TESTICULAR ATROPHY

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ATROPHY

TESTICULAR ATROPHY

- Testes are the site of spermatogenesis and testosteron production
- They are covered by an epithelium on anterior and lateral surface called tunica vaginalis.
- Each testis is covered by a layer of fibrous capsule called Tunica Albugenia.
- Tunica Aibugenia devide the testis incompletely into various compartments by its septa.
- Each compartment is called Testicular Lobule.

NORMAL Testis REAL

cavity of the tunica vaginalis

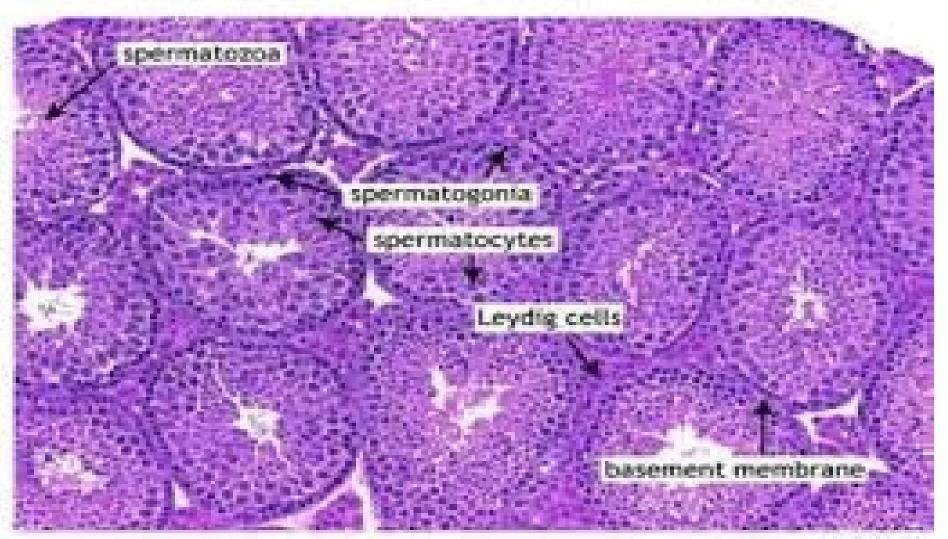
tunica albuginea

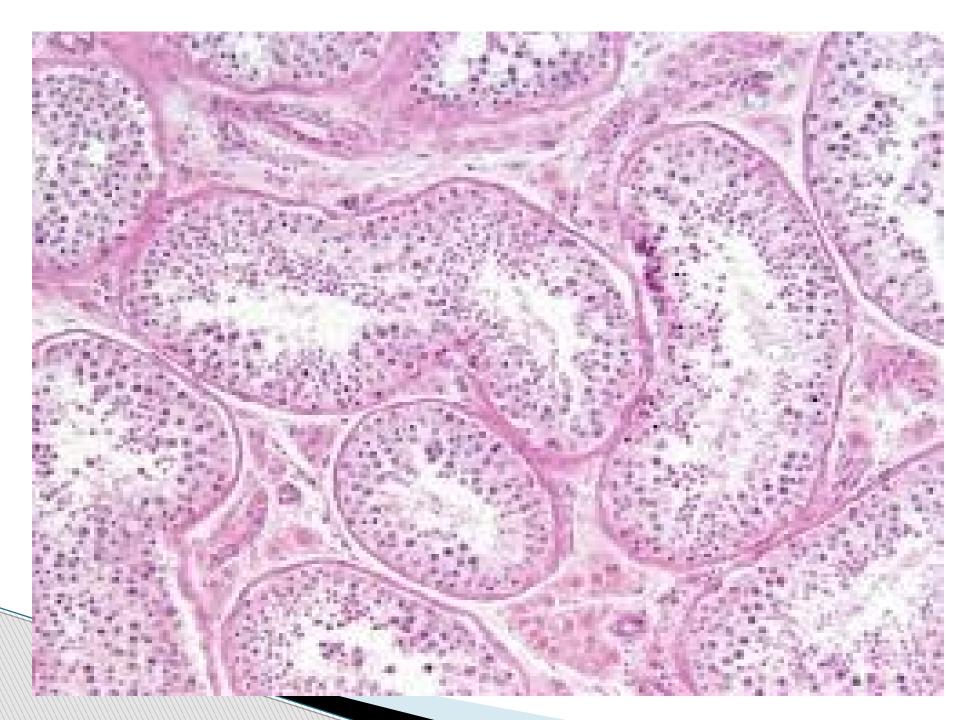
convoluted seminiferous tubules

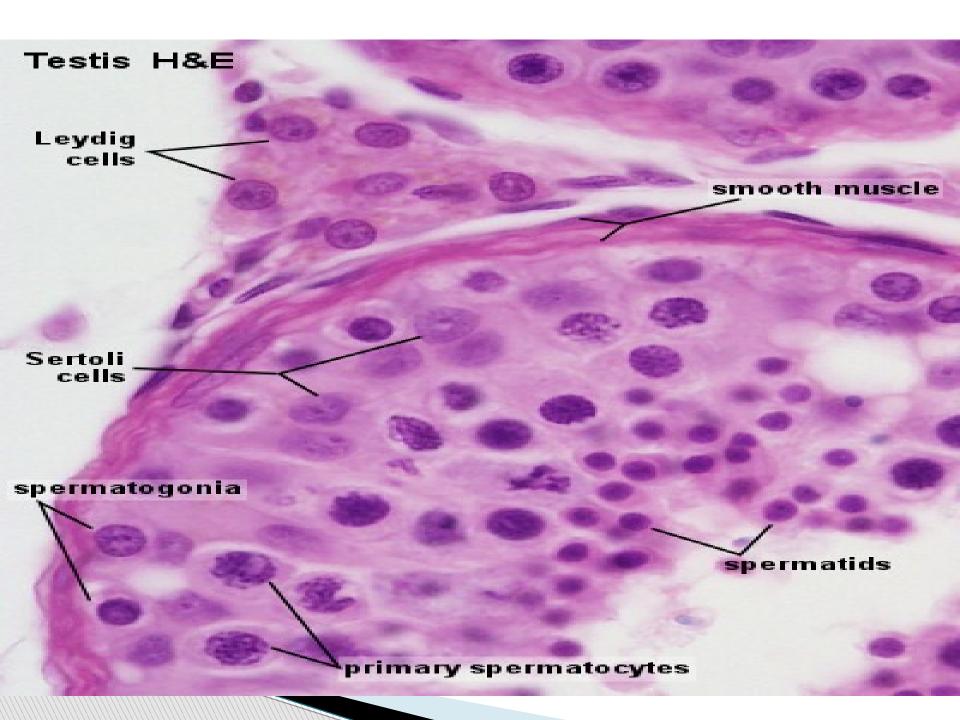
seminiferous epithelium

interstitial tissue

NORMAL SLIDE

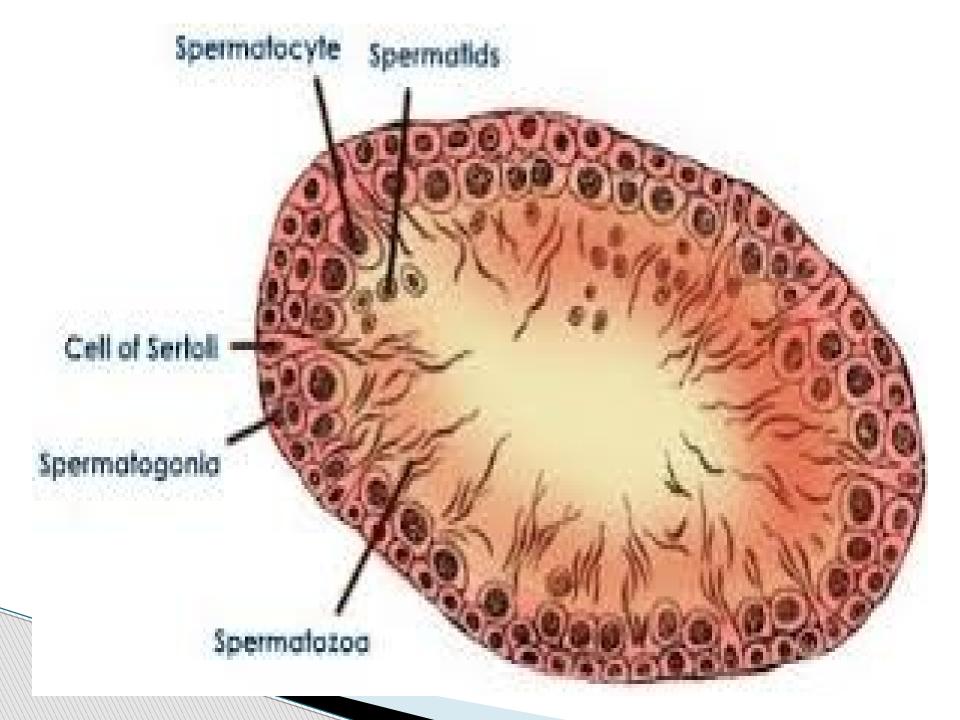


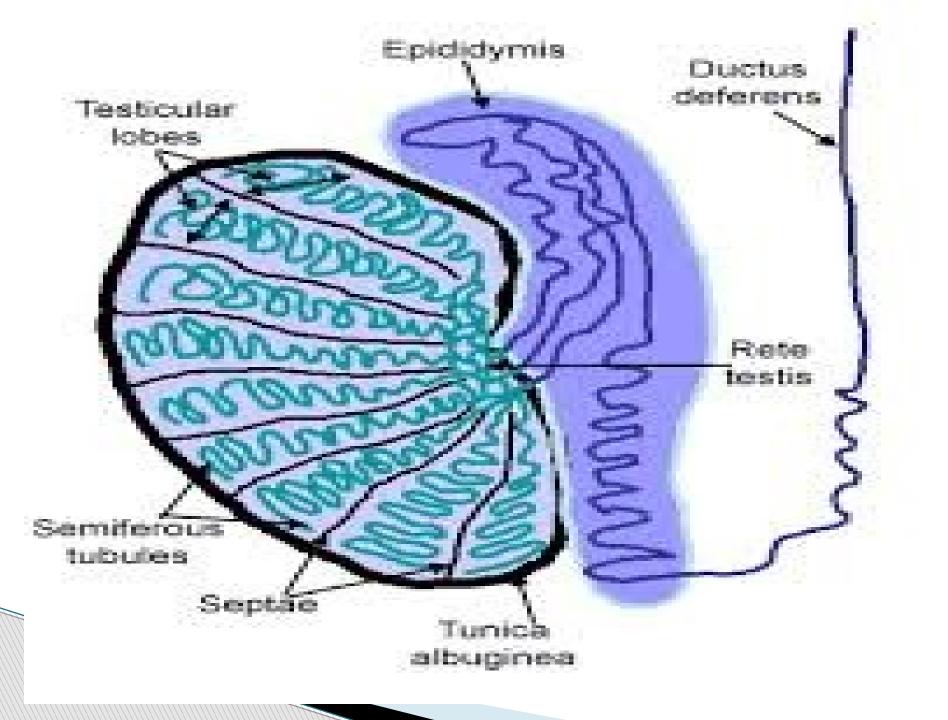




TESTICULAR ATROPHY

- There are about 250 testicular lobule and each lobule contain 1 to 4 seminiferous tubule in a loose meshwork of connective tissues that contain lymphatic, nerves and blood vessels.
- ► The loose connective tissue contain Leydig cells which produce testosterone under the effect of LH.





CAUSES OF TESTICULAR ATROPHY

- Hormonal abnormalities
- Intrinsic testicular abnormalities
- Mechanical
- Chronic ischemia
- Radiation
- Liver cirrhosis
- Prolong administration of female hormone

MORPHOLOGY

- Testis small in size and firm in consistency
- Loss of tubules
- No. of cell layers linning the semineferous tubules are decreased.
- Compensatory hyperplasia of interstitial cells.
- There is progressive depletion of germ cell elements. The tubular basement membrane is thickened and there is peritubular fibrosis. Some tubules may show hyalinisation.

ATROPHIED TESTES WITH HYALINIZATION SLIDES

