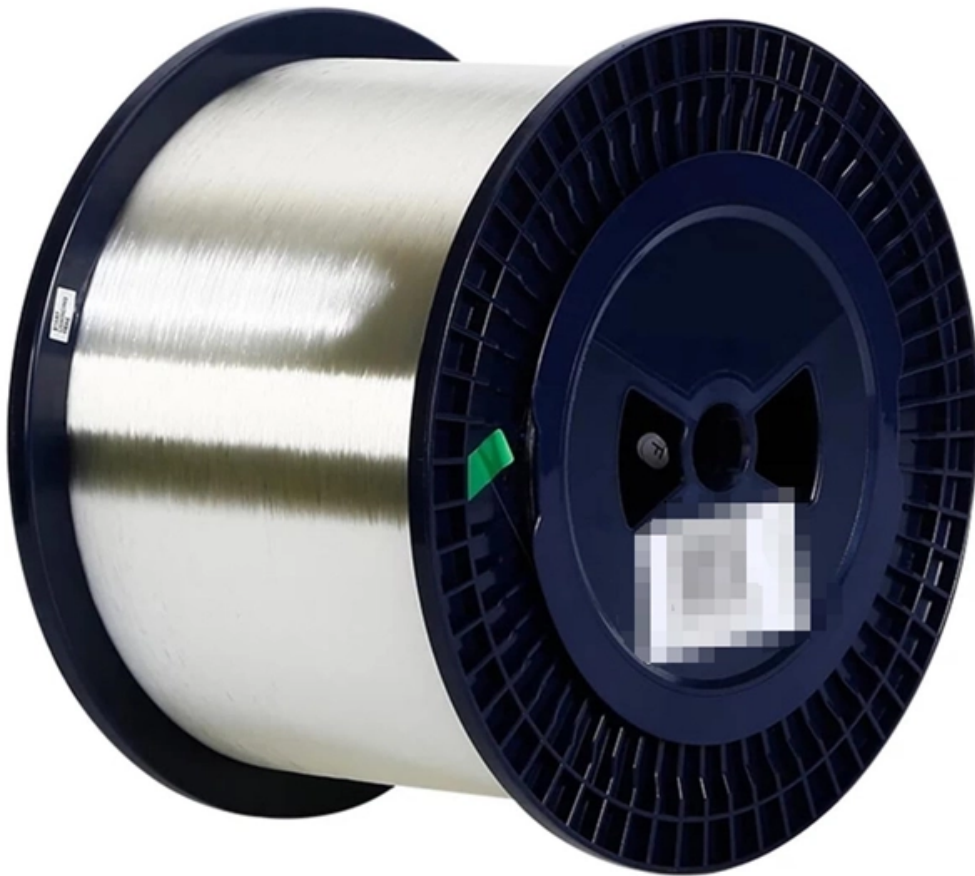


# The epididymal tail is somewhat fibrotic





## Overview

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In the, the epididymis develops from tissue that once formed the, a primitive found in many aquatic vertebrates. Persistence of the cranial end of the mesonephric duct will leave behind a remnant called the. The epithelium here is pseudostratified columnar epithelium with two main cell types, principal and basal cells. In this article we aim to cover the embryology, anatomy, histology and functions of the epididymis.



## The epididymal tail is somewhat fibrotic

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## Epididymis

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[Overview](#)[Development](#)[Structure](#)[Histology](#)[Function](#)[Clinical significance](#)[Other animals](#)[Gallery](#)

In the embryo, the epididymis develops from tissue that once formed the mesonephros, a primitive kidney found in many aquatic vertebrates. Persistence of the cranial end of the mesonephric duct will leave behind a remnant called the appendix of the epididymis. In addition, some mesonephric tubules can persist as the paradidymis, a small body caudal to the efferent ductules. The epoophoron is a homologous remnant in the female.

## What Is an Epididymal Cyst? Symptoms and Management

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An epididymal cyst is a benign, fluid-filled sac that develops within the male reproductive system. This common condition is often discovered incidentally and is



generally harmless.

## **Testicular fibrosis pathology, diagnosis, pathogenesis,**

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Testicular fibrosis is a chronic and progressive condition characterized by the excessive deposition of extracellular matrix proteins. This

## **Review of paratesticular pathology: findings on**

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The paratesticular scrotal contents consist of the spermatic cord, epididymis, and fascia, which originate from the embryologic descent of the testis



## **Epididymis , Radiology Reference Article , Radiopaedia**

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Its primary function is the collection, maturation and transport of sperm via the ductus deferens. The epididymis is an elongated structure, posterolateral to the testis. It can be subdivided

## **Diseases of the Testis and Epididymis , Radiology Key**

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The tail (globus minor) is slightly thicker than the body and can be seen as a curved structure at the inferior aspect of the testicle where it becomes

## **Epididymis: Anatomy and histology , Kenhub**

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Each lobular duct opens into a coiled duct of epididymis, forming the body and tail of the structure. These coils are held together by fibrous connective



## Scrotal Masses

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Scrotal and testicular masses can be broadly categorized into painful and painless presentations. Although this classification is useful, any condition discussed may cause discomfort, and the

## EPOS(TM)

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The epididymal head overhangs the superior pole of the testicle with the body and tail behind and along the inferior pole of the testicle. The tail of the epididymis

## The Epididymis: An Ultrasound Primer-What the Radiologist Needs to

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Imaging modalities most frequently used to evaluate the epididymis. a US grayscale image demonstrates a normal epididymal head (arrow) b US grayscale image demonstrates a

## Bilateral epididymal cyst with spontaneous resolution

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Abstract Bilateral epididymal cysts are infrequent particularly in children. They commonly arise from the epididymal head. Cysts arising from the

## Pathology Outlines

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Primary cause of epididymal obstruction Usually related to cystitis, prostatitis or urethritis that spread through vas deferens or lymphatics May cause testicular ischemia and necrosis, later



## **Epididymis body tail 2 , Digital Histology**

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The body and tail of the epididymis are filled with the highly coiled duct of the epididymis. Numerous sectioned profiles of the single duct are seen in this image.

## **Adenomatoid tumor at epididymis. A nodule that is isoechoic to the**

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Adenomatoid tumors are the most common tumors of the epididymis and account for approximately 30% of all paratesticular neoplasms, second only to lipoma (Bostwick & Eble, 1997). They are usually

## **Lesions Without Borders: Scrotal Lesions That Involve**

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Efferent ductules in the epididymal head extend to the epididymal body and converge to form one convoluted tubule in the tail that exits the

## **Adenomatoid tumor of epididymidis: A case report**

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Ultrasonography confirmed a solid isoechoic lesion lying on the border between epididymal tail and lower pole of the left testis, without any disruption of the

### **4.1 Introduction 4.2 Epididymal Lesions**

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4.2.1 Epididymal Cysts and Spermatoceles In our series of over 5000 consecutive patients, epididymal cysts of various sizes were found in 26% of cases. Their aeti-ology remains unclear. A possible



## **Leiomyadenomatoid tumors: A type of rare benign**

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Leiomyadenomatoid tumors are very rare benign epididymal neoplasms composed of two components: gland-like structures lined by cuboidal cells and bundles of

## **Paratesticular lesions: Aetiology and appearances on ultrasound**

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A longitudinal image through the left scrotal sac, with the inferior aspect of the testis (star) adjacent to a thickened heterogenous epididymal tail (arrows) consistent with acute epididymitis The genitourinary

## **Solitary fibrous tumour of the epididymis: MRI features**

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We present a case of a solitary fibrous tumour, located at the epididymis, in a 65-year-old man, presented with a scrotal mass. Ultrasound and MRI of the s

## Histology at u0010SIU

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The epididymal duct is lined by a pseudostratified columnar epithelium, with tall columnar cells and shorter basal cells giving the appearance of two rows of nuclei.

## Epidydimitis

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Starts within tail -> body -> testis Orchitis is usually secondary, occurring in 20-40% of epididymitis due to contiguous spread of infection Can cause vascular compromise -> ischemia -> testicular infarction



## Reactive Pathology of the Epididymis , Springer Nature Link

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It is characterized by scrotal pain during ejaculation or sexual intercourse, or both. The potential etiologic factors considered are mechanical obstruction with perineural fibrosis and

## Radiology Charts

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Bold indicates a diagnostic finding , Hover mouse over any cell to see an image! (click if using a tablet) , Currently doesn't work on all Safari browsers

## Sonography of scrotal abnormalities in adults: an update

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The patient had a history of acute scrotal pain. But persistent pain with palpable lesion suggests epididymal abscess formation as a complication of epididymitis. Patients with



## Normal and obstructive signs of the epididymis and vas deferens. a

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Neither the epididymal body and tail nor the vas deferens were found. b Epididymal body with sudden interruption ending abruptly including a dilated tube with echoic content (long arrow).

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