

ACQUIRED TESTICULAR DISORDERS

- Orchitis-Epididymitis Infectious
Orchitis-Epididymitis



- Ehrlichiosis and rickettsial infections

It can come from traumatic/penetrating injury,
hematogenous or dissemination of urogenital tract
infections including prostate.

Aerobic bacteria are the most common. • Brucella canis is an important cause of orchidepididymitis (infection of the testicles and epididymis).



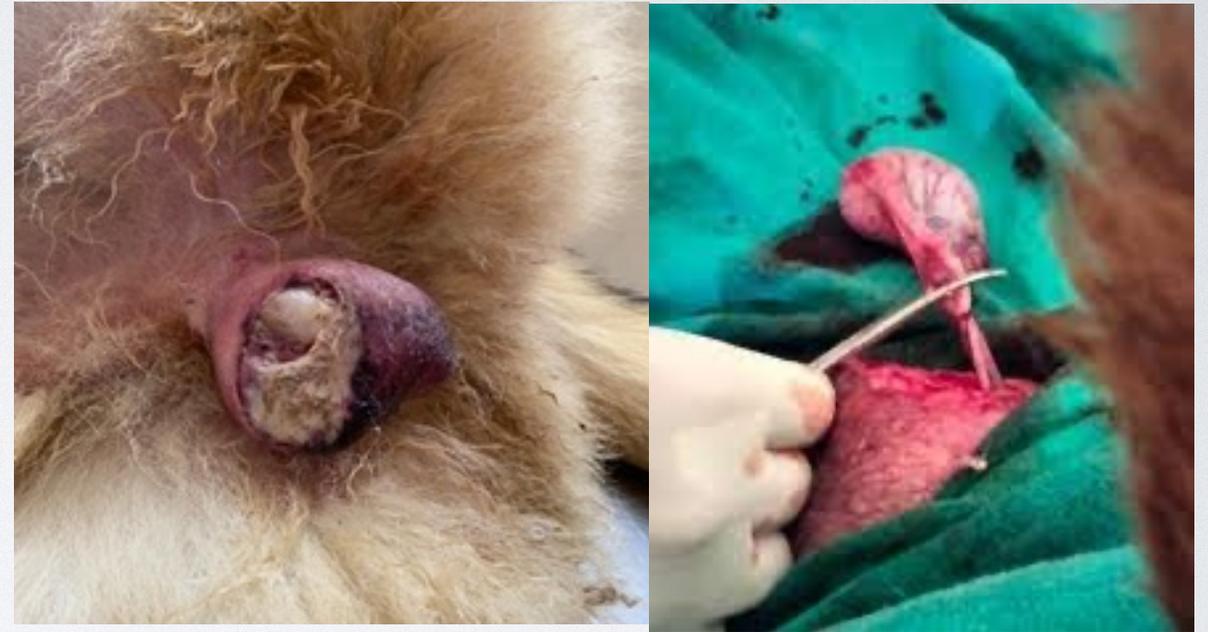
- mycoplasma

Pyoderma Severe pruritic
area

Viral causes of orchitis-epididymitis include canine distemper virus and feline infectious peritonitis.

DEFINE THE CONDITION!!!

- Primary orchitis and epididymitis must be carefully differentiated from testicular neoplasia and torsion, which have similar clinical signs.
- Signs include swelling, pain, lethargy, inappetence, vomiting, pyrexia, and a stiff walking gait. ✓
- History, clinical findings, blood work indices, testicular ultrasonography, fine-needle aspirate, testicular biopsy, and orchietomy can be used to help determine the cause



If epididymitis or orchitis is confirmed in a patient intended for breeding, treatment is aimed at the underlying cause. Otherwise, orchietomy is performed

B. Colinis

DEFINE THE CONDITION!!!



Excoriated, inflamed scrotum secondary to acute bacterial orchitis and epididymitis.

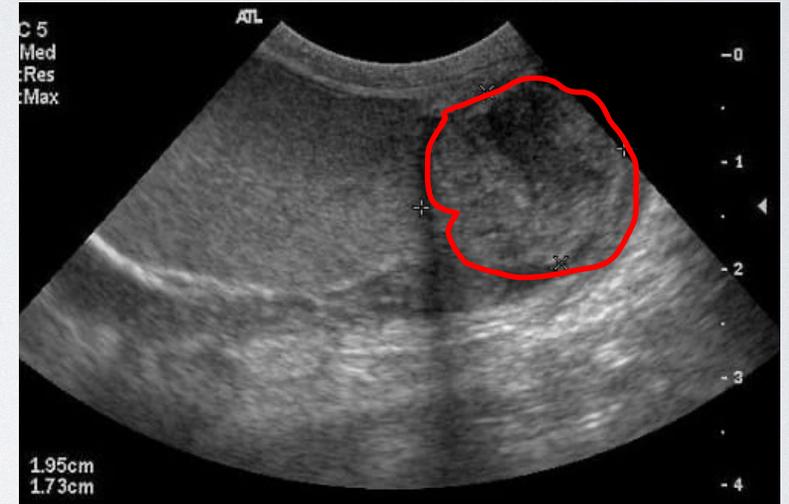
B. cereus

Female



Testicular mass (cursors) viewed ultrasonographically; this testis was palpably firm.

Neoplasia?

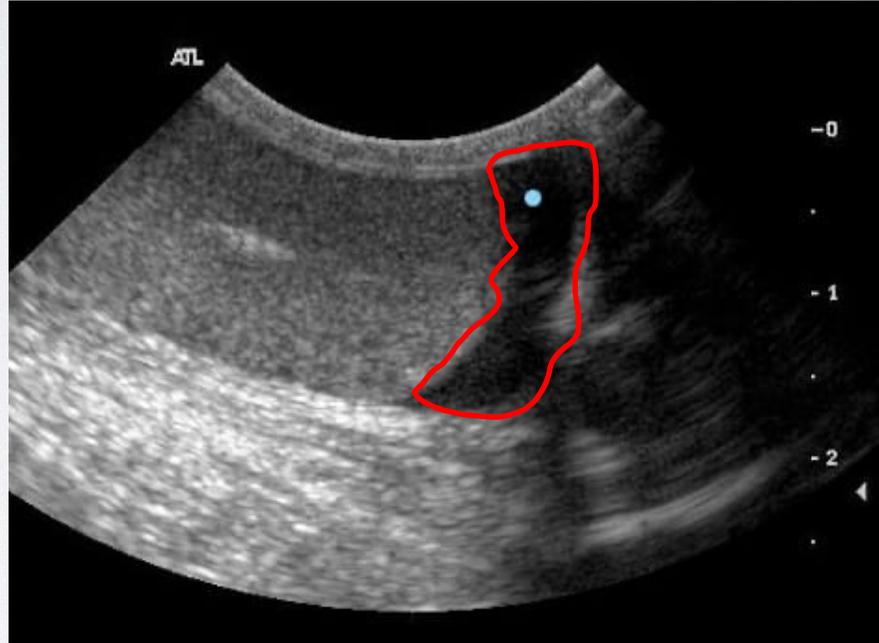


Enlarged epididymis with mixed echogenicity viewed ultrasonographically; chronic epididymitis.

DEFINE THE CONDITION!!!

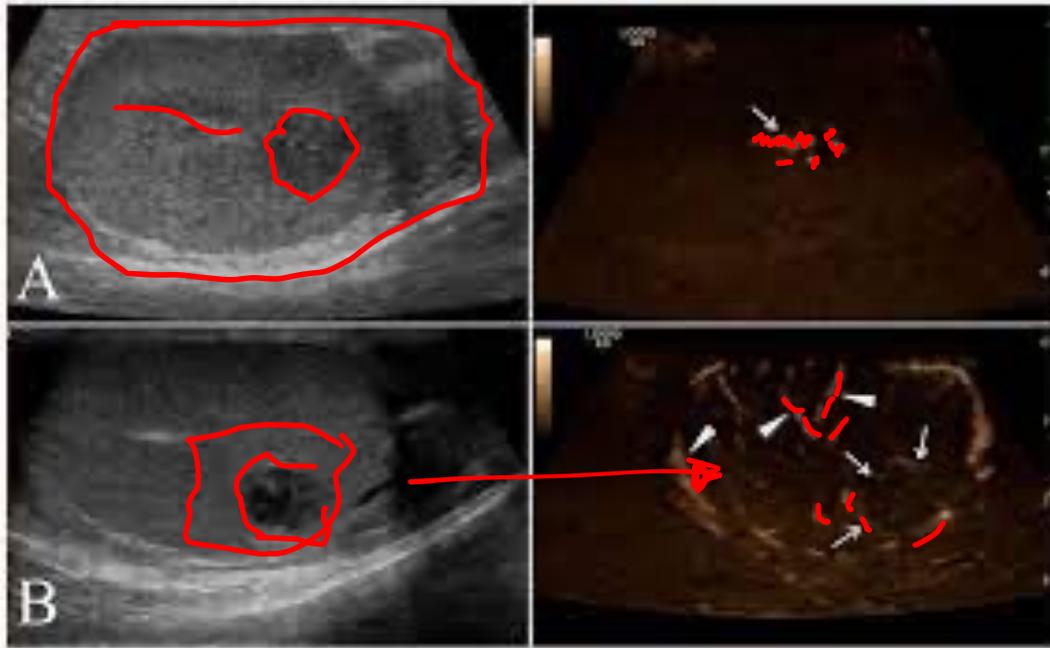


Inflamed scrotum with edema and excoriation secondary to a ~~rodent~~ bite cranially.



Anechoic scrotal edema viewed ultrasonographically (blue dot).

TESTICULAR NEOPLASIA

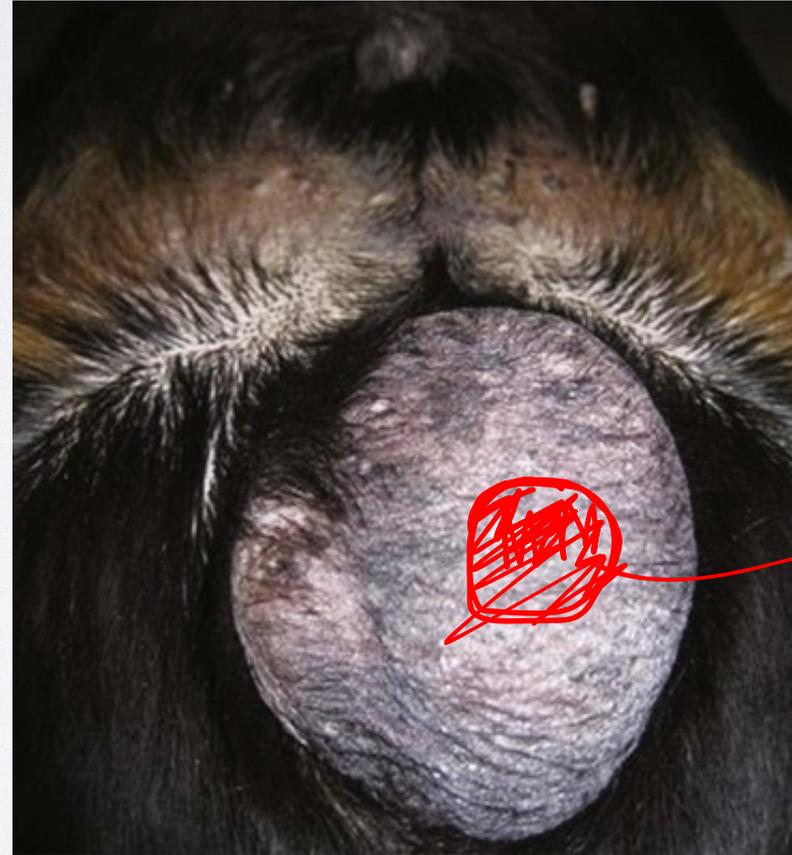


- Relatively common in dogs and rare in cats.
- Sertoli cell and interstitial cell tumors and seminoma.
- Testicular neoplasia is 9.6% to 13.6% more likely in cryptorchid patients due to prolonged exposure of the involved testicle to normal body temperatures.
- Contralateral descending testis shows the same neoplastic cells in 40% of cryptorchid dogs. • Most testicular tumors in dogs metastatic slowly enough to be considered benign. ✓
- Most testicular tumors in non-cryptorchid dogs are incidental findings in elderly patients.
- Sertoli cell tumors can cause male feminization syndrome, including hair loss, gynecomastia, hematological abnormalities, testicular atrophy, and squamous metaplasia of the prostate.



SERTOLI CELL TUMOR

- Testicular inflammation and orchitis *B. cows*
- Gynocomastia ✓
- Feminization is most frequent *sup testis*
- ↑ increased estrogen production ✓
- peripheral concentrations of inhibin are increased, testosterone are decreased ↓



Part of the testis
histopath

PENILE AND PREPUTIAL DISORDERS

- Congenital or acquired

Causes

- Paraphimosis (inability of the penis to return to the preputial cavity)

Treatment

1. Define

- 1.5 cm and above
- High recurrence

• Amputation?

1. Preputial stenosis
2. Preputial attachment and muscle dysfunction
3. Preputial Hypoplasia Trauma, infection, neoplasia, priapism, high libido, copulation

- preputial stenosis 2. Treatment

- Surgery

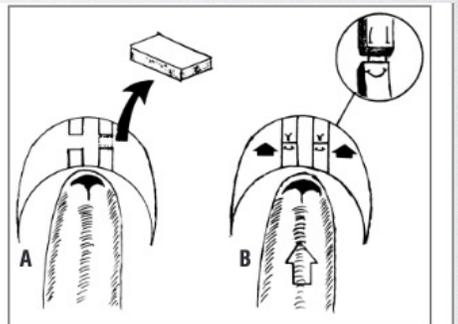
24h

4. Tvt

5. Idiopathic



Figure 1—Postcoital paraphimosis in a dog. Note the blood and bumps.

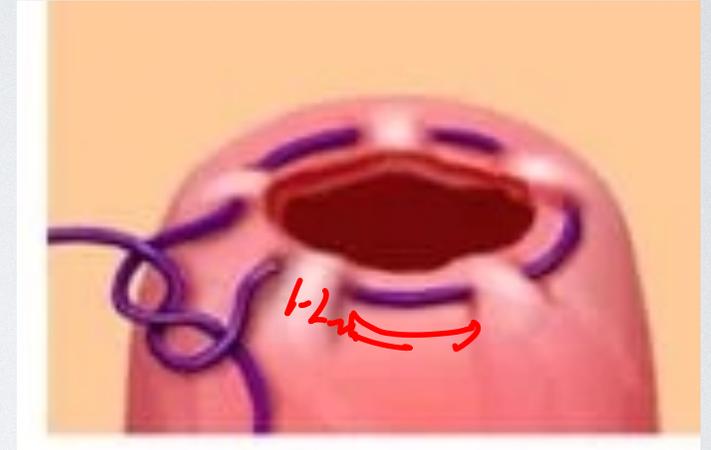


A crescent-shaped piece of skin is removed from its cranial and excised by cutting the preputial muscles (A). Re-apposition is performed using a horizontal mattress suture pattern (B).

PARAPHIMOSIS

Treatment

1. Restraint ✓ Xylosterin & Darunavir
2. Wash the prepuce (warm/cold) with FTS ✓
3. Use lubricating cream (Vaseline, Furacine) ✓
4. First stick the penis out, then slide it back into place
5. Wait for the edema to regress, if not, hypertonic solution (dextrose) ✓
6. Apply cold pads ✓
7. Apply purse-string stitch ✓

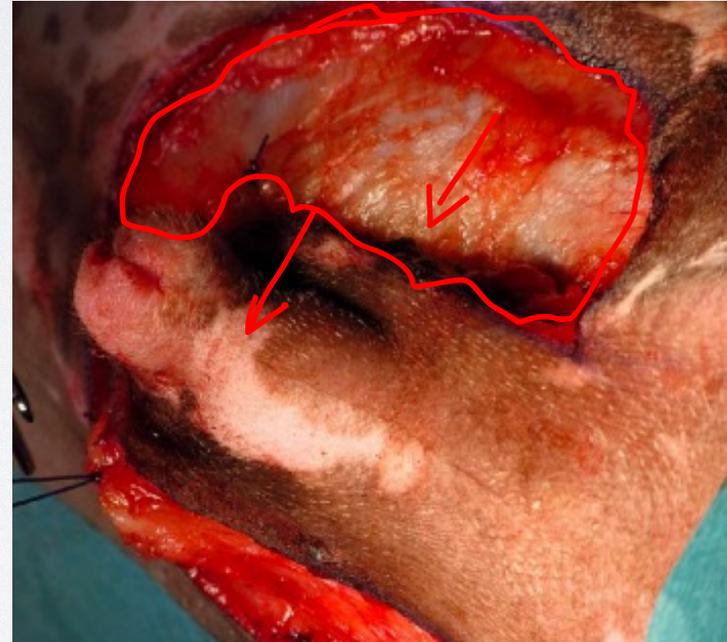


PHALLOPEXY TECHNIQUE

- Fallopexy forms a permanent adhesion between the dorsal preputial mucosa and the dorsal surface of the penile shaft. This adhesion thus prevents paraphimosis and penile trauma.

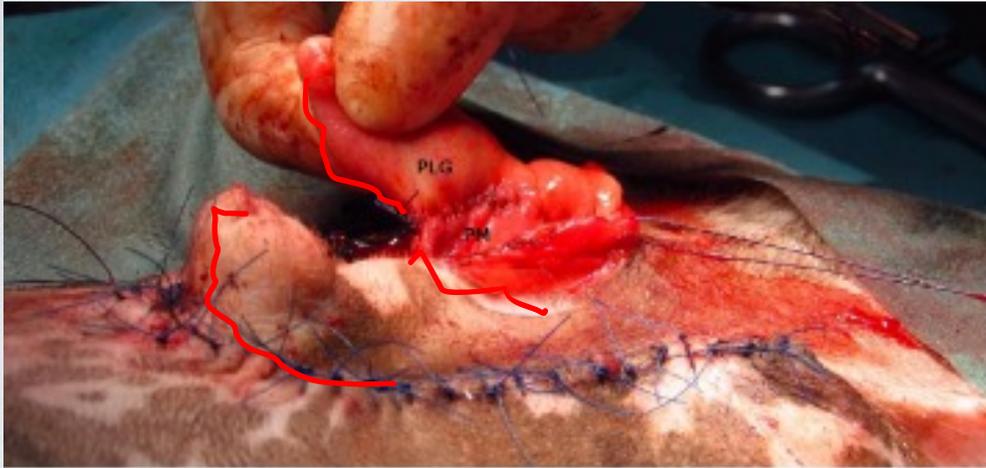


Prolapse of the glans penis with inversion of the preputial ostium in a 7-year-old castrated male Jack Russell terrier cross.

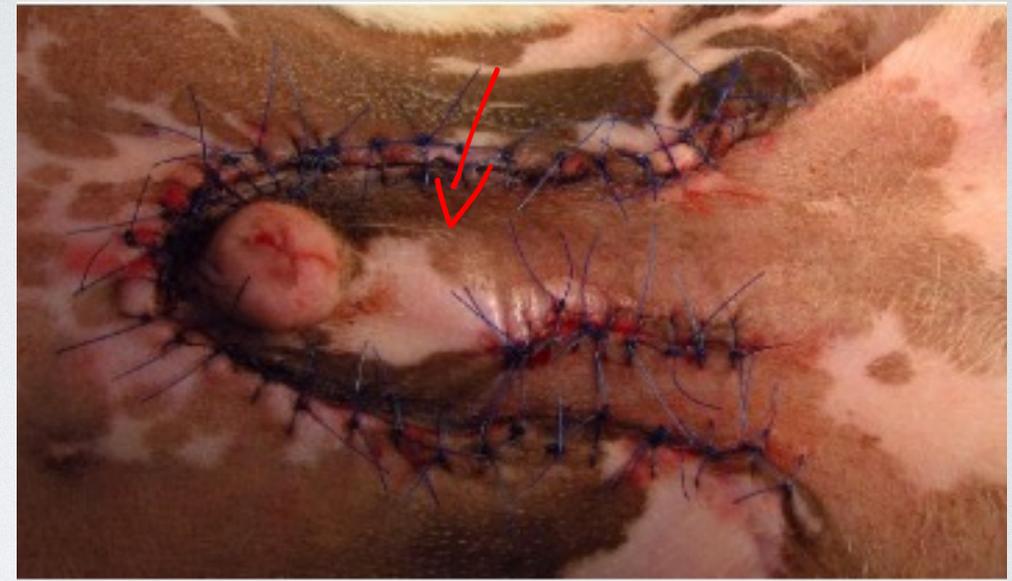


Intraoperative view of the apposition of the preputial cranial dermal layer to the outer rectus sheath of the body wall with interrupted sutures (2/0 polydioxanone) during preputial advancement.

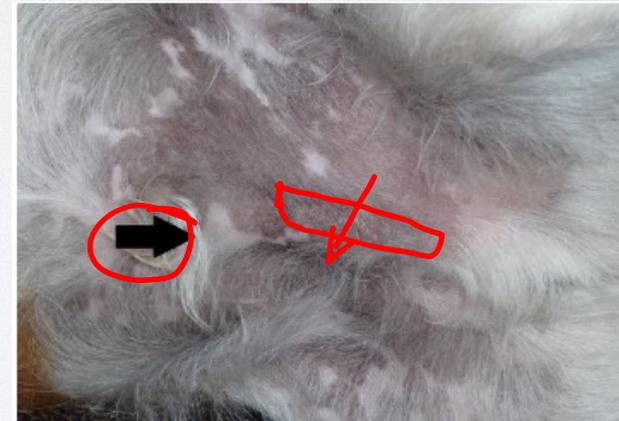
PHALLOPEXY TECHNIQUE



Preoperative view of the phallopexy, showing the junction of the pars longa glandis (LPG) and the preputial mucosa (PM).



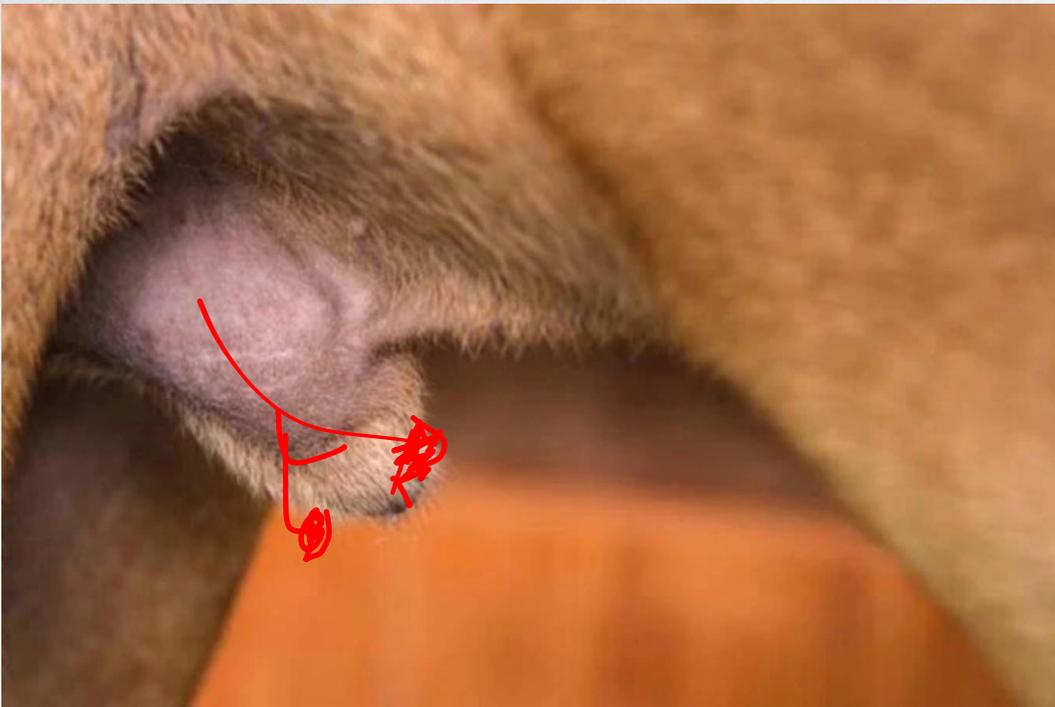
Completed preputial advancement and immediate post-operative appearance of the phallopexy.



Appearance of the surgical site in the first year after surgery. The dog is in the right side lying position with its head turned to the left. The preputial ostium is identified by an arrow.

PHIMOSIS

- Phimosis (inability of the penis to protrude from the prepuce cavity)



Congenital or acquired

- Congenital

A short penis or retractor penile muscle

Penil frenulum

Preputial stenosis

Preputial orifice agenesis

- Acquired

Preputial licking/sucking laceration

TVT, Mast cell tumor, balanitis, postitis

Trauma, adhesion etc.

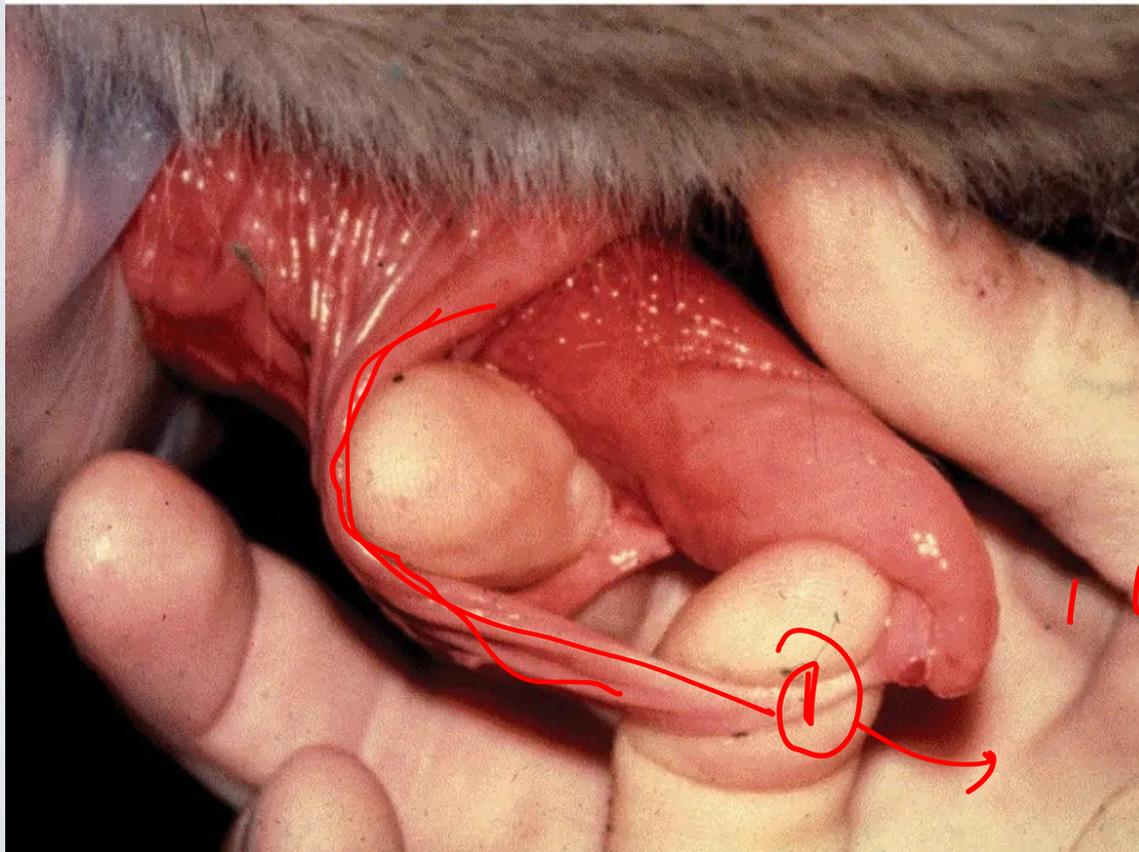
PHIMOSIS

Treatment

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8y9xxKdnPA&t=3s>

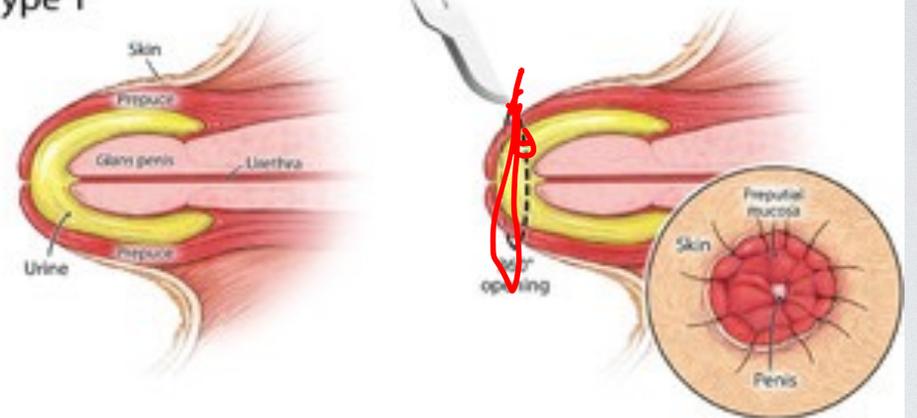
✓ 1
7-10 day

(a)

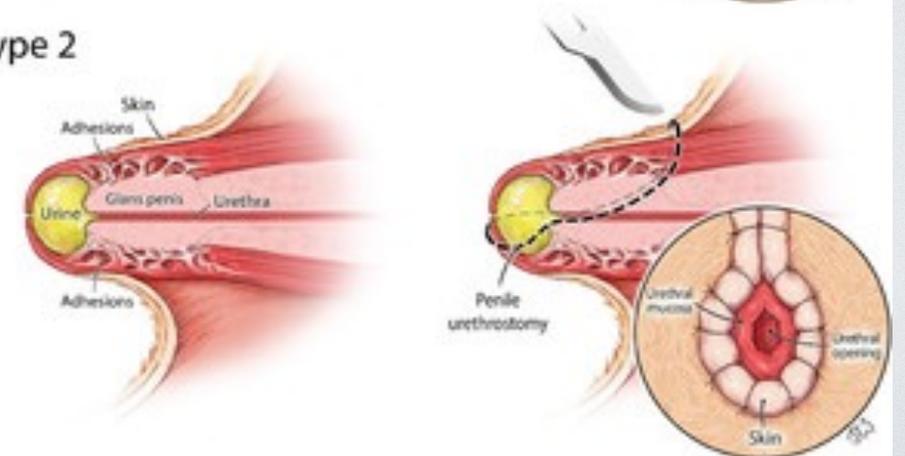


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Type 1



Type 2



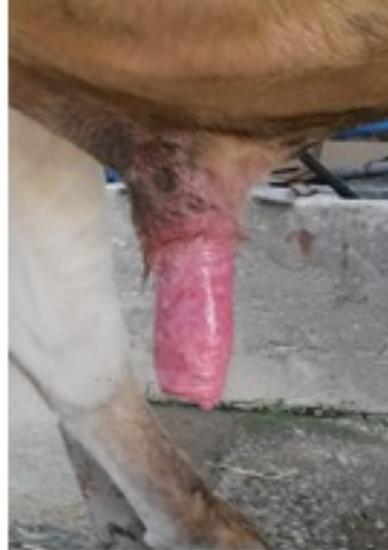
Uygulanan Tedavi Protokolü

1.GÜN



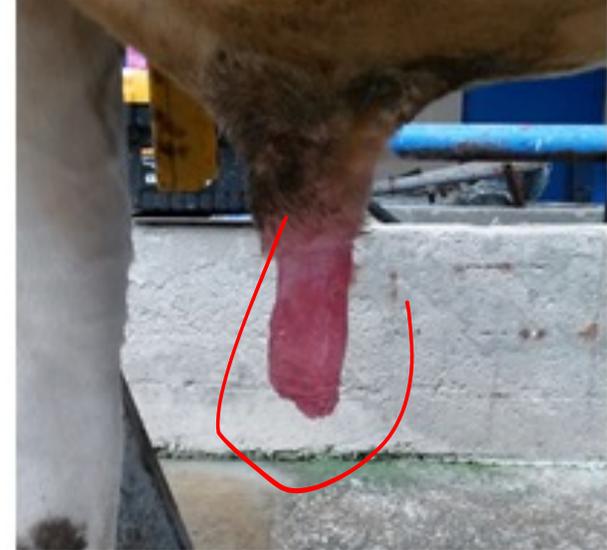
- Ksilazin HCl ✓
0,25/100kg c.a. i.m.
- Klorheksidin lokal. ✓
- NSAİ pomad lokal. ✓
(diklefenol
dietilamonyum % 1.16)
- Oksitetrasiklin
1ml/10kgc.a. i.m. ✓

3.GÜN



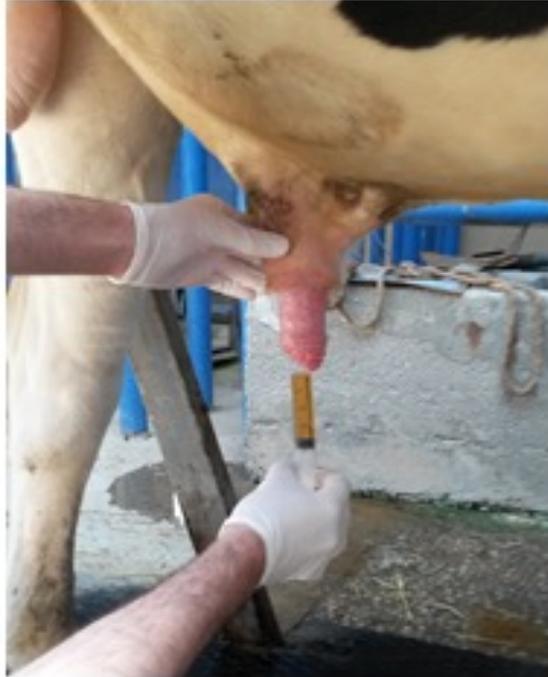
- Ksilazin HCl
- Klorheksidin sol.
lokal.
- NSAİ pomad lokal.
(diklefenol
dietilamonyum % 1.16)

5.GÜN



- Ksilazin HCl
- Klorheksidin sol. lokal.
- NSAİ pomad lokal.
(diklefenol
dietilamonyum % 1.16)

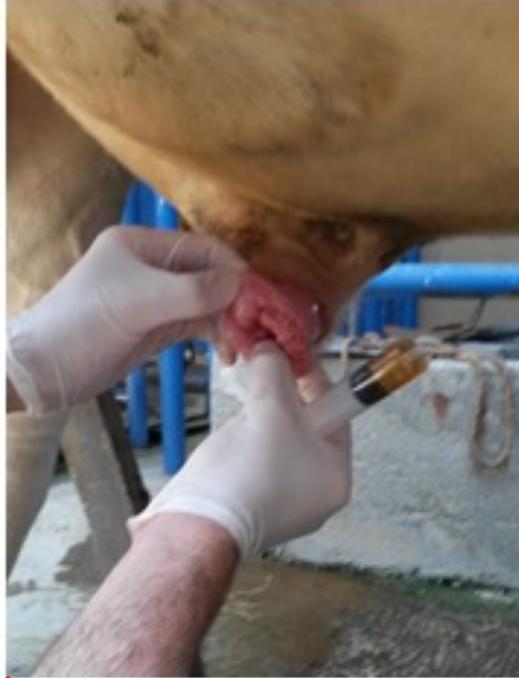
10. GÜN



- Ksilazin HCl
0,25/100kg c.a. i.m.
- Boğanın kendi kan serumu 20ml lokal.

7day + 7day

12.GÜN

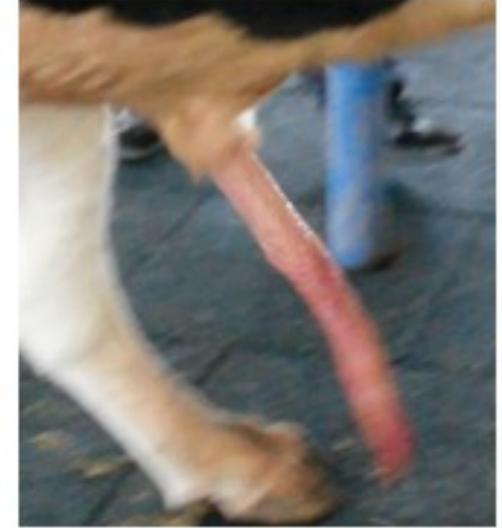


707

- Ksilazin HCl
0,25/100kg c.a. i.m.
- Boğanın kendi kan serumu 20ml lokal.

zinc-oxide creams

15. GÜN



BALANITIS VE POSTITIS

Inflammation of the penile or preputial mucosa occurs in dogs

Normal preputial secretions usually do not cause obvious clinical signs.

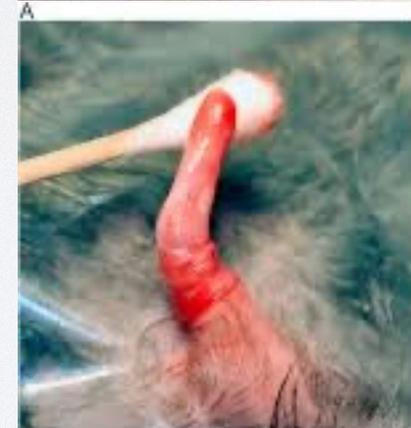
The dog has a mild mucoid preputial discharge (Smegma)

+ mast cells

Clinical balanoposthitis results in an excessive, often mucopurulent preputial discharge that can accumulate in the pelvic limbs and be associated with excessive preputial licking.

Causes

1. Lymphoplasmacytic inflammation,
2. Bacterial Infection, ✓
3. Penile Trauma, ✓
4. Penile Or Preputial Neoplasia,
5. Foreign Body, ✓
6. Urinary tract infection urolithiasis
7. Phimosis Or Paraphimosis



BALANITIS AND POSTITIS

Treatment

- Correction of predisposing factors, ✓
- Trimming long hairs from the preputial opening for hygiene It involves thoroughly washing the preputial cavity with a mild, dilute antiseptic (eg, dilute povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine) or sterile saline solution. ✓
- If bacterial infection is suspected, an antibiotic ointment may be infused into the preputial space for 7-10 days, and if severely indicated, the option of systemic antibiotics is offered.
- Short-term systemic, nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory therapy may help.
- Preventing excessive licking using the Elizabethan collar. Castration can reduce but not eliminate genital secretions.

3-7% Povidone

Baxter 1-week





TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR TVT



Transmissible venereal tumor (TVT) in dogs is a tumor also known as sticker sarcoma, histiocytoma, venereal granuloma, transmissible lymphosarcoma, and contagious venereal tumor.

Chromosomal Mutation

Virus

The disease has been detected more frequently in 2-8 year old animals (80%) and is more common in female dogs (64.5%) than male dogs (35.5%).

Dogs with the disease transmit the tumor to healthy people through cell transplantation (mating) or contact.

In male dogs, the tumor is mainly located in the cranial part of the glans penis, in the mucosa of the prepuce or in the bulbus penis.

The tumoral mass has protruded from the prepuce and may be complicated by phimosis. Therefore, it can be confused with urethritis, cystitis and prostatitis.



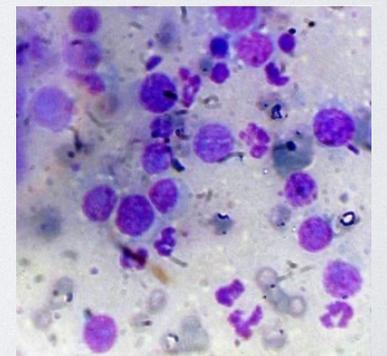
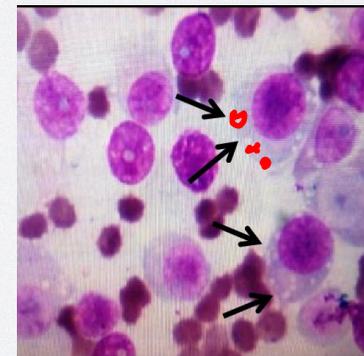
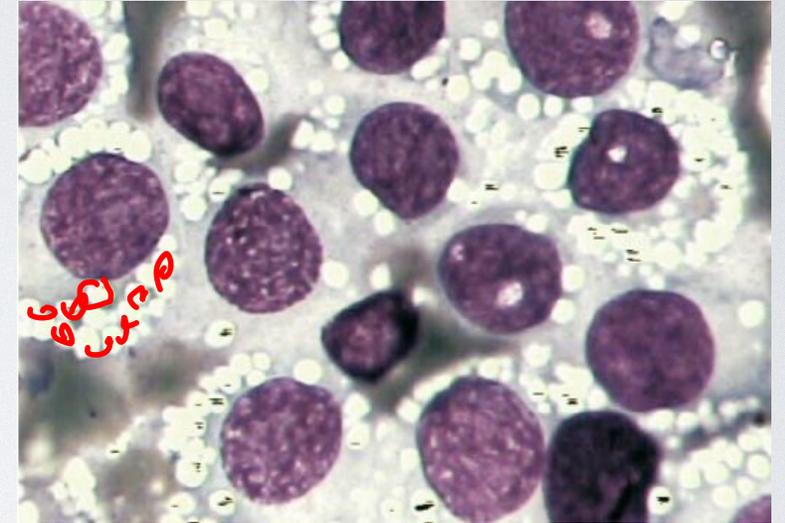
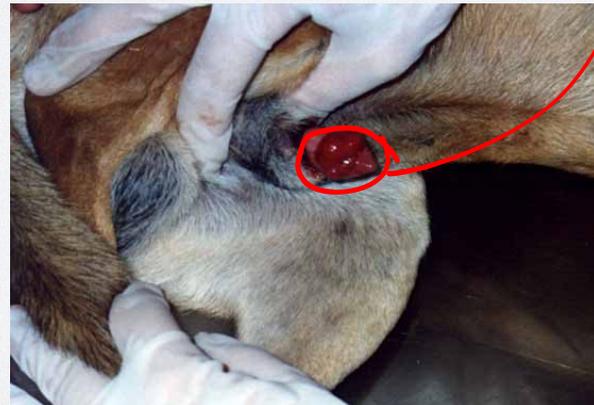


TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR TVT

Diagnose

Although anamnesis and clinical examination may raise suspicion of TVT, histopathological examination of the definitively diagnosed mass and examination of the smear taken are required.

Lx



Multiple-vacuolated-cells-of-TVT-Giemsa-

TVT

Treatment

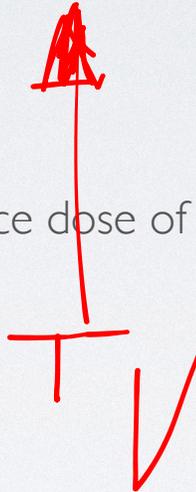
Intravenous administration of vincristine at a body surface dose of 0.6 mg/m² once a week for 2-6 weeks

In treatment, Vincristine Sulphate at a dose of 0.025 mg/kg + IV in 500 ml physiological saline

Body surface calculation formula:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321165478_Derivation_of_a_Unique_Body_Surface_Area_Bsa_Formula_for_Calculation_of_Relatively_Safe_Doses_of_Dog_and_Human_Anticancer_Drugs

2,



CA / B need