
Comparative use of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate or norethisterone enanthate was associated with increased inflammation in the female genital tract. Such inflammation is associated with increased HIV target cell availability and the likelihood of an increased risk of HIV acquisition, which is an ongoing concern for users of these contraceptives. The Evidence for Comparative Options and HIV Outcomes (ECHO) consortium is conducting a randomized clinical trial to define the role of hormonal contraception in inflammation in HIV acquisition. [ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02138081]


This study assessed the long-term safety and acceptability of adult male circumcision using the Shangring device, examining and interviewing Kenyan men ten to three years after their circumcision. Delayed complications were few and men’s satisfaction with the procedure was still high. These results show that the Shangring device for observation periods longer than the six to eight weeks of most clinical studies.

Fitchett VN, Chen PL, Morrison CS, Donofrio GF, Mendoza K, Kwok C, Chibatai T, Salata R, Macio C


This article suggests that the suppressive effects of hormonal contraceptives on vaginal immunity are modified by the genital tract’s inherent ability to respond to infections. The detection of hormones on maternal HIV susceptibility and vaginal immunity may lead to different populations with differing levels and types of genital tract infections.

Gonzales L, L’Engle KL, Tamrat T, Plourde KP, Magome ER, Agarwal S, Say, H, Hend JHU


Adolescents and youth have a high unmet need for sexual and reproductive health information and services. This paper describes the formative study — Adolescent/Youth Reproductive Health Mobile Access and Delivery Initiative for Love and Life Outcomes (ARMAPDLO) — that will inform the development of a scalable platform for delivering text messages about sexual and reproductive health information to young people.


This study demonstrates that geospatial analysis is a powerful tool to model program impact and provide information to decision makers to help them understand complex issues. The maps show that It is possible to influence both inequitable gender norms and reproductive health knowledge and behaviors using appropriately designed communications interventions.

Shelus V, Lestebion E, Keyses E, Menasha D, Sazali K


This study demonstrated that geospatial analysis is a powerful tool to model program impact and provide information to decision makers to help them understand complex issues. The maps show that where adequate access to licensed medical supplies is restricted, it may be possible to influence both inequitable gender norms and reproductive health knowledge and behaviors using appropriately designed communications interventions.

Suwannaung K, Chapman RS, Lantican C, Michaelides T, Zimicki S


This study focused on rodent–human interactions during rodent hunting, preparation as food and consumption among different ethnic groups, ages and genders in Lao People’s Democratic Republic. Analysis showed that the behavior of these types of rodent contact was considered associated with behaviors such as gathering, growing crops and taking measures to avoid rodent-borne disease that have socio-demographic, environmental or cultural factors.


Analysis of self-reported data from 3,149 black men who have sex with men in the United States, a group that is disproportionately affected by HIV, found that the men's sexual networks were relatively small and often overlapped with their social networks. Network interventions that engage the social networks of black men who have sex with men to reduce HIV transmission, should be developed to affect social norms around HIV testing and HIV status disclosure.


Findings from this assessment of a cohort of men who have sex with men in Bangkok was notable for measurable prevalent rectal, urethral and pharyngeal Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae, who are largely asymptomatic. Effective strategies of asymptomatic men who have sex with men for C. trachomatis and N. gonorrhoeae infections should include rectal sampling and particularly focus on men with HIV or a history of other sexually transmitted infections.