Anatomy and Physiology

- The scrotum (two parts; each contains a testis, an epididymis, and a portion of the spermatic cord, otherwise known as vas deferens).
- The prostate (an encapsulated gland that encircles the proximal portion of the urethra).
- The penis.

Common Diagnostic Tests for Reproductive System Disorders

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<tr>
<th>Laboratory Tests</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alpha-fetoprotein</td>
<td>Cultures, Human chorionic gonadotropin, Serum calcium, Serum analysis, Prostate-specific antigen, Prostatic smear, Serum alkaline phosphatase.</td>
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<th>Radiologic Tests</th>
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<td>Dynamic infusion cavernosometry and cavernosography</td>
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<th>Surgical Tests</th>
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<td>Prostatic biopsy, Testicular biopsy</td>
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<th>Other Tests</th>
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<td>Nocturnal tumescence penile monitoring</td>
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Inflammatory Diseases:

**Epididymitis**
- A sterile or nonsterile inflammation of the epididymis.
- A sterile inflammation may be caused by direct injury or reflux of urine down the vas deferens.
- Nonsterile inflammation may occur as a complication of gonorrhea, chlamydia, mumps, tuberculosis, prostatitis, or urethritis.
- Symptoms include sudden, severe pain in the scrotum, scrotal swelling, fever, dysuria, and pyuria.

**Orchitis**
- An inflammation of the testes that most often occurs as a complication of a bloodborne infection originating in the epididymis.
- Causes include gonorrhea, trauma, surgical manipulation, and tuberculosis and mumps that occur after puberty.
- Symptoms include sudden scrotal pain, scrotal edema, chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting.

**Prostatitis**
- An inflammation of the prostate which is a common complication of urethritis caused by chlamydia or gonorrhea.
- Symptoms include perineal pain, fever, dysuria, and urethral discharge.
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

- BPH is a progressive adenomatous enlargement of the prostate gland that occurs with aging.
- More than 50% of men over the age of 50 and 75% of men over the age of 70 demonstrate some increase in the size of the prostate gland.
- Although this disorder is not harmful, the urinary outlet obstruction is a problem.
- Early symptoms include hesitancy, decreased force of stream, urinary frequency, and nocturia.

TURP

Malignant Neoplasms:

Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer in males is an uncommon disorder. Because it is so uncommon, it is all the more dangerous as it is not considered a threat.
- Late diagnosis is quite common; therefore, males need to be educated in self-examination.
- Signs and symptoms include breast lumps, pain, or discharge from nipple.
Malignant Neoplasms:
Breast Cancer

- The second leading cause of cancer deaths in men.
- Risk factors include: advancing age (over 55); first-degree relative with prostate cancer; African-American heritage; high level of serum testosterone.
- Five-year survival rate is 89%.

Malignant Neoplasms:
Prostate Cancer

- The second leading cause of cancer deaths in men.
- Risk factors include: advancing age (over 55); first-degree relative with prostate cancer; African-American heritage; high level of serum testosterone.
- Five-year survival rate is 89%.

Malignant Neoplasms:
Testicular Cancer

- Although it accounts for only 1% of all cancer in men, it is the most common cancer in young men between the ages of 15 and 35.
- Essential for clients to learn TSE (testicular self-examination).
- Five-year survival rate is 95%.
Malignant Neoplasms:
Testicular Cancer

Testicular Self-Examination Procedures

Malignant Neoplasms:
Penile Cancer

- A rare cancer that has a high correlation with poor hygiene and delayed or no circumcision.
- Males with a history of STDs are also predisposed to developing penile cancer.

Symptoms include a painless, nodular growth on the foreskin, fatigue, and weight loss.

Cryorchidism

Undescended Testicles (Cryorchidism)

Abdominal Testicle

Pubic-Scrotal Testicle

*Normal position: display to the right.
*Abnormal position: display to the left.
*Some institutes for digital imaging.*
Hydrocele

Hypospadias

Classes of hypospadias by location of the meatus:
- (A) Anterior, on the inferior surface of the glans penis.
- (B) Coronal, in the balanopenile furrow.
- (C) Distal, on the distal third of the shaft.
- (D) Penoscrotal, at the base of the shaft in front of the scrotum.
- (E) Scrotal, on the scrotum or between the genital swellings.
- (F) Perineal, behind the scrotum or genital swellings.

Spermatocele
Varicocele

Torsion of the spermatic cord

Impotence
- The inability of an adult male to have an erection firm enough or to maintain it long enough to complete sexual intercourse.
- Three types: functional (psychosocial factors); atonic (result of medications and disease) and anatomic (Peyronie’s disease, which causes development of nonelastic, fibrous tissue just beneath the penile skin).
Infertility

- Causes of infertility in males include varicoceles, cryptorchidism, impaired sperm, insufficient number of sperm, and hormonal imbalance.
- Tight-fitting underwear and use of hot tubs or saunas may decrease the sperm count.
- Treatment includes counseling, medications, circulatory aids, and surgery.

Contraception

- Contraceptive options available to males include abstinence, coitus interruptus, condoms, or voluntary surgical sterilization (vasectomy).
Vasectomy