

Data from: Mills E, Cooper C, Anema A, Guvatt G. **Male circumcision for the prevention of heterosexually acquired HIV infection: A meta-analysis of randomized trials involving 11,050 men.** *HIV Med* 2008;9(6):332-335. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-1293.2008.00596.x>]

Study location	n	Outcomes			Numbers needed to treat/prevent HIV infection		
		Intervention	Control	Absolute risk reduction %	Relative risk reduction %	Total	
South Africa	3128	20/1546	49/1582	1.8	58	55	
Uganda	4996	22/2474	45/2522	0.9	50	59	
Kenya	2780	19/1388	46/1392	1.9	59	52	
Total	10904						
ALL THREE TRIALS							
HIV positive	61	140	201				
Not HIV positive	5347	5356	10703	HIV positive	69	67	
Total	5408	5496	10904	Not HIV positive	3059	4929	
Event rate	0.011279586	0.025473071		Total	3128	4996	
Absolute risk reduction	-0.014193486			Event rate	0.012936611	0.030973451	
Relative risk reduction	-0.557195689			Absolute risk reduction	-0.01803684	-0.089505	
Number needed to treat	-70.45483749			Relative risk reduction	-0.582333229	-0.501625797	
Relative risk	0.442804311			Number needed to treat	-55.4420819	-111.7256025	
KENYA							
HIV positive	19	19	19	HIV positive	1369	1346	
Not HIV positive	1388	1388	1388	Not HIV positive	1392	1392	
Total	1587	1587	1587	Total	2452	2477	
Event rate	0.013688761	0.033045977		Event rate	0.008892482	0.017842982	
Absolute risk reduction	-0.019357216			Absolute risk reduction	-0.585766595	-0.019357216	
Relative risk reduction	-0.5166032086			Relative risk reduction	-51.66032086	-0.585766595	
Number needed to treat	0.414233805			Number needed to treat	0.414233805	0.414233805	
Relative risk				Relative risk			

Event rate = HIV positive (event) / total subjects
Control event rate = (CER)

Absolute risk reduction (ARR) = EER - CER

Relative risk reduction (RRR) = (EER - CER)/CER

Number needed to treat (NNT) = 1/(EER - CER)

Relative risk (RR) = EER/CER

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.1021197>