## Hypospadias Associated Urologists, P.A. 785-537-8710

Hypospadias is a condition where the opening of the urethra (meatus) is not at the tip of the penis. The opening is on the underside (ventrum) of the penis. It can be: 1) mild (near the head of the penis, or 2) severe (closer to the scrotum or even into or under the scrotum).

If left unrepaired, hypospadias can result in impaired fertility because the semen is not directed straight. It can also be associated with curvature of the erect penis (chordee) which can make intercourse painful or difficult. Hypospadias can make it difficult to urinate in the standing position. The appearance may also be concerning to parents and patients.

## Treatment includes:

- 1. Surgical repair is done in the operating room under general anesthesia. Your child usually goes home the same day of surgery.
- 2. Repair is generally done around 6-12 months of age. The anatomy of the penis has grown, making the surgery less challenging. Also, anesthesia is safer at this age.
- 3. Boys with hypospadias are initially uncircumcised. This saves the foreskin for use in surgical repair.
- 4. There are many types of repairs depending on the severity of the hypospadias.

## After the surgery:

- \* Some boys will have a soft, flexible stent sewn to the tip of their penis. It allows the bladder to drain and the surgical site to heal. The stent stays in place for 7 to 10 days.
- \* A dressing usually covers the surgical site. It provides pressure to help with the bleeding and swelling. Your child's surgeon will instruct you how to care for the dressing and when to remove or have it removed.
- \* Swelling and bruising are very common. It can take several weeks for this to go away.
- \* If a stent is in place, it should not be put in water. You may sponge bathe your child. Your child will have two diapers and the nursing staff at the hospital will instruct you on how to change these diapers

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- \* Your child may have pain medication as instructed for pain or discomfort.
- \* Your child may go back to his normal activities. However, he should not play on straddle toys.

Call our office at the above number if: your child is having difficulty urinating your child is having pain not relieved by the medications there is continued bleeding you have any questions or concerns