# Evidence Update

HIV/AIDS Series October 2004

If women use the microbicide nonoxynol-9 during vaginal sex with men, does it protect them from HIV?

Nonoxynol-9 does not protect women from HIV infection, and also causes genital lesions.

## Inclusion criteria

#### Studies:

Randomized controlled trials.

### **Participants:**

Women in any setting or country.

## Intervention:

Nonoxynol-9 (N-9) containing vaginal microbicides.

#### **Outcomes:**

New infections with HIV; genital lesions.

#### Results

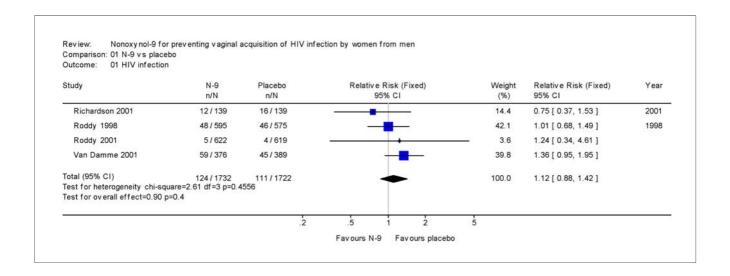
- Five trials were included in the review, and four contributed to a meta-analysis; two trials were adequately concealed.
- Combined data from four trials (n = 3454) shows the risk of HIV infection was not reduced among women using N-9 (relative risk 1.12, 95% confidence interval 0.88 to 1.42).
- Data from three trials (n = 1795) showed the risk of genital lesions was statistically significantly greater among women using N-9 (relative risk 1.18, 95% confidence interval 1.02 to 1.36).

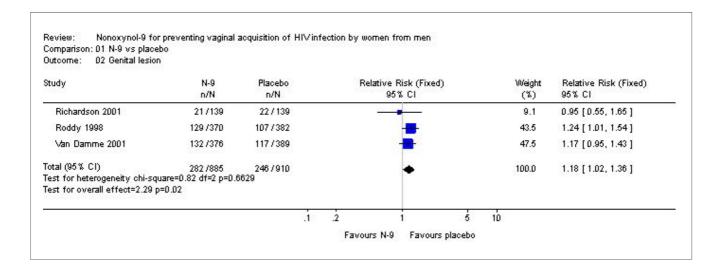




Adapted from Wilkinson D, Ramjee G, Tholandi M, Rutherford G. Nonoxynol-9 for preventing vaginal acquisition of HIV infection by women from men (Cochrane Review). In: *The Cochrane Library*, Issue 3, 2004. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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## Authors' conclusions

# Implications for practice:

Nonoxynol-9 does not reduce the risk of women acquiring HIV infection from men, and its use is associated with a higher risk of genital lesions in women.

## **Implications for research:**

Given the risk of harm to women, no further trials of N-9 as prophylaxis against HIV are warranted.