

TESTICLE IN SYSTEMIC DISEASES

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INTRODUCTION

Systemic diseases are conditions that affect the whole body rather than an isolated organ or system. Some of these diseases especially affect the testicles. If these are not diagnosed and treated in the long term, these may even cause infertility as well as decreased testicular function. With a multidisciplinary approach, early diagnosis and treatment are important in terms of preventing complications and preserving testicular function. It is important for physicians to be aware of potential complications and to consider systemic diseases in the differential diagnosis of testicular symptoms in their patients.

PRUNE BELLY SYNDROME

Prune belly syndrome (PBS) is a triad characterized by deficient or absent abdominal wall musculature, bilateral intra-abdominal cryptorchidism and urinary system anomalies (megalourtera, megacystis, hydroureteronephrosis and renal dysplasia). It is generally diagnosed with antenatal ultrasonography (1,2). Syndrome is classified in 3 categories; while category 1 is seen at a rate of 20%, it is almost 100% mortal due to renal and pulmonary dysplasia. Category 2 is seen in 40% of patients. In addition to triad findings, there is moderate or unilateral renal dysplasia. Renal functions are normal in Category 3 (40%) patients. Triad findings are moderate (1-3).

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these patients should be followed up intermittently due to the close relationship between sarcoidosis and malignancy (37,39,41).

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