

Pattern and Management of Priapism in a Tertiary Hospital of North- Western Nigeria

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Background: Priapism is a persistent penile erection that continues for more than four hours beyond sexual stimulation and orgasm or unrelated to sexual stimulation¹. The objective is to document the pattern and management of priapism in our hospital.

Methods: This is a retrospective study of patients managed for Priapism by Urology Unit of our hospital, from January 2009 to December 2015.

Results: Thirty patients were managed for managed for priapism within the study period. The mean age at presentation was 23.9 ± 12.2 years with a range of 8- 55 years. Fifteen patients (57.7 %) presented beyond 72 hours of the onset of priapism. All the patients had ischaemic priapism. Half of the patients had sickle cell disease, two (7.7 %) had chronic myeloid leukaemia, five (19.2%) used aphrodisiacs and cause was not established in six (23.1%). The most effective forms of treatments were corporal aspiration and glanulo-cavernosal shunt. Hydroxyurea was used for the patients with leukaemia. Thirteen (50.0%) of the patients were loss to follow-up after their first visits. Three patients (11.5%) developed erectile dysfunction.

Conclusion: Sickle cell disease is the commonest cause of ischaemic priapism in our practice. Late presentation is common and is usually associated with the development of erectile dysfunction.

Keywords: priapism, sickle cell disease, aphrodisiacs, erectile dysfunction, treatments of ischaemic priapism

Introduction

Priapism is a persistent penile erection that continues for more than four hours beyond sexual stimulation and orgasm or unrelated to sexual stimulation¹. There is dysfunction of mechanisms regulating penile tumescence, rigidity and flaccidity^{2,3}. Priapism can be ischaemic (low flow) , non-ischaemic (high flow) or stuttering⁴. Stuttering priapism is characterized by pattern of recurrence and historically described as unwanted painful erections in men with sickle cell anaemia⁵. Ischaemic priapism is a urologic emergency which requires prompt diagnosis and urgent intervention to prevent erectile dysfunction. Interventions done beyond 48 hours may only relieve the priapic state and pain but may do

little to preserve potency¹. Ischaemic priapism is painful, with little or no arterial blood flow resulting in time –dependent alteration in the corporal metabolic environment leading to progressive hypoxia, hypercobia and acidosis⁶. In Western world, ischaemic priapism is usually idiopathic or due to use of aphrodisiacs more especially intracavernosal injections for erectile dysfunction^{7,8} while haematological disorders, more especially sickle cell disease, are the commonest cause in our environment^{9,10}. Aghaji et al¹¹ reported use of aphrodisiacs to be the commonest cause in Nigerian adults but more recent studies by Badmus et al⁹, Ajape et al¹², Omisano et al¹³ and Ekeke et al¹⁰ showed sickle cell disease to be the commonest aetiologic factor in Nigeria. We carried out this study to document the pattern and management of priapism in our institution.

Patients and Methods

Records of patients managed for priapism at Urology Unit, Department of Surgery, of our hospital, from January 2009 to December 2015 were retrospectively retrieved. The following information was extracted; socio-demographic features, presentation, duration of symptoms before presentation, type of priapism, aetiology of priapism, clinical examination findings, results of laboratory investigations, treatment offered, and duration of admission and complications. The laboratory investigations include haemoglobin genotype, peripheral blood film, full blood count and electrolyte urea and creatinine. Data was entered into a structured proforma and analysed using SPSS version 20.0 for windows.

Results

Thirty patients were managed for priapism within the study period, but full records of only 26 patients were retrieved. The mean age of the patients was 23.9 ± 12.2 years (8- 55 years). Only eight patients (30.8%) presented within 24 hours of the onset of priapism. Of the 18 patients (69.2%) that presented beyond 24 hours, six (23.1%) presented after a week (Table 1). The mean duration of priapism was 110.6 ± 91.9 hours. Twenty four patients (92.3%) had hard woody penis with dark tarry blood aspirated from the corpora. Two patients (7.7%) had stuttering priapism and the penis was flaccid at presentation.

Table 1. Duration of Priapism before Presentation

Duration of symptoms	Number of patients	Percentage
24 hours	8	30.8
24-48 hours	3	11.5
72 hours	5	19.2
> 72 hours- 1 week	4	15.4
>1-2 weeks	6	23.1
Total	26	100.0

Table 2. Aetiology of Priapism in our environment

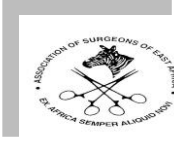
Aetiology	Number of patients	Percentage
Sickle Cell Disease	13	50.0
Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia	2	7.7
Idiopathic	6	23.1
Aphrodisiacs	5	19.2
Total	26	100.0

All the 26 patients had ischaemic or low flow priapism. The commonest aetiological factor was haematologic disorders which were found in 13 patients (50.0%). Of the five patients (19.2%) that used aphrodisiacs, two used overdose of sildenafil citrate and three used herbs to enhance their sexual performances. Other details of the aetiological factors were shown in Table 2.

All the patients were counseled about the disease, possible outcomes and that even though intervention may relieve pain and priapic state, it does little in preservation of potency. Erectile dysfunction may occur later more especially in those that presented after 48 hours. Corporal aspiration with or without irrigation, percutaneous shunts, cavernoglandular shunt were performed for thirteen (50%), three (11.5%) and ten patients (38.5%) (Table 3). Twenty two patients (84.6%) had immediate detumescence following surgical intervention. Four patients (15.4%) with minimal or no detumescence after the intervention had penile fibrosis and oedema. In the 2 patients (7.7%) with CML, initial corporal aspiration and irrigation was not effective, but they had detumescence after cytoreduction with hydroxyuria. Two patients (7.7%) refused caverno-glandular shunt and left against medical advice after corporal aspiration and irrigation with partial detumescence. Other details of surgical interventions are shown below (Table 3)

Table 3. Surgical Interventions for Priapism

Intervention	Frequency	Percent
corporal aspiration	5	19.2
Corporal aspiration + irrigation	8	30.8
Winters shunt (percutaneous)	2	7.7
Caverno-glandular shunt (AL-ghorab)	10	38.5
Ebbehoj shunt (percutaneous)	1	3.8
Total	26	100.0



Erectile dysfunction and high flow priapism occurred in 3 patients (11.5%) and 1 patient (3.8%) respectively. The mean duration of admission was (7 days \pm 1.5 days). Nine patients (34.6%) did not return for follow-up after discharge, and 13 patients (50.0%) were loss to follow-up after the first visit. The longest follow-up was five years in a patient with erectile dysfunction.

Discussion

Ischaemic priapism is a urologic emergency and a form of compartment syndrome that requires immediate corporal decompression to prevent corporal ischaemia, acidosis, fibrosis and subsequent erectile dysfunction. It affects young age group in our environment with significant negative impact on their quality of life. The mean age of our patients was 23.9 years which was comparable to 25.4 years and 20.4 years reported by Omisanjo et al ¹³ and Badmus et al ⁹ in the South- Western part of Nigeria. Ekeke et al ¹⁰ who studied adult population in Port- Harcourt reported median age of 30 years. All our patients were male and had ischaemic priapism as reported by the previous studies ⁹⁻¹³. Clitoral priapism is rare, ^{3,10} and we did not record it in our series. Some researchers suggested high incidence of female genital mutilation to be a factor in a rarity of clitoral priapism ¹⁰.

The risk factors for it, such as use of specific classes of medications (alpha adrenergic blockers, antidepressants), diseases that alter clitoral blood flow and clitoral vascular anomalies leading to clitoral engorgement such as Persistent Genital Arousal Disorder (PGAD) are rare in our environment ^{3,14,15}. The mean time of presentation in this study (110 hours) was longer than what was reported by Omisanjo et al ¹³ (74.4 hours) but shorter than other studies by Badmos et al ⁹ (192 hours) and Ekeke et al ¹⁰ (144 hours). Generally, patients in our environment present after 48 hours unlike what happened in the Western World where patients usually present within 24 hours ¹⁰. Even though our intervention relieved the acute pain, it did little in preserving the potency. Therefore, the patients in the long run are predisposed to the development of erectile dysfunction which was recorded in only three of the patients probably due to poor follow-up. These patients had evidence of penile fibrosis on presentation. The patients could not present early despite painful erection due to cultural inhibition about sexual matters, ignorance and poverty. A good number of them presented initially to general practitioners, chemists, herbalists and peripheral hospital before referral to our facility. In Pohl's series ¹⁶ delay of five days between the onset and intervention did not affect the prognosis much. He reported that 65% and 40% regained potency when intervention was instituted between five and ten days of the onset of priapism.

Some of our patients were newly married young men that took herbs and overdose of sildenafil citrate to enhance sexual performance. It is a tradition in this environment to use all kinds of herbs and concoctions by newly married individuals male and females to enhance sexual performance. This preserves self esteem and continuity of marriage as the first coitus reflects the man's potency.

The commonest aetiological factor in our series was haematologic disorder (57.7%) with sickle cell disease alone accounting for 50% of the cases. This was similar to the findings by

Badmus et al⁹, Omisano et al¹⁶, Ekeke et al where sickle cell disease accounted for 87.6%, 63% and 55.6% of their cases respectively. In Ekeke series⁹ haematological disorders accounted for 66.7% of the ischaemic priapism, where as in our study they accounted for 57.7% of our patients. These comprise sickle cell disease and CML in the two studies. Idiopathic causes and use of aphrodisiacs predominates in Southern Nigeria and Europe, accounted for 19% and 23% of our patients respectively.

Corporal aspiration was less affective(42.3%) in our series compared to the one reported by Omisano et al¹³ (78.3%). This difference can be accounted for by the late presentation in our patients and thus presence of corporal injury and oedema. Lawani et al¹⁷ reported cavernotomies to be effective. Al-ghorab shunt was effective in all the ten patients that had the procedure in our series. This is a procedure of choice when aspiration and percutaneous shunt failed which is common in late presentation. The average duration of admission of our patients was seven days which was longer than 5.8 days reported by Omisano et al¹³. Some of the patients need longer admission to allow for resolution penile oedema and turgidity following intervention. The patients with CML stayed up to two weeks on hospital admission due the time required to achieve effective cytoreduction and to establish appropriate maintenance dose for hydroxyuria by the haematologist.

Only 13 patients (50.0%) reported for follow up at the first visit while the rest were loss to follow-up. This is similar to what we observed in the follow up of other urologic diseases. Most of the patients are poor, ignorant and cover long distance before they reach our facility. Our patients come regularly for follow-up when they have complaints. Erectile dysfunction was seen only in three patients (11.5%) which might be accounted by erratic follow-up. Most of these patients are young, not yet sexually active which makes the complaints of erectile dysfunction less worrisome. They may later represent to other physicians with erectile dysfunction after getting married or when sexually active. Bertolotto et al¹⁸ reported a case of high flow priapism following Winter shunt due to injury to dorsal artery. This rare complication was observed in one patient in our series which was managed conservatively. He had initial corporal aspiration which we thought had failed and he subsequently had Al-ghorab shunt. The patient was one of those patients that did not report for any follow-up visit.

Conclusion

Haematologic disorders are the commonest cause of priapism in our environment. The most effective forms of treatments were corporal aspiration and distal shunt. The mean time of presentation of our patients was late with attendant susceptibility to erectile dysfunction. This complication is likely to have been under reported in our series due to erratic follow-up by the patients.

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