

Table1. Demographic study of the circumcised and uncircumcised females (Age, religion and Marital Status)

	Circumcised N=473 (94.4%)		Not circumcised N=28		Significance test
Mean age \pm SD in years	26.5 \pm 7.6		16.8 \pm 2.6		t-test=6.7 p=0.00 (sign)
Age range	14 - 40 years		14 - 23 years		
<u>Place of birth</u>	100%		100%		Chi-sq*=16 p=0.00 (2 cells have 0)
Lower Egypt: - Urban	142	30.0	18	64.3	
- Rural	53	11.2	0		
Upper Egypt: - Urban	30	6.3			
-Rural	248	52.4		0	
			0	0	
				0	
			0	0	
			10	35.7	
<u>Religion</u>					Yates Chi sq=8.3 p=0.00 (sign)
• Muslim	461	97.5	24	85.7	
• Christian	12	2.5	4	14.3	
<u>Marital status</u>					Yates Chi-sq= 48.2 p=0.00 (sign)
• Married – divorced – widowed	340	71.9	2	7.1	
• single	133 28.1		26 92.9		

Out of the total sample of 501, 94.4% were circumcised.

Table1 shows the characteristics of circumcised and uncircumcised females. There is a significant difference between circumcised and not circumcised females as regards the:-

- **mean age**; circumcised females are 26.5 years \pm 7.6 and those not circumcised 16.8 years \pm 2.6 (t-test=6.7; p=0.00)
- **place of birth**; more circumcised females are from rural Upper Egypt 52.4% (versus 35.7% not circumcised) and less (30%) from urban Lower Egypt (versus 64.3% not circumcised)

- **religion;** Muslims (97.5%) were more circumcised than Christian (2.5%).
- **marital status;** The most of uncircumcised females were single (92.9%).

Table2. Education and occupation of the circumcised and uncircumcised females

	Circumcised N=473 100%		Not circumcised N=28 100%		Significance test
Education of females					Chi-sq= 62.9 p=0.00
• Illiterate	291	61.5	2	7.1	
• Primary	73	15.4	20	71.4	
• Preparatory	36	7.6	0	0.0	
• Secondary / diploma	57	12.1	6	21.3	
• University	16	3.4	0	0.0	
Occupation of females					Chi-sq= 82.7 p=0.00
• house wife/not working	373	78.8	6	21.4	
• working	60	12.6	4	14.3	
• student	40	8.5	18	64.3	
Education of husband/ father					
• Illiterate	230	48.6	0	0.0	
• Primary	34	7.2	0	0.0	
• Preparatory	34	7.2	0	0.0	
• Secondary / diploma	155	32.8	28	100.0	
• University	20	4.2	0	0.0	

Table2 demonstrates the education and occupation of circumcised and not circumcised females. There is a significant difference between circumcised and not circumcised females regarding:-

- **Female education;** more circumcised females are illiterates (61.5%) while not circumcised only 7.1%
- **Female occupation;** more circumcised females are housewives / not working (78.8%) and in not circumcised 21.4%, while less are students (8.5%) compared to 64.3% of uncircumcised.
- **Husband/ father education;** uncircumcised females have all (100%) secondary / diploma fathers or husbands and 32.8% of those circumcised.
- **Husband/ father occupation:** from 342 husbands / fathers, 55.5% of them were not working

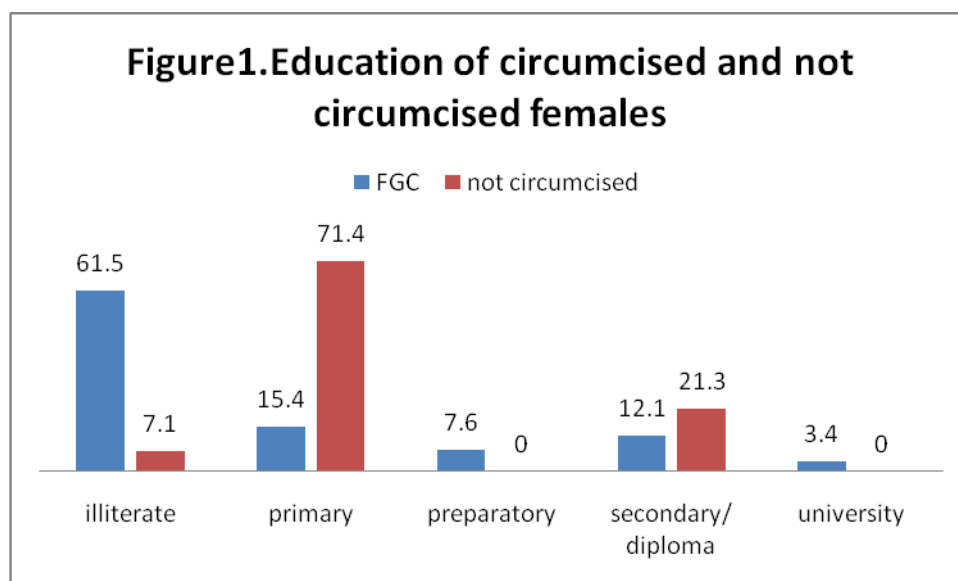


Table3. Who takes decision on female genital cutting?

Decision maker	N=473	100%
Mother	317	67.0%
Father	46	9.7%
Grandmother	45	9.5%
Father & mother	22	4.4%
Grandmother & mother	25	5.3%
Grandmother & father	6	1.2%
herself	6	1.3%
sister	4	.8%
Others	2	.4%

Table 3 illustrates the decision maker on female genital cutting (FGC). Two third (67%) of mothers take the decision on FGC, in 9.7% the father, 9.5% the grandmother and 4.4% both father and mother together.

Table4. Operator, place, anesthesia and stitches of circumcised females

	Circumcised	
	N=473	100%
Operator		
• Doctor	149	31.5
• Nurse	38	8.0
• Midwife	30	6.3
• 'Daya'	228	48.2
• Barber	20	4.2
• Mother	2	0.4
• herself	6	1.3
Place of female genital cutting		
• Home	361	76.3
• Hospital	28	5.9
• Private clinic	84	17.8
Anesthesia		
• General	28	5.9
• Local	67	14.2
• injection	98	20.7
• Local spray	280	59.2
• None		
Stitches		
• No	459	97.0
• Yes	14	3.0

Table4 displays the operator, place, anesthesia and stitches of circumcised females. The 'daya' circumcised around half (48.2%) of the females and the barber 4.2%. The doctor circumcised almost one third (31.5%), nurse 8% and midwives 6.3%.

Three quarter (76.3%) of females were circumcised at home, 17.8% in private clinics and 5.9% in hospitals.

Circumcised females (59.2%) had no anesthesia during the performance of circumcision, 20.7% had local spray, 14.2% had local injection and 5.9% general anesthesia.

The majority of females (97%) had no stitches.

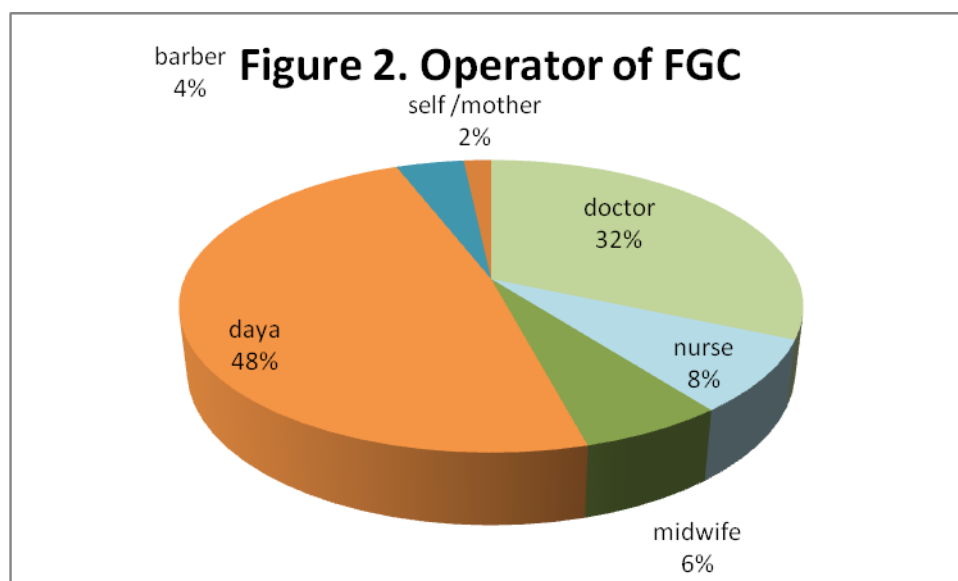


Table5. Type of female Genital Cutting and a subsample (12) according to local gynecological examination

	N=473	100%
Type of female Genital Cutting		
• Type 1	82	17.3
• Type 2	385	81.4
• Type 3	6	1.3
Subsample	N=12	100%
Type of female Genital Cutting according local gynecological examination		
• Type 1	2	16.7
• Type 2	8	66.7
• Type 3	2	16.7

Table5 shows that 81.4% of females had type 2 female genital cutting and 17.3% type 1. The researcher examined a subsample of 12 females - local gynecological - and it was found that 66.7% had type2 female genital cutting and each of type1 and type3 16.7%.

Table 6. Complications of female genital cutting

	N=473	100%
No complications	334	70.6
With complications	N=139	100%
Pain	119	85.6
Bleeding & others (N=31; 22.3%)		
• bleeding	25	18.0
• bleeding, fear, infection	2	1.4
• bleeding, fear, her sister died after F.G.C	2	1.4
• bleeding, infection, urinary retention	2	1.4
Infection & others (N=26; 18.7%)		
• Infection	12	8.6
• Infection & fear	14	10.1
• Infection & urinary retention	2	1.4
Injury	6	4.3
urinary retention	4	2.8
clitoridal cyst	2	1.4
Fear	60	43.2
dyspareunia & vaginismus	8	5.8

Table6 reveals that 70.6% of females had no complication in connection with female genital cutting. Of those 139 (29.4%) females who had complications, 85.6% had pain, 18% had bleeding, 18.7% had infections, 8.5% had injuries and other complications, 43.2% were terrified.

In addition, 12 women were circumcised more than once, some even 4 times.

Table7. Type of Female Genital Cutting (FGC) by complications

Type of female Genital Cutting	No complication N=334		Complication N=139	
• Type 1 100%	68	82.9	14	17.1
• Type 2 100%	266	69.1	119	30.9
• Type 3 100%	0	0.0	6	100.0

Chi-sq= 20.8 p=0.00 (sign)

Table7 demonstrates the type of female genital cutting by complication. All type 3 have complications, 30.9% of type2 and 17% of type1. There is a significant difference between the type of FGC and complication; the rigorous the type the more the complications.

Table8. Reason for Female Genital Cutting (FGC)

	N=473	100%
Cleaning	38	8.0
Cleaning and habit	41	8.7
For success of marriage	34	7.2
for success of marriage and cleaning	11	2.3
for success of marriage and habit	6	1.3
Habit	219	46.3
Habit and religious	48	10.1
Man prefer circumcised female	16	3.4
man prefer circumcised female and cleaning	2	.4
man prefer circumcised female and habit	10	2.1
Man prefer circumcised female and religious	2	.4
Religious	36	7.6
Religious and cleaning	8	1.7
Religious, cleaning and habit	2	.4

Table8 indicates the reason given by females for FGC. 46.3% of females mentioned that it is a 'habit' in addition to 10.1% who said it is 'habit and religious' and 8.7% it is 'cleaning and habit'. 8% believe it is cleaning and 7.6% it is religious. 7.2% revealed it is for the success of marriage.

Table9. Information from mass media and attitude towards FCG

	N=501	100%
Did you hear about female Circumcision in mass media?		
Yes	489	97.6
No	12	2.4
Do you plan to circumcise your daughter?		
Yes	355	70.9
No	142	28.3
Don't know	4	0.8

Table9 demonstrates that the majority of respondents got information from mass media about female circumcision. 70.1% plan to circumcise their daughters.