

Community Service Mass Circumcision

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Abstract

Circumcision is a process of cleaning the genitals which is done by cutting part of the prepuce/sheath of the penis. The method of implementing this activity is social service activities, health education, and mass circumcision carried out by a health team held on Kabaena Island, Bombana Regency. This activity aims to improve the health of underprivileged people, especially children, by providing quality and free medical services. The target of the activity is 110 children. This activity includes health education, provision of circumcision services, and distribution of basic needs, all of which are designed to meet urgent needs and support improving the quality of life of the community. In its implementation, this activity succeeded in attracting active participation from the surrounding community, creating awareness of the importance of children's health and welfare, and fostering a spirit of mutual cooperation. The results of this activity are expected to be a model for similar initiatives in the future, as well as providing long-term positive impacts on public health in the area.

Keywords: Social service, Mass circumcision, Public health.

Introduction

Circumcision is a process of cleaning the genitals. This cleaning process is done by cutting part of the prepuce/penis sheath. Thus, any blockage that may occur due to dirt in the penis canal is removed. Circumcision is an obligation for every Muslim male, as stated in the Siroh Nabawiyah that the Prophet Muhammad SAW performed circumcision when he was 7 days old. However, the socialization of the sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in Indonesian society is mostly carried out when the child is 5 years old or older.

Before there were medical personnel, people often used the services of a 'bengkong' for the circumcision process. It is called bengkong because the tool used is a tool made of bamboo with a hole in the middle to clamp the tip of the child's genitals to be circumcised, if the tool used is not sterile, this can cause infection and endanger the circumcised child.

Currently, circumcision or what is more often called circumcision can be done in various ways. The choice of various methods and the effects that arise also vary greatly in terms of the costs incurred. The obstacle in general is that the cost of circumcision with medical treatment is not yet affordable for the poor who are being squeezed by economic problems. Based on this, we intend to hold a social service Mass Circumcision for poor children. With

the mass circumcision program, we are sure that we can get these positive values in full. Therefore, we are ready and able to be part of this noble step and invite donors to participate in it.

Identification of Problems

Boys in Islam have an obligation to undergo circumcision. Circumcision by cutting the tip of the penis in most ordinary people is still not known, and they even consider circumcision by cutting as something terrible. In health records, good circumcision is circumcision by cutting the tip of the penis for reasons of maintaining cleanliness and health. Community Service Activities in the form of mass Sunnatan (circumcision) activities are carried out with the aim of providing information and education to the community about the importance of circumcision, especially for children. This is done so that parents are aware when their children have difficulty urinating or even infections due to phimosis in the child's penis.

Implementation Methodology

This community service activity was carried out for elementary and junior high school children. This activity was carried out in rural areas of Bombana Regency. The number of children present was 110 people. The mass circumcision empowerment carried out consisted of the following activities: pre-test measurement, education related to circumcision methods and post-test measurement. The pre-test measurement was carried out at the beginning of the meeting and the post-test was carried out on parents after their children had been circumcised.

Results and Discussion

The results of community service activities on knowledge before and after counseling or health promotion, showed that the results of understanding increased when after being given health promotion about circumcision (khitan) with the cutting method. Therefore, with the existence of health promotion about circumcision (khitan) so that parents and children understand more about circumcision (khitan). The researcher also saw that when providing material there were several parents who asked about the process of carrying out circumcision and post-circumcision care.

Table 1. List of Activities

Circumcision Health Counseling	Pre-test		Post-test	
	f	%	f	%
Good	26	23	103	83
Not Good	84	77	7	17
Total	110	100	110	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that there was an increase in knowledge about circumcision from 27% to 93%. The empowerment carried out emphasized that parents as the main informants and educators who provide an approach to their children regarding the implementation of circumcision. Parents were given information that circumcision should be carried out by school-age children. It is important for parents to instill awareness from an early age in their children about circumcision and involve health workers in carrying out circumcision on their children. By providing this education, parents have the awareness to pay attention to their children's development, especially in maintaining the cleanliness and health of their children's urinary system.

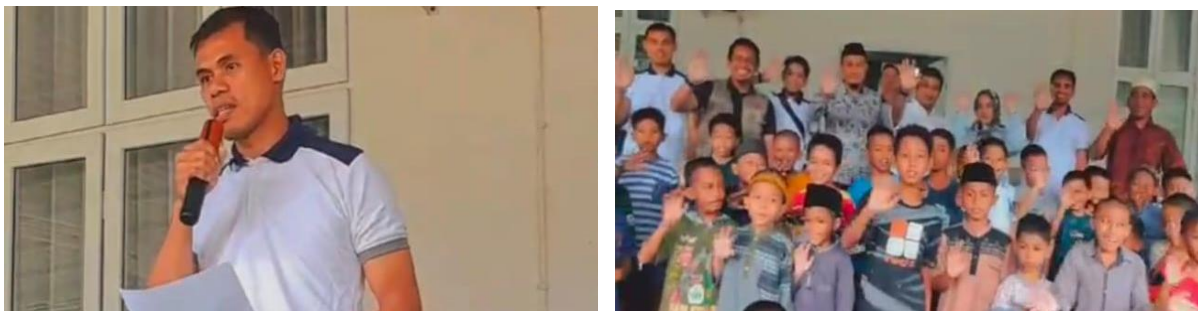


Figure 1. Image display of activities

Conclusion

Empowering parents about circumcision is an important activity to do. This is because most parents in rural areas have not been touched by information about health circumcision so that most of their children are circumcised with village circumcision. Measurement of the success of empowerment activities illustrates that parents after being given information and education experienced an increase in knowledge about circumcision (khitan) cutting methods carried out by health workers. Empowerment about circumcision (khitan) needs to be carried out

sustainably in rural areas by paying attention to other aspects that contribute to increasing the knowledge and awareness of parents and their children.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank LPPM Mandala Waluya University for providing funds for this community service activity.

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