



MEN'S CIRCUMCISION COMPLICATIONS SURVEY

MEN SUFFER FROM A HOST OF CIRCUMCISION COMPLICATIONS LATER IN LIFE

METHODOLOGY

Enrolled in this circumcision complications, random sample survey were men: n=2232 (circumcised = 1870, intact = 362), aged 18-75 years, U.S. residents, and English as a first language. Participants were recruited using CloudResearch's Connect's vetted panel of respondents. Margin of error: $\pm 1\%$.

BACKGROUND

Very little is known about late-in-life complications and consequences of childhood circumcision. The American Academy of Pediatrics stated in 2012: "The true incidence of complications after newborn circumcision is unknown..."ⁱ That assertion is still true today.

Studies purporting to cover long-term complications tend to focus on the first few years after the surgery. For example, a recent study of newborn circumcisions defined "late complications" as being under 5 years.ⁱⁱ

The Hammond & Carmack 2017 circumcision complications self-selected case study limited itself to men who already knew they had circumcision-related problems.ⁱⁱⁱ While useful for describing such problems, it could not reveal complication prevalence.

TOPLINE RESULTS

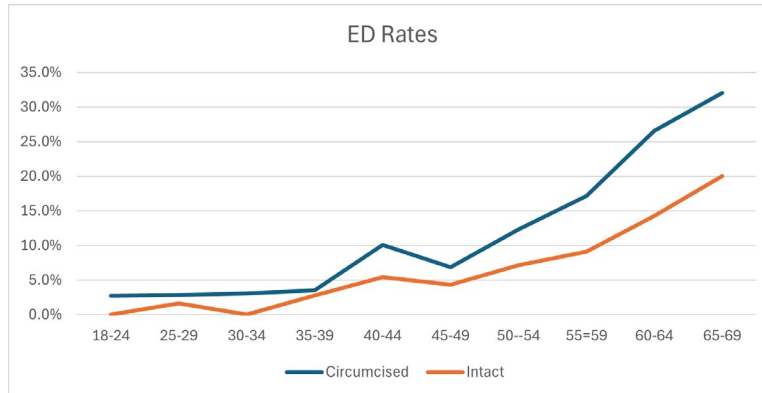
In this cohort, the circumcision rate from 1960 to 2006 dropped from about 93 percent to 79 percent.

Men in the study who were circumcised were 1.8 times more likely to endure more penile problems (including: curved penis, delayed ejaculation, erectile dysfunction, meatal stenosis, premature ejaculation, skin bridges, and STDs) than the men in the study who were intact.

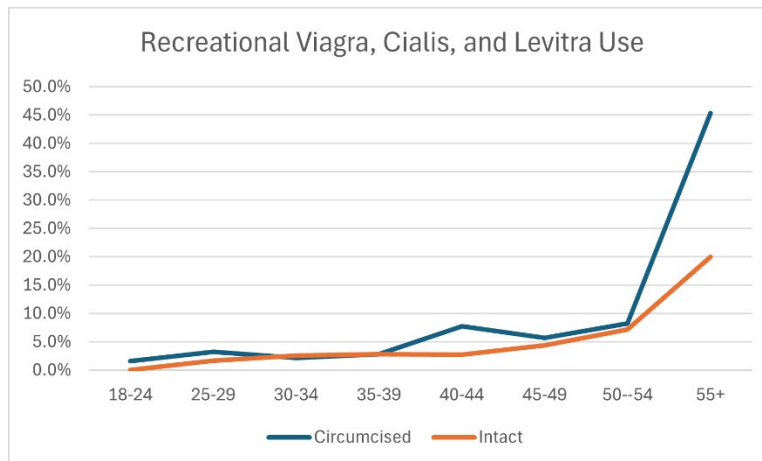
All the men who reported they had been diagnosed by a physician with meatal stenosis (narrowing of the urethral opening resulting in urination difficulties) were circumcised, but none of the men who were intact. Meatal stenosis is a known circumcision complication.

ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION (ED)

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is typically acquired later in life. This graph shows ED diagnosed by a physician for the men in this study. Men 50 years old and older and who were circumcised were 1.7 times more likely to suffer from ED than men with intact genitals.

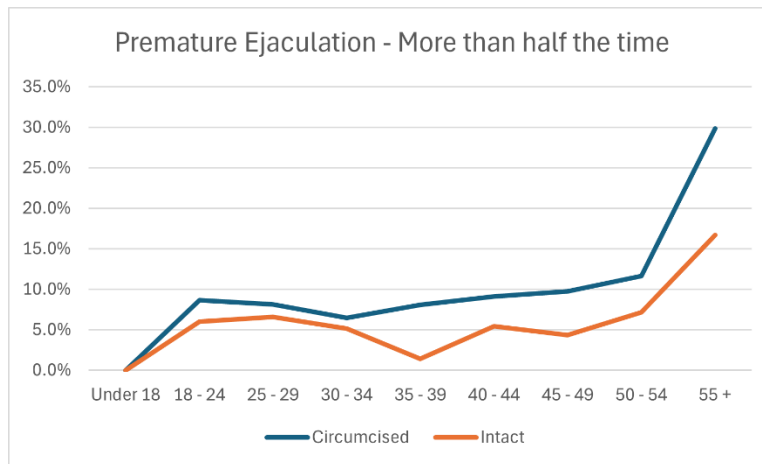


Men who were circumcised were twice as likely to recreationally take Viagra, HIMS, Levitra, Cialis, etc. than the men who were.



PREMATURE EJACULATION (PE)

In general, men with PE describe feeling that they have less control over ejaculating.^{iv} In this study, men who were circumcised were 1.7 times more likely to experience PE more than half of the time.



DELAYED EJACULATION (DE)

Delayed ejaculation has numerous causes. And it can be intentional if the man wishes to delay his orgasm for the sake of his or his partner's pleasure.

Men who are intact were 1.2 times more capable of voluntarily delaying orgasm than the men who are circumcised.

Conversely, men who were circumcised were 1.3 times more likely to say they could never voluntarily delay orgasms even if they wanted to.

MASTURBATION

Masturbation is frowned upon in the remnants of Victorianism in American society. However, contemporary sex experts agree that masturbation is a healthy physical and emotional option for men and women. The modern view is that masturbation is a normal sexual behavior.^v

In this study, of the men who masturbated more than twice a week, men who are intact were 1.4 times more likely to engage in and enjoy masturbation.

Men who were circumcised were 1.7 times more likely to use lubrication while masturbating.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA

Alexithymia,^{vi} adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)^{vii}, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)^{viii} have been associated with newborn circumcision. In this study, men who were circumcised were 1.8 times more likely to have been diagnosed with PTSD, CPTSD, or alexithymia by a psychologist.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

In this study, men who were circumcised were 3.2 times more likely to have contracted a sexually transmitted disease three or more times in their life, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV/AIDS, syphilis, genital warts, and genital herpes.

OTHER FINDINGS

Variety is the spice of life including in bed. Using intact men as the natural baseline for such activities, men who were circumcised were much more likely to engage in elaborate sexual practices. This difference could be an indication of compensation for their general lack of sexual satisfaction due to lacking a functional foreskin.

- Men who were circumcised were 1.2 times more likely to use sex toys during intercourse.
- Men who were circumcised were 1.6 times more likely to receive oral sex (in the group of men who received oral sex two or more times a week).
- Men who were circumcised were 1.4 times more likely to engage in anal sex (in the group of men who had anal sex more than once a month).

REFERENCES

ⁱ AAP Task Force on Circumcision. Male circumcision. *Pediatrics*. 2012;3756–e785, page e772.

ⁱⁱ Hung YC, Chang DC, Westfal ML, Marks IH, Masiakos PT, Kelleher CM. A longitudinal population analysis of cumulative risks of circumcision. *J Surg Res*. 2019;233:111-117.

ⁱⁱⁱ Hammond T, Carmack A. Long-term adverse outcomes from neonatal circumcision reported in a survey of 1,008 men: An overview of health and human rights implications. *Int J Hum Rights*. 2017;21(2):189–218

^{iv} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Premature_ejaculation

^v Hogarth H, Ingham R. Masturbation among young women and associations with sexual health: an exploratory study. *J Sex Res*. 2009 Nov-Dec;46(6):558-67.

^{vi}

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270190401_Alexithymia_and_Circumcision_Trauma_A_Preliminary_Investigation

^{vii}

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367351178_Adverse_Childhood_Experiences_Dysfunctional_Households_and_Circumcision

^{viii} Taddio, A., Katz, J., Ilersich, A.L., & Koren, G. (1997). Effect of neonatal circumcision on pain response during subsequent routine vaccination. *Lancet*, 349(9052), 599-603.