The objective of this study was to find out the diagnostic accuracy Doppler ultrasound in diagnosis of testicular torsion children presenting with scrotal pain taking surgical findings as Gold Standard. In this diagnostic cross sectional study we took 120 male patients of 1-14 years of age with acute scrotal pain (12-48 hours) and with clinical suspicion of testicular torsion. Doppler ultrasonography was carried out in all the patients by a single radiologist. All patients were sent for surgery and intraoperative findings were noted. All surgeries were done by a single surgical team. All this information was recorded on proforma (attached). Statistical analysis was performed by entering all the data in SPSS version 20. In this study the mean age of patients was 9 ± 2.52 years. The mean duration of scrotal pain 16.12 ± 5.03 and average scrotal pain on visual analogue scale (VAS) was 7.17 ± 1.50. The Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value and negative predictive value of Doppler ultrasonography was 98.21%, 87.5%, 99.1%, 77.78% respectively. The overall diagnostic accuracy was 97.5%. According to this study, Doppler ultrasonography can be used to detect testicular torsion in patients presenting with acute scrotal pain with reliable sensitivity (98.21%), specificity (87.5%) and good diagnostic accuracy (97.5%).

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