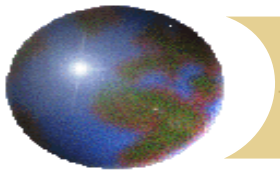


Male Reproductive Pathology: Scrotal contents

Epididymis

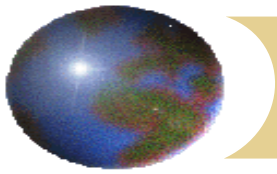


Epididymis: Diseases

- ⊕ Epididymis is one duct and meters long.

- ⊕ Congenital disease
 - ⊠ Spermatic granuloma of the epididymal head
 - ⊠ Segmental aplasia (of mesonephric duct)

- ⊕ Epididymitis
 - ⊠ inflammation of the epididymis [from infection]
 - ⊠ spermatic granuloma alone is not called epididymitis

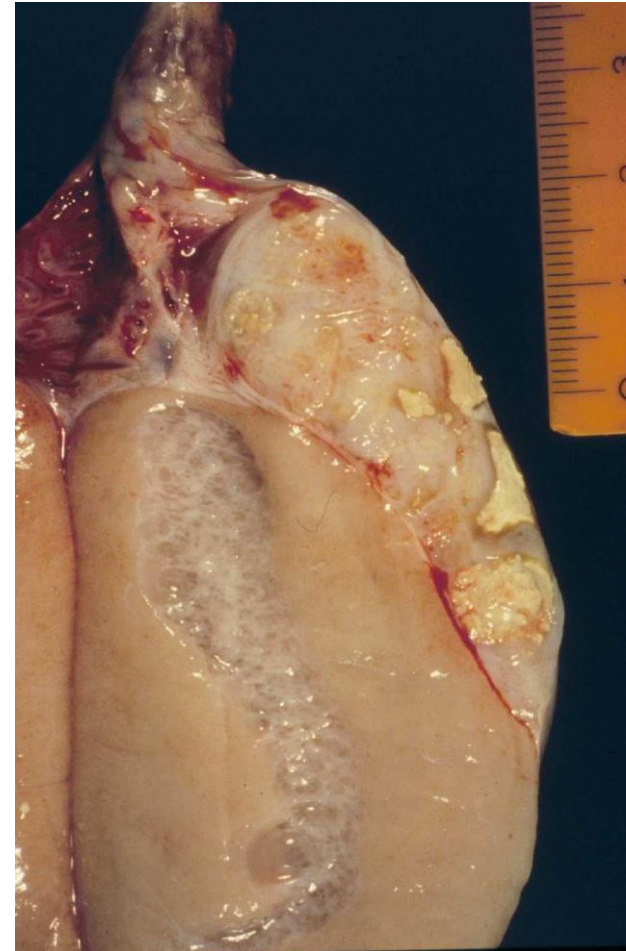


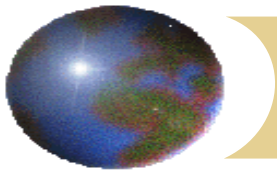
Epididymis: Congenital disease

❖ **Spermatic Granuloma of Epididymal Head**

- ❖ Blind ended efferent ductules
- ❖ Spermatocele
- ❖ Spermatic granuloma
- ❖ Obstructs epididymal duct
- ❖ Infertility

- ❖ XY Testicular DSD





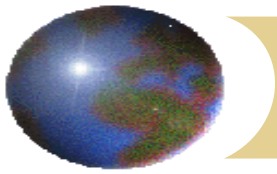
Epididymis: Congenital disease

✦ **Segmental Aplasia of Mesonephric Duct**

- ✦ XY Testicular DSD

- ✦ Don't use for breeding
 - Hereditary
 - No spermatozoal transport – Infertility
 - Easily missed

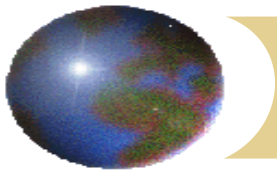




Epididymis: Epididymitis; dogs

- ❖ Bacterial infection
 - ❖ Ascending - Gram negatives - *E. coli*
 - ❖ Hematogenous - *Brucella canis*
- ❖ Suppurative epididymitis with spermatic granulomas
- ❖ Clinical signs
 - ❖ pain,
 - ❖ systemic illness,
 - ❖ self trauma





Epididymis: Epididymitis; rams

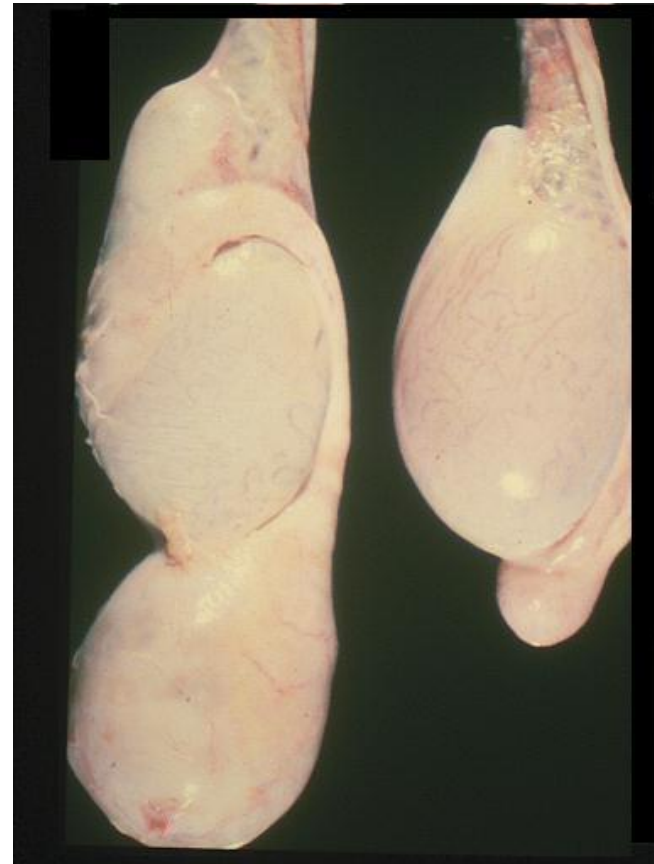
☉ Same as dogs except

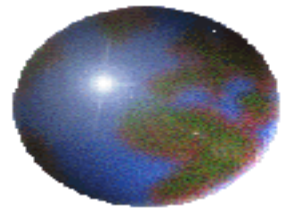
☒ *Brucella ovis*

☒ *Gram negatives*

- *Histophilus somni*

- *Actinobacillus seminis*



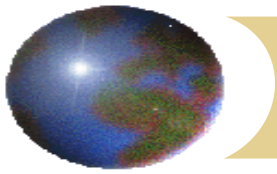


Male Reproductive Pathology: Spermatic cord

Common diseases

Uncommon diseases

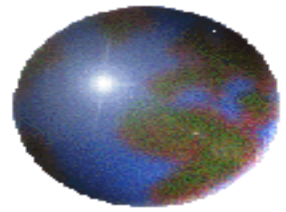
Pathogenesis



Spermatic cord: Diseases

- ⊕ Deferent duct
 - ⊞ Vasectomy
- ⊕ Pampiniform plexus
 - ⊞ Varicocele
- ⊕ Inguinal canal
 - ⊞ Hernia
 - horse
 - ⊞ Lymph node – lymphoma



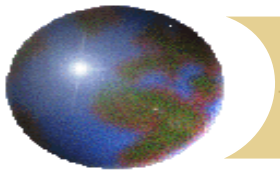


Male Reproductive Pathology: Accessory genital glands

Common diseases

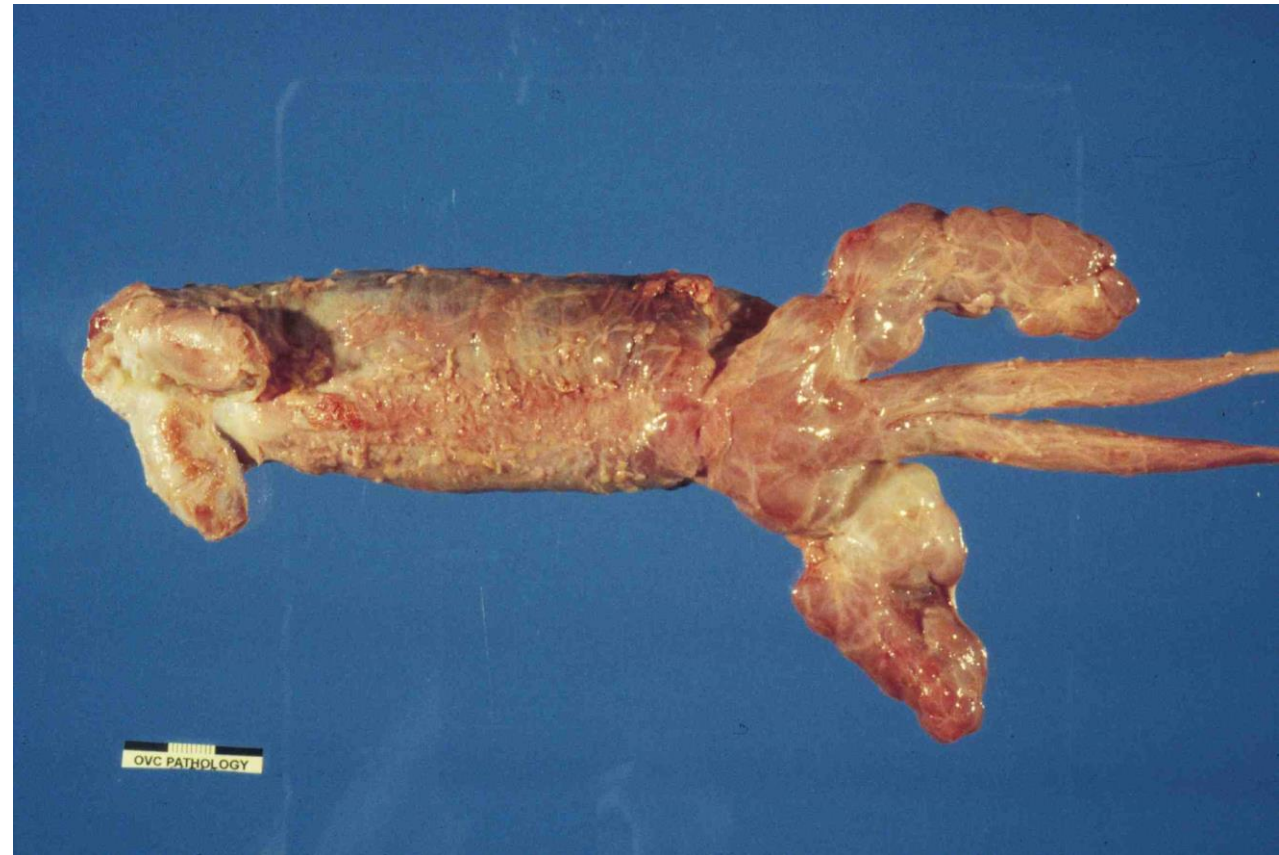
Uncommon diseases

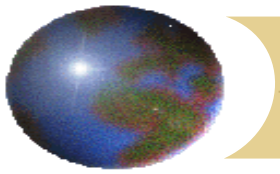
Pathogenesis



Accessory Genital Glands: Normal

- ✦ Ampullae
- ✦ Vesicular glands
- ✦ Prostate
- ✦ Bulbourethral glands

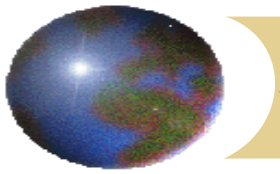




Accessory Genital Glands: Diseases

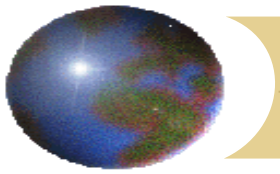
- ✦ Bovine vesicular adenitis

- ✦ Canine prostate
 - ✦ Hyperplasia
 - ✦ Inflammation
 - ✦ Carcinoma (malignant)
 - ✦ Cysts and abscesses

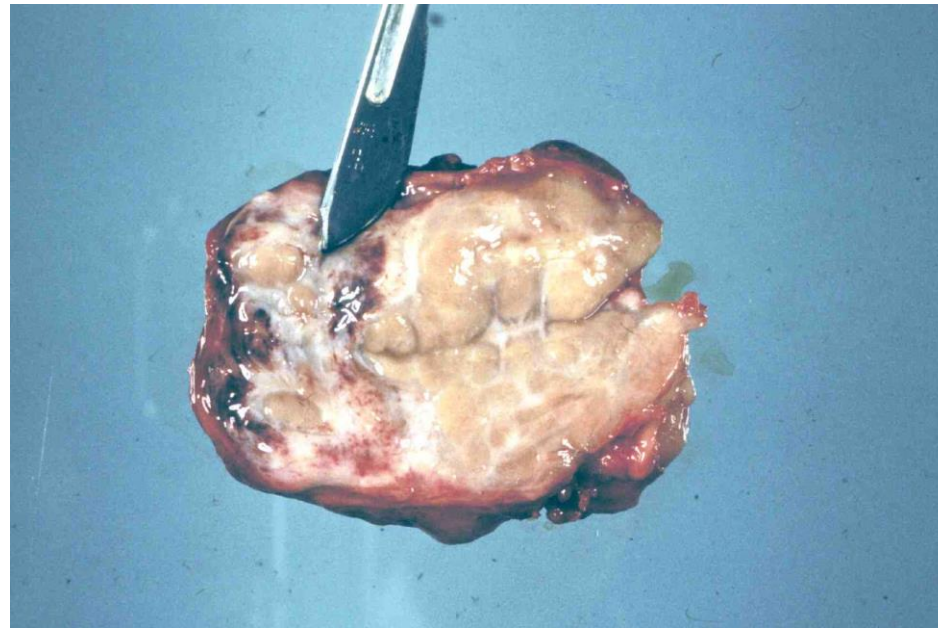


Accessory Genital Glands: Vesicular glands; vesicular adenitis

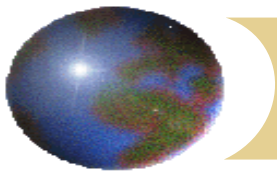
- ⊕ Young bulls
- ⊕ Ascending infection
 - ⊕ *Trueperella pyogenes*
- ⊕ Systemic infection
 - ⊕ *Mycoplasma*
 - ⊕ *Brucella abortus*
- ⊕ Acute fibrinopurulent or chronic interstitial inflammation
- ⊕ Infertility



*Accessory Genital Glands: Vesicular glands;
acute vesicular adenitis*



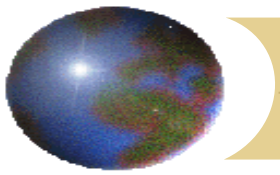
Suppurative vesicular adenitis



Accessory Genital Glands: Bovine vesicular glands; chronic vesicular adenitis

Fibrosis and sequestrum



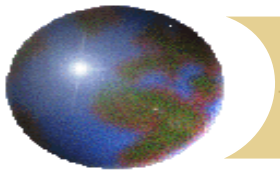


Accessory Genital Glands: Canine Prostate; Prostatic hyperplasia

- ✦ Prostate is testosterone dependent
- ✦ Eccentric enlargement

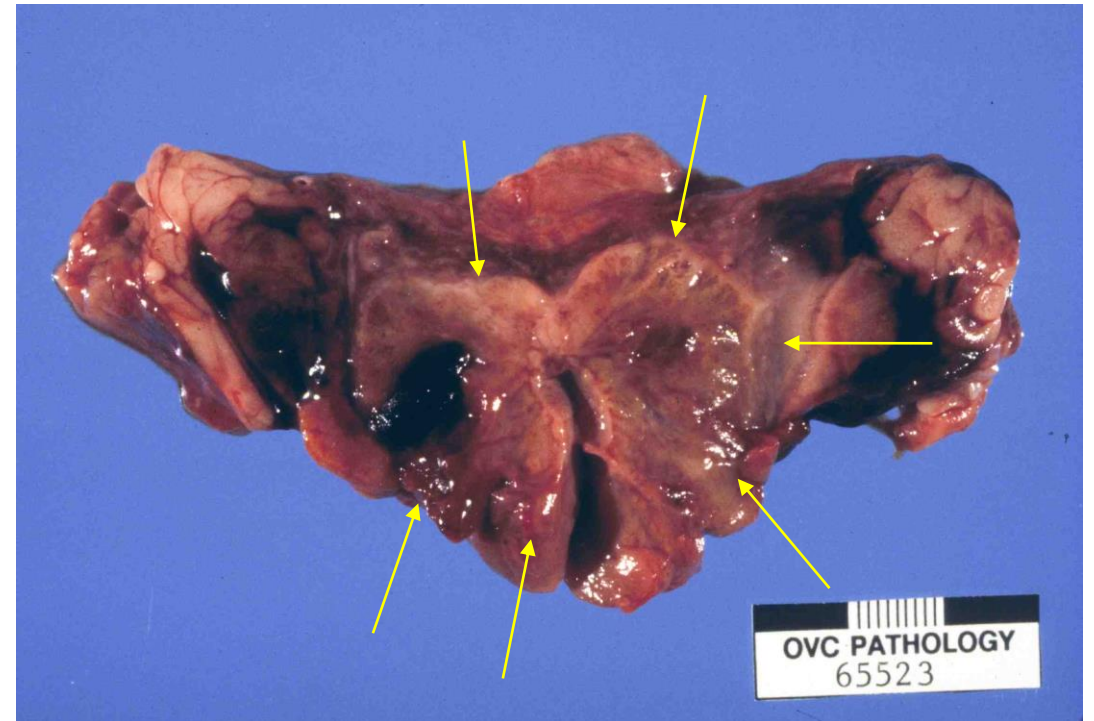


12 months old (right) and 5 years old (left)

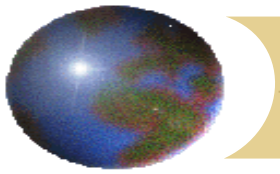


Accessory Genital Glands: Canine Prostate; Prostatitis

- ✚ *E. coli* is the most common

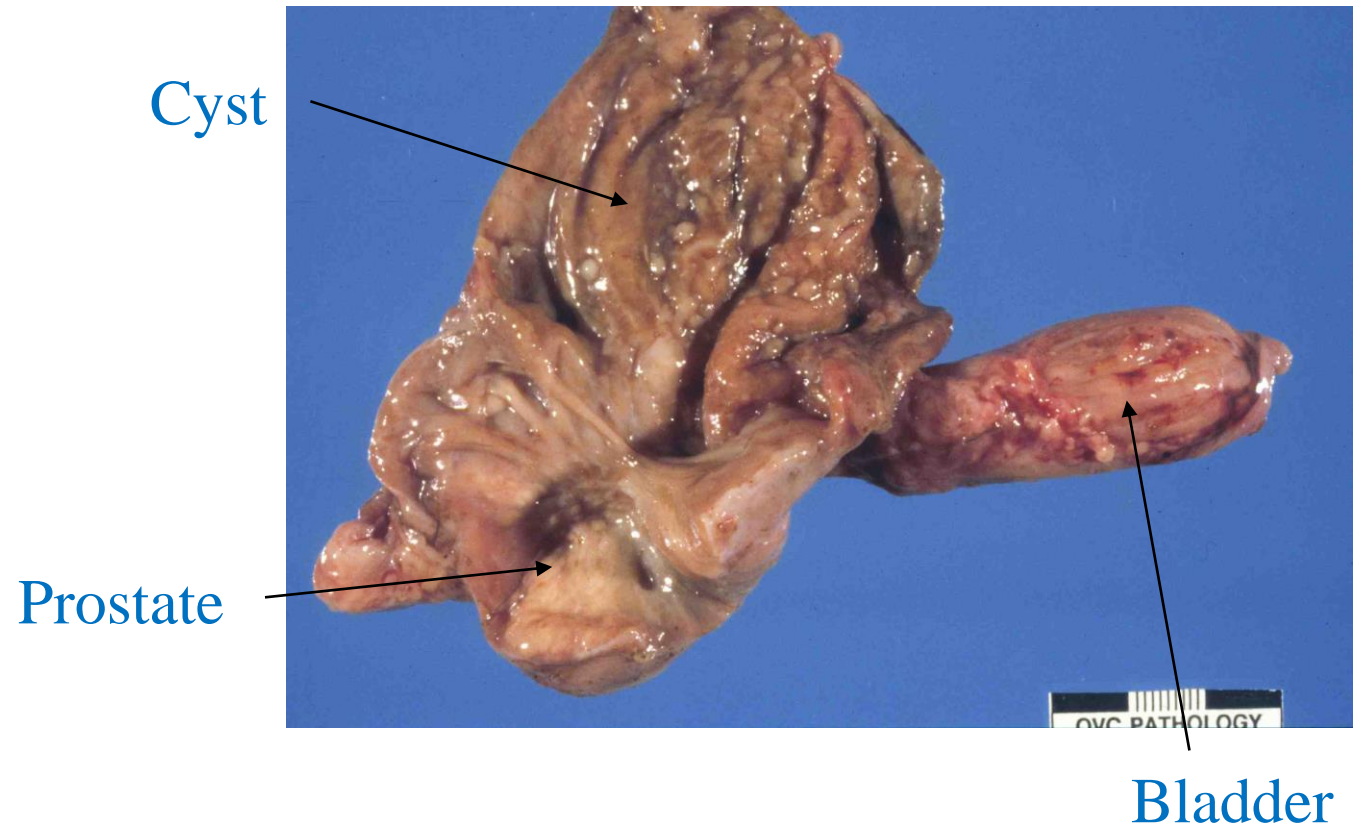


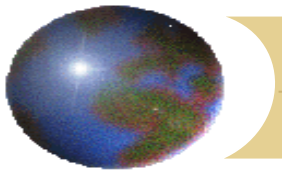
Arrows outline capsule of prostate



Accessory Genital Glands: Prostate; paraprostatic cysts and abscess

- ➊ Most arise from cystic hyperplasia

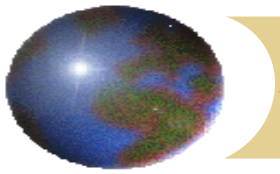




Accessory Genital Glands: Prostate; carcinoma of the prostate

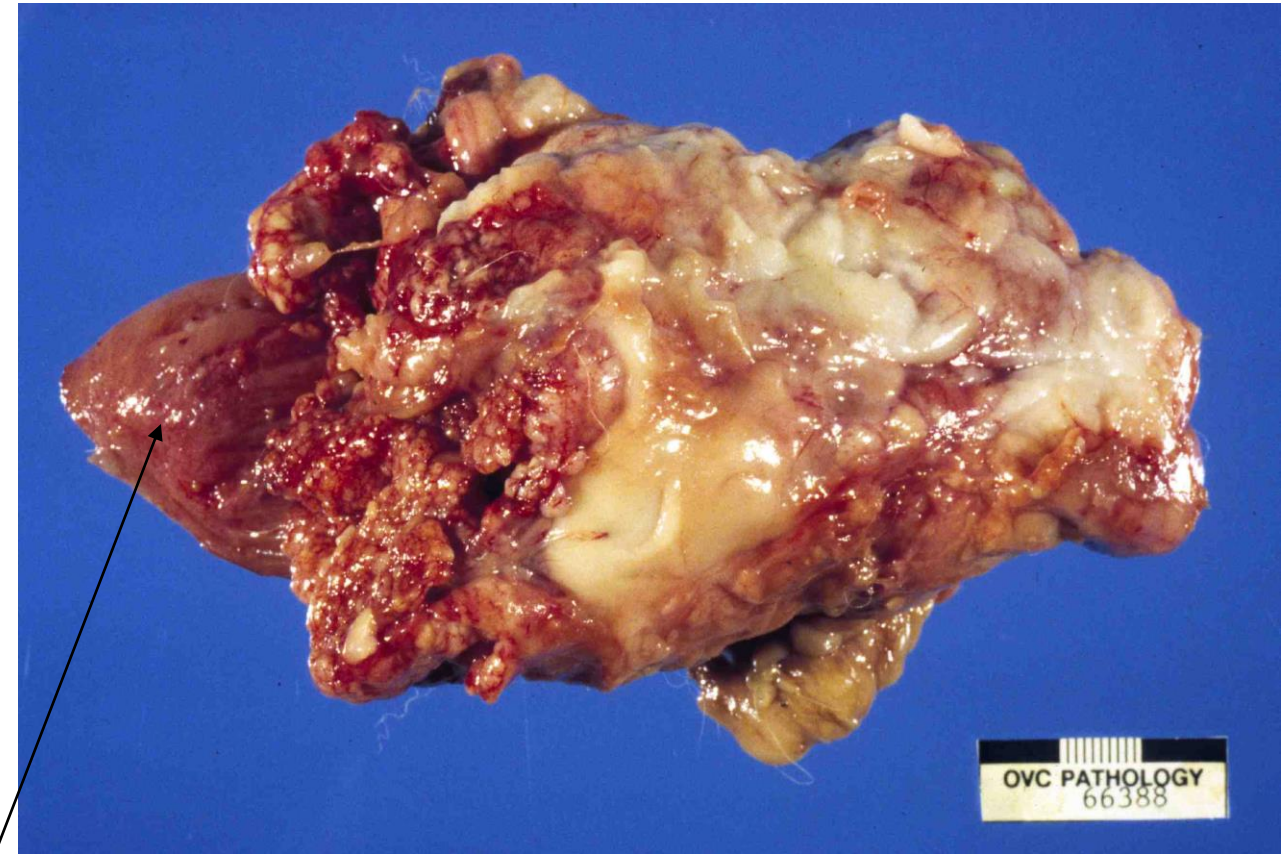
- ✚ Older dogs
- ✚ Local infiltration and metastasis.

- ✚ Types (prognostic difference not established)
 - ✚ Urothelial carcinoma
 - ✚ Adenocarcinoma
 - ✚ Carcinoma with mixed urothelial and glandular phenotypes



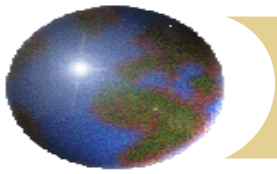
Accessory Genital Glands: Prostate; carcinoma of the prostate

✚ Prostate carcinoma.



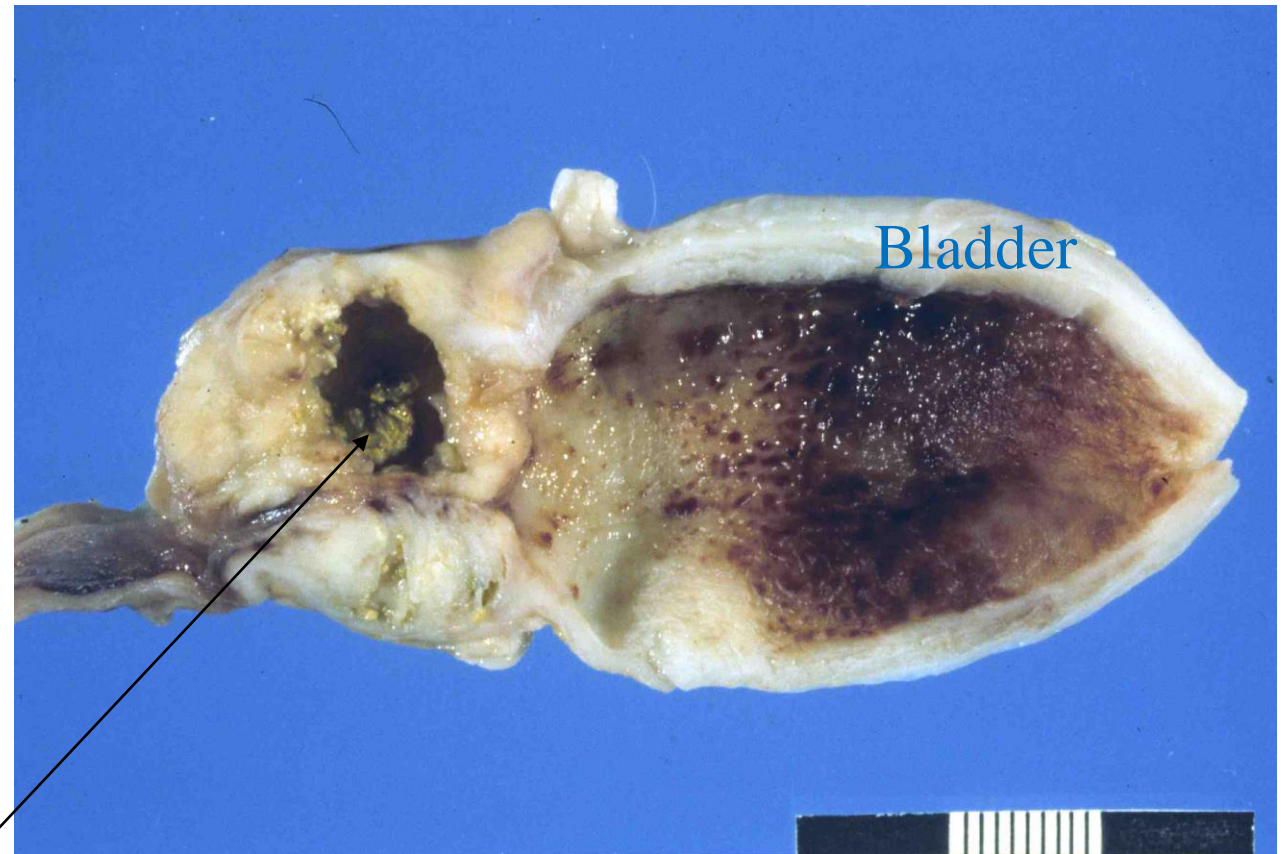
Bladder

This one was an adenocarcinoma and filled the pelvis.



Accessory Genital Glands: Prostate; carcinoma of the prostate

- ✚ Prostate carcinoma in a neutered dog.



This urothelial carcinoma is minimally invasive and caused obstruction.

