

Psychological Outcomes of Penile Augmentation

Gemma Sharp^{1,2}, Jayson Oates²

¹ Curtin University, Perth, WA, ² Academy Laser Clinics, Perth, WA

Correspondence to Gemma Sharp on gemma.sharp@curtin.edu.au

Background

An increasing number of men are seeking surgery to enhance the size of their penis, but the safety and efficacy of this surgery have not been established.¹ As a result, penile lengthening and girth enhancement surgery are still considered to be “experimental”.² Penile enhancement using injectable fillers rather than invasive surgery may represent a safe and effective method to increase penis size.³ In this study, we employ a method of penile girth augmentation using injectable hyaluronic acid (HA) as the filler (Figure 1).³ Despite the popularity of these procedures, very little is known about the factors that motivate men to undergo penile augmentation, as well as the psychological impacts after the procedure. The current study aimed to examine men’s motivations for penile girth augmentation and the effects this procedure has on their psychological well-being and sexual relationships.

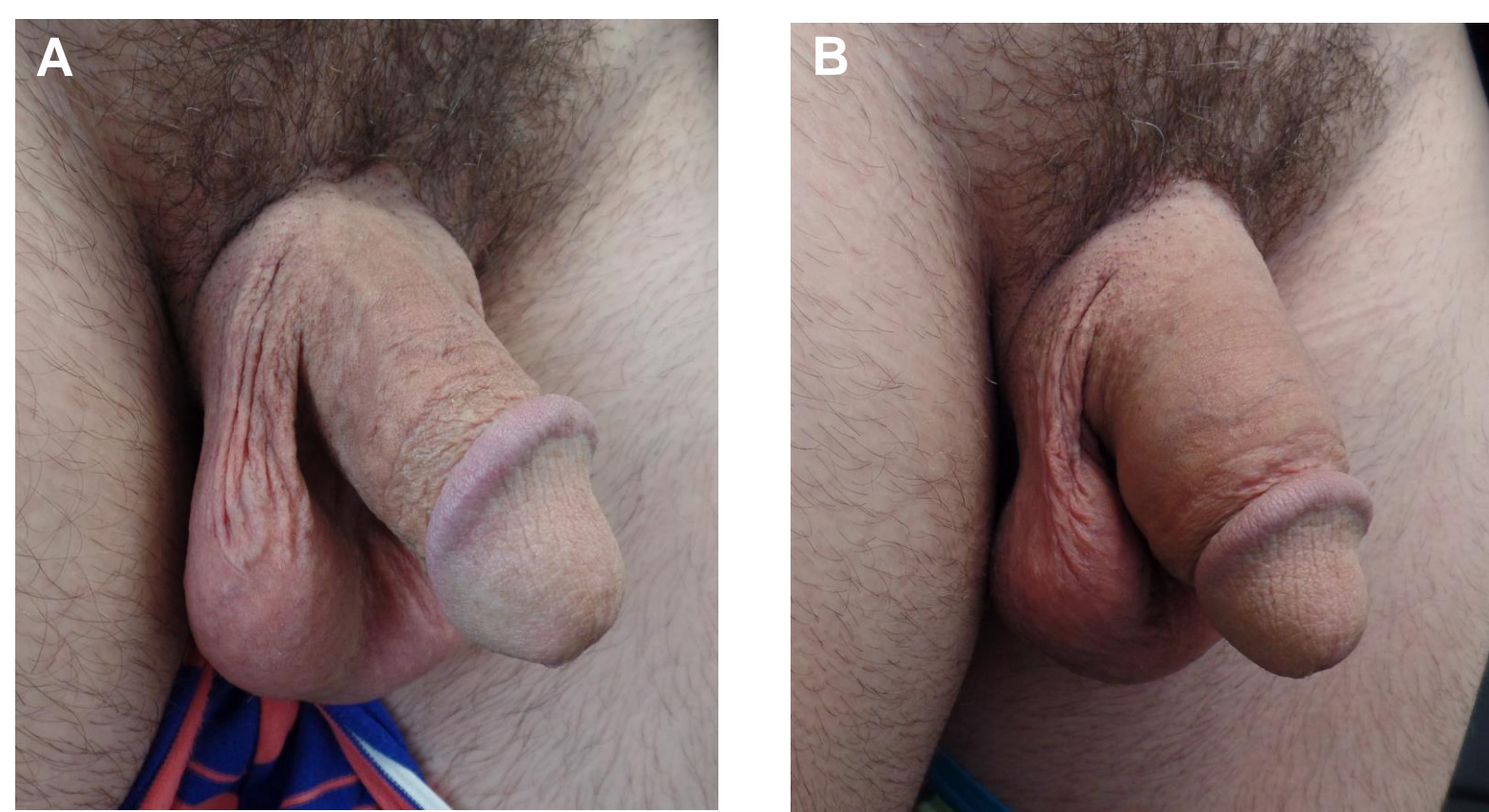


Figure 1. (A) Pre-injection photograph of a 47-year-old man who was concerned about his “thin” penis, which measured 9.5 cm in girth. This measurement was within the normal girth size range (8.5 to 10.5cm).⁴ (B) Post-injection photograph obtained 1 month after 15 mL injection of a HA-based gel to enhance penile girth, now measuring 13.0 cm. Source: Oates & Sharp (2017)³

Methods

The study employed a retrospective design. Participants were 25 Australian men, aged 23 to 69 years ($M = 39.6$, $SD = 13.7$), who had undergone an injectable penile girth augmentation procedure from 1-12 months prior ($M = 6.6$, $SD = 3.9$) at Perth or Sydney Academy Laser Clinics. These men completed an online questionnaire which contained measures of procedure motivation and satisfaction, as well as genital self-image,⁵ penile dysmorphic disorder symptoms,⁶ and self-esteem and sexual relationship satisfaction.⁷ The participants were asked to rate their genital self-image, penile dysmorphic disorder symptoms, and self-esteem and sexual relationship satisfaction before their procedure and at the time of completing the questionnaire to examine any perceived changes in these psychological outcomes.

Results

The participants were motivated by a variety of reasons to undergo penile girth augmentation, with the most common involving a desire to improve their self-perception (Table 1). The majority of men were satisfied with the size ($n = 20$, 80.0%), appearance ($n = 19$, 76.0%), and function ($n = 19$, 76.0%) of their penis after augmentation. Two participants (8.0%) reported post-procedure complications which included infection, swelling and pooling of filler. The men reported statistically significant improvements at the time of completing the questionnaire compared to their recalled levels prior to the procedure in their genital self-image, penile dysmorphic disorder symptoms, and self-esteem (Table 2). The improvement in their self-confidence was approaching statistical significance, but there were no significant changes for any of the relationship measures.

Results

Table 1

Participant Motivations for Penile Girth Augmentation by Theme ($n = 25$)

| Theme | Example | n (%) | n (%) as sole reason |
|------------------------|--|----------|----------------------|
| Self-Perception | “Just wanted more size to feel better about myself.” “To feel more confidence in myself.” | 8 (32.0) | 4 (16.0) |
| Psychological Distress | “Primarily have always been conscious of my size” “I knew that I lacked girth for many years. From girls telling me, and seeing for myself. I just wanted to feel normal and not ashamed or anxious of it. It was occupying about 80% of my thoughts that I was inadequate, and useless.” | 7 (28.0) | 6 (24.0) |
| Sexual Function | “I wanted to make my partner feel very full and very stretched.” “So it...feels tighter when having sex.” | 7 (28.0) | 2 (8.0) |
| Appearance | “So it looks bigger.” “It’s always nice to feel you fill out a pair of undies or swimmers better.” | 6 (24.0) | 1 (4.0) |
| Combination | “Partner has had multiple children so trying to increase her pleasure along with mine. Not quite satisfied with natural size. Increase confidence, self-image and pleasure.” “Self-esteem. Feeling comfortable in public change rooms.” | 7 (28.0) | - |

Table 2

Comparisons of Participant Recalled Ratings before Penile Girth Augmentation and Current Ratings on Psychological Outcome Measures ($n = 25$)

| Measure | Range | Before M (SD) | Current M (SD) | p-value | Cohen’s d |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| Genital Self-Image | 7-28 | 17.7 (4.7) | 21.9 (4.0) | <.001 | 0.96 |
| Penile Dysmorphic Disorder | 0-72 | 21.9 (14.7) | 11.9 (11.1) | .002 | 0.77 |
| Self-Esteem and Relationship | 0-100 | 69.8 (21.7) | 78.0 (18.0) | .091 | 0.41 |
| Sexual Relationship | 0-100 | 71.1 (22.2) | 76.8 (18.2) | .240 | 0.28 |
| Confidence | 0-100 | 68.1 (24.1) | 79.5 (19.5) | .065 | 0.52 |
| Self-Esteem | 0-100 | 67.5 (25.9) | 80.6 (17.9) | .008 | 0.59 |
| Overall Relationship | 0-100 | 71.9 (22.7) | 72.9 (28.6) | .809 | 0.04 |

Conclusion

Men undergo penile augmentation for a range of psychological and sexual reasons, and appear to be satisfied with the results. They also seem to experience improvement in their attitude towards their penis, and a reduction in psychological distress surrounding their penis. These improvements appear to be accompanied by an increase in overall self-esteem, but there is no impact on sexual relationship satisfaction. However, as this was a retrospective study design, prospective controlled studies are required to better clarify the outcomes of penile augmentation. Nevertheless, these new insights into the psychological underpinnings of penile augmentation may assist clinicians in discussions with men experiencing penile size concerns who are considering augmentation.

References

- Shprits, S., Bahouth, Z., & Vardi, Y. (2017). Penile enlargement surgery: Is it feasible? *Journal of Genital System & Disorders*, 6(1).
- Sexual Medicine Society of North America Inc. (n.d.) *Position statement: Penile lengthening and girth enhancement procedures*. Retrieved from <http://www.smsna.org/V1/index.php/about/position-statements>
- Oates, J., & Sharp, G. (2017). Nonsurgical medical penile girth augmentation: Experience-based recommendations. *Aesthetic Surgery Journal*, 37(9), 1032-1038.
- Vardi, Y., Har-Shai, Y., Gil, T., & Gruenwald, I. (2008). A critical analysis of penile enhancement procedures for patients with normal penile size: Surgical techniques, success, and complications. *European Urology*, 54(5), 1042-1050.
- Herbenick, D., Schick, V., Reece, M., Sanders, S. A., & Fortenberry, J. D. (2013). The development and validation of the Male Genital Self-Image Scale: Results from a nationally representative probability sample of men in the United States. *The Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 10(6), 1516-1525.
- Veale, D., Miles, S., Read, J., Troglia, A., Carmona, L., Fiorito, C., . . . Muir, G. (2015). Penile dysmorphic disorder: Development of a screening scale. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 44(8), 2311-2321.
- Cappelleri, J. C., Althof, S. E., Siegel, R. L., Shpilsky, A., Bell, S. S., & Dutttagupta, S. (2004). Development and validation of the Self-Esteem And Relationship (SEAR) questionnaire in erectile dysfunction. *International Journal of Impotence Research*, 16(1), 30-38.

Acknowledgements: Sincere thanks are extended to all of the men who participated in this study and the staff at Academy Laser Clinics who disseminated the survey.

Disclosure of Interest Statement: Dr Gemma Sharp is a paid research consultant for Academy Laser Clinics. No grants were received to support this study.