

Hosp No. :	HKID No.:
Case No. :	
Name :	
DOB :	M / F
Adm Date :	
Contact No. :	

Procedure Information Sheet – Circumcision

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Circumcision is the surgical removal of the foreskin from the head (tip) of the penis and tissues.
- 1.2. After the operation, the tight foreskin will not be retracted and can be reduced.
- 1.3. Indications:
 - 1.3.1. Phimosis: The condition where the foreskin is too long or too tight to be retracted, blood circulation of the penis will be affected.
 - 1.3.2. Paraphimosis: The retracted foreskin of an uncircumcised male cannot be returned to its normal anatomic position.
 - 1.3.3. Balanitis: Glans is covered beneath the foreskin, which makes effective cleaning difficult. Infection, redness, swelling indicated by pain or odorous pus formation may result.
 - 1.3.4. Difficulty in passing urine: when the opening of the foreskin is too tight, difficulty in urination may be experienced. This may lead to haematuria or urinary tract infection.

2. Procedural Preparation

- 2.1. The surgeon will explain the operation procedure and potential complications to the patient, written consent is required.
- 2.2. The anaesthetic process and its associated complications will be explained by the anaesthetist.
- 2.3. Skin preparation is required to reduce the chance of infection. Good personal hygiene is highly recommended.
- 2.4. Patients will be instructed to keep nothing by mouth, usually for 6-8 hours before operation.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. The operation will be performed under general anaesthesia.
- 3.2. This foreskin is removed and absorbable sutures are used to close the wound.

4. Recovery Phase

- 4.1. Mild throat discomfort or pain and increased mucus secretion might be experienced after tracheal intubation.
- 4.2. Tiredness, nausea and vomiting may be experienced after general anesthesia. Inform the nursing team if symptoms persisted or become severe.
- 4.3. After urination, the wound dressing should be kept dry and intact after operation. Use normal saline/ disinfectant / distilled water /cool boiled water to rinse the wound after passing urine, or use cotton ball soaked with disinfectant then apply to the wound for few minutes.
- 4.4. Inform medical staff when excessive bleeding from the wound occurs.
- 4.5. Use a bottomless paper cup to protect the wound.
- 4.6. Bath to promote good personal hygiene. However, do not apply soap directly onto the wound.
- 4.7. Do not wear tight garment and avoid pressure on wound/dressing.
- 4.8. Swelling on penile area or the surrounding tissues occurs approximately for 1 week. Wound heals approximately in 7-10 days.
- 4.9. Avoid having sex for at least four weeks after the operation.

5. Possible Risks and Complications

- 5.1. During the procedure
 - 5.1.1. Anesthetic complication.
 - 5.1.2. Damage on Glans of the Penis, urethra or other organs or excision of excessive foreskin.
- 5.2. After the operation (the early stage)
 - 5.2.1. Wound infection.
 - 5.2.2. Excessive bleeding.



Gleneagles Hospital
HONG KONG
港怡醫院

