

Penile Size and Anthropometric Relationships in Argentine Males

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DESCRIPTION

The manuscript effectively addresses its stated objectives, which involve estimating penile size parameters in Argentina and evaluating the correlation between penile size and specific anthropometric measurements. The authors have undertaken a comprehensive review of the existing literature, highlighting significant variability in measurement methodology and environmental conditions. To ensure repeatability, they have standardized the measurement methods and circumstances across different operators and locations. The use of an 800-patient sample is considered adequate for obtaining reliable results on penile measurements among Argentine men. The inclusion of 200 patients per center through consecutive nonprobability sampling helps maintain population representativeness.

The study fills a crucial gap in the literature as there was no prior research providing information on penile size within a significant population sample in Argentina. The calculation of percentiles is a valuable tool for addressing common inquiries related to concerns like the "Small Penis Syndrome" and related consultations. The shift from subjective perspectives to objective data enhances the credibility of patient communication. The comprehensive citation of research papers demonstrates a strong foundation of relevant literature and contributes to the credibility of the study.

A notable point of discussion pertains to the use of stretched penile length as an estimate of erect penile length. The authors reference systematic reviews published by Veale, Chen and Wessells [1-3]. Which suggest that stretched measurements can approximate erection-related measurements when adequate pressure is applied. The study's use of general anesthesia to facilitate measurements is a noteworthy consideration.

Calculating percentiles enables a more accurate estimation of the definition of micropenis within the Argentine population. However, the authors rightfully emphasize the importance of considering population-specific differences in physiognomy, cautioning against the extrapolation of measurements across countries. While the study provides valuable insights into penile

size in Argentina, larger-scale studies are warranted to enhance accuracy and patient counseling.

The standardization of the method used for anthropometric measurements stands out as the major strength of this work. The thorough review of available literature and the dedicated effort to avoid biases observed in previous research reinforce the aim of obtaining objective data with precision and reliability.

The authors consider it important to clarify that this work focuses on the description of male physical characteristics, and its objective was never to promote surgical techniques that claim to lengthen the penis. It is emphasized that these techniques are often associated with significant rates of serious complications. The manuscript underscores the enduring significance of penile size, even as sexual customs evolve. It holds medical importance by providing practitioners with reference values to identify real problems in penile size [4,5].

CONCLUSION

The study also tackles the persistent misconception of relating penile size to anthropometric measurements, highlighting the lack of scientific validity in such beliefs. This research contributes to dispelling these myths, which can have psychological effects on males. In summary, the manuscript successfully achieves its objectives and makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of penile size in Argentina while challenging unfounded beliefs in the broader context of penile measurements and anthropometric correlations.

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