

Introduction

Measurement of testicular volume

- Basis for assessing delay or advance in onset of male puberty
- Macro-/microorchidism associated with genetic defects, pituitary disease, testicular pathology

Techniques

- Prader orchidometer: practical but overestimates true volume
- Ultrasonography: gold standard

Problem

- Testicular volume changes with age until adulthood
- No reference data that allow calculation of SD scores (LMS-curves) are available

Methods

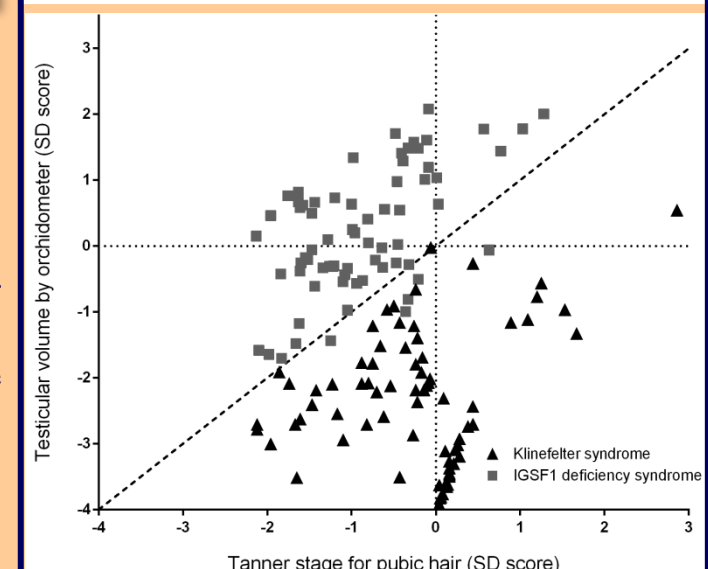
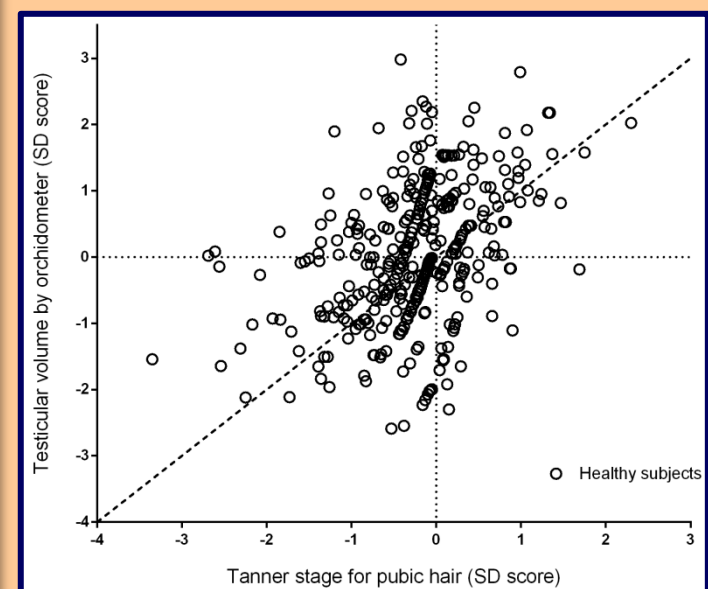
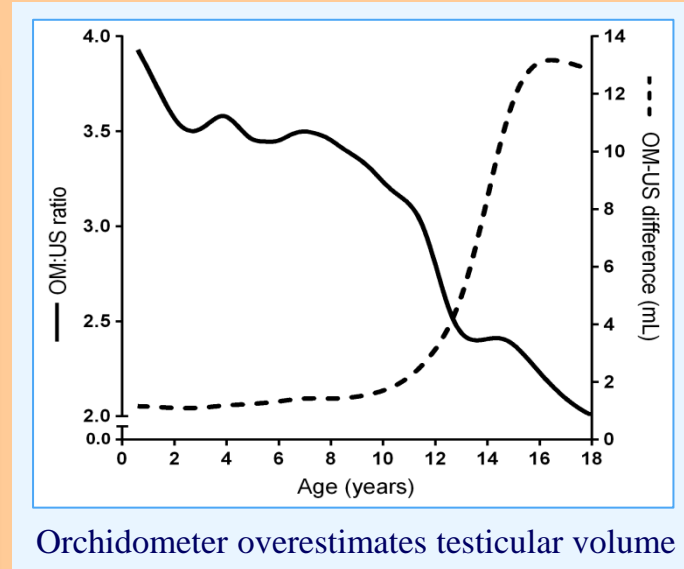
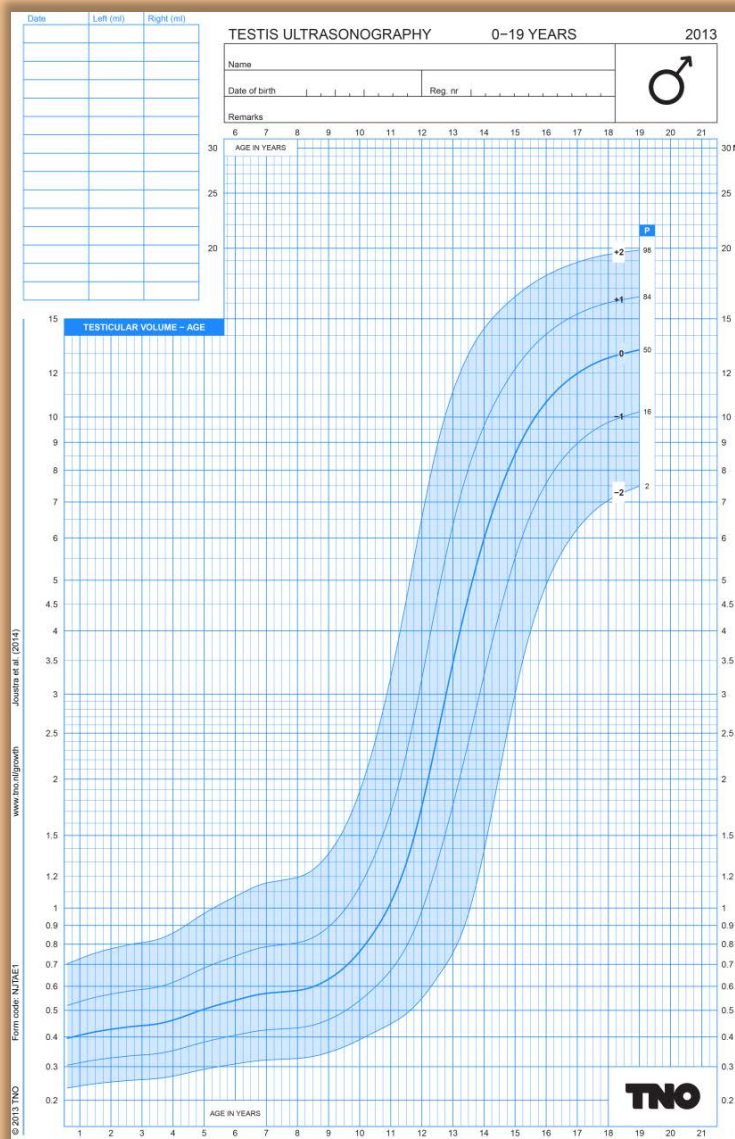
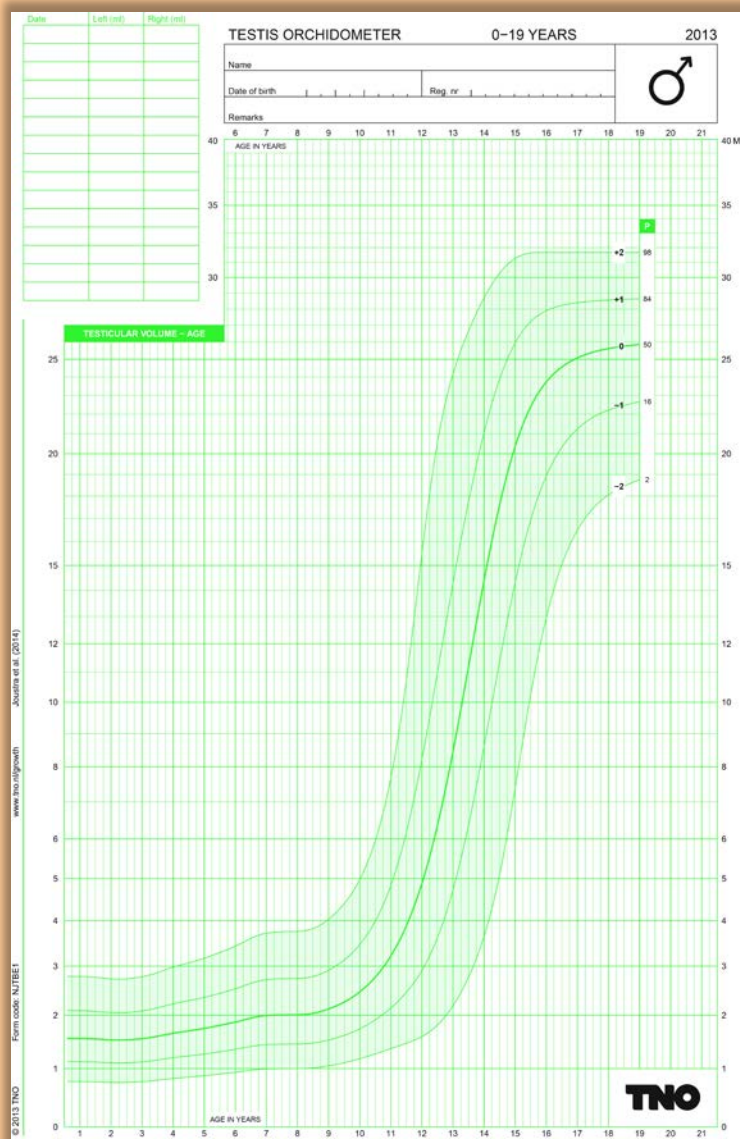
Cohort*

- 769 healthy Dutch boys, age 0.5-19.0 years
- Cross-sectional measurement by one physician
- Prader orchidometer: volumes in between beads or >25 mL were estimated
- Ultrasonography: $\pi/6 \cdot \text{length} \cdot \text{width} \cdot \text{height}$

Statistical method

- Distribution summarized by 3 age-dep. smooth curves
- L: skewness, M: median, S: coefficient of variation

Results



Discussion

Advantages of these curves

- Calculation of SD scores using LMS-tables (not displayed)
- Follow-up of testicular volume
- Evaluation of Sertoli cell function vs. Leydig cell function

Concluding remarks

- Ultrasonography is more reliable than orchidometer
- Normal onset of puberty: 4 mL (Prader) or 1.4 mL (US) between 9.0-14.0yr
- Curves can also be used for (young to middle-aged) adults
- Prader orchidometer cannot be used to diagnose macroorchidism in adults

Comparing testis volume SDS with Tanner pubic hair SDS** allows evaluation of Sertoli vs. Leydig cell function.

- Normally reasonable agreement (upper)
- Dissociation in various diseases (lower)

* Data from this cohort were previously presented in Horm Res Paediatr. 2011;76:56-64

** Stat Methods Med Res 2013;23:346-368