Priapism

Medical Student case-based learning
A 45 year old man presents with an erection lasting over 5 hours.

What are the two major subtypes of priapism?
Types of Priapism

Ischemic – veno-occlusive or low flow priapism. Characterized by little or no cavernosus blood flow

Non-ischemic – High flow. Characterized by unregulated cavernosal arterial inflow.
His past medical history is unremarkable but he reports taking a new medicine which he thinks may have contributed to his priapism.

• What are possible causes of both ischemic and non-ischemic priapism?
Causes of Priapism

• Ischemic priapism –
  – Sickle cell disease
  – Neurological disorders
  – Malignancy
  – Intracavernosal injection
  – TPN
Causes of Priapism

- Ischemic priapism – Drug Induced
  - Trazodone
  - Cocaine
  - Alcohol
  - Testosterone
  - Prazosin
  - Heparin
Causes of Priapism

• Non-Ischemic priapism –
  – Trauma
  – Iatrogenic
  – Neurogenic
Physical Exam

• What physical exams should be performed when priapism is suspected?

• How can physical exam findings help to differentiate among types of priapism?
Physical Exam

• Inspection and Palpation
  – To determine degree of tumescence
  – To determine the severity of pain
  – To identify any trauma or ischemia

• Testicular & abdominal exam
  – Rarely malignancies can cause priapism

AUAUniversity, “Priapism and Strangulation” (Betadine soap used as prep for surgery)
# Physical Exam Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam Findings</th>
<th>Ischemic (Low Flow)</th>
<th>Non-Ischemic (High Flow)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully Rigid</td>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Rigidity or Soft</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile Pain</td>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perineal Trauma</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematologic Abnormality</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Usually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labs and Imaging

• What labs or imaging should be ordered when priapism is suspected?

• How can blood gas differentiate between the different types of priapism?
Labs and Imaging

• Labs
  – Corporal blood gas
  – CBC (to rule out infection and anemia)
  – Coagulation Panel (to assess for hematologic disease and if a patient is safe for surgery, if it becomes required)
  – Hemoglobin electrophoresis (to determine sickle cell status – primarily patients with African, eastern Mediterranean, and Middle Eastern descent. 8% of black Americans carry the sickle cell gene)

• Imaging
  – Color Doppler ultrasound (to determine blood flow)
## Corporal Blood Gas Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>PO$_2$ (mmHg)</th>
<th>PCO$_2$ (mmHg)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Color of Blood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal Arterial Blood</td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>Bright Red, Oxygenated blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Mixed Venous Blood</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>Dark, Deoxygenated blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic Priapism</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>&lt;7.25</td>
<td>Dark, Deoxygenated blood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Corporal Blood Gas Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>$\text{PO}_2$ (mmHg)</th>
<th>$\text{PCO}_2$ (mmHg)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Color of Blood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal Arterial Blood</td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>Bright Red, Oxygenated blood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A blood gas with “normal arterial blood” and high flow on color Doppler ultrasound is consistent with *non-ischemic priapism*. 

AUA National Medical Student Curriculum

American Urological Association

Education & Research, Inc.
The patient appears to have an ischemic priapism. What is the next step?

- A) Oral medications
- B) Ice packs
- C) Penile irrigation and aspiration
Penile irrigation and aspiration is the correct response.

There is no strong evidence to support the use of either oral medications or ice packs.
A penile block was performed to provide adequate analgesia. A 21 gauge needle was inserted into the corpus cavernosum on the lateral aspect of the penis. The corpora were irrigated and aspirated with sterile normal saline. The erection persisted.

What is the next step?
The next step is the injection of an alpha agonist into the corpus cavernosum. The alpha agents act by constricting the cavernous arteries and the smooth muscles around the sinusoids of the corpora.

What is the preferred drug?
Phenylephrine is the preferred agent as it does not have beta adrenergic / cardiac effects. The preferred concentration is 0.5 to 1 mg/ml. It is injected at a volume of 0.5 to 1 ml every 5 minutes for up to an hour or until detumescence occurs.
What side effects are necessary to monitor for when giving phenylephrine?
Undesirable Effects
- acute hypertension
- headache
- reflex bradycardia or tachycardia
- palpitations & cardiac arrhythmia.

(If these signs are occurring then the priapism is resolving as the drug is entering into the systemic circulation)

Important Note
**In patients with high cardiovascular risk, blood pressure and electrocardiogram monitoring are recommended**
Despite injections of phenylephrine for over an hour, the priapism remains. What is the next step?
Urology consultation for a shunt procedure, which will shunt blood from the corpus cavernosum to the corpus spongiosum, glans or alternative venous channels.
References: