Online references for "Male and female circumcision associated with prevalent HIV infection in virgins and adolescents in Kenya, Lesotho, and Tanzania" by Brewer DD, Potterat JJ, Roberts JM, Jr., Brody S in <u>Annals of Epidemiology</u>, 2007, 17:217-226.

From Introduction section

- Recognition of potential for HIV transmission through circumcision in sub-Saharan
 Africa (1-44)
- Settings and practitioners of circumcision in eastern and southern Africa (16, 18, 28, 40, 44-47).
- Group circumcision in clinical contexts (48)
- Unhygienic circumcision procedures, especially in traditional settings (4, 10, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 34, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 49-60).

From Appendix

- Age at male circumcision in Kenya, Lesotho, and Tanzania (40, 51, 53, 61-66)
- Campaigns for or laws requiring safe circumcision in eastern and southern Africa
 (15, 16, 34, 67-69)

References

- Abubakar I, Iliyasu Z, Kabir M, Uzoho CC, Abdulkadir MB. Knowledge, attitude and practice of female genital cutting among antenatal patients in Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano. Niger J Med. 2004;13:254-8.
- Awusabo-Asare K, Anarfi JK. Routes to HIV transmission and intervention: an analytical framework. In: Orubuloye IO, Caldwell J, Ntozi JP, eds. The continuing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa: responses and coping strategies. Canberra: Health Transition Centre, 1999:1-8.
- 3. Adejuyigbe EA, Durosinmi MA, Onyia FN, Adeodu OO. Blood transfusion related paediatric HIV/AIDS in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. AIDS Care. 2003;15:329-35.
- Ajuwon AJ, Brieger WR, Oladepo O, Adeniyi JD. Indigenous surgical practices in rural southwestern Nigeria -- implications for disease prevention. Health Educ Res. 1995;10:379-284.
- Bailey RC, Muga R, Poulussen R, Abicht H. The acceptability of male circumcision to reduce HIV infections in Nyanza Province, Kenya. AIDS Care. 2002;14:27-40.
- 6. Boyle GJ. Issues associated with the introduction of circumcision into a non-circumcising society. Sex Transm Infect. 2003;79:427-8.
- Bukali de Graca FL. HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Mozambique, a sociocultural approach: Literature and institutional assessment, and case studies on Manga, Sofala Province and Morrumbala District, Zambezia Province. Maputo: UNESCO; 2002, http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001308/130854e.pdf.

- 8. Burnett A, Baggaley R, Ndovi-MacMillan M, Sulwe J, Hang'omba B, Bennett J. Caring for people with HIV in Zambia: are traditional healers and formal health workers willing to work together? AIDS Care. 1999;11:481-91.
- 9. Crowley IP, Kesner KM. Ritual circumcision (Umkhwetha) amongst the Xhosa of the Ciskei. Br J Urol. 1990;66:318-21.
- Edemikpong NB. Women and AIDS. In: Rothblum ED, Cole E, eds. Women's mental health in Africa. Binghamton, New York: Haworth Press, 1990:25-34.
- 11. Hodgins S. Circumcision in Zambia. Presentation at meeting on Male Circumcision: Current Epidemiological and Field Evidence—Program and Policy Implications for HIV Prevention and Reproductive Health, September, 2002, Washington, D. C.; http://www.rho.org/files/menrh-hodgins.ppt.
- 12. Government of Kenya and UNICEF Kenya Country Office. The impact of HIV/AIDS on education in Kenya, and the potential for using education in the widest sense for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; 2000, http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/KEN_00-800.pdf.
- 13. Hrdy DB. Cultural practices contributing to the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus in Africa. Rev Infect Dis. 1987;9:1109-19.
- 14. Intermediate Technology Development Group Eastern Africa. Impact of HIV/AIDS on pastoral communities in Kenya: Study findings and recommendations. Nairobi: Intermediate Technology Development Group; 2005, http://www.itdg.org/docs/region east africa/impact of aids amongst pastoralist s communities.pdf.

- 15. Kataami AK. The importance of education in addressing HIV risk factors associated with traditional circumcision practices among Bagisu community, Uganda. Abstract no. ThPeC7536, 15th International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, July, 2004, http://www.iasociety.org/ejias/show.asp?abstract_id=2170701.
- 16. Kataami KA, Akola AC. HIV Transmission and risk factors associated with circumcision among Bagishu community, Uganda. Abstract no. ThOrE1460, 14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, July, 2002, http://www.iasociety.org/abstract/show.asp?abstract_id=2316.
- 17. Kun KE. Female genital mutilation: the potential for increased risk of HIV infection. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 1997;59:153-5.
- 18. Lagarde E, Dirk T, Puren A, Reathe RT, Bertran A. Acceptability of male circumcision as a tool for preventing HIV infection in a highly infected community in South Africa. AIDS. 2003;17:89-95.
- 19. Middleberg M, Jacobstein R, Ndong I, Barone M. Improving infection prevention: practical strategies for reducing medical transmission of HIV. Abstract no. ThPeC7503, 15th International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, July, 2004, http://www.iasociety.org/ejias/show.asp?abstract_id=2173761.
- 20. Miles SH, Ololo H. Traditional surgeons in sub-Saharan Africa: images from south Sudan. Int J STD AIDS. 2003;14:505-8.
- Musoke I, Namusoke J. Community resilience and dialogue activity project:
 Situational analysis in Karamoja. Kampala: International Rescue Committee,
 2003.

- 22. Ndinya-achola JO, Plummer FA, Ronald AR, Piot P. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome: epidemiology in Africa and its implications for health services. Afr J Sex Transmi Dis. 1986;2:77-80.
- 23. Nhial NT. HIV/AIDS A weapon of mankind destruction: CNN stands for condoms, needles, and negotiation. Sudan Tribune, April 10, 2006, http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id article=14969.
- 24. Anonymous. Paediatric AIDS in Nigeria. Niger J Paediatr. 1993;20:82-3.
- 25. Nqeketo A. Male circumcision and HIV/AIDS in South Africa: The role of traditional authorities/initiation school leaders. Abstract no. E12318, !5th International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, July, 2004, http://www.iasociety.org/ejias/show.asp?abstract_id=2167997.
- 26. Ouedraogo A. [Socio-cultural and problematic context of AIDS prevention in Africa: some observations drawn from the case of the Mossi society in Burkina Faso]. Dev Sante. 1994:27-9.
- 27. Piot P, Carael M. Epidemiological and sociological aspects of HIV-infection in developing countries. Br Med Bull. 1988;44:68-88.
- 28. Rain-Taljaard RC, Lagarde E, Taljaard DJ, Campbell C, MacPhail C, Williams B, et al. Potential for an intervention based on male circumcision in a South African town with high levels of HIV infection. AIDS Care. 2003;15:315-27.
- 29. Sentjens RE, Sisay Y, Vrielink H, Kebede D, Ader HJ, Leckie G, et al.

 Prevalence of and risk factors for HIV infection in blood donors and various population subgroups in Ethiopia. Epidemiol Infect. 2002;128:221-8.

- 30. Kloos H, Zein ZA. AIDS and other STDs in Ethiopia: historical, social and epidemiological aspects. African Urban Quarterly. 1991;6:36-44.
- 31. Siegfried N, Muller M, Deeks J, Volmink J, Egger M, Low N, et al. HIV and male circumcision--a systematic review with assessment of the quality of studies.

 Lancet Infect Dis. 2005;5:165-73.
- 32. Soola EO. Communication and education as vaccine against the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Africa. Afr Media Rev. 1991;5:33-40.
- 33. USAID/AIDSMark. Male Circumcision: Current Epidemiological and Field Evidence—Program and Policy Implications for HIV Prevention and Reproductive Health. Conference report. Washington, D. C.: USAID; 2003.
- 34. van Vuuren CJ, de Jongh M. Rituals of manhood in South Africa: circumcision at the cutting edge of critical intervention. S Afr J Ethnol. 1999;22:142-156.
- Wilson D, de Beyer J. Male circumcision: Evidence and implications.
 Washington, D. C.: World Bank Global HIV/AIDS Program; 2006,
 siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHIVAIDS/Resources/3757981132695455908/M&EGR MaleCircumcision Mar31.pdf.
- 36. Anonymous. Museveni 'to ban' circumcision. BBC News, October 14, 2003, http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/africa/3190632.stm.
- 37. Auvert B, Taljaard D, Lagarde E, Sobngwi-Tambekou J, Sitta R, Puren A.

 Randomized, controlled intervention trial of male circumcision for reduction of

 HIV infection risk: the ANRS 1265 Trial. PLoS Med. 2005;2:e298.

- 38. Ndyomugyenyi LK. Communicating to young people on HIV/AIDS in Uganda, abstract no. 14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, July, 2002, http://www.iasociety.org/abstract/show.asp?abstract_id=9410.
- 39. Ambrose D. Disquiet about traditional circumcision schools. Summary of Events in Lesotho. 1997;4,
 http://www.trc.org.ls/events/events19.974.htm#Disquiet%20about%20Traditional %20Circumcision%20Schools.
- 40. Mturi AJ, Hennink MM. Perceptions of sex education for young people in Lesotho. Cult Health Sex. 2005;7:129-43.
- 41. Evans CM. UROLINK in sub-Saharan Africa. BJU Int. 2002;89 Suppl 1:6-10.
- 42. Tadesse F, Thomson J. Impact of the HIV/AIDS and gender inequality workshop in Africa. Hunger Project Policy Brief. 2004; August, http://hungerproject.org/aidsimpact804.htm.
- 43. Ngalande RC, Levy J, Kapondo CP, Bailey RC. Acceptability of Male Circumcision for Prevention of HIV Infection in Malawi. AIDS Behav. 2006;10:377-85.
- 44. Gebre A, Admassie Y. Assessment of the Community Conversations (CC) methodology in the pilot project areas of Yabello and Alaba: A study undertaken for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Addis Ababa University; 2005.

- 45. Nyong'a V. Female circumcision. Kenya demographic and health survey, 1998.
 Calverton, Maryland: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya and Macro
 International, 1999:167-174.
- 46. National Bureau for Statistics (NBS), ORC Macro. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004-05. Dar es Salaam: National Bureau of Statistics and ORC Macro; 2005.
- 47. Ministry of Health, Republic of Kenya. First National Congress on Quality Improvement in Health Care, Medical Research, and Traditional Medicine, Final Congress Report. Nairobi: Ministry of Health; 2001.
- 48. Herzog JD. Initiation and high school in the development of Kikuyu youths' self-concept. Ethos. 1973;1:478-489.
- 49. Anonymous. Female circumcision. BBC News, December 23, 1998, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/health/medical_notes/241221.stm.
- 50. Funani LS. Circumcision among the Ama-Xhosa: a medical investigation.

 Johannesburg: Skotaville; 1990.
- 51. Magoha GA. Circumcision in various Nigerian and Kenyan hospitals. East Afr Med J. 1999;76:583-6.
- 52. Anonymous. 'Surgeon' uses one knife to circumcise 28 boys. Mail and Guardian,

 June 26, 2005,

 http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=243866&area=/breaking_news/b
 reaking_news_national/.
- 53. Maino E. Traditional circumcision a health hazard. NEWSfromAFRICA, August, 2002, http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art-849.html.

- 54. Mayatula V, Mavundla TR. A review on male circumcision procedures among South African blacks. Curationis. 1997;20:16-20.
- 55. Mayega MS. Circumcision practices and risks of HIV transmission. Case study: Eastern Uganda. Abstract no. B10545, 14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, July; 2002, http://www.iasociety.org/abstract/show.asp?abstract_id=1020.
- 56. Mutembei IB, Mwesiga MK. The impact of obsolete traditions on HIV/AIDS rapid transmission in Africa: the case of compasory circumcision on young girls in Tanzania, abstract no. 23473, 12th International Conference on AIDS, Geneva, June, National Library of Medicine unique ID 9870004; 1998.
- 57. Njiru HN. Female genital mutilation: a case study of Chalbi Desert, Kenya.

 Presentation at the Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami.; 2003,

 http://www.med.miami.edu/med/infectiousdiseases/grandrounds.asp?mode=view
 &id=7.
- 58. Njiru HN. Female genital mutilation (fgm) and HIV: a new culture is born. Abstract no. WePeD6335, 15th International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, July; 2004, http://www.iasociety.org/ejias/show.asp?abstract_id=2169710.
- 59. Sidley P. Botched circumcisions lead to arrest for murder. BMJ. 1996;313:647.
- 60. Mass adult circumcision, http://globalcitizen.co.uk/travel/africa/circumcision.html.
- 61. Ahlberg BM, Kimani VN, Kirumbi LW, Kaara MW, Krantz I. The Mwomboko Research Project: the practice of male circumcision in central Kenya and its implications for the transmission and prevention of STD/HIV in central Kenya. Afr Sociol Rev. 1997;1:66-81.

- 62. Auvert B, Buve A, Lagarde E, Kahindo M, Chege J, Rutenberg N, et al. Male circumcision and HIV infection in four cities in sub-Saharan Africa. AIDS. 2001;15 Suppl 4:S31-40.
- 63. Brown JE. Integration of Traditional and Clinical Male Circumcision at Chogoria Hospital in Central Kenya. Presentation at meeting on Male Circumcision:

 Current Epidemiological and Field Evidence—Program and Policy Implications for HIV Prevention and Reproductive Health, Washington, D. C., September, 2002, http://www.rho.org/files/men_brown.pdf.
- 64. Lavreys L, Rakwar JP, Thompson ML, Jackson DJ, Mandaliya K, Chohan BH, et al. Effect of circumcision on incidence of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 and other sexually transmitted diseases: a prospective cohort study of trucking company employees in Kenya. J Infect Dis. 1999;180:330-6.
- 65. Nnko S, Washija R, Urassa M, Boerma JT. Dynamics of male circumcision practices in northwest Tanzania. Sex Transm Dis. 2001;28:214-8.
- 66. Urassa M, Todd J, Boerma JT, Hayes R, Isingo R. Male circumcision and susceptibility to HIV infection among men in Tanzania. AIDS. 1997;11:73-80.
- 67. Amadi T. To prevent and control HIV/AIDS pandemic among the youth male in western Kenya. Abstract no. C10297, 15th International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, July, 2004, http://www.iasociety.org/ejias/show.asp?abstract_id=2170496.
- 68. Sidley P. Eastern Cape tightens law on circumcision to stem casualties. BMJ. 2001;323:1090.

69. Kataami KA, Muyama A, Akola C, Muyama A. Behavioural interventions a necessity in the reduction of HIV and hiv related diseases, abstract no.

ThPeD5559, 13th International AIDS Conference, Durban, July, 2000, http://www.iac2000.org/abdetail.asp?ID=ThPeD5559.