



Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Testicular Migration From The Abdomen To The Scrotum In Human Fetuses Between The 10A To The 35A Weeks Post Conception. A Study With 214 Fetuses

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Resumo: Introduction. During fetal period, the testes migrate from the abdomen to the scrotum, traversing the abdomen and the inguinal canal. Testicle migrates from the abdomen to the internal inguinal ring and through the inguinal canal until their arrival at the scrotum. Objective. The objective of the present study is to analyze the testes transition throughout the abdomen to the scrotum during the fetal period. Material and Methods. We studied 214 human male fetuses ranging in age from 10 to 35 weeks post-conception (WPC). The gestational age was determined in WPC according to the foot-length criterion. The fetuses were also evaluated regarding crown-rump length (CRL) and body weight. The fetuses were dissected with the aid of a stereoscopic lens with 16/25X magnification. The abdomen and pelvis were opened to identify and expose the urogenital organs. Testicular position was classified as: abdominal, inguinal and scrotal. Results. Between the 10th WPC and the 35th WPC, fetal weights ranged from 14g at week 10 to 2,860g at 35th WPC, CR length ranged from 6.4cm up to 34cm and total length ranged from 8cm up to 48cm. From the 10th WPC to the 16th WPC the two testes of all the fetuses analyzed were in the abdominal cavity. Between the 17th WPC and the 27th WPC, testicles were observed in the inguinal canal and the largest number found in the 26th WPC (83.33). With 25 WPC the first testicles were observed in the scrotum (6.85) and from the 31st WPC to the 35th WPC all the testicles were found in the scrotum. Conclusion. The work correlated the testicular location with the fetal age, allowing a correct diagnosis of the testicular position.