

1 Week After Circumcision

Circumcision surgical procedure Circumcision surgical procedure in males involves either a "cut and stitch" surgical procedure or use of a circumcision instrument or device. In the United States, the Gomco clamp is the most utilized instrument, followed by the Mogen clamp and the Plastibell. In the newborn period (less than 2 months of age), almost all circumcisions are done by generalist practitioners using one of three surgical instruments. In the newborn Circumcision surgical procedure in males involves either a "cut and stitch" surgical procedure or use of a circumcision instrument or device. They are also used worldwide

== Cultural background ==

Female genital mutilation FGM prevalence varies worldwide, but is significantly present in some countries of Africa, Asia, and Middle East, and within their diasporas. genital cutting, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and female circumcision) is the cutting or removal of some or all of the vulva for non-medical Female genital mutilation (FGM) (also known as female genital cutting, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and female circumcision) is the cutting or removal of some or all of the vulva for non-medical reasons. As of 2024, UNICEF estimates that more than 230 million girls and women worldwide had been subjected to one or more types of FGM, including over 144 million in Africa, over 80 million in Asia, over 6 million in the Middle East, and another 1–2 million in small practising communities and countries of migration elsewhere. This total was 30 million (15%) higher than UNICEF's 2016 estimate; although FGM is not becoming more common globally, UNICEF notes that progress towards eliminating the practice remains too slow and is being outpaced by population growth, particularly where FGM is most prevalent

Circumcision controversy in early Christianity The circumcision of Jesus is celebrated as a feast The circumcision controversy in early Christianity played an important role in Christian theology. The circumcision controversy in early Christianity played an important role in Christian theology

Today it is still practiced by Jews, Samaritans, Druze, Coptic Christians, Ethiopian Orthodox, Eritrean Orthodox, Muslims, and some tribes in East and Southern Africa. Other countries with significant rates of circumcision include the United States, South Korea, and the Philippines.

History of circumcision Circumcision likely has ancient roots among several ethnic groups in sub-equatorial Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, though the specific form and extent of circumcision Circumcision likely has ancient roots among several ethnic groups in sub-equatorial Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, though the specific form and extent of circumcision has varied. Ritual male circumcision is known to have been practiced by South Sea Islanders, Aboriginal peoples of Australia, Sumatrans, and some ancient Egyptians

While historically circumcision is not observed by the majority of Christians in most parts of the Christian world, and mainstream Christian denominations neither require it for religious observance nor forbid it for medical or cultural reasons, it is practiced among some Christian countries and communities. Some Oriental Christian denominations retained the practice... The initiation ritual is commonly conducted during late June/early July or late November/ early December. During the ritual process the traditional surgeon (ingcibi) surgically removes the foreskin. After the cut is made, the period of seclusion that follows lasts about one month and is divided into two phases – but this is rarely the case in modern times and/or in urban areas, where it usually lasts at least 4 weeks. During the first 7 days the initiates are confined to a hut (bhoma) and the use of certain foods, for example meat, is restricted, but this may differ as certain... The circumcision of Jesus is celebrated as a feast day in the liturgical calendar of many Christian denominations, while the teachings of the Apostle Paul asserted that physical circumcision was unnecessary for the salvation of Gentiles and their membership in the New Covenant. The first Council of Jerusalem (c. 50) declared that circumcision was not necessary for new Gentile converts (as recorded in Acts 15); Pauline Christianity was instrumental in the split of early Christianity and Judaism and eventually became Christians' predominant position. Covenant theology largely views the Christian sacrament of baptism as fulfilling the Jewish practice of circumcision, as both serve as signs and seals of the covenant of grace.

Circumcision and law Those against the procedure point to the boy's right of freedom from religion. In the case of non-therapeutic circumcision of children, proponents of laws in favor of the procedure often point to the rights of the parents or practitioners, namely the right of freedom of religion. banning circumcision, some dating back to ancient times, have been enacted in many countries and communities. In the case of non-therapeutic circumcision of Laws restricting, regulating, or banning circumcision, some dating back to ancient times, have been enacted in many countries and communities. In several court cases, judges have pointed to the irreversible nature of the act and the right to self-determination, and bodily integrity

== History and contemporary forced circumcision == Circumcision surgical instruments should be distinguished from circumcision devices. Circumcision instruments are used at the time of surgery, and the circumcision is complete at the end of the procedure. The Gomco clamp, the Mogen clamp, and Unicirc are surgical...

Ulwaluko Brandeis University Press. ISBN 978-1-58465-307-3. 141. The ritual is traditionally intended as a teaching institution, to prepare young males for the responsibilities of manhood. A male who has not undergone initiation is referred to as inkwenkwe (boy), regardless of his age, and is not allowed to take part in male activities such as tribal meetings. Therefore, initiates are called abakhwetha in isiXhosa: aba means a group, and kwetha means initiate. p. Covenant of Circumcision: New Perspectives on an Ancient Jewish Rite. A single male in the group is known as an umkhwetha. Circumcision became the Ulwaluko is a traditional initiation and rite of passage practised (though not exclusively) by the Xhosa people, and is commonly practised throughout South Africa

Brit milah Ashkenazi: [bris 'milə]; "covenant of circumcision"), or bris (Yiddish: בריס, romanized: bris), is the ceremony of circumcision in Judaism and Samaritanism during The brit milah (Hebrew: בְּרִית מִלָּה, Modern Israeli: [bʁit mi'la], Ashkenazi: [bris 'milə]; "covenant of circumcision"), or bris (Yiddish: בריס, romanized: bris), is the ceremony of circumcision in Judaism and

Samaritanism during which a newborn male's foreskin is surgically removed. Today, it is generally performed by a mohel on the eighth day after the infant's birth and is followed by a celebratory meal known as a seudat mitzvah. According to the Book of Genesis, God commanded the biblical patriarch Abraham to be circumcised: an act to be followed by his descendants on the eighth day of life symbolizing the covenant between God and the Jewish people e871c93af5

In the 21st century, most circumcisions in boys and men are performed using one of three open surgical methods. The forceps-guided method, the dorsal slit method, and the sleeve resection method are well described by the World Health Organization in their Manual for Male Circumcision under Local Anaesthesia. The Gomco clamp and Mogen clamp are sometimes used after the newborn period, in conjunction with either surgical sutures or cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive to prevent post-operative bleeding. e871c93af5 Typically carried out by a traditional cutter using a blade, FGM is conducted from days after birth to puberty and beyond. In half of the countries for which national statistics are available, most girls are cut before the age of five. Procedures... e871c93af5 As practiced in ancient Egypt and elsewhere in Africa, only part of the foreskin was removed. However, in Judaism and in the United States, the foreskin is often completely removed. Circumcision and/or subincision, often as part of an intricate coming of age ritual, was a common practice among the Aboriginal peoples of Australia and most Pacific islanders at first contact with Western travellers. It is still practiced in the traditional way by some of the population. e871c93af5 == History == e871c93af5

Forced circumcision Forced circumcisions have occurred in a wide range of situations, most notably in the forced conversion of gentiles to Judaism, the compulsory conversion of non-Muslims to Islam and the forced circumcision of Teso, Turkana and Luo men in Kenya, as well as the abduction of South African teenage boys to so-called circumcision schools ("bush schools"). In a biblical context, the term is used especially in relation to Paul the Apostle and his polemics against the circumcision controversy in early Christianity. , 25 years or older) to be overpowered by other men and forcibly circumcised. In a biblical context, the term is used especially in relation to Paul the Forced circumcision is the circumcision of men and boys against their will. In South Africa, custom allows uncircumcised Xhosa-speaking men past the age of circumcision (i. Forced circumcision is the circumcision of men and boys against their will. e e871c93af5

Herodotus, writing in the 5th century BCE, lists first of all the Egyptians being the oldest people practicing circumcision... e871c93af5 Brit milah is considered among the most important and central commandments in Judaism, and the rite has played a central role in Jewish history and Jewish culture. The Talmud, when discussing the importance of brit milah, considers it equal to all other mitzvot (commandments). Barring extraordinary circumstances, Abraham's descendants who voluntarily fail to undergo brit milah are believed to suffer Kareth, which is, in Jewish theology, the extinction of the soul and denial of a share in the World to Come. The brit is understood by... e871c93af5 The procedure is associated with reduced rates of urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted infections including incidence of cancer-causing forms of human papillomavirus (HPV), and is known to reduce HIV transmission among heterosexual men in high-risk populations by up to 60%; its prophylactic efficacy against HIV transmission in the developed world or among men who have sex with men is debated. Neonatal circumcision decreases the risk of penile cancer. Complication rates increase significantly... e871c93af5

Circumcision In the procedure's most common form, the foreskin is extended with forceps, then a circumcision device may be placed, after which the foreskin is excised. The procedure is contraindicated in cases of certain genital structure abnormalities or poor general health. Circumcision is undertaken for religious, cultural, social, and medical reasons. Topical or locally injected Circumcision is a surgical procedure that removes the foreskin from the human penis. It may be medically necessary in cases of phimosis, chronic urinary tract infections (UTIs), and other pathologies of the penis that do not resolve with other treatments. Topical or locally injected anesthesia is generally used to reduce pain and physiologic stress. common form, the foreskin is extended with forceps, then a circumcision device may be placed, after which the foreskin is excised e871c93af5

Circumcision in Africa Circumcision in Africa, and the rites of initiation in Africa, as well as "the frequent resemblance between details of ceremonial procedure in areas thousands of kilometres apart, indicate that the circumcision ritual has an old tradition behind it and in its present form is the result of a long process of development. " e871c93af5

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