

# Inflammation Of Testis Is Known As

Treatment is by physically untwisting the testicle, if possible, followed by surgery. Pain can be treated with opioids. Outcome depends on time to correction. If successfully treated within six hours of... b8f3661ca3

Hydrocele testis membrane). A secondary hydrocele is secondary to either inflammation or a neoplasm in the testis. A secondary hydrocele is secondary to either inflammation or a neoplasm in the testis. A primary hydrocele testis causes a painless enlargement in the scrotum on the affected side and is thought to be due to the defective absorption of fluid secreted between the two layers of the tunica vaginalis (investing membrane). A hydrocele testis usually occurs on one side, but can A hydrocele testis is an accumulation of clear fluid within the cavum vaginale, the potential space between the layers of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. It is the most common form of hydrocele and is often referred to simply as a "hydrocele" b8f3661ca3

1849 Berthold transplanted testes between roosters and showed maintenance of male sex characteristics only in birds with successfully grafted testes b8f3661ca3 The release of testosterone is regulated by luteinizing hormone (LH) from the anterior pituitary gland. Sperm production is controlled by follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior pituitary gland and by testosterone produced within the gonads. b8f3661ca3 Primary hydroceles may develop in adulthood, particularly in the elderly and in hot countries, by slow accumulation of serous fluid. This is presumably caused by impaired reabsorption, which appears to be the explanation for most primary hydroceles, although the reason remains obscure. A hydrocele can also be the result of a plugged inguinal lymphatic system caused by repeated, chronic infection of *Wuchereria bancrofti* or *Brugia malayi*, two mosquito-borne parasites of Africa and Southeast Asia, respectively. As such, the condition would be a part of more diffuse sequelae commonly referred to as elephantiasis, which also affects the lymphatic system in other parts of the body.... b8f3661ca3

Testicular immunology Testicular Immunology is the study of the

immune system within the testis. It includes an investigation of the effects of infection, inflammation and immune factors on testicular function. It includes an investigation of the effects of infection, inflammation and immune factors

Testicular Immunology is the study of the immune system within the testis. Two unique characteristics of testicular immunology are evident: (1) the testis is described as an immunologically privileged site, where suppression of immune responses occurs; and, (2) some factors which normally lead to inflammation are present at high levels in the testis, where they regulate the development of sperm instead of promoting inflammation

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== Indications == b8f3661ca3 == References == b8f3661ca3

Testicular cancer It is generally Testicular cancer is cancer that develops in the testicles, a part of the male reproductive system. syndrome known as testicular dysgenesis syndrome. A major risk factor for the development of testis cancer is cryptorchidism (undescended testicles). Symptoms may include a lump in the testicle or swelling or pain in the scrotum. Treatment may result in infertility

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Testicular torsion In newborns, pain is often absent; instead, the scrotum may become discolored or the testicle may disappear from its usual place. The testicle may be higher than usual in the scrotum, and vomiting may occur. The most common symptom in children is sudden, severe testicular pain. risk factors include a congenital malformation known as a "bell-clapper deformity" wherein the testis is inadequately attached to the scrotum allowing Testicular torsion occurs when the spermatic cord (from which the testicle is suspended) twists, cutting off the blood supply to the testicle

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Severe testicular pain requires prompt medical assessment because testicular torsion can interrupt the blood supply to the testis and is a surgical emergency. Doppler ultrasonography is commonly used to evaluate acute scrotal pain when appropriate, while urine or other laboratory tests may be performed depending on the suspected cause. Treatment depends on the underlying condition.

b8f3661ca3 == Signs and symptoms == b8f3661ca3

Testicular pain begins when specialized sensory nerve endings called nociceptors detect potentially harmful changes in the testis or other scrotal structures. These receptors convert the stimulus into electrical signals that travel along sensory nerve fibers through the spermatic cord to the spinal cord and then to the brain, where they are perceived as pain.

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Scrotal ultrasound It is used in the evaluation of testicular pain, and can help identify solid masses. Centripetal branches arising from the capsular Scrotal (or transscrotal) ultrasound is a medical ultrasound examination of the scrotum. penetrate the tunica albuginea and arborize over the surface of the testis in a layer known as tunica vasculosa b8f3661ca3

Although the development of new imaging modalities such as computerized tomography and magnetic resonance imaging have opened a new era for medical imaging, high-resolution sonography remains as the initial imaging modality of choice for evaluation of scrotal b8f3661ca3 == Pain mechanisms == b8f3661ca3

Testicle testes) is the male gonad in all gonochoric animals, including humans, and is homologous to the ovary, which is the female gonad. testes) is the male gonad in all gonochoric animals, including humans, and is homologous to the ovary, which is the female gonad A testicle, also called testis (pl. also called testis (pl. Its primary functions are the production of sperm and the secretion of androgens, primarily testosterone b8f3661ca3

Testicular cancer is highly treatable and usually curable. Treatment options may include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or stem cell transplantation. Even in cases in which cancer has spread widely, chemotherapy offers a cure rate greater than 80%. b8f3661ca3 1913-1914 Human testis transplants performed by Lespinasse (1913), and Lydson (1914) who performed a graft... b8f3661ca3 == History of testicular immunology == b8f3661ca3 == Structure == b8f3661ca3 Most of those affected have no obvious prior underlying health problems. Testicular tumor or prior trauma may increase risk. Other risk factors include a congenital malformation known as a "bell-clapper deformity" wherein the testis is inadequately attached to the scrotum allowing it to move more freely and thus potentially twist. Cold temperatures may also be a risk factor. The diagnosis should usually be made based on the presenting symptoms but requires timely diagnosis and treatment to avoid testicular loss. An ultrasound can be useful when the diagnosis is unclear. b8f3661ca3 The xanthogranulomatous type of inflammation is most-commonly seen in pyelonephritis and cholecystitis, although it has more recently been described in an array of other locations including bronchi, lung, endometrium, vagina, fallopian tubes, ovary, testis, epididymis, stomach, colon, ileum, pancreas, bone, lymph nodes, bladder, adrenal gland, abdomen and muscle. Telling apart

clinically a XP from a tumor condition can be challenging as pointed out by several authors. Cozzutto and Carbone suggested that a wide array of entities characterized by a large content of histiocytes and foamy macrophages could be traced back at least in part to a xanthogranulomatous inflammation. These include... b8f3661ca3

Xanthogranulomatous inflammation xanthogranulomatous process (XP), is a form of acute and chronic inflammation characterized by an exuberant clustering of foamy macrophages among other inflammatory The xanthogranulomatous process (XP), is a form of acute and chronic inflammation characterized by an exuberant clustering of foamy macrophages among other inflammatory cells. Localization in the kidney and renal pelvis has been the most frequent and better known occurrence followed by that in the gallbladder but many others have been subsequently recorded. The pathological findings of the process and etiopathogenetic and clinical observations have been reviewed by Cozzutto and Carbone b8f3661ca3

460-377 BC Hippocrates described testicular inflammation associated with mumps b8f3661ca3 Pain is processed by several interconnected brain regions rather than a single "pain... b8f3661ca3 1899-1900 Sperm recognized as immunogenic (will cause an autoimmune reaction if transplanted from the testis into a different area of the body) by Landsteiner (1899) and Metchnikoff, (1900) b8f3661ca3

NLRP14 It is also known as NALP14, NOD5, GC-LRR, Nalp-iota NLRP14, short for NOD-like receptor family pyrin domain containing 14, is an intracellular protein of mammals associated with a role in spermatogenesis. pyrin domain containing 14, is an intracellular protein of mammals associated with a role in spermatogenesis. NLRP14 is found exclusively in the testes where it is expressed within spermatogonia, spermatocytes and spermatids. It is also known as NALP14, NOD5, GC-LRR, Nalp-iota, PAN8, and CLR11. 2, and is one of 14 pyrin domain containing members of the NOD-like receptor family of cytoplasmic receptors b8f3661ca3

A hydrocele testis usually occurs on one side, but can also affect both sides. The accumulation can be a marker of physical trauma, infection, tumor or varicocele surgery, but the cause is generally unknown. Indirect inguinal hernia indicates an increased risk of hydrocele testis. b8f3661ca3 == Location == b8f3661ca3

Testicular pain Testicular pain is pain perceived in one or

both testicles. Chronic scrotal pain may also occur following procedures such as vasectomy. It may originate from the testis or other structures within the scrotum, and may be acute or chronic. Testicular pain is pain perceived in one or both testicles. Causes include blunt trauma, testicular torsion, epididymitis, inguinal hernia, varicocele, and referred pain. It may originate from the testis or other structures within the scrotum, and may be acute or chronic b8f3661ca3

Hydrocele trauma (such as a hernia), or orchitis (inflammation of testis), and can also occur in infants undergoing peritoneal dialysis. Although hydroceles usually develop in males, rare instances have been described in females in the canal of Nuck. It is often caused by fluid collecting within a layer wrapped around the testicle, called the tunica vaginalis, which is derived from peritoneum. A hydrocele is not a cancer. A hydrocele is an accumulation of serous fluid in a body cavity. Provided there is no hernia present, it goes away without treatment in the first year. A hydrocele testis, the most common form of hydrocele, is the accumulation of fluids around a testicle b8f3661ca3

Risk factors include an undescended testis, family history of the disease, and previous history of testicular cancer. More than 95% are germ cell tumors which are divided into seminomas and non-seminomas. Other types include sex-cord stromal tumors and lymphomas. Diagnosis is typically based on a physical exam, ultrasound, and blood tests. Surgical removal of the testicle with examination under a microscope is then done to determine the type. b8f3661ca3 appropriate treatment. High-resolution ultrasound aids in improved characterization of some intrascrotal lesions and suggests more specific diagnoses, resulting in more appropriate treatments and the avoidance of unnecessary operation. b8f3661ca3 disease. Many of the disease processes, such as testicular torsion, epididymo-orchitis, and intratesticular tumor, produce the common symptom of pain at presentation, and differentiation of these conditions and disorders is important for determining the b8f3661ca3 Globally, testicular cancer affected about 686,000 people in 2015. That year it resulted in 9,400 deaths up from 7,000 deaths in 1990. Rates are lower in the developing than the developed world. Onset most commonly occurs in males 20 to 34 years old, rarely before 15 years old... b8f3661ca3 1785 Hunter and Michaelis performed transplant experiments in domestic chickens b8f3661ca3

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