

Torsion of Appendix of Testis: Imaging-Surgical Correlation

**Garvit Devmohan Khatri¹,
Kewal Arunkumar Mistry²
and
Pokhraj Prakashchandra Suthar³**

A 5 year old male child presented with sudden onset severe pain on right side of scrotum which was continuous. There were no aggravating or relieving factors. On examination the skin of right hemiscrotum was edematous with reddish discoloration.

The classic blue dot was not seen. Prehn's sign was negative. Hemogram was normal. US (ultrasound) with color Doppler was done under suspicion of torsion of testis. US of the scrotum revealed normal sized both testes and epididymis. A well-defined oval heterogeneously hyperechoic structure measuring 9.1 × 5.4 mm was seen at superior pole of right testis without any flow on Doppler (white arrow in **Figures A and B**). Normal flow was seen in rest of the testis (**Figure B**). Scrotal skin was edematous (small arrows in **Figure B**). There was no free fluid in scrotum. These findings were consistent with diagnosis of torsion of appendix of right testis. On surgery the diagnosis was confirmed (white arrow in **Figure C**). The torted appendix of testis was excised and was gangrenous in appearance (**Figure D**). There was no bell clapper deformity. Postoperative period was uneventful.

- 1 Department of Radiology, VMCC & Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, India
- 2 Department of Radiology, Dr Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India
- 3 Department of Radiology, Medical College & SSG Hospital, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Corresponding author:

Kewal Arunkumar Mistry

Department of Radiology, Dr Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India

✉ drkewalmd@gmail.com

Tel: +918628022911

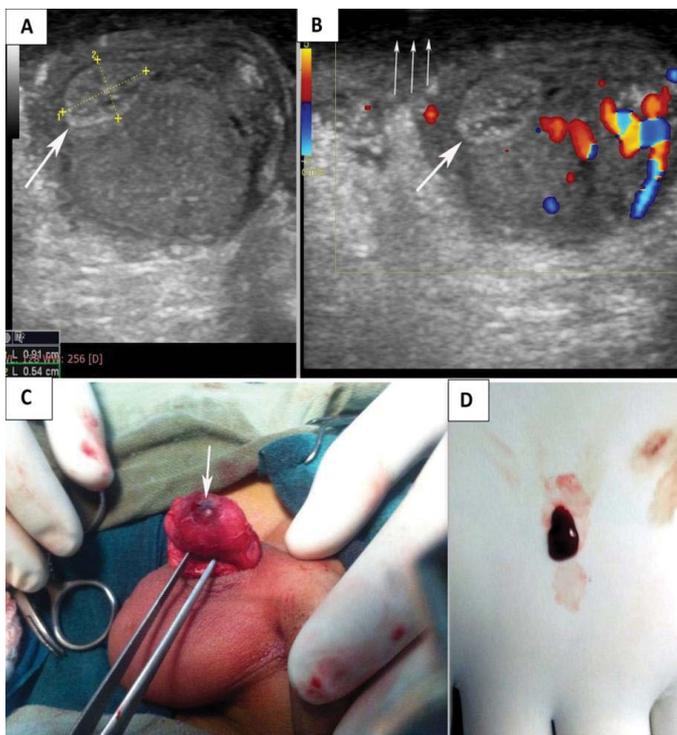


Figure 1 Torsion of Appendix of Testis.