

Rupture of Dorsal Vein Mimicking Penile Fracture A Case Report and Literature Review

¹Zackaria Ba, ²Ouima Justin Dieudonne Ziba, ³Cheikh Saad Bouh Khattraty, ⁴Roger Kanza, ⁵Camille Overs

¹Urology Division centre hospitalier métropole Savoie, France
bazakaria1992@gmail.com (Zackaria Ba)

²Urology Division Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Hassan 2, Fez, Maroc
ouimzib@gmail.com (Z. O. J. Dieudonne)

³Urology Division centre hospitalier métropole Savoie, France

⁴Urology Division Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Hassan 2, Fez, Maroc

⁵Urology Division centre hospitalier métropole Savoie, France

Abstract: Penile fracture is a rare and a traumatic emergency in andrology. Immediate surgical repair is widely accepted as the therapy of choice in penile fracture. But some situations mimic penile fracture such as superficial dorsal vein rupture. There are few cases reported in the literature. **Aim:** To present a case of injury of the penile dorsal vein occurred during sexual intercourse. **Methods:** A 48 year-old patient received in emergency for suspected penile fracture after one hour of vigorous sexual intercourse, the clinical examination and ultrasound were performed and penile fracture was suspected. A surgical management in emergency was indicated. **Results:** Peroperative diagnosis was a dorsal vein injury. The surgical management which consisted to early exploration, evacuation of hematoma, and ligation of the bleeding vessel in this case was good with preserving erectile function after surgery, without abnormal curvature erection. **Conclusions:** Vascular injuries of the penis can mimic perfectly penile fractures. The medical history and clinical examination can lead to prompted exploration for suspected penile fracture. The ultrasound exploration can be limited for detection of penile vascular injury and final surgical exploration offers final diagnosis and reparation of the trauma. Clinical evolution is favourable, without painful nocturnal erections or deviation of the penis or hypoesthesia of the glans.

Keywords: Dorsal vein, Penis; Fractures, Wounds and Injuries, hematoma, Coitus, sexual intercourse

1. INTRODUCTION

Penile fracture remains an andrology emergency, responsible of anxiety for patient and urologic care is requested to repair the fracture. It is defined as a rupture of the corpus cavernosum caused by blunt trauma to an erect penis. Injuries to a flaccid penis or in the suspensor ligament of the penis are not included in this definition [1]. According to literature review, main predisposing factors are vigorous sexual intercourse or forceful manipulation of the erected penis. Others situations like vascular penile injuries are another cause of penile trauma which may mimic a penile fracture but without the tunical tear. They include rupture of the penile superficial dorsal vein, deep dorsal vein, dorsal artery and non-specific dartos bleeding [2, 3]. Dorsal vein injury is the most frequent entity and is clinically characterised by sudden onset hematoma and swelling of the penis [4].

2. CASE REPORT

A 48-year-old patient with no specific history of pathology, received in urological emergencies for brutal percoital, painless swelling of the penis without trauma. The clinical examination found: a voluminous oedematized penis in an uncircumcised patient with a hematoma beyond the dorsal face at the mid-point of the rod (**Picture 1A**). There was no associated urethrorrhagia. The ultrasound performed found an 8 cm hematoma with a fracture at the middle third of the length of the right cavernous body. An indication of

emergency surgical exploration was given and the patient was warned of the risk of erectile dysfunction, hypoesthesia of the glans and penile deviation. In the operating room, the patient was under general anaesthesia in supine position. A peripheral circumferential incision at 1cm beyond the corona was performed, then progressive release in contact with the cavernous bodies, respecting the vascularisation as well as the nerve strips laterally. Progressive dissection did not find any fracture. Cavernous bodies were visualized with the presence of a hematoma that fuses all along them, but without fracture. Two erection tests were performed showing no fluid leakage. A U-stitches with vicryl thread 3/0 was performed to close the two puncture points of the bilateral erection test. However, it was noticed that the superficial dorsal vein of the penis seems to be spontaneously disrupted (**picture 1B**) and was haemorrhagic during the erection test. It was ligated with vicryl 3/0. Satisfactory control of haemostasis with bipolar clamp was added. Cutaneo mucosal closure was performed by separate points with rapid Monosyn, after having put bilateral blades to allow drainage, and installation of a 18Fr urinary catheter (to improve the urinary comfort of the patient).

In the urologic unit, urinary catheter and bilateral blades were removed at day 1, patient discharged hospital at day 2. He was reviewed in consultation for control at day 15, one month and two months and there was a favourable clinical evolution with no hematoma. The patient reported painless nocturnal erections without deviation of the penis or hypoesthesia of the glans.



Picture 1 A Pre operating aspect of penile mimicking penile

Picture 1B intraoperative photo : normality of right

(P) Localisation of the fracture seen in ultra-
sonography
cavernosum

3. DISCUSSION

In the literature some authors suggest that circumcision could be one of the risk factors for dorsal vein rupture due to stretching of the penile skin during intercourse [5, 6]. In this present case, the patient was not circumcised. We suggested that maybe sex position, quality and intensity of percoital friction could give a physio pathologic explanation. Most patients with penile fracture report to hear a “snap” sound, followed sometimes by pain, penile detumescence, and then swelling penis with hematoma and deformity [7,8]. Our patient did not hear a “snap” and there was no associated with urethrorrhagia but he noted brutal, painless per-coital swelling without trauma. Some patients notice concurrent urethral bleeding, difficulty for voiding and haematuria [9]. In this case, the physical examination of the penis was mimicking a fracture and the ultrasound performed found an 8 cm hematoma with paradoxically a fracture at the middle third of the length of the right cavernous body. Ultrasound is known to have a limited role and low sensitivity in the diagnosis of superficial penile dorsal vein rupture [5]. The management of the superficial penile dorsal vein rupture can either be conservative or surgical. Conservative management includes the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, plus compressive bandage [10]. When penile fracture is suspected, it is recommended to perform early surgical exploration to decrease the rate of penile deviation, or erectile dysfunction. Surgical exploration is commonly decided when clinical diagnosis of penile fracture is suspected, based on appropriate history and physical signs [11]. Here we performed a surgical management in emergency. A delayed surgery is more difficult because of increase of the hematoma and oedematous infiltration of the tissue. The use of drainage is not recommended, because increase the risk of infection. A circumcision can be discussed with the patient, because of high risk of secondary necrosis of the foreskin of the glans. An elective incision can be performed for distal fracture, when it is clinically palpable, which was not the case in this patient. The prognosis after surgery is excellent, long-term success depends on careful patient selection [7]. Conservative management can be an option if the patient does not agree for surgery, however the clinical outcomes are less

favourable. Muentener et al. reported a favourable outcome in 10 of 17 (59%) patients who were managed conservatively, and in 11 of the 12 (92%) patients who were treated with immediate surgery [12].

4. CONCLUSION

Vascular injuries of the penis can mimic perfectly penile fractures. The medical history and clinical examination can lead to prompted exploration for suspected penile fracture. The ultrasound exploration can be limited for detection of penile vascular injury and surgical exploration offers final diagnosis and repairment of trauma. This procedure consists in early exploration, evacuation of hematoma, and ligation of the bleeding vessel which leads to favourable results and may preserve erectile function of the patient.

5. AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS:

Authors contributed equally to preparing the manuscript.

6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT:

The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

7. ATTESTATION OF CLINICAL CONSENT

Patient consent has been obtained and filed for the publication of this case report.

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