Bakari Ziegler Soc 152B Abstract

Article Title: Assessment of the Protective Effect of Male Circumcision from HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Evidence from 18 Demographic and Health Surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa , by Samson Gebremedhin

In this study, information was collected on 70,554 males in sub-Saharan Africa aged 15-59. Researchers made sure to get a test population similar to that of the region they were studying. To ensure this researchers made sure to select individuals from varied socio-economic backgrounds, Once all the information was gathered researches found that odds ratio of getting HIV was significantly higher if one was not circumcised. This study goes on to explain the reasoning for why circumcision is a method to lower ones chances of HIV. This study also gives off the impression that circumcision is a viable method to help combat HIV and it should be used more throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

Gebremedhin, Samson. "Assessment of the Protective Effect of Male Circumcision from HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Evidence from 18 Demographic and Health Surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa." *African Journal of Reproductive Health / La Revue Africaine De La Santé Reproductive* 14.2 (2010): 105-13. *JSTOR*. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.