

XX. Diseases of the Male Genital System

Spermatocele

A piece of epididymis and cord: Shows a swelling

The swelling:

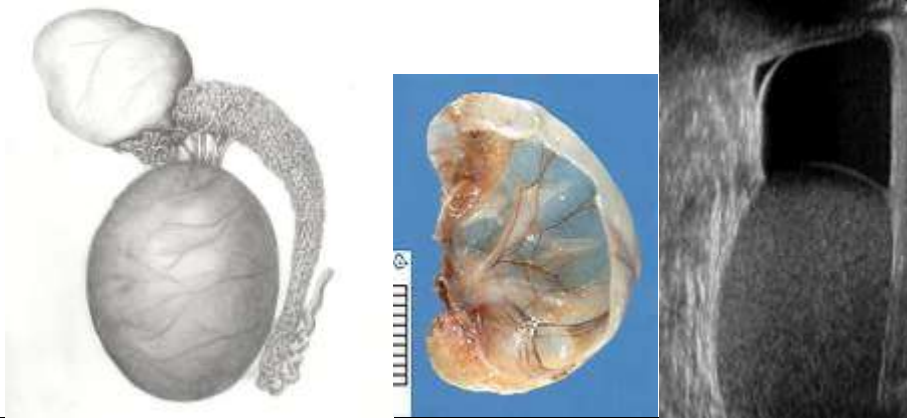
- Moderate in size
- Cystic
- Related to the epididymis

○ *Contents:*

- Fluidly and seminal short
- Glary and mucoid

○ *Wall:*

- Thin and delicate



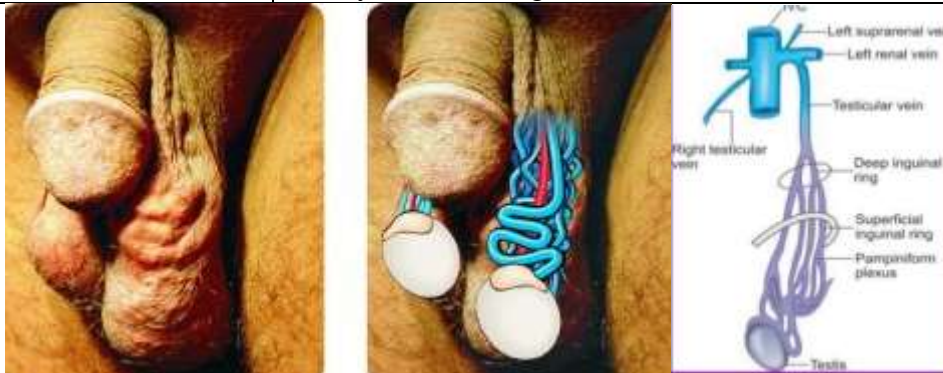
N.B.:

- A Spermatocele is caused by dilatation of the spermatic ducts in the head of the epididymis, that is, it is an encysted hydrocele of the epididymis.
- It appears as a small globular swelling at the upper end of the testis.
- Its content (milky fluid), is due to spermatozoa and not inflammation.

Varicocele

Veins (Pampiniform plexus):

- Large in size and enlarging the scrotum
- Varicosed and tortuous
- Dilated and elongated
- Soft-firm in consistence
- Cystic in feeling

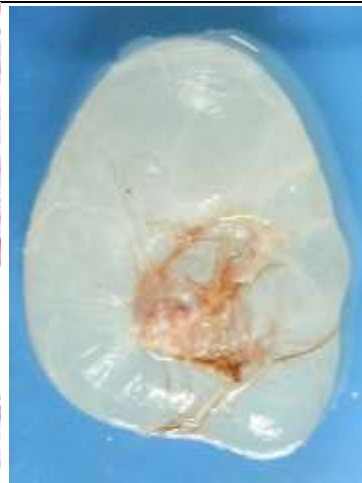
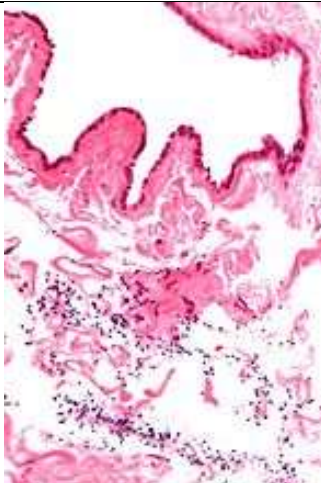


N.B.:

Varicocele is tortuosity and dilatation of the pampiniform plexus of veins in the spermatic cord:

1. **Primary:**
 - Occurring in young unmarried men.
 - **Usually in the left side of scrotum. Due to unrelieved chronic congestion (sexual excitement).**
 - Other factors may be present, but undetected.
2. **Secondary:**
 - Occurring in older men.
 - Due to an abdominal tumour pressing on the spermatic vein.

**Hernia-Hydroceles
Spermatocele**



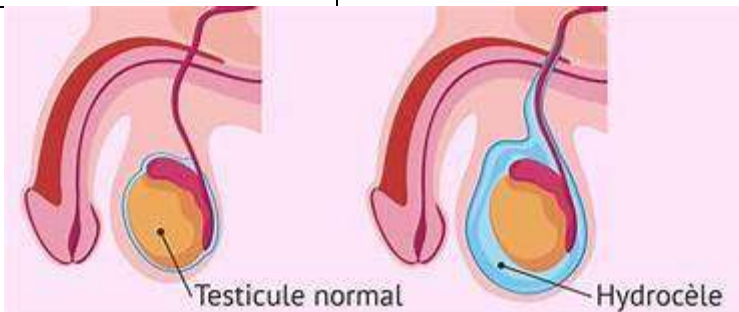
Encysted Hydrocele

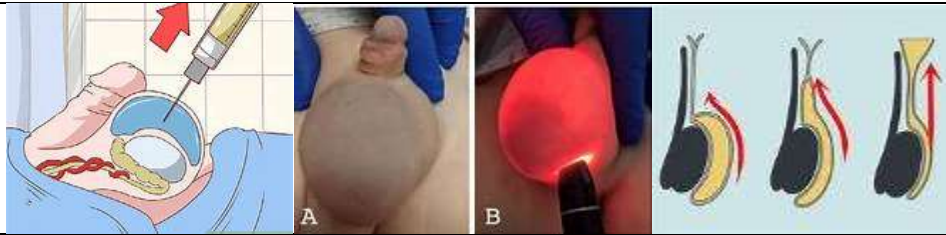
A piece of spermatic cord:

- Shows a swelling

The swelling:

- Is cystic
- Moderate in size
- Thick-walled
- Fibrous





N.B.1:

- This encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord was removed from above the body of testis close to epididymis (between the testicle and the internal abdominal ring).
- It contained a small quantity of a clear fluid collected in the un-obliterated portion of the processus funicularis without any communication to the tunica vaginalis.

N.B.2:

Inflammation of the spermatic cord (funiculitis):.

1. *Gonorrheal* → *tender, thick and indurated.*
2. *Tuberculous* → *thickening.*
3. *Bilharzial* :
 - a. **Granular (in adolescence)** → *multiple, non-caseating yellowish-grey, firm to-hard tubercles scattered all over the pampiniform plexus and the vas deferens.*
 - b. **Solitary** → *one big nodule (bilharzioma) or few nodules (bilharzial rosary) which are firm-to-hard.*
 - c. **Massive** → *thickening of the whole cord (resembling the endemic type of filariasis but chronic and without pain).*
4. *Filarial* → *nodules, granulation tissue and microfilaria → in endemic funiculitis, abscesses in the testes and spermatic cord are usually associated with thrombosis.*

