A double whammy - epididymal torsion in an undescended testis: A case report

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ABSTRACT

Isolated epididymal torsion is a very rare cause of an acute scrotum. Anomalies of the epididymis are more commonly encountered with undescended testicles and can predispose to epididymal torsion. Management is similar to that of testicular torsion. We report the case of a 3-year-old boy who presented with an acute scrotum. Immediate surgical exploration revealed an isolated epididymal torsion in an undescended testis, only the second of its kind to be reported so far. The epididymis and testis were salvaged and the testis was fixed in the scrotum. There are multiple learning points from this case report. Firstly, that epididymal torsion is a diagnosis to be considered when exploring an acute scrotum. Secondly, that epididymal torsion even an undescended testis can result in clinical symptoms of an acute scrotum. And finally, that epididymal anomalies encountered during surgery should be tackled appropriately, to prevent retorsion.

Key Words: Acute scrotum, epididymo-testicular dissociation, epididymal torsion.

Introduction

Acute scrotum is an often noted surgical emergency warranting immediate surgical exploration. Torsion of the epididymis is an extremely rare cause, making it an important differential diagnosis to consider. Epididymal anomalies have been found to predispose to torsion, and management is extrapolated from that of a testicular torsion. We report an isolated torsion of the epididymis in an undescended testis which was salvaged by timely intervention. Only 6 cases of epididymal torsion have been described in literature to date, [1-4, 6] and only one of these has been in patient with an undescended testis [6].

Case report

A 3-year-old boy presented to the Pediatric Surgical Out-patient department with left hemiscrotal pain, vomiting and low-grade fever for two days. The parents had not noticed an undescended left testis earlier. Clinical examination revealed erythema, edema and an exquisitely tender left hemiscrotum, with no inguinal swelling or tenderness. The right hemiscrotum and testis were normal on
palpation. A clinical diagnosis of a testicular torsion was made and the child was taken up for an emergency scrotal exploration within an hour of presentation. Exploration via a midline scrotal raphe incision revealed edema fluid within the layers of the scrotal wall but no testis was found. Subsequently the inguinal canal was opened to reveal a torted and ischemic epididymis, with a mildly dusky testis (Fig. 1).

![Operative photograph demonstrating the torted epididymal head, with a mildly dusky testis and normal testicular appendage.](image)

**Fig. 1.** Operative photograph demonstrating the torted epididymal head, with a mildly dusky testis and normal testicular appendage.

After untwisting the epididymis, administering 100% oxygen and application of warm saline compress for 10 minutes, the testicular congestion was relieved and the epididymis regained most of its color (Fig. 2). Epididymo-testicular dissociation (ETD) and a long and tortuous epididymis were noted. The hernial sac was ligated and a left orchidopexy was done. The child had an uneventful recovery and is doing well on follow up.

**Discussion**

A normal epididymis has its epididymal head firmly attached to the upper pole of the testis by the efferent ductules [4]. Epididymal anomalies that predispose to torsion include an ETD and a long, tortuous epididymis. Although rare (0.9%) in the population with no abnormalities [3,6], they are more commonly (11-36%) seen in patients with undescended testicles [3,4]. The degree of ETD is likely to have a bearing on the severity of the torsion (Table 1). A thickened scrotal wall and reactive hydrocele often mimic clinical signs of a testicular torsion [2], and the tenderness precludes deep palpation. As in a testicular torsion, if left untreated for more than 6-8 hours, necrosis and atrophy will ensue. Hence it is undebatable that emergent surgical exploration alone is both diagnostic and therapeutic. The testicular congestion encountered was not surprising, as the epididymal artery arises from the testicular artery. However, it may be noted that testicular ischemia if any, is usually reversible. Following detorsion, if deemed viable, the epididymis is retained, however if
Table 1. Summary of other similar cases published in the literature together with our current case.

| No. | Authors                              | Age (years) | Clinical Features | Sonography                          | Operative Findings                   | Surgery done                  |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | A Elert et al, 2002 [6]              | 0.5         | Swelling, redness, fever | Hydrocele, Epididymal thickening, Testis hypervascular, Epididymis avascular | ETD Infarcted Epididymis Undescended testis | Epididymectomy               |
| 2   | A Elert et al, 2002 [6]              | 18          | Pain              | Epididymis and testis avascular      | ETD Viable after detorsion            | Detorsion + Orchidopexy      |
| 3   | S Ravichandran et al, 2003 [1]       | 9           | Pain, swelling, vomiting | Not done                             | Tortuous epididymis (Bilateral) with band on left mesorchium Viable after detorsion | Detorsion + Orchidopexy (Bilateral) |
| 4   | Brisson P et al, 2005 [4]            | 11          | Pain, swelling, redness | Enlarged cystic epididymis, Hypervascular epididymis and testis | Incomplete ETD Long, tortuous Epididymis Infarcted Epididymis | Epididymectomy               |
| 5   | Dibilio et al, 2006 [3]              | 15          | Pain, swelling    | Hydrocele, Epidydimal thickening, Epididymis avascular (head hyper vascular) | Incomplete ETD Long, tortuous Epididymis Infarcted Epididymis | Epididymectomy               |
| 6   | Birkan et al, 2015 [2]               | 16          | Pain, swelling    | Enlarged Epididymis, Epididymis avascular | -                                    | -                            |
| 7   | Current case                         | 3           | Left hemiscrotal pain | Not done                             | ETD and a long and tortuous epididymis, herni sac | Detorsion + Orchidopexy      |
completely infarcted, an epididymectomy is warranted while retaining the testis to maintain hormonal function [6]. It may be worthwhile to consider anchoring the epididymis to the testis in cases of complete ETD. Since our patient had an undescended testis, the adhesions following the orchidopexy were allowed to prevent any further episodes of epididymal torsion.

Table 1 is a summary of the 6 other similar cases detailed in literature. All except 1 of these [6], occurred in patients with descended testicles. Interestingly, all reported cases have occurred on the left side. Whether this has any relation to the later descent of the left testis may be studied in a larger series.

Conclusions
There are multiple learning points from this case report. Firstly, that epididymal torsion is a diagnosis to be considered when exploring an acute scrotum. Secondly, that epididymal torsion even an undescended testis can result in clinical symptoms of an acute scrotum. And finally, that epididymal anomalies encountered during surgery should be tackled appropriately as they predispose to epididymal torsion.

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Compliance with ethical statements
Conflicts of Interest: None.
Financial disclosure: None.
Consent: Patient confidentiality has been maintained and written consent for the publication of patient details and clinical pictures have been obtained from the patient’s father and can be furnished when required.

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