

16.11 Testicular Tumor

DEFINITION	True testicular solid masses are most often testicular cancer. Testicular cancer represents 1% of all cancers in men. Testicular cancer is most commonly found in men 15-39 years of age. Men with a history of an undescended testicle are 2-20 times more likely to develop testicular cancer (even if the undescended testis is surgically corrected). Masses arising from the testis are most often malignant, and masses arising from the spermatic cord are most often benign.
------------	--

SUBJECTIVE	<u>May include:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Painless, firm, irregular mass in the testicle.2. Complaint of a sense of heaviness in the testis.3. Gynecomastia - rare.4. Sudden onset of collection of fluid in the scrotum.
------------	---

OBJECTIVE	<u>Must include:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Vital signs: BP, temperature, pulse.2. Abdominal exam – rule out presence of mass and/or abdominal or inguinal hernia.3. Genito-urinary exam:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Elicitation of cremasteric reflex (drawing up of the scrotum and the testicle in response to scratching of the skin over Scarpa's triangle or on the inner side of the thigh on the same side of the body).b. Testicular exam including palpation of the epididymus.c. Scrotal exam to include transillumination (solid mass will not illuminate).d. Examination of the inguinal lymph nodes.
-----------	--

LABORATORY	Refer
------------	-------

ASSESSMENT	Testicular Tumor
------------	------------------

PLAN	1. Immediate referral to a specialist.
------	--

PATIENT EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Emphasize the importance of follow-up care.2. Educate patient about signs & symptoms of testicular cancer.
----------------------	--
