Study shows that condoms do not stop AIDS virus transmission

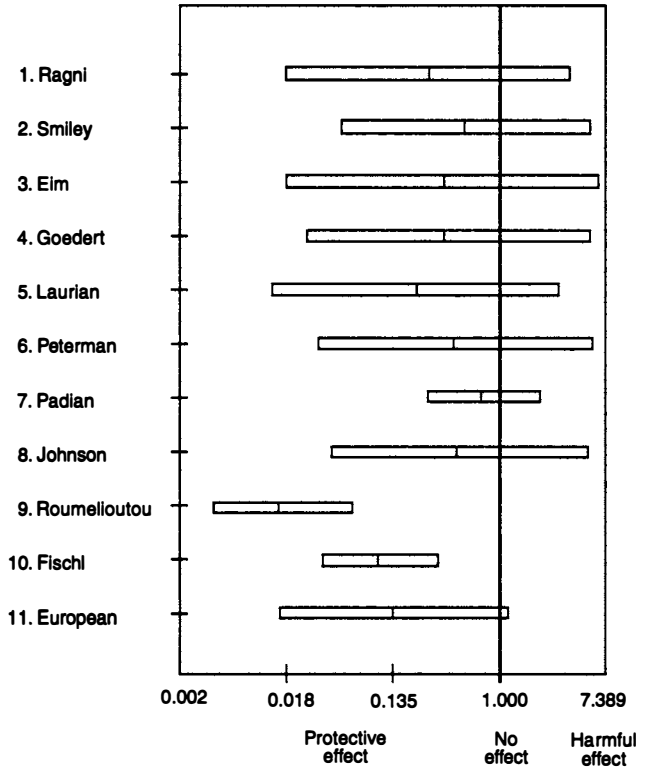
by Dana S. Scanlon

A study was published last June in *Social Science & Medicine,* regarding the effectiveness of condoms in stopping the sexual transmission of HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus which causes AIDS. The results should have brought the campaign to hand out condoms in schools and the federal government's pro-condom effort to a screeching halt. But the study has been largely ignored, and the nation's sex educators, the public health mafia, and the homosexuality lobby have instead stepped up their efforts to put a condom in the hand of every American child in the name of "safe sex."

The outright criminal nature of that effort is underscored by the results of Dr. Susan Weller's study. Dr. Weller is associate professor of preventive medicine and community health at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. In a June 7 press release, Dr. Weller stated: "Since contraceptive research indicates condoms are about 90% effective in preventing pregnancy, many people, even physicians, assume condoms prevent HIV transmission with the same degree of effectiveness. However, HIV transmission studies do not show that to be true. Effectiveness may be as low as 46% or as high as 82%."

In other words, a high school sex educator handing out condoms as the antidote to AIDS, is telling your child that an 18-54% chance of becoming infected with the virus that causes AIDS is an acceptable risk. If the same person handed your child a gun with a bullet in it, spun the chamber, and pulled the trigger, he would be arrested for endangering the welfare of a child, or murder. Yet that is exactly what the so-

FIGURE 1
Risk interval shown in AIDS studies



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called AIDS experts in the United States are doing.

Dr. Weller's report, "A Meta-Analysis of Condom Effectiveness in Reducing Sexually Transmitted HIV," was published in the June 1993 (No. 36-12) issue of *Social Science & Medicine*. It is an analysis of data from 11 studies, published prior to July 1990 and involving a total of 593 partners of HIV-infected people. The studies selected for analysis were among early studies exploring HIV transmission in heterosexual couples, which inquired about the use of condoms, but did not test condom effectiveness.

Dr. Weller used a meta-analysis, a sophisticated form of data analysis, in which data from several different studies can be combined to answer research questions. The analysis included almost 600 couples. In each couple, one partner was infected with HIV and his or her sexual partner originally was not. Some used condoms and some did not.

Figure 1 illustrates the "risk interval" captured by 10 of the 11 studies selected. It extends from the lower limit of the Padian Study to the upper limit of the Fischl Study.

In her discussion of the results of the meta-analysis, Dr. Weller notes that "the public at large may not understand the difference between 'condoms may reduce risk of' and 'condoms will prevent' HIV infection. It is a disservice to encourage the belief that condoms *will prevent* sexual transmission of HIV" (emphasis in original). Of course, that is exactly what official propaganda implies.

"Condoms will not eliminate risk of sexual transmission and, in fact, may only lower risk somewhat. The results of mathematical modeling indicate that the largest risk reduction comes from selecting a partner from a low risk group or someone that is known to be negative for HIV antibody. . . . Risk can be reduced from two to four orders of magnitude by selecting a low risk partner. Condoms, on the other hand, if used 100% of the time can *at most* reduce risk by one order of magnitude. For example, if condoms are 90% effective (as many have assumed) and are used 100% of the time, the probability of HIV infection can be reduced from 0.0002 to 0.00002 (prevalence=0.002, 100 exposures from one partner, infectivity per exposure=0.001). Empirical data (reviewed in this report) indicate that a 90% reduction in risk due to condomn use may be overly optimistic. The protective effect as estimated from human studies, regardless of use definitions, indicates a possible 69% reduction in risk."

In addition, new data, not considered in Dr. Weller's report, indicate that some condoms do leak HIV and leakage is not necessarily related to whether or not the condom is made of latex—another myth promulgated by the guardians of public health. A 1992 study by Carey et al. indicated that 32% of latex condoms leaked HIV-sized particles.

It stands to reason that if condoms are regarded as 90% effective in preventing pregnancy—and a woman is only fertile a few days each month—they would be much less effective with respect to HIV transmission, which is communicable and deadly every day of the year.

Currency Rates