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NOTES ON VARICOCELE CIRSOCELE; ITS PATHOLOGY, CLINICAL HISTORY AND TREATMENT.*

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Something more than a year ago, it was my privilege to submit here a few brief notes on the pathology and therapy of hydrocele, in the male and female.

It will be my purpose on this occasion to call your attention to another important group of lesions involving the inguino-scrotal areas, which have their seat in the vascular elements of the different vessels of the testis and the parenchymatous substance of the gland itself.

In the beginning, it is important to note, that the vascular apparatus of the spermatic cord presents several unique features, in order to adapt itself to the demands of the economy, in the full exercise of the function of generation.

For example, we will find that the parenchyma of the testicle is supplied by one artery only, while the number of emulgent veins comprising the leash of vessels, known as the pampiniform plexus, is very large.

Nature has not only provided a numerous supply of return vessels, but in order to fulfil necessary requirements, in periods of excessive activity and to overcome the influence of gravity, has endowed them with marked distensile properties, and unusually thick investments; for under the microscope we will at once observe that the muscularis is as thick as in the arteries anywhere in the body, of the same calibre.

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