

Consensus by teleconference October 2013
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Scenario I: PrePex displacement with no adverse clinical signs

Clinical description

- Any swelling is minimal and distal to placement
- Marking line is usually visible
- Usually within 4-6 hrs. of placement

Management

- Repositioning or replacement is possible
- If device displaced due to client interference then it is advised not to replace but instead to proceed to surgical MC
- Surgical MC preferably by dorsal slit or sleeve by appropriately trained competent provider





Scenario 2: PrePex displacement with Oedema

Clinical description

- Oedema which may be very pronounced and may be proximal to line of placement. There may be blistering, ulceration or necrosis.
- Marking line may be distorted or not visible but when present helps define the plane of surgical resection.
- This clinical picture is seen after 4-6 hrs. of placement and before 3-4 days

Management

- Surgical MC by Dorsal Slit or Sleeve by a trained competent provider. The provider requires the skill to deal with distorted anatomy
- Local anaesthesia is normally needed but in some cases may not be needed.
- Forceps guided method is contraindicated.
- Clinical judgement must prevail regarding management including referral to a more qualified or experienced provider.





Scenario 3 Late displacement with advanced or complete foreskin necrosis

- Clinical description
 - Foreskin partially or fully necrosed
 - Usually 4-5 days after placement
- Management
 - Excise necrotic foreskin as per normal removal
 - Wound is likely to be wider than normal (compared with 7 day removal). ? Delay in healing.
 - Slight bleeding may require one or two sutures
 - Clinical judgement must prevail regarding management and referral to more experienced provider

