

# The Effect of Conventional Method on the Length of Treatment Days for Children Underwent Circumcision at Poniran Khitan Centre Bengkulu

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## Abstract

**Background:** Circumcision is a minor surgical procedure that is most widely performed in the world, namely a method of cutting all or part of the prepuce of the penis for specific indications and purposes.

**Study Design:** This study was used one-group pretest-posttest pre-experimental research design, with a total sample 15 respondents.

**Results:** Based on the results of the bivariate analysis using the Dependent T test, it was found that there was an effect conventional method with a value ( $p$  value = 0, 000) on the on the length of days of care for circumcision wounds in children undergoing circumcision at the Poniran Khitan Centre Bengkulu.

**Conclusion:** The role of the Poniran Khitan Center will greatly assist in facilitating children in treating wounds who undergo circumcision

**Keywords:** Children, Circumcision, Conventional method

## Introduction

Circumcision (circumcision) is the process of cutting the foreskin or prepuce of the penis by leaving the mucosa (inner layer of the skin) from the coronarous sulcus towards the head of the penis, which aims to prevent the buildup of smegma on the penis for social, religious or cultural reasons<sup>1</sup>.

According to the United Nation of Acute Immuno Devieny Syndrome almost 30% of men are circumcised, and two out of three men are Muslim. The practice of circumcision is generally known in the Asian region, one of which is Indonesia<sup>2</sup>. The implementation of circumcision can be influenced by several factors, including health, religion, sexuality and the application of social norms and the timing of circumcision in different countries and regions, depending on country and ethnicity<sup>3</sup>.

Medically there is no age limit for circumcision. In the Indonesia World Health Organization, the most common age for circumcision is 5-12 years.

The incidence of circumcision in each country varies according to religion, ethnicity, socio-economic status for medical, religious, social and cultural reasons. In 2013, it was found that 2.7 million people in 14 priority countries in eastern and southern Africa performed medical circumcision on men. Whereas in Indonesia 10.2 million perform circumcision<sup>4</sup>. The prevalence of circumcision in the world is most prevalent in the world where the population is Muslim, namely 70%. In America 71.2%, Africa 44.7%, China 14%, Spain 6.6%, Australia 26.6%, India 13.5%, Japan 9%, Afghanistan 99.8% and Thailand 23.4%<sup>5</sup>.

Circumcision has many benefits, one of which reduces the risk of HIV transmission from women to men by 50-60% in Africa<sup>6,7</sup>. The effectiveness of postcircumcision tissue wound repair is at the core of the problem that must be achieved in the current development of health science, so that the treatment of circumcision itself has attracted the attention of generations of health services in each country, including various technical strategies to improve and accelerate the healing time of

circumcised patients<sup>8</sup>.

The initial survey, which was conducted on July 29, 2019 at Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu, obtained data in 2019 as many as 252 children. In 2018 there were 148 children, while in 2017 there were 163 children. Previously at the Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu, a study was conducted to see the length of treatment days for children undergoing circumcision. Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in taking a research entitled The Effect of Conventional Methods on the Length of Care Days in Children Underwent Circumcision in Poniran Circumcision Center Bengkulu.

### Method and Method

This research is a quantitative research with the type of pre-experimental research one-group pretest-posttest. This research conducted in June 2020 which was conducted at the Poniran Khitan Center, Bengkulu. The population in this study were children who underwent circumcision. The sampling technique in the study used non-probability sampling techniques, namely consecutive sampling. Sample selection is done by establishing inclusion criteria. Inclusion Criteria:

- a. Children who underwent the clamping method who were willing to become respondents
- b. Children who undergo circumcision do not experience interference with the visual and hearing system

This research data collection procedure starts from administrative procedures where getting a letter of passing the ethical test, processing a research permit to the Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu. Furthermore, selecting potential respondents based on inclusion criteria, asking the child's family's willingness to become respondents and explaining the research objectives. Furthermore, the researcher asked the identity of the respondent, explained about the research on circumcision wound care and then observed it for 14 days of treatment.

### Result

#### Univariate Analysis

The results of the univariate analysis of this study used to see the description of the frequency distribution of clients based on the conventional method before

intervention and after the intervention in children who underwent circumcision at the Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu:

**Table 1 : Distribution of Respondents Based on by Age**

At Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu

Age	N	Percentage (%)
7	10	66.7
8	5	33.3
Total	15	100

Based on table 1, the frequency distribution of the age respondents children who underwent circumcision, Bengkulu, It is known that the age of the respondent is 7 years old as many as 10 respondents (66.7%), 8 years old as many as 5 respondents (33.3%).

### Bivariate Analysis

The results of the bivariate analysis were used to see the effect of conventional methods on the treatment of circumcision wounds in children undergoing circumcision at Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu. The results of these researchers themselves can be seen in the following table 2:

**Table 2: Distribution of Average circumcision wound care rates Respondents Before and After the Intervention in the conventional method Children At The Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu**

Variable	Mean	SD	P value	N
Conventional Method			0,000	15
Pre Intervention	17.53	1.807		
Post Intervention	8.93	1.163		

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis of the average pre-intervention wound care result was 17.53 with a standard deviation of 1.807. After giving the treatment intervention, it was obtained an average of

8.93 with a standard deviation of 1.163. The results of the statistical test with a p value of 0.000, it is concluded that there is a significant influence between conventional methods before and after giving wound care interventions to children undergoing circumcision at the Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu.

## Discussion

### Univariate Analysis

Based on table 1, it is known that the age of the respondents. The results of this study are one of the manifestations that most of the children who undergo circumcision are 7 years old.

According to Wong (2008), the characteristics of school-age children can be seen from several aspects, including in terms of independence and spiritual development. School-age children are able to do coping effectively and are able to cooperate with health workers. Although school-age children have an independent nature that is able to work with health workers, there are several factors that can make him anxious<sup>9</sup>.

According to Hockbenberry (2015), States that the younger the child is, the more difficult it is to adjust to a new environment, in this case an unfamiliar environment and action procedures<sup>10</sup>. According to researchers, the age of the child undergoing circumcision is the sooner the better. This is because it makes it easier to heal wounds.

### Bivariate Analysis

Based on the results of the dependent t statistic test, it is known that conventional wound care before the intervention was 17.53 with a standard deviation of 1.807. After giving the intervention, the average circumcision wound care was 8.93 with a standard deviation of 1.163. The statistical test results obtained p value of 0.000, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between wound care before and after giving intervention to children undergoing circumcision at Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu.

In line with Maizels' (2019) research on "Outcome of circumcision for newborns with penoscrotal web: oblique skin incision followed by penis shaft skin physical therapy shows success" results obtained from

828 boys who came for circumcision, 652 (79%) were registered<sup>11</sup>. because they were suitable for circumcision: 355 (43%) in the normal group and 297 (36%) in the web group. The remaining 176 (21%) were excluded because they had penile anomalies: buried penis (125), chordee (40), and hypospadias (11). Follow-up was carried out for 6 months. In the web group, follow-up data were obtained for 263 of 297 (89%) cases, with 261 of 263 (99%) showing success, and in the normal group, follow-up data were obtained for 327 of 355 (92%) cases, with all 327 (100%) indicated success. Two cases in the web group (0.7%) failed to undergo surgical reconstruction.

Another study by Alpert (2018) on Combination treatment for cicatrix after neonatal circumcision: An office-based solution to a challenging problem with the results of research namely the formation of a cicatrix, which can form after neonatal circumcision to trap the glans penis, presents a therapeutic challenge<sup>12</sup>. Previous studies in the literature have described the use of topical steroid creams or stretching of scar tissue with instruments but not a combination of the two modalities. Based on our experience, monotherapy has caused significant relapses and/or requires further treatment. We present our successful experience combining cicatrix stretching with hemostats using local anesthesia in the office followed by topical steroids for several weeks with a minority of patients requiring additional therapy.

According to researchers, the process of treating a circumcision wound will be fast if it is according to the procedure between the child who is undergoing circumcision and the treatment so that the wound will recover quickly. In accordance with the theory, the length of wound care days is 14 days from the time the wound is opened, so in this study the length of wound care is in accordance with the days of wound healing.

## Conclusion

The frequency distribution of child respondents who underwent circumcision with conventional methods was 7 years old as many as 10 respondents (66.7%) and 5 respondents (33.3%) aged 8 years.

The average value of wound care using conventional methods, namely the average value before that is 17.53 and the average value after intervention is 8.93.

There is an effect of conventional methods on the length of days of care for children undergoing circumcision at the Poniran Khitan Center Bengkulu

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**Ethical Clearence:** Health Research Ethics Committee, Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Bengkulu

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