

Training Course in Sexual and Reproductive Health Research
Geneva, 2 March 2009

Effectiveness of neonatal male circumcision for prevention of UTI's in Balinese boys

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Ass. AM.UR scholarship







Circumcision and UTI's

- Reduction in UTI's of 90%
- High costs of UTI's treatment/complications
- Java circumcision prevalence: 92%

Circumcision

- Definition: ambiguities
- Technical aspects
 - neonatal
 - adult
- Aim: complete removal of the foreskin

Before



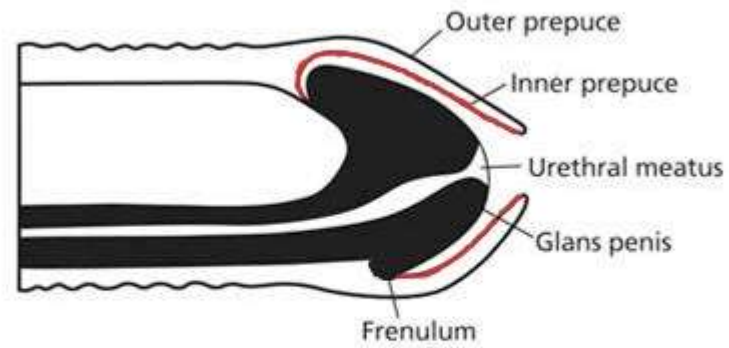
Normal healing



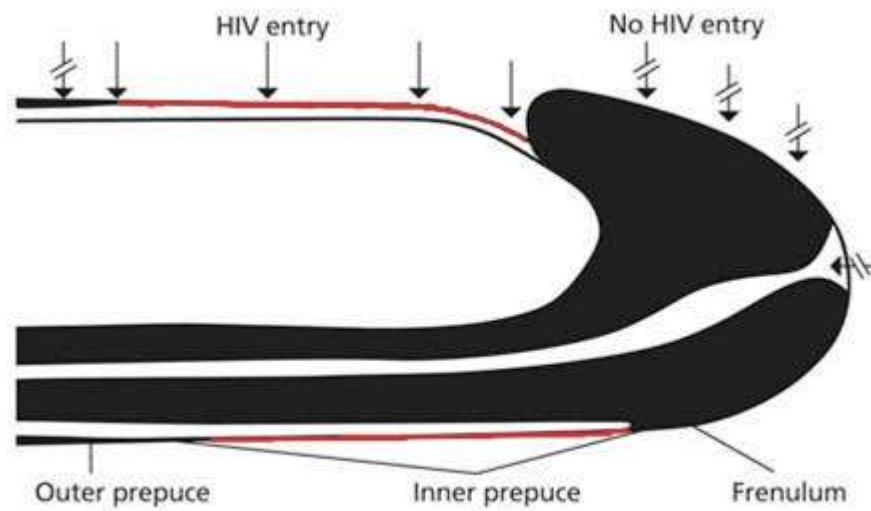
After

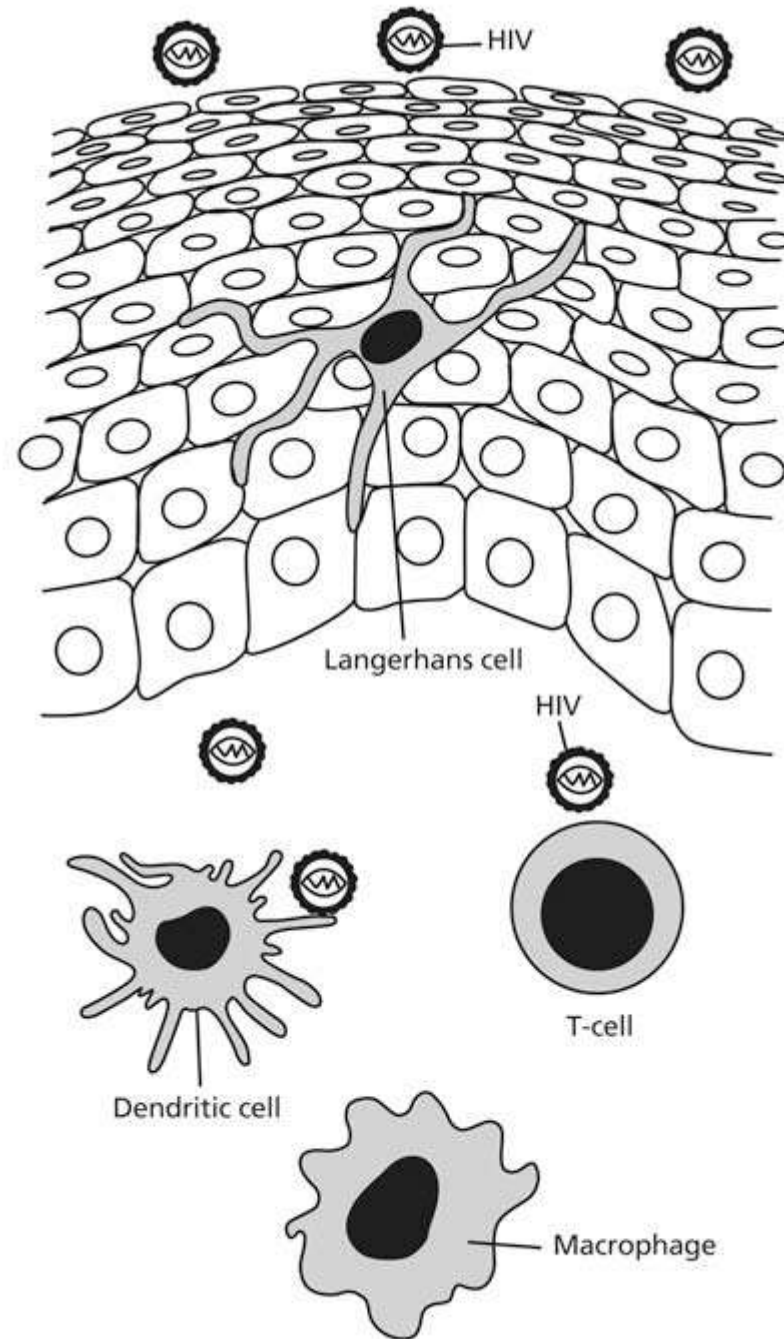


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Circumcision in Bali: aims

Improving health status through reduction of:

- UTI's, HIV, HPV in males and females
- Penile and cervical cancers

The Model Project

OVERVIEW

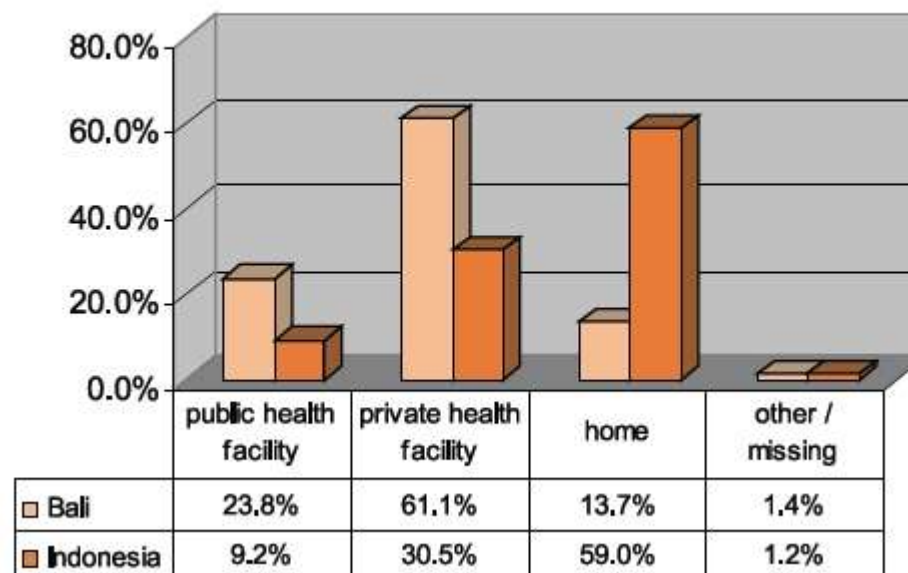
- Feasibility
 - Human Resources
 - Costs
- Efficacy in improving health conditions
- Long-term multiplier effect

The Model Project

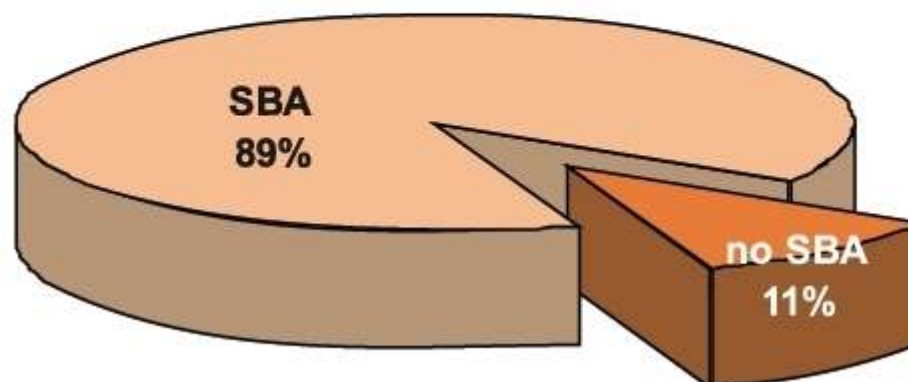
Patients and Methods

- Target population
- Human Resources
- Facilities

Place of Delivery (IDHS, 2002/3)



**Skilled Birth Attendant Coverage
2005**



HEALTH FACILITIES	2005		Indonesia minimum standard	Coverage
	Public	Private		
Total hospitals (general)	16	24		--
In-hospital OBGYN	53	35	--	1 / 778 pregnant women
In-hospital pediatricians	55	23	--	1 / 798 newborn
Puskesmas (primary health centers)	109		One PHC / 30,000 pop.	1 / 31,097 pop.
General practitioner in Puskesmas	161		--	1/ 21,053 pop.
Puskesmas with bed	21		--	19% of all puskesmas

The Model Project

Critical aspects

- Acceptability
 - Religion
 - Social stigma
- Education/information
 - Hospitals
 - Puskesmas/PHC

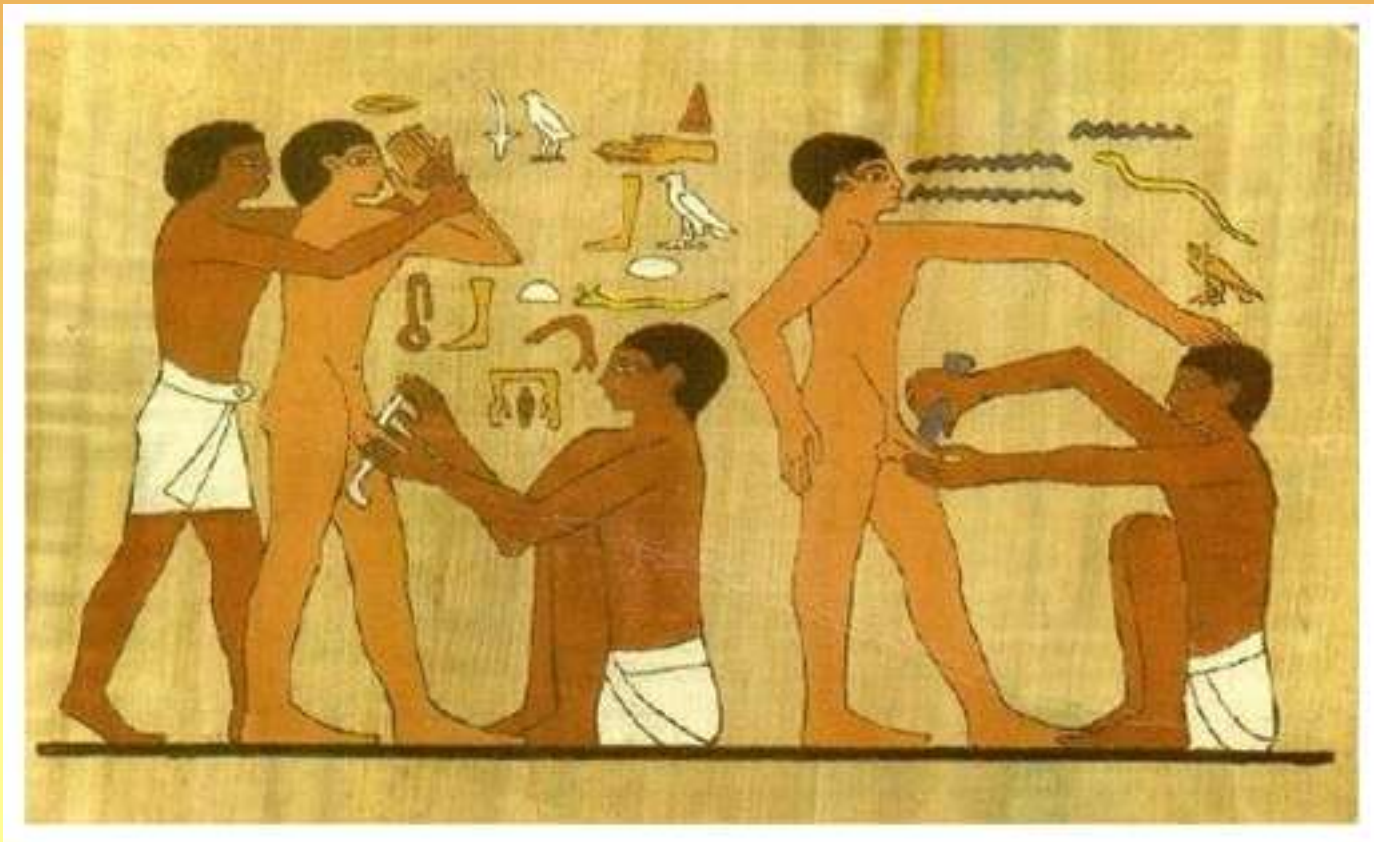
The Model Project

Results and conclusions

- Feasible
- Effective in meeting the defined needs
- Acceptable
- Cost-effective?

Spin-off and further proposals

Parallel adult program



Acknowledgments

Tim Farley, Laura Guarenti, Bruce Dick
of WHO

Prof. Dewa N. Wirawan and Prof. Luh K. Suryani
of Universitas Udayana

Dr. H. El Shenoufy