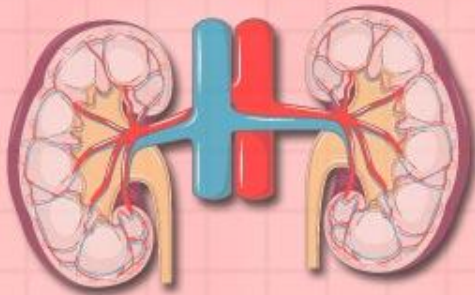
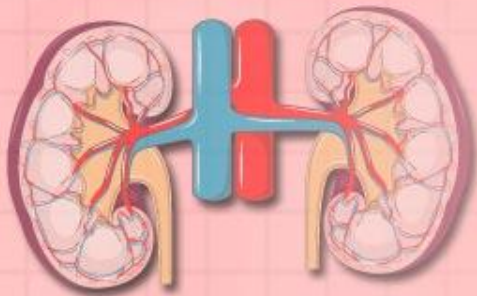


History and Physical exam for the urologic patient

**Dr. Saddam Al Demour
MD, MRCS, FACS, FEBU
School of Medicine
The University of Jordan**



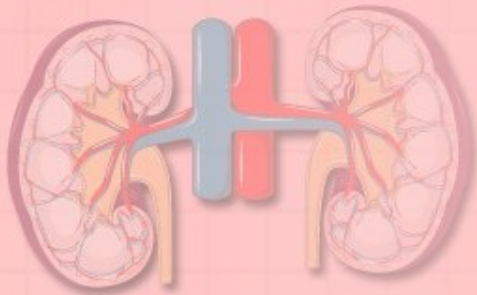
**Most diagnosis can be reached by a
complete history, and a thorough
physical examination**



HISTORY



- **Major components**
 - **Chief complaint**
 - **History of the present illness**
 - **Past medical history**
 - **Family history**
 - Review of systems
 - Medications
 - Allergies
 - Social History



An anatomical diagram of the male urinary system is overlaid on a semi-transparent human torso. The kidneys are shown as two red bean-shaped organs at the top. Ureters lead from each kidney down to a larger red bladder. From the bladder, a single urethra leads down to the testicles. The entire system is highlighted in red and blue. The background is a solid blue color.

Renal Pain

Uretric pain

Vesical pain

Prostatic pain

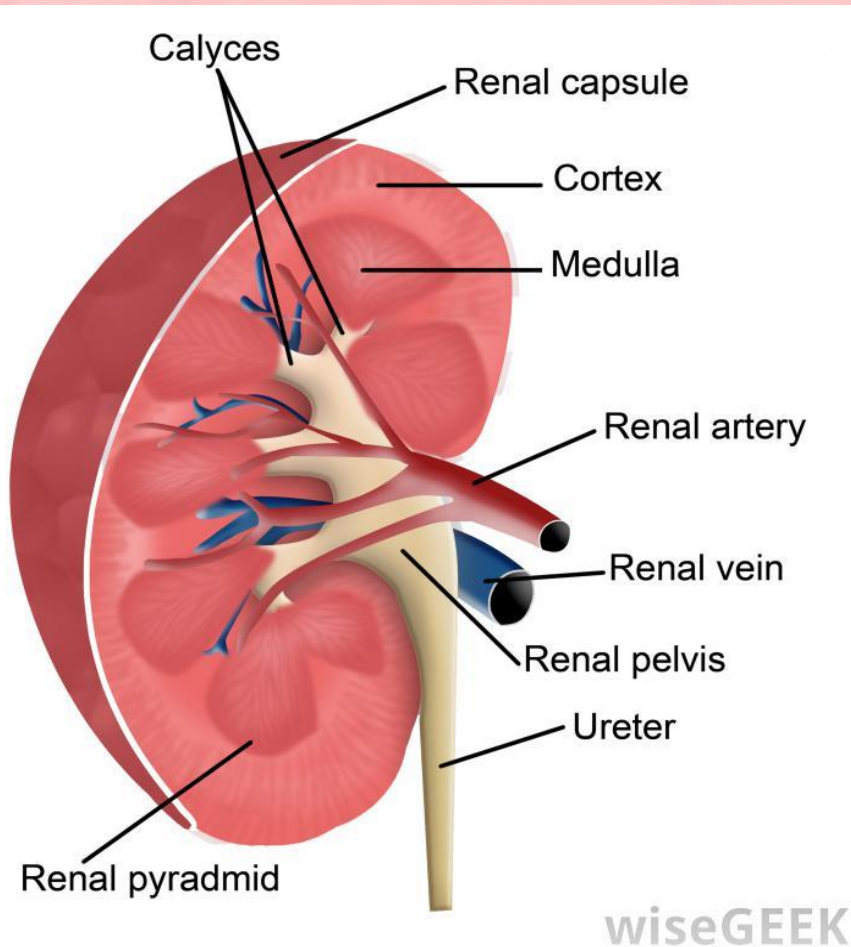
Testicular pain

Pain

- **The duration, severity, chronicity, periodicity, and degree of disability are important considerations.**
- **Genitourinary tract pain can be due to :**
 - **urinary tract obstruction**
 - **inflammation**
- **Tumors**

Renal pain

- Mechanism
- Site



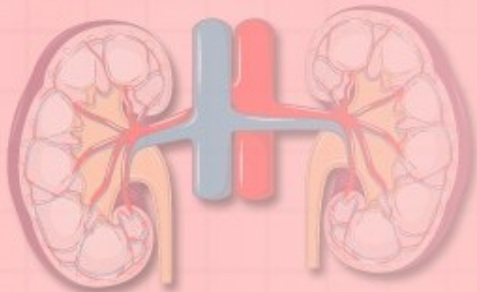
Renal pain

Causes :

- Inflammation : steady pain
- Upper urinary tract obstruction : pain fluctuates in intensity

Renal pain can be associated with gastrointestinal symptoms.

Renal pain may also be confused with pain resulting from irritation of the costal nerves, most commonly T10- T12.

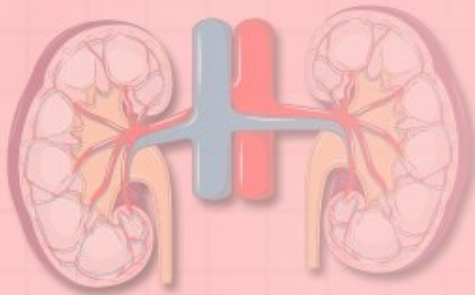
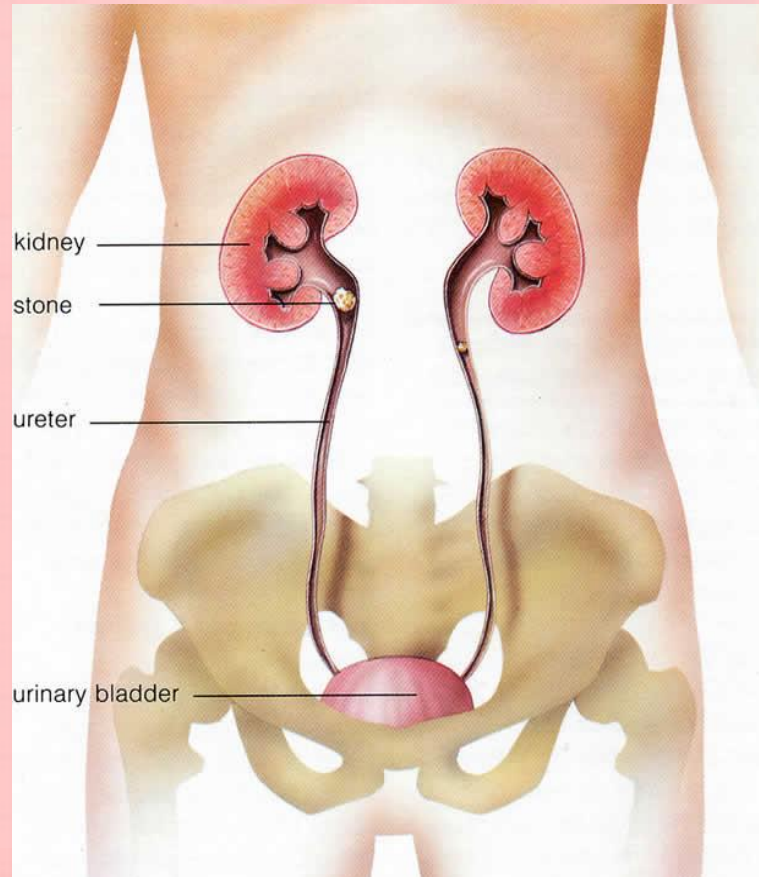


Uretric pain

- Usually acute and secondary to obstruction
- Mechanism .
- Site of pain :

1. Midureter obstruction

2. Lower ureteral obstruction



Vesical pain

- Vesical pain is due to
- **Overdistention**
- **Inflammation**

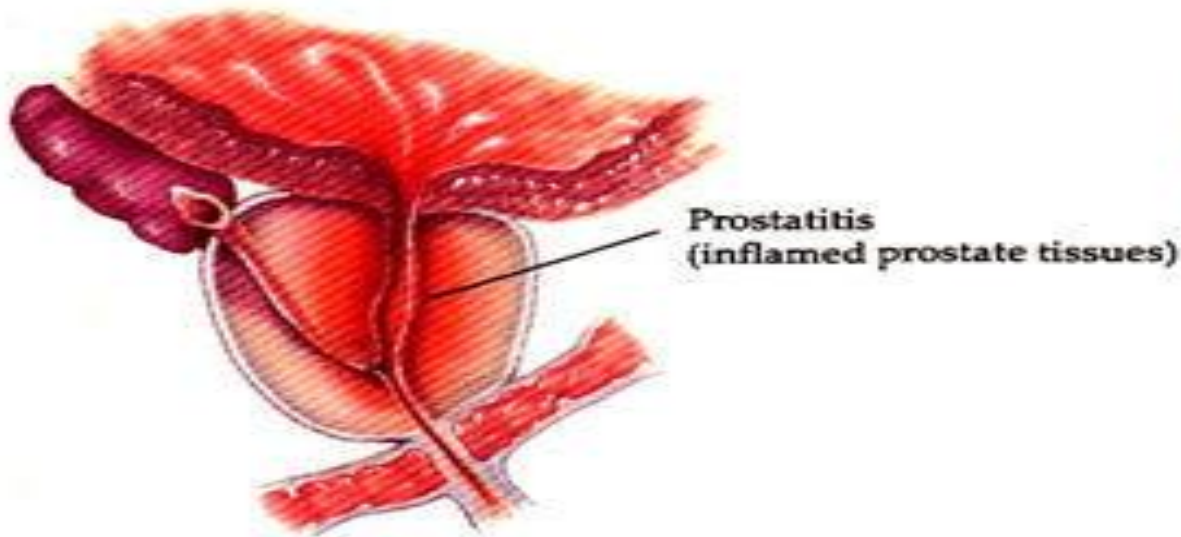
Transitional epithelium
Lamina propria
Submucosa

(a)

(b)

Prostatic pain

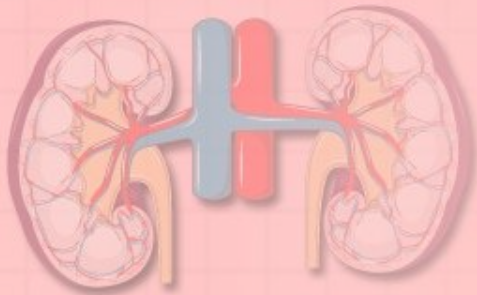
- The most common cause of prostate pain is infection
- Mechanism
- Presentation



Testicular pain

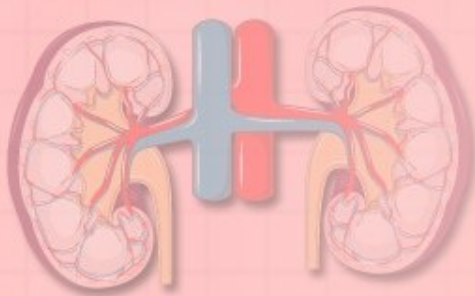
Primary vs referred pain

- Primary pain arises from within the scrotum and is usually secondary to acute epididymitis or torsion of the testis or testicular appendices.
- Referred pain
- Chronic scrotal pain



Penile pain

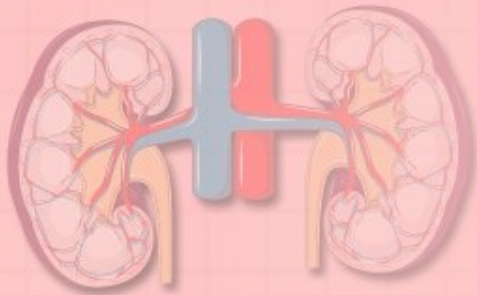
- Pain in the flaccid penis
- Pain in the erect penis
- Paraphimosis : condition in which the uncircumcised penile foreskin is trapped behind the glans penis, resulting in venous obstruction and painful engorgement of the glans penis .



A microscopic view of numerous red blood cells, which are biconcave discs, appearing in shades of red and pink. The cells are scattered across the field of view, with one cell in the center being particularly prominent and in sharp focus. Overlaid on this image is the word "HEMATURIA" in a bold, italicized, black serif font with a thin white outline.

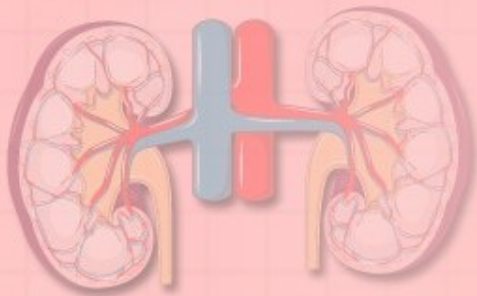
HEMATURIA

- Is the presence of blood in the urine .
- **Greater than three red blood cells per high-power microscopic field (HPF) is significant.**
- **Types :**
 1. Microscopic hematuria
 2. Macroscopic hematuria (or "frank" or "gross" hematuria)
- **The most common causes of hematuria :**
 1. Urinary tract infection
 2. Kidney stones or ureter stones



In adults, hematuria should be regarded as a symptom of urologic malignancy until proven otherwise .

The most common cause of gross hematuria in a patient older than age of 50 is bladder cancer.



- **Timing during urination**

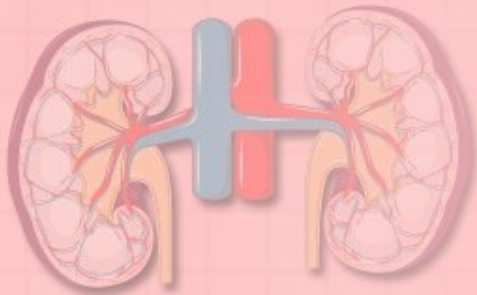
Initial hematuria

Total hematuria

Terminal hematuria

- **Association with pain**

- **Presence of clots**



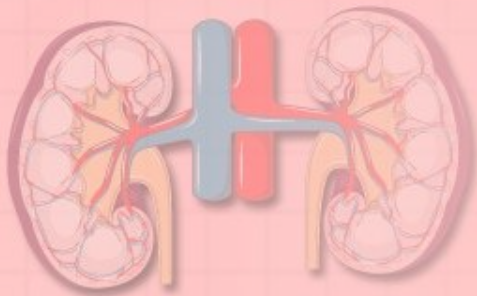
An anatomical illustration of the human urinary system. The kidneys are shown as two bean-shaped organs in the upper back, connected by two thin ureters that lead down to a single, rounded bladder at the bottom. The entire system is highlighted in a reddish-orange color against a light blue background of a human torso.

Lower urinary tract symptoms

Lower urinary tract symptoms

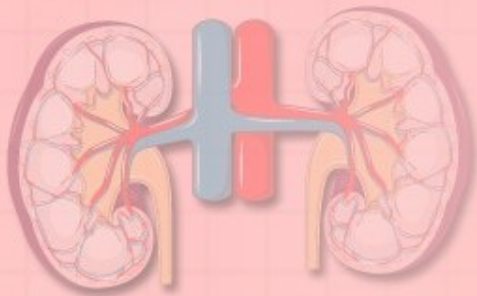
- **Irritative Symptoms**

- **Urinary frequency** urinating much more often than normal
- **Nocturia** nocturnal frequency
- **Urgency** the sudden and strong desire to urinate
- **Dysuria** painful urination



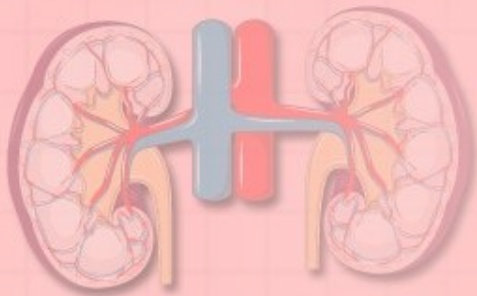
•Obstructive symptoms :

- Decreased force of urination
- Urinary hesitancy
- Intermittency
- Post void dribbling
- Straining



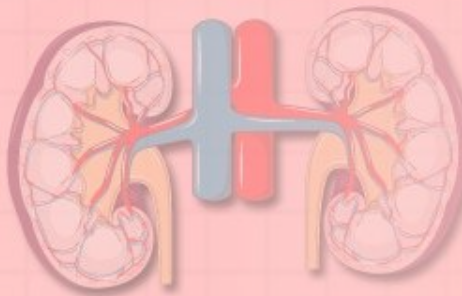
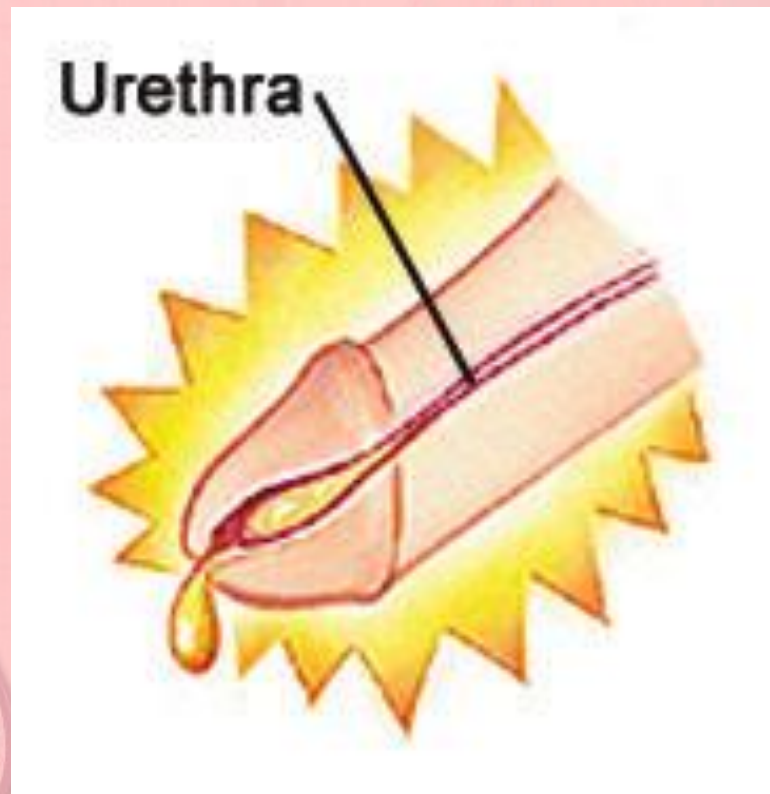
•Incontinence

- Definition
- Categories :
 - 1-continuous incontinence
 - 2- stress incontinence
 - 3- urge incontinence
 - 4-overflow incontinence



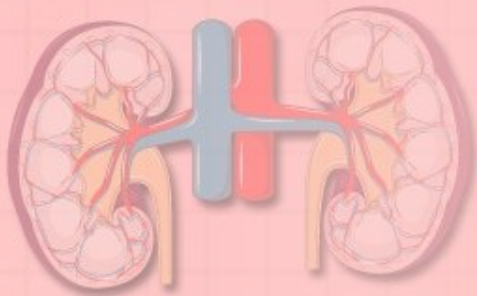
•Urethral Discharge

- Urethral discharge is the most common symptom of venereal infection



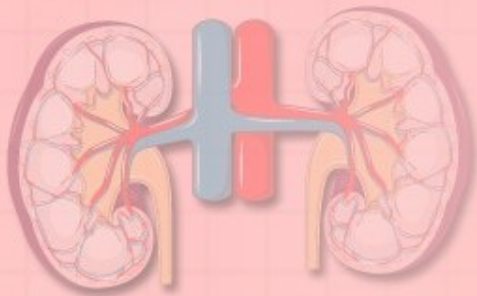
•Fever and Chills

- Usually associated with
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Prostatitis
 - Epididymitis



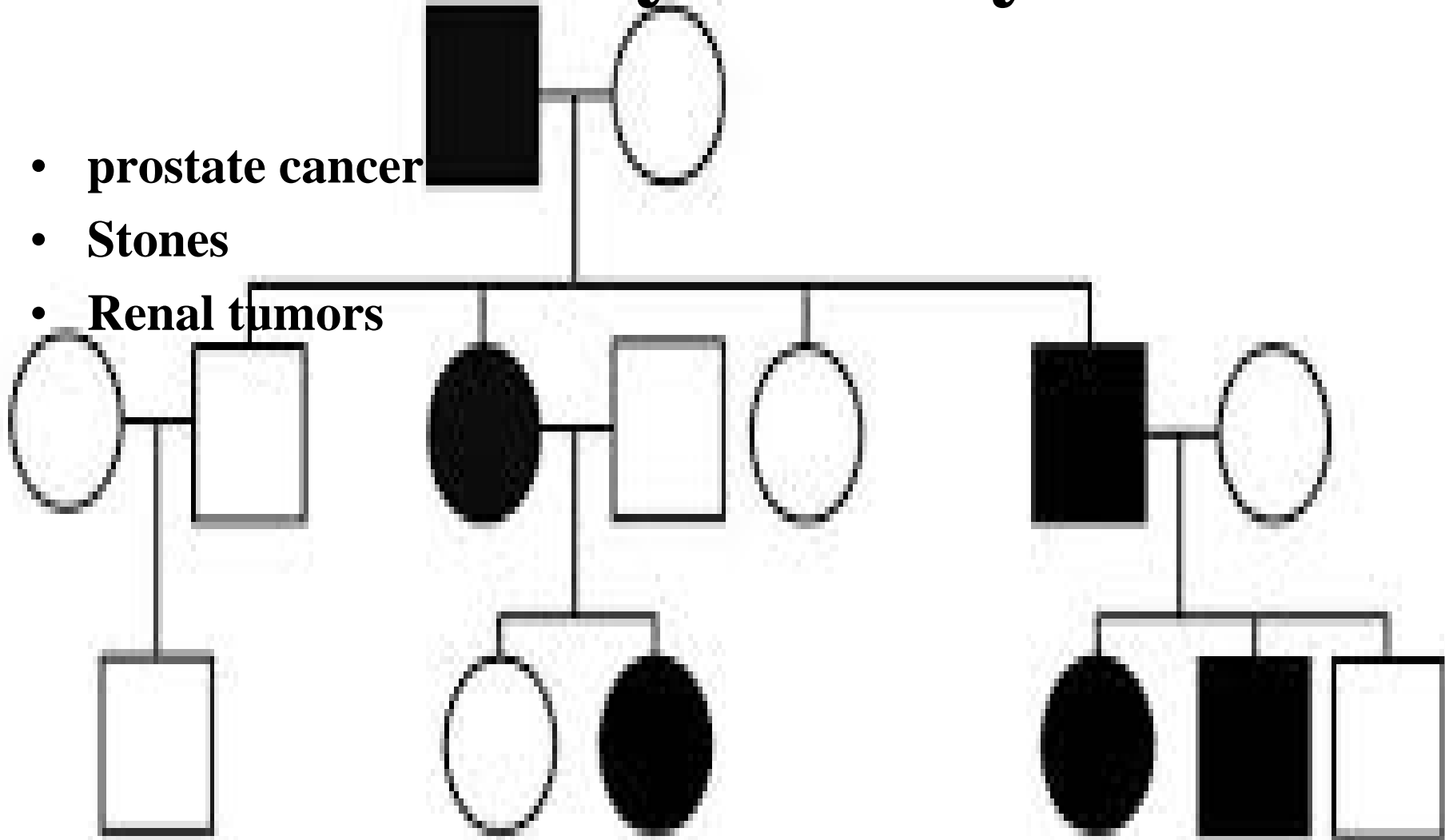
Past Medical History

- Systemic diseases that may affect the GU system
 - **diabetes mellitus.**
 - **Hypertension**
 - **multiple sclerosis**



Family History

- prostate cancer
- Stones
- Renal tumors

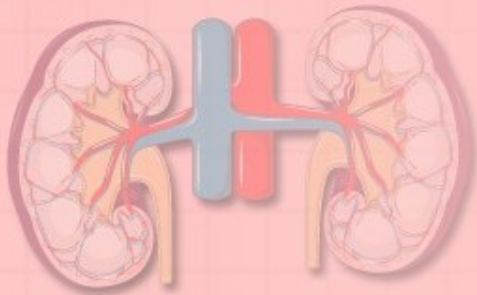


Previous Surgical Procedures



Social History

- **Cigarette smoking**
 - **Bladder cancer**
 - **Erectile dysfunction.**
- **Chronic alcoholism**
 - **impaired urinary function**
 - **Sexual dysfunction.**
 - **testicular atrophy, and decreased libido.**



MEDICATIONS



PHYSICAL EXAMINATION



PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- **General Observations**

- **visual inspection of the patient**

- Cachexia ---- Malignancy, TB

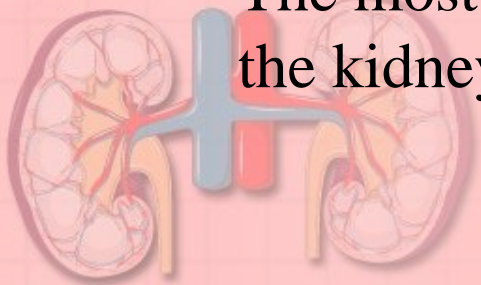
- Jaundice or pallor

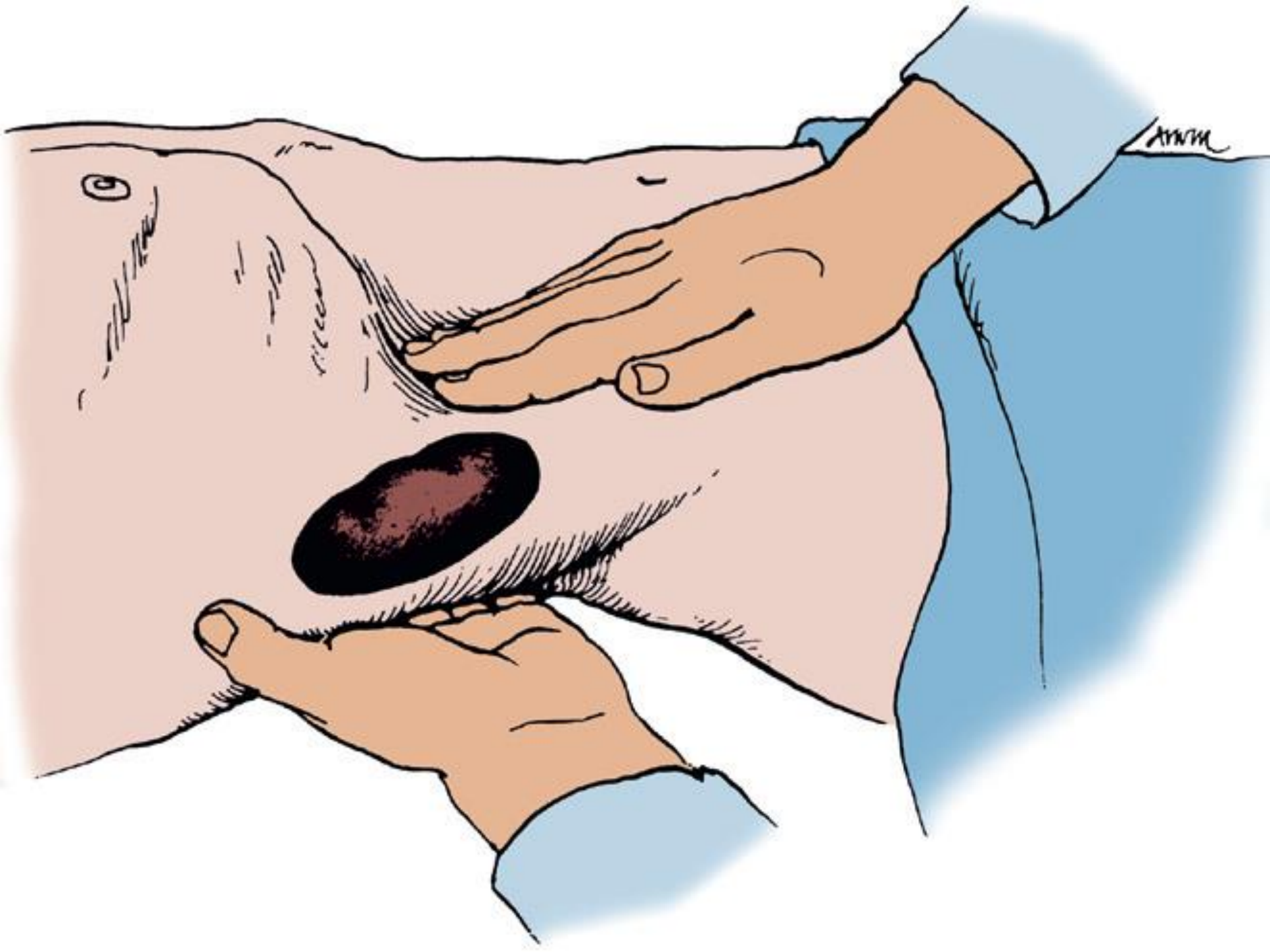
- **Palpation of the kidneys**

- supine position

- **The kidney is lifted from behind with one hand in the costovertebral angle**

- The most common abnormality detected on examination of the kidneys is a mass



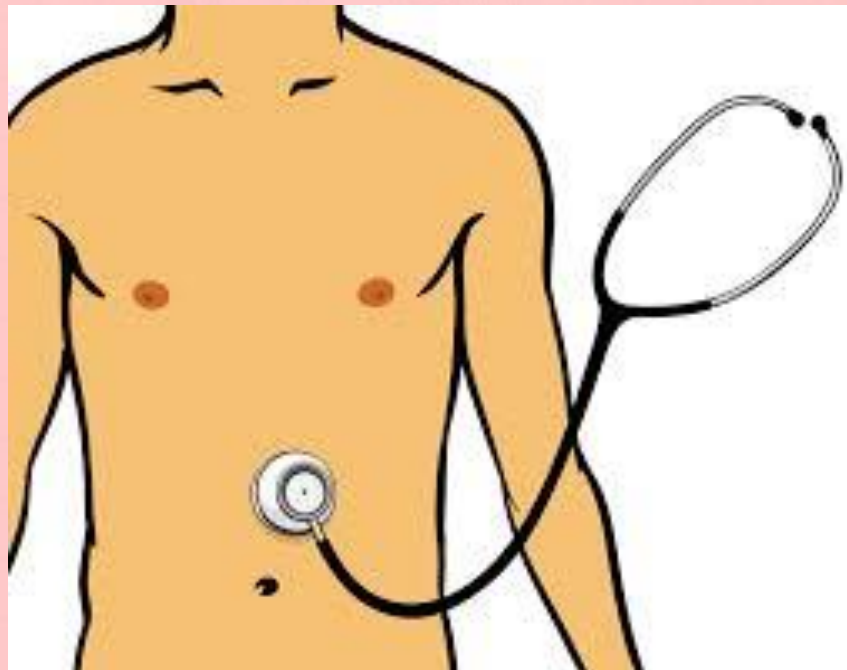
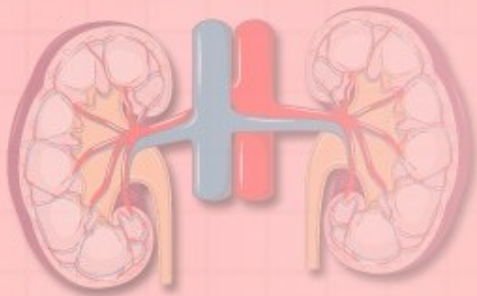


- **Auscultation**

Site : epigastrium , looking for bruit.

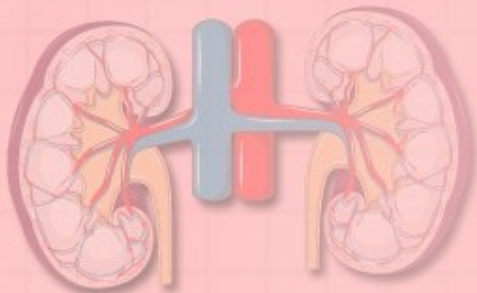
renal artery stenosis

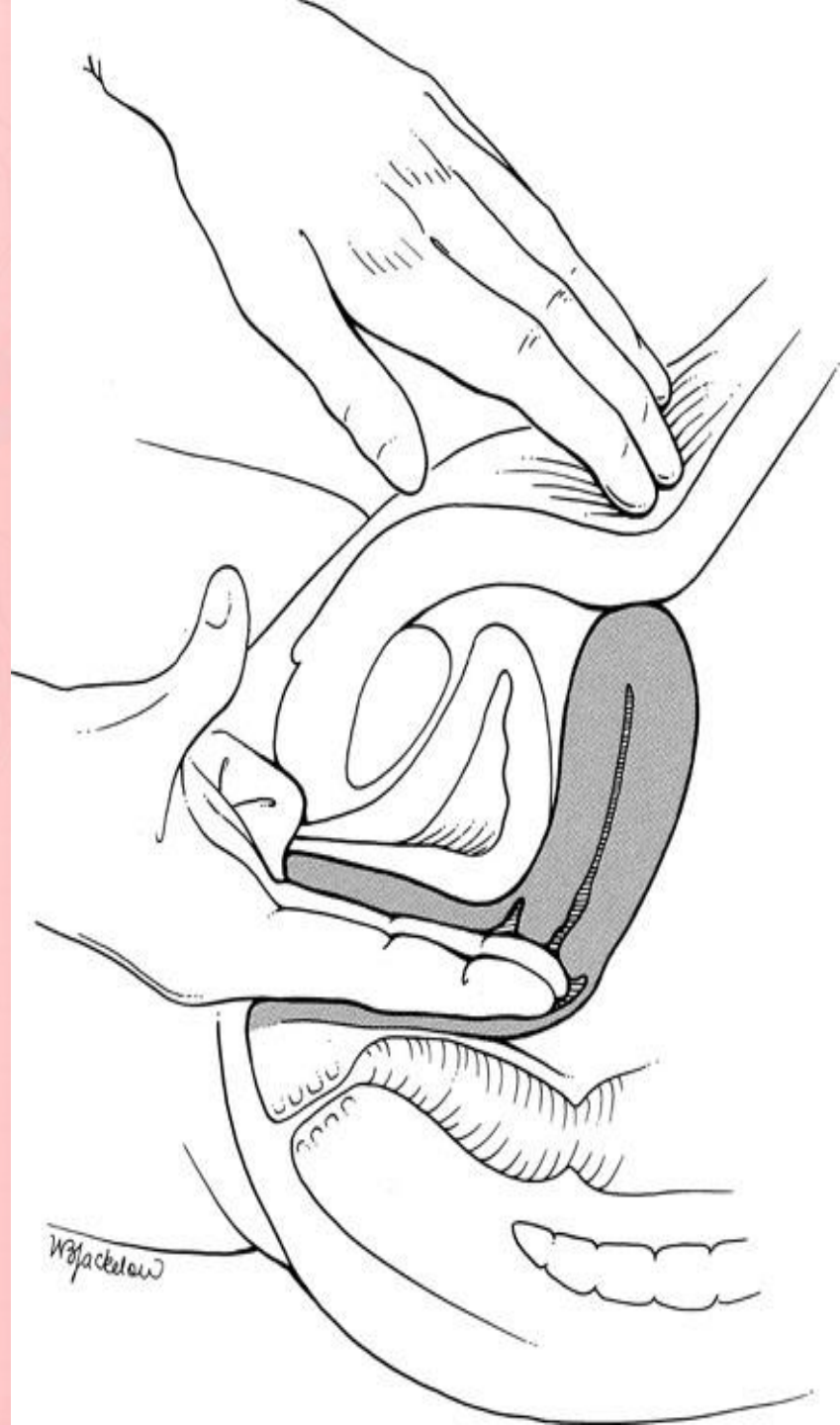
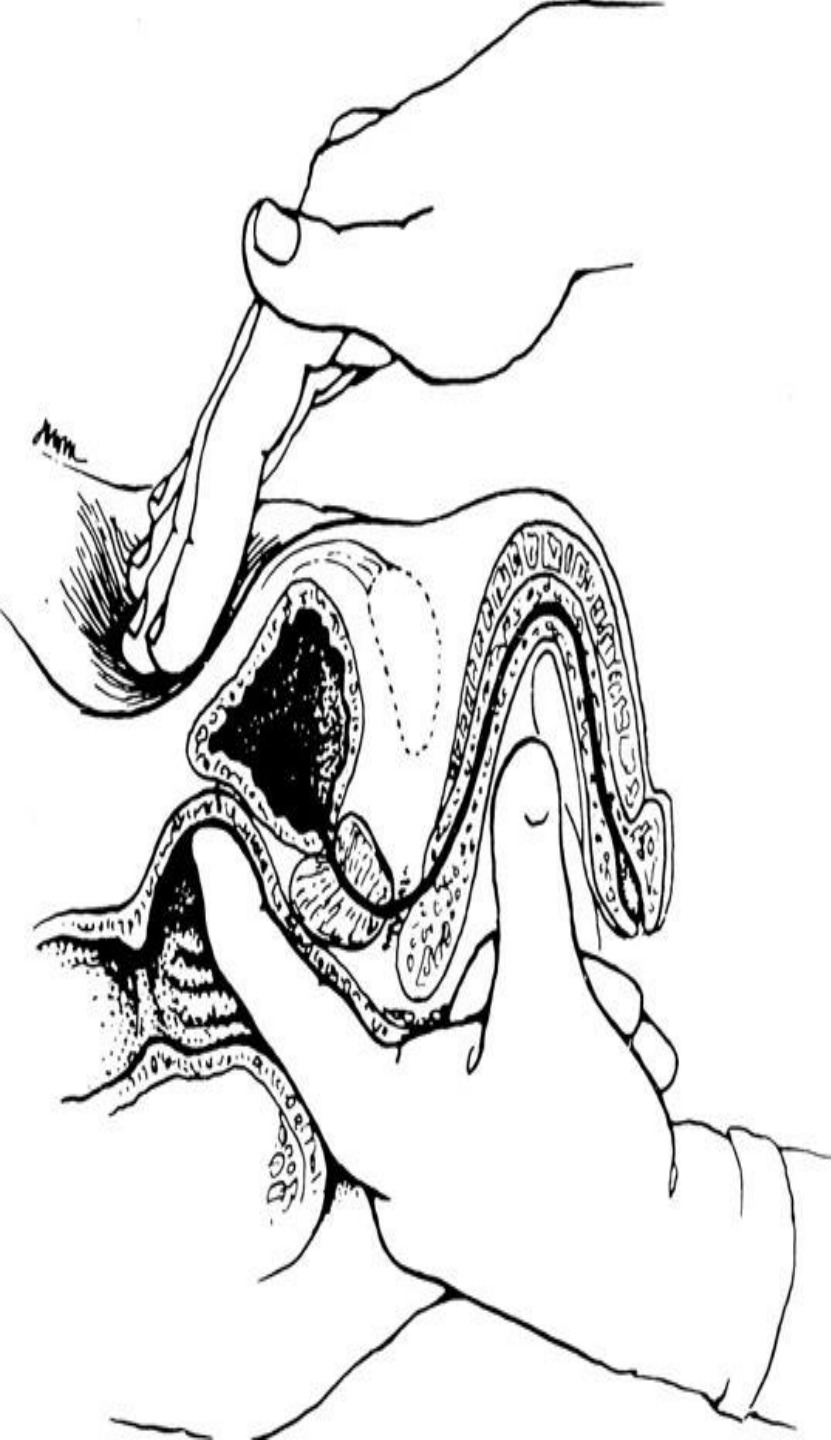
renal arteriovenous fistula.



•Bladder Examination

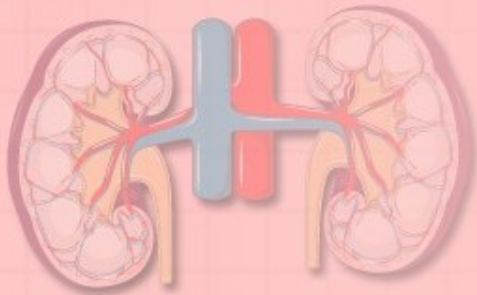
- **Palpation** : at least 150 ml of urine must be present in it to be felt.
- **Percussion** .
- **Bimanual examination**, best done under anesthesia, is very valuable to asses bladder tumor extension





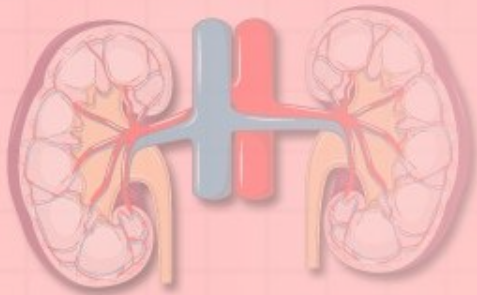
•Penis Exam

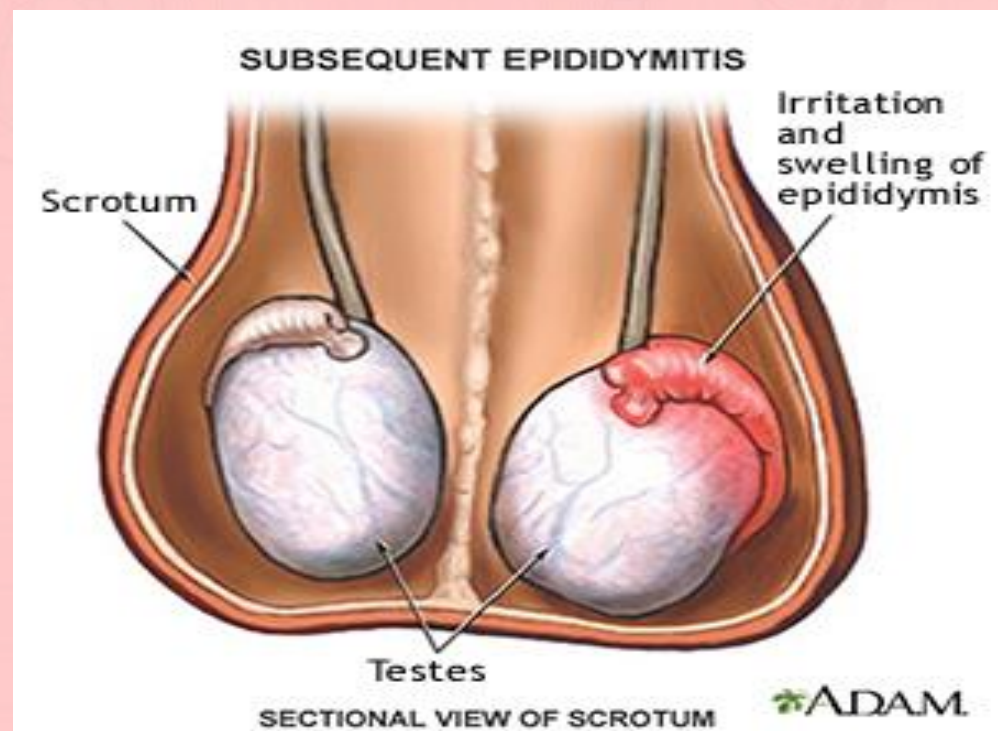
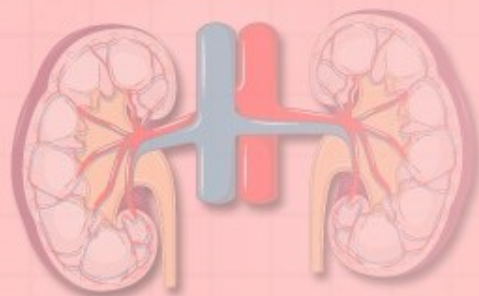
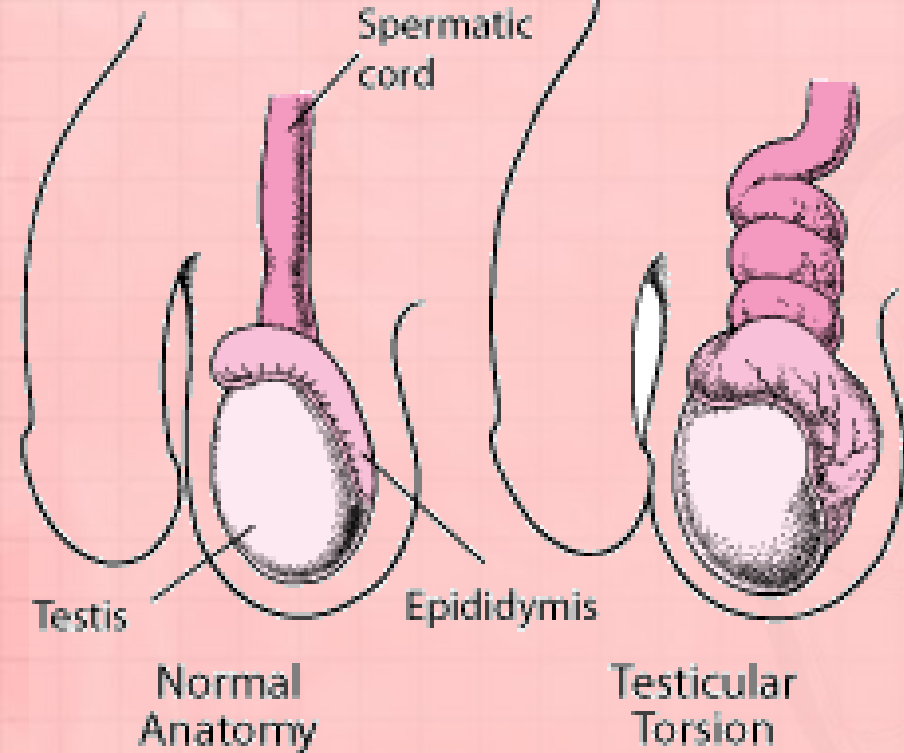
- The position of the urethral meatus
- Priapism: sickle cell disease



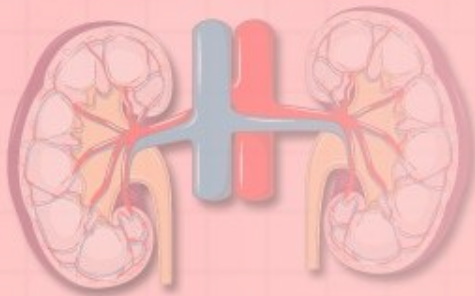
- **Scrotal exam**

Firm or hard area within the testis should be considered a malignant tumor until proven otherwise

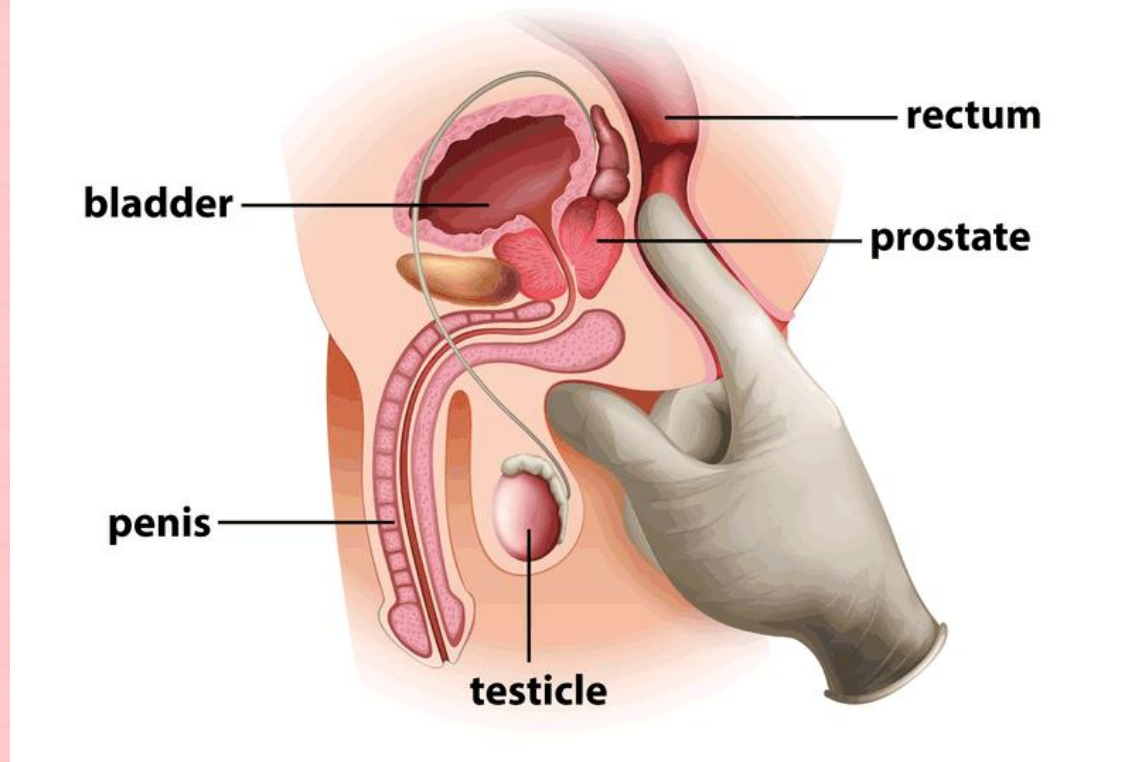




•Rectal and Prostate Examination in male



Rectal Examination for Enlarged Prostate

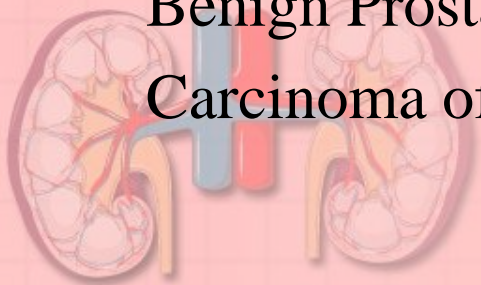


Prostate Examination :

Acute Prostatitis

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Carcinoma of the Prostate



Thank you

