



## PEDIATRIC UROLOGY CASE REPORTS

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### Revolutionary surgical approach to correct severe penoscrotal webbing in children

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#### Description

Severe penoscrotal webbing is a congenital condition characterized by the fusion of the scrotal skin with the ventral penile shaft, often causing functional and aesthetic concerns in affected children. Surgical intervention is typically required to correct this condition. This study presents a modified scrotoplasty technique designed to address severe penoscrotal webbing in children, focusing on its surgical approach, outcomes, and impact on patients' quality of life.

We conducted a retrospective analysis of children with severe penoscrotal webbing who underwent the modified scrotoplasty procedure between 2010 and 2020. Demographic data, clinical characteristics, surgical techniques, and postoperative outcomes were collected and analyzed. The patient is placed under general anesthesia. A midline incision is made along the penoscrotal junction, allowing access to the fused area. Careful dissection and separation of the scrotal skin from the penile shaft are performed. A Z-plasty or Y-V advancement flap is utilized to create a neoscrotal pouch. The incision is meticulously closed, creating a natural-looking scrotum and freeing the penile shaft.

A total of 35 children with severe penoscrotal webbing

were included in the study, with ages ranging from 1 to 12 years. All patients experienced functional limitations, difficulty with hygiene, and aesthetic concerns due to the condition. The modified scrotoplasty procedure proved to be highly effective in addressing severe penoscrotal webbing. All patients achieved a cosmetically satisfying result, with a natural-looking scrotum and ventral penile shaft after surgery. The procedure effectively eliminated the webbed appearance. Functional limitations related to urination and hygiene were significantly reduced or resolved in all cases. The surgical technique had a low rate of complications, with no reports of wound infection, hematoma, or adverse scarring.

Postoperative assessments revealed high levels of patient and parental satisfaction, with improved self-esteem and quality of life reported by the children. Long-term follow-up (up to 5 years) indicated that the cosmetic and functional improvements were maintained, with no recurrence of severe penoscrotal webbing. Severe penoscrotal webbing is a challenging condition that can have significant physical and psychological impacts on affected children. Surgical correction is essential to alleviate functional limitations, improve hygiene, and enhance the overall quality of life for these patients.

The modified scrotoplasty technique described in this study offers several advantages. It allows for the creation of a natural-looking scrotum while simultaneously freeing the penile shaft from the scrotal attachment. This technique not only addresses the aesthetic concerns associated with severe penoscrotal webbing but also improves functional aspects, such as ease of urination and hygiene maintenance. The absence of significant complications and the maintenance of surgical outcomes over time further support the effectiveness and safety

of this approach. Patient and parental satisfaction underscore the positive impact of the procedure on children's self-esteem and overall well-being.

### ***Conclusion***

In conclusion, the modified scrotoplasty procedure is a valuable surgical technique for addressing severe penoscrotal webbing in children. It provides a

comprehensive solution by improving both the cosmetic appearance and functional aspects of the condition. With minimal complications and sustained outcomes, this approach significantly enhances the quality of life for affected children, offering them improved self-esteem and greater comfort in daily activities.