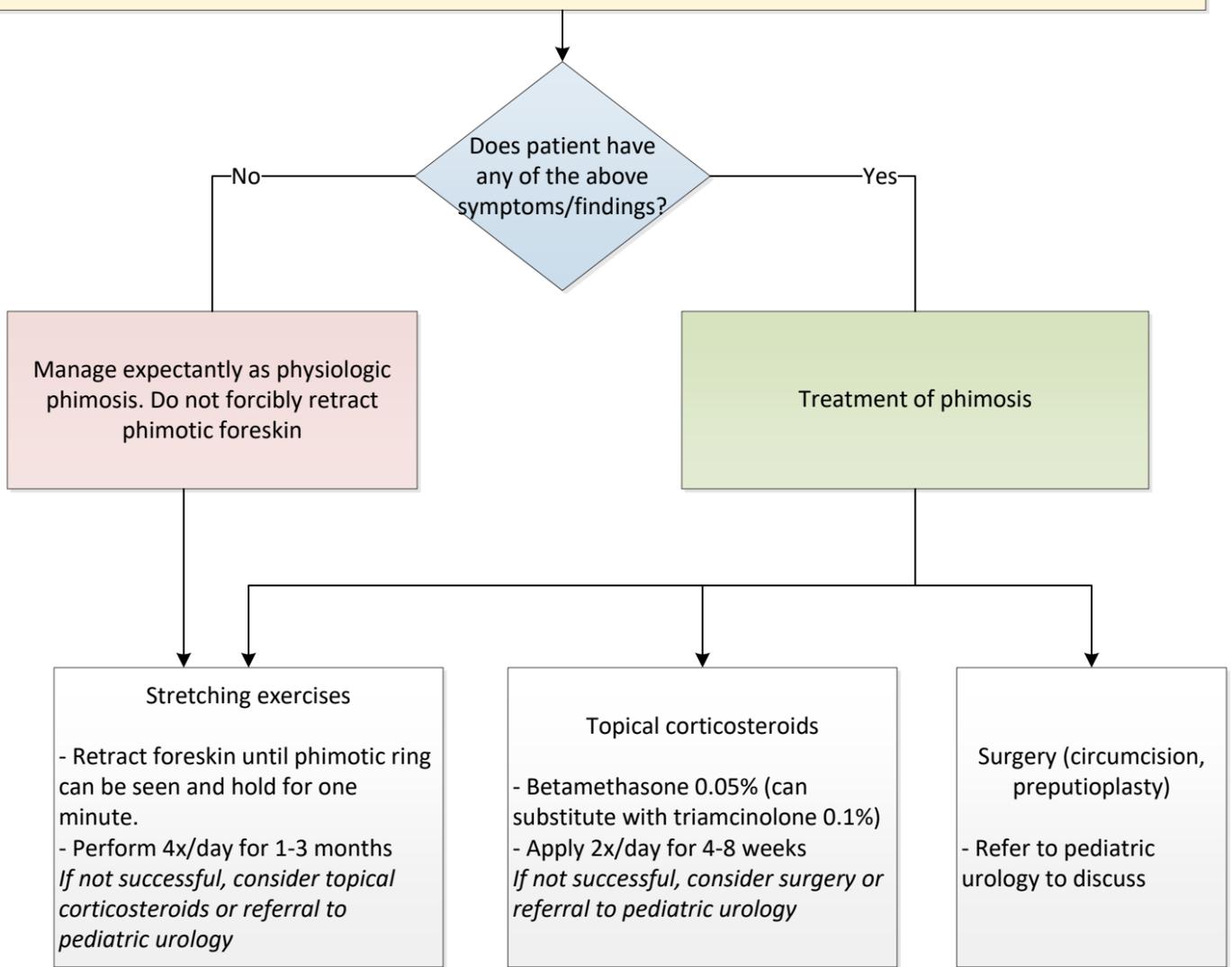


# Phimosis

Inability to retract foreskin to expose glans penis

## Symptoms/findings that warrant treatment of phimosis

- Recurrent or severe balanoposthitis
- Recurrent UTI
- Scarring of distal prepuce/balanitis xerotica obliterans (BXO)
- Retention of urine within foreskin that resolves with application of manual pressure
- Dysuria/irritation/pruritus
- Bleeding of foreskin
- Painful erections
- History of paraphimosis
- Persistent phimosis (beyond age 8-10 years)
  - Physiologic phimosis typically resolves by puberty
  - Reasonable to consider treatment of persistent phimosis at around age 8-10 years so that if circumcision is necessary, it can be done before puberty (optimize postoperative recovery and minimize postoperative bleeding and infection risk)
- Secondary phimosis (foreskin could be retracted in the past but no longer able to)



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