

Images in medicine

Eccymosis on the penis, scrotum and pubis



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Key words: Penile diseases, male urogenital diseases, scrotum

Received: 10/11/2017 - Accepted: 19/11/2017 - Published: 22/11/2017

Pan African Medical Journal. 2017; 28:252 doi:10.11604/pamj.2017.28.252.14366

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/28/252/full/>

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Image in medicine

A 52-year-old male patient with a mechanical prosthetic valve, in use of the combination of aspirin and warfarin, presented to the emergency department after 12 hours of a blunt injury of erect penis during sexual intercourse. On physical examination there was swelling and subcutaneous hematoma extending over the proximal penile shaft, the scrotum and the pubis with a dorsal-left sided deviation of the penis. The scrotum was swollen and painful on physical examination and the testicles were palpable with difficulty due to the pain. The patient denied any voiding difficulties or haematuria and had neither blood at the meatus nor palpable bladder. On the basis of the history and physical examination, a diagnosis of penile fracture and urethral trauma was made. The patient was brought immediately to the operating room for retrograde urethrography and surgical exploration. Although highly underreported, penile fracture is uncommon urologic injury. These injuries attract a lot of psychological, physical, functional, and emotional distress on the patient. The diagnosis of penile fracture is largely clinical with a definite history of trauma, a "crack" sound and rapid detumescence of the erection. Depending on whether the Buck's fascia has been breached, the hematoma will track to the base of the shaft or spread to the perineum, scrotum (butterfly sign) and lower abdominal wall. If the fracture involves the urethra, blood will extravasate through the urethra. Urethral bleeding or

hematuria or voiding symptoms suggest associated trauma to the urethra.



Figure 1: penile swelling and ecchymosis