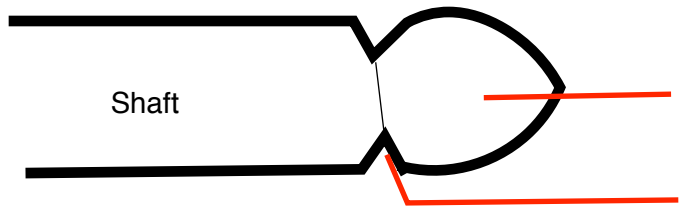
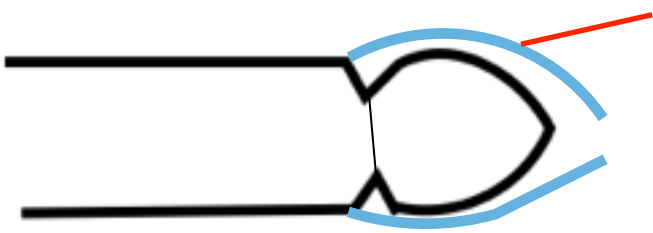


**CIRCUMCISION - ANATOMICAL TERMS**



Glans (head) of Penis

Sulcus



Foreskin

Figure 1. A normal, uncircumcised penis, showing the extensive foreskin (blue color) before removal at the time of the circumcision. This then reveals the head of the penis.

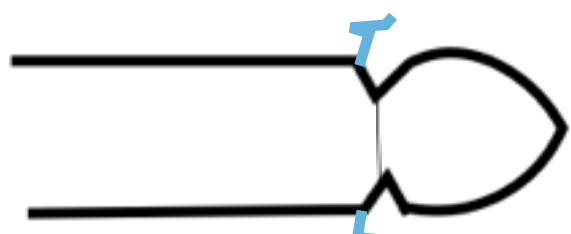


Figure 2. Appearance of the “redundant” foreskin after most has been removed after circumcision. Please note that not all of the foreskin is to be removed at the time of the circumcision.

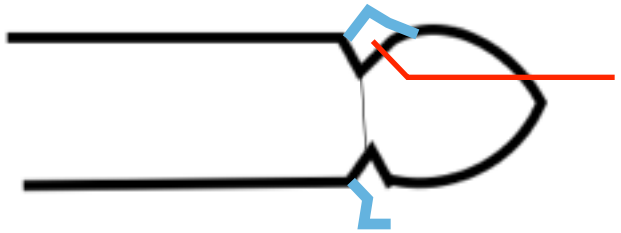


Figure 3. This is the area where whitish secretion can build up if there has been a re-adherence of the foreskin to the glans (head) of the penis



Figure 4. Three-Dimensional picture of redundant foreskin that has not re-adhered to the glans of the penis. This is what your son’s circumcised penis should look like.

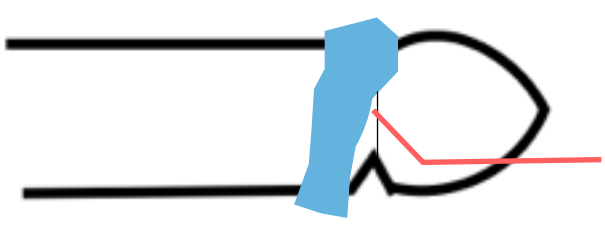


Figure 5. View of circumcision with partial re-adherence of the foreskin to the glans of the penis (compare with Figure 3 above). Part of the “sulcus” is covered with some of the foreskin. Whitish secretion can accumulate and get trapped under the foreskin.



Figure 6. Complete re-adherence of the redundant foreskin to the glans of the penis. Notice that you can no longer see the “sulcus”. After a while, the whitish secretion will build up enough in the area of the sulcus and “lift-off” the foreskin that has re-adhered. This is a natural process.



