



# OSCE Checklist: Testicular Examination

Introduction	
1	Wash your hands and don PPE if appropriate
2	Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role
3	Confirm the patient's name and date of birth
4	Briefly explain what the examination will involve using patient-friendly language
5	Explain the need for a chaperone
6	Gain consent to proceed with the examination
7	Explain to the patient that they'll need to remove their underwear and lie on the clinical examination couch, covering themselves with the sheet provided. Provide the patient with privacy to undress and check it is ok to re-enter the room before doing so.
8	Ask the patient if they have any pain before proceeding with the clinical examination
Inspection	
9	Inspect the patient's penis, groin and abdomen for relevant clinical signs
10	Ask the patient to lift their penis out of the way to allow you to closely inspect the scrotum and perineum for relevant clinical signs
Palpation	
11	Examine the penis for relevant clinical signs
12	Palpate each testicle and assess any scrotal masses
13	Palpate the epididymis
14	Palpate the spermatic cord
15	Perform Prehn's test
16	Assess the cremasteric reflex
Assessment of the scrotum whilst the patient is standing	
17	At the end of the examination, ask the patient to stand to allow you to re-assess the scrotum
18	Inspect and palpate the posterior scrotum for evidence of varicocele (a palpable mass that feels like a bag of worms) or a hernia (a mass which you cannot get above)
To complete the examination...	
19	Explain to the patient that the examination is now finished and provide them with privacy to get dressed
20	Thank the patient for their time
21	Dispose of PPE appropriately and wash your hands
22	Summarise your findings
23	Suggest further assessments and investigations (e.g. full abdominal examination, digital rectal examination, ultrasound scan of the testicles)