Sexual Medicine



Superficial Dorsal Vein Injury/Thrombosis Presenting as False Penile Fracture Requiring Dorsal Venous Ligation

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ABSTRACT-

Introduction. Conditions mimicking penile fracture are extremely rare and have been seldom described.

Aim. To describe a patient with false penile fracture who presented with superficial dorsal vein injury/thrombosis managed with ligation.

Methods. A 33-year-old male presented with penile swelling and ecchymosis after intercourse. A penile ultrasound demonstrated a thrombosed superficial dorsal vein but also questionable fracture of the tunica albuginea. As the thrombus was expanding, he was emergently taken to the operating room for exploration and required only dorsal venous ligation.

Results. Postoperatively, patient's Sexual Health Inventory for Men score was 23, and he had no issues with erections or sexual intercourse.

Conclusion. Early exploration of patients with suspected penile fracture provides excellent results with maintenance of erectile function. Also, in the setting of dorsal vein thrombosis, ligation preserves the integrity of the penile tissues and avoids unnecessary complications from conservative management. **Rafiei A, Hakky TS, Martinez D, Parker J, and Carrion R. Superficial dorsal vein injury/thrombosis presenting as false penile fracture requiring dorsal venous ligation. Sex Med 2014;2:182–185.**

Key Words. False Penile Fracture; Penile Fracture; Superficial Dorsal Vein Thrombosis; Dorsal Vein Ligation

Introduction

P enile fracture is defined as a tear in the tunica albuginea of the corpus cavernosum. This occurs as a result of trauma to the erect phallus. Patients routinely report hearing a snap or cracking noise, which is followed by immediate pain and detumesence [1]. Swelling and bending of the penis ensues thereafter. Surgery is the first line treatment for management of true penile fractures. Even after repair of penile fracture, complications include Peyronies disease, erectile dysfunction, fistulas, and infections [1]. Conditions mimicking penile fracture are rare and have been seldom described. Generally, they have been described as bleeding within the soft tissues of the penis with intact tunica albuginea. False penile fracture accounts for 5% of the patients operated on with presumed diagnosis of penile fracture [1]. False penile fracture patients present similarly to "true" penile fracture patients; however, these patients typically do not describe hearing the snap and maintain the ability to continue intercourse. Additionally, long-term after the inciting event, the patient classically maintains his ability to achieve penile tumescence. The

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management for false penile facture varies. No long-term complications have been reported after surgical exploration of false penile fractures. Conservative management has also been described for managing false penile fractures. However, there are reports of complications after conservative management including infections and erectile dysfunction.

In this article, we present a patient with false penile fracture who presents with superficial dorsal vein injury/thrombosis managed with ligation.

Case Presentation

A 33-year-old male presented to our emergency department with penile swelling and ecchymosis after intercourse. Patient remembered an awkward angulation of his penis during intercourse, resulting in brief period of penile pain. He was able to maintain his erection after the inciting event and continued intercourse until climax. Neither the patient nor his partner reported hearing a snapping or popping sound. He noted pain, swelling, and ecchymosis 30 minutes after climax and presented to emergency department. He denied any hematuria or other voiding symptoms.

On examination, he was noted to have edema and ecchymosis from the penile base to coronal sulcus, but only involving the dorsal aspect of the shaft. He had a palpable dorsal cord-like structure under the midshaft. No other obvious deformities or bends were noted. The ecchymosis was contained only to the dorsal penile shaft (Figure 1). His urine analysis was negative for blood, nitrites, or leukocytes. Due to the unusual presentation, a penile duplex ultrasound was performed that showed dorsal vein thrombosis with overlying proximal vein dilation and hematoma with questionable cavernosal injury (Figure 2). After a few hours, the patient had progression of edema and ecchymosis with enlargement of the cord-like structure on the dorsal aspect of his penile shaft. At that point in time, decision was made to explore the area and empirically plan for ligation of the injured/thrombosed dorsal vein. Informed consent, including permission for intraoperative photography, was obtained prior to going to the operating room.

Surgical repair involved a subcoronal degloving incision and dissection of the dartos. This revealed a large thrombosed dorsal vein, which began to have brisk bleeding once the clot plugging the injury site was washed away. The vein measured 0.4 cm in diameter and 4.5 cm in length. There



Figure 1 Physical exam demonstrating edema and ecchymosis from the penile base to coronal sulcus, but only involving the dorsal aspect of the shaft.

was an approximately 0.5-cm rent in the proximal third of the dorsal vein (Figure 3). The thrombosed vein was dissected out and skeletonized. The vein was then ligated using 3-0 glycolide and dioxanonesuture (Biosyn, Carlsbad, CA, USA). To occlude some collateral vessels bleeding and to tack the ligated end of the dorsal vein to the bed of dissection, Omnex glue (Ethicon, San Antonio, TX, USA) was used (Figure 4). The circumcision incision was closed using 4-0 chromic



Figure 2 Red arrow showing dorsal vein thrombosis with dartos ecchymosis.

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