Post-traumatic high-flow priapism: uncommon presentation with endovascular management

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Accepted 27 September 2019

DESCRIPTION

A 24-year-old young man presented to hospital with a history of persistent penile erection associated with mild pain. He sustained a blunt trauma to the pelvis 3 weeks back following a straddle injury while riding a bicycle with no significant external injury. No urethral bleeding at the time of trauma. He was unable to achieve a loss of erection started from day 3 of injury despite the absence of normal libido. On local physical examination, the penis was erect, there was moderate rigidity and slight tenderness. No induration, swelling or ecchymosis were identified. He was treated outside by conservative treatment in the form of ice pack and local compression.

A transperineal ultrasound of the perineum was performed, which revealed bulky bilateral corpora cavernosa with compressed corpora spongiosum. Dilated blood-filled cystic spaces (figure 1A) are seen in bilateral (right >left) corpora cavernosa suggesting dilated sinusoids. Colour duplex Doppler ultrasound revealed high-velocity monophasic colour flow in large irregular cystic space of the right corpora cavernosa suggesting arterio-cavernosal fistula (figure 1B).

Further contrast enhanced CT angiography of the pelvis was performed which revealed filling of right-sided arterio-cavernous fistula in arterial phase (figure 2A and B) supplied by right internal pudendal artery. On venous phase gradual filling of bilateral corpora cavernosa seen.

In view of presence of post-traumatic arterio-cavernosal fistula in a young unmarried man with no response to conservative treatment and due to patient apprehension, a combined decision of embolisation was taken by the interventional radiology and urology teams.

Digital subtraction angiography was performed and selective right internal iliac artery angiogram demonstrated arterio-cavernosal fistula supplied by right internal pudendal artery (figure 3A). Superselective angiogram of right internal pudendal artery using 2.7 Fr Progreat microcatheter (Terumo, Japan) close to fistulous site revealed better opacification of fistula by cavernosal branches (figure 3B). Embolisation done using a single 2 mm × 5 cm pushable microcoil (0.018” inch diameter, Hilal Microcoils, Cook Bloomington, Indiana, USA). Post-embolisation angiogram (figure 3C) showed obliteration of distal right internal pudendal artery by microcoil (black arrow) with no filling of fistula with maintained flow within rest of the penis. Left internal pudendal artery by microcoil (black arrow) with no filling of fistula.

Figure 2 CT angiography. (A) Oblique axial image showing opacification of right cavernous sinus in arterial phase (white arrow). (B) Volume rendered technique oblique view demonstrating fistula supplied by right internal pudendal artery (black arrows).

Figure 3 Digital subtraction angiography images: (A) Selective right internal iliac angiogram showing arterio-cavernosal fistula (white arrow) supplied by right internal pudendal artery with prominent venous sac. (B) Superselective cannulation of right internal pudendal artery done close to fistulous site reveal cavernosal branches of right internal pudendal artery (white arrows) supplying fistula. (C) Post-embolisation angiographic run showing obliteration of distal right internal pudendal artery by microcoil (black arrow) with no filling of fistula.
The treatment of arterial priapism has been cited to be successful through percutaneous trans-arterial microcatheter embolisation for high-flow priapism. Patient consent for publication was obtained.

Non-ischaemic or high-flow priapism because of genitoperineal trauma leading to an arterio-cavernosal communication is relatively uncommon. It should be suspected when the patient presents with mildly painful persistent erection of the penis post-perineal trauma. Primary management of high-flow priapism consists of conservative treatments such as ice and site-specific compression at least for initial 2–3 weeks. If conservative treatment fails, then treatment option includes either surgery or endovascular embolisation. Surgery include ligation of internal pudendal artery or its branches. Surgically treated patients have post-treatment potentiation. Surgery include ligation of internal pudendal artery or its branches. Surgically treated patients have post-treatment potentiation.

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Learning points

► High-flow priapism should be suspected in post-traumatic patient who presented late with moderate persistent and mildly painful tumescence of the penis.
► Endovascular embolisation is the treatment of choice over surgery since it can selectively obliterate the injured artery with preservation of erectile function in most cases.

REFERENCES