

## Male Reproductive System Assessment



PLAY PICMONIC

### Inspection

#### Inspect the Penis and Urethral Meatus

##### [Inspect Genital-gentleman and U-wreath Meat](#)

The skin of the penis should be slightly wrinkled, and in light skin patients it should be pink to light brown, while in dark-skinned patients it should be light brown to dark brown. Inspect the penile shaft and glans for nodules, inflammation, and swelling. Inspect the glans of an uncircumcised penis by retracting the prepuce. In addition, check the glans for smegma, a thick secretion with cheese-like consistency that can be found beneath the prepuce. For the urethral meatus, compress the tip of the glans.

#### Inspect the Scrotum, Testicles and Pubic Hair

##### [Inspect the Scrotum, Testicles and Pubic Hair](#)

The skin on the scrotum should be darker than on the rest of the body. Spread the surface of the scrotum, and examine the skin for swelling, nodules, redness, inflammation and distended veins. Pubic hair varies on grooming and should be around the penis and scrotum.

#### Inspect the Inguinal and Femur

##### [Inspect the In-groin and Femoral Areas](#)

When the patient is standing, ask them to hold their breath and bear down while you inspect the inguinal and femoral areas for bulges or hernias. A hernia is a loop of bowel that comes through a muscle wall.

### Palpation

#### Palpate the Entire Penile Shaft

##### [Paw the Genital-gentleman Shaft](#)

Using the thumb and forefinger, palpate the entire penile shaft. It should be firm with smooth, moveable skin. Inspect for abnormalities.

#### Palpate Both Testicles

##### [Paw Testicals](#)

When palpating the testicles, make sure they're equal in size and move freely in the scrotal sac. They should be firm, smooth, and have a rubbery consistency. Note any hard or irregular areas, which will require further assessments.

### **Palpate Epididymides and Both Spermatic Cords**

#### **Paw E-pick-dead-mouse and Sperm Cords**

The epididymis are usually located in the posterolateral area of the testicles. They should be smooth, non-tender, and free from swelling. The spermatic cords are located above each testicle. Palpate from the base of the epididymis to the inguinal canal. The vas deferens is a movable cord inside the spermatic cord.

### **Palpate for Direct or Indirect Inguinal Hernia and Femoral Hernia**

#### **Paw for In-groin Hermit-crab and Femur Hermit-crab**

In order to assess for a direct inguinal hernia, place two fingers over each external inguinal ring and ask the patient to bear down. If the patient has a hernia, you will feel a bulge. For an indirect inguinal hernia, you'll want to examine them while they are in standing and while they're in supine position with a flexed knee on the side you are examining. Placing your index finger on the neck of the scrotum, you'll gently push upward into the inguinal canal. When you've inserted your finger as far as possible, ask the patient to bear down or cough. A hernia feels like a mass of tissue that withdraws when it meets the finger.

### **Palpate Prostate Gland**

#### **Paw Prostate-plum**

Warn the patient you will be examining the prostate gland and they will feel pressure during the examination as you place your finger in their rectum. With a lubricated, gloved hand, insert the index finger of your dominant hand into the rectum as the patient is leaning over the exam table. Tell the patient to relax and bear down while you insert the finger. With your finger pad, palpate the prostate gland on the anterior rectal wall. The gland should feel smooth and rubbery, and it should be the size of a walnut. If it is enlarged, it is graded from grade 1 to grade 4.