

Completed and Ongoing Prospective, Randomized Trials of Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention			
Funded by / Conducted by	Study Population	Study Question / Design / Method ⁷	Status / Key Findings / Timeline for Results
SOUTH AFRICA			
Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le Sida (ANRS) / ANRS, National Institute for Communicable Diseases (South Africa)	3,274 18- to 24-year-old-men in a semi-urban, informal settlement	Does circumcision reduce male risk of HIV infection by female partners? Study visits at months 3, 12, 21 post-randomization; circumcision performed using the sleeve method.	Trial completed: Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 60- 61%.
UGANDA			
National Institutes of Health / Johns Hopkins University, Rakai Health Sciences Project	Approximately 5,000 15- to 49-year-old men in rural Uganda (Rakai District)	Does circumcision reduce male risk of HIV infection by female partners? Four visits over two years of followup; circumcision performed using the sleeve method.	Trial completed: Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 48%
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation / Johns Hopkins University, Rakai Health Sciences Project	At the time that the trial was halted, more than 200 men had been enrolled concurrently with female partners. In some instances these couples underwent couples voluntary counseling and testing; in other instances the women were enrolled separately. (Female participants were not informed of their partner's status by the trial staff.)	Is circumcision safe for HIV-positive men; how does it affect rates of acquisition of sexually transmitted infections? Does circumcision reduce female risk of infection by HIV positive, circumcised male partners? Four visits over two years of follow up; circumcision performed using the sleeve method.	Trial stopped enrollment, December 2006. No statistically significant conclusions could be drawn from the sample size. However, men who resumed sex prior to wound healing were more likely to transmit HIV to their female partners. Preliminary results announced in February 2008; published July 2009.
KENYA			
National Institutes of Health & Canadian Institute of Health Research / University of Nairobi, University of Manitoba	2,784 18- to 24-year-old HIV-negative men	Does circumcision reduce male risk of HIV infection by female partners? Six study visits (months 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24) over two years; circumcision performed by forceps-guided method; patients encouraged to receive all outpatient health care at study clinic.	Trial completed: Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 53%.

⁷ Both the forceps-guided (or foreskin clamp) and sleeve method are performed under local anesthesia. The forceps-guided technique uses a surgical instrument called a forceps to pull the foreskin forward prior to removal; the sleeve method uses surgical incisions to remove the foreskin. In the Ugandan trial of the sleeve method, cauterization and stitches were used to minimize bleeding and close wounds; the Kenyan trial used the forceps guided method with stitches to close the wound.