
This study used samples from women enrolled in previous HIV prevention trials to evaluate the interaction between biological and behavioral covariates. The authors found that detection of low levels of MPA close to the estimated time of HIV infection was significantly more frequent among women who acquired HIV. These results should be used to generate new hypotheses about potential mechanisms related to MPA and HPV susceptibility.


This paper assessed the relative validity of maternal 24-hour recalls compared to a weighed record of nutrient intake. The study shows there can be bias, with mothers reporting more food consumption than observed in a weighed record. The findings have implications for understanding and evaluating impacts of such interventions.

The authors conducted a longitudinal, qualitative evaluation of the use of gestational age at 15 to 20 weeks and the role of participants who had participated in a combined economic strengthening and sexual and reproductive health intervention. They conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of seven randomized controlled trials comparing the Levonorgestrel IUS (LNG-IUS) and the levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG–IUS). This systematic review and meta-analysis provided point estimates of amenorrhea in women using LNG-IUS.

IUS). This systematic review and meta-analysis provided point estimates of amenorrhea in women using LNG-IUS. The authors found that LNG-IUS significantly increased amenorrhea compared to the placebo. However, the authors noted that more research is needed to determine whether this increased amenorrhea translates to reduced fertility.

These findings suggest that the Levonorgestrel IUS (LNG-IUS) is an effective and safe contraceptive method for use by women of all ages. The authors recommend that future research should focus on evaluating the long-term effects of LNG-IUS use, including its impact on sexual health and reproductive outcomes.

This study provides evidence for the efficacy and safety of LNG-IUS as a long-acting reversible contraceptive method for women of all ages. The authors recommend that future research should focus on evaluating the long-term effects of LNG-IUS use, including its impact on sexual health and reproductive outcomes.