

Orchidopexy

(Operation for undescended
testes)

Patient information leaflet

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If you need this leaflet in a different language or accessible format
please speak to a member of staff who can arrange it for you.

اگر به این بروشور به زبان دیگر یا در قالب دسترس پذیر نیاز دارید،
لطفاً با یکی از کارکنان صحبت کنید تا آن را برای شما تهیه کند.

Jeśli niniejsza ulotka ma być dostępna w innym języku lub formie,
proszę skontaktować się z członkiem personelu, który ją dla Państwa przygotowuje.

Dacă aveți nevoie de această broșură într-o altă limbă sau într-un format accesibil,
vă rog să discutați cu un membru al personalului să se ocupe
de acest lucru pentru dumneavoastră

如果您需要本传单的其他语言版本或无障碍格式，请联系工作人员为您安排。

إذا احتجت إلى هذه النشرة بلغة أخرى، أو بتنسيق
يسهل الوصول إليه، يرجى التحدث إلى أحد الموظفين لترتيب ذلك لك.

Undescended testicles:

Undescended testicles are where the testicles are not in the usual place in the scrotum. This is common in young boys and the testicles often move to where they should be on their own but sometimes surgery is needed. Undescended testicles are usually found when your child has their newborn physical examination. This examination usually happens in the first few days after they are born.

Symptoms of undescended testicles:

The main symptom of undescended testicles is not being able to feel 2 round glands (testicles) inside your child's scrotum. You may only be able to feel 1 testicle, or neither. Your child will be checked regularly in your health visitor appointments and referred to a specialist with 4-5 months if one testicle is affected or within 8 weeks if both testicles are affected.

Causes of undescended testicles:

The cause for undescended testicles is not always known. When a baby boy is developing inside the womb, their testicles grow inside their tummy and later move down into the scrotum before they are born. But sometimes the testicles do not move into the usual place.

Your baby may be at higher risk of undescended testicles if they:

- Are born prematurely (before the 37th week of pregnancy).
- have a low birth weight.
- have relatives who had undescended testicles.

Problems following discharge:

- If the operation site starts to bleed and will not stop.
- If your child is in pain and the pain relief has not helped.
- If the site becomes hot to touch, red or swollen.
- If there is oozing (Leaking of fluid) from the operation sites.

Please contact your local Children's ward if you have any of the concerns listed above

After the procedure:

- Once your child is fully awake, has had something to eat, drink, passed urine and remains comfortable after 4 hours he will be able to go home.
- There may be some swelling and bruising to the groin area and scrotum however this should only last a few days.
- The stitches will dissolve after 7 to 10 days.
- Keep the operation sites clean and dry for 2 to 3 days following the surgery. After this your child can bath or shower.
- We recommend wearing snug fitting nappy/underpants to give support.
- Your child should avoid sit-on toys, riding a bike or PE for 4 to 6 weeks.
- Your child should be well enough to go back to nursery/school after 10days.
- Make an appointment to see your practice nurse in 5 to 7 days to check the wounds.

Treatment for undescended testicles:

Your child may need surgery to move their testicles to the correct place. Surgery is usually done when your child is around one year old. It is a safe and effective surgery and the surgeon will explain what happens and what to expect following surgery.

There are no alternative treatments to this procedure.

During the procedure:

We give your child a general anaesthetic. This is a medicine that makes your child sleep and stops them feeling any pain during the procedure.

One parent/carer can accompany your child and stay with him until asleep.

During the operation, the surgeon makes a cut in the groin and releases the testicle and its connecting tubes to free them so they can move down into the scrotum. A second cut is made into the scrotum and the testicle is stitched into the correct position. The skin is then stitched up in both places.

This operation is known as an 'Orchidopexy'.

Risk of the procedure:

Every operation carries a risk of complications, but this is very small. These complications will be discussed with you when you are asked to sign the consent form. This is also the best time to ask any questions you may have about the operation or the after care.

Benefits of the procedure:

The testis will now be able to develop fully, and the risk of a torsion (twist) is reduced.

Discomfort after the procedure:

After the anaesthetic your child could feel dizzy, sick and vomit, have a headache or a sore throat. All these effects are short lived.

However it is expected to be tender and for bruising to appear around the wounds.

Pain relief Following the procedure:

Pain relief like Paracetamol (Calpol) and children's Ibuprofen can be used to help with the discomfort. Please follow the instructions on the bottles when giving the medication.