PAEDIATRIC SCROTAL ULTRASOUND

Paediatric Scrotal Ultrasound

Objective

To ensure that all staff follow correct procedure of evaluation for Scrotal imaging in the Paediatric Patient.

Responsibility

All Sonographers, Trainee Sonographers, Registrars and Radiologists performing Paediatric ultrasound examinations.

Frequency

For all Paediatric Ultrasound Examinations of the Scrotum as requested by a clinician and subsequently prioritized by a Radiologist for the following indications:

1	Assessment of a palpable lump
2	Possible torsion
3	Cryptorchidism
4	Hydrocele
5	Epididymitis or Epididymo-orchitis
6	Varicocele
7	Epididymal cyst or spermatocele
8	Tumour and follow-up
9	Acute scrotal swelling
10	Scrotal Trauma
11	Follow-up Microlithiasis
12	Testicular pain

Procedure

The following table describes the process to be followed for the scrotal ultrasound examination in the Paediatric patient.

Step	Action
1	Look at old films/ultrasound, +/- report before starting.
2	Ensure patient privacy
3	Use high frequency linear array probe with colour/spectral Doppler capability.
4	Anatomically evaluate both testis.
5	Scan and document each testis separately in longitudinal plane to show medial, mid and lateral sections.
6	Scan and document each testis in transverse plane to show upper, mid and low.
7	Measure the volume of each testis, compare size and echotexture.
8	Evaluate and document epididymis in longitudinal and transverse planes.

Section: Paediat Classification Number: RADU

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Paediatric Scrotal Ultrasound continued

9	Assess vasculature of testis and epididymis
10	Identify and document the full length of the spermatic cord.
11	If a mass is present characterize, measure and identify organ of
	origin. Assess mass for vascularity
12	If a varicocele is present use colour flow Doppler and Valsalva
	technique to characterize.
13	If a hydrocele is present try to quantify and assess if simple or
	loculated.
14	Use a standoff pad or gel to demonstrate skin thickening
15	Always extend the ultrasound to include the kidneys.
16	Scan bladder/pelvis for assessment of intra-abdominal component
	of hydrocele. May need to scan pelvis looking for undescended
	testis.