

Epididymitis

What is it?



- **Epididymitis** – inflammation or swelling of the epididymis (the tube that connects the testicle with the vas deferens), most common in young men ages 18 to 35 years of age, the spread of infection from the urethra or the bladder, Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB) can occur as epididymitis

Signs and Symptoms:

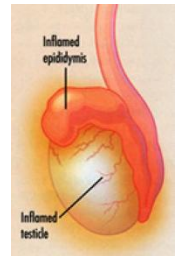
- **Symptoms**- blood in the urine, fever, chills, a heavy sensation in the testicle, testicle becomes more and more sensitive to pressure, discomfort in the lower abdomen or pelvis, discharge from the urethra (the opening at the end of the penis)

Recommendations:

- **Recommend**- bed rest, elevate the scrotum, apply ice packs, follow-up visit to your health care provider

Facts:

- **Military**- major cause of hospital admissions
- **Common Causes**- infections of heterosexual men are gonorrhea and chlamydia



What can I do?

- **See your Health Care Provider**- physical examination shows a tender, red, and sometimes swollen lump or mass on the affected side of the scrotum, tenderness is usually in a small area of the testicle where the epididymis is attached, may be enlarged lymph nodes in the groin area (inguinal nodes), a discharge from the penis
 - **Rectal Exam**- may show a tender or enlarged prostate
 - **Tests**- CBC/Complete Blood Count
 - **Medications**- medication for the infection, may need antibiotics, your sexual partners should also be treated, may need pain medication, anti-inflammatory medication

