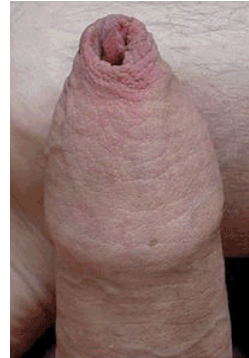


Circumcision

Circumcision is a simple surgical procedure that removes the foreskin – a sleeve of skin covering the tip of the penis. Although infancy is the ideal time for a circumcision, many adult men and teens seek circumcision for medical, health, sexual, cultural, religious or cosmetic reasons. A man does not need a medical reason to have a circumcision. Personal preference or social reasons are perfectly valid. In order to make an informed decision, he must carefully consider the benefits and risks.



Since the foreskin traps bacteria and other infectious agents, as well as accumulating malodorous smegma, its removal improves genital hygiene and reduces risk of diseases and other conditions over the lifetime of the man and his sexual partners.

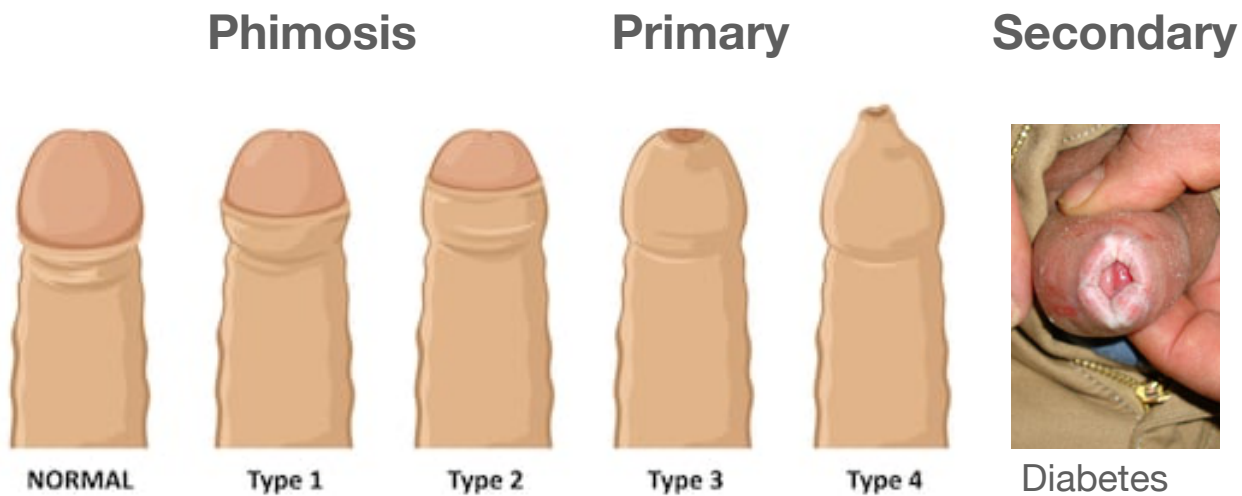
History

Circumcision has been performed for thousands of years as part of the culture of indigenous people who live in hot environments such as in Australia, the Pacific Islands, equatorial countries, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas. Worldwide, [approx 38% of males are circumcised](#), with large variations between countries and ethnic groups. Higher socio-economic-educational ranking is associated with higher rates of circumcision. In two western countries where circumcision is common, rates today for men are 91% (US-born whites) and 66% (Australian-born). For newborns, rates there decreased in the 1970s-80s, then rose again in line with medical research findings that attested to the benefits.

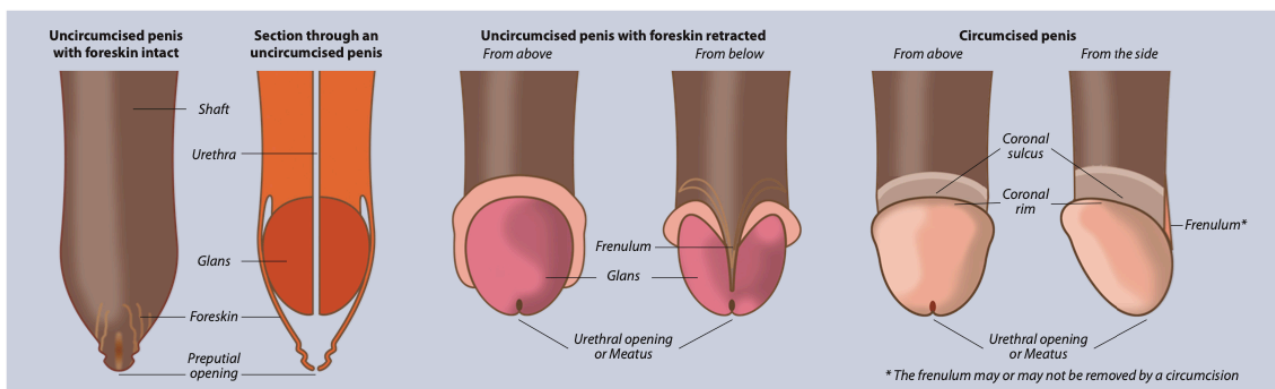
[Benefits of circumcision](#)

- Eliminates the risk of phimosis, which affects 1 in 10 teenage boys and men. This condition refers to a tight foreskin that cannot be pulled back fully, so making cleaning under it, and passing

urine, difficult and painful. Phimosis also greatly increases the risk of penile cancer and is a cause of foreskin and catheter problems in nursing homes.



- Reduces by 3-fold the risk of inflammation and infection of the skin of the penis.
- Substantially reduces the risk of urinary tract infections in men and risk of renal complications.
- Over 20-fold decrease in risk of invasive penile cancer,
- Circumcision also affords substantial protection against STD
- Circumcision reduces by up to 5 times the risk of the female partner getting cervical cancer



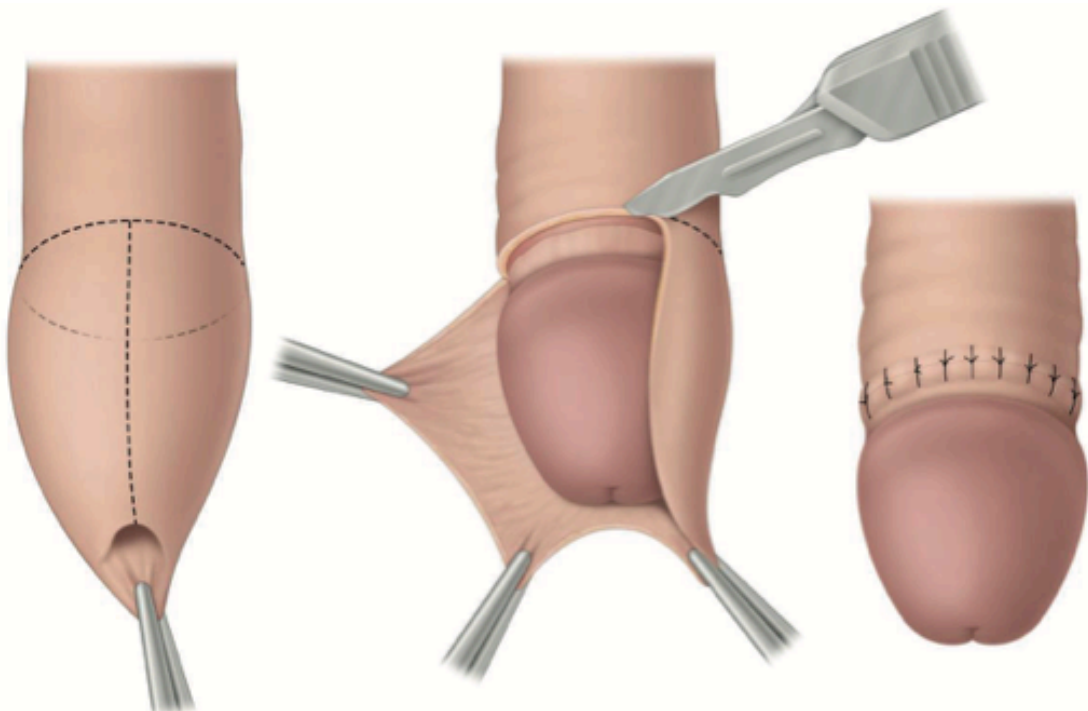
- Up to 10% of males reaching adulthood uncircumcised will later require circumcision for medical reasons.
- Credible research shows that most women prefer the circumcised penis for appearance, hygiene and sexual activity.

- In general, sexual function and sensation is the same or better in circumcised men. The problem of overly tender sensitivity of the head of the penis experienced by many uncircumcised men is virtually eliminated.

How you prepare

Before circumcision, the doctor will explain the risks and benefits of the procedure. Whether you're planning to have your son circumcised or you're pursuing circumcision for yourself, you'll likely need to provide written consent for the procedure.

Operation



Risks and recovery after circumcision

Around 2-3% of men circumcised by experienced practitioners will have a minor complication such as bleeding or infection. The risk of serious injury is extremely rare.

Problems after circumcision are uncommon. Contact the doctor if:

- Normal urination doesn't resume within 12 hours of the circumcision
- There's persistent bleeding
- There's foul-smelling drainage from the tip of the penis

Rarely, circumcision might result in foreskin problems. For example:

- The foreskin might be cut too short or too long
- The foreskin might fail to heal properly
- The remaining foreskin might reattach to the end of the penis, requiring minor surgical repair

Contraindication

Circumcision is not advised for men with a bleeding disorder such as haemophilia. If it is medically necessary, it will require a specialized team of physicians.

Associated hypospadias will need skills of specialised surgical Team