



***PG Department of Shalya Tantra
National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur***



Hydrocoele



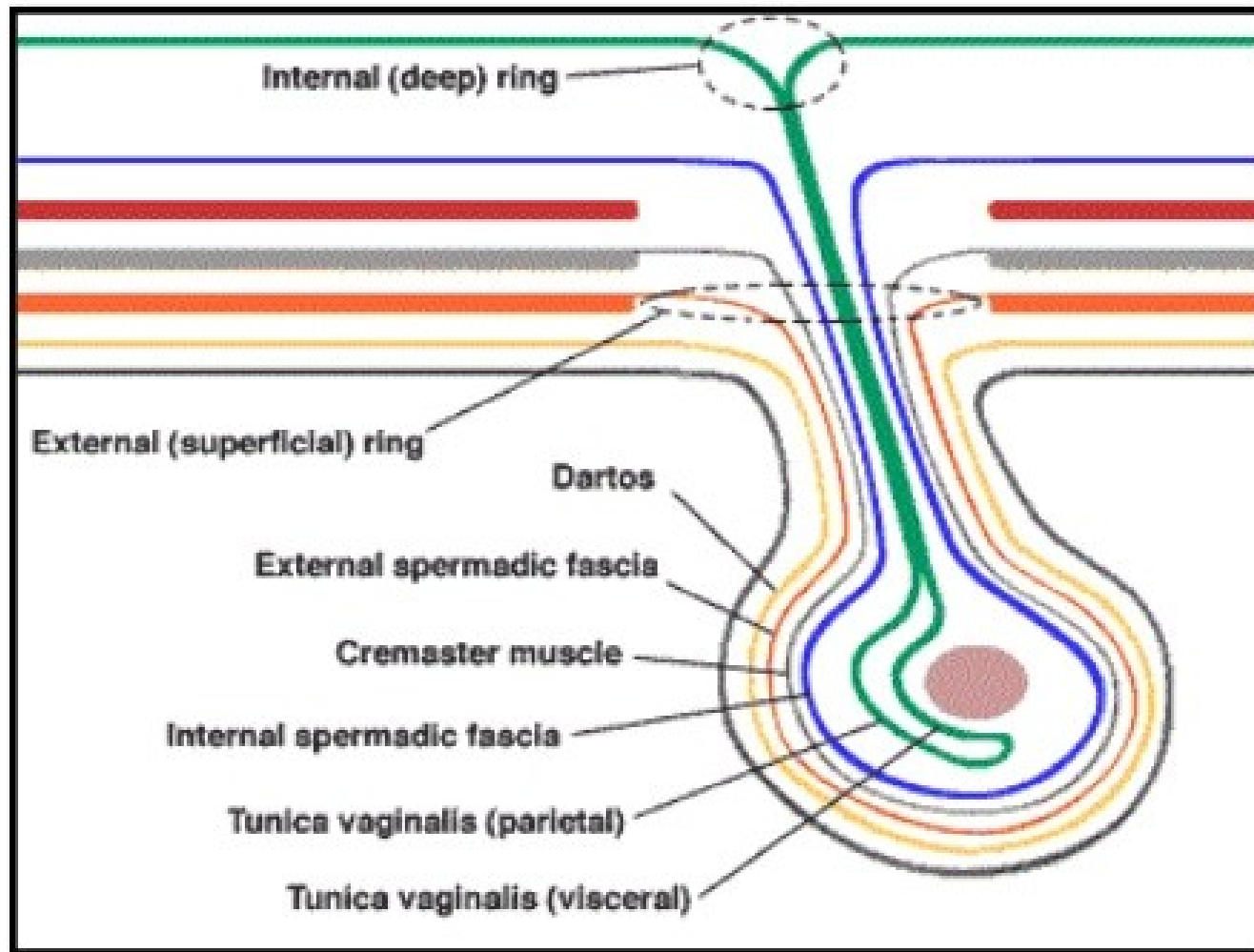
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Dean-PG studies & HOD**

HYDROCOELE

❑ A hydrocoele is an abnormal collection of serous fluid in a part of the processus vaginalis, usually the tunica vaginalis.

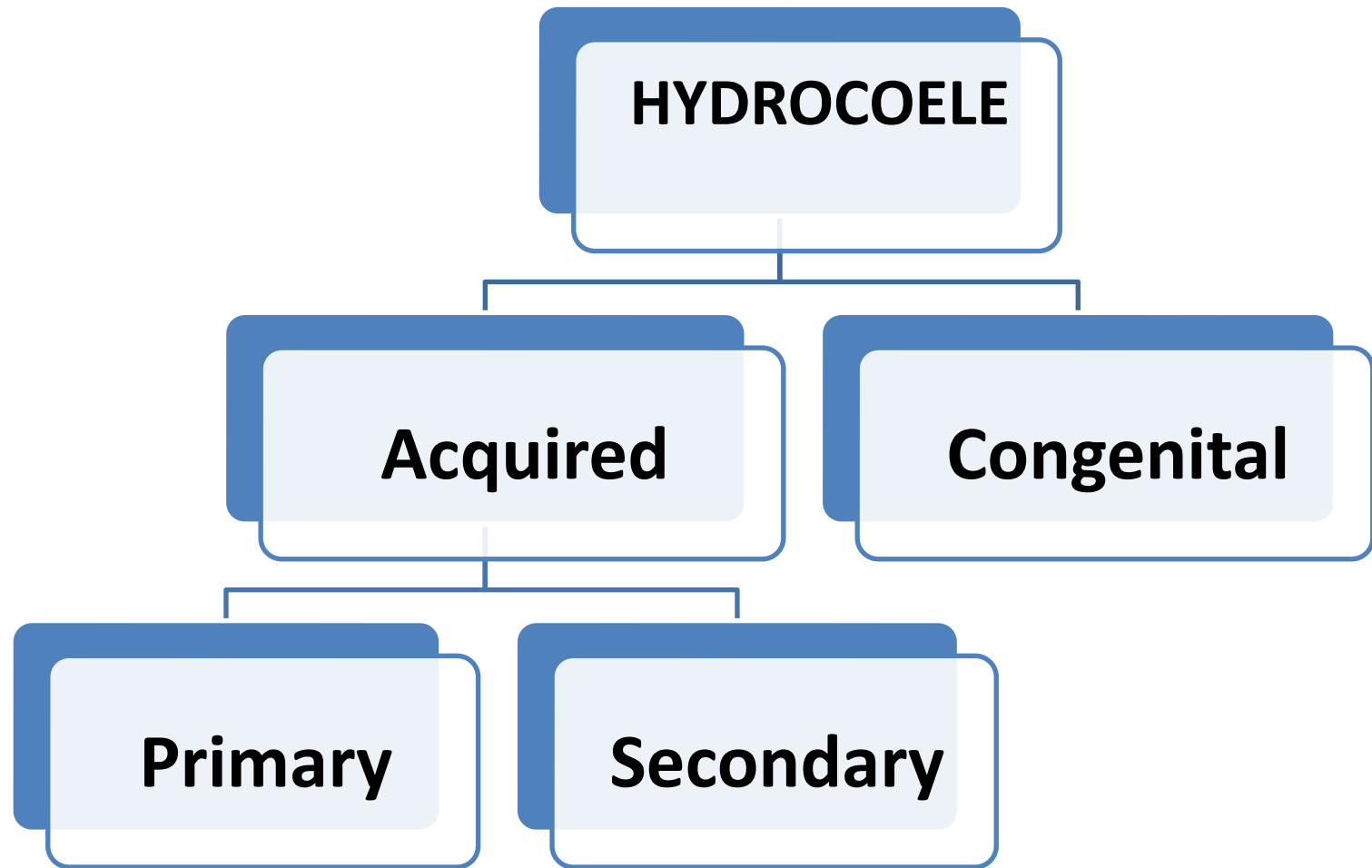
External structure of the testes



Aetiology

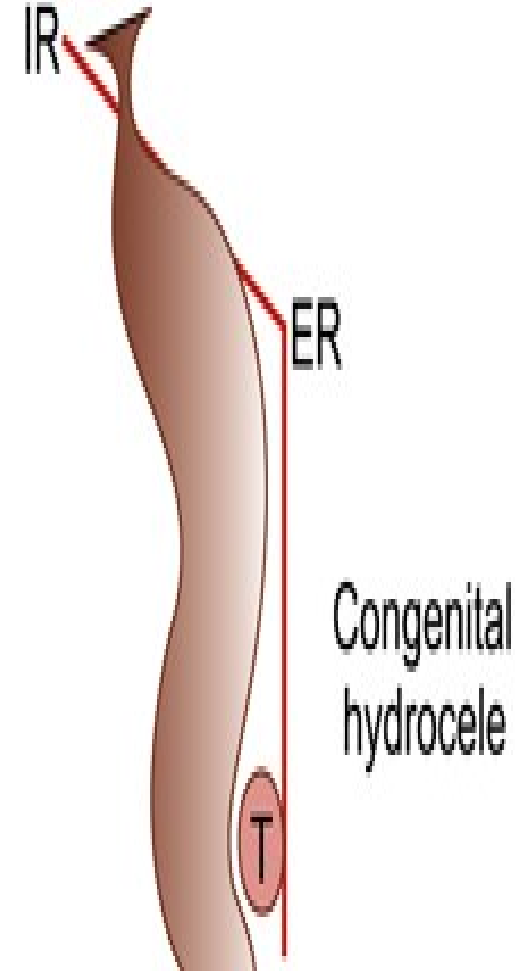
- Defective absorption of fluid by the tunica vaginalis, probably due to damage to the endothelial wall by low-grade infection.
- Excessive production of fluid as in secondary hydrocele.
- Interference with drainage of fluid by lymphatic vessels of the cord.
- Communication with the peritoneal cavity.

TYPES



Congenital Hydrocoele

- ❑ Processus vaginalis communicates with the peritoneal cavity.
- ❑ As this communicating orifice is too small, bowel does not descend and so hernia usually will not develop.
- ❑ While lying down, fluid disappears gradually and while standing fluid recollects.



Primary hydrocoeles

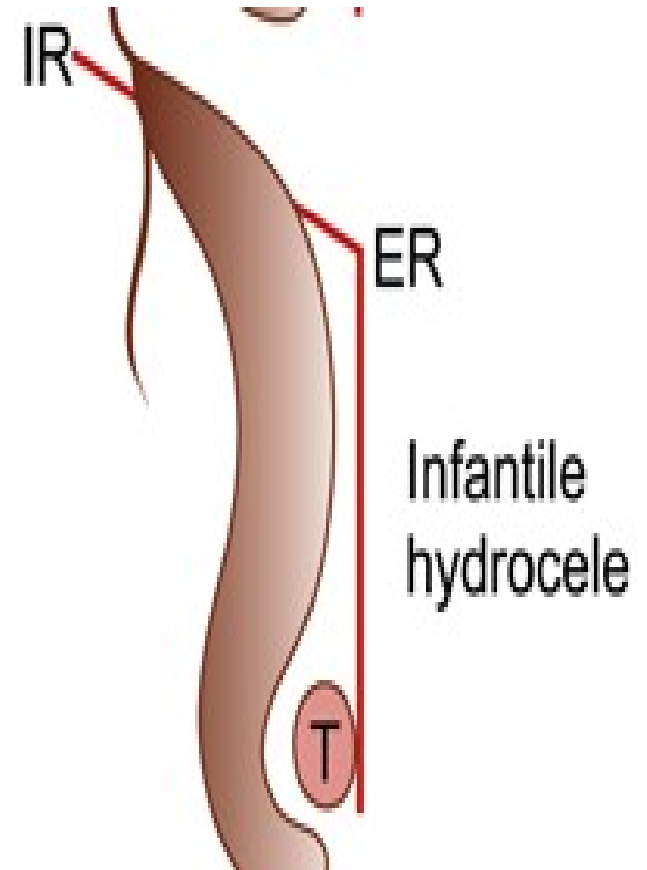
Examinations

- ❖ Testis is not palpable
- ❖ Fluctuant
- ❖ Initially transilluminant
- ❖ Get above the swelling
- ❖ Testicular sensation



Infantile Hydrocele

- Here tunica and processus vaginalis (hydrocoele) are distended up to internal ring, but sac has no connection with the general peritoneal cavity.

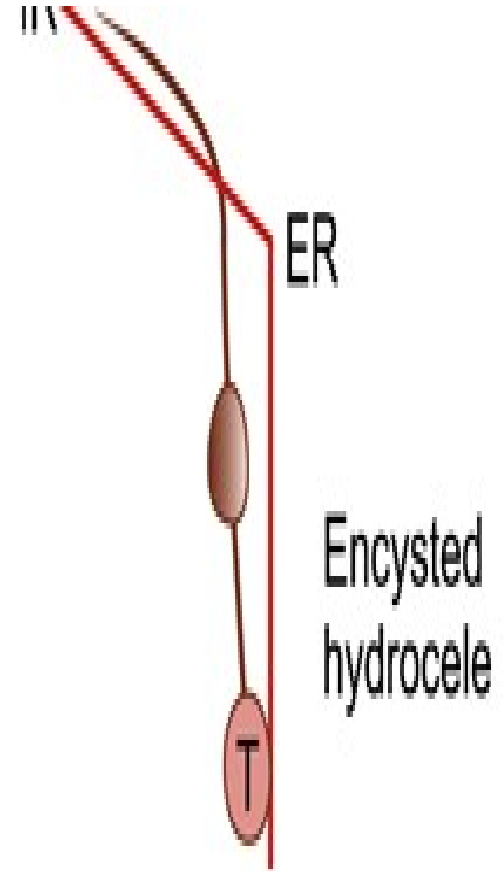


Encysted Hydrocoele

- The fluid collection in a portion of patent funicular process part of the tunica vaginalis; but closed above and below;

Site-

- Inguinal/inguinoscrotal/scrotal part



Examinations

- Fluctuant,
- Transilluminant,
- **Traction test** -On gentle traction to the testis, the swelling becomes less mobile

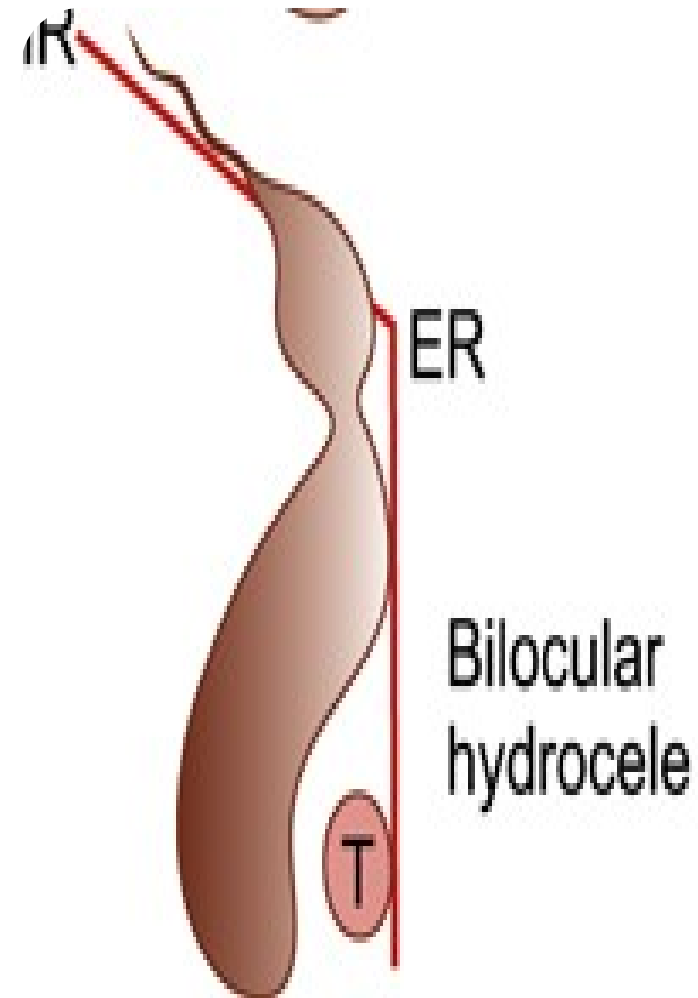
Differential diagnosis:

- Epididymal cyst,
- Inguinal hernia,
- lipoma of cord,
- Varicocele.

Management;- excision under local anaesthesia

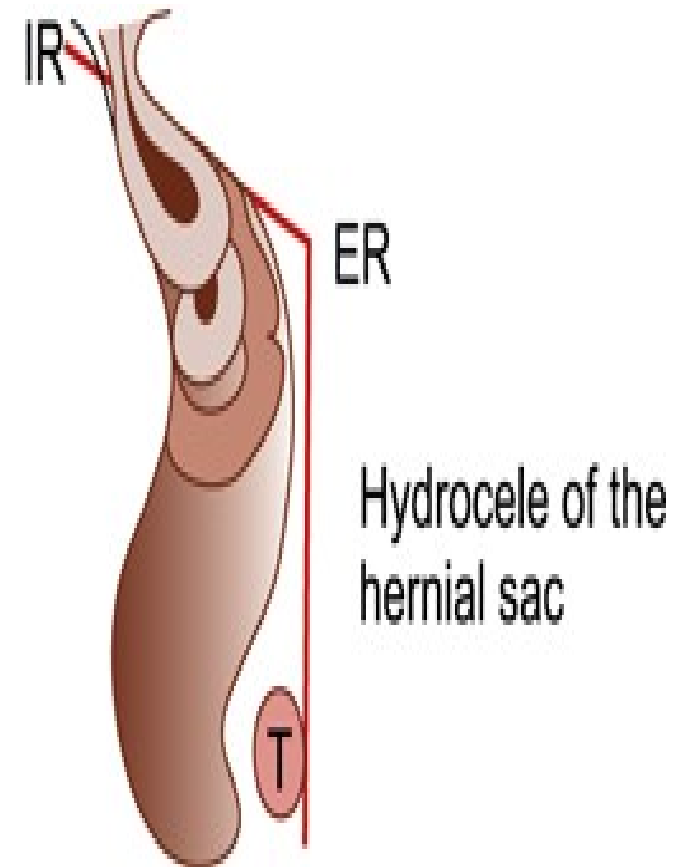
Bilocular Hydrocele

- Hydrocoele has got two intercommunicating sacs, one above and one below the neck of the scrotum.
- Upper one lies superficial or in the inguinal canal or may insinuate itself between the muscle layers—cross-fluctuant.



Hydrocoele of the Hernial Sac

- It is due to adhesions of the content of hernial sac.
- Fluid secreted collects in the hernial sac and forms hydrocele of the hernial sac.



Hydrocele of the Canal of the Nuck

- It occurs in females,
- In relation to the round ligament,
- Always in the inguinal canal.



SECONDARY HYDROCELE

Couses

1.Infection:

- Filariasis
- Tuberculosis of epididymis—30% cases have secondary hydrocele
- Syphilis

2.Injury:

- Trauma,
- Post herniorrhaphy hydrocele

3.Tumour:

- Malignancy

Filarial Hydrocele and Chylocele

- Occurs commonly in coastal region.
- Usually occurs after repeated attacks of filarial epididymitis.
- Hydrocele is usually of large size and the sac is thickened.
- Fluid contains fat, rich in cholesterol, and is derived from ruptured lymph varix into the tunica.



Post Herniorrhaphy Hydrocele

- It is a secondary hydrocele occurring after the surgery for inguinal hernia.
- It is due to the damage to lymphatic vessels of the tunica vaginalis .
- 0.2% common.

Differential diagnosis

- Inguinal hernia
- Epididymal cyst
- Spermatocoele
- Testicular tumour
- Scrotal oedema

Complications

- Infection.
- Pyocele.
- Haematocele.
- Atrophy of testis.
- Infertility.
- Hernia of hydrocele sac (rare).

Treatment

Surgery

- Sub-total excision
- Partial excision and eversion (Jabouley's operation)
- Evacuation and eversion
- Lord's plication
- Sharma and Jhawer's technique
- Aspiration

Procedure

1. Anesthesia –

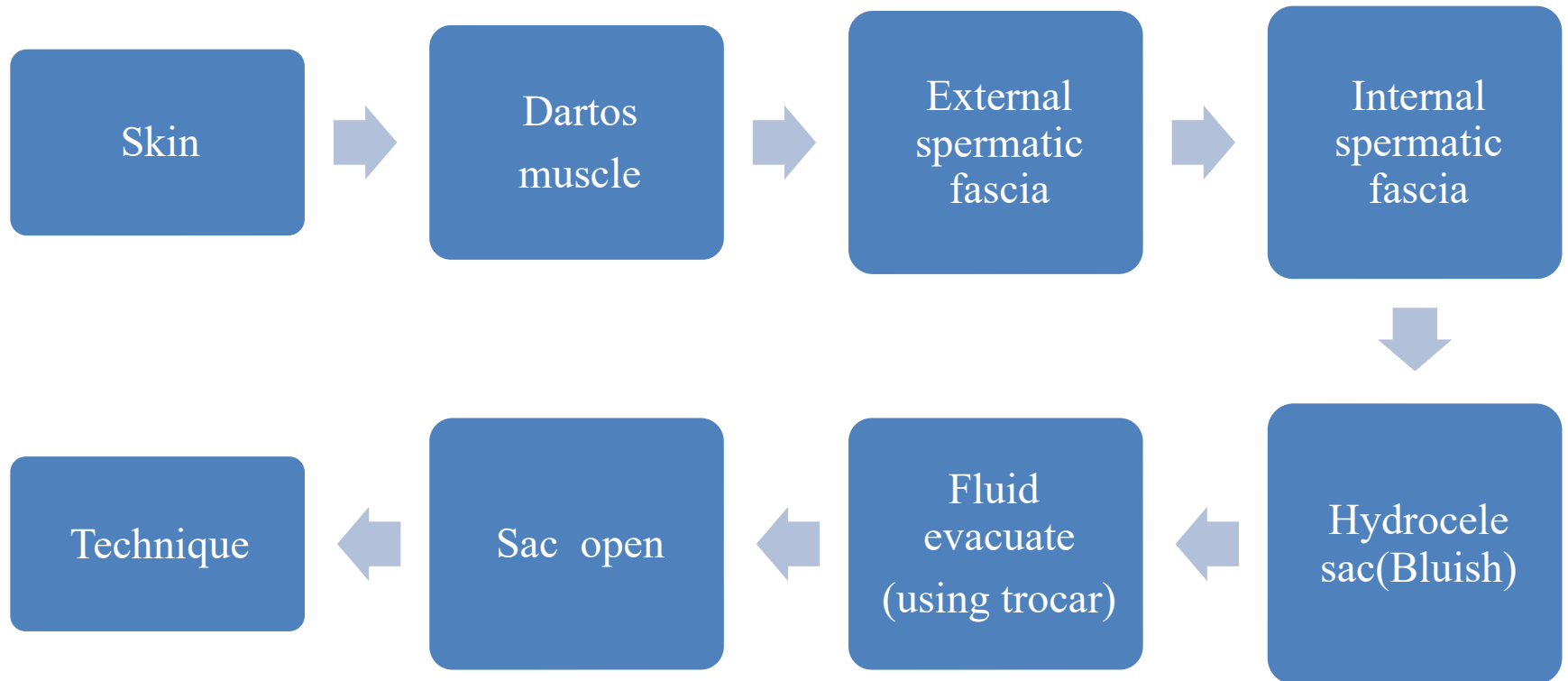
- Under G/A or spinal or L/A

2. Incision –

- vertical incision of about 6-8 cm in length is made over then scrotum, anteriorly 1 cm lateral to the median raphe

Procedure(cont.)

- **Incision**



Sub-total excision

Indications

- Thicked sac
- Large hydrocele
- Chylocele

Lord's plication,

- **Indications**

- Small hydrocoele,
- Thin sac
- Contains clear fluid

- **Technique**

- tunica is bunched into a “ruff” by placing series of multiple interrupted chromic catgut sutures of the sac behind the testis is done