

CHAPTER 28

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Overview

Medical assisting students must possess knowledge of the male reproductive system and the common disorders and diseases that can affect it. Students must be aware of treatments and procedures that they will encounter in the office when assisting the provider with the male patient and must become comfortable with the terminology used.

Lesson Plan

| I. LEARNING OUTCOMES | ABHES | CAAHEP |
|--|--------------|--------|
| A. Define, spell, and pronounce the key terms as presented in the glossary. | | |
| B. Describe common disorders and diseases of the male reproductive system. | MA.A.1.2.d | I.C.6 |
| C. Discuss signs and symptoms of the various disorders and diseases of the male reproductive system. | MA.A.1.2.d | I.C.6 |
| D. Explain erectile dysfunction, its causes, and its treatments. | MA.A.1.2.d | I.C.6 |
| E. Describe the common diagnostic tests and procedures used in the male reproductive system. | | |
| F. Explain testicular self-examination to a male patient. | MA.A.1.9.r | IV.P.5 |
| G. Prepare patient teaching materials for intravenous pyelogram and transurethral resection of the prostate. | MA.A.1.9.r | IV.P.5 |
| H. Demonstrate compassion and empathy. | MA.A.1.11.b. | IV.A.1 |
| I. Analyze the professionalism questions and apply them to this chapter's content. | | |

II. PROFESSIONALISM QUESTIONS

- A. Communication
 1. Did you introduce yourself? Did you identify the patient through name and birth date or other identifying feature?
 2. Did you listen to and acknowledge the patient?
 3. Did you speak at the patient's level of understanding?
 4. Did you display appropriate body language?
 5. Did you allay patients' fears regarding the procedure being performed and help them feel safe and comfortable?
 6. Did you demonstrate empathy in communicating with patients, family, and staff?
- B. Presentation
 1. Did your actions attend to both the psychological and the physiologic aspects of the patient's illness or condition?
 2. Were you courteous, patient, and respectful to the patient?
 3. Did you display a calm, professional, and caring manner?
- C. Competency
 1. Were you knowledgeable and accountable?
 2. Did you apply critical thinking skills in performing patient assessment and care?
- D. Initiative
 1. Did you direct the patient to other resources when necessary or helpful, with the approval of the provider?

E. Integrity

1. Did you demonstrate sensitivity to patient's rights?
2. Did you protect personal boundaries?
3. Were you respectful of others?
4. Did you demonstrate respect for individual diversity?
5. Did you demonstrate an appreciation for the patient's attitude toward his or her illness or condition?
6. Did you protect and maintain confidentiality?

III. REFERENCES

- A. Lindh, Wilburta Q., Pooler, Marilyn S., Tamparo, Carol D., Dahl, Barbara M., & Morris, Julie A. *Delmar's Comprehensive Medical Assisting: Administrative and Clinical Competencies*, 5e
- B. Text Chapter 28, References/Bibliography
- C. Any other teacher-preferred reference material
- D. Information on prostate cancer (www.pcf.org)

IV. VISUAL AIDS

- A. Computer access to identified Internet resources
- B. Any other teacher-preferred visual aids (PowerPoint, etc.)
- C. Male reproductive system model
- D. Animation of the male reproductive system (http://www.medindia.net/animation/male_reproductive_system.asp)

V. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL

- A. Computer, TV monitor, and Internet access

VI. SAFETY

- A. Establish basic classroom procedures.

VII. PREPARATION

- A. Arrange for visual aids equipment.
- B. Collect materials.
- C. Review Chapter 28 in the text, the Study Guide, the Competency Manual, and the Instructor's Manual.
- D. Contact the local chapter of the American Cancer Society and obtain copies of prostate cancer information for in-class distribution.

VIII. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS/ACTIONS

- A. Read Learning Outcomes in the text with students to introduce the chapter.

IX. PRESENTATION

- A. Testicular examination
 1. Patient should perform testicular self-examination on regular basis (see Procedure 28-1 in the text)
- B. Disorders of the male reproductive system
 1. Testicular cancer
 - a. Most common cancer in men ages 20–35 years
 - b. No symptoms; usually a painless lump is found on a testicle
 - c. Cause could be an undescended testicle (cryptorchidism) and a history of mumps
 - d. Diagnosis made by biopsy of testicular mass
 - e. Treatment is orchiectomy (also called orchidectomy) followed by radiation and chemotherapy (discuss the Critical Thinking box)
 - f. Monthly testicular examination recommended
 2. Prostatitis
 - a. Inflammation of prostate mostly in men over age 50
 - b. Symptoms include burning while urinating, back pain, urinary frequency
 - c. Cause: bacteria from gonorrhea or urinary tract infection
 - d. Diagnostic tests: urinalysis, urine culture, culture and sensitivity of penile discharge, and rectal examination
 - e. Treatment: antibiotics and force fluids

3. Prostate cancer
 - a. A leading cause of death in men with metastasis to spine or pelvis
 - b. Symptoms include urinary obstruction, difficulty urinating frequently, and inability to urinate
 - c. Diagnostic tests include an ultrasound and CT scan and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level
 - d. Treatment includes surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy (see Critical Thinking box)
4. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
 - a. Common in men age 50 or older
 - b. Symptoms
 - (1) Inability to completely empty the bladder
 - (2) Diminished flow of urine
 - (3) Difficulty starting to urinate
 - c. Cause: prostate constricts urethra
 - d. Diagnostic tests include PSA, excretory urography, ultrasound, and biopsy
 - e. Treatment includes medication or surgery known as transurethral resection
5. Sexually transmitted diseases (discuss the Critical Thinking box)
 - a. Affect men and women and can damage health and cause infertility
6. Infertility
 - a. Causes
 - b. Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
7. Erectile dysfunction
 - a. Causes
 - b. Treatment
8. Diagnostic tests and procedures
 - a. Vasectomy is a surgical procedure done to the male in which a portion of the vas deferens is removed, rendering the male sterile (discuss the Critical Thinking box).
 - b. Semen analysis is performed to complete fertility workup and evaluate effectiveness of a vasectomy.
 - c. Urinalysis culture and sensitivity, PSA.
 - d. Excretory urography (IVP).

X. APPLICATION

- A. Use the Learning Outcomes at the beginning of Chapter 28 in the text as the basis for questions to assess comprehension.
- B. See the Classroom Activities below for numerous application activities.
- C. Assign students to complete Chapter 28 in the Study Guide.
- D. Complete the Procedure in Chapter 28, using the Competency Manual to evaluate performance.

XI. EVALUATION

- A. Evaluate any assigned application activities.
- B. Evaluate student participation in the classroom.
- C. Grade responses to Chapter 28 in the Study Guide.
- D. Evaluate student performance on Chapter 28 Procedure.

Classroom Activities

1. Demonstrate testicular self-examination using shower card (rolling motion of thumb and finger).
2. Identify the signs and symptoms of the various disorders and diseases of the male reproductive system.
3. Invite local board of health personnel to speak to the students about STDs.
4. Explain to students the importance of physical examinations to detect prostatic carcinoma, especially in men over age 50.
5. Invite a urologist to discuss benign hypertrophy of the prostate (BHP), vasectomy, infertility, sperm analysis, and the various methods used to treat BHP.

6. Using a search engine of your choice, go to WebMD Health (www.webmdhealth.com) and obtain information about the following:
 - Balanitis
 - Ultrasound and prostate biopsy
 - Testicular torsion
 - Phimosis
 - Peyronie's disease
7. View YouTube videos regarding prostate cancer such as Considerations in Advanced Prostate Cancer (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zg3j5Ig4dJY>).

Answers to Critical Thinking Boxes

What test will be done at the first postoperative clinic visit following a vasectomy?

A sperm count will be done to determine if the male has sperm in his semen.

Mr. and Mrs. Jared Parris are being seen by the provider for a first visit to discuss their infertility issues. As these patients have never been seen by Dr. Olani before, what considerations should be taken when obtaining a patient history?

The patient history should be taken separately. The past health history is private and individual so HIPAA guidelines must be followed.

Answers to Case Studies

Case Study 28-1

Refer to the scenario at the beginning of the chapter. After Dr. Olani has examined Mr. Range, he asks you to schedule a testicular ultrasound to assess the testicular mass that was discovered during a routine testicular self-examination.

1. What can be determined from these tests?

A pelvic ultrasound can help to locate an abnormality in the shape and size of organs and tissues in the pelvic area, such as the prostate gland. A CT scan of the abdomen allows a detailed examination of the abdominal organs and may help identify cancer and any metastasis from it.

2. What is the best method to deliver the results of this testing to Mr. Range?

You should assist the provider in delivering the test results to Mr. Range by providing a quiet, private room. Allow time for questions about the test results and remember to use laymen's terms if medical terminology is difficult for the patient to comprehend.

Case Study 28-2

Adam Desmond has an appointment today in the clinic for a physical examination. His chief complaint is that he has been having trouble sitting through ball games or movies without having to go to the bathroom to urinate several times.

1. How can the provider make a diagnosis of benign prostatic hyperplasia?

First, a digital rectal examination will be done, then a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test, a urinalysis, and a urine culture are performed. Perhaps an intravenous pyelogram (excretory urography) will be ordered also. The rectal examination allows Dr. Woo to palpate the prostate gland for enlargement. The PSA blood test measures the amount of a specific protein that is elevated in prostate cancer cases. If the PSA is within normal range, it can help rule out prostate cancer, although a biopsy is necessary to confirm a diagnosis. A urinalysis and culture will show an infection that is not unusual with BPH. An excretory urography is helpful in determining kidney, ureter, and bladder damage from BPH.

2. What preliminary tests might the provider order for Mr. Desmond today?

The preliminary tests Dr. Woo might order are urinalysis, urine culture, and excretory urography (IVP).

Case Study 28-3

Mr. Ranger called Dr. Olani's clinic to say that he discovered "something hard in his right testicle, like a marble."

1. What will Dr. Olani's examination consist of?

Dr. Olani's workup of Mr. Ranger will include an examination to determine if the testicle is painful, swollen, or inflamed. If there are none of these symptoms, Dr. Olani most likely will suggest that Mr. Ranger have a biopsy of the mass in the right testicle. This will determine whether the lesion is benign or malignant.

Answers to Certification Review

1. a. Prostate-specific antigen
2. c. Monthly self-examination
3. b. aging and hormonal changes
4. a. Painful urination
5. c. Biopsy of the prostate
6. d. both a and b
7. d. all of the above
8. c. Urethra
9. d. 75 years and older
10. c. Uncircumcised men

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