



PARADIGM SHIFT ON TRADITIONAL MALE CIRCUMCISION IN A RURAL COMMUNITY (ORANG ASLI) IN HOSPITAL BENTONG, PAHANG



KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

Sarmukh S. ^{*1}, Theeban S. ², Azmi H. ³, Jiffre D. ⁴, David O.L.W. ⁴

¹ Department of General Surgery, Hospital Bentong, Pahang, Malaysia

² Director Hospital, Hospital Bentong, Pahang, Malaysia

³ Department of General Surgery, Hospital Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Pahang, Malaysia

⁴ Department of General Surgery, Hospital Tungku Ampuan Afzan, Pahang, Malaysia

Introduction

Workflow

Male circumcision though not mentioned in the Quran is believed to be a compulsory practice among the Muslims.

In Malaysia, although there are several methods of circumcision, (device method and open method) available and traditional circumcision is still popular.

Traditional method of circumcision usually conducted with 'Tok Mudim' in Mosque or prayer hall

Methods

A cross-sectional study on dorsal slit circumcision technique was conducted in Hospital Bentong as a Global Surgery initiative in Orang Asli population.

We appointed eight medical assistant, one medical officer and 1 surgeon to conduct this program.

All of this personals had credentialing and privileging.

Results

A total of thirty seven (n: 37) was participated in this program.

The age range from 9 - 39 years old. The most common age for circumcision was 9 years old.

All this patient underwent dorsal slit circumcision technique in the modular operation theater under aseptic techniques.

The duration of this procedure was mean : 35 minutes.

One patient presented with post circumcision infection which was treated with antibiotics.

Discussion

Traditional male circumcision is usually associated with a religious or cultural ceremony. The primary global determinant is religion, and almost all Muslim and Jewish males are circumcised [1].

The limited data available on the safety of traditional male circumcision point to high rates of complications and adverse events.[2]

Traditional and clinical providers can collaborate to improve the safety and acceptability of male circumcision, reduce complications, enhance the health education.



Conclusion

We would like to advocate the conduct of circumcision in orang asli population should be done in the operation theatre under aseptic techniques.

Dorsal Slit method of circumcision is feasible, safe and general outcome is good.

Rural community shifts entirely to using modern facilities, there is a need to integrate and educate the traditional practitioners into the healthcare system.

Training the 'Tok Mudim' to use modern instruments and aseptic techniques should also be considered.