



circumcision

a lifetime of medical benefits



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PRESENTATION OF INVASIVE PENILE CANCER:

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It has been known for over 100 years that circumcised men almost never get invasive penile cancer, a devastating disease which is more deadly than breast cancer (higher 5 year mortality rate). About 1400 U.S. men get this disease and over 200 die annually, almost all of them uncircumcised.



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DEAN, A.J., J UROL 1935;35:252

120 cases penile cancer - Memorial Hospital, N.Y.
Average age 50 years (24-81 yrs) - 22% < 40 yrs

None had newborn circumcision

37 circumcised later in life for phimosis, paraphimosis or severe irritation

None were Jews - although a "large proportion of the patients at Memorial Hospital are Jews and Jews have no racial immunity to epidermoid cancers in other parts of the body."

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DEAN, A.J., J UROL 1935;35:252

"The prophylactic treatment of cancer of the penis consists in circumcising all male infants a few days after birth. It is unfortunate that urologists who are well aware of the cause of penile cancer so rarely have the opportunity of preventing the disease."

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DAGHER ET AL, J. UROL 1973;110:79 (156 Cases, 1/3 Died, 0 Circs)

"Despite overwhelming evidence from urological surgeons that neoplasm of the penis is a lethal disease that can be prevented by removal of the foreskin, some physicians continue to argue against routine neonatal circumcision in a highly emotional and aggressive fashion."

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MAJOR PUBLISHED SERIES OF CANCER OF THE PENIS

U.S.A. 1932 - 1986

Schoen, E Ca - a cancer journal 1991; 41:306

- 1932 (Wolberst) 1103 cases (U.S.A.)
- 1936 (Dean) 120 cases (Memorial Hosp. N.Y.)
- 1946 (Lenowitz) 139 cases (VA, Hanes, Illinois)
- 1972 (Hardner) 100 cases (Roswell Park, N.Y.)
- 1973 (Dagher) 156 cases (Ann Arbor, Michigan)
- 1986 (Persky) 77 cases (Cleveland, Ohio)

NONE HAD NEWBORN CIRCUMCISION

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Is Cancer of the Penis Increasing with Decreased Circumcision?

Sanderman et al. Austral Radiol 1990;24:12

1. 102 cases Ca penis 1953-1984 - all uncircumcised
2. Mean age 62.5 years (40% < 60 years)
3. Twice as many cases in last decade as in first decade - coincided with decreased neonatal circumcision in past 40 years
4. Prevention by infant circumcision is best policy

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Penile Cancer Incidence* (Cases per 100,000 Males)

Country/Group	Incidence
■ Israel	0.1
■ Denmark	1.0
■ Germany (GDR)	0.9
■ Paraguay	4.2
■ United States (SEER, White)	0.6
- (U.S) Puerto Ricans	3.0
- (U.S) Filipinos	0.1

*Cancer incidence in 5 Continents. Vol. VI 1992, IARC

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Invasive Penile Cancer (IPC) and Cancer-in-Situ (CIS) Kaiser Permanente (KP) 1954-1997 Total of 213 Cases

Schoen, Pediatrics 2000;105:789-93

Time	IPC	CIS	Total
1954-87	32	45	77
1987-97	59	77	136
Total Cases	91	122	213

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Circumcision Status and Relative Risk IPC and CIS 1954-97 - KP

Schoen, Pediatrics 2000;105:789-93

	IPC	CIS
Total Cases	91	122
Circumcision Status Known	89 (98%)	118 (97%)
Uncircumcised	87	102
Circumcised	2 (2.3%)	16 (15.7%)
Relative Risk U/C @ 50% Circ'd 1930	@ 20:1	@ 3:1

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Penile Cancer -- Miscellaneous

Schoen, Pediatrics 2000;105:789-93

- Of 89 invasive cases, only two were in circumcised men. They were aged 79 and 84 years when diagnosed, had grade I disease, and are well 8 and 3 years post diagnosis (median age of diagnosis 64).
- CIS is histologically heterogeneous, compared to IPC (85% squamous, 8% verrucous).

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Circumcision and Penile Cancer Summary and Conclusions

Schoen, Pediatrics 2000;105:789-93

- Circumcision prevents both invasive penile cancer and cancer-in-situ, but the greatest effect is on invasive cancer (RR 20:1 vs. 3:1 for CIS).
- CIS and invasive cancer data should not be combined.
- Universal newborn circumcision would essentially eliminate invasive penile cancer (@ 1500 cases annually in the U.S.).

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To Decrease Invasive Penile Cancer in United States

- 1200 cases yearly - almost all in 30% uncircumcised men
- Twenty-fold relative risk in uncircumcised men (Kaiser data)
- If all U.S. men uncircumcised, > 3000 cases yearly
- If all U.S. men circumcised, 150 cases yearly

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RISK FACTORS FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN DENMARK: "MALE FACTOR"

Kjaer SK. et al, Int J Cancer. 1991 Apr 22;48(1):39-44.

"High Risk Male Partner"

1. History of genital warts
2. Non-use of condoms
3. History of multiple partners
4. Non-circumcision

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Association Between Cervical & Penile Cancers

Gajalakshmi CK. et al. (Madras, India) Acta Oncologica 1993; 32:617-20

4995 Cervical Cancer (35% of all female cancers) 311 Penile Cancer (2.7% of all male cancers)

- Only Muslim's circumcise (age 3-12 yrs)
- Incidence rates of cervical cancer highest in Christian (1.9x Muslims) and Hindu (2.5x Muslims) women
- No penile cancer in Muslims
- Conclusion: Circumcision is important in reducing the risk of both penile and cervical cancer

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