



# 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, ultrasound scan of the testicles)	