

## An unusual case of castration

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The loss of testicles by animal attack is extremely rare in medical practice. Here in we report a case in whom testicular castration was done by an animal (dog) when the victim was 13 months old.

### Case Report

A 35 year-old, single person was admitted to our department for the evaluation and treatment due to absence of libido and undeveloped secondary sexual characteristics. The scrotum and its contents were not present. There was a scar in the penoscrotal region (Figure 1). In history, his scrotum and its content had been bitten by a dog when his family had been working in the fields. His masculinizing characteristics were not evident. The penis in an unstretched condition measured 5 cm. from pubis to the tip. The prostate was atrophic on rectal digital examination.



Figure 1. Lateral view of the scar in penoscrotal region.

The findings of serum sex hormonal levels were: total testosterone 0.54 ng/ml (normal range 3-10 ng/ml), follicle stimulating hormone 70.90 mIU/ml. (normal range 1.5-14.0 mIU/ml), luteinizing hormone 17.8 mIU/ml (normal range 1.4-7.7 mIU/ml), and prolactin 10.13 ng/mL (normal range 2.5-17.0 ng/ml). The chromosomal analysis revealed 46 XY.

Abdominal ultrasonography and computerized tomography showed normal abdominal organs but

no testicles. We applied medical therapy consisting of 30 mg testosterone propionate, 60 mg testosterone phenylpropionate, 60 mg testosterone isocaproate and 100 mg testosterone decanoate combination (Sustanon-Organon) by routine intramuscular injections at three-week intervals, and offered a testicular prosthesis. He had a normal erection upon follow-up but he did not accept the testicular prosthesis.

### Discussion

The testicles are the responsible organs for developing sexual habits and masculinizing characteristics. The loss of them before puberty results in undeveloped secondary sexual characteristics and loss of libido (1). Although the risk of castration is very low in testicular trauma, the results are very important in patient's life.

In the literature, we found 8 cases in whom genitourinary trauma had been done by dog bites (2). Only one of them resulted in lost of both testicles. The victim was 3 weeks old at the time of the trauma and was treated initially by antibiotherapy and immediate primary closure. The late outcome was not reported. In contrast our case, was not given any antibiotherapy and did not receive any surgical management. He was bitten at the age of 13 months. But he was not referred to any clinic for therapy until he was 35 years old.

In our country, people generally hesitate to speak of their sexual problems with physicians and traditionally do not like to show their external genitalia to the physicians.

### References

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