**Hypospadias** is a condition where the meatus (the opening of the penis) opens on the underside (ventrum) instead of the tip. It is considered arrested penile development for which the underlying etiology is still unknown. The incidence is roughly one in 300 males, making it a common congenital defect. In addition to the mislocation of the meatus, boys with hypospadias usually have an unformed foreskin on the underside of the penis.

**DIAGNOSIS**

Hypospadias is generally diagnosed during the first physical examination of a newborn male. A renal and bladder ultrasound is usually not indicated in the majority of patients. A ventrally deficient prepuce and a proximal meatus should alert the examiner to this defect. Chordee (or ventral penile curvature) often accompanies this defect and is usually corrected at the time of surgery or in a staged fashion.

An undescended testicle (cryptorchidism) can be associated with hypospadias in approximately 7 percent of patients. The simultaneous occurrence of hypospadias and cryptorchidism increases the likelihood of disorders of sex development, and diagnosis and treatment should include both endocrine and pediatric urology evaluation.

**TREATMENT**

Since the majority of hypospadias cases are distal, surgery often successfully corrects the condition in a single operation. Hypospadias and chordee are repaired during the same surgery under general anesthesia typically on an outpatient basis. Rarely, severe cases of hypospadias can require an overnight hospital stay after surgery. With one of the largest pediatric urology programs in the country and with one of the largest outreach efforts, Children’s Hospital has some of the most experienced pediatric urologists available in the area of hypospadias repair and other congenital disorders of the genitourinary tract.

Please call us at 323-361-2247 or visit our website to learn more about us and our services: CHLA.org/UROLOGY.

**REFERENCE**


2. www.pediatricurologyla.com