Role of Color Doppler imaging in Diagnosis of Acute Scrotum

Abstract

Background: scrotum is external organ so the clinical surgical diagnosis of most cases is done simply and rapidly. The most diagnostic difficulty is differentiation between testicular torsion and acute epididymoorchitis.

Color Doppler imaging is valuable in differentiation between the above two conditions.

Patients and methods: prospective study was done to assess the role of color Doppler imaging in diagnosis of acute scrotum in Al Sadr teaching hospital in Najaf. Number of cases was 72. Study done in period from September 2001 to January 2003 on patients presented with acute scrotum (inflammation – torsion – blunt trauma) were checked by color Doppler imaging ahen blood flow needed to be clarified.

Results: total no. of cases was 72.

Age range between 9 and 48 years with mean 28.5.

Distribution of cases according to presentation was into three groups scrotal trauma, scrotal pain, scrotal pain and swelling) 10,31,31, respectively.

Number of exploration was 19. Heamatocele 2, testicular rupture 1, epididymitis 1, torsion of testicular appendages 1 , testicular spermatic torsion 6, testicular swellings 2, epididymal swellings 2, spermatic cord mass 2, inguinal hernias 2.

The distribution of cases was the following:

1- Epididymoorchitis 43 patients.
2- Torsion testis 6 patients.
3- Hematocele 5 patients.
4- Moderate to severe varicocele 1 patient.
5- Scrotal wall swelling ( acute idiopathic scrotal edema) 4 patients 5.5%.
6- Other include 13 patients 18.05%

Conclusion:

1- Acute scrotal pain or swelling should considered as torsion unit proved other wise.
2- Color Doppler imaging is valuable in diagnosis of acute scrotal conditions when the pain present for more than 12 hours or the diagnosis is unclear.
3- All patients with hydrocele should be checked by color Doppler imaging at least pre operative.