
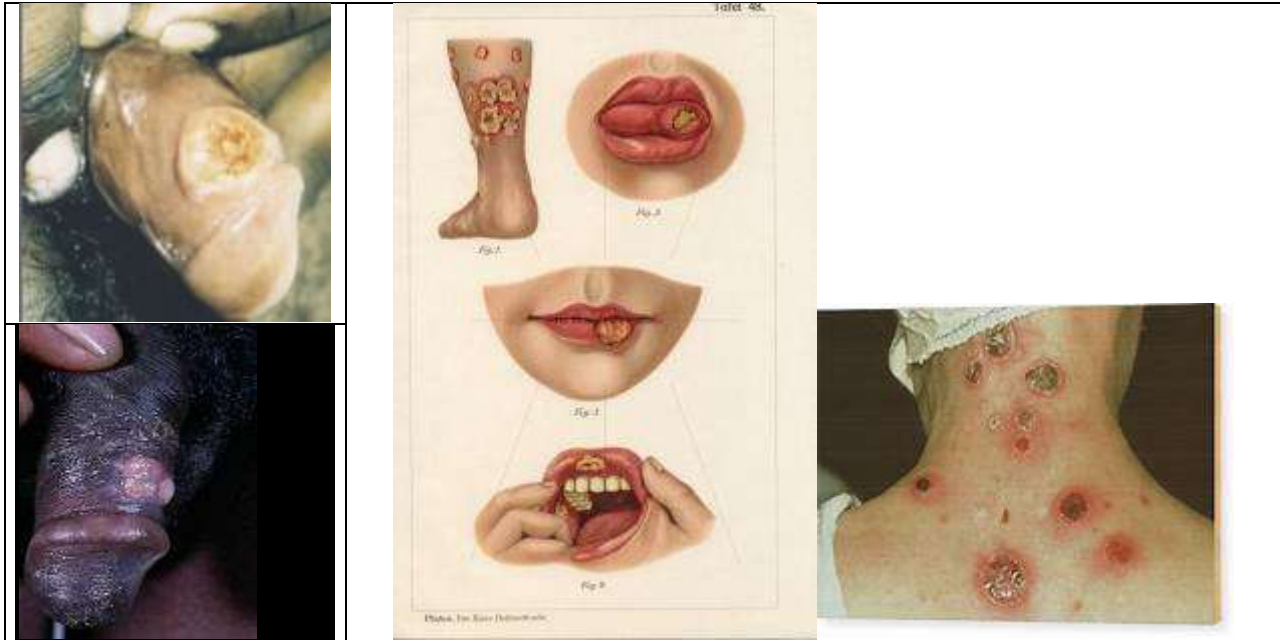


XX. DISEASES OF THE MALE GENITAL SYSTEM

Chancre	
Penis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a hard chancre (Hunterian).
	<p>The chancre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the junction of glans-penis with prepuce (close to corona) Is solitary and moderate in size (2 x 1 cm.) Button-like in shape Is superficial with sharply-defined raised periphery With a flat base and almost clean floor Greyish-reddish in colour Very firm in consistence (indurated)
	
N.B.:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chancre The characteristic primary lesion of syphilis Appears within 2-6 weeks from (and at the site of) inoculation with <i>Treponema pallidum</i>, i.e.: on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepuce, Glans penis, Around urethral orifice (or within it), On body of penis or On skin of scrotum. At first, the chancre is dull beefy-red then it becomes glazy, coppery and often with a slight serous exudate. It is painless, and is associated with moderately, large, shotty, hard, non-suppurating draining lymph nodes; and, without systemic manifestations. 	



Bilharziasis

Penis:

- Is swollen and thickened (in general)
- The swelling is marked in the glans and body whereas a groove (collar-like) appears at the site of scarring formed after circumcision
- The swelling is due to hard oedema
- Some evidence of scarring
- A fistulous opening appears just behind the glans
- A fistulous track lies at the ventral aspect of the anterior distal portion

Consistence:

- Hard in most parts; soft in few parts

Scrotum:

- Is swollen and shows a false appearance of elephantiasis

N.B.1:

- In Bilharziasis of the penis the early and chief implication is in the glans and prepuce → a characteristic bulbous swelling of the distal end of the penis including the first part of the urethra → pitting or/and scarring of glans.
- The Bilharzial infiltration when marked → lymphatic obstruction → hard oedematous swelling. Later still, the body of the penis and even the perineum may be involved.
- The subcutaneous tissue of the penis and scrotum → swollen, oedematous and may show many fistulae (the oedema in the penis is solid and hard, whereas, that in the scrotum is rather soft and silky).
- It is the presence of urinary fistula which may offer a helpful evidence for the implication of the male genital organs with Bilharziasis including infiltration of the mucous membrane of the urethra and its neighborhood → fistulous tracks.

N.B.2:

Bilharziasis of the penis and penile urethra:

- This is usually an extension of vesical Bilharziasis and is common in young adults.
- **The B. ova**, and **bilharziomata** as well as the **diffuse bilharzial granulation tissue** are found in the submucosa → **bilharzial tubercles, sandy patches and ulcers.**