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A NEW METHOD OF CIRCUMCISION

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THE prepuce is slit dorsally between two artery clamps. By passing a fine needle, threaded with silk, through the skin and around the superficial vessels they may be lightly ligated near the line of incision (Fig. 1).

The ventral margin of prepuce is grasped by a clamp. At intervals of about three-sixteenths of an inch, number nine milliners' needles threaded with fine black silk are placed through mucosa and skin in a line around the penis about one-fourth inch from the corona of glans penis (Fig. 2).

The redundant prepuce is removed by cutting with scissors around the line marked by the needles (Fig. 3).

Each suture is then drawn through and tied. Since all incised tissues are included in the sutures, hæmorrhage should be controlled when sutures are tied. However, if there should be a bleeding point, an additional suture is placed.

This method of circumcision has the following advantages:

The line of incision in skin and mucosa is accurately marked off and held in place by the needles, preventing unevenness and loss of bearings.

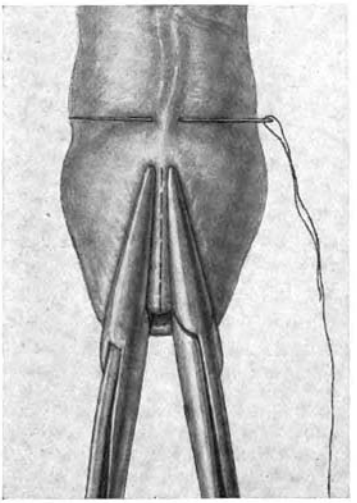


Fig. 1.

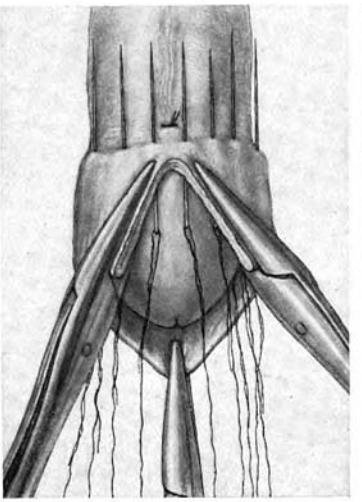


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Complete hæmostasis.

Prevention of retraction of subcutaneous tissues.

Prevention of dead space and subsequent hæmatoma.

Prevention of exposure of subcutaneous tissue to infection.

Less traumatism.

Less pain and priapism following operation.

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