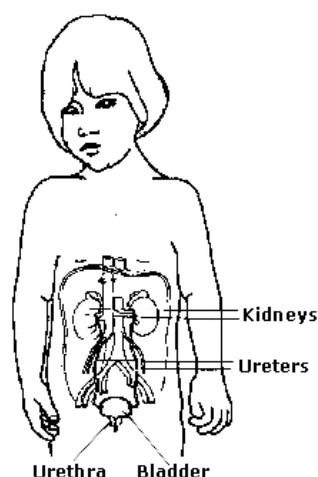


- ◆ Surgery is successful in over 90% of cases
- ◆ In some cases, damage to the testicular blood supply may cause the testicle to shrink or fail to grow. occasionally, a testicle brought into the scrotum surgically will slide back up into the groin, usually in the first few weeks after the operation
- ◆ A second procedure may be necessary to correct this problem
- ◆ In some cases, hormone treatment may be appropriate. hcg, given by injection into the buttocks, stimulates the production of male sex hormone (testosterone) promoting testicular descent
- ◆ HCG may also cause reversible hormone-related effects such as growth of the penis and pubic hair, more frequent erections and scrotal skin reddening
- ◆ This therapy is only occasionally effective



Follow-up

- ◆ Your urologist will see your son several weeks after his surgery to ensure that healing is well underway
- ◆ Your child will then be discharged to the care of his family doctor or paediatrician
- ◆ It is important to remember that he is still at risk of developing a testicular tumour despite a successful operation
- ◆ Your family doctor or paediatrician will check your son's testicles periodically, and, when he is a teenager, testicular self-examination should be instructed



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Special Interest in:

- Paediatric Urology
- Laser Urology
- Laparoscopy

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UNDESCENDED TESTICLE



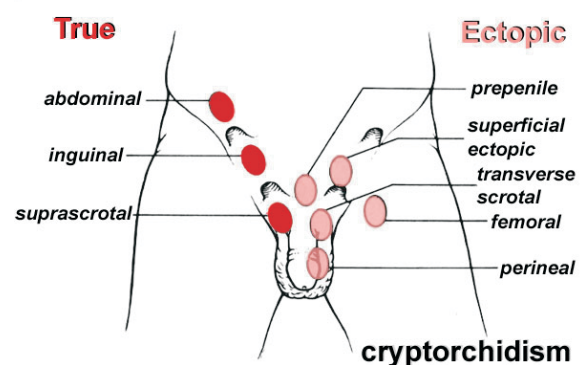
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Cryptorchidism

- ◆ Your child has been found to have an undescended testicle (cryptorchidism)
- ◆ This condition affects about 4% of newborn boys. The testicles, where male hormones and sperm are produced, begin their development in the abdomen next to the kidneys
- ◆ With growth before birth, they normally descend through the groin into the scrotal sac
- ◆ In some boys the descent of one or both testicles is incomplete, with the testicle coming to lie somewhere along the course of its descent from the abdomen to the scrotum
- ◆ This is often detected by physical examination shortly after birth



- ◆ An undescended testicle may come down on its own in the first few months of life
- ◆ In general, such spontaneous descent does not occur after one year of age at which point your urologist will likely recommend treatment to bring the testicle into the scrotum

Associated problems

- ◆ Infertility (difficulty fathering children) has been associated with undescended testicles
- ◆ The risk of infertility is minimal if only one testicle is undescended and more significant if both are affected. fertility potential may be improved when the testicle is brought down to the scrotum before two years of age

- ◆ Undescended testicles are often associated with hernias, which may allow bowel to move from the abdomen through the groin into the scrotum
- ◆ These hernias are routinely repaired when the testicle is brought into the scrotum surgically
- ◆ An undescended testicle slightly increases the risk of testicular tumour development after puberty
- ◆ These rare cancers are more common in men who have had an undescended testicle
- ◆ Bringing the testicle into the scrotum does not decrease the risk of cancer developing, but it does allow its earlier detection by examination of the testicle
- ◆ The earlier such a tumour is detected, the greater the chance of cure
- ◆ An undescended testicle is more prone to injury, particularly when located in the groin
- ◆ Finally, the normal appearance of two testicles in the scrotum may be important for a boy's self-esteem, particularly at puberty
- ◆ For all of these reasons, it is important that an undescended testicle be corrected

Investigations

- ◆ When physical examination locates an undescended testicle, usually in the groin, no other investigation is normally necessary
- ◆ If the testicle cannot be located, it must be determined whether or not it is present
- ◆ In some boys, a testicle does not develop at all; in others, it may shrivel up before birth often due a disruption of its blood supply
- ◆ Ultrasound examination may identify a testicle in the groin or abdomen. sometimes a CT scan may be needed
- ◆ In some cases, the abdominal cavity is inspected with a scope passed through the navel under anaesthesia (laparoscopy) to localize a testicle undetectable by other means

Treatment

- ◆ Surgical correction of an undescended testicle (orchiopexy) is usually recommended before two years of age
- ◆ This out-patient operation requires a general anaesthetic (the child is put to sleep)
- ◆ A small incision is made in the groin and the testicle is freed up from its tethering attachments
- ◆ In some cases, this operation may be carried out laproscopically
- ◆ Occasionally, the testicle is found to be poorly developed in which case it is best removed
- ◆ An artificial testicle may be placed in the scrotum, if appropriate, to produce a more normal appearance
- ◆ When encountered, a hernia is repaired
- ◆ The surgeon then makes a small incision in the scrotal sac to make room for the testicle
- ◆ After the testicle is placed in the scrotum, the two incision are closed with dissolving sutures
- ◆ A dressing may be placed over the incisions, and your child will be discharged from hospital once he recovers from the anaesthetic

