

## Testicular capillary haemangioma

An 80-year-old presented with a painless, solid abnormality in his left testicle. Scrotal ultrasound reported a lesion suggestive of a malignant tumour (*Figure 1*). Tumour markers were normal. He underwent a left radical orchidectomy and histology confirmed a testicular haemangioma.

Testicular haemangiomas are rare and occur in children and young adults. This benign condition presents as a palpable testicular abnormality and cannot be dif-

ferentiated clinically or radiologically from malignancy (Mazal et al, 2000).

Histopathological examination is diagnostic (*Figure 2*). Immunohistochemistry for vascular markers confirm the diagnosis.

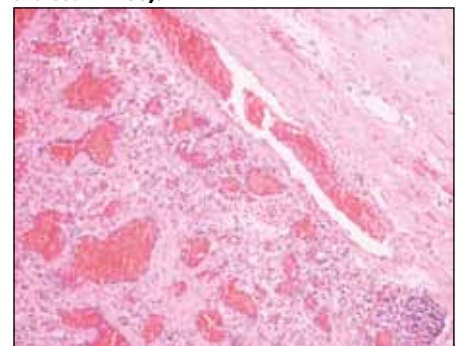
This case highlights the preoperative diagnostic limitations with benign testicular masses and raises a question about considering intraoperative examination and frozen section study with an organ-sparing approach especially in patients with solitary testis, atypical features and extremes of age,

given the practical feasibility and accuracy of frozen section study to identify malignant and benign lesions (Elert et al, 2002). **BJHM**

Elert A, Olbert P, Hegele A et al (2002) Accuracy of frozen section examination of testicular tumors of uncertain origin. *Eur Urol* 41: 290–3

Mazal PR, Kratzik C, Kain R et al (2000) Capillary Hemangioma of the Testis. *J Clin Path* 53: 641–2

**Figure 2. Photomicrograph showing a testicular haemangioma with non-anastomosing capillary sized vessels and lacking atypia (haematoxylin and eosin x100).**



**Figure 1. Scrotal ultrasound showing the focal lesion (arrow) in the upper pole of the left testis.**



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