PROJECT SUMMARY

A randomized controlled trial of male circumcision to reduce HIV incidence in Kisumu, Kenya.

The purpose of this study is, through a randomized controlled clinical trial design, to provide a scientifically valid assessment of the effectiveness of male circumcision in reducing HIV incidence. The primary endpoint of the trial is HIV incidence. Sexually transmitted infection incidence, changes in behavioral risk, and complications of other circumcision procedure are additional outcomes. A total of approximately 2,800 uncircumcised men aged 18-24 years of age and residing in the Kisumu area of western Kenya are enrolled in the trial, and half are assigned randomly to either the circumcision arm or the control (non-circumcision) arm. All men are followed up at regular intervals for 24 months, after which time men in the control group are offered circumcision if they desire it.

Subcontractor's PI: Dr. S. Moses

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