

Double Testicular Epidermoid Cysts in a young adult: A case Report

M Baj

Citation

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Abstract

Testicular epidermoid cysts are uncommon benign tumours representing approximately 1% of all resected testicular masses. Ultrasonography is a useful tool to suggest its benignity and therefore, orchitectomy can be avoided. We describe a case in which there were two epidermoid cysts in right testes. With extensive literature research, we could find only five cases of more than one epidermoid cyst in one testis. I believe this will be the sixth case only.

CASE REPORT

A 20yrs old male presented to the surgical out patient department with a history of swelling of right testes for last three- four weeks only. On clinical examination right testes showed mild swelling but no redness. No signs of hydrocoele elicited.

Ultrasound (US) examination showed two target lesions measured about 9.0mm and 5.0mm size each around lower pole of right testes. Both the lesions were lying side by side. No Doppler flow identified through the mass. A provisional diagnosis of epidermoid cyst was suggested. The left testis was unremarkable. Epididymus were normal on both sides.

Unfortunately, the surgeon was not convinced with our provisional diagnosis. Therefore, orchitectomy was carried out. The pathological specimen confirmed the ultrasonographical diagnosis.

DISCUSSION

Epidermoid cyst was first described in 1942. Since then more than two hundred cases have been reported in the literature. In the majority of cases the lesion showed varied characteristics of ultrasound appearance. The changes varied from hyperreflectivity of wall to hyporefectivity. The contents varied from pure cystic nature to target lesions or in the form of concentric rings.

Histopathological findings showed two circular sharply demarcated area of white tissue, the largest measures 8mm in diameter. Section of circular tissue show central keratin squamous surrounded by well-differentiated squamous

epithelium. The findings are consistent with epidermoid cyst.

Figure 1

Figure 1: Pathological specimen shows central keratin squamous surrounded by well-differentiated squamous epithelium.

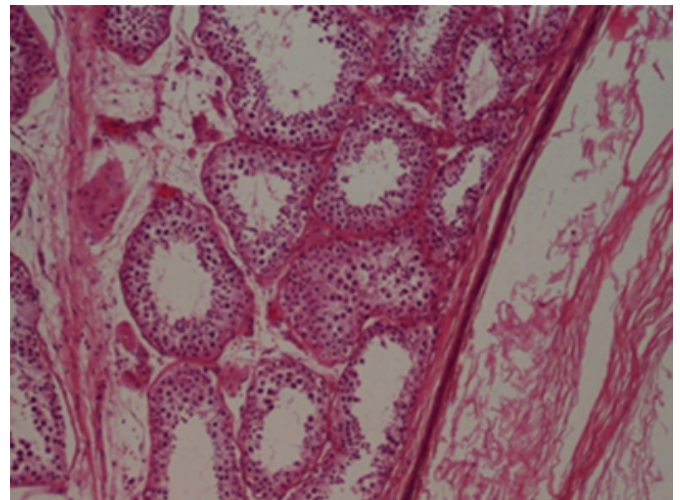


Figure 2

Figure 2: Ultrasonography shows Target lesions noted in right testes

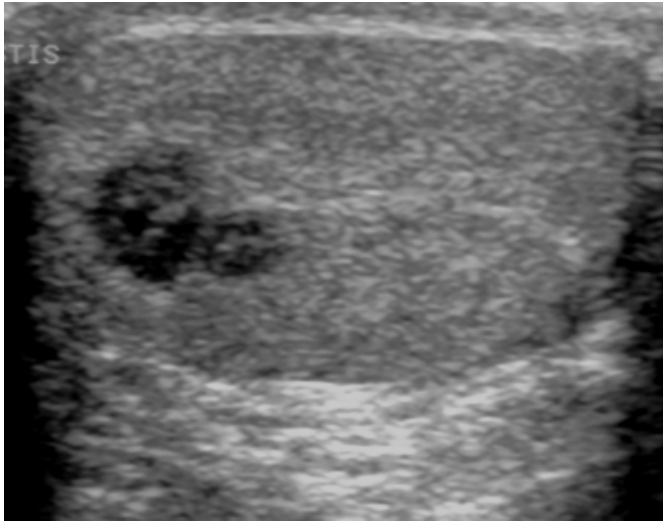
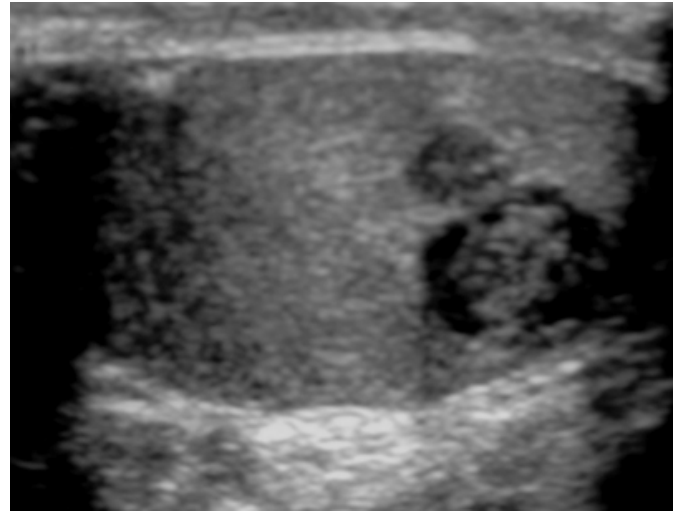


Figure 3

Figure 3: Same Testes in transverse section shows target lesions side by side.



References

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Author Information

Mahesh Baj, MBBS, MD, DMRD, FRCR, FFRCRCSI
Consultant Radiologist, Roscommon County Hospital