

<b>Sponsor / Funder</b>	<b>Study Population</b>	<b>Study Question/ Design / Method<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Key Findings / Timeline for Results</b>
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>			
Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le SIDA (ANRS)	3,274 18-24 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	Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 60-61%
<b>UGANDA</b>			
National Institutes of Health / Johns Hopkins University, Rakai Health Sciences Project	Approximately 5,000 15-49 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 follow-up; circumcision performed using the “sleeve” method	Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 48%
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation / Johns Hopkins University, Rakai Health Sciences Project	800 HIV-infected men and 1,000 men who decline to know their status  5,000 women partners of men enrolled in the Ugandan studies	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	Enrollment stopped March 2007. Follow up and data collection continues.
<b>KENYA</b>			
National Institutes of Health & Canadian Institute of Health Research / University of Nairobi, University of Manitoba	2,784 18-24 year-old HIV-uninfected 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	Male circumcision reduced the risk of HIV infection by 53%

<sup>1</sup> 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 forceps-guided method cauterization and stitches were used to minimize bleeding and close wounds; the Kenyan trial used the sleeve method with stitches to close the wound.