



## No. 702 – GPM Orchidometer (according to Prof. Prader)

The orchidometer was introduced in 1966 by Swiss pediatric endocrinologist Andrea Prader of the University of Zurich. Doctors sometimes informally refer to them as "Prader's balls", "the medical worry beads", or the "endocrine rosary".

GPM Orchidometer consists of a string of twelve numbered plastic beads (modern 3D printer technology) of increasing size from about 1 to 25 milliliters. The beads are compared with the testicles of the patient after palpation, and the volume is read off the bead which matches most closely in size. Actually it is not a measuring device, but a set of samples handled according to the principle of morphognosis, whereby the testicle size is to be determined by palpation and comparison.

Prepubertal sizes are 1–3 ml (yellow), pubertal sizes are considered 4 ml and up to 12 ml (orange) and adult sizes are 15–25 ml (red).

Discrepancy of testicular size with other parameters of maturation can be an important clue to various diseases. Small testes can indicate either primary or secondary hypogonadism. Testicular size can help distinguish between different types of precocious puberty. Since testicular growth is typically the first physical sign of true puberty, one of the most common uses is as confirmation that puberty is beginning in a boy with delay. Large testes (macroorchidism) can be a clue to one of the most common causes of inherited generalized learning disability, fragile X syndrome.

Stephen Shalet, a leading endocrinologist is reported to have told, "Every endocrinologist should have an orchidometer. It's his stethoscope."

Packing dimensions:

Height: 25mm

Width: 270mm

Length: 190mm

Weight: 250g

**Caution: For cleaning please do not use acetone or acetone-containing cleaning agents.**