

Figure 7: Shows scrotal ultrasound : age 62 years Both testis show normal size , uniform echopattern with diffuse microcalcifications and intact capsules .Normal appearance of both epididymi .No evidence of vaginal hydrocele .No evidence of varicocele .Conclusion : Diffuse microcalcification

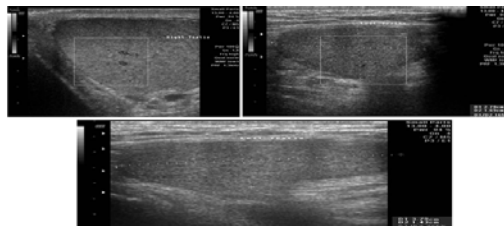


Figure 8: Shows Scrotum –age 23 years Right testis show normal size , uniform echopattern and intact capsules .Left testis show normal size and echo pattern, in inguinal canal position. Normal appearance of both epididymi .No evidence of vaginal hydrocele .No evidence of varicocele

3. Discussion

This prospective observational study (case series) was carried out over a period of 10 months on 50 patients in the age range of 14 to 85 years old, who presented with scrotal pain and swellings. After adequate history taking and examination-B –mode and CDUS was performed. The diagnosis of the radiologist were compared with final outcome, which was based on course and outcome of the disease, no fine needle aspiration cytology, nor operative findings is done. Array transducer with pulsed Doppler investigation and a color and power Doppler capability. Testicular diameter and volume were evaluated, as were the whole epididymis and the echotexture of the testicular parenchyma. All focal intratesticular echotexture anomalies were described, including site, echotexture and dimensions. Vascularization was evaluated by color Doppler ultrasonography. Ultrasonographic reference points were the testicular pole (on sagittal scan) and the depth from the tunica albuginea on transverse scan. Focal alterations in testicular echotexture were deemed hypoechoic, hyperechoic or mixed according to the degree of gray scale ultrasonographic findings relative to the normal contralateral testicle or of the remaining testicular parenchyma. Mixed lesions showed hypoechoic and hyperechoic characteristics. Two patients scheduled for chest x-rays, blood tests and tumor markers (-fetoprotein, human chorionic gonadotropin and lactate dehydrogenase). The final diagnoses were showed that epididymitis (4) , Calcifications (Calithiasis) (2), malignant tumors (Seminoma) (2), hydroceles (9) ,Varicocele (13) ,Epididymal cystic lesions (10), Cryptorchidism (undescended testis) (2) , Hydrocele+

Varicocele (2) , Scrotal hernia (1) , Lipoma benign tumor (1) , Seminoma (1), Dilated vein (1) and normal patients with scrotal pain (2).

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