

Male Urology Surgeries Patient Information Pamphlet

What is a:

Circumcision and Meatotomy

Circumcision is removal of the foreskin of the penis. Meatotomy involves the surgical widening of the opening at the tip of the penis where urines leaves the body.

Hernia/Orchidopexy (Child)

Hernia:

Tissue from the inner abdomen is pushing through the muscle. This can be present in the groin area or in the scrotum.

Orchidopexy:

The procedure to correct undescended testicle(s) that have not reached the scrotal area.

Hydrocele

Is caused by too much fluid forming around the testicle and ballooning out the scrotum.

Spermatocele

When a duct becomes blocked so that the sperm cannot pass through, the accumulated sperm forms a bulge. It is usually the size of a cherry or a cranberry but can be much larger.

Varicocele

Occurs when the veins that drain the testicle become dilated.

Testicular Tumor

Usually can be felt on the testicle and can be benign or malignant.

Vasectomy

A vasectomy is a permanent method of birth control. The tubes (vas deferens) that carry sperm are cut so that the sperm cannot reach the penis. When ejaculation occurs, the fluid does not contain sperm. Vasectomy only blocks the release of sperm, it does not affect hormone production.

Reversal of Vasectomy or Vasovasostomosis

A vasectomy reversal is a surgical procedure performed under a general anesthetic that restores the flow of sperm. It entails stitching the cut ends of the vas deferens back together.

Transurethral Resection of Bladder Tumor

A resectoscope (telescope with a lens, light and an electrical cutting device) is passed into the bladder and the tumor is removed by use of an electrical cutting loop.

Transurethral Resection of Prostate

A resectoscope (telescope with a lens, light and an electrical cutting device) is used to shave down and remove the obstructing part of the prostate.

Plasma Button TURP

Uses high-temperature plasma energy to ablate prostate tissue. As the extra tissue is removed, the surrounding blood vessels are sealed, and bleeding is usually minimal.



Male Urology Surgeries Patient Information Pamphlet

Special Considerations:

Some urology procedures may require you to go home with a urinary catheter in place. You will be provided with special instructions on the day of your surgery, before you leave hospital, on how to care for your catheter.

How to Prepare for Post Procedure/Operative Expectations:

- Please discuss with your surgeon if you need to stop specific medications such as diabetic or blood thinning medications and when to restart after your procedure.
- Discuss with your surgeon dressing/incisional care, activity precautions, and when you can expect to return to work.
- Please come prepared the day of surgery with a responsible adult to pick you up as well as, stay with you at home for 24 hours. You will not be able to drive for a minimum of 24 hours, or longer if you are taking certain prescribed medications for pain, or until your surgeon clears you to drive. You may also need to arrange transportation to outpatient clinics for surgeries requiring community care in the days or weeks following your surgery.
- Pain can be expected during your recovery time and everyone experiences pain differently. You will be provided with directions on how to manage your pain at home.
- A small amount of blood in the urine is normal after Urologic procedures. Drink lots of fluids to keep the bladder flushed. If you are unable to void, you may need to go to the nearest Emergency Department to have a catheter placed.

References:

1. Canadian Urological Association. *Patient information*. Retrieved June 2019 from <https://www.cua.org/en/patient>
2. National Association of PeriAnesthesia Nurses of Canada (2018). *Standards for Practice*.
3. Pham, R. BS, Parke, J. MD, Kernan, K. MD (2016). *How to do it: Same day discharge for transurethral resection of prostate using Olympus PlasmaButton and PlasmaLoop*. The Canadian Journal of Urology 23(5).

