

Circumcision

What Is A Circumcision?

Circumcision is a surgical procedure involving the removal of the foreskin, the fold of skin covering the tip of the penis. In medical contexts, circumcision may be recommended for conditions such as:

- **Phimosis:** This is when the foreskin is too tight to be pulled back over the head of the penis.
- **Recurrent balanitis:** Inflammation of the glans penis (head of the penis).
- **Lichen Sclerosus (LS), also known as Balanitis Xerotica Obliterans (BXO):** A benign inflammatory condition which causes chronic scarring of the penile skin,
- **Other foreskin-related issues.**

Symptoms

In the context of medical conditions that may necessitate circumcision, symptoms could include:

- **Phimosis:** Tightness of the foreskin, making retraction difficult or impossible.
- **Paraphimosis:** Foreskin retracted behind the glans penis and unable to return to its normal position, causing swelling and pain.
- **Recurrent infections:** Frequent urinary tract infections or balanitis (inflammation of the glans penis).
- **Pain or discomfort:** During urination or sexual activity.

Alternative Treatment Options

When circumcision is recommended for medical reasons, it is typically the primary treatment. Alternatives might be considered in some cases, including:

- **Topical steroid creams:** For phimosis, these can sometimes help loosen the foreskin.
- **Manual stretching exercises:** Can be effective in treating mild cases of phimosis.

Circumcision: What To Expect

- **Consultation:** Initial assessment by one of our urologists to evaluate symptoms and discuss treatment options.
- **Preoperative preparation:** Instructions on how to prepare for the surgery, including fasting and arranging for transportation post-surgery.
- **Procedure:**
 - **Anaesthesia:** Local or general anaesthesia is administered.
 - **Surgical removal:** The foreskin is surgically removed using a scalpel or surgical

scissors.

- **Stitching:** The remaining edges are stitched together, typically with dissolvable sutures.
- **Bandaging:** A bandage is applied to protect the wound.

Risks Of Circumcision

As with any surgical procedure, circumcision carries potential risks, including:

- **Bleeding:** Excessive bleeding during or after the procedure.
- **Infection:** Risk of postoperative infection.
- **Pain:** Postoperative pain or discomfort.
- **Scarring:** Potential for scarring at the site of the incision.
- **Adverse reactions to anaesthesia:** Possible complications related to anaesthesia.

Recovery Process

Immediate postoperative care:

- Monitoring for signs of infection or complications.
- Pain management with prescribed medications.

Wound care:

- Keeping the area clean and dry.
- Changing bandages as instructed by the healthcare provider.

Activity restrictions:

- Avoiding strenuous activities and heavy lifting.
- Refraining from sexual activity until fully healed.

Follow-up visits:

- Regular check-ups to ensure proper healing.

Healing time:

- Typically, complete healing takes about 2-4 weeks.
- Swelling and tenderness usually subside within a few days to a week.

Circumcision, while often performed for non-medical reasons, can be an essential treatment for specific medical conditions. Understanding the potential symptoms, treatment options, process, risks, and recovery involved helps in making informed decisions about undergoing the procedure. Always consult a ur provider for personalised advice and treatment plans.

Why Choose Birmingham Urology Centre

At Birmingham Urology Centre, we provide safe and professional circumcision services with a focus on patient comfort and care. Our experienced urologists use advanced techniques to ensure a smooth procedure and quick recovery, tailored to your individual needs.

Contact Us

For expert circumcision services, contact Birmingham Urology Centre today. Schedule your consultation to receive the highest standard of care in a supportive environment.

