

XX. Diseases of the Male Genital System

Causes of enlargement of testes:

N.B.2:

Causes of enlargement of testes:

1. Inflammation.
2. Syphilis.
3. Tumours.

Common diseases confined (at least at first) to testes :

1. Infection;
2. Mumps;
3. Syphilis.

Common diseases confined (at least at first) to epididymis:

1. Gonorrhoea.
2. Tuberculosis.

Diseases affecting similarly the testes and epididymis

1. Traumatic inflammation.
2. Bilharziasis.
3. Leprosy.
4. Fungus diseases.

Acute Orchitis

Testis

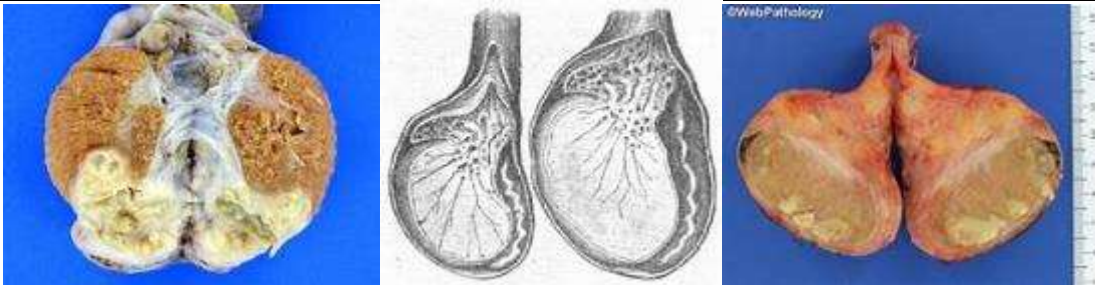
- Is moderately-enlarged and oedematous
- Shows evidence of suppuration (slight)

Tunica vaginalis:

- Contains an excess of fluid

**Spermatic cord
(a piece):**

- Shows a suppurative exudate



N.B.:

Inflammatory lesions of the testes

1. Acute non-specific:

(a) Traumatic :

1. If simple enlargement > recovery.
2. If + inflammatory oedema and haemorrhage- atrophy.

(b) Part of a generalized infection.

(c) Extension from inflammation of epididymis.



Orchitis Complications

Abscess

hypoechoic area with surrounding hyperemia
rim of increased uptake at scintigraphy
(mimics late torsion)

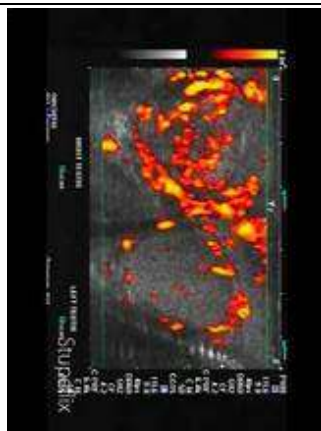
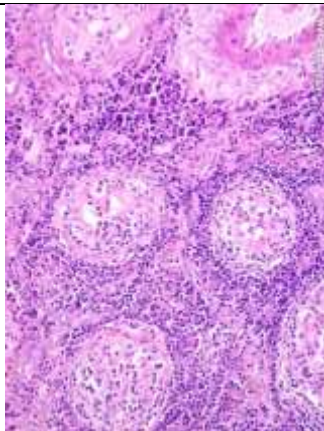
Testis ischemia: from edema

enlarged epididymis
enlarged, poorly perfused testis
normal axis of testis in hemiscrotum
spermatic cord normal

2. Orchitis of mumps

The testicle:

- (Patchy acute interstitial inflammation in 30% of cases of mumps but occasionally from typhoid fever or small pox).
- Infection is by blood stream, usually unilateral and occurs at puberty → pain and tenderness.
- Moderately-enlarged and oedematous (eight days after parotid infection; but occasionally, preceding it).
- Associated excess of fluid in tunica vaginalis → secondary hydrocele.
- Firm-to-hard fibrous tunica albuginea; usually no suppuration.
- Resolution is common (10 days).
- Atrophy is frequent; if bilateral → sterility.



Mumps

Inflammatory lesions of the testes

1. Acute non-specific:

2. Orchitis of mumps

3. Suppurative: From:

- Bacillus coli infection of the urinary tract,
- Operations on prostate and urethra.
- Instrumentation of genito-urinary organs.

4. Tuberculous:

- Secondary to tuberculous epididymitis.

5. Syphilitic:

- Usually primarily-affected testis.
- Diffuse granulation tissue (leading to fibrotic scarring) or gumma.
- Testis may be enlarged (at first) or atrophied (later on).

6. Actinomycotic (extending from the scrotum).

7. Bilharzial (rare).

8. Filarial.