

# 36M with right testicular swelling and pain

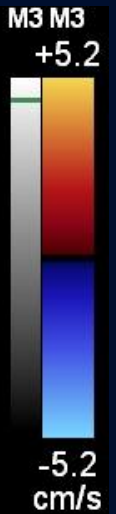
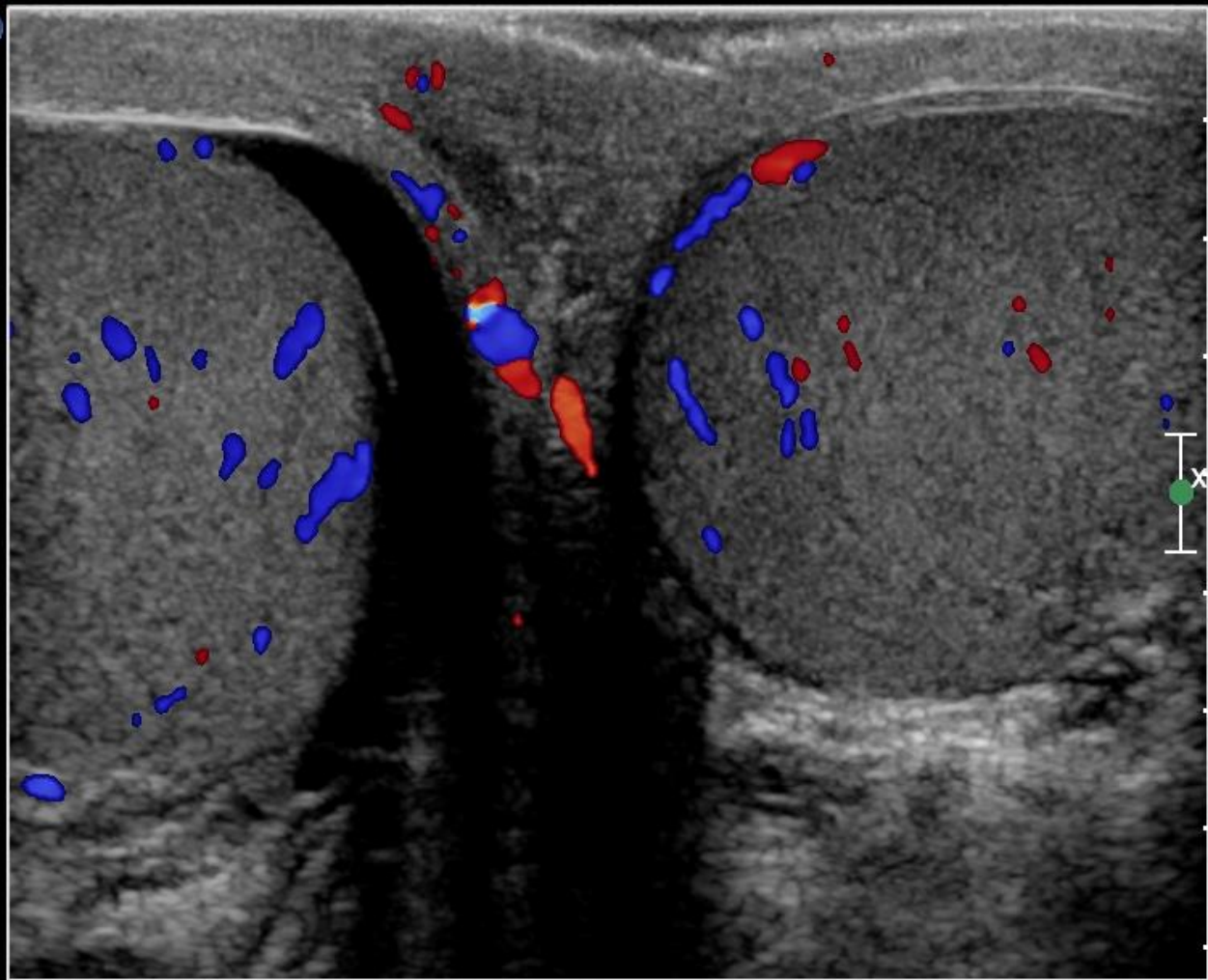
Krithika Srikanthan, MD

FR 4Hz  
RP

P

2D  
80%  
C 64  
P Med  
Res

CF  
77%  
850Hz  
WF 46Hz  
Low



Trans RT

LT

4.5

FR 4Hz

RP

Z 0.8

2D

85%

C 64

P Med

Res

CF

77%

850Hz

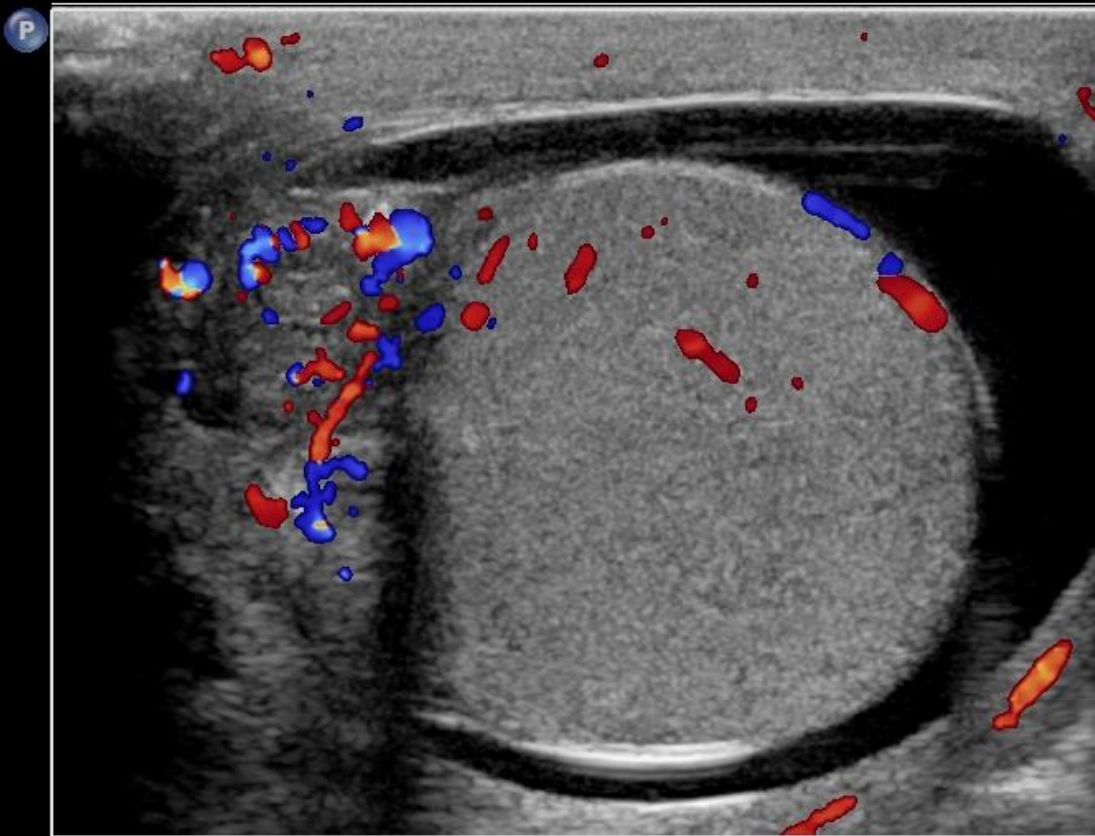
WF 46Hz

Low

M3 M3

+5.2

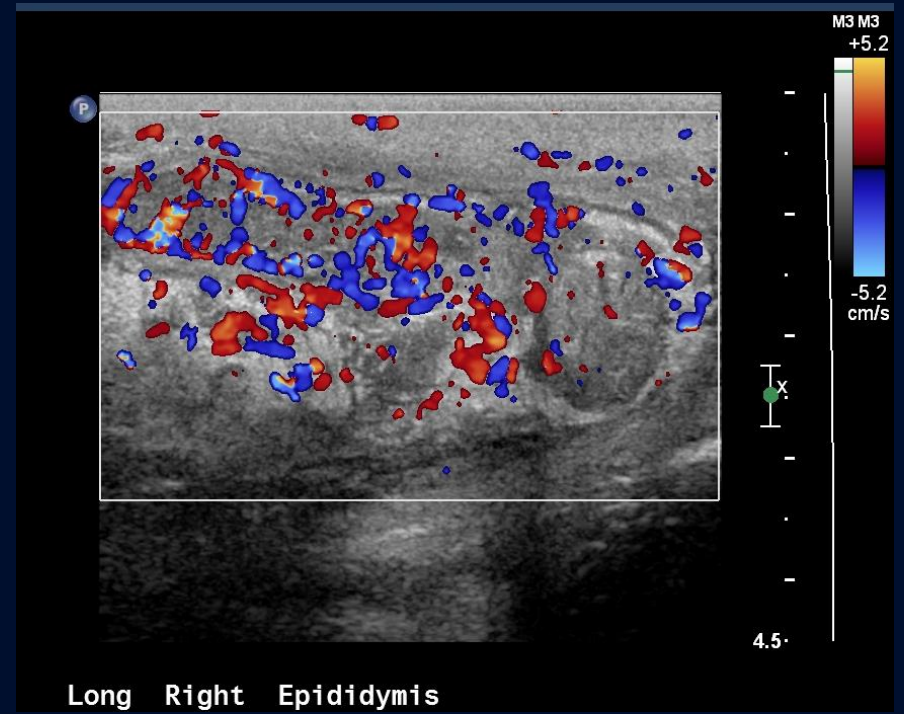
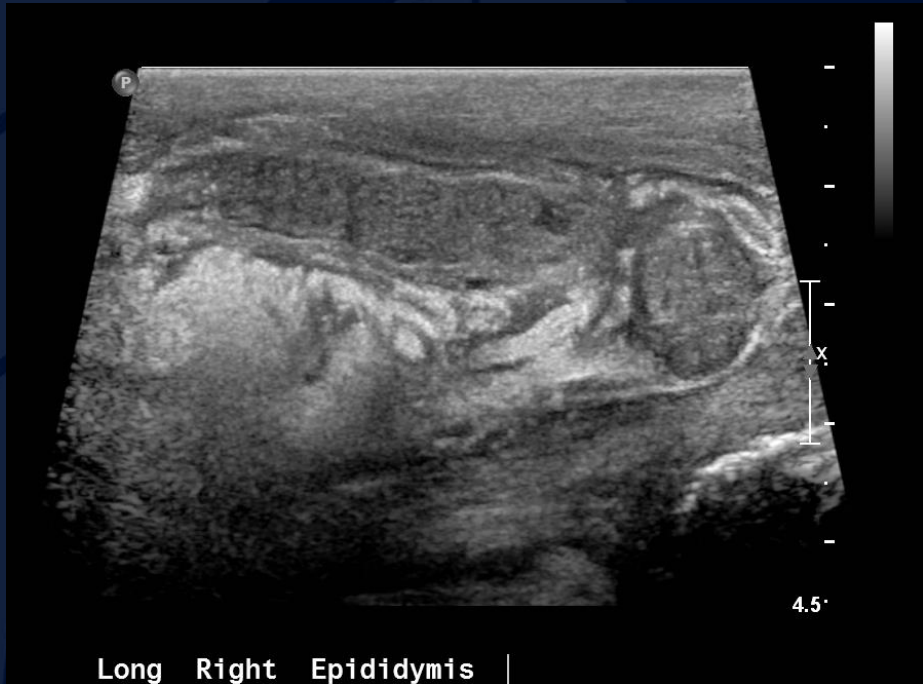
-5.2  
cm/s



Trans Rt Testicle Mid

**UConn**  
**HEALTH**

RADIOLOGY

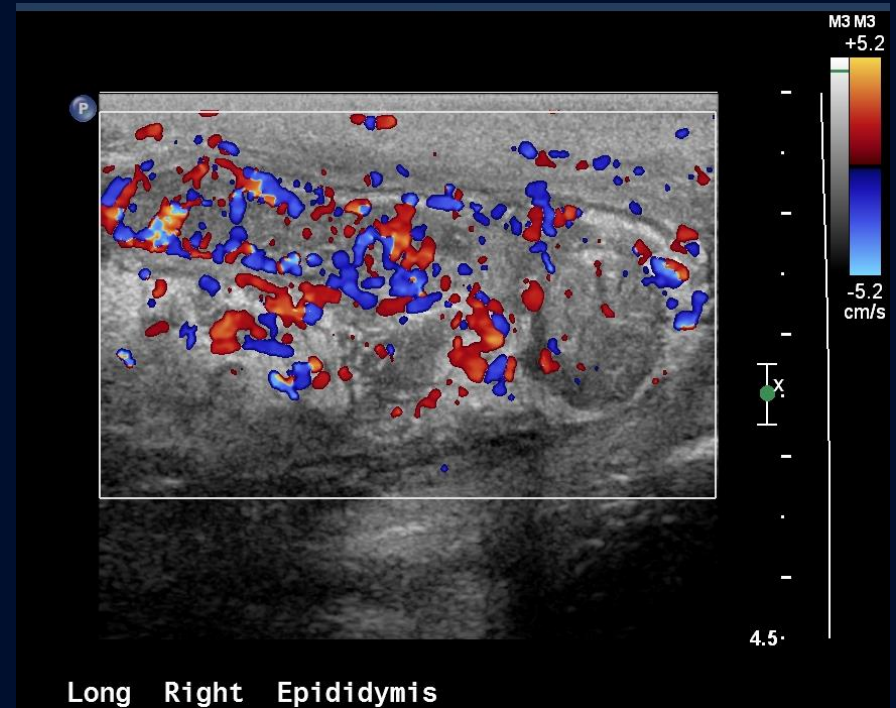


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off, with a scalloped edge.

?

# Epididymitis

# Epididymitis



# US findings

- Diffuse or focal hyperemia in body and tail of epididymis
- ACUTE: Enlarged, HYPOechoic, heterogeneous due to edema and hemorrhage
- CHRONIC: Enlarged, HYPERechoic
- Starts within tail → body → testis
  - Orchitis is usually secondary, occurring in 20-40% of epididymitis due to contiguous spread of infection
    - Can cause vascular compromise → ischemia → testicular infarction → sonographic features indistinguishable from testicular torsion
    - Primary orchitis usually caused by mumps and usually bilateral.
- Reactive hydrocele containing low-level internal echoes, septa, thickening of tunical layers ± skin edema; all represent changes of periorchitis



# Epididymitis

- Most common cause of acute scrotal pain in adolescent boys and adults (15-35 years)
  - *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*
  - Bacterial seeding occurs directly in cases with GU anomaly and presumably hematogenously in cases without demonstrable anomaly
- Clinical presentation: Scrotal swelling, erythema; fever; dysuria.
  - *Prehn sign*: scrotal pain relieved with elevation of testicles over pubis symphysis.
  - Associated lower urinary tract infection and its symptoms, urethral discharge
- Types: Infectious, traumatic, chemical epididymitis (amiodarone)
- Rx: Abx; surgery if abscess forms despite abx
- Complications:
  - Abscess
  - Testicular infarction
  - Gonadal vein thrombosis
  - Pyocele
  - Late testicular atrophy(21%)
  - Recurrent infection may lead to infertility

# References

- Statdx
- The Requisites Ultrasound
- <http://appliedradiology.com/articles/essentials-of-scrotal-ultrasound-a-review-of-frequently-encountered-abnormalities>