



CIRCUMCISION INFORMATION



Patient Information

IN CONCLUSION

Circumcision confers a lifetime of medical benefits. 1 in 3 uncircumcised boys will, as a result of having a foreskin, develop at least one condition requiring medical attention. This means various degrees of suffering and occasionally death from genital cancers or HIV. In contrast, risk of an easily treatable condition during a circumcision is very low (1 in 500), and of a true complication is 1 in 5000. A successful circumcision is extremely unlikely to have any long-term adverse consequences and cosmetic outcome is generally excellent.

<u>WOUND CARE:</u>	Plaster	- Around the penis head, underneath the bandage.
	Bandage	- Around the penis, covering the whole penis.

1. Always keep the wound dry and clean. If you are concerned after urinating, you can take cotton and damp it in salt water and just dab it clean.
2. As soon as the bandage has been removed, you must start with the salt baths **three times a day**. You will see the plaster will come loose easily as soon as it gets wet in the bath (do not take the plaster off, without placing the patient in the bath, because that will cause a lot of pain for the patient)
3. If the bandage gets to wet, you are allowed to remove it. It will be best if you find the starting point of the bandage while **it is dry** before you start taking it off.
4. It is normal for the wound to be severely swollen for the 1st week. Swelling can take up to 6 weeks to settle down completely.
5. Remember the plaster must be removed before your follow-up visit (1 week).

