## **Risks from circumcision**

• These are virtually all quite minor and very easily treated.

• Pain is minimized by use of a local *anesthetic* (plus a mild sedative for older boys and men).

• Sex must be avoided until healing is complete (approx. 4 weeks).

# In conclusion

Circumcision of the male partner confers substantial sexual and medical benefits to a woman. A circumcised male reduces her risk of disease, suffering, medical treatment and premature death. If she is the care giver, as wife or mother, a woman will quite likely need to deal with problems in the uncircumcised male, 1 in 3 of whom develop a condition requiring medical attention at some time during their life.

# Thus male circumcision provides a substantial benefit to public health and the individual well-being of women

## Important, please note!

If your partner does decide to have a circumcision or you decide your son should be circumcised, you need to be aware there are some who oppose it, due to ethical prejudice, and outdated or erroneous information. This includes some doctors who are not aware of current evidence in favour of circumcision as a wise prophylactic procedure. Also, to make short term cost savings, many tax funded healthcare systems will not circumcise until a medical problem has arisen – contradicting their usual policy that 'prevention is better than cure'. In many countries you may therefore have to seek help in the private sector where you will usually find a more sympathetic response. If you have difficulty in finding someone, a list of possible circumcisers in your region may be obtained from the Gilgal Society. Go to www.gilgalsoc.org for an order form, or enter www.circinfo.net for doctors in Australia and New Zealand.

# Authors

The text of this brochure has received consensus support from the following circumcision experts (listed alphabetically), who contributed to its formulation:

Bertran Auvert, MD PhD (France) Robert Bailey, PhD (Univ of Illinois, Chicago, USA) Stefan Bailis, MA (Minnesota, USA) Xavier Castellsagué, MD PhD (Barcelona, Spain) Mike Cormier (New Brunswick, Canada) Guy Cox, DPhil (Univ of Sydney, Australia) Ilene Gelbaum, RN NOAM (Los Angeles, USA)

#### Daniel Halperin, PhD (Harvard, Boston, USA)

Dawn Harvey, MA(Hons) (Aberdeen, UK) Sam Kunin, MD (Los Angeles, USA) Edgar Schoen, MD (Oakland, USA) Roger Short, AM FRS ScD (Univ of Melbourne, Australia) Howard Stang, MD (Minnesota, USA) Jake Waskett (Manchester, UK) Helen Weiss, PhD (London Sch Hyg Trop Med, UK) Robin Willcourt, MD (Newport Beach, USA & Adelaide, Aust) Tom Wiswell, MD (Florida, USA)

#### Primary author: Brian Morris, DSc

Professor, School of Medical Sciences, University of Sydney, Australia.

# **Further information**

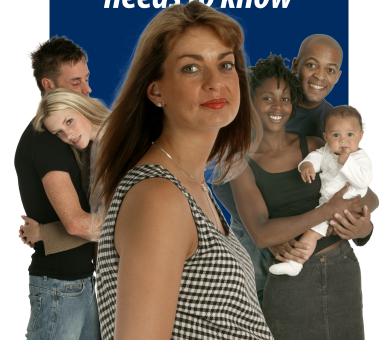
May be obtained from the following websites:

http://www.circinfo.net (Brian Morris, PhD DSc) http://www.medicirc.com (Edgar Schoen, MD) http://www.gilgalsoc.org (The Gilgal Society) http://www.aboutcirc.info (Guy Cox, DPhil) http://circumcision.com.au (Terry Russell, AOM, MB BS) http://www.samkuninmd.com (Sam Kunin, MD) http://circumcisioninfo.com (Pierre Lacock, PhD) http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2754 (Mike Cormier)

A list of possible circumcisers in your region may be obtained from the Gilgal Society. See www.gilgalsoc.org for an order form, or www.circinfo.net for doctors in Australia and New Zealand

Copyright clearance is hereby given for this Guide to be reproduced unchanged and in its entirety for free distribution. A pdf version can be downloaded for free from the internet at www.circinfo.net for emailing to others and for use to print unlimited copies.

©2007 <mark>Brian Morris & The Gilgal Society Published in England by The Gilgal Society PO Box 53515, London, SE19 2TX</mark> Sex and Circumcision What every woman needs to know



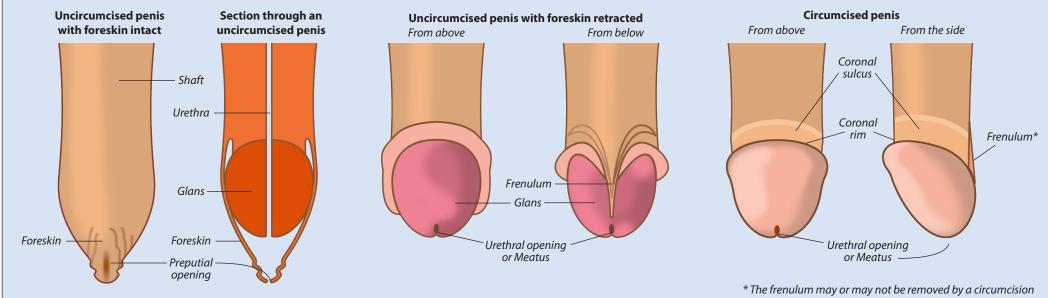
ale circumcision is a simple surgical procedure that removes the foreskin – a sleeve of skin covering the tip of the penis. Women are at much lower risk of disease if their male partner is circumcised.

By encouraging circumcision in lovers, brothers, friends or their own male offspring, women can help protect themselves, other women, and men. In western countries a mother has the legal right to authorize circumcision for her young son. Although infancy is the ideal time for a circumcision, many adult men and teens can be encouraged to seek circumcision for medical, health, sexual, cultural, religious or cosmetic reasons.

Society

The Gilgal

GFW-EN 0712-1



#### **History**

Circumcision has been performed for thousands of years as part of the culture of indigenous people who live in hot environments. Worldwide, approx. 30% of males are circumcised. The practice is almost universal in the Middle East, North and West Africa, as well as in the Pacific islands and various Asian countries. The rate is 85% for US-born males and 69% for Australian-born males. In the latter countries, circumcision of newborns decreased in the 1970s-80s, but has now risen again following confirmation of the benefits by the latest medical research. In the USA, UK and Australia, higher socio-economic-educational ranking is associated with higher rates of circumcision.

#### Benefits to women of male circumcision

Infectious bacteria and viruses that accumulate under the foreskin are delivered into the female genital tract during sex. Thus when the male partner is circumcised there is:

 An over 5-fold reduction in risk of cervical cancer (which is caused by human papillomavirus). A 5-fold higher risk for uncircumcised men applies if the man has had 6 or more sexual partners. If only two previous partners the risk to a woman is double.

• A 5-fold reduction in risk of a woman being infected by Chlamydia, thus reducing her risk of infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease, and ectopic pregnancy.

A 2-fold reduction in risk of genital herpes.

• A reduced risk of other sexually transmitted infections such as HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), syphilis, and chancroid, since it is less likely that the male partner has any of these.

#### • A lack of malodorous smegma and associated bacteria on the penis during sex.

• No need for concern that the man has phimosis and thus finds it difficult to have sexual intercourse. This is because the 1 in 10 uncircumcised men with phimosis either cannot get an erection, or experience difficulties and pain.

• Improved sexual pleasure, as women tend to prefer the circumcised penis for appearance, hygiene, increased penile-vaginal contact, stimulation, and marginally greater staying power during sex. Any of these factors can increase the likelihood of the woman reaching an orgasm.

#### Benefits to men and boys of circumcision

This is the topic of a separate brochure available from the Gilgal Society and downloadable from www.circinfo.net. A Guide for Parents is also available from these sources.

Briefly, male circumcision:

• Eliminates the risk of *phimosis*, which is not only an impediment to sex, but makes cleaning under the foreskin and passing urine difficult and painful, as well as greatly increasing the risk of penile cancer and geriatric problems.

• Reduces the risk of inflammation and infection of the skin of the penis.

 Substantially reduces the risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs), particularly in infancy.

 Almost completely eliminates the risk of invasive penile cancer.

- Reduces the risk of prostate cancer.
- Reduces the risk of being infected by HIV, the AIDS virus.

 Provides substantial protection against thrush and genital ulcers.

• Eliminates the need for later circumcision for medica reasons.

• Does not affect sensitivity of the flaccid penis, nor peni sensation during an erection.