



جامعة حلب
كلية الطب البشري
قسم الجراحة

الصفن الحاد

رسالة أعدت لنيل شهادة الدراسات العليا في الجراحة البولية

إعداد

طالب الدراسات العليا

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١٤٢٩ هـ / ٢٠٠٨ م

summary

We performed this study about **ACUTE SCROTUM** in Aleppo university Hospital and Kindi Hospital between ٢٠٠٥ – ٢٠٠٧ because of importance of the clinical examination, investigations and the suitable management.

Our study includes ٧٤ patients,

I- Acute epididymo-orchitis was noticed in ٣٤ patients.

The main complaint (ACUTE PAIN) was noticed in ٣٤ (١٠٠ %) Pts, ١٨ patients (٥٢,٨%) were (٢٠-٤٠) years old and ١٢ of them had told about recent, frequent, sexual connection.

The lesion involved Right side in ١٦ (٤٧,١%) patients, Left side in ١٣ (٣٨,٢%) and bilateral in ٥ (١٤,٧%) patients.

The management was conservative in all patients.

Complete recovery was noticed in ٣٠ (٨٨,٢%) Pts.

Chronic lesion was noticed in ٣ (٨,٨%) Pts .

Abscess was noticed in ١ (٢,٦%) Pt. And in this patient orchiectomy was performed.

II – Testicular torsion was noticed in ١٨(٢٤,٣%) patients. ١٠ patients. (٥٥,٦%) were (١٠-٢٠) years old

the lesion involved Left side in ١١ (٦١%).

Echodoppler was done in ١٧ (٩٤,٥%) patients.

The management was surgical in all cases ١٠٠% and the testis was found without of perfusion in ٤ (٢٢,٢%) patients and orchiectomy Was performed in all of them.

III – Scrotal trauma, was noticed in ٨ (١٠,٨%) patients, the main cause was direct kick in ٥ (٦٢,٥%) patients.

Hematome was found in ١ (١٢,٥%) patient.

Echodoppler was done in all cases (١٠٠%).

The management was conservative never the less was surgical in the patient with hematome.

IV – The scrotum **wounds**, were noticed in ٦ (٨,١%) patients, ٣ (٥٠%) patients were (١٠–٢٠) years old. the main cause was fall which was noticed in ٤ (٦٦,٦%) patients.

The testis was involved in ١ (١٦,٧%) patient and the cause was an accident , the management was surgical.

V –**Gangrene** of genitalia was noticed in ٣ (٣,٧%) patient, the previous history was (Recurrent UTIs–DMII), the management was resection of the dead tissues and antibiotic, one of these tow patients had dead, he was more than ٦٠ years old.

VI–**Burns** of scrotum was noticed in ١ (١,٣%) patient, the management was catheterization and admission to the burns department.

VII–**Idiopathic edema** was noticed in ٣ (٣,٧%) patients the cause was nutritional in ١ (٥٠%) patient and Pharmacological in ١ (٥٠%) patient

VIII–Engorgement and Strangulated **Hernia**, was noticed in ٣ (٣,٧%) patients the management was surgical.

IX–Testicular **tumor** was noticed in ١ (١,٣%) patient, it was seminoma the management was Radical orchiectomy.

Comparative studies:

I- American study was done by Dr. Fijayara included ٣٣١ patients **epididymo-orchitis**: In this study the percentage of recovery was ٧٣,٤% while in our study was ٨٨,٣%.

Testicular torsion : In this study orchietomy was performed in ١٣,١% while in our study was ٢٢,٢%.

II- Syrian study was done by Dr AL anzawi included ١٧٨ patients.

Scrotal trauma: In this study the main cause was the direct kick ٧١,٦% and also in our study ٦٢,٥%.

Scrotal wounds : In this study the main cause was fall ٧٠% and also in our study ٦٦,٦%.

Gangrene of genitalia: In this study the mortality was ٣٣,٣% while in our study was ٥٠%.

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