

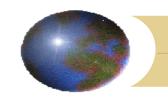
Male Reproductive Pathology: Penis and Prepuce

Common diseases
Uncommon diseases
Pathogenesis



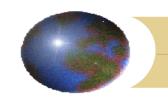
Penis and Prepuce: Diseases

- Developmental (Disorder of Sexual Development)
- Miscellaneous Acquired disease
- Inflammation of the
 - penis phalitis
 - head of penis balanitis
 - internal sheath of prepuce posthitis
- Balanoposthitis vs phaloposthitis
- Neoplasia



Penis and Prepuce: Developmental disease

- Hypoplasia
- Deviation
- Persistent frenulum, balanopreputial folds

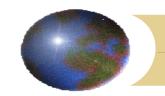


Penis and Prepuce: Developmental disease

Persistent balanopreputial fold: persistent frenulum

Photo complements of Pathological Basis of Veterinary Disease





Penis and Prepuce: Diseases

- Developmental
- Miscellaneous Acquired disease
- Inflammation
 - balanoposthitis (phaloposthitis)
- Neoplasia



Penis and Prepuce: Miscellaneous acquired disease; paraphimosis, phimosis, priapism

- Phimosis: inability to extrude penis.
- Paraphimosis: failure to retract penis.
- Priapism: permanently erect penis.



This gelding has paraphimosis from a squamous cell carcinoma. Phenathiazine tranquilizer in a stallion is a bad idea - paraphimosis



- Car accidents fracture of penis bone.
- Mating injury
- Sand
- Foreign body (hair)



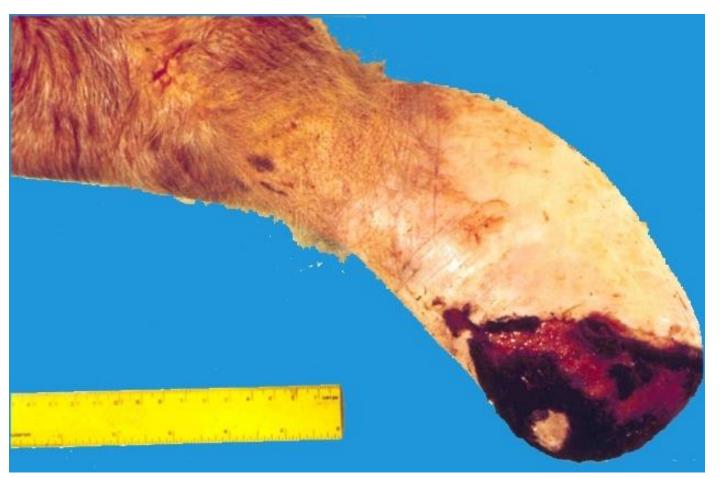


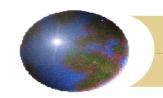
Name this breed



From http://loadpaper.com/id21822/brahman-bull-wallpaper-download-the-free-red-1024x768-pixel.html







Penis and Prepuce: Miscellaneous Acquired disease: bovine forced deviation (hematoma)

The hematoma is always at the sigmoid flexure of the penis

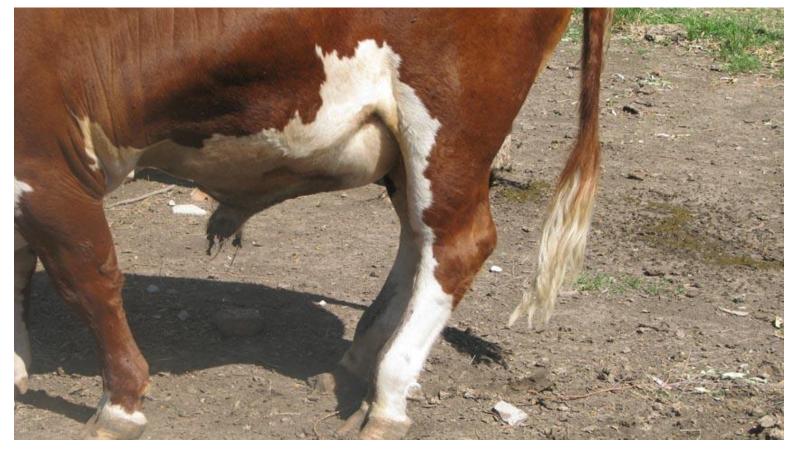


Photo complements of Dr Carlos Campero

Penis and Prepuce: Miscellaneous acquired disease; bovine forced deviation (hematoma)

Hematoma at the sigmoid flexure of the penis



Penis and Prepuce: Miscellaneous acquired disease; urolithiasis

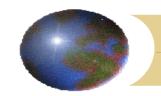
Necrosis of penis secondary to urolithiasis of urethral process





- Phimosis, paraphimosis, priapism
- Trauma
- Eversion and prolapse
- Forced deviation (hematoma)
- Urolithiasis

Phimosis – inability to extrude penis. Paraphimosis – failure to retract penis. Priapism – permanently erect penis.



Penis and Prepuce; Diseases

- Developmental
- Miscellaneous acquired disease
- Inflammation
 - balanoposthitis (phaloposthitis)
- Neoplasia

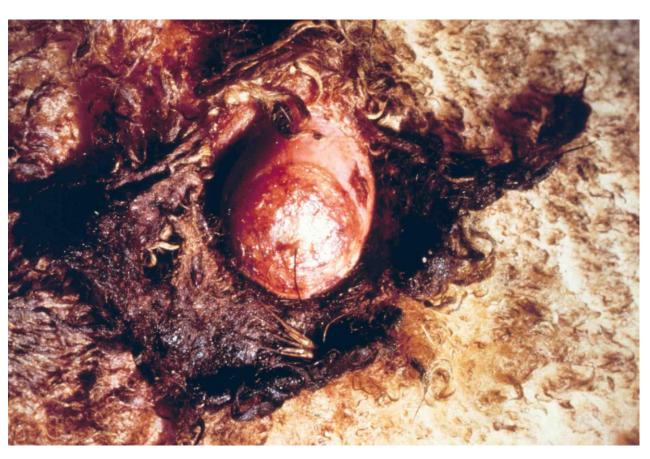
Penis and Prepuce: Inflammation of penis and prepuce

- Nonspecific balanoposthitis
 - Dog
 - Gelding
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - Minimal lesions if at all
- Ovine posthitis (pizzle rot)
 - Corynebacterium renale, urease and protein
- Porcine preputial diverticulitis

Penis and Prepuce: Inflammation; ovine posthitis

Wethers

- Pathogenesis
 - High protein diet
 - Corynebacterium renale
 - Urease production
 - Ulceration, inflammation, fibrosis



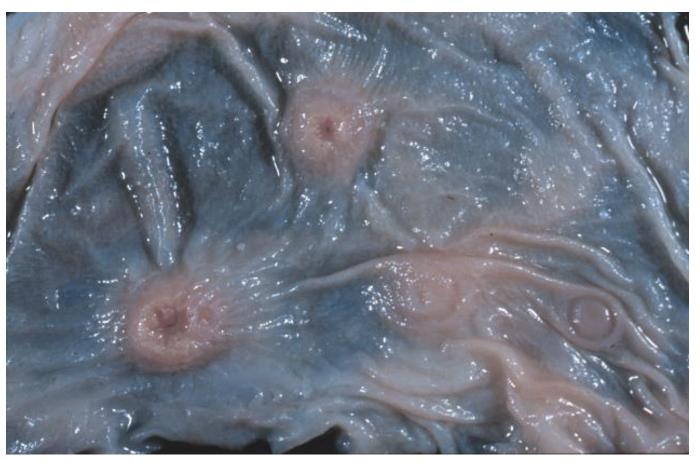


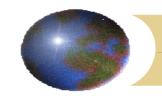
- Pathogenesis
 - 1. Urine in preputial diverticulum
 - 2. Debris accumulates
 - 3. Inflammation
 - 4. Diverticulitis



Penis and Prepuce: Inflammation; preputial diverticulitis

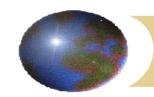
Ulcers in preputial diverticulum





Penis and Prepuce: Diseases

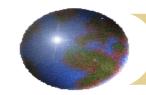
- Developmental
- Acquired disease
- Inflammation
 - balanoposthitis (phaloposthitis)
- Neoplasia



Penis and Prepuce: Neoplasia; canine transmissible venereal tumor



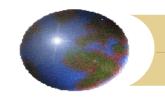
Xenotransplantation



Penis and Prepuce: Neoplasia; equine squamous cell carcinoma

Equus caballus papillomavirus-2 (EcPV-2) is contributor





Penis and Prepuce: Neoplasia; bovine fibropapilloma

Bovine papillomavirus-1 (BPV-1)

