



Circumcision: Pre-Procedure Information

Pre-Procedure Checklist

- If newborn, the child is to have voided at least once since discharge from the hospital/birthing center.
- Family history: Discuss possible bleeding/complications in patient or family history with staff.
- Did child receive Vitamin K at birth? This must be done prior to the procedure.
- Hand parent(s) Consent Form. Have them review, sign, date and obtain witness.
- Staff to have Doctor sign form and then scan completed Consent Form into EMR system.

Upcoming Procedure Information

What is a circumcision?

Circumcision is a surgery that removes the skin that covers the tip of the penis, called the 'foreskin'. Circumcision is usually done when a boy is between one and ten days old. In the United States, circumcision is common. In other countries, fewer boys are circumcised. Circumcision is a common tradition in some religions.

Should I have my boy circumcised?

There is no easy answer. Circumcision has some benefits. It also has some risks. Your Doctor will not tell you what to do. In the end, you will have to decide for yourself what is right for your family.

What are the benefits of circumcision?

Circumcised boys seem to have lower rates of urinary tract infections and swelling at the opening of the tip of the penis. Circumcised men seem to have slightly lower rates of urinary tract infections, swelling of the opening at the tip of the penis, penile cancer, HIV and other infections that you can catch during sex, as well as lower rates of cervical cancer in women that they have sex with.

Even so, in the United States, the risks of these problems are small—even in boys and men who have not been circumcised. Boys and men who are not circumcised can

reduce these extra risks by:

- Cleaning their penis well
- Using Condoms during sex

What are the risks of circumcision?

- Bleeding or infection from the surgery (1%)
- Damage to the penis
- A chance that the doctor will cut off too much or not enough of the foreskin
- A chance that intercourse will not feel as good later in life
- Only about 1 out of every 200 circumcisions leads to problems
- There is also a chance that your health insurance won't pay for circumcision

How is circumcision done on boys?

First the baby gets medicine so that he won't feel pain. This might be a cream on the skin or a shot at the base of the penis. Next a doctor or nurse cleans the baby's penis well. Then the Doctor uses special tools to cut off the foreskin. If you have your baby circumcised, his doctor or nurse will give you instructions on how to care for him after the surgery. It is important that you follow the instructions carefully.



Circumcision in Infants: What to Expect at Home

Your child's recovery

- After circumcision, your baby's penis may look red and swollen. It may have petroleum jelly and gauze on it. If there is gauze on the penis, leave it on for about 24 hours. When you remove the gauze, first soak it in warm water, and then gently loosen it. You do not need to put gauze back on.
- A thin yellow film may form over the circumcision area the day after the procedure. This is part of the normal healing process and should disappear in a few days.
- Your baby may seem fussy while the circumcision area heals. It may hurt for your baby to urinate. This pain usually gets better within 3 or 4 days but may last for up to 2 weeks.
- Even though your baby's penis will probably start to feel better after 3 or 4 days, it may look worse.
- The penis will usually look like it is getting better around 7 to 10 days after the procedure.
- This care sheet gives you a general idea about how long it will take for your child to recover, but each child recovers at a different pace. Follow the steps below to help your child get better as quickly as possible.

How can I care for my child at home?

Activity

- Let your baby rest as much as possible. Sleeping will help him recover.
- You can give your baby a sponge bath the day after surgery. Do not give him a bath for 5 to 7 days.

Medicines

- Your doctor may recommend giving your baby acetaminophen (Tylenol) to help with pain after the procedure. Give your child medicines exactly as prescribed.
- Call your doctor if you think your child is having a problem with this medicine.
- See last page of this document for Tylenol Dosing Sheet.

Circumcision Care

- Always wash your hands before and after touching the circumcision area.
- Gently wash your baby's penis with plain, warm water after each diaper change and pat it dry. Do not use soap.
- Don't use hydrogen peroxide or alcohol, which can slow healing.
- Do not try to remove the film that forms on the penis. The film will go away on its own.
- Put plenty of petroleum jelly (such as Vaseline) on the circumcision area during each diaper change. The petroleum jelly will prevent your baby's penis from sticking to the diaper while it heals.
- Fasten your baby's diapers loosely so that there is less pressure on the penis while it heals.
- Follow-up care is a key part of your child's treatment and safety. Be sure to make and go to all appointments, and call your doctor if your child is having problems.

When should I call for help?

Call your doctor now or seek immediate medical care if:

- Your baby has a fever of 100.4°F.
- Your baby is extremely fussy or irritable, has a high-pitched cry, or refuses to eat.
- Your baby does not have a wet diaper within 12 hours after the circumcision.
- You find a spot of bleeding larger than a 2-inch circle from the incision.
- Your baby has signs of infection. Signs may include severe swelling, redness; a red streak on the shaft of the penis; or a thick, yellow discharge.

Acetaminophen (Tylenol) Dosing Chart

May give acetaminophen dose every 4-6 hours:

Weight	Tylenol Milligram Dosage	<u>Old Tylenol</u> Infant drops 80mg/0.8ml	Tylenol <u>Infant/Children's</u> liquid 160mg/5ml	Tylenol Chewables 80mg each	Tylenol Junior 160mg each
6 - 8 lbs	40 mg	½ dropper (0.4 ml)	¼ tsp (1.25 ml)	N/A	N/A
9 – 11 lbs	60 mg	¾ dropper (0.6 ml)	⅓ tsp (1.875 ml)	N/A	N/A
12 – 17 lbs	80 mg	1 dropper (0.8 ml)	½ tsp (2.5 ml)	N/A	N/A
18 – 23 lbs	120 mg	1 ½ dropper (1.2 ml)	¾ tsp (3.75 ml)	N/A	N/A
24 – 35 lbs	160 mg	2 droppers (1.6 ml)	1 tsp (5 ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet
36 – 47 lbs	240 mg	3 droppers (2.4 ml)	1 ½ tsp (7.5 ml)	3 tablets	1 ½ tablet
48 – 59 lbs	320 mg	N/A	2 tsp (10 ml)	4 tablets	2 tablets
60 - 71 lbs	400 mg	N/A	2 ½ tsp (12.5 ml)	5 tablets	2 ½ tablets
72 – 95 lbs	500 mg	N/A	3 tsp (15 ml)	6 tablets	3 tablets

If You Have Problems:

Call Sellwood Medical Clinic Phone: 503.595.9300 – follow the prompts to get care.

- During business hours, choose option 3 to talk with medical staff.
- After business hours, listen to prompts to reach the provider/nurse on-call.