

## Male circumcision for HIV prevention



There is compelling evidence that male circumcision reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60%. Three randomized controlled trials have shown that male circumcision provided by well trained health professionals in properly equipped settings is safe. WHO/UNAIDS recommendations emphasize that male circumcision should be considered an efficacious intervention for HIV prevention in countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics, high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence.

Male circumcision provides only partial protection, and therefore should be only one element of a comprehensive HIV prevention package which includes: the provision of HIV testing and counseling services; treatment for sexually transmitted infections; the promotion of safer sex practices; the provision of male and female condoms and promotion of their correct and consistent use.

### Latest updates

- October 2012
  - [Framework for clinical evaluation of devices for male circumcision](#)
- July 2012
  - [Voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV prevention](#)
- March 2012
  - [Use of devices for adult male circumcision in public health HIV prevention programmes: Conclusions of the WHO Technical Advisory Group on Innovations in Male Circumcision](#)

### Technical documents

- [Manual for early infant male circumcision under local anaesthesia](#)
- [More documents](#)

### General information

- [Progress in scale-up of male circumcision for HIV prevention in Eastern and Southern Africa: Focus on service delivery](#)
- [More documents](#)

### Events and meetings

- [Conclusions of the WHO Technical Advisory Group on innovations in male circumcision, 2012](#)
- [More documents](#)