



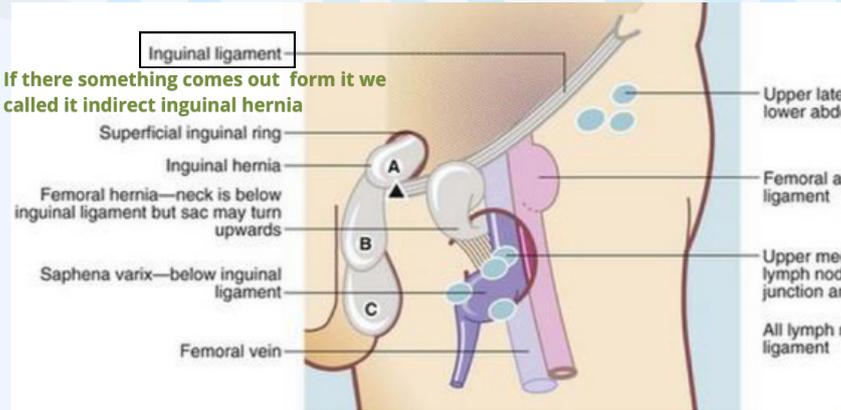
الطب والجراحة لجنة

Inguinoscrotal condition

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Differential diagnosis

- Emergencies and non Emergencies conditions involving the inguinal region and scrotum are common and can be caused by a plethora of different causes.



The indirect inguinal hernia will descend into scrotum which consist from mesentery bowel and ovary in female children.

How to differentiate between indirect inguinal hernia and scrotal disease as hydrocele?

Get above the swelling —>

If I can palpate the cord on the neck of scrotum or separate the mass and put my fingers around it —> it's scrotal pathology not hernia

If there mass below inguinal ligament, it will not be inguinal hernia , it may be a femoral hernia or problem in lymph node or vessels .

inguinal hernia —> go medialy and above inguinal ligament .

femoral hernia—> go laterally to the thigh and below inguinal ligament

Hernias

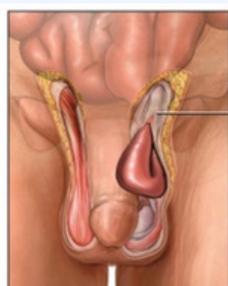
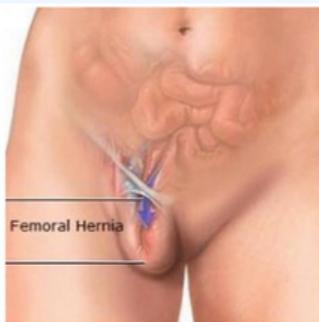
- Inguinal hernias , direct and indirect**

Direct : due weakness in abdominal wall due to pressure or smoking

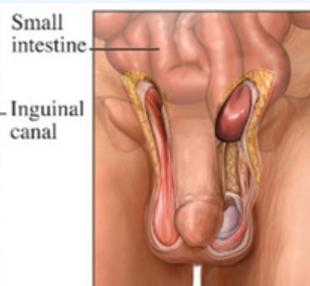
indirect : comes out from internal ring due to relaxation

- femoral hernias**

Common with female —> due to wide pelvis which means wider femoral canal



Indirect inguinal hernia



Direct inguinal hernia

You always should think about the cause of hernia :

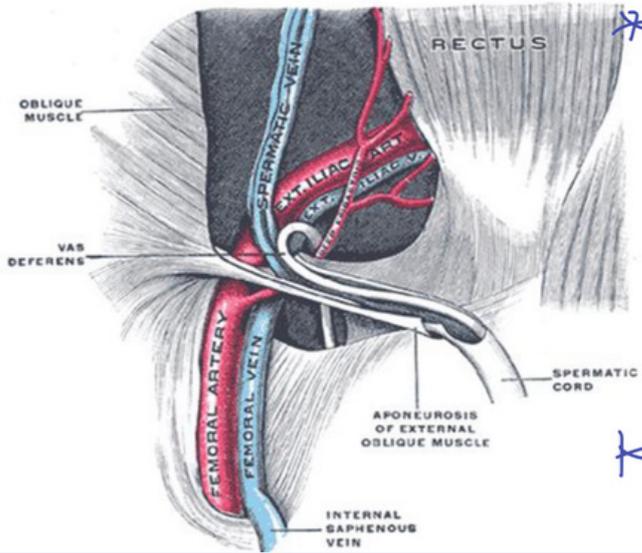
* In male :

- respiratory (COPD)
- urinary (BPH)
- constipation (colon CA)

* Indirect inguinal hernia : occurs with incarceration

* Direct inguinal hernia : weakness in abdominal wall

Case: old female has a vomiting and distension , she has a relaxation ligments and wide femoral canal which lead to prolapse part of bowel which lead to spasm all bowel and infarct this part which lead to necrosis then perforation occur which lead to fetal peritonitis.



Below inguinal ligament we have vessels:
 -vein :
 may have a varicose
 -artery :
 if there any mass and it's distended we called it aneurysm .

Femoral aneurysm → it's due to trauma:

- Which may be caused by weakness in wall due to atherosclerosis.
- Maybe iatrogenic (when we put a femoral catheter).
- To know if the patient has a femoral aneurysm we should make an ultrasound image
- We can use a stethoscope for hearing any bruit

Note : Patient made a CT and the results was he had a hernia should I make surgery for him or not ?

If he with symptoms I should have do surgery, but If he without symptoms, I shouldn't do because if I do a surgery , it may have injury the nerve which lead to have chronic pain for the patient

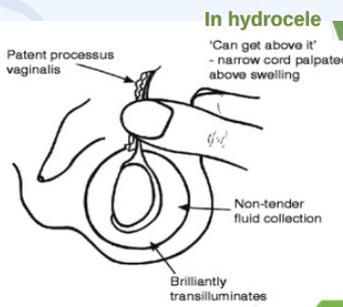
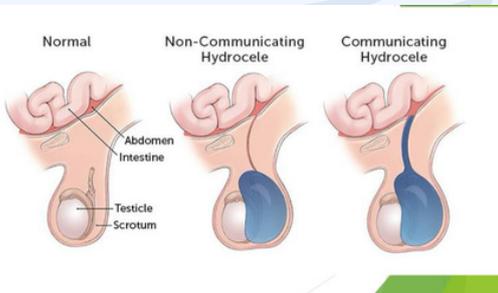
The surgery for hernia:

- open repair: for patient with inguinal hernia after laparoscopic repair .
 - Laparoscopic repair : for patient with inguinal hernia after open repair.
- both are same

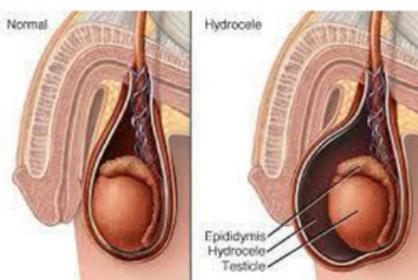
Hematocele and hydrocele

Hematocele: Due to bleeding by pampiniform plexus.

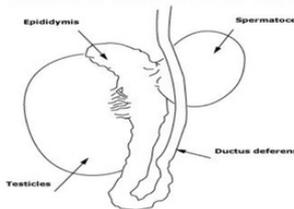
Hydrocele : accumulation of fluid in tunica vaginalis.



Hematocele



A spermatocele epididymal cyst is a painless, fluid-filled cyst of the epididymis. It can be palpated as distinct from the testis and mass.



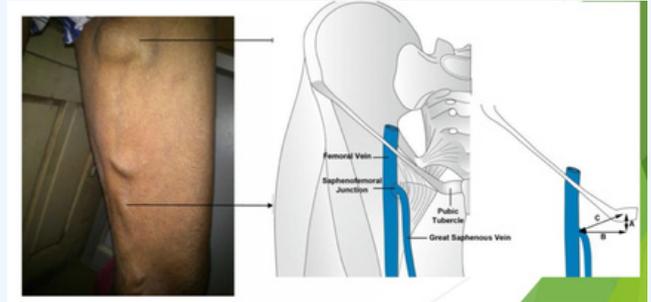
Vascular problem varicocele



Vascular problem saphena varix

Dilatation between saphenous and femoral vein below inguinal ligament, it treated by surgery.

One cm below inguinal ligament and four cm lateral to pubic tubercle: constant part (the junction between femoral vein and saphenous vein) this junction has a valve if it affected we would have saphena varix.



Femoral artery aneurysm



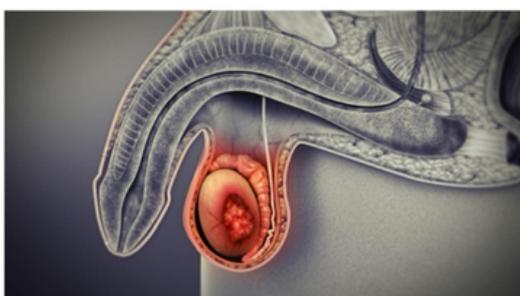
Iliopsoas hematoma



Tumor testicular cancer

The testicle formed in upper posterior part of abdomen, then by gubernaculum which guide it to scrotum by when found a external oblique fascia it curved into scrotum

Diagnosed by tumor marker as alpha feto protein like ovarian CA and prostat CA all are diagnosed by tumor marker as CA marker and alpha feto.

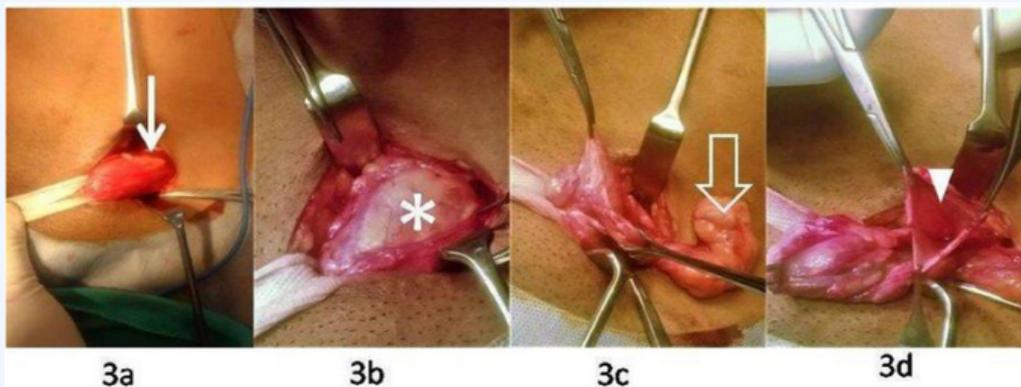


Lymph node metastasis

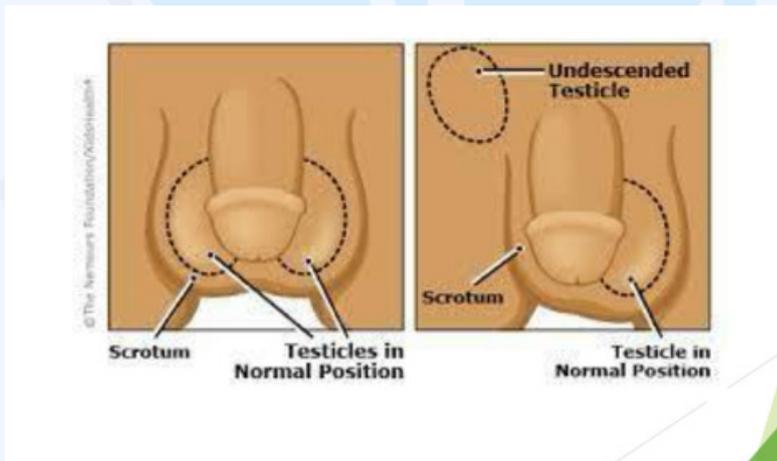
It maybe above or below inguinal ligament but it more common in above ligament. the lymph node would be connected with skin.



tumor benign



Undescended testis



Fournier's gangrene

Started with hardness around skin with antibiotics drug taken

