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| **ORCHITIS**  **Background**  Orchitis is an acute inflammatory reaction of the testis secondary to infection. Most cases are associated with a viral mumps infection; however, other viruses and bacteria can cause orchitis.  Clinical  History   * Testicular pain and swelling * The course is variable and ranges from mild discomfort to severe pain   Associated systemic symptoms   * Fatigue * Malaise * Myalgias * Fever and chills * Nausea * Headache   Physical   * Testicular examination * Enlargement * Induration of the testis * Tenderness * Erythematous scrotal skin * Enlarged epididymis associated with epididymo-orchitis * Rectal Examination * Soft boggy prostrate(prostatitis) often associated with epididymo-orchitis * Stool for occult blood * Other * Parotitis * Fever   Causes   * Most commonly, mumps causes isolated orchitis * the onset of scrotal pain and edema is acute * mumps orchitits presents unilaterally in 70% of the cases * In 30% of cases, contralateral testicular involvement follows by 1-9 days. * Other rare viral etiologies include coxsackievirus, mononucleosis, varicella and echovirus   Reference  Mycyk, M.B. (2007). Orchitis. Retrieved February  8, 2009 From:  http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/777456-overview | **CANCER OF THE TESTIS**  **Background**  90% are germ-cell tumors arising from the male gamates.   * Seminomas for 30%-35%,(least aggressive) * Nonseminomas: embryonal carcinomas, teratomas and choirocarcinomas, the most aggressive making up 1% * Mixed types * Specialized cells of the gonadal stroma for <10% (named after their cellular orgin) * Leydig cell * Sertoli cell * Granulose cell   Clinical  History   * Painless enlargement * Gradual and may be accompanied by sense of heaviness or dull ache in the lower abdomen * Occasional acute pain with rapid growth * Gynecomastia in 30%-45% seen in men with Leydig or Sertoli tumors.   Physical   * Palpation of scrotal contents (erect and supine positions) * Signs of abnormal consistency, induration, nodularity, or irregularity * Palpation of abdomen and lymph nodes to r/o mets * Scrotal ultrasonography * Tumor markers   Causes/ increased risk with   * Cryptorchidism * Mumps orchitis * Familial * Injury   Reference  McCance, K. L., & Huether, S. E. (2006).  *Pathophysiology: the biologic basis for disease in adults and children*. St. Louis, MO.: Mosby Inc.. |
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