



# PENILE DISORDERS

**Mrs. Preethi Ramesh**  
**Senior Nursing Lecturer**  
**BGI**

# PENILE DISORDERS

- 1) Balanitis.
- 2) Phimosis.
- 3) Paraphimosis.
- 4) Priapism.
- 5) Peyronie's disease.
- 6) Penile cancer.



# BALANITIS

# BALANITIS

## Definition

- ❖ It is an inflammation of the glans or head of the penis.

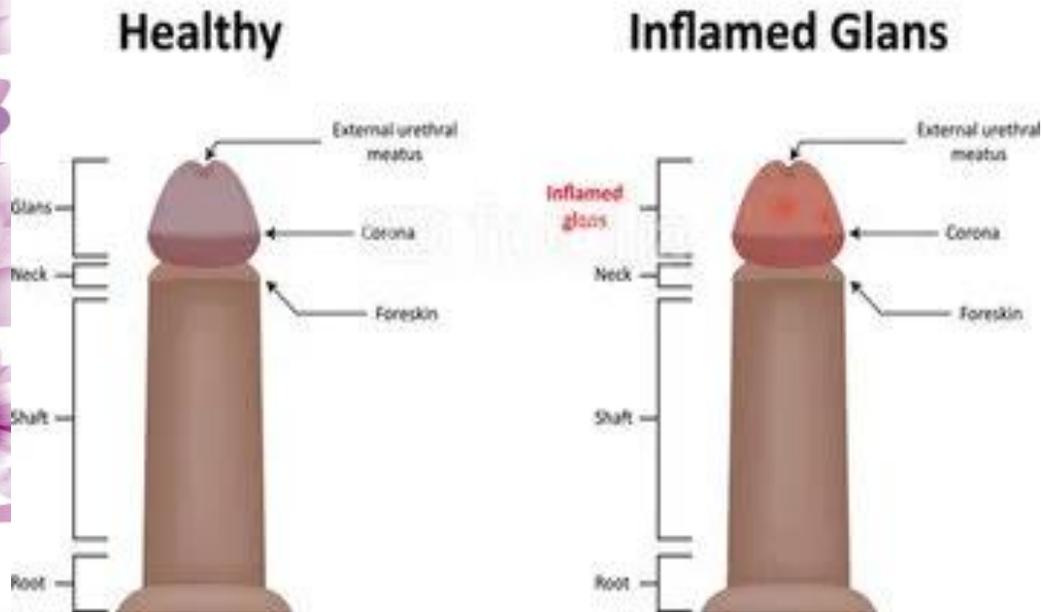
## Incidence

- ❖ It is a common condition affecting 1 in every 25 boys.



# BALANITIS

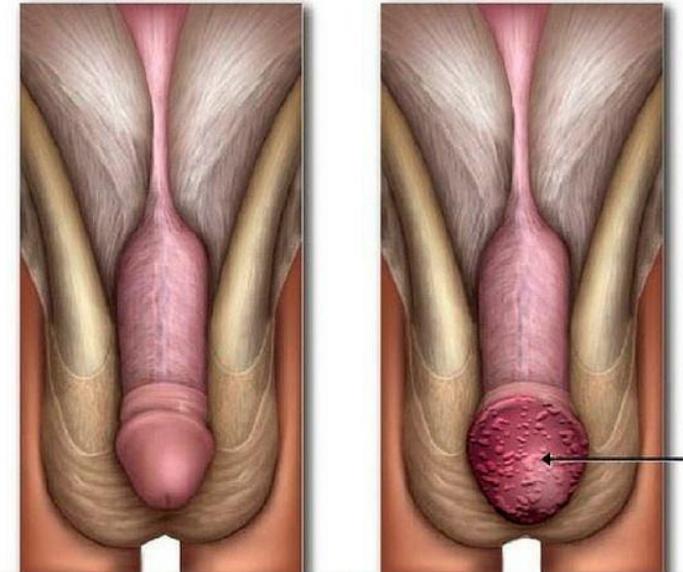
## Balanitis



## Balanitis

Normal

Abnormal



# ETIOLOGY

- Candida albicans infections: It is a most common cause.
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
- Skin conditions can also trigger the conditions includes Lichen planus , Eczema , Dermatitis and Psoriasis.
- Irritants includes chemicals used in condoms, lubricants and spermicides lead to inflammation of the glans.

# RISK FACTORS

- Phimosis.
- Diabetes.
- Unprotected sex.
- Poor hygiene.
- Having a urinary catheter.



# CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

- Tight, shiny skin on the glans
- Inflammation, soreness, itchiness, or irritation of the glans
- A thick, lumpy discharge under the foreskin
- An unpleasant smell
- Tight foreskin that cannot be pulled back
- Painful urination
- Sores on the glans



# DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection.
- Physical examination: Inspection of the penile area.
- A blood test to determine blood glucose level.
- A swab test to test for any infection.
- A urine test if diabetes is suspected.



# MANAGEMENT

- Allergic reaction: Mild steroid cream such as 1% hydrocortisone.
- Yeast infection: Antifungal cream such as Clotrimazole, Miconazole.
- Bacterial infection: An antibiotic such as Penicillin, Erythromycin.
- Sitz bath .
- The patient's sex partner should also be treated.

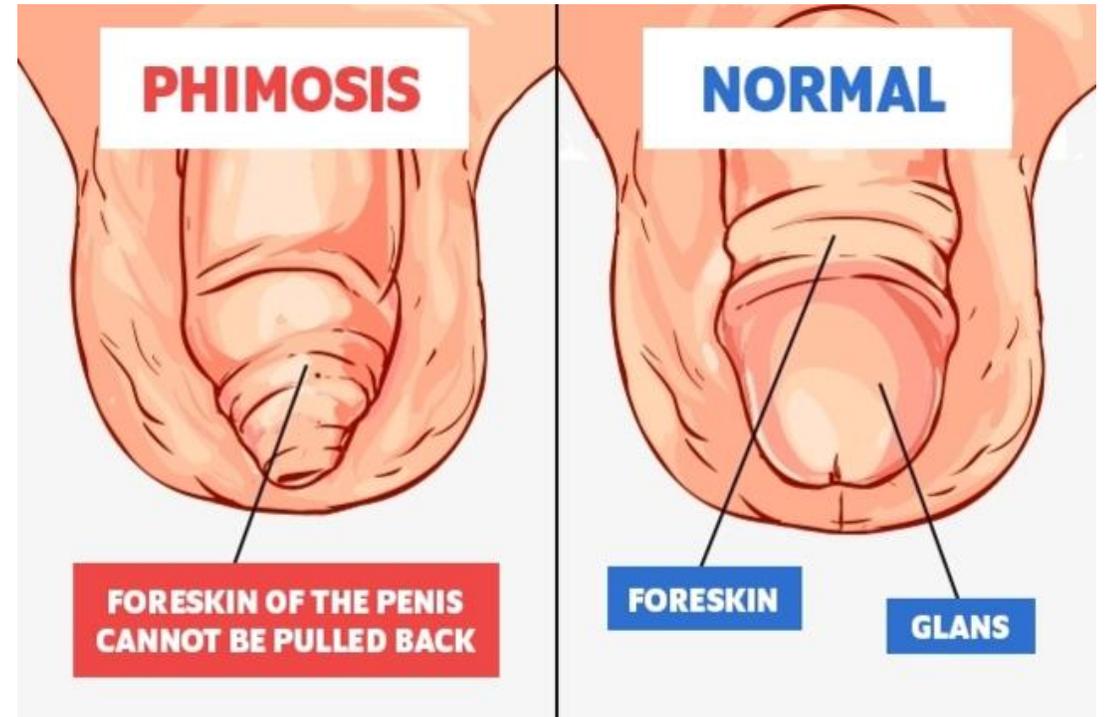


# PHIMOSIS

# PHIMOSIS

## Definition

Phimosis is defined as inability to retract the foreskin or prepuce of the penis.



# TYPES OF PHIMOSIS

There are two types of Phimosiis:

A. Congenital Phimosiis.

B. Acquired Phimosiis.



# TYPES OF PHIMOSIS

## **Congenital phimosis**

- ❖ Children are born with tight foreskin at birth and separation occurs naturally over time.
- ❖ Phimosis is normal for the uncircumcised infant/child and usually resolves around 5-7 years of age.

## **Acquired Phimosis**

- ❖ Phimosis that occurs due to scarring, infection or inflammation.

# ETIOLOGY

- Congenital defect.
- Yeast infection.
- Poor hygiene.
- Genetic.
- Due to loss of skin elasticity and infrequent urination.
- Forceful retraction of the foreskin over the glans penis.



# CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

- Inability to fully retract the foreskin over the glans
- Skin irritation
- Scarring of the foreskin and bleeding
- Pain during urination
- Hematuria
- Painful erections
- Pain during sexual intercourse



# DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection.
- Physical examination.
- A swab from the foreskin area to rule out bacterial infection.
- Urine test.
- Blood test.



# MANAGEMENT

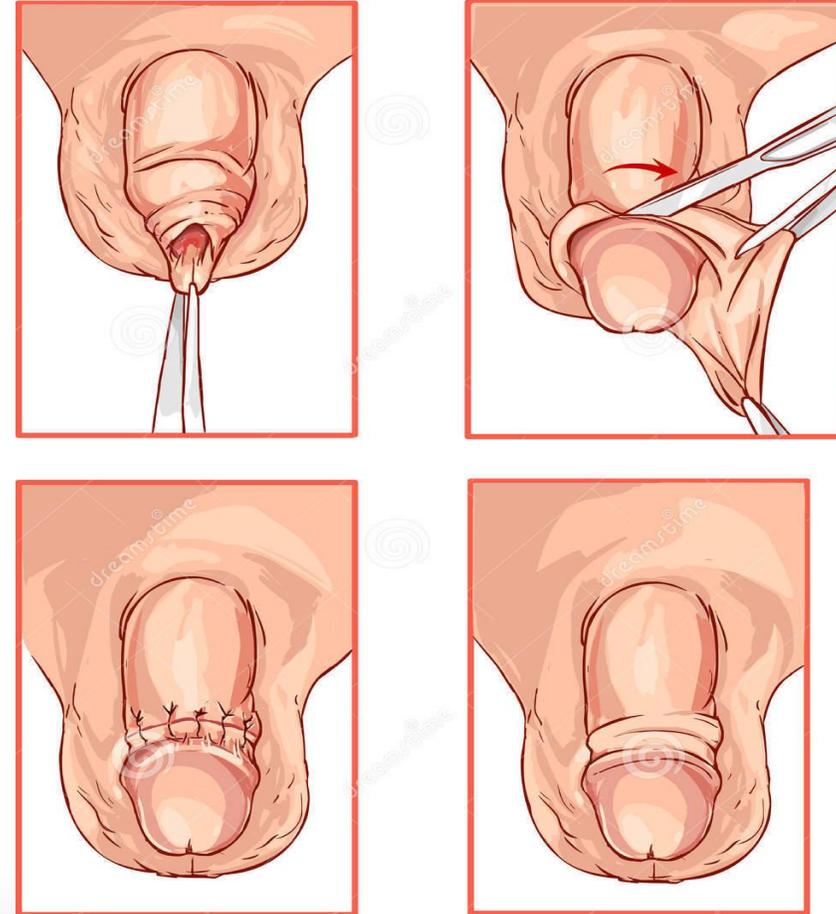
- Congenital Phimosis may be successfully treated by gentle repeated stretching of the foreskin over the glans. Treatment consists of Gentle daily manual retraction.
- Topical corticosteroid ointment includes hydrocortisone etc. ointment is recommended for children with Phimosis. It is an effective treatment in most males.



# SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

## Circumcision

Circumcision is the surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis. It may be done for religious, culture or hygienic reasons. It is done to prevent recurrence of Paraphimosis.



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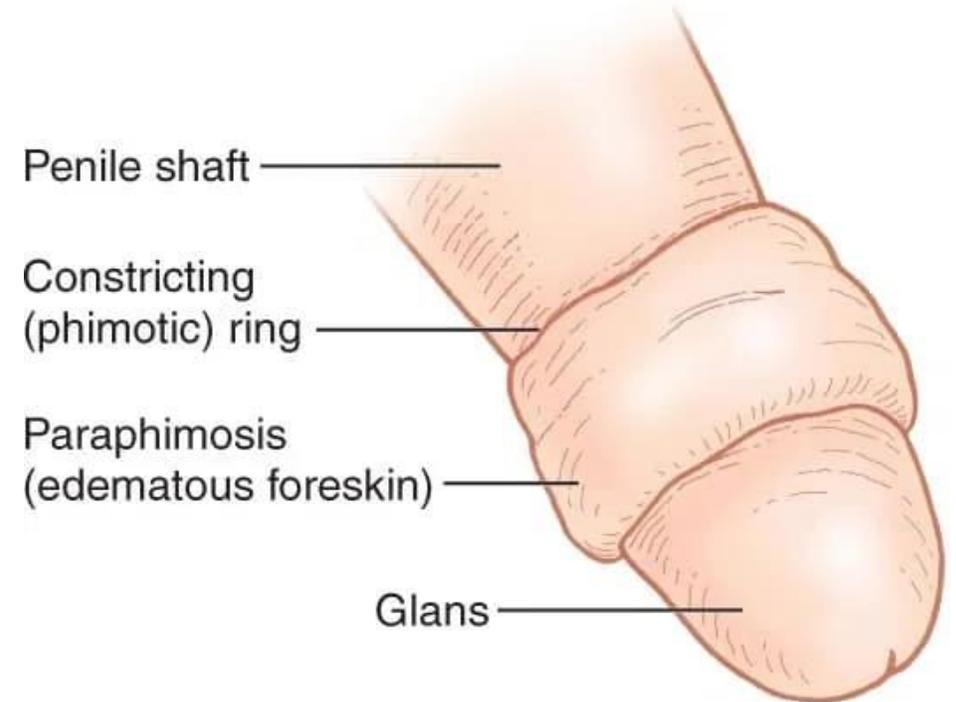


# PARAPHIMOSIS

# PARAPHIMOSIS

## Definition

It is rare condition in which the foreskin gets stuck in the retracted position. Prepuce is retracted over the glans and forms a constriction at the base of the glans.



# ETIOLOGY

- Infection.
- Physical trauma to genitalia.
- More Tighter foreskin that normal.



# CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

- The main symptom of Paraphimosis is the inability to return the foreskin back to its normal position over the tip of the penis.
- Swollen and painful foreskin.



# DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection.
- Physical examination: Inspection of the penis.  
Ask about symptoms.



# MANAGEMENT

❖ The first step in management of Paraphimosis is to reduce swelling.

Steps includes:

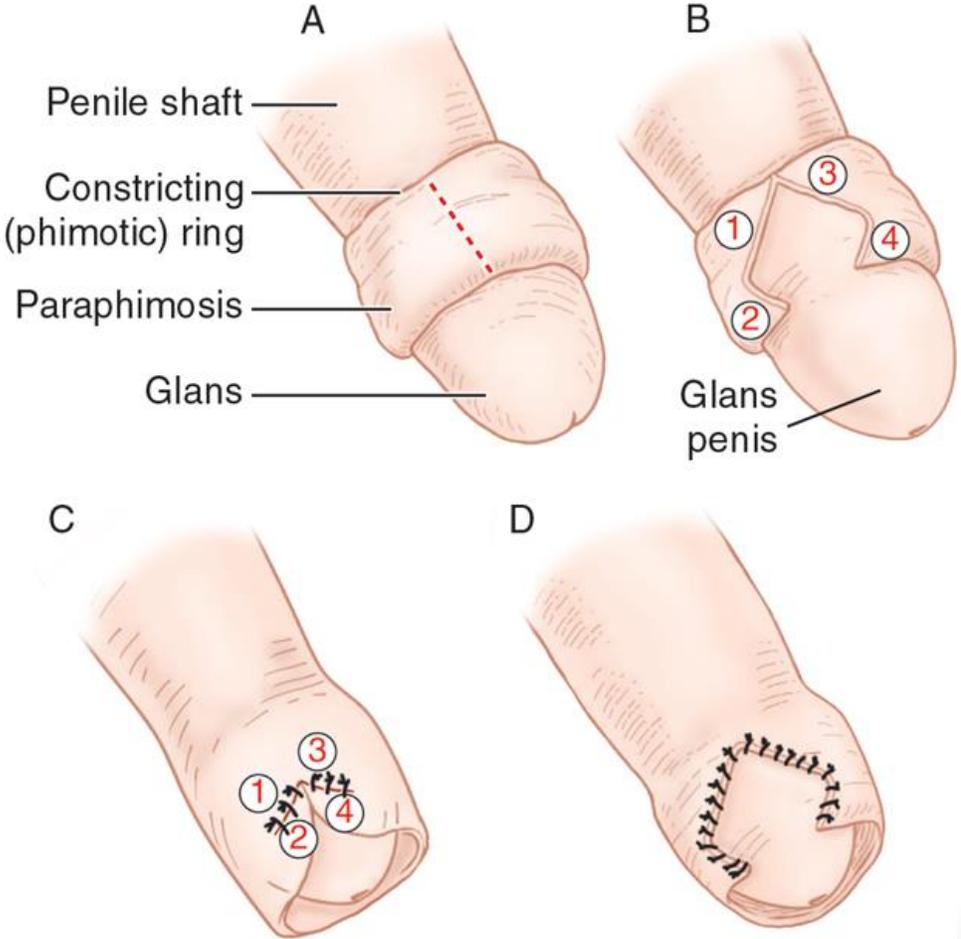
1. apply ice to the area
2. use needles to drain pus or blood
3. inject hyaluronidase.

❖ Second step : After reducing swelling doctor gently move the foreskin back into position.

1. Pain Killer is given at that time.

# SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

A complete  
circumcision is  
necessary in  
severe cases of  
Paraphimosis.



Source: Reichman EF: *Emergency Medicine Procedures, Second Edition*: [www.accessemergencymedicine.com](http://www.accessemergencymedicine.com)  
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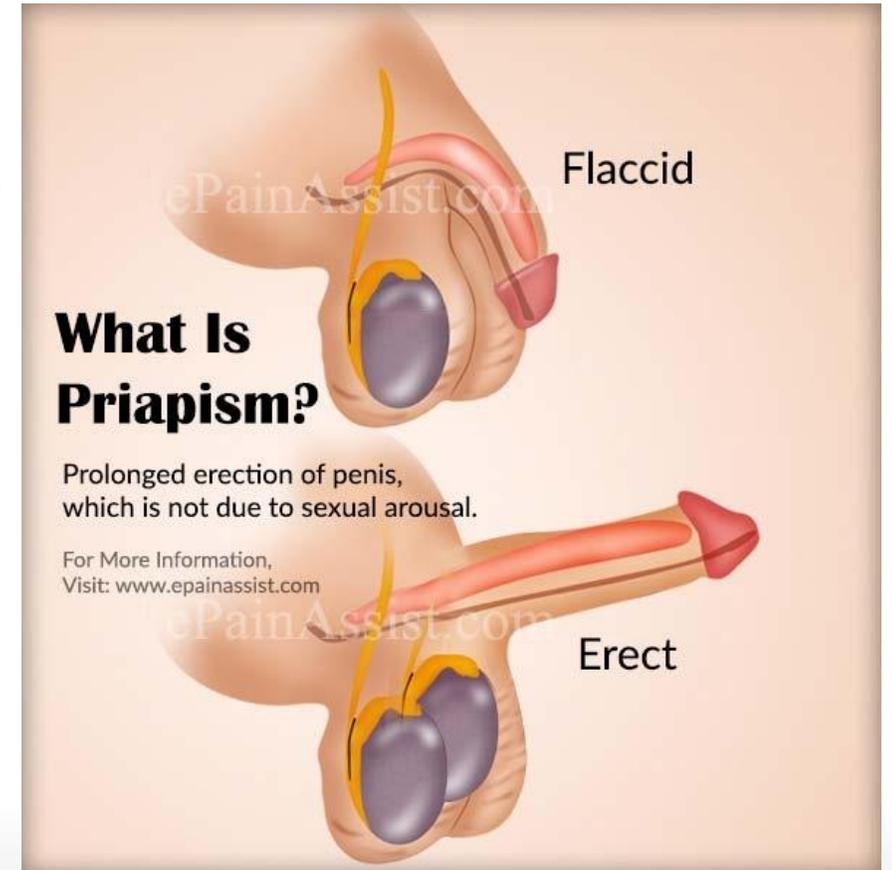


# PRIAPISM

# PRIAPISM

## Definition

- Priapism a medical condition in which the erect penis does not return to its flaccid state.
- It occurs in the absence of both physical and psychological stimulation, within four hours.
- It is a painful medical emergency.



# TYPES OF PRIAPISM

There are two types of Priapism .

1. Low flow (ischemic) Priapism: blood is not adequately returning to the body from the penis. 80 – 90 % are low flow types.
2. High flow ( Non ischemic) Priapism : a short-circuit of the vascular system pathway along the penis.



# RISK FACTOR

- Hematological disorders such as sickle cell anemia, leukemia, thalesemia etc.
- Neurologic disorders such as spinal cord lesions and spinal cord trauma.
- Intra-cavernous injections for treatment of erectile dysfunction (papaverine, alprostadil).
- Others are antihypertensive & antipsychotics drugs



# DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection.
- Physical examination.
- Diagnostic tests includes Blood tests
- Blood gas analysis
- Doppler ultrasonography.



# MANAGEMENT

## ❖ Treatment for Low flow Priapism :

- Excess blood is drained from penis by using needle and syringe (Aspiration).
- Medications: Phenylephrine.
- Surgery: As a last resort surgery is performed.

## ❖ Treatment for Non ischemic

- Priapism goes away without treatment.
- Putting icepacks and pressure on the perineum.





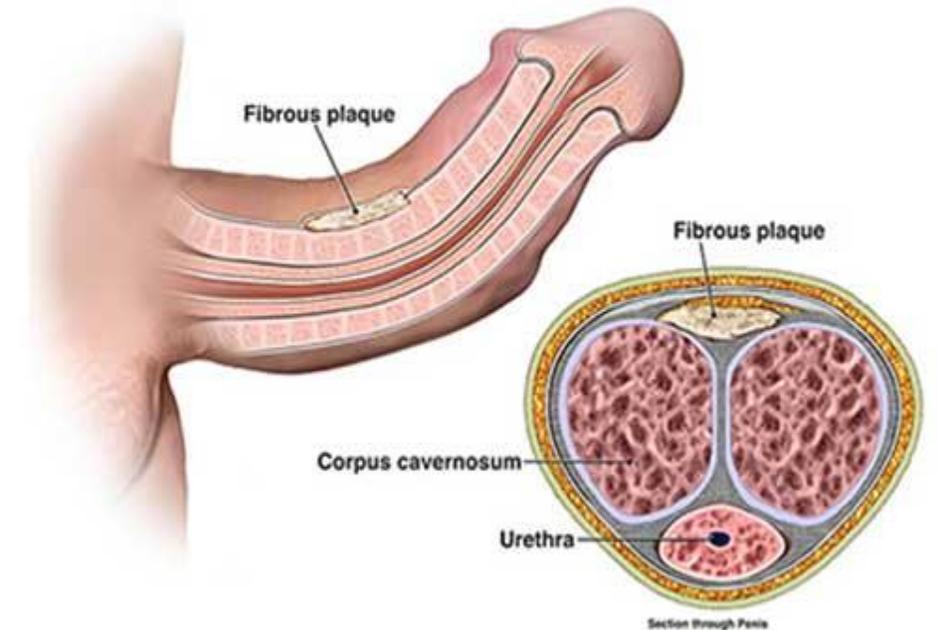
# PYERONIE'S DISEASE

# PYERONIE'S DISEASE

## Definition

- ❖ Peyronie's disease, also known as chronic inflammation of the tunica Albuginea (CITA).
- ❖ It is a connective tissue disorder characterized by the growth of fibrous plaques in the soft tissue of the penis.

Peyronie's Disease



# ETIOLOGY

Exact cause is unknown

Precipitating factors are:

- Trauma or injury to the penis through physical activity.
- Trauma and injury through sexual intercourse.



# CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

- Plaques formation.
- Painful sexual intercourse,
- Abnormal curvature of the penis.



# MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

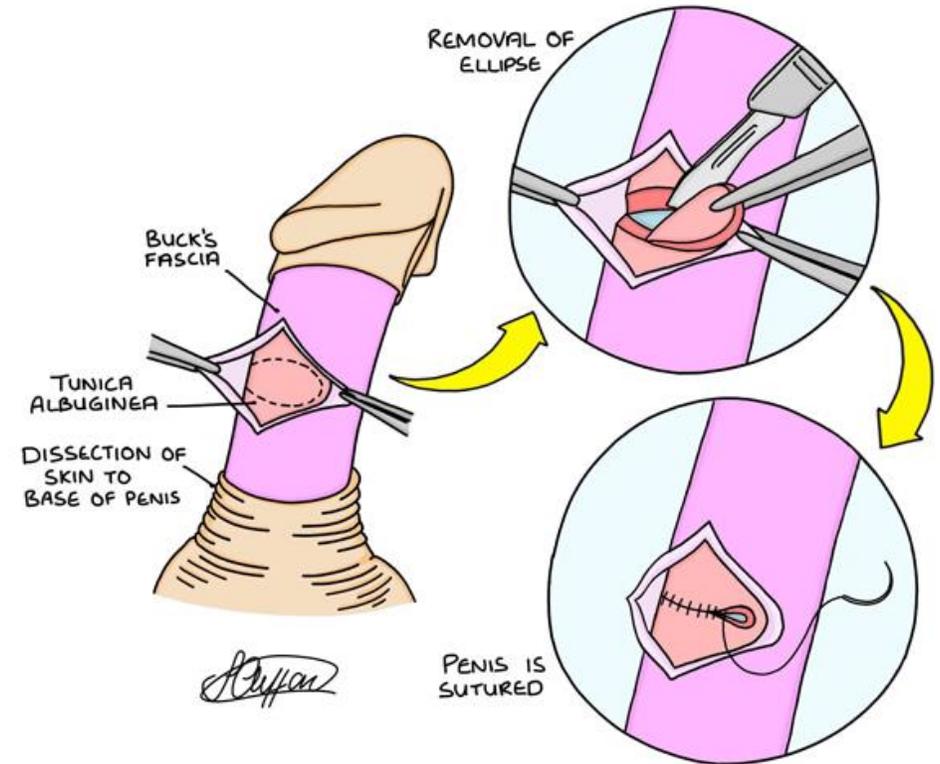
## Medications

- Collagenase clostridium histolyticum .
- It is an FDA approved injectable drug for treatment of Peyronie's disease.



# SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Nesbit operation- is considered a last resort
- The Nesbit operation, first used for Peyronie's disease in 1977, is still the most common operation performed to correct a penile curvature.



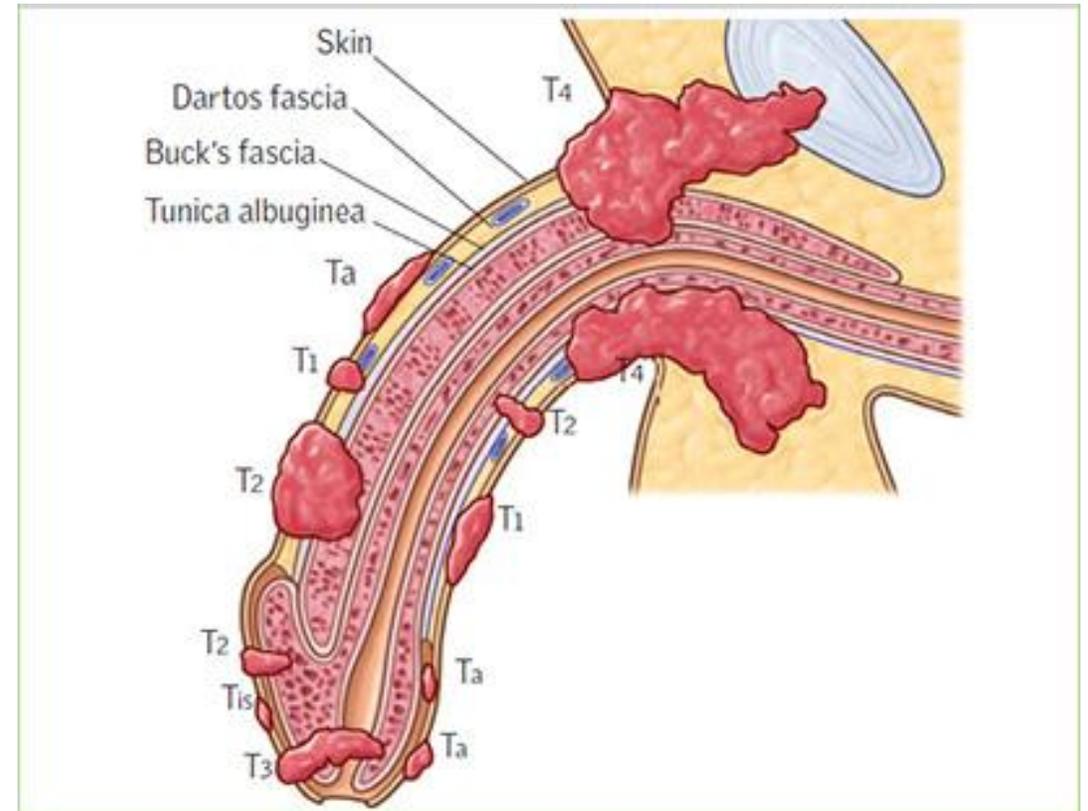


# **PENILE CANCER**

# PENILE CANCER

## Introduction

Penile cancer is a malignant growth found on the skin or in the tissues of the penis.



# CLASSIFICATION

Around 95% of penile cancers are squamous cell carcinoma. Other types are:

1. Merkel cell carcinoma.
2. small cell carcinoma.
3. Melanoma.



# RISK FACTORS

- HIV infection.
- Human papilloma virus.
- Genital warts.
- Poor hygiene.
- Phimosiis.
- Smegma: It is a white substance that can accumulate beneath the foreskin.
- Tobacco.



# CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

- Redness of the penis.
- Foul smelling discharge from the penis
- Pain in the penis.
- Warts or ulcer formation.
- Bleeding from the penis.
- Change in color of the penis.
- Phimosis.



# MANAGEMENT

Treatment includes:

- ❖ Surgery
- ❖ Radiation therapy
- ❖ Chemotherapy
- ❖ Biological therapy



# MANAGEMENT

- Wide local excision : the tumor and some surrounding healthy tissue are removed
- Microsurgery: surgery performed with a microscope is used to remove the tumor
- Laser surgery
- Circumcision
- Amputation (penectomy)





**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**