The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

UROGENITAL MODULE PATHOLOGY LAB

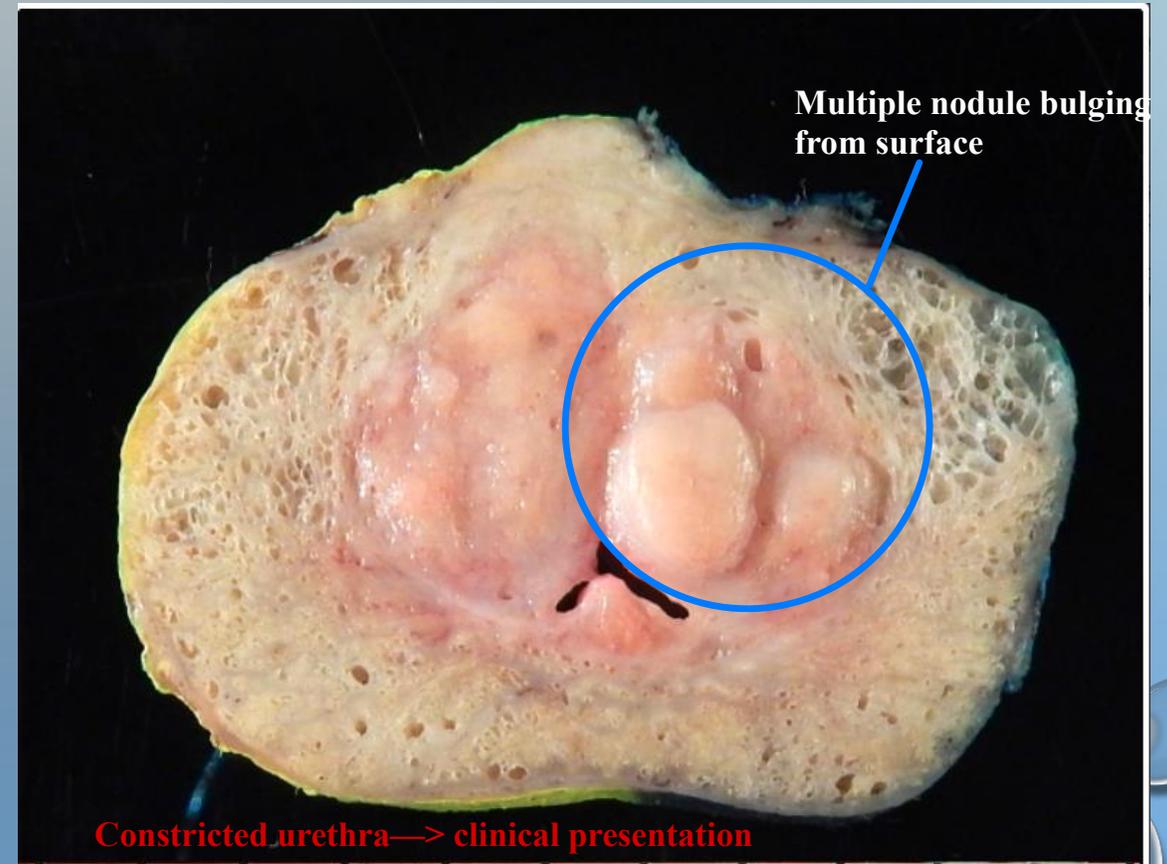
DR. EMAN KREISHAN, M.D.

BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

Normal prostate

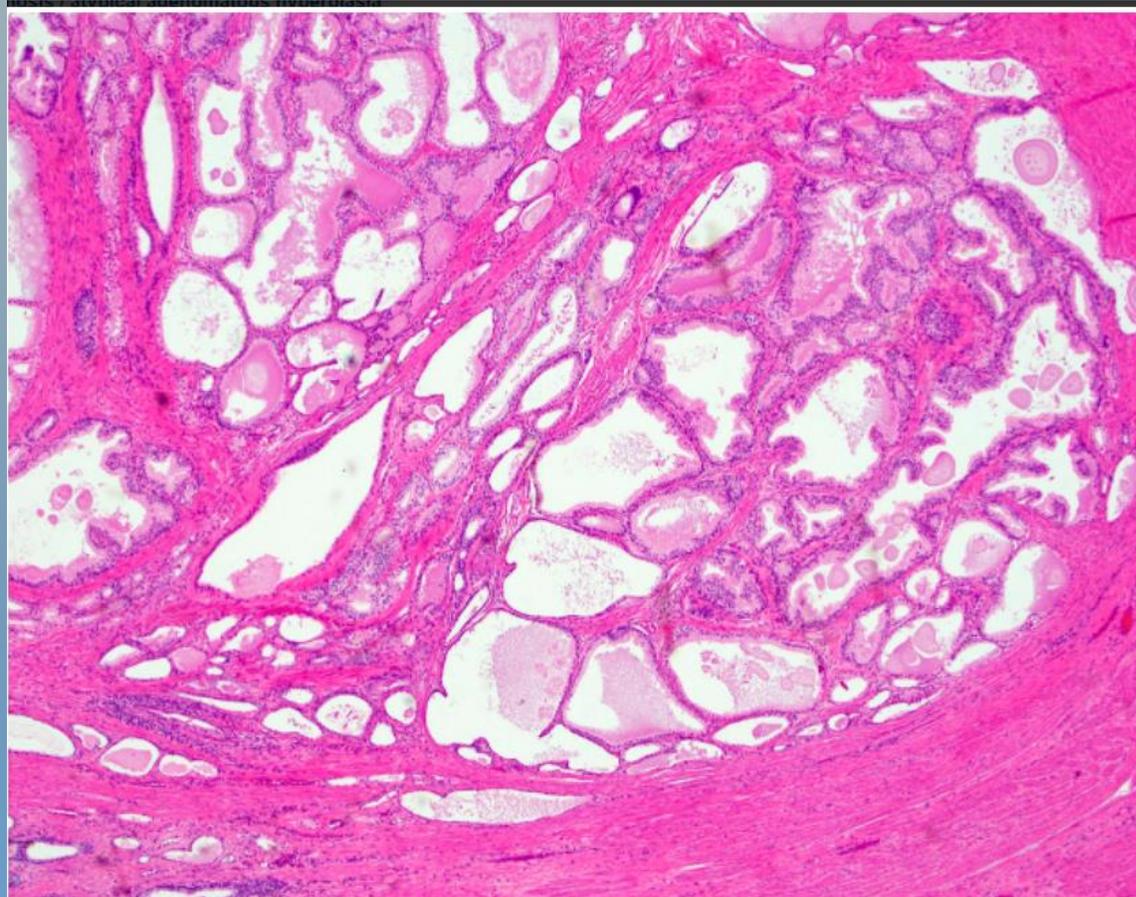


Prostatic with BPH



BPH histology represent just like normal histology

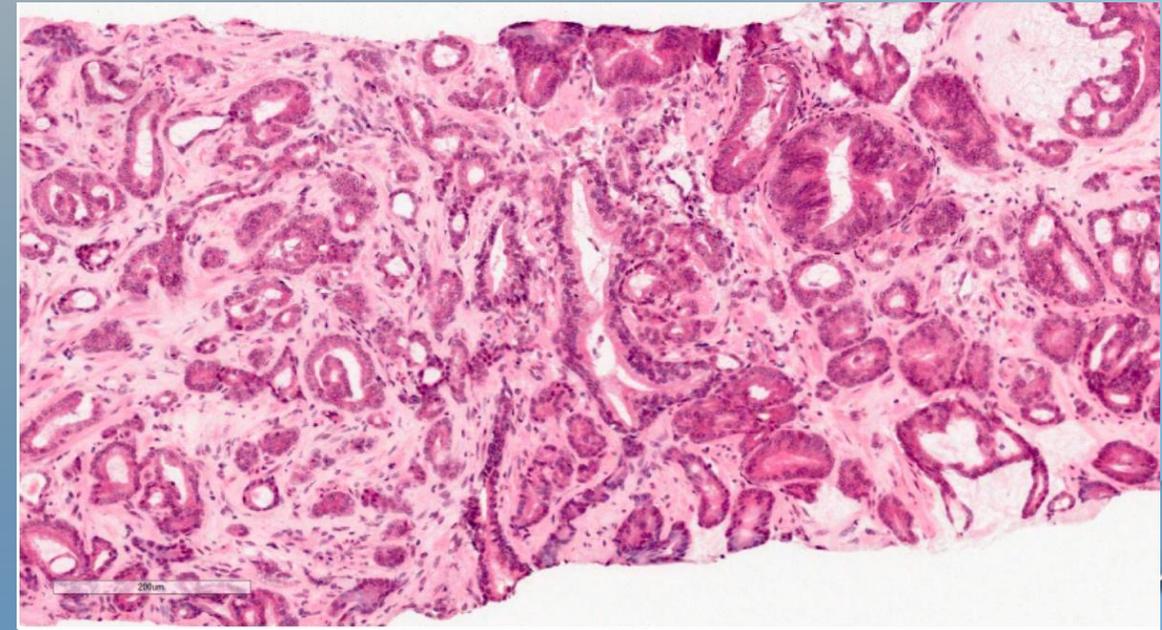
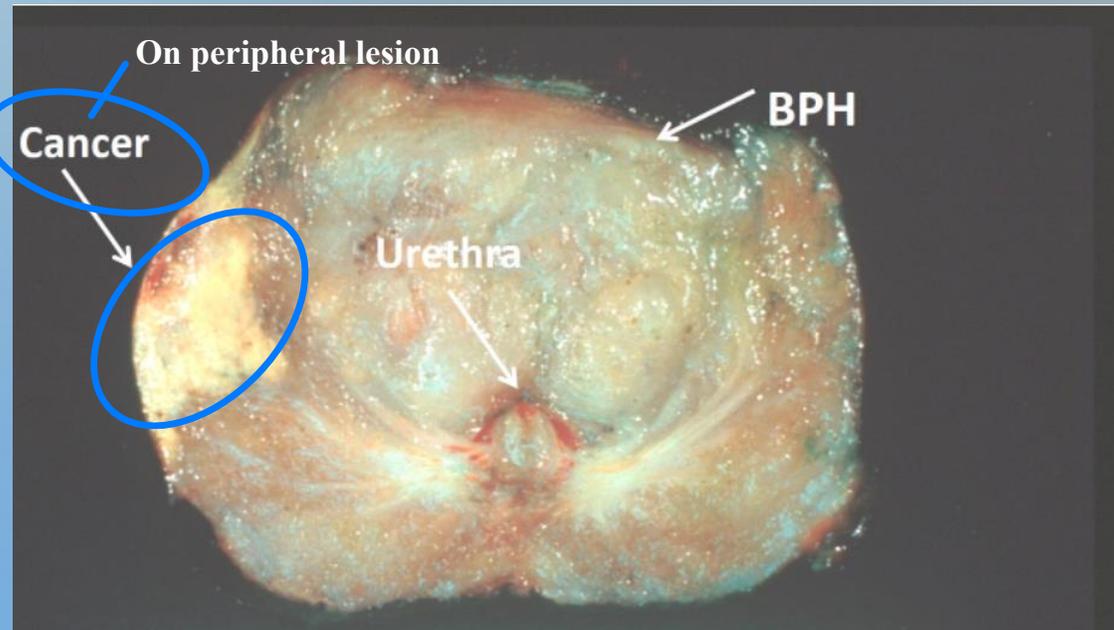
Variably dilated gland lined with two type of cell (columnar & basal cell layer)
—> positive for both PSA & cytokeratin (basal cell marker)



CARCINOMA OF THE PROSTATE

Cancer prostate histology

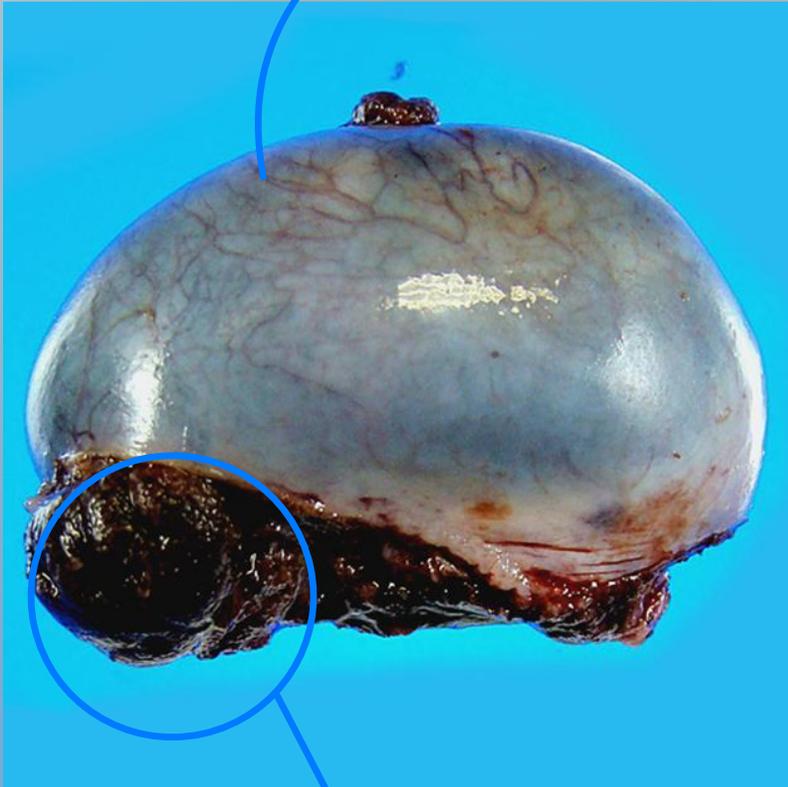
- 1- neoplastic proliferatory gland
- 2- numerous gland with smaller size than normal
- 3- losing basal cell marker but retain PSA
POSITIVE
—> cytokeratin NEGATIVE



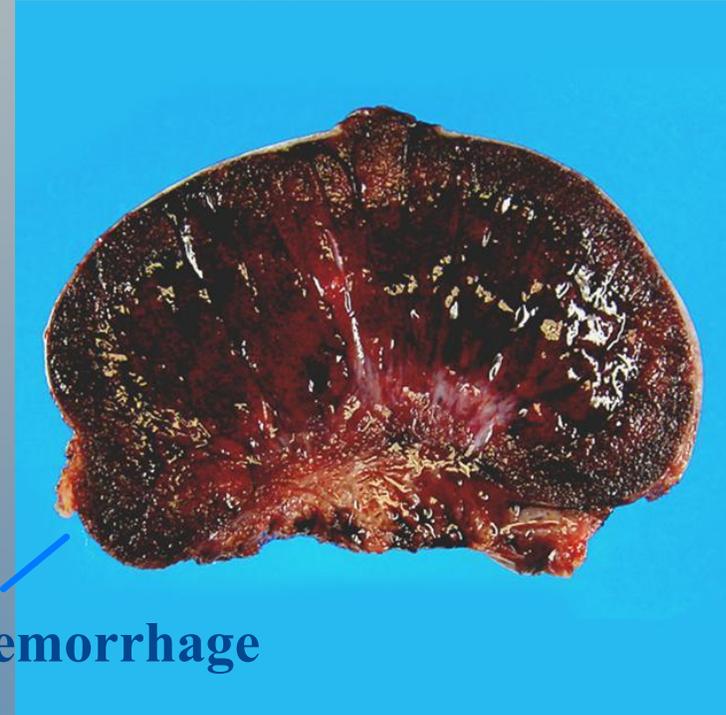
Testicular torsion

- 1- due to high mobility of tests in relation to spermatic cord (called bell clapper abnormality)
- 2- result in early normal arterial supply but impaired venous drainage

Distended capsule



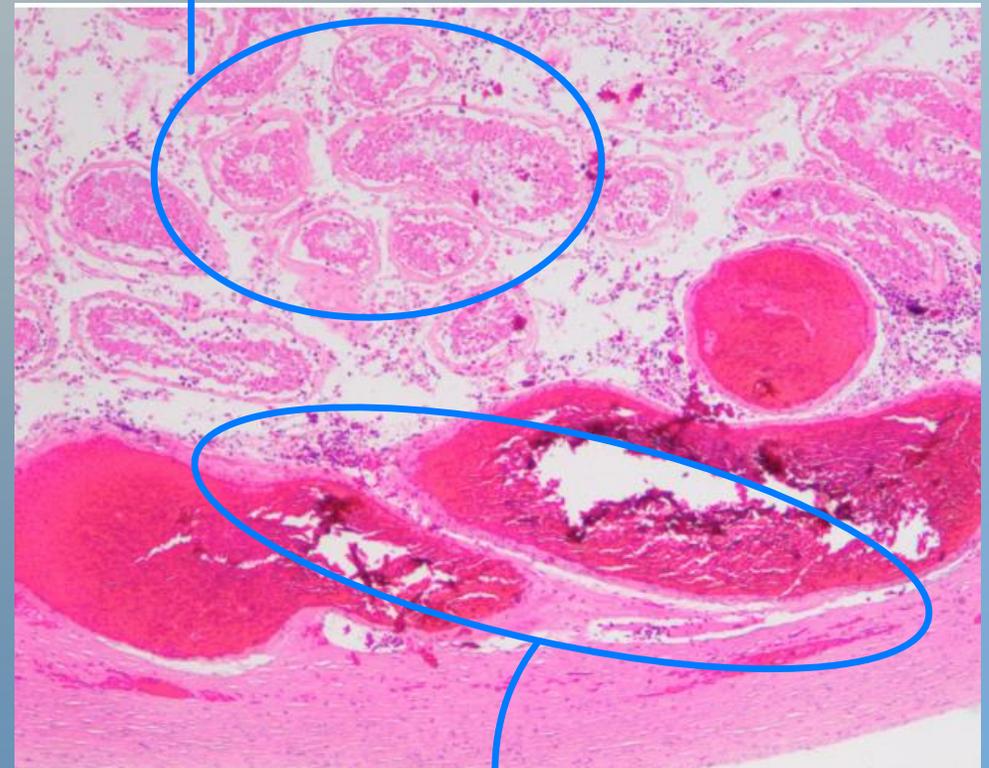
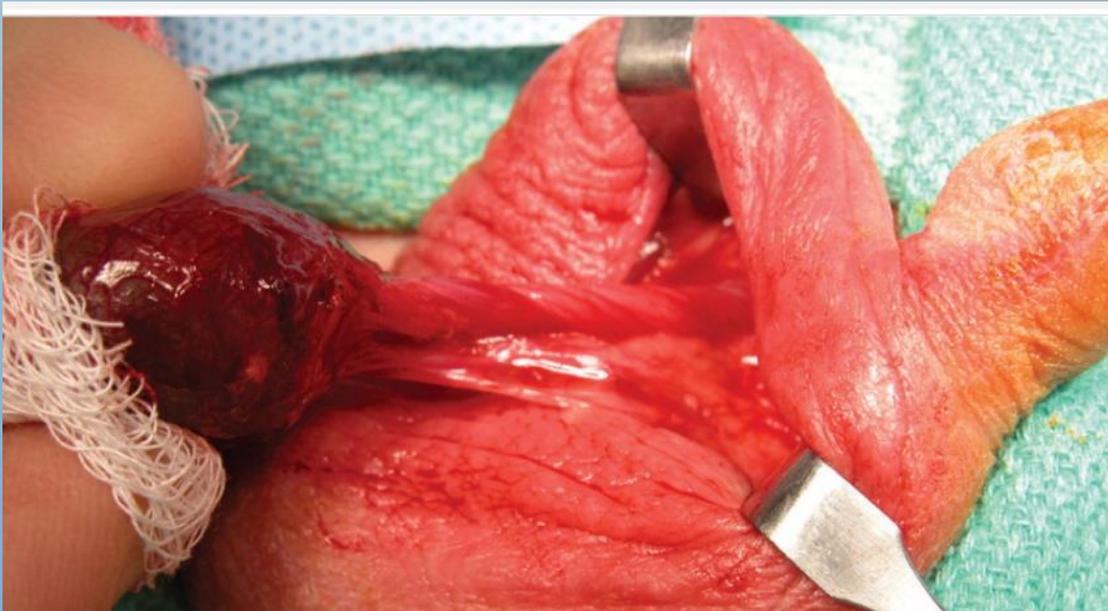
Area of hemorrhage



Area of hemorrhage

Ischemic coagulative necrosis of adjacent seminiferous tubules due to blood engorgement

Surgical intervention (testicular retwisting) with golden 6 hour to preserve function of tests



Engorged blood vessel (filled with blood)

Most common adult testicular tumor

SEMINOMA

The first histological feature is filled seminiferous tubule by malignant cells

Nodular appearance with well defined mass growth without hemorrhage or necrosis



Dense lymphocytic infiltrate between neoplastic tubules

- 1- well defined
- 2- normochromic
- 3- no pleomorphism
- 4- patent lumen

Non neoplastic

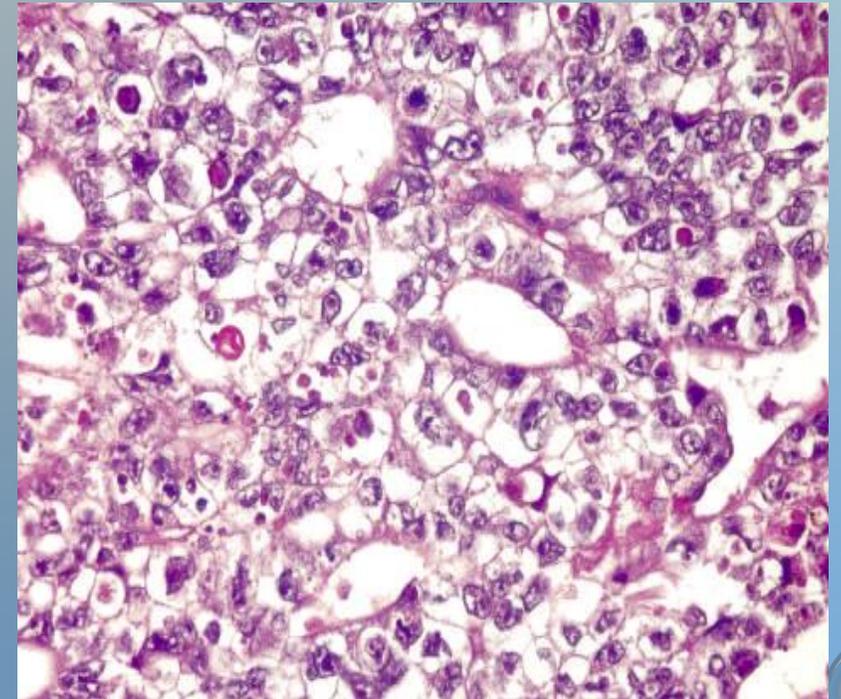
Seminoma



EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA

Ugly tumor

- 1- poorly differentiated
- 2- no histologic feature indicate that its testicular tumor

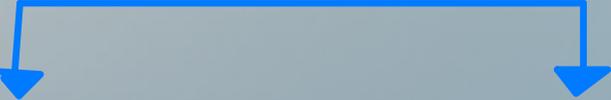


Area of hemorrhage & necrosis

YOLK SAC TUMOR

Common testicular tumor in children

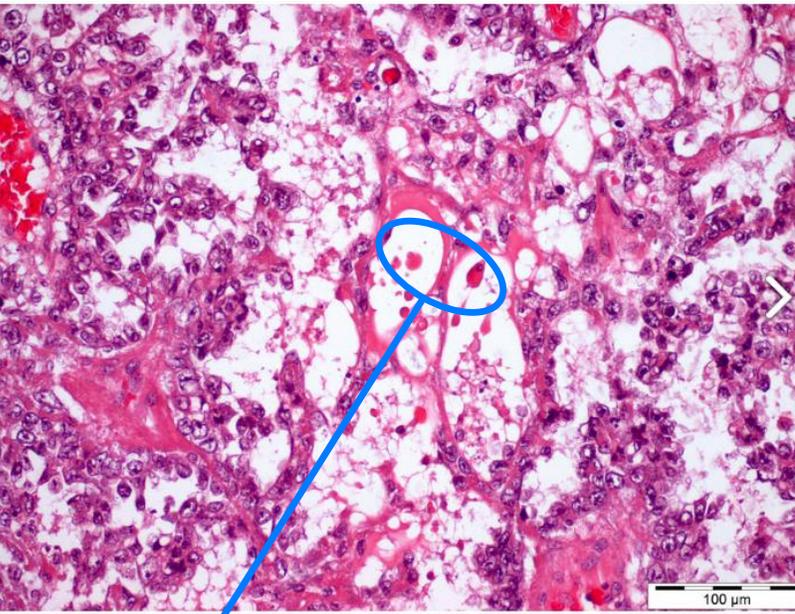
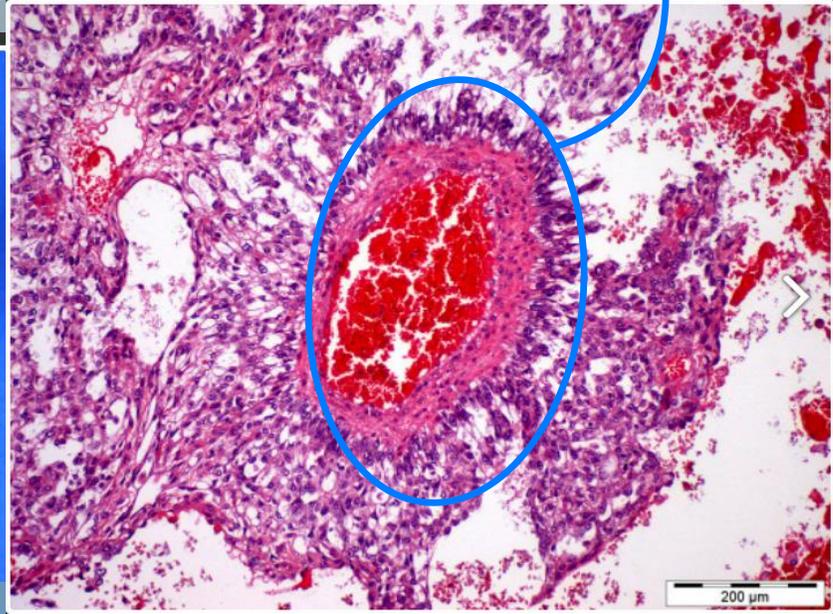
Cardinal histological feature



Schiller- Duval bodies
Central blood vessel surrounded by tumor cells

Presence of certain molecules (α -fetoprotein & α 1-anti trypsin

Poorly defined tumor with area of hemorrhage & necrosis



Eiosinophlic granules

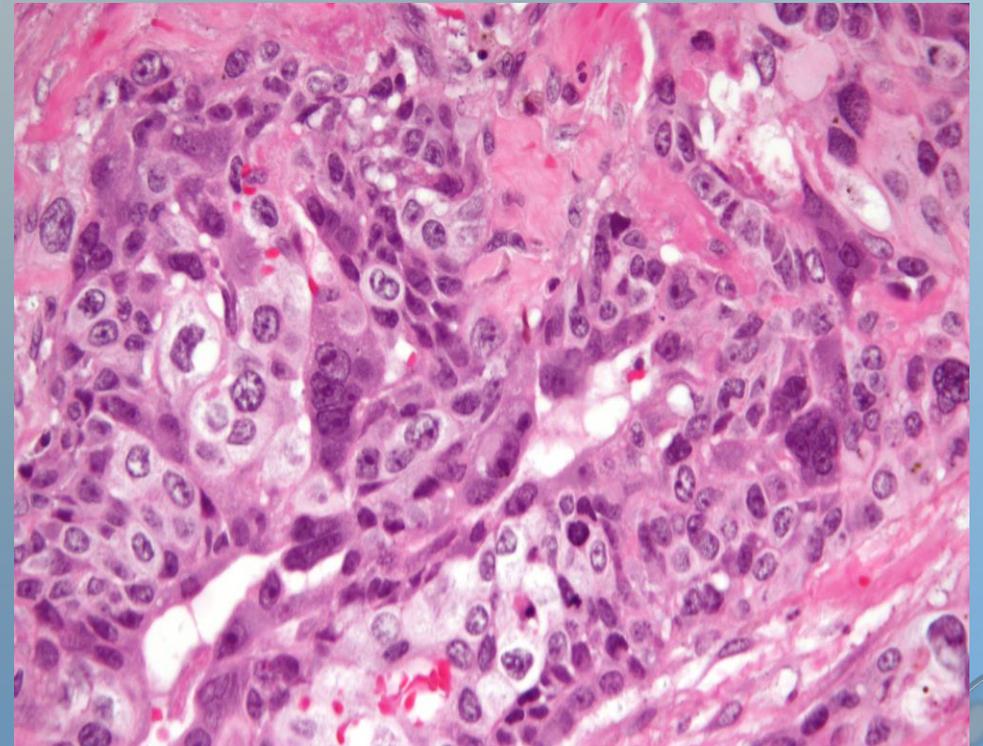
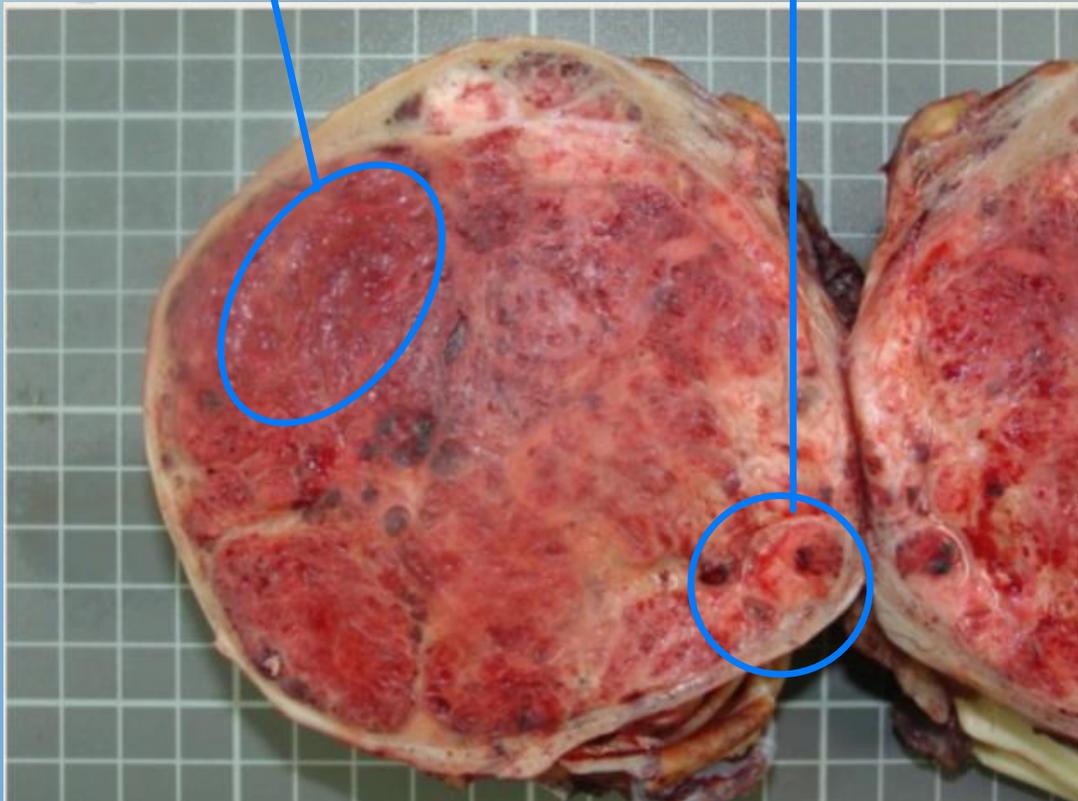
- 1- aggressive fetal tumor
- 2- usual clinical presentation is made in metastasis everywhere

CHORIOCARCINOMA

- In histology presence of 3 cells
- 1- syncytiotrophoblast
 - 2- intermediate trophoblast
 - 3- cytotrophoblast

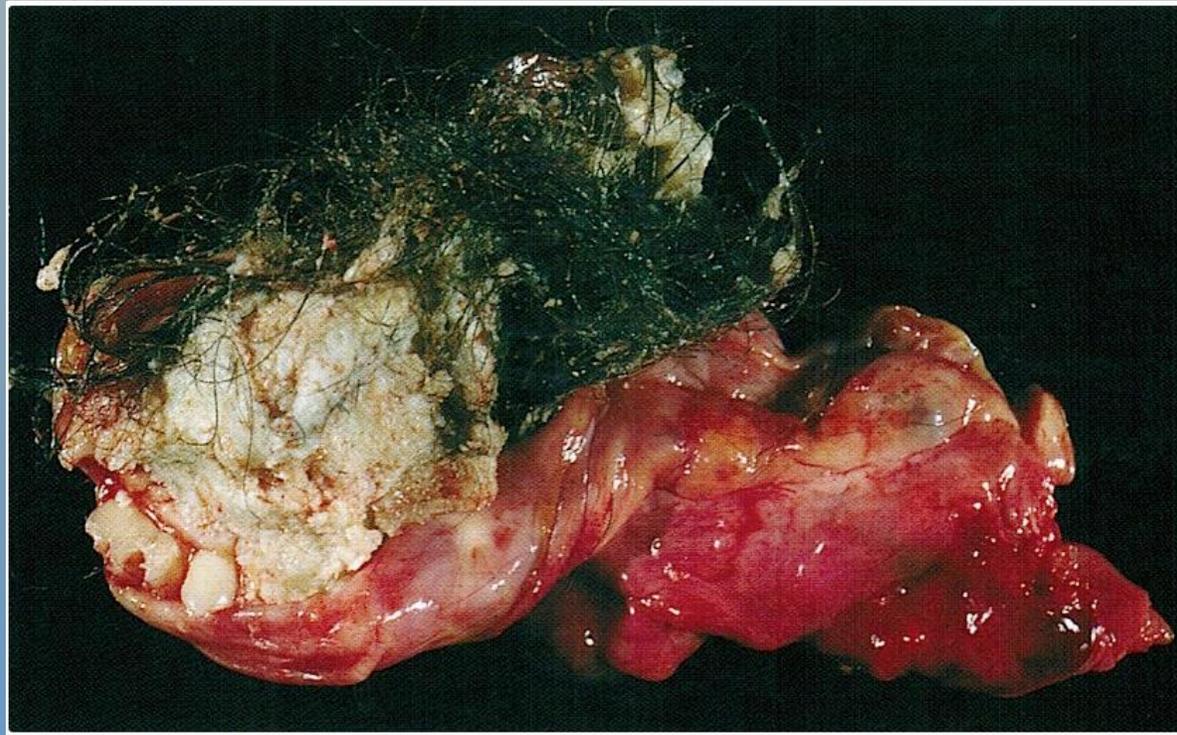
Hemorrhage

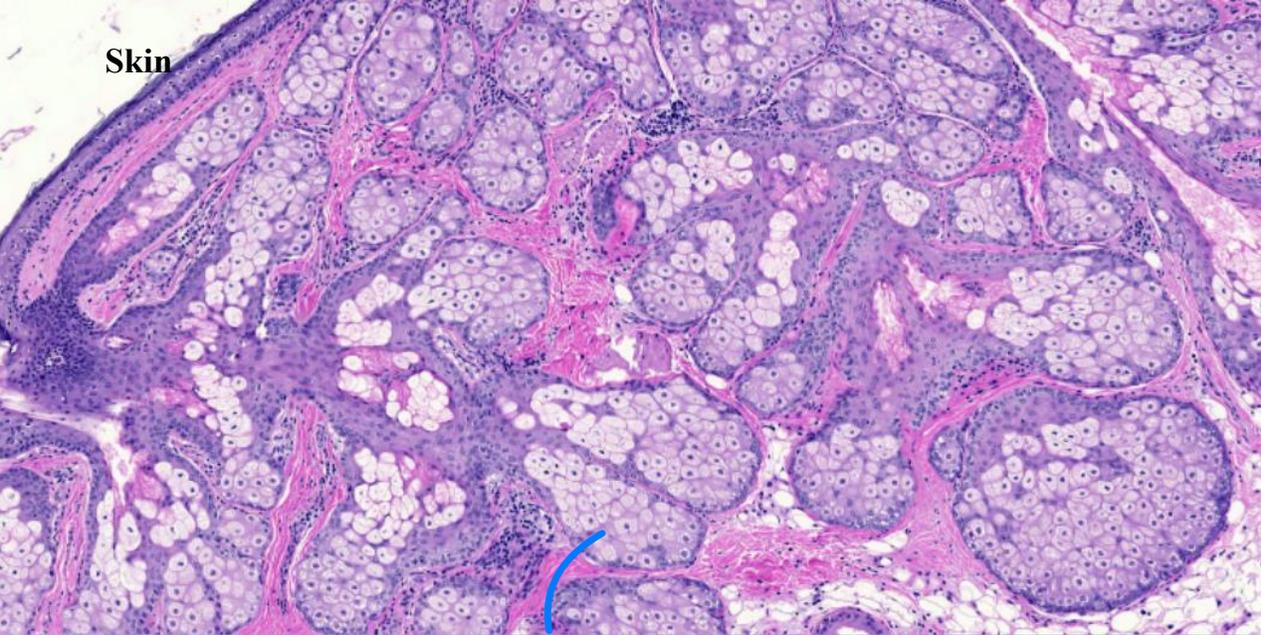
Necrosis



TERATOMA

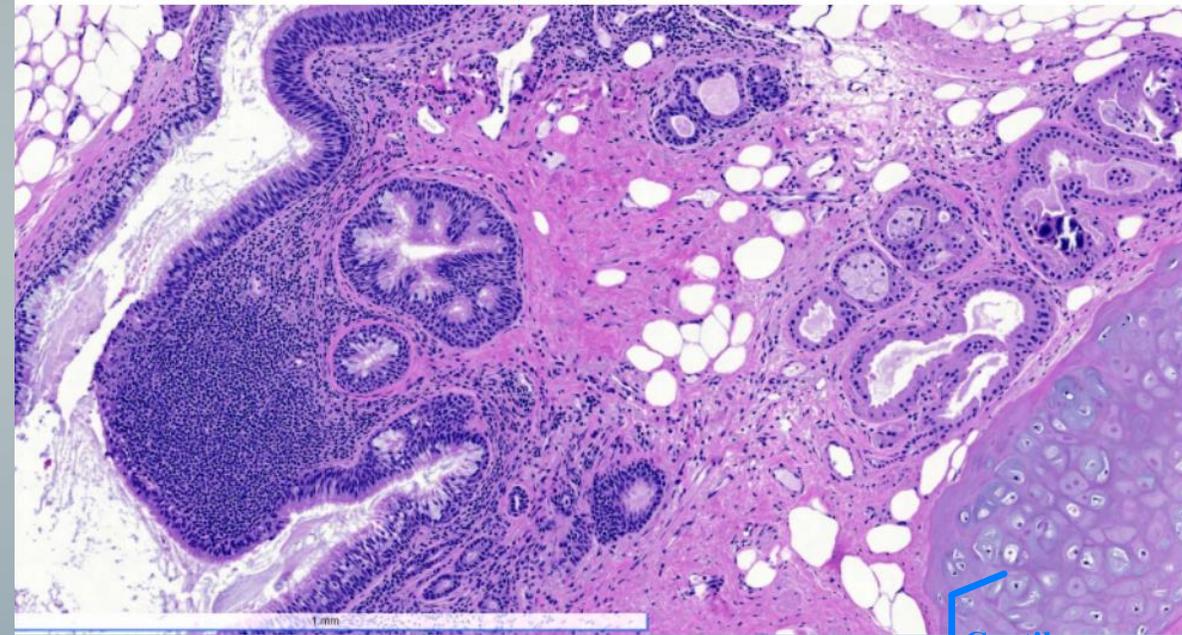
Multiple elements derived from all 3 embryonic layers





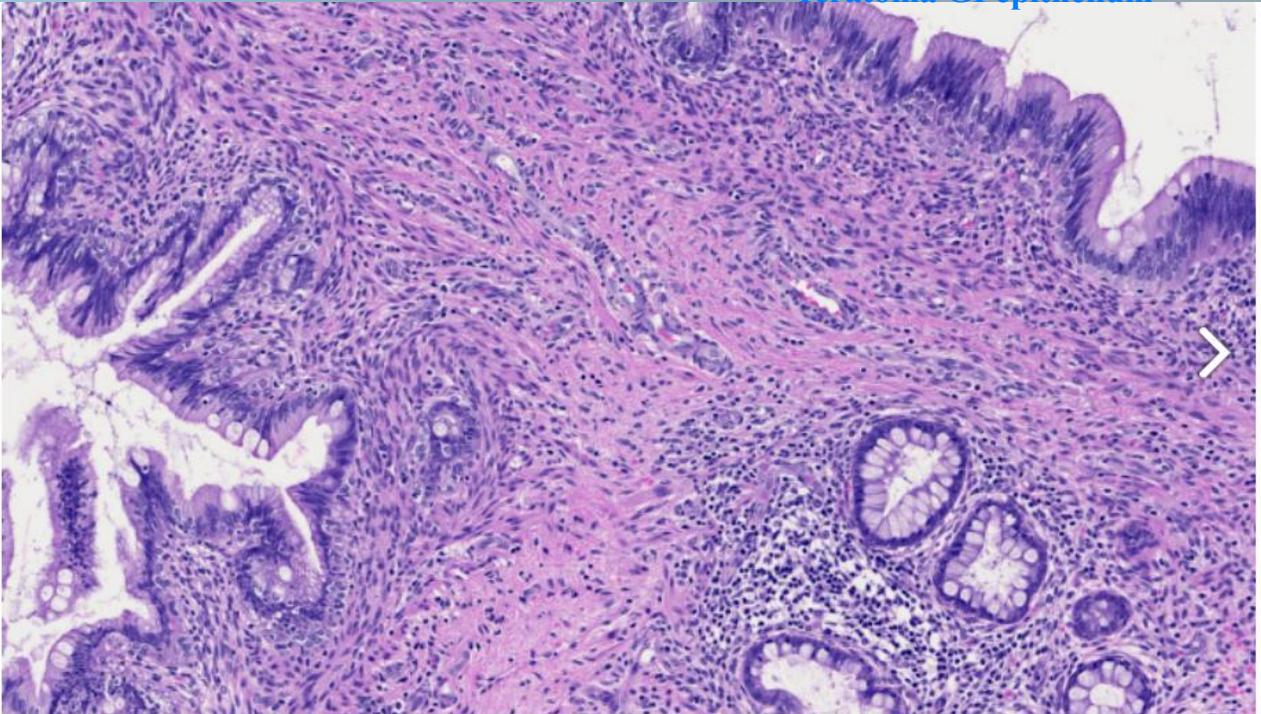
Skin

Subcutaneous gland in dermis



Cartilage

Teratoma GI epithelium



>

Neural epithelium

