Special Pathology

2019

Cases & Questions on Male Genital System

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Male Genital System

Cases

Case 1

30 year old male complains of heaviness in the scrotal area which he has noted for one month. He denies any trauma and has no medical problems. On examination, there was a 5cm firm non-tender area inside the right scrotum. Right orchidectomy was done and there's replacement of most of the testis by solid homogenous pale yellow tumor tissue

a) What is the most probable diagnosis of the case?
b) Enumerate two predisposing factors for this lesion
c) This lesion originates from.....
d) Describe the microscopic features of this lesion
e) This lesion is best treated with.....

Case 2

An 80 year old male patient presents by attacks of urinary retention and dysuria. Pelvic sonography reveals enlarged prostate. Laboratory investigations reveal high serum level of PSA. One month later, the patient undergone bilateral orchidectomy

a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
b) Describe the gross features of this lesion
c) Under the microscope, this lesion is mostly classified as.....
d) Bone affection of this lesion is.....in nature
e) Explain the benefits of orchidectomy in this case

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Case 3

A 65 year old male complains of dysuria and occasional incontinence. Examination revealed enlarged prostate. His serum level of PSA was normal

a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
b) What is the main etiology of this lesion?
c) Describe the gross feature of prostate in this case
d) Describe the microscopic features of prostate in this case
e) Enumerate three complications of this lesion

Case 4

20 year old male complains of heaviness in the scrotal area which he has noted for one month. He denies any trauma and has no medical problems. On examination, there was a 5cm firm non-tender area inside the right scrotum. Right orchidectomy was done and there's replacement of most of the testis by irregular rounded hemorrhagic tumor tissue

a) What is the most probable diagnosis of the case?
b) Enumerate two predisposing factors for this lesion
c) This lesion originates from.....and differentiated along.....
d) Describe the microscopic features of this lesion
e) Enumerate two other lesions originating from the same source

Case 5

A two year old boy was brought to the pediatric clinic by his mother who noticed a unilateral empty scrotal sac

a) What is the most probable diagnosis
b) Enumerate two possible causes of this lesion
c) Enumerate three possible complications of this lesion
d) Enumerate two other congenital anomalies which may affect male genital system

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Definition & scientific name

I. **Previous exams**:-

1. Seminoma
2. Varicocele (Varicosity of the pampiniform plexus of veins in the spermatic cord)
3. Hematocele (presence of blood in the tunica vaginalis of the testis)
4. Cryptorchidism
5. Spermatocele
6. Chylocele (accumulation of lymphatic fluid within tunica vaginalis due to lymphatic obstruction)

II. **Others**:-

1. Phimosis
2. Hypospadias
3. Epispadias
4. Teratoma
5. Yolk sac tumor
6. Hydrocele

Enumerate

I. **Previous exams**:-

1. 4 tumor markers in prostatic carcinoma
2. 4 malignancies of germ cells in testis

II. **Others**:-

1. 4 congenital anomalies of male genital system
2. 3 complications of phimosis
3. 3 complications of cryptorchidism
4. 4 types of orchitis
5. 4 chronic specific inflammations of male genital system
6. 4 complications of senile prostatic hyperplasia
7. 4 predisposing factors of germ cell tumors of the testis
8. 4 causes of varicocele
9. 4 causes of hydrocele
10. 4 causes of hematocele

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Short account

I. **Previous exams**:-

1. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (M/E & complications)
2. Testicular tumors

II. **Others**:-

1. Congenital anomalies of male genital tract
2. Orchitis
3. Prostatic adenocarcinoma (cause, pathology, spread & markers)
4. Hormonally active testicular tumors
5. Varicocele
6. Spermatocele
7. Hydrocele
8. Hematocele

Compare

I. **Previous exams**: no questions

II. **Others**:-

1. Seminoma & teratoma

Answers of Male cases

Case 1

a) Seminoma
b) Atrophic testis – undescended testis
c) Germ cells with gonadal differentiation
d) **Look** male chapter
e) Radiotherapy

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Case 2

a) Prostatic carcinoma
b) **Look** Male chapter
c) Adenocarcinoma
d) Osteoblastic
e) Because, this tumor is androgen dependent tumor. So orchidectomy is performed to decrease androgen levels

Case 3

a) Benign prostatic hyperplasia
b) Absolute or relative increase in estrogen
c) **Look** Male chapter
d) **Look** Male chapter
e) Prostatism – hydronephrosis – pyonephrosis

Case 4

a) Teratoma
b) **Answered before**
c) Germ cells – embryonal pathway
d) **Look** Male chapter
e) Seminoma – yolk sac tumor

Case 5

a) Cryptorchidism
b) Deficiency of pituitary gonadotrophic hormones – organic obstruction
c) Traumatic orchitis – infertility – malignancy
d) Phimosis – hypospadias

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