

**EVALUATION OF RESULT OF CIRCUMCISION DONE IN
HOSPITAL RAJA PEREMPUAN ZAINAB II AND
CIRCUMCISION DONE IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING**

By

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IV. TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
I. FRONTSPIECE	i
II. DISCLAIMER	ii
III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
IV. TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
V. ABBREVIATION	xii
VI. LIST OF TABLES	xiii
VII. LIST OF FIGURES	xv
VIII. ABSTRAK (BAHASA MALAYSIA)	xvi
IX. ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	xviii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
Introduction	1
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 History of circumcision	6
2.2 Religious belief in circumcision	7
2.2.1 Circumcision in Islam	7

2.2.2	Circumcision in Jews	9
2.2.3	Circumcision in other religions	10
2.3	Prevalence of circumcision	11
2.4	Anatomy of the prepuce	14
2.4.1	General anatomy and embryology	14
2.4.2	Vascular supply and innervations	15
2.4.3	Mucosal epithelium	16
2.4.4	Lamina propia of preputial mucosa	16
2.4.5	Dartos muscle	16
2.4.6	Dermis of the prepuce	17
2.4.7	Outer epithelium	17
2.5	Methods of circumcision	18
2.5.1	Dorsal slit technique	18
2.5.2	Sleeve technique	19
2.5.3	Clamp devices	20
2.5.3.1	Plastibell technique	21
2.5.3.2	Gomco clamp technique	22
2.5.3.3	Mogen clamp technique	22

2.6	Benefits of circumcision	23
2.6.1	HIV prevention	23
2.6.2	Sexually transmitted disease	25
2.6.3	Urinary tract infection	25
2.6.4	Penile cancer	26
2.7	Complications of circumcision	27
2.7.1	Early complication	27
2.7.1.1	Bleeding	27
2.7.1.2	Glans injury	28
2.7.1.3	Urethral injury	28
2.7.1.4	Acute urinary retention	29
2.7.2	Late complication	29
2.7.2.1	Removal of tissue	29
2.7.2.2	Penile adhesion	30
2.7.2.3	Infection	31
2.8	Differences in between hospital and community circumcision	35
2.9	Circumcision in Malaysia	37

CHAPTER 3: STUDY OBJECTIVES

3.1	General objective	38
3.2	Specific objectives	38
3.3	Research hypothesis	38

CHAPTER 4: MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1	Study design	39
4.2	Reference population	39
4.3	Population source	39
4.4	Sampling frame	40
4.5	Inclusion criteria	40
4.6	Exclusion criteria	42
4.7	Study subjects	43
4.8	Sample size determination	43
4.9	Sampling method	44
4.10	Research tools	45
4.11	Data collection	46
4.12	Statistical analysis	46

4.13	Ethical approval	47
4.14	Flow chart of the study	48
CHAPTER 5: RESULT		
5.1	Demographic characteristics	49
5.1.1	Distribution of patients recruited	49
5.1.2	Parents occupation	50
5.1.3	Age, height and weight of patients	52
5.2	Univariate analysis	54
5.2.1	Incidence of wound infection	54
5.2.2	Correlation between socioeconomic groups and incidence of wound infection	57
5.2.3	Incidence of bleeding	58
5.2.4	Risk estimate for wound infection	60
5.3	Multivariate analysis	61

CHAPTER 6:DISCUSSION

6.1	Demographic characteristic	62
6.1.1	Distribution of patients recruited	62
6.1.2	Parents occupation	64
6.1.3	Age, height and weight of patients	64
6.2	Univariate analysis	65
6.2.1	Incidence of wound infection	65
6.2.2	Correlation between socioeconomic groups and incidence of wound infection	67
6.2.3	Incidence of bleeding	68
6.2.4	Risk estimate for wound infection	69
6.4	Multivariate analysis	69

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Conclusion	70
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CHAPTER 8:LIMITATION

Limitation of the study	70
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CHAPTER 9:RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations 71

REFERENCES

References 72

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Data collection sheet

Appendix 2: Research Information Sheet (Bahasa Malaysia Version)

Appendix 3: Research Consent Form (Bahasa Malaysia Version)

Appendix 4: Publication Consent Form (Bahasa Malaysia Version)

Appendix 5: Research Information Sheet (English Version)

Appendix 6: Research Consent Form (English Version)

Appendix 7: Research Publication Consent Form (English Version)

V. ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
HRPZ II	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGO	Non governmental organization
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NNIS	National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System
SOPD	Surgical Outpatient Department
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UTI	Urinary tract infection
WHO	World Health Organization

VI. LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	TITLES	PAGE
Table 2.1	Definition of surgical site infection (Extracted from CDC, 1999a)	32
Table 2.2	Classification of surgical wound (CDC, 1999a)	33
Table 2.3	Definition of infection in newborn circumcision (extracted from Teresa C Horan <i>et al.</i> , 2008)	34
Table 5.1	The samples recruitment in the inside and outside hospital group	49
Table 5.2	Parents socioeconomic status in between inside hospital and outside hospital group	51
Table 5.3	Age, weight and height characteristic in between inside hospital and outside hospital group	53
Table 5.4	Statistical analysis of incidence of wound infection between inside hospital and outside hospital group	54
Table 5.5	The onset of infection in between inside hospital and outside hospital group	56
Table 5.6	Incidence of infection according to socioeconomic status	57
Table 5.7	Statistical analysis of incidence of bleeding between inside hospital and outside hospital group	58

Table 5.8	The relative risk of developing infection according to place of circumcision and socioeconomic status	60
Table 5.9	Associated factor of infection by Multiple Logistic Regression model	61

VII. LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES	TITLES	PAGE
Figure 2	Map showing global prevalence of circumcision (Extracted from WHO, 2007)]	13
Figure 4.1	The circumcision done in open environment outside hospital	41
Figure 4.2	Circumcision done under non sterile technique outside hospital	42
Figure 5.1	The parents occupation in between inside and outside hospital group.	50
Figure 5.2	Age of patients in between inside hospital and outside hospital groups	52
Figure 5.3	Wound infection post circumcision	55
Figure 5.4	Hematoma developed three hours after circumcision needing exploration to ligate the bleeding vessel	59

VIII. ABSTRAK

PENGENALAN

Khatan adalah merupakan pembedahan yang tertua di dunia yang telah dilakukan sejak beribu-ribu tahun dahulu. Pada zaman sekarang, prosedur berkhatan diamalkan di hospital, di luar hospital dalam suasana yang bersih tetapi tidak steril sepenuhnya dan juga oleh pengamal-pengamal tradisional. Walaupun berkhatan secara tradisional telah dikenal pasti kekurangan-kekurangannya, kesan-kesan berkhatan di luar hospital masih belum dikaji secara objektif. Persoalan ini perlu dikaji bagi menentukan adakah amalan berkhatan moden di luar hospital ini selamat diamalkan.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan perbezaan dari sudut jangkitan kuman dan juga pendarahan di antara kaedah berkhatan moden di hospital dan juga kaedah berkhatan moden di luar hospital.

TATACARA

Kajian prospektif ini meneliti di antara 75 khatan yang telah dilakukan di Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II dan juga 84 khatan yang telah dilakukan di daerah Kota Bharu dan Pasir Mas. Kajian ini dilakukan di antara 1 November 2009 hingga 31 November 2009. Pesakit-pesakit telah diperiksa selepas berkhatan pada satu jam, hari ketiga dan hari ketujuh. Kejadian pendarahan dan jangkitan luka telah direkodkan dan data-data dianalisa menggunakan perisian SPSS versi 18.0.

KEPUTUSAN

Insiden jangkitan luka pada khatan yang dilakukan di luar hospital adalah dengan ketara lebih tinggi berbanding di dalam hospital (22.6% vs 9.3% $p=0.024$) dengan risiko relative 2.42. Insiden pendarahan didapati tidak berbeza secara ketara di antara kedua-kedua kumpulan ini (4.8% vs 6.7% $p=0.736$).

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa khatan yang dilakukan di luar hospital dalam keadaan bersih tetapi tidak steril sepenuhnya lebih berisiko untuk mendapat jangkitan luka berbanding khatan yang dilakukan di dalam hospital. Walau bagaimanapun, risiko pendarahan didapati sama di antara kedua-dua kumpulan.

IX. ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF RESULT OF CIRCUMCISION DONE IN HOSPITAL RAJA PEREMPUAN ZAINAB II AND CIRCUMCISION DONE IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING.

INTRODUCTION

Circumcision is an important medical and ritual procedure that already performed for thousand of years. Nowadays circumcision is practised in hospital, in the community setting under clean but non sterile environment and also in the traditional way. The hazards of traditional circumcision is clearly documented, however the result of circumcision done in the community was not objectively studied. This raises the question whether such practice is safe or other recommendation should be made to improve the outcome of this important procedure.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to evaluate the difference in the incidence of bleeding and infection complication of circumcision done inside hospital and outside hospital.

METHODOLOGY

This is a prospective study reviewing 75 circumcisions done in Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II and 84 circumcisions done outside hospital in Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas area. The study period is between 1st November 2009 and 31st December 2009. Patients were followed up one hour, three days and seven days after the circumcision. Incidence of bleeding and wound infection was recorded. Data analysis was done using SPSS software version 18.0.

RESULT

The incidence of wound infection of outside hospital group is higher than inside hospital group (22.6% vs 9.3% $p=0.024$) with relative risk of 2.42. The incidence of bleeding is no different between outside hospital and inside hospital group (4.8% vs 6.7% $p=0.736$).

CONCLUSION

This study proves that circumcision performed outside hospital has more risk of developing wound infection compared to circumcision done inside hospital. However the bleeding complication is identical in between these two groups.