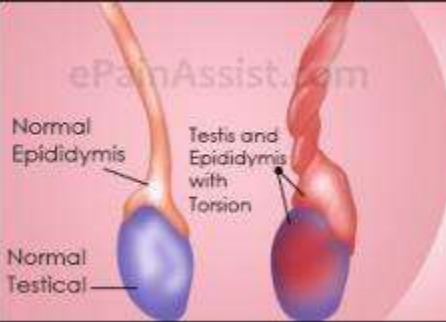
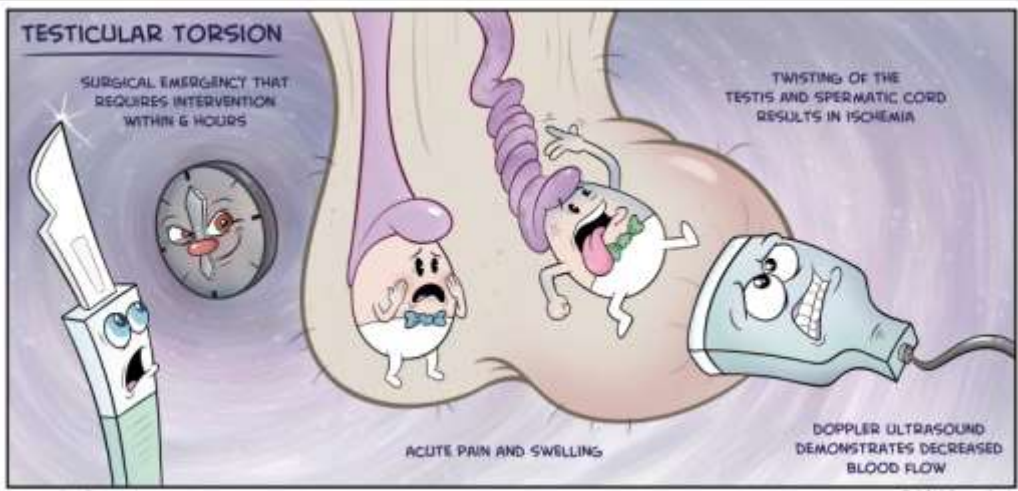
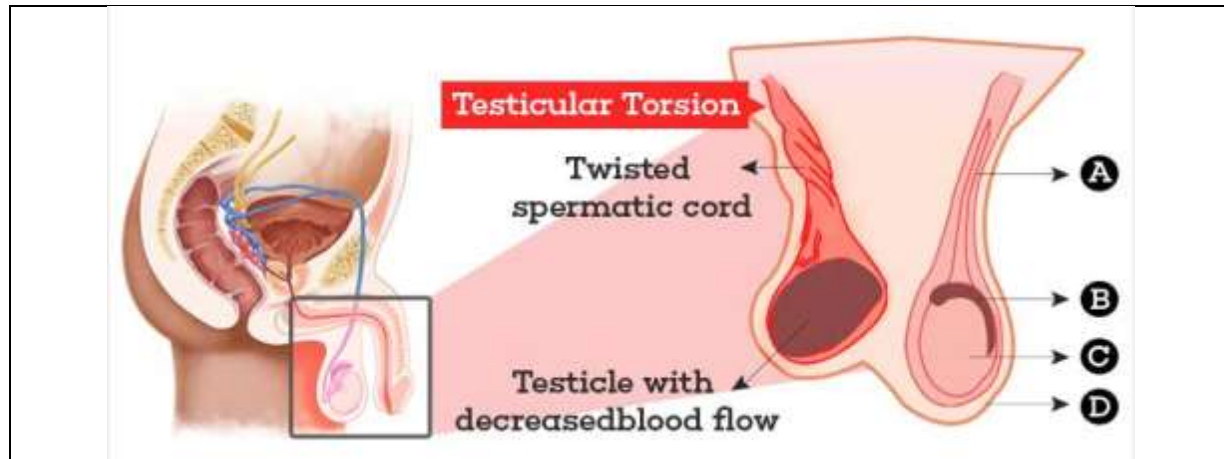


410
Diseases of the Male Genital System

Twisted Testis		
Testis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is enlarged • Congested • Necrotic (infarcted) • Evidences of being twisted 	
Tunica vaginalis:	<p>Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structureless • Haemorrhagic • Necrotic • Reddish-blackish • Soft-fluidly 	
		
<h2 style="color: purple;">Testicular Torsion or Twisted Testicles</h2> <p>It is a medical condition in which there is abnormal rotation of the testicles twisting the spermatic cord with it which reduces the blood flow to the scrotal area resulting in severe pain and swelling to the area.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ePainAssist.com</p>		
 <p>TESTICULAR TORSION</p> <p>SURGICAL EMERGENCY THAT REQUIRES INTERVENTION WITHIN 6 HOURS</p> <p>ACUTE PAIN AND SWELLING</p> <p>DOPPLER ULTRASOUND DEMONSTRATES DECREASED BLOOD FLOW</p> <p>TWISTING OF THE TESTIS AND SPERMATIC CORD RESULTS IN ISCHEMIA</p> <p>© 2014 Jorge Nunez</p>		



N.B.:

- Twisting of testes occurs more in young adults with undescended testicles or during sudden muscular effort.
- *Torsion of testis* → *occlusion of blood-supply* → *gangrene*.
- *The vessels below the twist* → *are thrombosed*.

Clinically: *severe pain and tenderness + swelling.*

Predisposing factors:

1. Unusually-long spermatic cord.
2. Undescended testicle.

Exciting causes

1. Increased intra-abdominal pressure (cough and straining at stools).
2. Vigorous exercises.

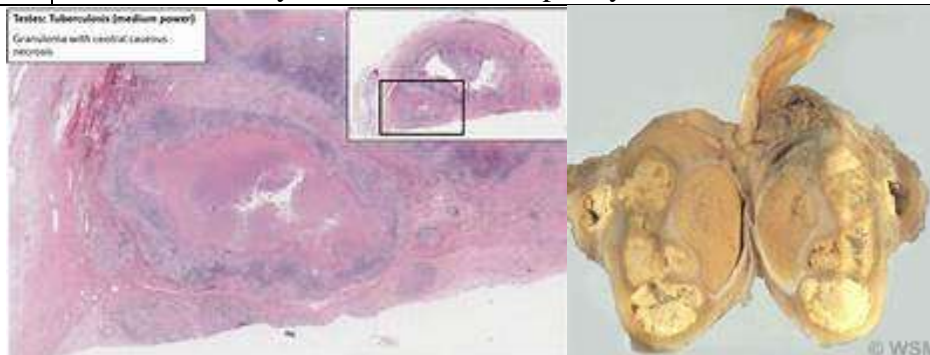
Tuberculous Epididymitis IV –Xe. 331

Epididymis:

- Enlarged (false appearance)
- Irregular areas of caseation (nodular in shape with tuberculous granulation tissue).
- Caseous necrotic tissue is opened out to the skin of scrotum by a sinus
- Pale yellow in colour
- With excess of pale white fibrous tissue strands

Testis:

- Shows atrophy of its tissue-proper
- Is secondarily affected from the epididymis



N.B.:

- ***Tuberculosis of the genital tract:***

- Usually commences in the epididymis (lower part); then, the whole epididymis becomes enlarged.
- The epididymis will show several nodules which caseate → liquefy → become adherent to scrotum → lead to fistula formation with no tendency to heal.
- ***Mode of infection***
 1. Hematogenous (from tuberculosis of lung or other organs).
 2. From a focus in kidney to bladder to vas deferens to epididymis.

