Abstract

Priapism is defined as a prolonged and persistent erection of the penis without sexual stimulation. Its principal consequence is erectile dysfunction. The causes are diverse, but almost 40% is derived from hematologic etiology; the most prevalent is sickle cell disease. The pathophysiology and association between this disease and priapism is well known. There is no consensus about treatment, however the primary treatment should be surgical. This article is a review about priapism derived from sickle cell disease.

Keywords

Priapism, sickle cell disease, anemia.