



# 18

## Male Genitalia

---

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

*After studying Chapter 18 in the textbook and completing this section of the workbook, students should be able to:*

1. Conduct a history related to the male genitalia.
2. Discuss examination techniques for the male genitalia.
3. Identify normal age and condition variations of the male genitalia.
4. Recognize findings that deviate from expected findings.
5. Relate symptoms or clinical findings to common pathologic conditions.

---

### TEXTBOOK REVIEW

**Chapter 18 Male Genitalia (pages 648–673)**

---

### CONTENT REVIEW QUESTIONS

#### Multiple Choice

*Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.*

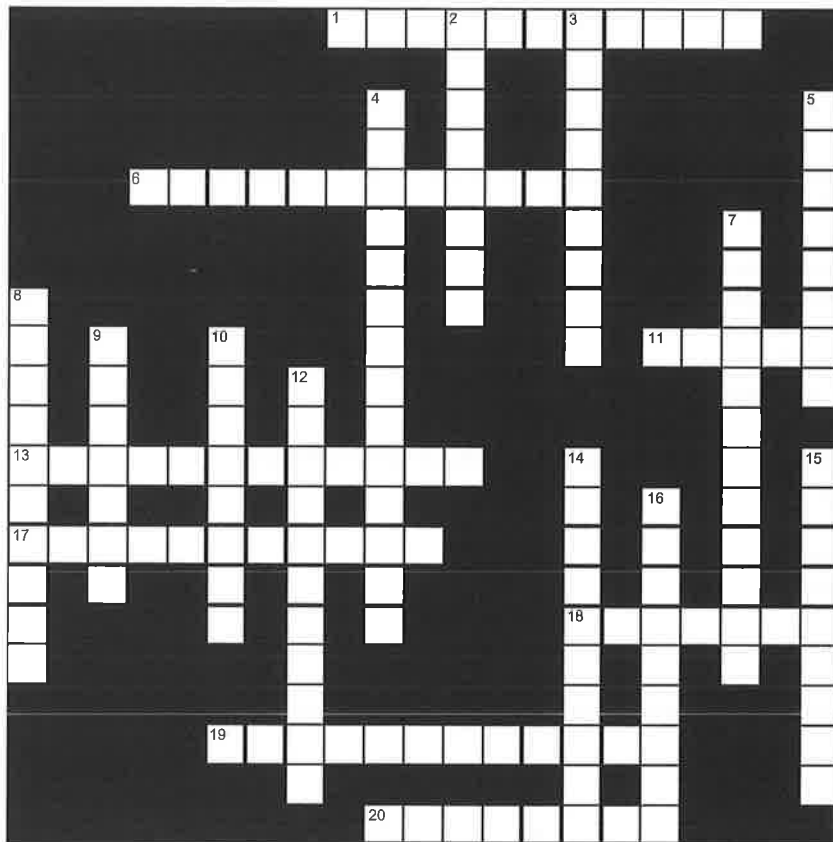
1. While examining a newborn male infant, the examiner palpates a testicle in the inguinal canal that cannot be pushed into the scrotum. This finding is consistent with:
  - a. hydrocele.
  - b. ambiguous genitalia.
  - c. direct inguinal hernia.
  - d. undescended testicle.

2. The examiner is providing a 20-year-old male with information on genital self-examination (GSE). For what reason should a man this age be taught how to do this?
  - a. Testicular cancer is the most common type of cancer in young men.
  - b. Self-examination can help determine when full development of the genitalia is completed.
  - c. Self-examination can prevent acquiring a sexually transmitted disease.
  - d. Routine examination can help detect prostate enlargement.
3. The examiner has given a 20-year-old male information regarding GSE. Which statement made by the patient indicates further teaching is necessary?
  - a. "I should perform this every month on a regular schedule."
  - b. "I should look for discharge or sores on my penis."
  - c. "I should look for a hernia while doing this."
  - d. "A good time to do this is while bathing."
4. While examining the genitalia of a 2-year-old boy, the examiner should be aware that the:
  - a. scrotum is normally edematous.
  - b. foreskin of the uncircumcised penis is not fully retractable until age 3 or 4.
  - c. testicles typically do not descend into the scrotum until age 5.
  - d. supine position is preferred for examination of children this age.
5. Which data collected from the patient history is considered a risk factor for cancer of the penis?
  - a. circumcised at birth
  - b. history of condyloma acuminatum infections
  - c. had a congenital hydrocele
  - d. history of untreated epispadias
6. In which of the following situations is transillumination of the scrotum indicated?
  - a. Presence of syphilis chancre is noted.
  - b. Indirect hernia is palpated.
  - c. The examiner suspects a mass.
  - d. The examiner palpates the testes.
7. The patient is asked to bear down while the examiner palpates the inguinal ring. The examiner feels a soft swelling sensation on the fingertip. The patient complains of pain while straining. These findings are consistent with which of the following?
  - a. indirect hernia
  - b. direct hernia
  - c. femoral hernia
  - d. rectal hernia
8. The examiner inspects the scrotum of a 43-year-old man. Which finding requires further evaluation or follow-up? The:
  - a. left testicle hangs lower than the right testicle.
  - b. scrotum is darker than the general skin color.
  - c. skin on the scrotum is shiny and smooth.
  - d. scrotum is divided into two sacs by a septum.
9. Which finding may indicate diabetes?
  - a. The vas deferens feels beaded or lumpy.
  - b. The testicle feels hard with a lump.
  - c. Sebaceous cysts are present on the scrotal skin.
  - d. The urethra has a slit-like orifice.

10. During an examination for a hernia, an adult male patient should:
  - a. be asked to stand.
  - b. be in a supine position.
  - c. sit on a table with heels together.
  - d. assume a knee-chest position on the exam table.
  
11. Balanitis associated with phimosis occurs only in:
  - a. newborn male infants.
  - b. diabetic men.
  - c. uncircumcised men.
  - d. men exposed to radiation.
  
12. Which of the following testicular characteristics are associated with syphilis or diabetic neuropathy?
  - a. asymmetry and dropping
  - b. bilateral enlargement
  - c. insensitivity to pain
  - d. migration into the abdomen
  
13. What type of hernia would you most likely see with a 15-year-old male?
  - a. femoral hernia
  - b. umbilical hernia
  - c. direct inguinal hernia
  - d. indirect inguinal hernia
  
14. Which of the following scrotal findings is expected for a full-term newborn male?
  - a. fibrosis
  - b. pendulous
  - c. smooth
  - d. without rugae
  
15. A 24-year-old man has scrotal pain and marked erythema. The examiner considers epididymitis. Which finding is consistent with this problem?
  - a. An uneven scrotal size and shape is observed.
  - b. Patient has anorexia and nausea.
  - c. Patient reports an acute onset of severe pain.
  - d. Urinalysis shows elevated WBCs and bacteria.

## Terminology Review

### Crossword Puzzle



#### Across

1. A defect on the ventrum of the penis so that the urethral meatus is more proximal than its normal glandular location
6. Inflammation of the epididymis
11. Conical structure at distal aspect of penis
13. Surgical removal of the prepuce
17. Reflex characterized by rising of the scrotum and testicle when the inner thigh is stroked
18. Rotation producing ischemia of testis
19. Cystic swelling on the epididymis
20. Disease characterized by a fibrous band in the corpus cavernosum

#### Down

2. Acute inflammation of the testis
3. Inflammatory bands that connect opposing serous surfaces
4. Undescended testes
5. Prolonged penile erection
7. Painful constriction of the glans penis by a phimotic foreskin, which has been retracted
8. Abnormal tortuosity and dilation of veins in the spermatic cord
9. Ventral curvature of the penis
10. Narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, preventing its being drawn back over the glans
12. XXY chromosomal anomaly
14. Pattern of hair growth on the male pubis and abdomen
15. Inflammation of the glans
16. Fluid accumulation in the tunica vaginalis resulting in a nontender, smooth, firm mass

**Matching**

Match each lesion descriptor to the corresponding sexually transmitted disease.

Description of Lesion	Sexually Transmitted Disease
16. _____ Initially a painless erosion on or near the coronal sulcus	a. Syphilitic chancre
17. _____ Painful superficial vesicles on the glans, penile shaft, or base of the penis	b. Venereal herpes
18. _____ Dome-shaped, smooth, pearly gray lesions on the glans penis	c. Genital warts
19. _____ Painless lesion with clear base and indurated borders, usually located on glans penis	d. Lymphogranuloma venereum
20. _____ Reddish lesions on prepuce, glans, and shaft; may also be present within the urethra	e. <i>Molluscum contagiosum</i>

Match each examination technique to its corresponding purpose.

Examination Technique	Purpose
21. _____ Foreskin retracted	a. Inspecting for urethral discharge
22. _____ Finger moved along vas deferens	b. Observing for hydrocele
23. _____ Glands pressed between thumb and forefinger	c. Observing for phimosis
24. _____ Mass transilluminated	d. Palpating for inguinal hernia
25. _____ Testes gently compressed	e. Palpating for tender testes

**CASE STUDY**

Mr. Corazza is a 43-year-old male who presents to the urgent care center. Listed below are data collected by the examiner.

**Interview Data**

Mr. Corazza tells the examiner, "Yesterday I noticed a mild discomfort in my groin. When I looked, I saw this area of swelling." The examiner asks about recent activity. Mr. Corazza replies, "We have been in the process of moving, and I have been picking up heavy boxes, moving furniture, and have been up and down ladders all weekend."

**Examination Data**

**General survey:** Healthy-appearing male.

**Examination:** Bulge noted in area of Hesselbach triangle that is painless. Inguinal area on right side with palpable mass. Pushes against side of finger on examination.

1. What data deviate from normal findings, suggesting a need for further investigation?

2. What additional questions could the examiner ask to clarify symptoms?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What additional physical examination, if any, should the examiner complete?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What primary problems does the patient have?

---

### CRITICAL THINKING

1. A 30-year-old male requests information regarding self-examination of his genitalia. What information should the examiner share with him?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. When the examiner attempts to examine the genitalia of a 5-year-old boy, the boy refuses to take off his pants and says, "You can't see my privates." What measures can the examiner take to facilitate this part of the exam?