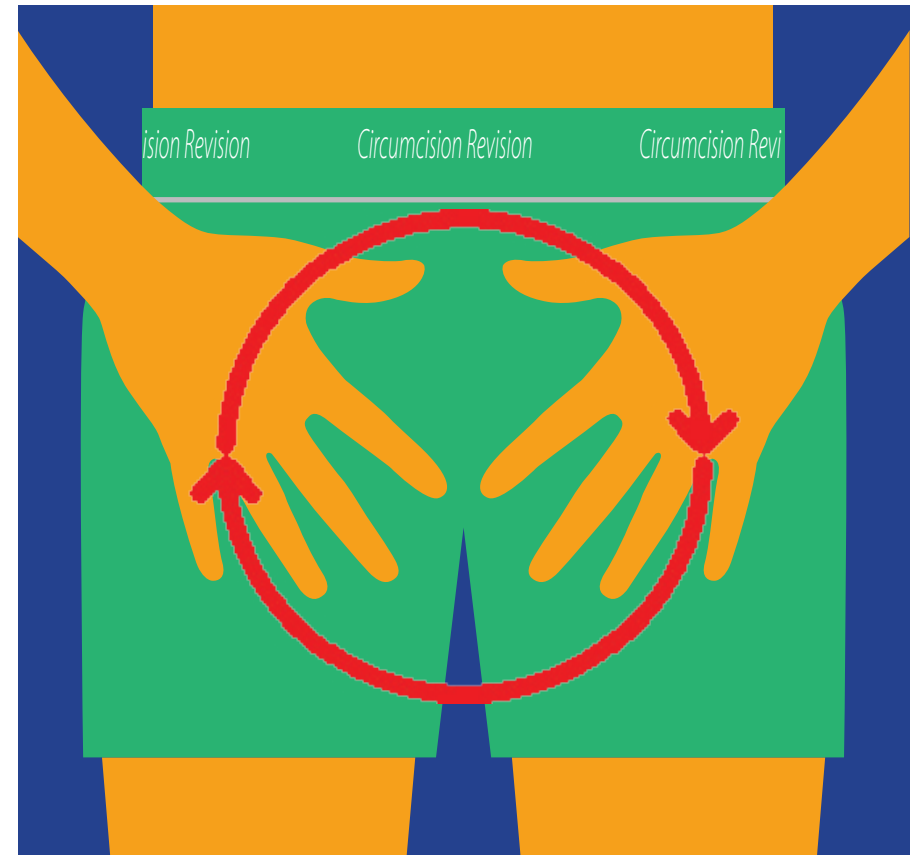




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# Circumcision Revision



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## Foreskin Restoration

This is not strictly a circumcision revision but a separate process. It is also a misnomer as, once removed, the foreskin cannot ever be restored.

A small number of men, particularly from amongst those circumcised as infants, feel that they would prefer to have a foreskin and so seek to 'restore' it. The only thing that can be done is to attempt to stretch what remnant of foreskin remains to create a 'faux skin' to cover part of the glans.

This procedure cannot re-create a proper foreskin as no new nerves are created, the existing ones simply becoming spread over a larger skin area. Also the usual partially closed tip will not be regenerated, so the faux skin will remain wide open at the tip and liable to allow dirt and germs inside, as well as uncomfortably trapping pubic hairs. By re-covering the glans (even if only partially), all the circumcision benefits of hygiene, reduced risk of disease and increased sexual pleasure will be lost.

## Recommended Links

Inter-Circ is not the only publisher of reliable information regarding circumcision. The following sites are recommended as they are based on medically correct information. Inter-Circ has no control over the content of external sites and does not vouch for their accuracy or continued availability.

Inter-Circ: The International Circumcision Forum

<https://groups.io/g/inter-circ>

The Circumcision Helpdesk™ Web Sites

<http://www.circumcisionhelpdesk.org>

<http://www.circinfo.com>

Professor Dr. Morris's Web Site

<http://www.circinfo.net>

The Circlist Web Site

<http://www.circlist.com>

The Circumcision Facts Web Site

<http://www.circfacts.org>

# Circumcision Revision

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## Inter-Circ: The International Circumcision Forum

is a volunteer-run pro-circumcision group. The purpose of the group is to make known the benefits of circumcision, to discuss topical issues related to the subject and to offer advice both pre- and post-circumcision.

The Inter-Circ forum is located at:

<https://groups.io/g/inter-circ>

## Disclaimer

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this publication, it is intended as a guide only and not as a source of complete or totally indisputable information. The contents are not to be construed as 'medical advice', for which you must consult a registered medical practitioner.

## Introduction

Circumcision Revision is any surgical procedure performed to modify a circumcised penis to improve its appearance or correct problems arising from the primary circumcision. It excludes procedures purely on the frenulum or attempts to restore a foreskin.

Most males are perfectly satisfied with the initial circumcision that they received, whether as infants, children or adults and for medical, religious, cultural or personal reasons. However, unfortunately, a number of circumcisions are not done to the satisfaction of the patient who seeks to correct this later – i.e. by having a revision. This often happens when a male, circumcised as an infant, becomes a teen or adult and compares his circumcision with others.

Some desired changes are possible whilst some are anatomically impossible. The following sections try to explain what is and is not possible in the general case. One's own personal anatomy may, however, make a generally acceptable modification impossible for them and this must be accepted.

Most revisions are only possible after the penis has stabilised at its adult size. Any earlier intervention should only be done in extreme cases and it should be accepted that a further revision may be needed after puberty to finish the job.

Revisions are more difficult to perform than initial circumcisions because the surgeon is working with 'second-hand' material and also the patient's expectations are greater. So only the best and most experienced doctors should be used for a revision. Costs will also necessarily be higher than for basic circumcisions. Pain or discomfort as well as healing time will usually be as for a primary circumcision.

To allow proper healing of the new join, the original scar line and some skin from each side of it must be removed and therefore almost any revision will automatically make the cut a bit 'lower' and 'tighter'.

## Some Definitions

- Tight:** Having no loose skin when fully erect. There may be looseness when flaccid in order to allow for the increased penis length on erection.
- Loose:** Having significant loose skin whether fully erect or flaccid.
- Low:** Having the line of the cut placed close behind the glans. A low cut inevitably removes all of the inner (mucosal) layer of the foreskin.
- High:** Having the line of the cut placed further back on the shaft and nearer the body. This style keeps the maximum amount of inner foreskin and only removes outer skin and/or shaft skin.
- Medium** Any position or state between the above extremes. When used with the high/low or tight/loose qualifier (e.g. medium low) it indicates a position tending towards the stated extreme, but not actually reaching it.

## Tightening a Loose Circumcision

One of the problems often found after infant circumcision is that the doctor has erred on the side of leaving extra skin rather than making the circumcision as tight as possible. This happens mainly because the infant penis is too small for the doctor to accurately judge how much skin can safely be removed whilst allowing for erections to occur.

After the growth spurts of puberty a boy or young man may become aware that when fully erect there is a lot of loose skin that may get in the way of maximum pleasure.

Nearly all 'loose' circumcisions can be tightened by simply removing more of the original foreskin or shaft skin (as appropriate).

## Loosening a Tight Circumcision

This is normally an impossibility since there is no spare skin to achieve it. Very occasionally, a technique of stretching any remaining foreskin might work, but a lot of daily effort is needed over several months to hope to see any improvement.

## Making a High Circumcision Lower

Provided enough outer skin plus shaft skin is available to make it reach the line of the original cut, a 'high' cut can be made 'lower' by removing more of the former inner foreskin. In practice, this can therefore only be achieved if the original was fairly 'loose'.

## Making a Low Circumcision Higher

This is generally impossible since a 'high' cut demands that most of the inner foreskin be preserved, whereas the original 'low' cut will have removed most of it. Without the inner foreskin you cannot make a 'high' cut.

## Improving a scar

Sometimes the circumcision scar ends up uneven or lumpy. Provided there is enough spare skin available, the scar and a bit of skin from either side can be removed and the new cut stitched again. Healing may take as long as for a primary circumcision, but much less swelling can be expected.

## Frenulectomy or Frenuloplasty (Frenulum Removal)

Strictly speaking this is not a circumcision revision but a separate stand-alone procedure which happens to be being applied to a circumcised penis.

Once a foreskin is removed by circumcision, the frenulum becomes totally redundant so most doctors will automatically remove or destroy it during a circumcision. However some doctors just ignore it, whilst some patients request it be left alone. Later, the patient may decide that the frenulum is getting traumatised or is aesthetically unappealing, in which case it can always be removed for him.