

How Common Is Testicular Torsion

1913-1914 Human testis transplants performed by Lespinasse (1913), and Lydson (1914) who performed a graft... 3473977e2d

Scrotum It consists of a sac of skin containing the external spermatic fascia, testicles, epididymides, and vasa deferentia. Epididymo-orchitis Testicular torsion Pruritus scroti irritation of the scrotum (itchiness) Genital warts - sexually transmitted infection Testicular cancer Dermatitis - In most terrestrial mammals, the scrotum (pl. The scrotum will usually tighten when exposed to cold temperatures. : scrotums or scrota; possibly from Latin scortum, meaning "hide" or "skin") or scrotal sac is a part of the external male genitalia located at the base of the penis 3473977e2d

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. 3473977e2d

Testicular self-examination In men aged 15 to 40, testicular cancer is the most common cancer, and the annual rate of increase over the last 10 years in cases of testicular cancer is approximately 1% each year. testicular cancer is the most common cancer, and the annual rate of increase over the last 10 years in cases of testicular cancer is approximately 1% each Testicular self-examination (TSE) is a procedure where a man examines his own testicles and scrotum for possible lumps or swelling. Testicular cancer typically

presents with a painless testicular swelling or a lump or any change in shape or texture of the testicles. Monthly self-examination of the testicles starting at puberty may be an effective way of detecting testicular cancer at an early, potentially treatable stage, which can lead to a 5-year survival rate of 98%. It is usually undertaken at home while standing in front of a mirror and after having a warm bath or shower 3473977e2d

Pain is processed by several interconnected brain regions rather than a single "pain... 3473977e2d

Cryptorchidism risk of testicular germ-cell tumors, and psychological problems when fully-grown. It is the most common birth defect of the male genital tract. About 3% of full-term and 30% of premature infant boys are born with at least one undescended testis. Undescended testes are also more susceptible to testicular torsion (and Cryptorchidism, also known as undescended testis (UDT), is the failure of one or both testicles to descend into the scrotum. The word is from Ancient Greek κρυπτός (kryptos) 'hidden' and ὄρχις (orchis) 'testicle' 3473977e2d

The scrotum is homologous to the labia majora in females. 3473977e2d == History of testicular immunology == 3473977e2d 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. 3473977e2d As the testicles are involved in testosterone and sperm production, the signs and symptoms of testicular atrophy overlap with those related to infertility or low testosterone levels. In prepubescent testicular atrophy, there may be underdevelopment of secondary sex characteristics (e.g. lack of penis growth). In sexually developed individuals, testicular atrophy may be accompanied with lower sex drive and increased breast tissue. Additional signs and symptoms vary and can

depend on the specific cause of the testicle shrinkage. Some causes include age, alcohol use, anabolic steroid use, testosterone replacement therapy, direct damage to the testicles, and infection. 3473977e2d

Testicular cancer Symptoms may include a lump in the testicle or swelling or pain in the scrotum. to and caused swelling in the vessels of the testicles or scrotum Testicular torsion or a hernia Infection, inflammation, retro-peritonitis, or other conditions Testicular cancer is cancer that develops in the testicles, a part of the male reproductive system. Treatment may result in infertility 3473977e2d

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. 3473977e2d

Groin attack It is often banned in sports. Testicular injuries may also A groin attack is a deliberate strike to the groin of one's opponent. Severe injuries can testicular torsion or testicular rupture, which occurs when a testis is compressed against the pelvis. Groin attacks are popularized as comedy in various media. The technique can be quickly debilitating due to the sensitivity of the groin and genitalia, and is sometimes used as a self-defense technique 3473977e2d

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... 3473977e2d == Sex differences == 3473977e2d == In sports == 3473977e2d

Testicle Testicular rupture is severe A testicle, also called testis (pl. testes) is the male gonad in all gonochoric animals, including humans, and is homologous to the ovary, which is the female gonad. There is a 90% chance to save the testicle if de-torsion surgery is performed within six hours of testicular torsion onset. Its primary functions are the production of sperm and the secretion of androgens, primarily testosterone 3473977e2d

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%. 3473977e2d 1849 Berthold transplanted testes between roosters and showed maintenance of male sex characteristics only in birds with successfully grafted testes 3473977e2d Cryptorchidism is distinct from monorchism, the condition of having only one testicle. Though the condition may occur on one or both sides, it more commonly affects the right testis. 3473977e2d A testis absent from the normal scrotal position may be: 3473977e2d 1785 Hunter and Michaelis performed transplant experiments in domestic chickens 3473977e2d Diagnosis of testicular atrophy includes physical examination of the testicles as well as imaging to measure testicular volume. A testosterone blood level is also taken to assess function of the testicles. Additional tests may be... 3473977e2d 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) 3473977e2d

Vaginal process likely the patient is to develop a hernia. It is present from around the 12th week of gestation, and commences as a peritoneal outpouching. Congenital malformation of the vaginal process is also the leading cause of testicular torsion, since lack of attachment The vaginal process (or

processus vaginalis) is an embryonic developmental outpouching of the parietal peritoneum 3473977e2d

== Pain mechanisms == 3473977e2d == Structure == 3473977e2d 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. 3473977e2d

Testicular atrophy Testicular atrophy is not related to the temporary shrinkage of the surrounding scrotum, which might occur in response to cold temperature. Testicular atrophy is a medical condition in which one or both testicles (or "testes") diminish in size and may be accompanied by reduced testicular function Testicular atrophy is a medical condition in which one or both testicles (or "testes") diminish in size and may be accompanied by reduced testicular function 3473977e2d

Testicular immunology 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 Testicular Immunology is the study of the immune system within the testis. 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 3473977e2d

460-377 BC Hippocrates described testicular inflammation associated with mumps 3473977e2d

However, about 80% of cryptorchid testes descend by the first year of life (the majority within three months), making the true incidence of cryptorchidism around 1% overall. Cryptorchidism may develop after infancy, sometimes as late as young adulthood, but that is exceptional. In males, it precedes the testes in their descent down within the gubernaculum, and closes. This closure (also called fusion) occurs at any point from a few weeks before birth, to a few weeks after birth. The remaining portion around the testes becomes the tunica vaginalis. If it does not close in females, it forms the canal of Nuck. TSE is also indicated if there are certain risk factors present, such as a family history of testicular cancer. Additionally, outside of the possible early detection of testicular cancer, other "off label" uses of TSEs include detection of indirect inguinal hernias, varicocele, and infections that may affect the testicles, such as mumps. The efficacy of TSEs in detection of these pathologies relies on proper technique, but if done...

Testicular pain Causes include blunt trauma, testicular torsion, epididymitis, inguinal hernia, varicocele, and referred pain. 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. Causes include blunt trauma, testicular torsion, epididymitis, inguinal hernia, varicocele, and referred pain. scrotum, and may be acute or chronic. Chronic Testicular pain is pain perceived in one or both testicles

== Structure ==

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