

## MACROORCHIDISM

*Ramazan KARABULUT<sup>1</sup>**Fazlı POLAT<sup>2</sup>**Gonca GÜNEY<sup>3</sup>**Nassim Emaret PARDAZ<sup>4</sup>*

## INTRODUCTION

Macroorchidism is defined as an increase in testicular volume at least twice the norm for age. In clinical practice, when macroorchidism is suspected, testicular volume may be evaluated with the Prader orchidometer and/or is calculated using the formula  $L \times W \times H \times 0.71$ ; the resulting value is compared with a table of percentiles for every age. Macroorchidism can occur unilaterally or bilaterally during childhood or adolescence. When the testicle undergoes atrophy following prenatal torsion, hypertrophy of the contralateral normal testis may occur. Macroorchidism and hypothyroidism can also be seen in early puberty or early sexual development with congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Congenital adrenal cell remnants can also be seen with testicular enlargement. Macroorchidism may also be associated with leukemia, lymphoma, and testicular tumors, including germ cell tumors, teratomas, and rhabdomyosarcomas, which are rarely seen in childhood and early adolescence. However, with these tumors, unilateral mac-

<sup>1</sup> Prof. MD, Gazi University Faculty of Medicine , Department of Pediatric Surgery, karabulutr@yahoo.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9624-3258

<sup>2</sup> Prof. MD, Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Urology, fpolat@gazi.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-1219-5082

<sup>3</sup> MD, Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatric Surgery, guneygonca@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0001-5300-0982

<sup>4</sup> MD, Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatric Surgery, nassimemaratpardaz@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1183-8952

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