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## Introduction

- Circumcision, though common and often viewed as minor, carries risks of significant complications like any surgical procedure.
- In many areas, untrained individuals perform it under non-sterile conditions, leading to frequent adverse outcomes.

To analyze the epidemiological, clinical, and therapeutic aspects of circumcision-related complications



## Material and methods

- ✓ This is a retrospective study conducted in the Department of Pediatric Surgery at Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital in Monastir, Tunisia. Over a 36-year period (1984–2023)
- ✓ Clinical data of 71 cases of circumcision-related complications were reviewed

## Results

- ❖ The mean age of the patients was **2.5 years**
- ❖ These were accidents following circumcision performed by **unlicensed individuals under non-sterile conditions** in 20 cases, by **nurses** 33 cases, by **doctors** in 15 cases and three cases the circumciser was not specified
- ❖ Type of circumcision accidents were summarized in table 1

- ❖ The treatment was surgical in all cases of amputation of the penis and the glans using different techniques (fig1)
- ❖ Meatoplasty, repairing fistula, meatotomy and section of a mucous bridge were performed according to the initial lesion, with satisfying results (fig 2)
- ❖ Patients were reviewed with an average follow up of 6.1 months.

type of accident	Number of cases
Amputation of the glans	10
bleeding	22
Local infection	21
Ureterocutaneous fistula	8
stenosis of the urethral meatus	5
Unrecognized Hypospadias	5



Fig 1: Ureterocutaneous Fistula



Fig 2: partial amputation of the glans treated by meatoplasty

## Conclusion

Circumcision complications can have serious functional and even life-threatening consequences. This underscores the need to treat circumcision as a true surgical procedure that must be performed under sterile conditions by qualified and licensed healthcare professionals in a medical setting.