ORIGINAL ARTICLE

HIV prevalence is strongly associated with geographical variations in male circumcision and foreskin cutting in Papua New Guinea: an ecological study

David J MacLaren,1 W John H McBride,1 Gerard C Kelly,2 Reinhold Muller,3,4 Rachael Tommbe,5 John M Kaldor,6 Andrew J Vallely6,7

ABSTRACT

Objective To examine the correlation between HIV prevalence and male circumcision and other foreskin cutting practices across the four regions of Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Design An ecological substudy using unique data from an interdisciplinary research programme to evaluate the acceptability, sociocultural context and public health impact of male circumcision for HIV prevention in PNG.

Methods Published data describing (a) self-reported circumcision status by region from the ‘Acceptability and Feasibility of Male Circumcision for HIV prevention in PNG’ study and (b) HIV prevalence by region from PNG National Department of Health were used to correlate male circumcision and other foreskin cutting practices and HIV prevalence. Maps were constructed to visually represent variations across the four regions of PNG.

Results Regions of PNG with the highest HIV prevalence had the lowest prevalence of male circumcision and other forms of foreskin cutting and vice versa. Male circumcision and dorsal longitudinal cuts were strongly associated with HIV prevalence and able to explain 99% of the observed geographical variability in HIV prevalence in PNG (p<0.01).

Conclusions The regional prevalence of HIV infection in PNG appears to be closely correlated with the regional distribution of male circumcision and dorsal longitudinal foreskin cuts. Further research is warranted to investigate causality of this correlation as well as the potential of dorsal longitudinal cuts to confer protection against HIV acquisition in heterosexual men.

INTRODUCTION

Male circumcision has been conclusively shown to reduce the risk of heterosexual HIV acquisition in men by around 60%.1–4 Epidemiological evidence from countries with heterosexually driven epidemics indicates that populations with relatively high prevalence of male circumcision have relatively low prevalence of HIV.5 Within-country variations have also been described.6

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has the highest prevalence of HIV, syphilis and other sexually transmitted infections among Asia-Pacific countries.7 The HIV epidemic in PNG is primarily linked to heterosexual transmission, and over half of all reported HIV diagnoses come from just three of its 22 provinces.8 PNG has an estimated general adult HIV prevalence of 0.6%–0.8%, but there are significant variations in prevalence by geographical region and in different subpopulations.8 HIV prevalence of 12%–17% has been observed among women and men who sell and/or exchange sex, and antenatal prevalence of around 2% is reported in several Highland provinces.8 PNG is an extremely diverse nation of seven million people who live in locations ranging from remote coral atolls to mountain-top villages to cosmopolitan provincial towns and cities. PNG has over 800 mutually unintelligible local languages with people from different cultural groups conversing in English or PNG’s lingua franca Tok Pisin (PNG Pidgin). Accordingly, there are myriad sociocultural practices across the country, including a wide variety of penile modifications.

In earlier research by our group,11–15 we observed high prevalence of the dorsal longitudinal cut among men in PNG. Dorsal longitudinal cuts resulted in the complete exposure of the glans and inner foreskin in 63% of men, with the final appearance closely resembling that of medical circumcision. We have previously postulated12–14 that the dorsal longitudinal cut may confer some degree of protection against HIV acquisition in men in a similar way to full removal of the foreskin. This is because the lateral retraction and eversion of the foreskin that follows a full-length dorsal longitudinal cut closely resembles medical circumcision.11

We conducted an ecological study to compare geographical variations in HIV prevalence with the prevalence of male circumcision and dorsal longitudinal cut in different regions in PNG. This was done in order to make inferences in regard to the potential impact of these practices on the HIV epidemic in this setting.

METHODS

Self-reported male circumcision status data from the ‘Acceptability and Feasibility of Male Circumcision for HIV prevention in PNG’ study were collated and disaggregated by province and region ofPNG. Detailed information about the ‘Acceptability and Feasibility of Male Circumcision for HIV prevention in PNG’ study has been previously published.16 Information about the male circumcision status data has been previously published.16

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to
Dr David MacLaren, College of Medicine and Dentistry, James Cook University (Cairns Campus), P.O. Box 6811, Cairns, QLD 4870, Australia; david.maclaren@jcu.edu.au

Received 28 November 2014
Accepted 13 June 2015
Published Online First 30 June 2015

Original article

Epidemiology

Accessed 4 November 2015

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

CrossMark


BMJ
The geographical distribution of HIV infection in PNG mirrors that of foreskin cutting in each of PNG’s four regions (Southern, Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands) using MapInfo Professional V12.0 (Pitney Bowes Software, USA).

Ethics
Ethical approval was granted by the Human Research Ethics Committees of Pacific Adventist University, Divine Word University, James Cook University (Australia) and the PNG National AIDS Council. Endorsement was also provided by the Provincial AIDS Committees of the National Capital District, Enga, Oro and Madang Provinces.

RESULTS
The prevalence of male circumcision (ie, complete removal of the foreskin) varied from 8%-9% in the Southern and Highlands Regions to 13% in Momase and 23% in New Guinea Islands (table 1). The prevalence of dorsal longitudinal cut of the penile foreskin varied from 42% in the Southern Region, 45% in Highlands, 50% in New Guinea Islands and 58% in Momase Region. The proportion of men reporting no foreskin cut was, therefore, 50%, 46%, 29% and 27% in Southern, Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands Regions, respectively. The National Department of Health estimated that adult HIV prevalence in 2010 (the time of the above study) was 1.17%, 1.02%, 0.63% and 0.61% in Southern, Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands, respectively (table 1, figure 2).

Table 1
HIV prevalence and foreskin cutting by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (%)</th>
<th>No foreskin cut (%)</th>
<th>Circumcision (full removal) (%)</th>
<th>Dorsal longitudinal cut (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea Islands</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momase</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreskin cutting (circumcision or dorsal longitudinal cut) was strongly and significantly associated with lower HIV prevalence (coefficient of determination, $r^2=0.9923$; $p=0.004$), accounting for more than 99% of the observed geographical variability in HIV prevalence.

The median lifetime number of female sexual partners varied significantly across the four regions (NGI 5, Momase 5, Highlands 6, Southern 8; $p<0.05$), but there was no significant difference observed in other risk factors for HIV acquisition such as condom use at last sex (NGI 36.7%, Momase 37.6%, Highlands 32.2%, Southern 30.2%; $p=0.513$) or homosexual anal sex across the regions (NGI 4.3%, Momase 4.0%, Highlands 4.9%, Southern 3.7%; $p=0.901$).

DISCUSSION
The geographical distribution of HIV infection in PNG mirrors the distribution of foreskin cutting (circumcision or dorsal longitudinal cut): regions having the highest prevalence of male circumcision or dorsal longitudinal cut had the lowest prevalence of HIV. No statistically significant geographical variation was observed in other risk factors for HIV acquisition such as condom use at last sex or homosexual anal sex.
observed in other risk factors for HIV acquisition, except median lifetime number of female sexual partners.

This finding supports our hypothesis that dorsal longitudinal cut may confer a similar level of protection as male circumcision against HIV acquisition in men.11–14 Our earlier finding that men with a dorsal longitudinal cut had a significantly lower incidence of syphilis compared with men without a foreskin cut12 further supports our hypothesis, and is consistent with research in other settings, which indicates that male circumcision is protective against syphilis and Herpes simplex virus type 2.18 Our earlier study was, however, underpowered to detect a difference in HIV prevalence or incidence among men with a foreskin cut compared with those without.12

Caution is warranted in the direct (causal) interpretation of our current findings. As in any ecological study, there is a risk of ecological fallacy, that is, to interpret an association as causal when, in fact, it is due to uncontrolled confounding and the differing impact of bias on the independent datasets being compared. Ecological studies are, however, extremely valuable for generating hypotheses that can then be investigated in more detailed epidemiological research conducted among individuals. Ongoing clinical, immunohistological and epidemiological research by our group is investigating the association and mechanisms by which alternative forms of foreskin cutting such as the dorsal longitudinal cut may protect men against HIV infection in this setting.19,20 This research will provide further evidence on the potential role that these forms of foreskin cutting may have in future culturally sensitive HIV prevention programmes in countries such as PNG, where such practices are common, and where, for logistical and cultural reasons, it may be problematic to effectively implement male circumcision programmes at a population level.

Figure 2  Prevalence of HIV, male circumcision (full removal of the foreskin) and dorsal longitudinal foreskin cut across the four regions of Papua New Guinea.

Key messages
- Alternative forms of penile foreskin cutting may be associated with reduced HIV infection risk in Papua New Guinea.
- Regions of Papua New Guinea with the highest HIV prevalence had the lowest prevalences of male circumcision and other forms of foreskin cutting.
- Male circumcision and dorsal longitudinal cuts were strongly associated with HIV infection and able to explain 99% of the observed geographical variability in HIV prevalence.
- Further research is warranted to confirm whether the dorsal longitudinal foreskin cut may confer protection against HIV in this setting.

Author affiliations
1 College of Medicine and Dentistry, James Cook University, Cairns, Queensland, Australia
2 Infectious Disease Epidemiology Unit, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
3 Tropical Health Solutions Pty Ltd, Cairns, Queensland, Australia
4 College of Public Health, Medical and Veterinary Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia
5 School of Health Science, Pacific Adventist University, Port Moresby, NCD, Papua New Guinea
6 Public Health Intervention Research Group, The Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
7 Sexual and Reproductive Health Unit, Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, Goroka, Papua New Guinea

Handling editor Jackie A Cassell
Contributors JMK and WJHM conceived of the study and provided overall guidance. RM, GCK, DJM and AJV conducted the analyses, and prepared the first draft.

draft of the manuscript. RT coordinated fieldwork and data management for the ‘Acceptability and Feasibility of Male Circumcision for HIV prevention in PNG’ study and provided cultural guidance and interpretation of results. DJM and AJV finalised the manuscript based on comments from other authors. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Funding This research was funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Project Grant 601003), and the Australian Agency for International Development (Australian Development Research Award 44743).

Competing interests None declared.

Council, Australia (Project Grant 601003), and the Australian Agency for International Development (Australian Development Research Award 44743). This research was funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Project Grant 601003), and the Australian Agency for

Ethics approval James Cook University Human Ethics Research Committee.

Funding This research was funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Project Grant 601003), and the Australian Agency for International Development (Australian Development Research Award 44743). This research was funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia (Project Grant 601003), and the Australian Agency for

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

REFERENCES
HIV prevalence is strongly associated with geographical variations in male circumcision and foreskin cutting in Papua New Guinea: an ecological study

David J MacLaren, W John H McBride, Gerard C Kelly, Reinhold Muller, Rachael Tommbe, John M Kaldor and Andrew J Vallely

Sex Transm Infect 2015 91: 502-505 originally published online June 30, 2015
doi: 10.1136/sextrans-2014-051970

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/91/7/502

These include:

References
This article cites 15 articles, 2 of which you can access for free at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/91/7/502#BIBL

Open Access
This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Drugs: infectious diseases (3084)
- HIV / AIDS (2432)
- HIV infections (2432)
- HIV/AIDS (2432)
- Open access (192)
- Circumcision (74)
- Urological surgery (87)
- Epidemiologic studies (730)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/