

Male Child and Adolescent Genital Examination

Examination of male genitals and secondary sexual characteristics in children and adolescence.



HEALTHY MALE
ANDROLOGY AUSTRALIA

When should I perform an examination?

A physical examination including male children and adolescents is vital for the detection of conditions such as testicular cancer, Klinefelter syndrome, penile and hormonal abnormalities.

How do I approach an examination with young patients?

Good communication can assist the process of physical examinations with children and adolescents.

- Communicate with both the patient and his parents, using simple language and visual aids if available
- Explain why you need to perform the examination and ask for permission to proceed
- Allow the patient to ask questions and express any discomfort before/during the examination
- When it seems appropriate, humour can be used (particularly with children) to reduce anxiety, foster rapport and improve cooperation before or during the examination
- If you refer the patient to another specialist, take the time to explain why, and what may be involved

Childhood history and examination

Presentation with acute testicular pain

- Testicular torsion
- Refer immediately for evaluation for possible surgery
- This is a medical emergency
- Later follow up review (e.g. epididymo–orchitis)

History

- Undescended testes (increased risk of testicular cancer, and associated with inguinal hernia)
- Inguinal-scrotal surgery or hypospadias

Testicular examination

- Undescended testes
- Testicular volume: Normal childhood (pre-pubertal) range of testicular volume is ≤ 3 mL

Penile examination

- Hypospadias
- Micropenis

When is it best to perform an examination?

1. Part of a standard health check-up with new or existing patients
2. On presentation of relevant disorders or symptoms, including:

Risk Factor	Associated disorder
Undescended testes as an infant	Testicular cancer
Delayed puberty	Androgen deficiency
Gynecomastia	Androgen deficiency, Klinefelter syndrome, Testicular cancer
Past history of testicular cancer	Testicular cancer
Acute testicular - groin pain	Testicular cancer
Testicular pain or lumps	Testicular torsion

Adolescent history and examination

Presentation with acute testicular pain

- Testicular torsion
- Refer immediately for evaluation for possible surgery
- This is a medical emergency
- Later follow up review (e.g. epididymo–orchitis)

History

- Undescended testes
- Pubertal development
- Testicular trauma, lump, cancer
- Gynecomastia
- Prior inguinal-scrotal surgery or hypospadias

Testicular examination

- Testicular volume
 - Normal pubertal range is 4-14 mL
 - < 4 mL by 14 years indicates delayed or incomplete puberty
 - Small testes (< 4 mL) may suggest Klinefelter syndrome
 - Adult testis size is established after completion of puberty
- Scrotal and testicular contents
 - Abnormalities in texture or hard lumps (tumour or cyst)

Penile examination

- Hypospadias
- Micropenis
- Infections (STI) or inflammation
- Foreskin: balanitis, phimosis

Examination of secondary sexual characteristics

- Gynecomastia: excessive and/or persistent breast development
- Delayed puberty (average onset is 12-13 years). Indicators:
 - Short stature compared to family, with reduced growth velocity
 - Absent, slow or delayed genital and body hair development compared to peers
 - Anxiety, depression, school refusal, or behaviour change in school years 8-10 (age 14-16 years)

Puberty: delayed onset or poor progression

Presentation

- Short stature compared to family
- Absent, slow or delayed genital development
- Anxiety, depression, school refusal, behaviour change

(±) Other features

- Headache/visual change (CNS lesions)
- Inability to smell (Kallmann's syndrome)
- Behavioural or learning difficulty (47,XXY)
- Unusual features (rare syndromes)

Primary investigations

- Growth chart in context of mid parental expectation (velocity, absolute height)
- Penile size (standard growth chart)
- Testicular volume (> 4 mL: puberty imminent)
- Bone age

Specific investigations

- LH/FSH (may be undetectable in early puberty, but if raised can be useful)
- Total testosterone level (rises with onset of puberty)
- Karyotype (if suspicion of 47,XXY)

General investigations

- U&E, FBE & ESR, coeliac screen, TFT

Treatment and specialist referral

- If all normal for prepubertal age, observe for 6 months
- Refer to paediatric endocrinologist if patient is >14.5 years without pubertal onset and/or a specific abnormality

Klinefelter syndrome (47,XXY)

Presentation

- Small testes < 4 mL characteristic from mid puberty
- Presentation varies with age, and is often subtle
- Behavioural and learning difficulties
- Gynecomastia (adolescence)
- Poor pubertal progression (adolescence)

Investigations

- Total testosterone level (androgen deficiency)
- LH/FSH level (both elevated)
- Karyotype

Treatment and specialist referral

- Refer to paediatric endocrinologist
- Refer for educational and allied health assistance if needed

Refer to Clinical Summary Guide 10: Klinefelter Syndrome

Testicular mass

Presentation

- Painless lump
- Self report, incidental
- Past history undescended testes (cancer risk)
- Consider possibility of epididymal cyst

Primary investigations

- Testicular ultrasound

Treatment and specialist referral

- Refer to uro-oncologist
- Offer pre-treatment sperm cryostorage

Refer to Clinical Summary Guide 6: Testicular Cancer

Penile abnormality

Presentation

- Hypospadias
- Micropenis
- Phimosis

Treatment and specialist referral

- Refer to urologist for investigation and treatment plan
- Refer to paediatric endocrinologist for investigation of micropenis

Gynecomastia

Presentation in adolescence

- Excessive and/or persistent breast development
- More prominent in obesity
- Often normal, resolves over months

Rare secondary causes

- Hypothalamic pituitary lesions
- Adrenal/testis lesions (oestrogen excess)

Treatment and specialist referral

- If persistent or acute onset, refer to paediatric endocrinologist