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### Traumatic Penile Injury: An Analysis of the Patient Age with Aetiological Type and Injury Severity in a Single Centre

*Lésion Traumatique du Pénis: Analyse de l'Âge des Patients selon le Type Étiologique et la Sévérité des Blessures dans un Centre Unique*

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#### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Penile trauma is associated with debilitating complications. Apart from its sparse literature, contextually relevant evidence on aetiology and standardized severity grading, and its stratification by legal age are needed. This study aimed to describe the frequency, aetiology and injury severity grade of patients, and explore the association of specific factors by legal age.

**SUBJECTS, MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A single centre retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in our centre. Male patients with penile trauma managed by urologists were included. Data on age, year of presentation, aetiology, penile injury extent and co-existing genitourethral injuries were obtained. Descriptive and inferential statistics were undertaken using SPSS and MedCalc. P-value < 0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS:** Forty-two patient records were analyzed. The median age and interquartile range for legal minors and legal adults were 9.5 (5.0-14.8) years and 31.0 (22.5-41.0) years, and they constituted 28.6% (n=12) and 71.4% (n=30) of the study population respectively. Penile trauma was isolated in 26.2% (n=11) of the total population. Its annual frequency was below the median volume between 2001 and 2008 but shifted to a rate above the average level between 2017 and 2021. The rate of conveyor belt-related aetiology and high-grade trauma was 41.7% and 75.0% in legal minors while it was 26.1% and 53.3% respectively in legal adults.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Grade IV trauma was the most predominant while conveyor belt injury was the most common cause of the injury. Albeit limitations of statistical comparison, the rate of conveyor belt injury and high-grade trauma was numerically high in legal minors.

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**KEYWORDS:** Age factors, Aetiology, Injury severity score, Penis

#### RÉSUMÉ

**CONTEXTE:** Les traumatismes du pénis sont associés à des complications débilitantes. Outre la rareté de la littérature, des preuves contextuellement pertinentes sur l'étiologie et la classification standardisée de la gravité, ainsi que leur stratification par âge légal, sont nécessaires. Cette étude visait à décrire la fréquence, l'étiologie et le degré de gravité des blessures des patients, et à explorer l'association de facteurs spécifiques par âge légal.

**SUJETS, MATÉRIELS ET MÉTHODES:** Une étude rétrospective transversale monocentrique a été réalisée dans notre centre. Les patients masculins ayant subi un traumatisme pénien pris en charge par des urologues ont été inclus. Les données sur l'âge, l'année de présentation, l'étiologie, l'étendue de la blessure pénienne et les blessures génito-urétrales coexistantes ont été obtenues. Des statistiques descriptives et inférentielles ont été réalisées à l'aide de SPSS et MedCalc. Une valeur de p < 0,05 a été considérée comme significative.

**RÉSULTATS:** Quarante-deux dossiers de patients ont été analysés. L'âge médian et l'intervalle interquartile pour les mineurs légaux et les adultes légaux étaient de 9,5 (5,0-14,8) ans et 31,0 (22,5-41,0) ans, représentant respectivement 28,6 % (n=12) et 71,4 % (n=30) de la population étudiée. Le traumatisme pénien était isolé chez 26,2 % (n=11) de la population totale. Sa fréquence annuelle était inférieure au volume médian entre 2001 et 2008, mais a dépassé le niveau moyen entre 2017 et 2021. Le taux d'étiologie liée aux tapis roulants et de traumatismes graves était de 41,7 % et 75,0 % chez les mineurs légaux, contre 26,1 % et 53,3 % respectivement chez les adultes légaux.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Le traumatisme de grade IV était le plus prédominant, tandis que les blessures causées par les tapis roulants étaient la cause la plus courante de lésion. Bien que limitées par des comparaisons statistiques, les taux de blessures par tapis roulant et de traumatismes graves étaient numériquement élevés chez les mineurs légaux. WAJM 2024; 41 (4): 414 - 420.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Facteurs d'âge, Étiologie, Score de gravité des blessures, Pénis

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