



# US+PhysioMED

For those men who have noticed a bend in their erect penis, and it stays the same way, it is imperative to go visit your Urologist and immediately ask for an Ultrasound/Sonogram to ascertain the problem. It could be a penile disease, called Peyronie's Disease!

# ULTRASONOGRAPHY

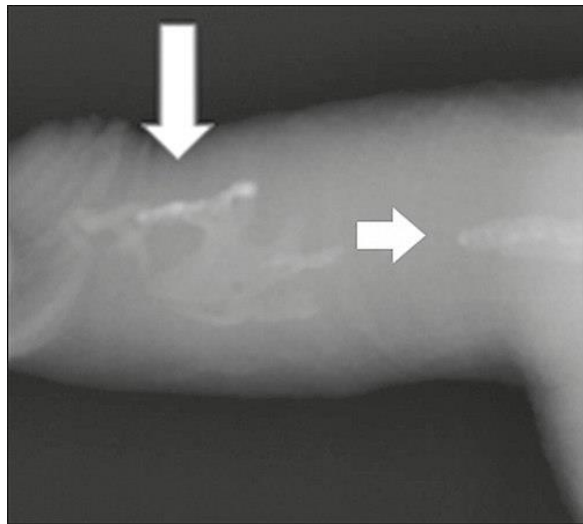
A urologist may be able to diagnose the disease and suggest treatment. An ultrasound can provide conclusive evidence of Peyronie's disease, ruling out congenital curvature or other disorders.

On Penile ultrasonography, the typical is hyperechoic focal thickening of the tunica albuginea. Due to associated calcifications, the imaging of patients with Peyronie's disease shows acoustic shadowing, as illustrated in figures next pages. Less common findings, attributed to earlier stages of the disease (still mild fibrosis), are hypoechoic lesions with focal thickening of the paracavernous tissues, echoic focal thickening of the tunica without posterior acoustic shadowing, retractile isoechoic lesions with posterior attenuation of the beam, and focal loss of the continuity of the tunica albuginea.. In the Doppler study, increased flow around the plaques can suggest inflammatory activity and the absence of flow can suggest disease stability.

Ultrasound is useful for the identification of lesions and to determine their relationship with the neurovascular bundle. Individuals with Peyronie's disease can present with erectile dysfunction, often related to venous leakage, due to insufficient drainage at the site of the plaque. Although plaques are more common on the dorsum of the penis, they can also be seen on the ventral face, lateral face, or septum

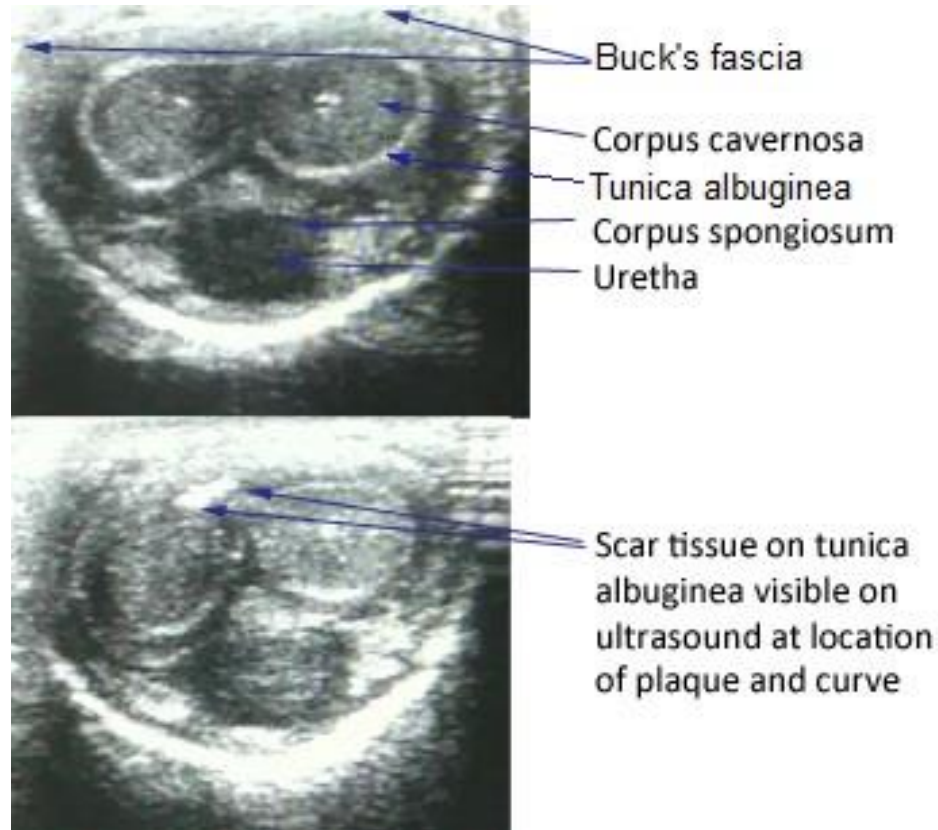


Transverse ultrasound of the penis, in a ventral view, in the middle portion of the penis. Note the echogenic image with posterior acoustic shadowing, corresponding to calcification (arrow), in the left corpus cavernosum.



Projectional radiography ("X-ray"), penetrating the soft parts of the penis, showing radiopaque images that correspond to calcifications in the corpora cavernosa (arrows).

## Ultrasound/Sonogram



This ultrasound depicts cross sections of the penis at different locations in a patient with Peyronie's disease. The top image shows normal anatomy whereas the bottom image shows scar tissue on the tunica albuginea (penis). The scar tissue is localized and responsible for the hallmark deformities of Peyronie's disease (curvature and narrowing).

FOR MORE INFORMATION TO KNOW ABOUT PEYRONIE'S DISEASE GO TO  
<https://www.usphysiomed.com/what-is-peyronies-disease/>

[www.usphysiomed.com](http://www.usphysiomed.com)

949.769.6751