

What is Varicoceles?

A varicocele is when the group of veins inside your scrotum (the sac that holds your testicles) get bigger because of poor blood flow. These veins are called the pampiniform plexus. When they grow larger, they may look like a "bag of worms". Varicoceles are more common on the left side. Ten to fifteen men out of one hundred have this. It is like getting a varicose vein in your leg.

Most of the time, varicoceles cause no problems and are harmless. They may cause pain, problems with fertility, or slow testicle growth in young boys.

What Happens Normally?

The scrotum holds the testicles (testes) of the male reproductive system. Sperm and the hormone testosterone are made in the testicles.

The spermatic cord supports the testicles. It includes nerves, a tube to carry sperm called the vas deferens, the testicular artery, and the pampiniform plexus. This grouping of small veins drains the blood from the testicles to cool them to support good quality sperm. If these veins become enlarged (varicocele), the testes can overheat and lead to poor sperm quality.

Varicocele Symptoms & Diagnosis

Most men with a varicocele have no symptoms. But this condition can cause infertility (problems fathering a child) or it can slow growth for the left testicle during puberty.

Men tend to find varicoceles during a self-exam. Doctors can diagnose it during a routine exam. Your urologist may order a scrotal ultrasound test to see inside the scrotum.

The Causes of Varicocele

Varicocele could happen for a few reasons. The valves in the veins may not work well (or may be missing). Blood may pool in the veins if blood flow is sluggish. If blood pressure is weak, blood can flow backwards and cause the veins to swell. In rare cases, swollen lymph nodes or other masses behind the belly can block blood flow and make the scrotal veins swell.

Treatments for Varicocele

Most of the time varicoceles are not treated. However, treatment is offered for men who have fertility problems or abnormal semen, or if a boy's testicle grows slowly.

There are no drugs to treat or prevent varicoceles. Over-thecounter pain medicine may help.

If needed, surgery is the main form of treatment. With surgery, the veins are ligated (tied or removed) to stop blood from pooling. This surgery can be done microscopically or laparoscopically with a small cut. Embolization (placing a tiny coil and/or fluid in the blood vessel to move blood away from a varicocele) is one more choice.

Healing after surgery is fast and pain is often mild. Other fertility treatments may be needed.

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Varicoceles What You Should Know



Frequently Asked Questions

- What will happen if I choose not to be treated? Most men will not have problems if they opt not to treat varicocele.
- My teenage son was diagnosed with a varicocele. Should this be fixed?
 - Treatment may be a good choice if there is pain, if one testicle is too small, or if semen is not normal at age 16. Talk with a urologist.
- I have pain with my varicocele. What can I do to ease the pain?
 - Support the scrotum with a jockstrap or briefs-style underwear. Lie on your back to help the varicocele drain. Over-the-counter pain killers can ease pain.
- I found a lump on my scrotum during a self-exam. Should I worry?
 - Talk to a doctor if you find any lump or bump in your testicle to rule out testicular cancer.

About the Urology Care Foundation

The Urology Care Foundation is the world's leading urologic foundation - and the official foundation of the American Urological Association. We provide information for those actively managing their urologic health and those ready to make health changes. Our information is based on the American Urological Association resources and is reviewed by medical experts. To learn more, visit the Urology Care Foundation's website, **UrologyHealth.org/UrologicConditions** or go to UrologyHealth.org/FindAUrologist to find a doctor near you.

Disclaimer

This information is not a tool for self-diagnosis or a substitute for professional medical advice. It is not to be used or relied on for that purpose. Please talk to your urologists or health care provider about your health concerns. Always talk to a health care provider before you start or stop any treatments, including medications.

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