A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ESTABLISH REFERENCE VALUES OF PENILE LENGTH, CIRCUMFERENCE AND TESTICULAR VOLUME IN FILIPINO BOYS AGES 0-18 YEARS

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Introduction

Assessment of external genitalia is essential in the pediatric and adolescent population. Pediatric, endocrinology, and urology clinics encounter consultations related to penile and testicular size because of medical, sexual, psychological, and social concerns . To our knowledge, penile length, circumference and testicular volume which cover all stages of childhood, puberty and post puberty has not yet been established in our country.

Methods

This involves measurements and analyses of penile and testicular anthropometrics for boys with Filipino descent between ages 0-18 years. The following parameters were determined: stretched penile length, penile circumference, and testicular volume.

Results

A total of 4588 boys underwent measurement of their genitalia. growth of penile length began to increase during 2nd year of life and gradually continued until 10 years old. marked increase was noted from 11 to 15 years old. We also determined the point equal to 2.5 standard deviation below the mean. Penis with a length below this is classified as a micropenis. growth of penile circumference was similar to stretched penile length. right and left testis showed no volume change up to 9 years old. There was a sharp increase in testicular volume from age 11 to 14 and continued to increase up to 17 years old.

Discussion

Establishing our own reference values in penile length, penile circumference and testicular volume is essential. These values play a significant role in the diagnosis, treatment and follow up of both penile and testicular diseases.

Keywords

Penile Length, Penile circumference, Testicular volume, Micropenis, Male external genitalia.