A 13-year old boy was referred with a left sided testicular swelling that had been noticed over the past 2 months. On examination a large tumor was noticed in the left hemiscrotum (Panel A). After admission, radical orchiectomy with high cord ligation and wide excision of surrounding soft tissue of the inguinal canal and scrotum were performed (Panel B). The tumor was 13×7×8 centimeters in size (Panel C). Histopathologic exam confirmed the diagnosis of a spindle-cell subtype of paratesticular embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, and the resection was complete. CT and MRI scans did not reveal enlarged lymph nodes in the retroperitoneum, pelvis and there were no local or distant metastases. The tumor was staged as IRS Group I (fully resected localized disease). Rhabdomyosarcoma is a highly malignant, small blue cell tumor characterized by muscle differentiation. It is a rare malignancy in children and adolescents. Prognosis is related to initial tumor resectability, as well as the staging of the disease based on tumor invasiveness, tumor bulk, nodal disease and metastases. Multimodal therapy, with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy provides the patient with an excellent long-term prognosis. With modern treatment, more than 70% of children and adolescents with this disease are cured.

Key words: Rhabdomyosarcoma • Paratesticular • Orchiectomy.

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