Epidermoid cyst: a rare intratesticular tumor in children

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An 18-year-old boy presented with a palpable left testicular mass. Sonography demonstrated a circumscribed left intra-testicular mass with concentric layers of alternating increased and decreased echogenicity (Fig. 1). There was no blood flow within the lesion with color Doppler interrogation (Fig. 2). Sonographic findings suggested a testicular epidermoid cyst, a diagnosis that was pathologically confirmed following surgical enucleation.

Epidermoid cysts are rare benign tumors with no malignant potential that compose 1–2% of intratesticular masses in children [1]. Histopathologically, these lesions are lined by stratified squamous epithelium and filled with

Fig. 1 Longitudinal sonographic image of the left testicle

Fig. 2 Transverse color Doppler image of the left testicle

keratinous debris. Patients typically present with a palpable testicular mass that may or may not be painful [1, 2]. Sonographically, these lesions appear as well-demarcated, avascular intra-testicular masses, frequently with an onion-skin appearance caused by lamellated keratinous debris [1]. While orchiectomy has been the historical treatment of choice, testicle-sparing enucleation of such lesions is now commonly performed.

References

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