Undescended Testis (UDT) is a medical term that is used for any testis which is not in its normal place (bottom of the scrotum). UDT can be classified as unilateral and bilateral. Unilateral UDT is more common than bilateral UDT. There is a very rare condition in which both testicles are on the same side and have not descended. We report in this article a 3 years old boy presenting with a chief complaint of bilateral testicular mass absence. Diagnostic evaluation revealed absent testes in the scrota. Exploring laparoscopy was performed and a rare case of UDT was diagnosed, in which both testicles were on the left side of the pelvis with two separate spermatic cord. The shorter spermatic cord was fixed on the left scrotum and the longer one was fixed on the right side. The testes were normal in follow up examinations.

Keywords: undescended testis; crossed testicular ectopia; cryptorchidism

INTRODUCTION

The Normal location of the testis is in the bottom of the scrotum. UDT, cryptorchidism, retention testis and male descending testis are medical terms that are used for any testis which is not in its normal place. UDT is a common male genitalia anomaly by an incidence of 1-3% in term neonates and 30% in preterm neonate. UDT pathophysiology is not understood completely but variable genetic and hormonal factors have been suggested. An important complication of UDT is testicular malfunction especially in spermatogenesis and testicular cancer. UDT is categorized based on congenital or acquired, palpability, and unilateral or bilateral state. UDT can be classified as unilateral and bilateral. Unilateral UDT is more common than bilateral UDT by a rate of 4:1. There is a very rare condition in which both testicles are on the same side and have not descended. We report in this article one of these rare cases, in which both testicles were on one side of the pelvis and not descended. Based on our searches on MEDLINE, and PubMed and GoogleScholar only one similar case was reported by Ebrahimi in 2010.

CASE REPORT

A three-year-old boy presented to our surgery clinic by a chief complaint of testicular absence. He was admitted for more diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic management. Patient’s mother had no history of drug usage or X-ray radiation during pregnancy. She had another son without any medical problems. Parents were not

Figure 1. No testis in the right side of pelvic in laparoscopic view. Arrow shows right inferior epigastric artery

Figure 2. Both spermatic cord on the left side of the pelvis. Both vas deferens inters into the left inguinal canal (Red Arrows). And left testis head is visibl in the proximal of canal (Green Arrow)
Undescended testis: both on one side-Tasa et al.

**DISCUSSION**

UDT is the most common disease in the field of children urology. It is often congenital but not always.\(^5\) Although UDT is a common condition; crossed testicular ectopia (CTE) is a rare condition.\(^3\) CTE is defined as migration of one testis towards the opposite inguinal canal. In CTE, both testes descend through a single inguinal canal resulting in an ipsilateral inguinal hernia and contralateral cryptorchidism. Definite diagnosis is always made after operation.\(^3\) Three different types of CTE are defined in the literature including: I. associated with an inguinal hernia alone; II. associated with persistent mullerian remnants; III. associated with other anomalies without Mullerian remnants\(^7,\)\(^9\). Here, we reported a very rare case of UDT with CTE, with two separate spermatic cords. Both testes were fixed into the scrotum and were kept alive successfully.

REFERENCES