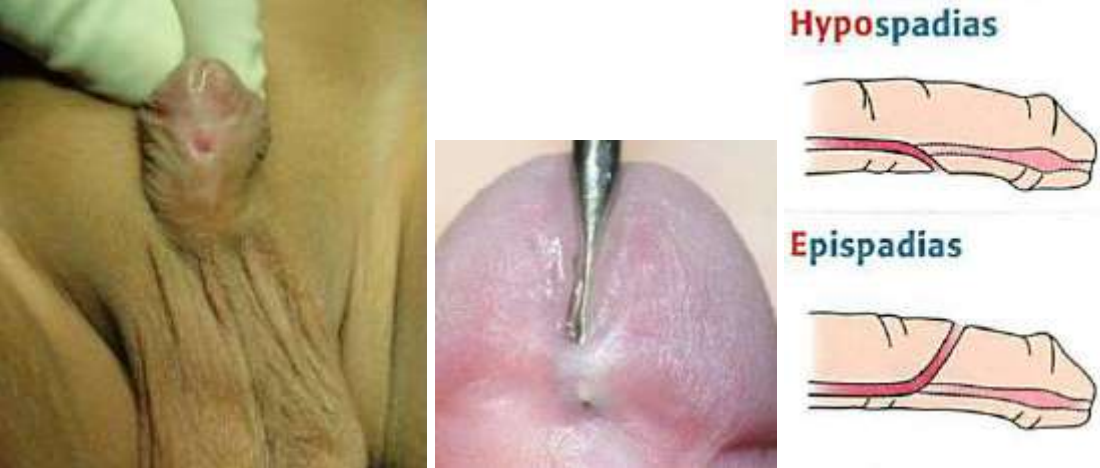
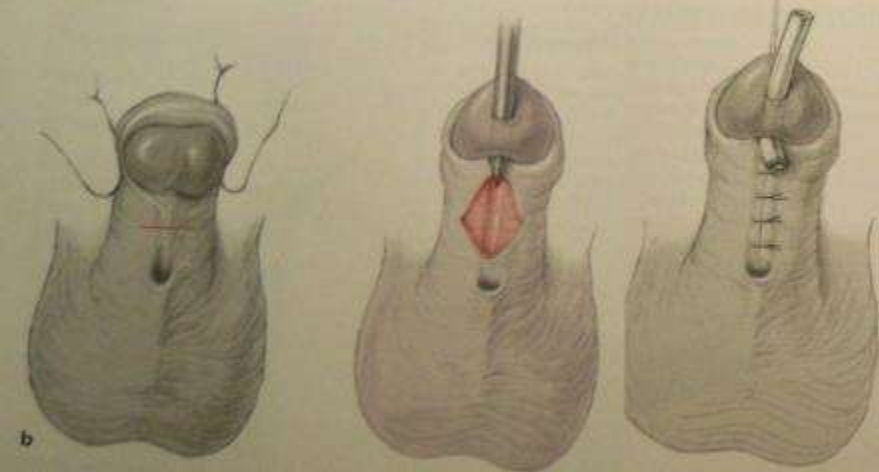

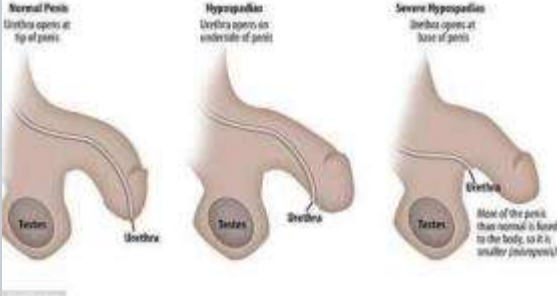


XX. Diseases of the Male Genital System

Hypospadias	
Penis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is small in size • Shows hypospadias • The urethra is opening on its under surface (deeply in the perineum)
Scrotum:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a cleft-scrotum • With imperfect descent of the testes
	
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal position of the EUM • Distal hypospadias • Proximal hypospadias • NO Circumcision • 6 to 9 months repair 	
	

N.B.1:

- Hypospadias is a condition of arrested development of the penis (often associated with gonadal defects), in which the urethra opens on the under-surface of the penis which, itself, shares in the abnormality.

- ***Hypospadias may be one of three forms:***

1. Glandis (common),
 2. Penile or
 3. Perinealis.
- The patient may be obliged to micturate in the squatting position and sex-differentiation may be obscured.

N.B.2:

Diseases of penis

I. Phimosis:

- Narrow opening of the prepuce → no retraction over glans → difficulty in urination.

Causes:

1. Congenital malformation (in children).
- 2 Acquired inflammatory scarring of prepuce.












Effects:

1. ***Paraphimosis*** (inability to replace the prepuce after its withdrawal; the same condition may occasionally occur in acute gonorrhoea, chancre and after coitus).
2. ***Partial obstruction*** → trabeculated bladder + hydroureter → (hydronephrosis).
3. ***Preputial stone*** (a small, soft and brown stone formed of urinary salts + smegma + epithelial debris).
4. ***Balanitis*** and secondary bacterial infection.
5. ***Predisposition*** to cancer-formation.





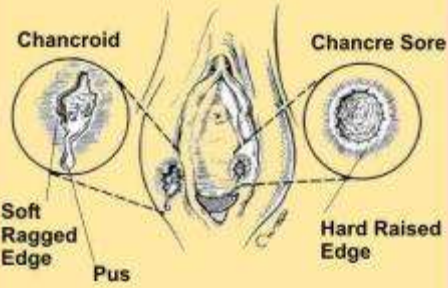
Phimosis

<p>Inability to pull back the skin over the tip of penis</p> 	<p>It prevented Louis XVI of France from impregnating his wife for 7 years</p> 	<p>Affects 1 in 10 males at the age of 3 years</p> 	<p>Affects 1-5% of uncircumcised males at the age of 16 years</p> 
<p>Symptoms include painful & swollen tip of penis & painful erection</p> 	<p>Diagnosed by clinical examination</p> 	<p>Treatment includes steroid creams & circumcision</p> 	<p>Complications include frequent urinary tract infections & retention of urine</p> 
<p>Increases the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STD)</p> 	<p>Increases the risk of cancer of the penis</p> 		

II. Inflammation :

1. **Balanoposthitis of glans and prepuce** → ulceration → chronicity → scarring.
2. **Primary hard chancre** (**syphilitic** i.e. by *Treponema pallidum*): On the glans, inner surface of prepuce or elsewhere on the shaft.
3. **Soft chancre (chancroid)**: Due to local **infection with *B. ducreyi*** → macule → vesicle → papule → pustule → shallow ulceration → large, deep and soft ulcer → enlarged, tender and suppurating inguinal lymph nodes.
4. **Lymphopathia venereum** (lymphogranuloma venereum): **Viral**.
5. **Granuloma inguinale**: Caused by **Donovan bodies**.
6. **Tuberculosis**: Very rare; occurs in the glans, cavernous bodies, skin or urethra; usually by direct inoculation and rarely by blood.

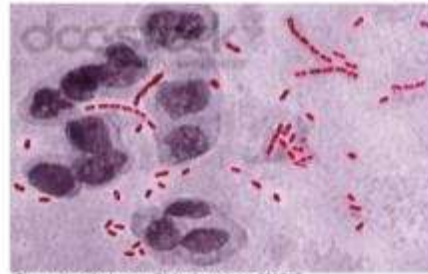
Chancroid or Chancre Sore?



CHANCROID

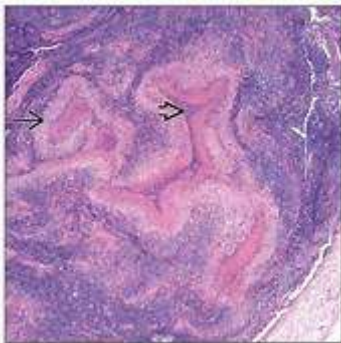
Causative agent - *haemophilus ducreyi*

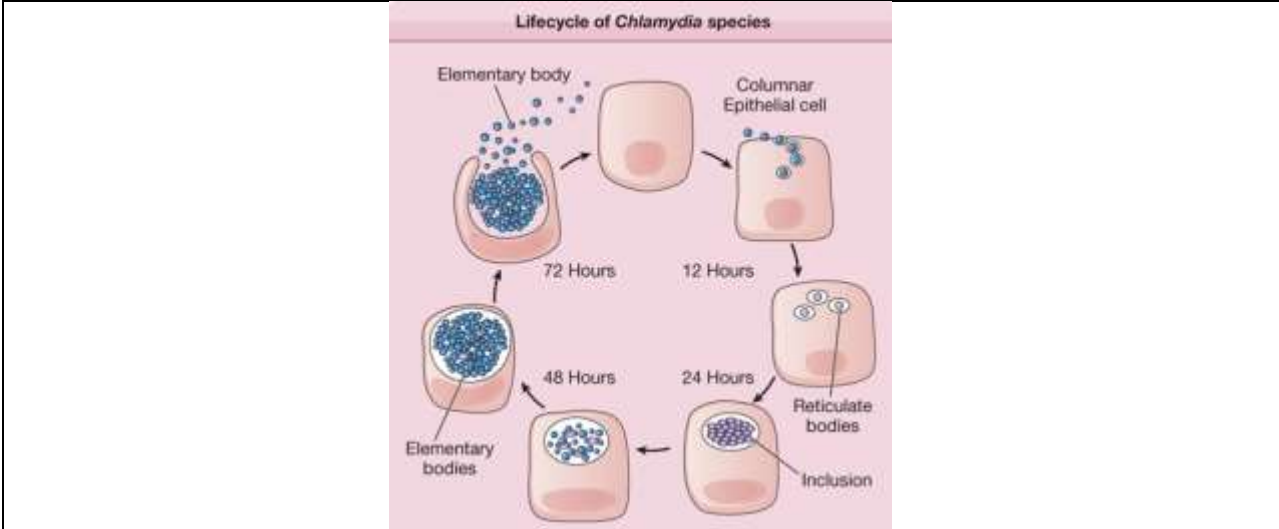
GRAM STATINING



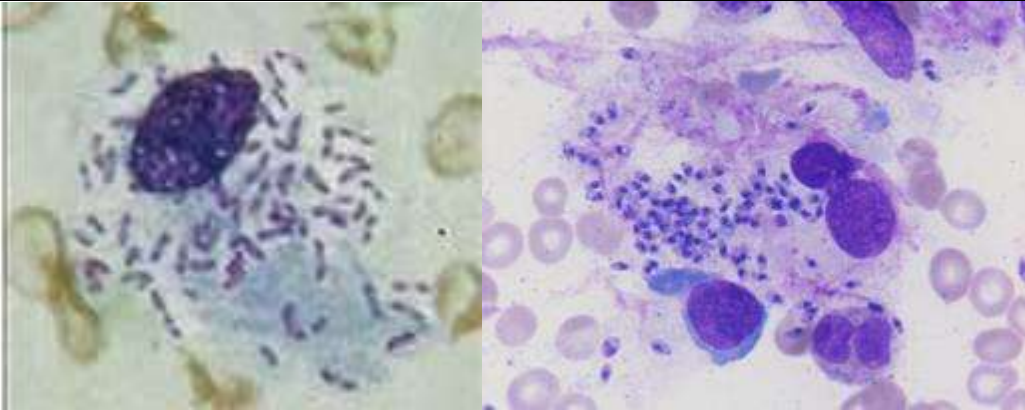
Pleomorphic gram negative coccobacilli (*H. ducreyi*) arranged in a parallel chains of two's or four described as "school of fish"

Lymphopathia venereum (lymphogranuloma venereum): **Viral**.

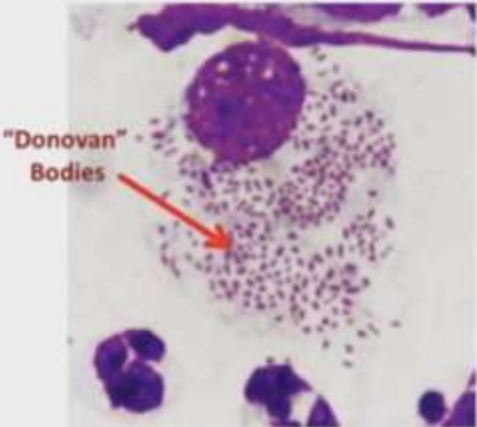




Granuloma inguinale: Caused by Donovan bodies.



Clinical Syndromes



Giemsa staining of *K. granulomatis* in genital lesion



A penile ulcer by *K. granulomatis*

III. Tumours:

1. Benign:

(a) **Papilloma (neoplastic)**: Uncommon; sessile or pedunculated; at corona and prepuce; is a true tumour (false papillomatous masses are usually non-neoplastic and are considered venereal warts).

(b) **Fibroma, neuroma, lipoma and angioma (rare)**.

2. Malignant:

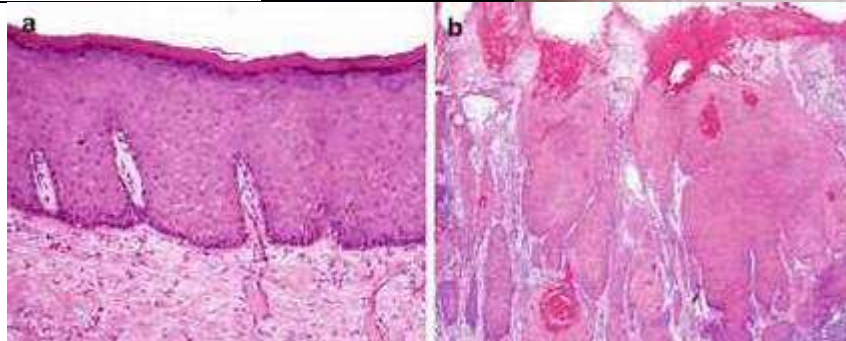
(a) **Carcinoma** (squamous cell type or malignant melanoma).

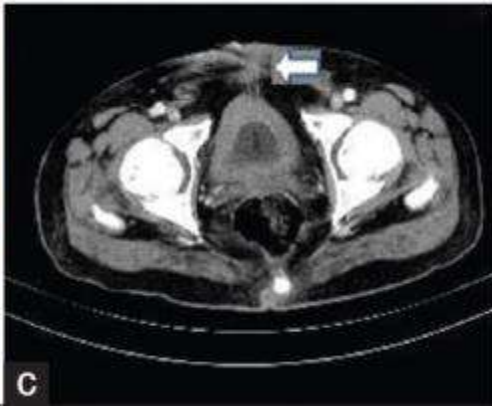
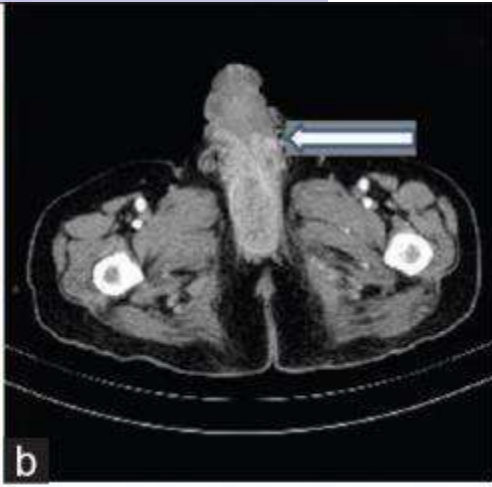
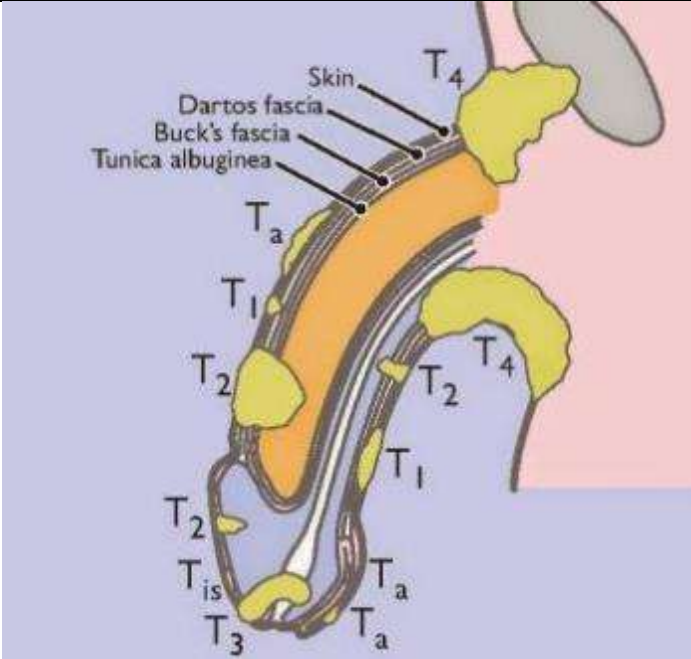
(b) **Sarcoma** (rare): A fibrosarcoma or endotheliosarcoma from corpora cavernosa → large painful penis and blood-stained urethral discharge.

Papilloma (neoplastic): & venereal warts



Carcinoma (squamous cell type or malignant melanoma).





IV. Congenital abnormalities:

May occur alone or in association with other congenital anomalies:

1. **Epispadias:** Incomplete closure of the urethra on the dorsal surface of the penis.
2. **Hypospadias: (commoner);** incomplete closure of the urethral canal on the ventral surface of the penis.

Complications:

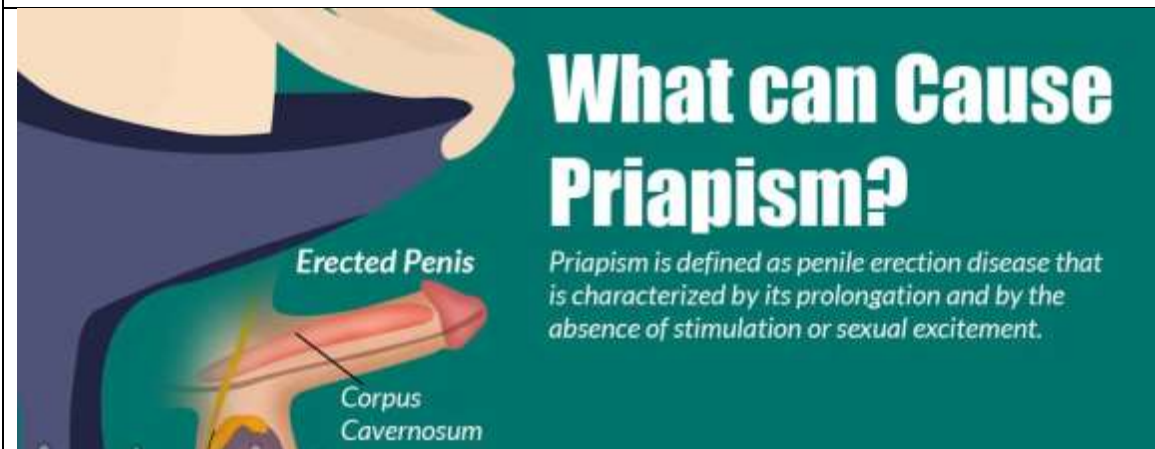
- (1) Partial urinary obstruction,
- (2) Infection and
- (3) Sterility.

3. **Phimosis (congenital):**

Congenital small orifice of the prepuce.

V. Miscellaneous conditions:

1. **Calcareous deposits:** In old people → pain and distortion on erection.
2. **Herpes of penis:** In herpes zoster.
3. **Priapism:** Persistent painful erection without sexual desire (due to *balano-posthitis*, *leukaemia*, *injury and alcoholism*).
4. **Pseudo-elephantiasis:** Deposited *Bilharzia ova around the urethra* → swelling of penis → obstruction of lymphatics → lymph-oedema → multiple urethral fistulae in the anterior portion of penis → chronic hard oedematous swelling.
5. **Elephantiasis:** A manifestation of **filariasis**. The penis may be affected as a part of elephantiasis of the scrotum or alone (the penis shows a collar-swelling at the area of attachment of *prepuce*).
6. **Incarceration:** Due to partial occlusion of the blood-supply of the penis in children.



Priapism: Persistent painful erection without sexual desire (due to *balano-posthitis*, *leukaemia*, *injury and alcoholism*).

Elephantiasis (Filariasis)

Elephantiasis: A manifestation of filariasis. The penis may be affected as a part of elephantiasis of the scrotum or alone (the penis shows a collar-swelling at the area of attachment of *prepuce*).



The Life Cycle of Lymphatic Filariasis

