

Scope of Practice Guidelines for Urology and Urological Surgery

All initial diagnoses and treatment plans will be reviewed by the Physician. In this practice the PA will function in the following areas : the GU clinic, hospital, or operating room. The following are conditions within the scope of practice of the urology physician–physician assistant team to initiate, continue, modify, or refer care include:

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	Endocarditis Prophylaxis
Abnormal Digital Rectal Examination	Epididymitis (acute, w/ & w/o abscess)
Abnormal Prostatic Specific Antigen or Free PSA	Erectile Dysfunction
Allergic Reaction	Fever of Unknown Origin
Angina	Fluid Management
Anomalies of the Genitourinary Tract	Gastritis
Anuria	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
Amurosis Fugax	Gout
Anemia	Heart Murmurs
Atony of the Bladder	Hematoma
Azospermia	Hematuria
Balantis	Horseshoe Kidney
Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy	Hydrocele
Bladder Instability	Hydronephrosis
Bladder Lithiasis	Hydroureter
Bladder Neck Contracture	Hypercoagulable States
Bladder Neoplasm	Hyperkalemia
Bladder Outlet Obstruction	Hyperlipidemia
Cardiac Arrest	Hypernatremia
Carotid Stenosis	Hypertension
Candidiasis	Hypoglycemia
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Hypogonadism
Condyloma Acuminata	Hypokalemia
Congestive Heart Failure	Hyponatremia
Constipation	Hypospadias & Epispadias
Contracture of Bladder Neck	Impotence
Chordee of Penis	Incontinence
Cryptorchism	Indeterminate Lung Nodules or Masses
Cystitis (acute, chronic, interstitial)	Infertility
Cystocele	Interstitial Cystitis
Decubitus Ulcers	Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms
Deep Venous Thrombosis	Meatal Stenosis
Diabetes	Myocardial Infarction
Diabetic Foot Ulcers	Myopathic Bladder
Diverticulum, bladder	Neurogenic Bladder
Dysuria	Non-Healing Wounds
Empyema	Obstructive Uropathy
Endocarditis	Oligospermia
	Oliguria

Orchalgia	Renal Obstruction
Orchitis	Renovascular Hypertension
Osteoarthritis	Scrotal Edema
Overactive Bladder	Scrotal Mass
Peptic Ulcer Disease	Sebaceous Cysts
Penile Lesions/Cancer	Seizure
Penile Prosthesis Operation/Management	Septic Shock
Peyronie's Disease	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Phimosis & Paraphimosis	Solitary Kidney
Pleural Effusion	Spermatocele
Pneumonia	Spermaturia
Pneumothorax	Stroke
Polycystic Kidney Disease	Syncope
Polyuria	Testicular Neoplasm
Pre & Post Operative Management	Testicular Torsion
Priapism	Testicular Trauma
Prostacynia	Thrombocytopenia
Prostatic calculi	Thrombophlebitis
Prostatic cysts	Transient Ischemic Attack
Prostatic nodularity	Ureteral Obstruction
Prostatitis (acute, chronic)	Ureteral Stricture
Prostate Neoplasm	Ureterocele
Proteinuria	Ureterovesicular reflux
Pulmonary Edema	Urethral Diverticuli
Pulmonary Embolus	Urethral Fistula
Pyelonephritis	Urethral Sphincter Operation/Management
Pyuria	Urethral Stricture
Redundant Prepuce	Urethritis
Renal Artery Stenosis	Urinary Calculi
Renal Neoplasm	Urinary Retention
Renal Colic	Urinary Tract Infection
Renal Cysts	Urothelial Neoplasm
Renal Failure	Varicocele
Renal Hypertrophy	Vasectomy Counseling/Post op care
Renal Mass	Vesicoureteral Reflux
Renal Insufficiency	Wound Infections

Clinical Skills for Urology Physician Assistant

Bladder Irrigation

Cystometrogram

*Dilation of Urethra with Filaforms

Erectile Dysfunction Education

Fulguration of bladder

Inflatable Penile Prosthesis Education

Inflatable Urinary Sphincter Education

Implantation of long term hormonal therapy device

Instillation of Anticarcinogenic Substance in Bladder

Management of Anticoagulation

Management of JP Drains

Management of Ileoconduit/Neobladder

Pulling abdominal or scrotal drains

Retrograde urethrogram

Urinary Diversion Education

Uroflow Studies

Voiding Cystourethrogram

Voiding Trial

* With Surgeon in Attendance