

Community College of Aurora

EMT-Basic slide notes

Exam of the Genitalia

Overview

- General considerations
- Examination of the female genitalia
- Examination of the male genitalia

Exam of the Genitalia

General Considerations

- Can be awkward and uncomfortable for the patient and the EMT.
- When possible, same sex EMTs should perform genitalia exams.
- In the absence of same sex caregivers, a chaperone should be present during the examination.

Female Genitalia

Female Genitalia

- When necessary, the external genitalia should only be inspected for:
 - Bleeding
 - Evidence of trauma—DCAP - BTLS

Female Genitalia

Pertinent findings

- Discoloration or tenderness may be the result of traumatic bruising.
- Indications of sexually transmitted disease:
 - Ulcers - Formation of a craterlike lesion on the skin.
 - Vesicles - Blisterlike condition.
 - Discharges with or without pain.

Female Genitalia

General Assessment

- If touching the anal or genitalia area is necessary, gloves should be changed to prevent bacteria from being introduced into the vaginal area.

Male Genitalia

Visually inspect the area for bleeding and signs of trauma.
The shaft of the penis should be nontender and flaccid.
The urethral opening should be free of blood or discharge.

Male Genitalia

The scrotum should be nontender and slightly asymmetrical.
A swollen or painful scrotum may result from:

- Infection
- Herniation
- Trauma

- Testicular torsion - Axial rotation of the spermatic cord, which occludes blood flow to the testicle.

Male Genitalia

Priapism

- Defined as a persistent and/or painful erection.
- Occurs in patients with leukemia, sickle cell disease, or in spinal injury.

Exam of the Genitalia

Review

- General considerations
- Examination of the female genitalia
- Examination of the male genitalia