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Answers to the Medical Quiz

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A1. Deficient ventral penile skin, significant ventral penile and scrotal meatal opening.

A2. Peno-scrotal hypospadias.

DISCUSSION

Hypospadias is a congenital defect in which the location of the urethral opening (meatus) is on the ventral aspect of the penis, scrotum or perineum. Hypospadias occurs in 1 to 4 in 1,000 newborn males[1].

Symptoms and signs usually depend on the location of the meatus and the severity of the chordee. This condition may cause a downward urine stream[1,2].

This condition is diagnosed soon after birth by clinical examination. In severe cases with bifid scrotum, chromosomal study should be done to identify the sex of the patient. Renal ultrasound is also required in severe cases to rule out any associated anomalies[2].

Currently, most pediatric urologists attempt to repair hypospadias at age below 18 months. This has been associated with improved emotional and psychological results.

The goals of treating hypospadias are to make a straight penis, to create meatus at the tip of the glans penis and to re-fashion the glans into a conical configuration[3,4].

Postoperative bleeding and infection are rare complication of hypospadias repair.

Urethrocutaneous fistula is generally less than 10% for most single-stage repairs but rises to 40% with complex and multi-stage repairs[4,5].

With more experience, modern instruments, and new sutures, hypospadias repair has become quite successful[6,7].

CONCLUSION

Hypospadias is a congenital condition. The majority of the cases present with abnormal urinary stream. Diagnosis of hypospadias is by clinical examination. Chromosomal study is required in cases of severe hypospadias to identify the sex of the patient. Surgical repair depends on the severity of the case and the outcome of most cases is excellent.

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Competing interest: None. **Sponsorship:** None.

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