

ACUTE SCROTAL SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

I. ZAMISNII, V. ROLLER, Victoria CELAC, A. CURAJOS, V. PETROVICI, A. REVENCO,
Elena FOSA, Jana BERNIC

Department of Pediatric Surgery, Orthopedics and
Anesthesiology, Institute of Mother and Child

ABSTRACT

Introduction. Acute scrotal syndrome in children is one of the urological emergencies, the medical management of which depends on early diagnosis, also resulting from the fact that only a few hours of delay can permanently compromise the affected testicle. The functional results demonstrate that in supravaginal torsions that belong to the age of the newborn, the testicles are lost in almost 100% of the cases, whereas in intravaginal torsions the losses constitute 20-80%. **Aim of study.** Presentation of curative surgical limits in the treatment of acute scrotal syndrome, to reduce complications and improve the chances of survival of the affected

testicle. **Material and methods.** The statistical analysis was carried out patients aged between 0 and 18 years. During 2022, 49 children were hospitalized with the diagnosis of acute scrotum, 7 children with testicular torsion, 43 children for the excision of the Morgagni hydatid. Compared to the year 2021, 23 people came with acute scrotum, 2 testicular torsion, 21 Morgagni hydatid torsion. **Results.** The results of the study demonstrate that late torsion leads to the impairment of the spermogram in 50% and the increase in the rate of complications in patients. **Conclusions.** In the given study, we elucidated the etiopathogenesis, the anatomical-physiological, clinical-paraclinical features of acute scrotal syndrome.