Additional material is published online only．To view please visit the journal online （http：／／dx．doi．org／10．1136／ sextrans－2013－051456）．
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Received 20 November 2013
Revised 20 March 2014
Accepted 9 April 2014 Published Online First
8 May 2014

To cite：Olesen TB， Munk C，Christensen J， et al．Sex Transm Infect 2014；90：455－462．

# Human papillomavirus prevalence among men in sub－Saharan Africa：a systematic review and meta－analysis 

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#### Abstract

Background We performed a systematic review and meta－analysis to summarise the available data on the prevalence of human papillomavirus（HPV）among men in sub－Saharan Africa． Methods PubMed and Embase were searched up to 10 March 2014．Random effects meta－analyses were used to calculate a pooled prevalence of any HPV and high－risk（HR）HPV． Results A total of 11 studies comprising 9342 men were identified．We found that HPV is very common among men in sub－Saharan Africa，the prevalence of any HPV ranging between $19.1 \%$ and $100 \%$ ．Using random effects meta－analysis，the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $78.2 \% ~(95 \% ~ C I ~ 54.2 ~ t o ~ 91.6) ~ a m o n g ~ H I V-p o s i t i v e ~$ and $49.4 \% ~(95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 30.4$ to 68．6）among HIV－negative men（ $p=0.0632$ ）．When restricting the analyses to PCR－ based studies，the pooled prevalence of any HPV was 84．5\％（95\％CI 74.2 to 91.2 ）among HIV－positive and $56.4 \%$（ $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 49.7$ to 62．9）among HIV－negative men （ $p<0.0001$ ）．Of the HPV types included in the nine－ valent HPV vaccine，the most common HR HPV types were HPV16 and HPV52，and HPV6 was the most common low－risk HPV type．When examining the prevalence of HPV in relation to age no clear trend was observed． Conclusions The prevalence of HPV is high among men in sub－Saharan Africa，which could contribute to the high rates of penile and cervical cancer in this part of the world．Implementation of the prophylactic HPV vaccines could potentially help prevent this large burden of HPV and HPV－associated disease in sub－Saharan Africa． ClinicalTrials．gov identifier：NCT00932009．


## INTRODUCTION

Human papillomavirus（HPV）is the most common sexually transmitted infection．HPV is associated with cervical cancer in women，though it is increas－ ingly recognised that HPV causes a substantial disease burden in men also，including genital warts， penile cancer，anal cancer and head－and－neck cancer．${ }^{1}$ The prevalence of HPV and the burden of HPV－related cancers vary across populations．In sub－Saharan Africa，the rates of penile and cervical cancer are among the highest worldwide，${ }^{2}$ which is possibly related to the high prevalence of both HPV and HIV，and also to the lack of effective screening programmes．

More than 120 types of HPV exist and these are divided into high－risk（HR）and low－risk（LR）types depending on their oncogenic potential．${ }^{3}$ HPV16
and HPV18 are the most important HR HPV types accounting for the largest numbers of HPV－related cancers worldwide：HPV16 and HPV18 are the most common HPV types in penile cancer and cervical cancer ${ }^{45}$ and，furthermore，HPV16 is the most common HR HPV type detected in head－and－neck cancer．${ }^{6}$ Two prophylactic vaccines against HPV have been developed：the quadrivalent HPV vaccine targeting HPV6／11／16／18 and the bivalent targeting HPV16／18．Furthermore，a nine－ valent HPV vaccine targeting HPV6／11／16／18／31／ $33 / 45 / 52 / 58$ is currently under development．The quadrivalent HPV vaccine has been shown to prevent HPV infection in men and to be highly immunogenic in HIV－positive men．${ }^{7}$

The large burden of HPV－related disease in sub－Saharan Africa underlines the importance of estimating the HPV prevalence in this region． Furthermore，this will increase the understanding of the natural history of HPV across populations． Previous reviews of HPV prevalence among men included only three studies or fewer from sub－Saharan Africa．${ }^{8} 9$ We performed a systematic review and meta－analysis to summarise the available data on the overall，type－specific and age－specific prevalence of genital HPV DNA among men in sub－Saharan Africa．

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

## Search strategy

The study was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA guidelines．${ }^{10}$ We searched PubMed and Embase up to 10 March 2014 using search terms （MeSH terms or subject headings，and free text） for HPV，prevalence，men and countries in sub－Saharan Africa（see online supplementary appendix A）．The searches were restricted to English language publications．There were no publi－ cation date restrictions．We identified 120 records in PubMed and 50 records in Embase；in total 170 records（see online supplementary figure S1）．After removal of duplicates（ $\mathrm{n}=43$ ），all abstracts $(\mathrm{n}=127)$ were reviewed independently by two authors（TBO and CM）．Altogether 85 papers were excluded based on abstract reviews．Full－text copies of poten－ tially relevant papers $(\mathrm{n}=42)$ were obtained and reviewed independently by two authors（TBO and CM）．Furthermore，reference lists of all full－texts articles were searched，although this did not result in any additional papers．Any inconsistencies in the identification of potentially relevant papers were discussed to reach consensus．Of these 42 papers， 31 were excluded based on the full－text．

## Eligibility criteria

Studies reporting genital HPV DNA prevalence among study populations including more than 20 men in sub-Saharan Africa were eligible. Eligible samples included scrape or swab specimens from the male genital area including the urethra, glans, shaft, scrotum and perineum. Studies were restricted to those detecting HPV DNA using PCR-based methods or non-PCR-based methods (eg, Hybrid Capture 2) because of the lower sensitivity and specificity of other DNA detection methods. ${ }^{11}$

## Data extraction

For each study we extracted the following information: first author and year of publication; country; year of study; description of study population; presence of symptoms; sample size; age (mean/median/range); anatomical site for specimen collection; circumcision status; HIV status; HPV DNA detection method; prevalence of any HPV and/or HR HPV; type-specific prevalence of the HPV types included in the nine-valent HPV vaccine (HPV6/11/16/18/31/33/45/52/58); and age-specific prevalence of any and/or HR HPV when available. Presence of symptoms was defined as studies where the majority of the men had symptoms of HPV infection (presence of genital warts or men attending an STD clinic). When published results were presented only graphically, prevalence was read off from these graphical representations (in two studies). ${ }^{12}{ }^{13}$ Study populations described in more than one paper were included only once and data from the paper with the most detailed information were used. Studies were grouped into subregions of sub-Saharan Africa (eastern Africa, middle Africa, southern Africa and western Africa) as defined by the United Nations geoscheme for Africa. ${ }^{14}$

## Statistical analysis

For each study, the overall prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV, the prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV in relation to circumcision status and the type-specific prevalence of HPV6/11/16/18/ $31 / 33 / 45 / 52 / 58$ were tabulated. The prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV in relation to HIV status and the age-specific prevalence of any and/or HR HPV and 95\% CIs was displayed graphically.

The pooled prevalence of any HPV and/or HR HPV and 95\% CIs was estimated using the DerSimonian and Laird random effects method for meta-analysis ${ }^{15}$ in relation to the a priori defined study-level variables: HPV DNA detection method (PCR, non-PCR), anatomical site for specimen collection (urethra only, other penile sites) and presence of symptoms (yes, no).

The pooled prevalence of any and/or HR HPV in relation to the a priori defined individual-level variables HIV status (HIV-negative, HIV-positive) and circumcision status (circumcised, uncircumcised) was estimated using random effects meta-analysis of single proportions by applying the Freeman-Tukey Double arcsine transformation and the DerSimonian-Laird estimator to estimate the between-study variance. ${ }^{15}$ In these analyses, only studies that had data for each category of the variable (eg, HIV-positive and HIV-negative) were included. Meta-regression was performed and the univariable models were evaluated from the $p$ value for the test of moderators.

For the above analyses, between-study heterogeneity was evaluated using $I^{2}$ and the $p$ value for heterogeneity (Cochrane's $Q$ statistic). ${ }^{16}$

Data were analysed using the statistical software STATA V.11.2 (StataCorp, Texas) and R V.3.0.1 and the package meta 2.4.1. ${ }^{17}$

## RESULTS

## Description of studies

From the systematic review, we identified 11 studies comprising 9342 men examining the prevalence of HPV DNA among men in sub-Saharan Africa. These studies included six cross-sectional studies ${ }^{18-23}$ and five randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in which HPV prevalence were obtained either at baseline ${ }^{12} 132425$ or at follow-up ${ }^{26}$ (table 1). All identified studies were from southern Africa ( $\mathrm{n}=6$ ) or eastern Africa ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ). Altogether six studies were from South Africa, ${ }^{13} 18202125{ }^{26}$ two studies were conducted in Kenya ${ }^{12}{ }^{19}$ and three studies were from Rwanda, ${ }^{22}$ Tanzania ${ }^{23}$ and Uganda, ${ }^{24}$ respectively. No studies from western Africa or middle Africa were identified. In the two RCTs of male circumcision from which baseline data were obtained, ${ }^{12}{ }^{24}$ all study participants were uncircumcised. In all other studies, the circumcision prevalence ranged from $7.2 \%$ to $96.6 \%$. $^{13} 19-2326$ The RCT of male circumcision conducted in Kenya ${ }^{12}$ included only HIV-negative men and one study from South Africa comprised only HIV-positive men. ${ }^{21}$ For the remaining studies, the prevalence of HIV ranged between $2 \%$ and $49.5 \% .^{13}{ }^{18-20}{ }^{22-}$ ${ }^{24} 26$ In three studies, ${ }^{18} 2021$ the majority of men had symptoms of HPV infection: Müller et al included 214 sexual health clinic attendees of whom 108 had ano-genital warts, ${ }^{20}$ in the study by Firnhaber et al all men $(\mathrm{n}=74)$ had penile warts ${ }^{21}$ and Vogt et al included 34 men attending an HIV testing centre. ${ }^{18}$ One study sampled exfoliated cells from the urethra only, ${ }^{26}$ while the remaining studies sampled other penile sites (eg, glans, coronal sulcus and shaft). ${ }^{12}{ }^{13}{ }^{18-25}$ For the detection of HPV DNA, 10 studies used PCR-based methods ${ }^{12} 1318-22{ }^{24-26}$ and one study used a non-PCR-based method (Hybrid Capture 2) ${ }^{23}$ (table 1).

## Prevalence of HPV

In table 1 the prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV for each study is shown. Among the 11 studies identified, nine presented data on the prevalence of any HPV and seven studies had data on HR HPV. The prevalence of any HPV ranged from 19.1\% ( $95 \%$ CI 17.2 to 21.0$)^{26}$ to $100 \% ~(95 \% \text { CI } 85.3 \text { to } 100.0)^{21}$ and the prevalence of HR HPV from $16.2 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 14.5 to $17.9)^{23}$ to $84.9 \%(95 \%$ CI 76.7 to 93.1$) .{ }^{21}$ The lowest HPV prevalence was seen in the study by Auvert et al sampling the urethra only ${ }^{26}$ and in the study by Olesen et al using a non-PCR-based method. ${ }^{23}$ The highest HPV prevalence was observed among HIV-positive men. ${ }^{21}$

In PCR-based studies, the pooled prevalence was $61.1 \%$ (95\% CI 44.1 to 78.1 ) for any HPV and $41.6 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 23.3 to 60.0 ) for HR HPV using random effects meta-analysis. Among men with symptoms of HPV infection, the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $79.0 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 60.8 to 97.3 ) and $46.0 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 27.7 to 64.3) among asymptomatic men ( $\mathrm{p}=0.0425$ ). In studies sampling other penile sites (eg, glans, coronal sulcus and shaft), the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $61.3 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 44.7 to 77.8 ) (data not shown).

In all studies, the prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV was higher among HIV-positive men than among HIV-negative men (figure 1 and online supplementary table S 1 ). Using random effects meta-analysis, the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $78.2 \% ~(95 \%$ CI 54.2 to 91.6 ) among HIV-positive and 49.4\% ( $95 \%$ CI 30.4 to 68.6 ) among HIV-negative men ( $p=0.0632$ ). The pooled HR HPV prevalence was $58.6 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 21.0 to 91.0) among HIV-positive and $25.0 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 10.5 to 43.2) among HIV-negative men ( $\mathrm{p}=0.0503$ ). In PCR-based studies,

Table 1 Description of studies reporting HPV prevalence among men in sub-Saharan Africa

| Authors | Country and year of study | Study design | Study population (symptoms yes/no)* | Study size <br> (N) | Age (years) | Anatomical site | n/N (\%) circumcised | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{N}$ (\%) <br> HIV-positive | HPV detection method | Prevalence of any HPV n/N (\%) | Prevalence of HR HPV n/N (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ng 'ayo et al ${ }^{19}$ | Kenya, 2005 | Cross-sectional | Men working in the fishing industry (no symptoms) | 250 | Mean 31.3 <br> (range 18-63) | Glans, corona sulcus, shaft, scrotum and the perianal region | 18/250 (7.2\%) | 64/250 (25.6\%) | PCR (PGMY09/11) | 144/250 (57.6\%) | 106/250 (42.2\%) |
| Auvert et al ${ }^{26}$ | South Africa, 2005-2006 | 21-month follow-up data from RCT | Men recruited from the general population for an RCT of male circumcision (no symptoms) | 1683 | Mean 20.7 <br> (median 21; <br> IQR=19-22) | Urethra | $\begin{aligned} & 863 / 1683 \\ & (51.3 \%) \end{aligned}$ | 33/1683 (2.0\%) | PCR (Roche <br> Amplicor HPV test) | 321/1683 (19.1\%) | 291/1683 (17.3\%) |
| Mbulawa et $a l^{13}$ | South Africa, 2006-2007 | Baseline data from RCT | Heterosexual men recruited for investigations of genital HPV transmission (no symptoms) | 486 | Mean 38 <br> (range 19-67) | Shaft and glans, and the foreskin in uncircumcised men | 451/467 (96.6\%) | 161/486 (33.1\%) | PCR (Roche Linear Array HPV Genotyping test) | 273/471 (58.0\%) | NA |
| Müller et al ${ }^{20}$ | South Africa, 2006-2008 | Cross-sectional | Men attending a sexual health clinic (symptoms) | 214 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } 29.8 \\ & \text { (SD 7.50) } \end{aligned}$ | Glans penis, coronal sulcus, penile shaft and, if present, anogenital warts | 54/208 (26.0\%) | 104/210 (49.5\%) | PCR (Roche Linear Array HPV Genotyping test) | 166/214 (77.6\%) | NA |
| Smith et al ${ }^{12}$ | Kenya, 2002-2005 | Baseline data from RCT | Men screened to participate in an RCT of male circumcision (no symptoms) | 2705 | Median 20 <br> (range 17-28) | Shaft, glans, coronal sulcus, and inner and external foreskin tissue | 0/2705 (0\%) | 0/2705 (0\%) | PCR (GP5+/6+) | 1382/2705 (51.1\%) | NA |
| Firnhaber et $a l^{21}$ | South Africa, 2007-2008 | Cross-sectional | Men with penile warts attending a public sector antiretroviral treatment clinic (symptoms) | 74 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } 36.0 \\ & (\mathrm{SD} \pm 6.6) \end{aligned}$ | Prepuce, penile shaft and genital wart areas of the penis | 14/65 (21.5\%) | 74/74 (100\%) | PCR (Roche Linear Array HPV Genotyping test) | 73/73 (100.0\%) | 62/73 (84.9\%) |
| Vardas et al ${ }^{25} \dagger$ | South Africa, 2004-2008 | Baseline data from RCT | Heterosexual men participating in an HPV vaccine trial (no symptoms) | 518 | Mean: NA <br> (range 16-24) | Penile, scrotal, and perineal/perianal areas | NA | NA | PCR (Real-time multiplex PCR) | NA | NA |
| Veldhuiizen et al ${ }^{22}$ | Rwanda, 2007-2009 | Cross-sectional | Men participating in a case-control study assessing risk factors for infertility (no symptoms) | 166 | Median 31 <br> (IQR 27-38) | Shaft, scrotum, glans/ sulcus corona, and foreskin in uncircumcised men | 38/166 (22.9) | 13/166 (7.8\%) | PCR (Roche Linear Array HPV Genotyping test) | NA | 44/166 (26.5\%) |
| Olesen et al ${ }^{23}$ | Tanzania, 2009 | Cross-sectional | Men from the general population (no symptoms) | 1813 | Mean 34.2 <br> (median 30) | Glans, preputial cavity (uncircumcised men), coronal sulcus (circumcised men), shaft, corpus | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1594/1809 } \\ & (88.1 \%) \end{aligned}$ | 140/1483 (9.4\%) | Non-PCR (Hybrid Capture 2) and PCR (LiPAv2) for genotyping | 372/1813 (20.5\%) | 294/1813 (16.2\%) |
| Tobian et $\mathrm{al}^{24}$ | Uganda, 2003-2006 | Baseline data from RCT | Men enrolled into two RCTs of male circumcision for HIV and STI prevention (no symptoms) | 1399 | Mean: NA <br> (range 15-49) | Coronal sulcus and glans | 0/1399 (0\%) | 421/1399 (30.1\%) | PCR (PGMY09/11) | 978/1399 (69.9\%) | 690/1399 (49.3\%) |
| Vogt et al ${ }^{18}$ | South Africa, 2011 | Cross-sectional | Heterosexual men attending an HIV testing centre (symptoms) | 34 | Median 33 <br> (IQR 29-37) | Coronal sulcus, glans and shaft | NA | 3/34 (8.8\%) | PCR (PGMY09/11) | 20/34 (58.8\%) | 10/34 (29.4\%) |

*Study populations categorised according to whether they had symptoms indicating HPV infection.
†Contributes with type-specific HPV data only.
HPV, human papillomavirus; HR, high-risk; NA, not available; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

Figure 1 Prevalence of any human papillomavirus (HPV) (A) and high-risk (HR) HPV (B) in relation to HIV status among men in sub-Saharan Africa*. *Please see online supplementary table S 1 for the exact numbers used in the graph.

B. HR HPV

the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $84.5 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 74.2 to 91.2) among HIV-positive and $56.4 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI 49.7 to 62.9) among HIV-negative men ( $\mathrm{p}<0.0001$ ) and the pooled HR HPV prevalence was $74.2 \% ~(95 \%$ CI 70.0 to 78.2 ) among HIV-positive and $30.5 \%(95 \%$ CI 15.8 to 47.6$)$ among HIV-negative men ( $p=0.0003$ ) (data not shown).

Although based on few studies ( $\mathrm{n}=5$ ), the HPV prevalence appeared to be higher among uncircumcised men than circumcised men (see online supplementary table S2), and this was observed in the random effects meta-analysis also (uncircumcised men $70.4 \% ; 95 \%$ CI 46.6 to 89.5 vs circumcised men $57.0 \%$; $95 \%$ CI 37.4 to $75.4 ; \mathrm{p}=0.4059$ for any HPV) (data not shown).

The type-specific prevalence of HPV6/11/16/18/31/33/45/52/ 58 is shown in table 2. Among the HR HPV types, HPV16 was the most common type in six studies ${ }^{121319212426}$ and among these HPV52 was the second most common type in three studies. ${ }^{12} 19{ }^{21}$ In two studies, HPV52 was the most frequent type followed by HPV16. ${ }^{23}{ }^{25}$ HPV6 was the most common LR HPV type in all studies, ${ }^{13} 1921232526$ except one in which HPV11 was more common than HPV6. ${ }^{24}$

Only six studies ${ }^{12} 1319202324$ provided data on age-specific HPV prevalence. Of these, two studies ${ }^{2324}$ had information on age-specific HPV prevalence stratified by HIV status and one study included only HIV-negative men. ${ }^{12}$ In figure 2 (and online supplementary table S3) the overall age-specific HPV prevalence is shown. No clear trend in the overall age-specific prevalence of HPV was seen; Ng'ayo et al found a high HPV prevalence ( $61 \%-64 \%$ ) in the youngest age groups ( $18-30$ year olds), then a decrease to $44 \%$ in 31-40 year olds followed by a slight increase to $54 \%$ in men above 40 years old, ${ }^{19}$ while Müller et al reported a slight increase in the prevalence of any HPV from $72 \%$ among $18-29$ year olds to $83 \%$ among men $\geq 40$ years
old. ${ }^{20}$ In the studies stratifying by HIV status, Olesen et al reported a flat prevalence curve for any HPV among HIV-negative men ( $17 \%-26 \%$ HPV-positive in all age groups) and an increase in the prevalence of any HPV among HIV-positive men (from $22 \%$ in $25-29$ year olds to $52 \%$ in men $\geq 50$ years old). ${ }^{23}$ Among HIV-negative men, Tobian et al found a HR HPV prevalence of $29 \%$ among 15-19 year olds, then a peak HR HPV prevalence in the age group 20-24 years old ( $48 \%$ ) and a subsequent decline to $29 \%$ in men $\geq 35$ years old, while among HIV-positive men a more constant and high HR HPV prevalence was seen in all age groups $(71 \%-87 \%)^{24}$ (data not shown).

## DISCUSSION

In this systematic review and meta-analysis, we found that HPV is very common among men in sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence of any HPV ranging between $19.1 \%$ and $100 \%$. Using random effects meta-analysis, the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $78.2 \%$ among HIV-positive and $49.4 \%$ among HIV-negative men ( $p=0.0632$ ). In PCR-based studies, the pooled prevalence of any HPV was $84.5 \%$ among HIV-positive and $56.4 \%$ among HIV-negative men ( $p<0.0001$ ). Of the HPV types included in the nine-valent HPV vaccine, the most common HR HPV types were HPV16 and HPV52, and HPV6 was the most common LR HPV type. When examining the prevalence of HPV in relation to age no clear trend was observed.

The worldwide HPV prevalence among men varies widely: in a systematic review, Dunne et al found that the worldwide HPV prevalence ranged between $1.3 \%$ and $72.9 \%$ among men; however, the review excluded immunosuppressed individuals (eg, HIV-positive individuals) and no studies from sub-Saharan Africa were included. ${ }^{9}$ Smith et al reported that the worldwide

Table 2 Type-specific prevalence of the HPV types included in the nine-valent HPV vaccine among men in sub-Saharan Africa*

| Authors | N | Number of HPV-positive (any HPV) | Number of HPV-positive (HR HPV) |  | Low-risk HPV types |  |  |  | High-risk HPV types |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | HPV6 |  | HPV11 |  | HPV16 |  | HPV18 |  | HPV31 |  | HPV33 |  | HPV45 |  | HPV52 |  | HPV58 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) | n | (\%) |
| Ng'ayo et al ${ }^{19}$ | 250 | 144 | 106 | Among all | 24 | (9.6) | 2 | (0.8) | 31 | (12.4) | 17 | (6.8) | 13 | (5.2) | 3 | (1.2) | 7 | (2.8) | 24 | (9.6) | 15 | (6.0) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 24 | (16.7) | 2 | (1.4) | 31 | (21.5) | 17 | (11.8) | 13 | (9.0) | 3 | (2.1) | 7 | (4.9) | 24 | (16.7) | 15 | (10.4) |
| Auvert et al ${ }^{26}$ | 1683 | 321 | 291 | Among all | 183 | (10.9) | 12 | (0.7) | 59 | (3.5) | 52 | (3.1) | 37 | (2.2) | 24 | (1.4) | 35 | (2.1) | 42 | (2.5) | 34 | (2.0) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 183 | (57.0) | 12 | (3.7) | 59 | (18.4) | 52 | (16.2) | 37 | (11.6) | 24 | (7.5) | 35 | (10.9) | 42 | (13.1) | 34 | (10.6) |
| Mbulawa et al ${ }^{13}$ | 471 | 273 | NA | Among all | 24 | (5.1) | 9 | (1.9) | 37 | (7.9) | 20 | (4.2) | 12 | (2.5) | 8 | (1.7) | 33 | (7.0) | 24 | (5.1) | 24 | (5.1) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 24 | (8.8) | 9 | (3.3) | 37 | (13.6) | 20 | (7.3) | 12 | (4.4) | 8 | (2.9) | 33 | (12.1) | 24 | (8.8) | 24 | (8.8) |
| Smith et al ${ }^{12}$ | 2705 | 1382 | NA | Among all | NA | NA | NA | NA | 265 | (9.8) | 116 | (4.3) | 108 | (4.0) | NA | NA | NA | NA | 127 | (4.7) | NA | NA |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | NA | NA | NA | NA | 265 | (19.2) | 116 | (8.4) | 108 | (7.8) | NA | NA | NA | NA | 127 | (9.2) | NA | NA |
| Firnhaber et al ${ }^{21}$ | 73 | 73 | 62 | Among all | 31 | (42.5) | 24 | (32.9) | 20 | (27.4) | 11 | (15.1) | 5 | (6.8) | 4 | (5.5) | 12 | (16.4) | 14 | (19.2) | 13 | (17.8) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 31 | (42.5) | 24 | (32.9) | 20 | (27.4) | 11 | (15.1) | 5 | (6.8) | 4 | (5.5) | 12 | (16.4) | 14 | (19.2) | 13 | (17.8) |
| Vardas et $\mathrm{al}^{25} \dagger$ | 518 | NA | NA | Among all | 29 | (5.6) | 5 | (1.0) | 23 | (4.4) | 23 | (4.4) | 7 | (1.4) | 8 | (1.6) | 15 | (2.9) | 27 | (5.2) | 18 | (3.5) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Veldhuiizen et $a^{22} \ddagger$ | 166 | NA | 44 | Among all | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 | (4.2) | 9 | (5.4) | 2 | (1.2) | 4 | (2.4) | 5 | (3.0) | 4 | (2.4) | 6 | (3.6) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 | (15.9) | 9 | (20.5) | 2 | (4.5) | 4 | (9.1) | 5 | (11.4) | 4 | (9.1) | 6 | (13.6) |
| Olesen et $\mathrm{al}^{23} \S$ | 1813 | 317 | 257 | Among all | 47 | (2.6) | 36 | (2.0) | 47 | (2.6) | 45 | (2.5) | 14 | (0.8) | 5 | (0.3) | 11 | (0.6) | 105 | (5.8) | 9 | (0.5) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 47 | (14.8) | 36 | (11.4) | 47 | (14.8) | 45 | (14.2) | 14 | (4.4) | 5 | (1.6) | 11 | (3.5) | 105 | (33.1) | 9 | (2.8) |
| Tobian et a ${ }^{24}$ | 1399 | 978 | 690 | Among all | 123 | (8.8) | 144 | (10.3) | 160 | (11.4) | 94 | (6.7) | 81 | (5.8) | 72 | (5.1) | 107 | (7.6) | 93 | (6.6) | 132 | (9.4) |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | 123 | (12.6) | 144 | (14.7) | 160 | (16.4) | 94 | (9.6) | 81 | (8.2) | 72 | (7.4) | 107 | (10.9) | 93 | (9.5) | 132 | (13.5) |
| Vogt et al ${ }^{18}$ | 34 | 20 | 10 | Among all | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | (11.8) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
|  |  |  |  | Among HPV-positive | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | (20.0) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

[^0]

Figure 2 Overall age-specific prevalence of any and/or high-risk human papillomavirus (HR HPV) and 95\% Cls among men in sub-Saharan Africa* $, \uparrow, \ddagger, \S$. *When estimates were presented for an age group, the mean of the age range was used for graphical presentation of data points; $\dagger$ For Tobian et al ${ }^{24}$ the age-specific prevalence of HR HPV is shown, while for all other studies the age-specific prevalence of any HPV is shown; $\ddagger$ For Smith et al ${ }^{12}$ the estimates presented for the glans specimen were used; §Please see online supplementary table S 3 for the exact numbers used in the graph.

HPV prevalence ranged from $2 \%$ to $93 \%$ among high-risk men (STI clinic attendees, HIV-positive men, etc) and from $1 \%$ to $84 \%$ among low-risk men (all other men). ${ }^{8}$ Vardas et al reported that the overall HPV prevalence was $21.2 \%$ among men from five continents with the highest HPV prevalence among men in Africa and lowest in the Asia-Pacific region, which was exemplified by the HPV16 prevalence data (Africa $4.4 \%$ vs Asia-Pacific region 0.8\%). ${ }^{25}$

The differences in HPV prevalence across populations could reflect differences in sexual behaviour. In the literature on HIV infection it is discussed that the particularly high HIV infection rates seen in some African populations could be explained by a higher prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships. ${ }^{27}{ }^{28}$ Similar to the spread of HIV infection, many concurrent sexual partnerships may increase the risk of acquiring HPV and transmitting HPV infection. Other risk factors known to be associated with HPV could explain differences in HPV prevalence across populations, for example, male circumcision, a high number of sexual partners and sexual contact with prostitutes. Furthermore, the high prevalence of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections could increase the occurrence of HPV infection.

Among women, Bruni et al found that the estimated global HPV prevalence is $12 \%^{29}$ with a higher HPV prevalence in developing countries than in developed countries. The HPV prevalence among women in sub-Saharan Africa is approximately $24 \%$ and, in particular, a high HPV prevalence is observed in Eastern Africa (34\%). ${ }^{29}$ A high HPV prevalence is thus observed both among men and women in sub-Saharan Africa. The meta-analysis by Bruni et al was restricted to HIV-negative women with normal cytological findings, which may account for the higher HPV prevalence observed among men than among women.

We found that the pooled prevalence of any HPV was higher among HIV-positive than among HIV-negative men and in PCR-based studies, this difference was statistically significant. Generally, PCR-based methods are more sensitive ${ }^{11}$ than non-PCR-based methods and a higher HPV prevalence is to be expected. The higher prevalence of HPV among HIV-positive men may be due to immune suppression, which can lead to increased
acquisition of HPV infections. Moreover, HIV-positive men have been found to have a significantly lower rate of clearance of HR HPV infections than HIV-negative men. ${ }^{30}$ It has also been suggested that HIV infection may increase reactivation of latent HPV infections and also leads to a higher degree of persistent infections. ${ }^{31}$ With increased acquisition, reduced clearance of HPV and increased persistence of HPV infections, HIV-positive individuals may be at an increased risk of developing cancer and precancerous lesions. Recent studies have also suggested that HPV infection may increase the risk of acquisition of HIV infection. ${ }^{32}$

Although based on few studies, the prevalence of HPV appeared to be higher among uncircumcised than among circumcised men. This is in line with a recent meta-analysis demonstrating that circumcised men were less likely to have prevalent genital HPV infection than uncircumcised men (pooled OR $=0.57 ; 95 \%$ CI 0.45 to 0.71 ). ${ }^{33}$ Similarly, RCTs conducted in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrated that male circumcision reduced the prevalence of penile HR HPV infection among HIV-negative and HIV-positive men, ${ }^{34-36}$ reduced the acquisition of new HR HPV infections and increased clearance of pre-existing HR HPV infection in HIV-negative men. ${ }^{37}$ The proposed biological mechanisms for this association is that the keratinised skin surface and scar formation after male circumcision reduces viral access to the basal epidermal cells which are target cells for HPV infection. ${ }^{38}$ Furthermore, the moist environment under the foreskin in uncircumcised men may increase HPV viral persistence. ${ }^{39}$

Of the HPV types included in the nine-valent HPV vaccine, the two most common HR HPV types were HPV16 and HPV52, and HPV6 was the most common LR HPV type. Studies conducted among men in other parts of the world, for example, in Europe, have similarly reported HPV16 as being the most common HR HPV type among men. ${ }^{25}{ }^{40-42}$ HPV52 is often reported as being particularly frequent in sub-Saharan Africa; for example, the meta-analysis by Bruni et al ${ }^{29}$ of the HPV prevalence among women worldwide showed that HPV52 was more common in Africa (2.4\%) than in Europe ( $0.4 \%$ ). HPV52 belongs to the $\alpha 9$ species group, together with HPV16,
and is thus considered an important HR HPV type in carcinogenesis to humans. ${ }^{43}$ Nonetheless, HPV16 and HPV18 account for the largest number of HPV-related cancers worldwide as these are the most common HR HPV types in penile cancer and cervical cancer, ${ }^{45}$ and in head-and-neck-cancer. ${ }^{6}$

There was no clear trend in the age-specific HPV prevalence among men in sub-Saharan Africa, although there was a tendency towards a relatively flat age-specific HPV prevalence curve as also reported in some studies from other parts of the world. ${ }^{8}$ In contrast, among women the HPV prevalence often peaks in the younger age groups followed by a decline. ${ }^{294}$ In some studies, a second peak in older women has been observed, in particular in populations in South America and in some parts of Africa. ${ }^{295}$ The relatively flat age-specific prevalence curve observed in men may reflect differences in the natural history of HPV among men and women or differences in exposure to HPV infection. HPV infections may be less likely to persist in men than in women possibly due to differences in the epithelial lining of the penis and the cervix and, therefore, the observed HPV prevalence among men may reflect the continued acquisition of new infections rather than persistent infections.

The strength of the study is the thorough literature search aiming at identifying all studies reporting data on HPV DNA prevalence among men in sub-Saharan Africa. A limitation of the study is that due to a relative low number of included studies, the pooled prevalence estimates are more prone to the variation between the studies which is also reflected in the tests for heterogeneity. A further limitation is that due to a large degree of heterogeneity, no overall pooled HPV prevalence for all studies was calculated; instead, we calculated pooled HPV prevalence for different subgroups. Furthermore, for most studies, the age-specific HPV prevalence was not stratified by HIV status and therefore the overall age-specific HPV prevalence is presented. In addition, not all studies had information on the type-specific prevalence of the HPV types included in the nine-valent HPV vaccine.

In conclusion, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the HPV prevalence among men in sub-Saharan Africa. The HPV prevalence varied substantially between studies. The pooled prevalence of any HPV was higher among HIV-positive than HIV-negative men, in particular in PCR-based studies. The most common HR HPV types were HPV16 and HPV52, and HPV6 was the most common LR HPV type. These estimates show that the burden of HPV infection is high among men in sub-Saharan Africa, which together with the lack of effective screening programmes could explain the high rates of penile and cervical cancer in this part of the world. Implementation of the prophylactic HPV vaccines could potentially prevent this large burden of HPV in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Key messages

- We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to summarise the available data on the human papillomavirus (HPV) prevalence among men in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The prevalence of any HPV ranged widely from $19.1 \%$ to $100 \%$ among men in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In PCR-based studies, the pooled prevalence of any HPV was 84.5\% (95\% CI 74.2 to 91.2 ) among HIV-positive and $56.4 \%$ ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 49.7$ to 62.9 ) among HIV-negative men ( $p<0.0001$ ).
- The most common high-risk HPV types were HPV16 and HPV52, and HPV6 was the most common low-risk HPV type.


## Handling editor Jackie A Cassell

Contributors TBO and CM conducted the systematic review and extracted the data. JC and KKA conducted the statistical analyses. TBO drafted the article. All authors contributed, read and approved the final manuscript. TBO, CM and SKK had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.
Competing interests SKK received lecture fees, advisory board fees and unrestricted research grants through her institution from Merck and Sanofi Pasteur MSD. CM received lecture fees and support for conference participation from Sanofi Pasteur MSD. The remaining authors declare no conflicts of interest.
Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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Baggrund: Vi udførte et systematisk review og en meta-analyse for at opsummere det tilgængelige data vedrørende prævalensen af Human Papillomavirus (HPV) blandt mænd i Afrika Syd for Sahara.

Metode: PubMed og Embase blev søgt frem til den 10. marts 2014. Vi anvendte random effects meta-analyse til at beregne den poolede overordnede HPV prævalens (any HPV) og høj-risiko (HR) HPV prævalens.

Resultater: Vi identificerede 11 studier der omfattede i alt 9342 mænd. Vi fandt at HPV er meget hyppig blandt mænd i Afrika Syd for Sahara og at prævalensen af HPV varierede fra 19,1\% til 100\%. Ved hjælp af random effects meta-analyse fandt vi at den poolede prævalens af any HPV var 78,2\% (95\% CI: 54,2-91,6) blandt HIV-positive og 49,4\% (95\% $\mathrm{CI}: 30,4-68,6$ ) blandt HIV-negative mænd ( $p=0.0632$ ). Når analyserne blev begrænset til PCR-baserede studier var den poolede prævalens af any HPV 84,5\% (95\% CI: 74,2-91,2) blandt HIV-positive og 56,4\% ( $95 \%$ CI: 49,7-62,9) blandt HIV-negative mænd ( $p<0.0001$ ). Blandt de HPV-typer der er omfattet af den ni-valente HPV-vaccine var HPV16 og HPV52 de hyppigste HR HPV typer og HPV6 var den hyppigste lav-risiko (LR) HPV type. Vi undersøgte prævalensen af HPV i forhold til alder, men fandt ingen tydelig tendens i den aldersspecifikke HPV prævalens.

Konklusion: Prævalensen af HPV er høj blandt mænd i Afrika Syd for Sahara, hvilket sandsynligvis bidrager til de høje rater af penis- og livmoderhalskræft i denne del af verden. Implementering af de profylaktiske HPV-vacciner kunne potentielt være med til at forebygge den høje forekomst af HPV og HPV-relaterede sygdomme i Afrika Syd for Sahara.

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## Online supplementary material

## Appendix A. Search terms used in PubMed

Search: ((()(()(()(("Papillomavirus Infections/epidemiology"[Mesh] OR "Papillomavirus Infections/etiology"[Mesh] OR "Papillomavirus Infections/prevention and control"[Mesh] OR "Papillomavirus Infections/transmission"[Mesh])) OR ("Papillomaviridae"[Mesh])) OR (((("papilloma virus") OR "papilloma viruses") OR "HPV") OR papillomavir*))))) AND ((("Humans"[Mesh])) OR human)) AND (((("Prevalence"[Mesh])) OR (prevalence)))) AND (((()("Male"[Mesh])) OR male) OR males) OR ("Men"[Mesh])) OR men)) AND
 burundi) OR cameroon) OR "cape verde") OR "central african republic") OR chad) OR comoros) OR congo) OR "cote d'ivoire") OR "ivory coast") OR eritrea) OR ethiopia) OR gabon) OR gambia) OR ghana) OR guinea) OR "guinea-bissau") OR kenya) OR lesotho) OR liberia) OR madagascar) OR malawi) OR mali) OR mauritania) OR mauritius) OR mozambique) OR namibia) OR niger) OR nigeria) OR rwanda) OR "sao tome and principe") OR senegal) OR seychelles) OR "sierra leone") OR somalia) OR "south africa") OR "south sudan") OR sudan) OR swaziland) OR tanzania) OR togo) OR uganda) OR zambia) OR zimbabwe)) AND ((((("Journal Article"[Publication Type])) OR ("Letter"[Publication Type])) NOT ("Case Reports"[Publication Type])))

Figure S1. Flow-chart


Table S1a. Data used in Figure 1a
Prevalence of any HPV

| Authors and year | HIV-negative men |  |  |  | HIV-positive men |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | n | N | \% | (95\% CI) | n | N | \% | (95\% CI) |
| Ng'ayo et al. 2008 | 97 | 186 | 52.2 | (44.7-59.5) | 47 | 64 | 73.4 | (60.7-83.4) |
| Mbulawa et al. 2010 | 153 | 313 | 49.0 | (43.2-54.6) | 122 | 158 | 77.0 | (69.7-83.4) |
| Müller et al. 2010 | 69 | 106 | 65.1 | (55.2-73.9) | 94 | 104 | 90.4 | (82.6-95.0) |
| Olesen et al. 2013 | 268 | 1343 | 20.0 | (17.8-22.1) | 49 | 140 | 35.0 | (27.1-42.9) |
| Tobian et al. 2013 | 596 | 978 | 60.9 | (57.8-64.0) | 382 | 421 | 90.7 | (87.5-93.3) |
| Vogt et al. 2013 | 17 | 31 | 54.8 | (36.3-72.2) | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | (31.0-100.0) |

Table S1b. Data used in Figure 1b
Prevalence of HR HPV

|  | HIV-negative men |  |  |  | HIV-positive men |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Authors and year | n | N | \% | (95\% CI) | n | N | \% | (95\% CI) |
| Veldhuijzen et al. 2012 | 34 | 153 | 22.2 | (16.1-29.8) | 10 | 13 | 76.9 | (46.0-93.8) |
| Olesen et al. 2013 | 212 | 1343 | 15.8 | (13.8-17.7) | 36 | 140 | 25.7 | (18.5-33.0) |
| Tobian et al. 2013 | 378 | 978 | 38.7 | (35.6-41.8) | 312 | 421 | 74.1 | (69.6-78.2) |

Table S2. Prevalence of any HPV and HR HPV in relation to circumcision status among men in sub-Saharan Africa

Prevalence of HPV
Circumcised men Uncircumcised men
$n / \mathbf{N}$ (\%) n/N (\%)

| Any HPV |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Ng'ayo et al. 2008 | $8 / 18$ | $(44.4)$ | $136 / 232$ | $(58.6)$ |
| Müller et al. 2010 | $35 / 54$ | $(64.8)$ | $125 / 154$ | $(81.2)$ |
| Smith et al. 2010 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $1382 / 2705$ | $(51.1)$ |
| Tobian et al. 2013 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $978 / 1399$ | $(69.9)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| HR HPV |  |  |  |  |
| Auvert et al. 2010 | $129 / 890$ | $(14.5)$ | $191 / 863$ | $(22.1)$ |
| Tobian et al. 2013 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $690 / 1399$ | $(49.3)$ |

[^1]Table S3. Data used in Figure 2

| Authors and year | HPV prevalence ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age group ${ }^{2}$ | n | N | \% | (95\% CI) |
| Ng'ayo et al. 2008 | 18-20 | 22 | 36 | 61.1 | (45.2-77.0) |
|  | 21-25 | 43 | 67 | 64.2 | (52.7-75.7) |
|  | 26-30 | 32 | 51 | 62.7 | (49.5-76.0) |
|  | 31-40 | 19 | 43 | 44.2 | (29.3-59.0) |
|  | $>40$ | 28 | 52 | 53.8 | (40.3-67.4) |
| Mbulawa et al. 2010 | <30 | 65 | 95 | 68.0 | (59.1-77.8) |
|  | 30-39 | 115 | 185 | 62.0 | (55.2-69.2) |
|  | $\geq 40$ | 96 | 191 | 50.0 | (43.2-57.4) |
| Müller et al. 2010 | 18-29 | 84 | 116 | 72.4 | (64.3-80.6) |
|  | 30-39 | 62 | 74 | 83.8 | (75.4-92.2) |
|  | $\geq 40$ | 20 | 24 | 83.3 | (68.4-98.2) |
| Smith et al. $2010^{3}$ | <19 | N/A | N/A | 42.3 | (37.2-47.4) |
|  | 19 | N/A | N/A | 46.8 | (42.9-51.3) |
|  | 20 | N/A | N/A | 45.5 | (41.7-50.0) |
|  | 21 | N/A | N/A | 50.0 | (45.5-53.8) |
|  | 22 | N/A | N/A | 47.4 | (42.3-52.6) |
|  | 23 | N/A | N/A | 46.2 | (40.4-51.3) |
|  | >23 | N/A | N/A | 44.9 | (37.2-52.6) |
| Olesen et al. 2013 | $\leq 19$ | 9 | 74 | 12.2 | (4.7-19.6) |
|  | 20-24 | 44 | 254 | 17.3 | (12.7-22.0) |
|  | 25-29 | 86 | 483 | 17.8 | (14.4-21.2) |
|  | 30-34 | 79 | 336 | 23.5 | (19.0-28.1) |
|  | 35-39 | 43 | 205 | 21.0 | (15.4-26.6) |
|  | 40-49 | 57 | 245 | 23.3 | (18.0-28.6) |
|  | $\geq 50$ | 54 | 216 | 25.0 | (19.2-30.8) |
| Tobian et al. 2013 | 15-19 | 30 | 96 | 31.3 | (22.0-40.5) |
|  | 20-24 | 136 | 255 | 53.3 | (47.2-59.5) |
|  | 25-29 | 184 | 362 | 50.8 | (45.7-56.0) |
|  | 30-34 | 151 | 310 | 48.7 | (43.2-54.3) |
|  | $\geq 35$ | 189 | 376 | 50.3 | (45.2-55.3) |

[^2]
[^0]:    *For each study, numbers in bold identify the most frequent HPV type (LR HPV types) or the two most frequent HPV types (HR HPV types).
    tFor HPV31 N=513, for HPV33 and HPV58 N=515, for HPV45 $\mathrm{N}=514$, and for HPV52 $\mathrm{N}=516$.
    $\ddagger$ Type-specific prevalence among HR HPV-positive men.
    §Number of HPV-positive with a result from the LiPA test ( $n=317$ for any HPV and $n=257$ for HR HPV)
    HPV, human papillomavirus; HR, high-risk; LR, low-risk; NA, not available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}=$ not available

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ For Tobian et al. 2013 the age-specific prevalence of HR HPV is shown, whilst for all other studies the age-specific prevalence of any HPV is shown; ${ }^{2}$ When estimates were presented for an age-group, the mean of the age range was used for graphical presentation of data points; ${ }^{3}$ Data read off Figure 1 in the paper by Smith et al. 2010

