

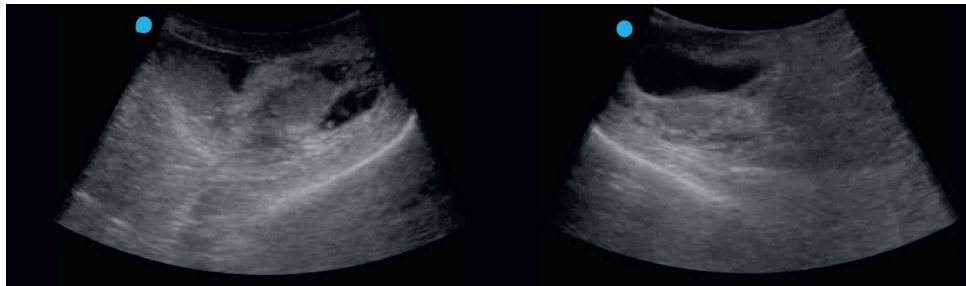
Scrotal ultrasound

EVALUATING FOR OTHER TESTICULAR PATHOLOGIES

While the primary role of scrotal ultrasound is to evaluate for testicular torsion, alternative diagnoses may be identified, since other causes of testicular pain or swelling are more common than torsion.

Hydrocele

Simple, anechoic fluid is seen around the testicle in patients with a hydrocele.

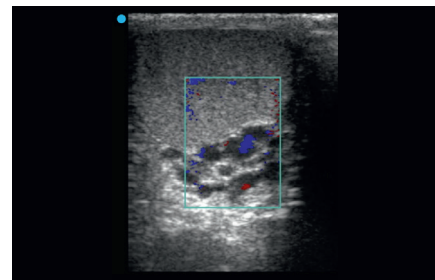


Short-axis view

Long-axis view

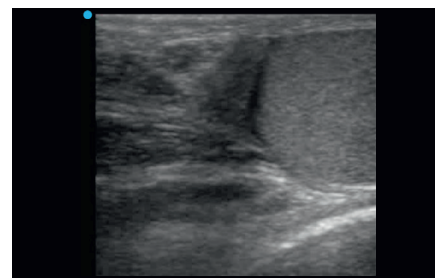
Varicocele

Varicocele results from a dilation of the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. It appears as a cluster of hypoechoic globules. Flow is present on color Doppler.

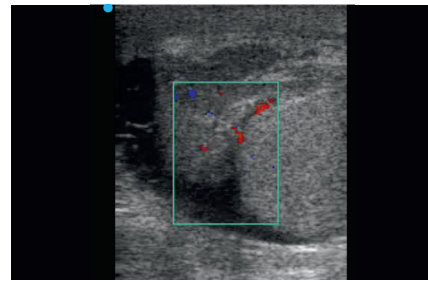


Epididymitis

The normal epididymis head is hypoechoic and can be seen at the superior pole of the testicle. The body and tail may not be visible in asymptomatic patients.



In epididymitis, the epididymis becomes enlarged and the echotexture can become irregular. It may be hyperemic with color Doppler. A reactive hydrocele may also be noted.



Orchitis

The ultrasound features of orchitis can include an enlarged testicle, irregular echotexture, hyperemia on color Doppler, and a hydrocele, which may be complex.

