



### Mass Circumcision on Adult Students of Tribhuwana Tungadewi University



Arie Jefry Ka'arayeno<sup>1</sup>, Rachmat Chusnul Choeron<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty Of Health Sciences, Tribhuwana Tungadewi University, Indonesia

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#### Abstract

This activity was a means to socialize the activities of the Center for Health Education Education and Community Welfare under the auspices of the UNITRI Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) in collaboration with the Faculty of Health Sciences (FIKES) in this case the Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, as a vehicle for strengthening relationships within the UNITRI campus. with fellow academics, namely lecturers, staff and students. Through this activity, students could better understand the importance of health aspects and benefits as well as the importance of circumcision, even though circumcision can be done even though at the age of adult it was not a barrier to improving student health status. This activity was also a means for nursing students to provide practical experience and practice skills in the world of health, especially circumcision / circumcision. The mechanism of this activity was by registering 21 students and giving coupons to participate in this activity. This activity was carried out on Friday, July 5, 2019 to July 8, 2019. The name of the activity was the Health Checkup and Mass Circumcision with Tribhuwana Tungadewi University. The types of activities were general checks such as measuring vital signs (blood pressure, weight, height), checking blood sugar levels, cholesterol, uric acid, and students getting free circumcision.

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✉ Correspondence Address:

Tribhuwana Tungadewi University Malang – East Java, Indonesia

Email: [jefryarie@gmail.com](mailto:jefryarie@gmail.com)

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## INTRODUCTION

Circumcision is the act of removing part or all of the prepuce of the penis for a specific purpose. Circumcision is carried out for reasons of health, culture and orders from most of the existing religions. Circumcision can reduce problems arising from certain medical conditions. Circumcision is very beneficial for health. Many benefits of circumcision have been identified to prevent urinary tract infections, make the penis clean, prevent HIV transmission, and reduce the risk of developing penile carcinoma (Prasetyo, Bondan, 2018). According to the Muslim community, male circumcision is performed for health reasons and is a sign that the child will enter adulthood or puberty, in contrast to non-religious people. Islam believes that circumcision is performed for health reasons and has nothing to do with religious teachings, let alone those related to with signs of maturity on the part of the child, as in many non-Muslim communities it is found that adults are circumcised. Non-Muslim communities consider circumcision not a sacred thing. They believe that circumcision will ensure health and cleanliness of the genitals, clean and will prevent various diseases, because parents believe that the head of a child's penis. Men will accumulate all kinds of diseases.

People have different outlooks on life. That's because humans were created with reason and thought, then deepened with knowledge, and finally, the human will form something by itself which eventually becomes a habit within the human being himself. Likewise with circumcision, this practice has existed for a long time and is associated with each individual, and always done by individuals. In a family, the practice of circumcision starts with the parents, which can be ancestors, grandfathers, fathers, and eventually children, or even grandchildren, it all depends on how one looks at this question. Usually in a family, this tradition will last and last because a habit will not easily disappear without cause and effect, but the habit must fade and be forgotten or eliminated by the family. In every family there must be rebirth. When a new generation appears, there must be a rebirth of habits that are ingrained in the family. This happens because this new generation will live in a new era that is different from the generation of their ancestors, times will change. Circumcision has health benefits as it removes limbs that harbor dirt, viruses and odors. Urine contains all of these

elements. When it comes out through the skin that covers the genitals, dirt is partially retained by the skin. The longer you leave it, the more it settles. You can imagine how long someone urinates in a day and how much residue is stored by the skin covering the genitals in a year. Because of this, several medical studies have shown that more men suffer from venereal diseases than those who are not circumcised. Likewise, people with the deadly diseases AIDS, venereal cancer and even uterine cancer are more likely to be found in uncircumcised partners.

## METHOD

This activity was the academic community service of Tribhuwana Tunggaladewi University Malang which was done by providing knowledge, experience and assistance in health services, namely in the form of free medical examinations and adult circumcision. In addition to free circumcision, participants in this activity received post-circumcision or circumcision treatment until they recovered. This activity was a means to socialize the activities of the Center for Health Education Education and Community Welfare under the auspices of the UNITRI Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) in collaboration with the Faculty of Health Sciences (FIKES) in this case the Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, as a vehicle for strengthening relationships within the UNITRI campus with fellow academics, namely lecturers, staff and students. Through this activity, students could better understand the importance of health aspects and benefits as well as the importance of circumcision, even though circumcision could be done even though at the age of adults it was not a barrier to improve student health status. This activity was also a means for nursing students to provide practical experience and practice skills in the world of health, especially circumcision / circumcision. The mechanism of this activity was by registering 21 students and giving coupons to participate in this activity. This activity was carried out on Friday, July 5, 2019 to July 8, 2019. The name of the activity was the Health Checkup and Mass Circumcision with Tribhuwana Tunggaladewi University. The types of activities were general checks such as measuring vital signs (blood pressure, weight, height), checking blood sugar levels, cholesterol, uric acid, and students getting free circumcision.

**RESULTS**

This activity was carried out for 4 days, starting from Friday 5 July 2019 to 8 July 2019. Participants of the free examination and mass circumcision were 21 people. The activity will start from 09.00 WIB until 15.00 WIB. The first day is serving for participants of mass circumcision, then it will be used as a treatment day for participants after the circumcision. On the first day, a free examination will also be held for participants. Participants consisted of students at Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University, Malang. From this activity 19 participants of mass circumcision underwent a circumcision procedure without complications, and each of them received post-circumcision care and multivitamin support as well as painkillers without complications, two of the participants needed additional treatment due to delayed healing, but after treatment for the next 3 days the wound condition good and dry. The data can be seen in the following data.

**Table 1: Frequency Distribution**

No	Examination and Circumcision Activities	Participant	%
1	<b>Fakultas</b>		
	Fac. Agriculture	11	52
	Fac. Economy	5	24
	Fac. Social & Political Science	4	19
	Fac. Health Sciences	1	5
	Total	21	100

*Souce: Primary Data*

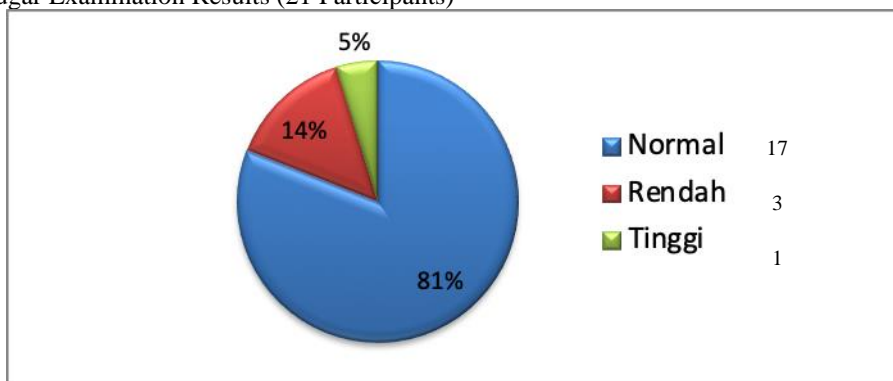


**Picture 1.** Circumcision Process

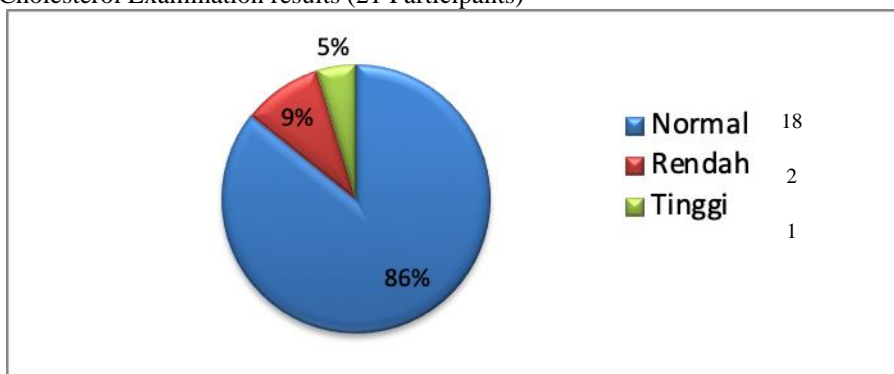


**Picture 2.** Opening Of Activities by The Rector

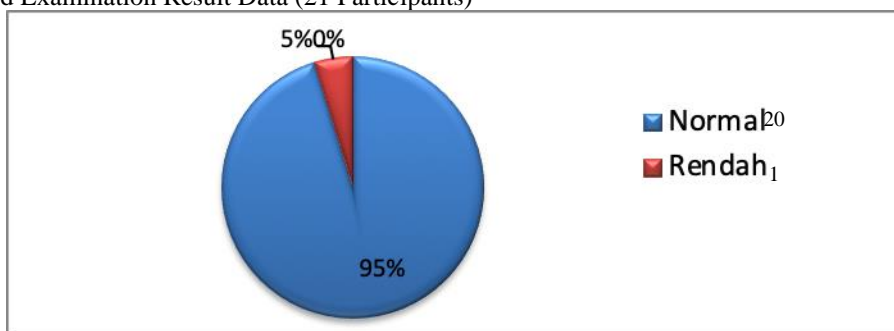
a) Blood Sugar Examination Results (21 Particpiants)



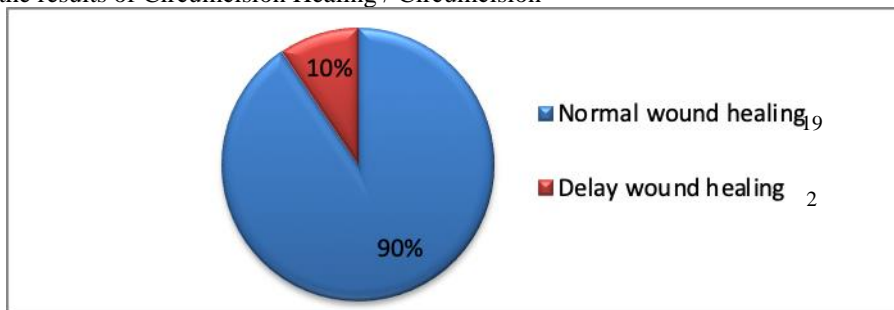
b) Data on Cholesterol Examination results (21 Participants)



c) Uric Acid Examination Result Data (21 Participants)



d) Data on the results of Circumcision Healing / Circumcision



## DISCUSSION

The target of participants for health checks and mass circumcision was previously planned to be followed by the community around the University of Tribhuwana Tungadewi Malang, but with the background of consideration that there are still many UNITRI students who have not been circumcised and need health services so that targets and targets are directed to UNITRI students, which on average are not circumcised. had a health check. Health checks were also given to UNITRI students, as well as mass circumcision which was finally followed by 21 UNTIRI students who needed and were willing to be circumcised. Student responses from this activity were very enthusiastic considering that most of UNITRI students were from lower-middle and even

underprivileged backgrounds. So that with this activity students really feel the help and services provided by the executor. Even students said that in the future this activity can be carried out continuously.

## CONCLUSION

In the community, Tribhuwana Tungadewi University (UNITRI) is a heterogeneous group because most students are immigrants from various cities and outside Java. This causes most of these migrants to still bring their culture and perspective on health and views about the circumcision procedure from their respective regions. We want to help the community and students who have not performed circumcision due to the expense and lack

of health information so that they can get good service through health checks and mass circumcision activities that will be carried out at Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University, Malang. From this activity the positive response and appreciation of students because UNITRI has helped students get free circumcision and gave an understanding of the importance of circumcision in terms of health.

### **SUGGESTION**

The timing of service activities needs to consider school children's vacation time if the target is to be directed to the environmental community around Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University, Malang. The existence of follow-up activities considering the enthusiasm of students who register exceeds the target of the participants served. The need to cooperate with sponsors or other institutions in order to obtain both material and moral support so that activities can run on a larger scale. In this case, it is also necessary to pay attention to the pain response which is an indicator of the quality of the services provided. Pain assessment is carried out using a simple and comprehensive method with brief pain inventory Tools.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This activity is part of a series of activities to commemorate the 2019 Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University Anniversary as well as a work program for the rathanca clinic. This activity is also an implementation of community service from the Faculty of Health Sciences (FIKes) Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University (UNITRI) with main funding from Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University. This activity was supported by the Chancellor of Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University and in collaboration with the Rathanca Malang Clinic and RSUD dr. Saiful Anwar Malang, namely the operating room nurse as one of the officers who assisted this mass circumcision activity.

### **FUNDING**

Starting from the preparation of proposals, preparation of tools and data collection of participants was carried out as a team by 2 lecturers and 5 students. Lecturers apply for funds to the University through the Anniversary committee and then carry out an inventory of the necessary tools and materials. Other lecturers collect participant data and coordinate with officers from the hospital as

additional staff who will perform the circumcision. Students help prepare the place for technical matters in the field. After the activity continued, there was a post-circumcision health check or control which was also assisted by students both in the wound care process and monitoring post-circumcision symptoms. The lecturer then prepares a report which will be accountable to the university and colleagues.

### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

During the activity the students who help are nursing students so that more or less they already have basic knowledge about action. It is also hoped that this will become a real experience for students in carrying out the nursing process and providing health services and circumcision procedures. Prior to the activity, we coordinated with the Head of the Nursing Study Program for permission as well as coordinating this activity. In this activity, to avoid a conflict of interest between the executor and the activity participants, we prepared an explanation sheet and approval for medical action which was handed over to the participants and student guardians. The procedure for action is explained in detail and openly. Each party involved in the activity has known and agreed to this activity for publication and received assistance according to their respective capacities. This activity received financial and moral support from Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University, Rathanca Malang Clinic and participants so that it is hoped that it will be beneficial for all parties involved.

### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

There were two lecturers who wrote this article who were also the executors of the mass circumcision activities that were carried out. The main author is a lecturer at the Faculty of Health Sciences, so he is responsible for preparing proposals, submitting funds, coordinating related parties such as study centers at universities and student affairs. The co-author is a former nurse at dr. Saiful Anwar thus has connections to operating room staff and involves him as one of the circumcision officers, prepares a list of action needs, coordinates with students who assist and are responsible for post-circumcision wound care. Activity reports are carried out as a team including the preparation of final reports and documentation including publication in electronic media where this activity has been published in several online

electronic media as part of the output as well as promotion from the Rathanca Clinic and Tribhuwana Tunggal University as one of the points of the agreed collaboration.

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