



UNIVERSITY of
ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

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DEPARTMENT OF IMAGING SCIENCES

Imaging Sciences Interesting Cases

CASE 39

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CLINICAL PRESENTATION: Patient is a 46-year-old male with right testicular pain and swelling for 3 weeks.

IMAGING FINDINGS: Well-circumscribed, heterogeneously isoechoic to hypoechoic mass in the right testis with vascular flow.

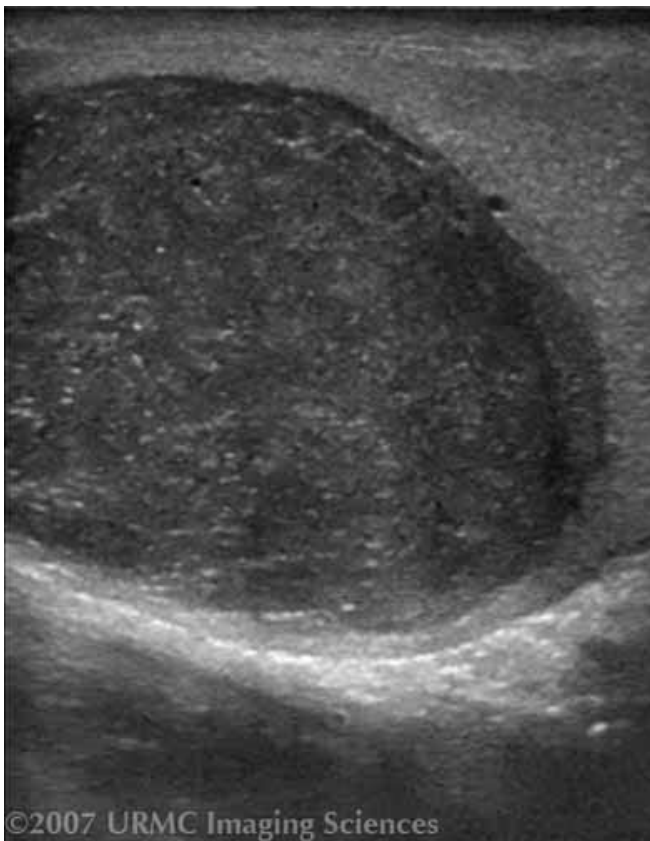


Figure 1. Well circumscribed, heterogeneously isoechoic to hypoechoic mass.

DIAGNOSIS: Seminoma

DISCUSSION: Seminoma is the most common pure germ cell tumor of the testis and accounts for 40%–50% of all germ cell tumors. They occur in slightly older patients than do other testicular neoplasms with a peak incidence in the fourth and fifth decade. The typical presentation is with a self-detected testicular mass that may be associated with pain in the lower abdomen, inguinal region, or scrotum. An estimated 5%–25% of men with testicular seminomas have elevated levels of beta-hCG. The tumor is less aggressive than other testicular neoplasms and is therefore usually confined by the tunica albuginea with only 25% of patients with distant metastases at diagnosis.

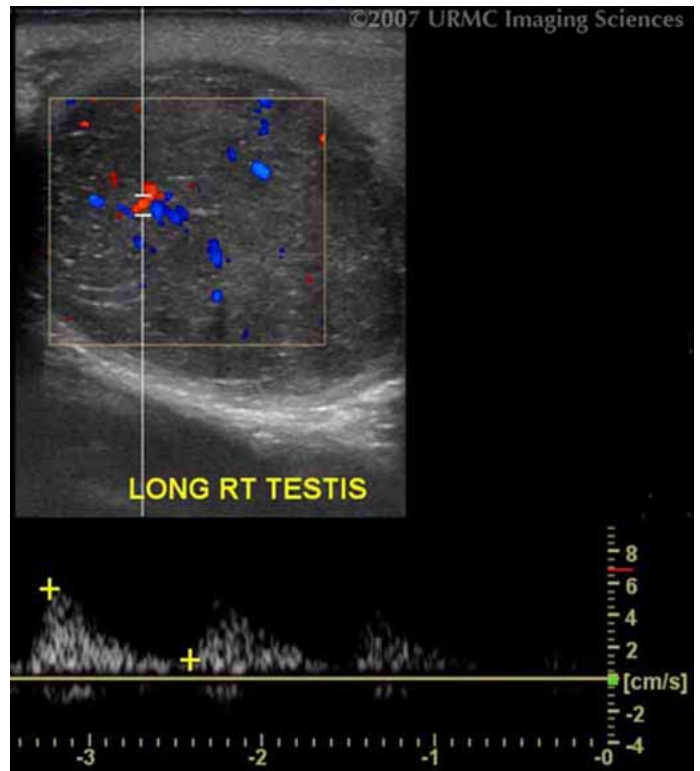


Figure 2. Vascular flow within the testicular mass.

Ultrasound typically demonstrates a rounded, well-circumscribed, hypoechoic, and homogeneous mass that does not contain significant cystic or calcific foci. However with high resolution sonography, some seminomas may have a more heterogeneous echotexture.

Seminomas have the most favorable prognosis of the malignant testicular tumors due to its radiosensitivity and chemosensitivity.

REFERENCES:

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