

Protocol

A Multilevel Network Peer Intervention Among Student Men Who Have Sex With Men Attending University: Protocol for an Implementation-Effectiveness Before-After Cohort Study

Jingpei Xu, MPH; Zhen Dai, MPH; Yushu Qiu, MPH; Liang Wang, MPH

Department of Sexually Transmitted Disease, AIDS Prevention and Control, Chengdu Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Chengdu Institute of Health Supervision), Chengdu, Sichuan, China

Corresponding Author:

Liang Wang, MPH

Department of Sexually Transmitted Disease, AIDS Prevention and Control
Chengdu Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Chengdu Institute of Health Supervision)
Longxiang Road 4, Wuhou District
Chengdu, Sichuan 610041
China
Phone: 86 15208496150
Email: 363686849@qq.com

Abstract

Background: The HIV prevalence among student men who have sex with men (MSM) in China is substantially higher than that in the general student population. However, targeted interventions for this vulnerable population remain limited. While digital technologies and peer-led approaches have shown promise in HIV prevention among MSM, their application in university settings is underexplored.

Objective: This study aims to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of a multilevel, internet-based peer intervention model in reducing HIV and syphilis incidence, improving prevention behaviors, and increasing uptake of HIV-related services among student MSM attending university in Chengdu.

Methods: This prospective before-and-after self-controlled cohort study will evaluate the effectiveness of a 12-month internet-based intervention targeting university student MSM in Chengdu. A total of 484 HIV-negative student MSM among the MSM population will be recruited through WeChat and Blued. Trained student volunteers, supervised by community-based organization staff, will deliver monthly health education, one-on-one counseling, postexposure prophylaxis navigation, and HIV or sexually transmitted infection (STI) self-testing kits via secure online platforms. Participants will complete behavioral surveys and HIV/syphilis/hepatitis C virus/hepatitis B surface antigen self-tests at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months. Primary outcomes included changes in HIV and syphilis incidence rates; secondary outcomes included changes in sexual behaviors, HIV/STI testing frequency, preexposure prophylaxis/postexposure prophylaxis uptake, and knowledge improvement.

Results: As of May 1, 2025, the intervention materials and training program have been finalized, and recruitment has begun. Enrollment of participants started in April 2025. By the end of April, 127 participants had completed baseline surveys and HIV/STI self-tests.

Conclusions: This study will provide empirical evidence on the feasibility and effectiveness of an internet-based peer intervention for student MSM.

Trial Registration: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry ChiCTR2500100825; <https://www.chictr.org.cn/showproj.html?proj=269114>

International Registered Report Identifier (IRRID): DERR1-10.2196/77078

JMIR Res Protoc 2026;15:e77078; doi: [10.2196/77078](https://doi.org/10.2196/77078)

Keywords: HIV ; MSM; university students; internet-based intervention; peer education; cohort study; PEP; men who have sex with men; postexposure prophylaxis

Introduction

National sentinel surveillance data showed a rapid increase in newly reported HIV cases among young students in China from 2010 to 2019. The HIV prevalence among student men who have sex with men (MSM) in China is substantially higher than that in the general student population, with regional comparisons revealing the highest prevalence in the southwest region [1].

As the economic and cultural center of southwest China [2], Chengdu was estimated to have up to 120,000 active MSM in 2018 [3]. In 2021, the estimated number of college MSM registered on social networking platforms in Chengdu reached 8401, accounting for 2.08% of the total male university student population [4]. Although students were not traditionally considered a high-risk population for HIV infection, surveillance data indicate a rapidly increasing proportion of students infected with HIV/AIDS in the 15- to 24-year age group nationwide [5]. Systematic reviews have reported HIV prevalence rates of 3.8% [6] to 4.4% [5] among university student MSM. Risky sexual behaviors are common [7]; moreover, 85% of student MSM in Chengdu reported meeting sexual partners through mobile social networking platforms [4].

To date, research on university student MSM in China has primarily relied on cross-sectional surveys [6], limiting the understanding of factors driving HIV transmission in this population. While intervention trials targeting MSM populations have been conducted, few have specifically focused on student MSM. The HIV prevalence among university student MSM highlights an urgent need for effective, evidence-based public health strategies tailored to this group [5]. Compared to other high-risk populations, prevention efforts targeting university student MSM in China remain insufficient and under-researched [8].

There is growing evidence that online interventions can effectively reduce HIV risk behaviors and promote HIV testing among MSM populations [9,10]. These findings underscore the potential of digital strategies in reducing HIV or sexually transmitted infection (STI) disparities among student MSM. Given this, it is crucial to evaluate the effectiveness of internet-based intervention programs in this population.

In this study, we aim to establish a cohort of university student MSM and implement a comprehensive intervention through social networking platforms. The intervention will include regular behavioral education, HIV testing promotion, service referrals, and postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) subsidies. Previous research has shown that young people are often influenced by their peers and surrounding environments when adopting health behaviors [11,12]. Moreover, based on Social Cognitive Theory, peer educators who share similar identities and experiences can play a vital role in promoting healthy behaviors among student MSM [13].

In recent years, government regulations on community-based organizations (CBOs) serving the MSM population

have become increasingly stringent, particularly regarding their direct engagement with student populations. In Chengdu, while the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and AIDS Prevention Association have recruited university student volunteers for peer education, these efforts have primarily targeted the general student population and have rarely provided comprehensive, MSM-specific interventions.

Therefore, this study proposes an innovative multilevel network peer intervention model, in which the MSM CBO staff will serve as trainers, and student MSM volunteers will act as peer educators. To our knowledge, this will be the first study in China to explore and implement such a targeted intervention model specifically designed for university student MSM.

Methods

Ethical Considerations

Participation in this study will be entirely voluntary, and comprehensive measures will be implemented to ensure participant anonymity and data confidentiality. The study protocol has been reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Chengdu CDC (Approval No. 2024021).

All participants were required to carefully read the electronic informed consent form prior to enrollment, which will provide detailed information about the study purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits. Only those who voluntarily select the “Agree” option will be permitted to proceed with the questionnaire, thereby documenting their informed consent. Participants will have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without any negative consequences.

To prevent coercion or power imbalance between peers, volunteers, and participants were matched across different universities; all volunteers must sign a confidentiality agreement; all participation is anonymous and voluntary. We also conducted dedicated confidentiality training during the pre-project orientation.

To support HIV prevention efforts, the study will provide access to evidence-based online health education, individualized counseling services, and free prevention supplies, including condoms, lubricants, and HIV/STI self-testing kits. Additionally, participants will receive modest financial compensation for completing each survey, in recognition of their time and contribution. Participants received RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at baseline, RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at the 6-month follow-up, and RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at the final 12-month follow-up.

Potential risks primarily will involve the possible inadvertent disclosure of sensitive information related to sexual behavior. However, robust data security and privacy protection protocols will be established, including data encryption, pseudonymization of identifiers, and restricted access to sensitive information, to minimize this risk.

The anticipated benefits of participation—including increased HIV-related knowledge, improved access to prevention services, and facilitation of early detection and timely linkage to care—are expected to outweigh the minimal risks involved.

Findings from this study will be disseminated to local and national public health authorities to inform HIV prevention strategies targeting students belonging to the student MSM population. In addition, study results will be shared with the broader scientific community through peer-reviewed publications and academic conference presentations.

Study Aims

This prospective cohort study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive Internet-based intervention targeting student MSM attending university. Specifically, it seeks to assess the intervention's impact on reducing HIV-related high-risk behaviors and lowering the prevalence of HIV and other STIs within this population, using a before-and-after controlled trial design.

Study Design

The study evolved from a 2024 local public health intervention pilot. During the ethical review in June 2024, the local ethics committee recommended that, given the sensitivity and vulnerability of university student participants, all eligible students should receive access to the intervention resources and that establishing a nonintervention control group would be ethically inappropriate. Considering this recommendation and the small, hard-to-reach population size, a randomized controlled trial was deemed infeasible. Therefore, a before-after self-controlled cohort design was adopted, allowing participants to serve as their own controls to assess within-person changes.

Guided by findings from systematic reviews indicating that a 12-month intervention period is optimal for achieving behavioral changes [14], this study will set a 12-month intervention duration, with an interim follow-up assessment at 6 months.

Study Population

Inclusion Criteria

Participants will be eligible for inclusion if they meet all of the following criteria: (1) male, aged 18 years or older; (2) currently enrolled university student (including students pursuing technical diplomas or undergraduate degrees); (3) self-identified MSM, defined as having engaged in sexual behaviors with men, including mutual masturbation, oral sex, or anal intercourse; (4) confirmed HIV-negative status at baseline screening; and (5) willing and able to provide written informed consent to participate in the study.

Sample Size

To estimate the required sample size for a prevalent cohort under an exponential distribution assumption, we adopted the 2-sample Poisson rate comparison framework described by

Shiue and Bain [15]. Detailed formulas and derivations are provided in [Multimedia Appendix 1](#).

We assumed a baseline HIV incidence of 4 per 100 person-years (estimated from multiple MSM cohort studies in China [16-18]) and an expected postintervention incidence of 1 per 100 person-years (a 75% relative reduction), with a 2-sided α of .05, 80% power, and an anticipated 10% attrition over 12 months. Based on these assumptions, the required sample size is 484 participants.

The projected reduction to 1 per 100 person-years (75%) was empirically derived. Continuous surveillance of the MSM population in Chengdu observed a 60.9% year-over-year decline in new HIV infections between 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 (internal monitoring data available upon request). Building upon this trend, our multilevel intervention—integrating digital education, peer counseling, and PEP subsidies—is expected to produce further improvement. Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) combination-prevention intervention internationally has achieved 31.5% relative risk reduction among MSM [19], thus a 75% reduction was adopted as an empirically grounded upper-bound planning scenario.

We anticipated a 12-month retention rate of approximately 90% in this online cohort of student MSM. This assumption is informed by previous longitudinal studies among young men who have sex with men and gay/bisexual men, which have reported 12-month follow-up retention of 85% to 91% under structured follow-up procedures and supportive engagement strategies [20,21]. Given that our study uses multiple retention strategies (scheduled online follow-ups, advance notification of all incentive payments at enrollment, and close coordination through student volunteers), a 10% loss to follow-up was considered an ambitious but achievable design target. Sensitivity analyses at 25%, 50%, and 75% relative reductions and attrition rates of 10% to 20% were prespecified at the fixed N to assess feasibility and robustness (see [Multimedia Appendix 2](#) for summary scenarios).

Study Setting

This study is scheduled to commence in June 2025 and conclude in June 2026. The research process will consist of the following sequential phases: participant recruitment, HIV/hepatitis C virus (HCV)/hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)/syphilis testing, baseline survey, intervention implementation, midterm survey, and final follow-up survey.

Enrollment Procedure

Participant recruitment will be conducted exclusively through two internet-based channels to maximize efficiency and ensure privacy. The recruitment period is expected to last for 1 month. To ensure balanced workload distribution, each volunteer will have a preassigned recruitment quota. Once a volunteer has reached their quota, subsequent applicants will be redirected to other available volunteers. Given the estimated total sample size and the involvement of 10 student volunteers, it is calculated that each volunteer will be responsible for recruiting approximately 50 eligible student MSM participants.

Recruitment via WeChat

Recruitment information will be disseminated through a dedicated WeChat official account (WeChat is a Chinese multipurpose messaging, social media, and mobile payment app developed by Tencent Inc), which will publish targeted enrollment announcements clearly specifying the study's inclusion criteria. These announcements will also provide the WeChat contact information of designated student volunteers. Interested individuals will be instructed to contact these volunteers directly via WeChat, where the volunteers will conduct eligibility screening and coordinate preenrollment HIV and STI testing.

Recruitment via Blued

Additional recruitment will be conducted through Blued, a popular location-based social networking application specifically designed for MSM, developed by BlueCity Holdings (Beijing, China). Student volunteers will create recruitment accounts on Blued and prioritize outreach efforts at pilot universities—stitutions identified through surveillance data as having historically higher HIV prevalence rates and larger student MSM populations.

Leveraging Blued's geolocation features, volunteers will target MSM individuals within their assigned university campuses. Given Blued's explicitly MSM user base, recruitment through this channel is expected to contribute at least 50% of the total sample size. To ensure consistency in intervention delivery, all participants recruited through Blued will also be required to add the corresponding volunteer's WeChat account, through which the subsequent online intervention activities will be administered.

Incentives

Participants who complete the baseline and follow-up survey will receive a modest monetary incentive. This compensation strategy serves two primary purposes: (1) to acknowledge participants' time and effort and (2) to foster participant retention by establishing a sense of commitment and accountability within the study.

Specifically, participants received RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at baseline, RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at the 6-month follow-up, and RMB 20 (US \$2.83) at the final 12-month follow-up. The incentive amounts were reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Chengdu CDC (Approval No. 2024021). The total compensation has been carefully calibrated to ensure it remains modest and noncoercive while promoting continued engagement.

This incentive structure also incorporates behavioral-economics principles such as loss aversion, in which participants risk forfeiting future incentives if they withdraw prematurely. This approach encourages consistent participation without exerting undue influence.

HIV-HCV-HBsAg-Syphilis Testing

Overview

Participants will be required to complete self-testing for HIV, HCV, HBsAg, and syphilis at baseline, as well as during both follow-up surveys. Only individuals who test negative for HIV at baseline will be eligible for enrollment in the cohort. All participants are tested at each follow-up using a four-in-one rapid diagnostic kit that simultaneously detects HIV, syphilis, HCV, and HBV. Any reactive screening result triggers referral for confirmatory testing in certified laboratories. If a participant tests positive for any infection marker, they are immediately referred to a certified medical institution for confirmatory diagnosis and treatment, in accordance with national guidelines.

It should be specifically noted that we have also taken into account the issue of the serological window periods. To minimize potential misclassification, we have incorporated several measures including repeat testing for recent exposures and comprehensive risk documentation.

Repeat Testing for Recent Exposures

Participants who report any high-risk sexual exposure within the 3 months preceding a visit are scheduled for repeat rapid testing after 2-4 weeks.

Comprehensive Risk Documentation

Behavioral data from the past 3 months are collected at each follow-up survey. Participants reporting recent high-risk exposure but negative results are flagged as "possible window-period" cases and analyzed in sensitivity analyses.

Peer volunteers continuously follow up with referred participants to document their confirmatory results. The same referral and verification process applies to HIV, HCV, and HBV. This workflow ensures that all reported cases represent laboratory-confirmed new infections, minimizing classification bias.

HIV-HCV-HBsAg-Syphilis Self-Testing Procedure

Overview

HIV-HCV-HBsAg-Syphilis self-testing will be conducted using Rong Ai Jian, a WeChat-based point-of-care testing mini-program developed by the Chengdu CDC. This platform integrates CBOs engaged in HIV prevention efforts throughout Chengdu. Participants can request self-testing kits through the Rong Ai Jian mini-program on WeChat. The CBOs will mail the test kits directly to applicants, who will then complete self-testing, upload their results, and receive professional review and feedback via the platform. This mechanism has been operational for over 2 years and has demonstrated stable functionality and effectiveness in practice.

The platform provides a complete traceable workflow, ensuring the accuracy and authenticity of self-test results.

Kit Distribution and Coding

Each four-in-one rapid test kit is prelabeled with a unique ID number by the CBO staff before shipment.

Result Reporting

After completing the self-test according to the instruction sheet, participants are required to upload a clear photo of the used test kit through the Rong Ai Jian WeChat mini-program.

Real-time Verification

CBO staff can view the uploaded image immediately on the platform and verify the result visually. The staff will then record the verified result in the platform system by selecting “Negative,” “To Be Retested,” or “Invalid.”

Participant Confirmation

The verified result automatically appears in the participant’s mini-program interface. Participants can screenshot this verification and send it to their peer volunteer as proof of testing completion.

Referral for Confirmation

Cases marked as “To Be Retested” are treated as preliminary reactive results. Both the CBO staff and peer volunteer then refer the participant to a qualified medical institution for confirmatory testing.

Final Confirmation and Data Entry

Only results that are confirmed by certified laboratories (eg, by treponemal and non-treponemal tests for syphilis or confirmatory assays for HIV/HBV/HCV) are entered as positive outcomes in the research database.

HIV-HCV-HBsAg-Syphilis Combo Rapid Testing

The study will utilize the quadruple rapid diagnostic test kit developed by Guangzhou Wondfo Biotech Co., Ltd. This assay enables the simultaneous qualitative detection of HIV-1/2 antibodies, HCV antibody, HBsAg, and Treponema pallidum antibody from whole blood, serum, or plasma samples. The test employs a lateral flow immunochromatographic assay and provides results within 15 minutes.

Each test kit includes a test cassette, desiccant pouch, dropper, and buffer vial. The HIV-HCV-HBsAg-Syphilis Combo Test is approved by the China National Medical Products Administration, ensuring its safety and efficacy for clinical application.

Independent evaluations have reported excellent diagnostic performance, with sensitivities of 99.70% for HIV, 98.71% for HCV, 98.97% for HBsAg, and 98.47% for syphilis, along with corresponding specificities of 100%, 99.33%, 99.78%, and 99.68%, respectively. This highly reliable and user-friendly assay is particularly well-suited for point-of-care testing and large-scale screening initiatives, enabling timely diagnosis and facilitating rapid linkage to appropriate health care services [22].

Questionnaire Survey

Baseline data collection will be conducted via an online self-administered questionnaire. Assigned project volunteers will securely deliver the survey link to participants through encrypted messaging channels.

Electronic Informed Consent

An electronic informed consent process will be embedded at the beginning of the baseline questionnaire. Participants will be required to carefully read the informed consent form, which details the purpose of the study, potential risks and benefits, data confidentiality measures, and their rights as participants. Only after acknowledging their understanding and agreement will participants be permitted to proceed with completing the survey.

Generation of Unique Participant ID and Data Security

To ensure participant anonymity while allowing for longitudinal data linkage, a de-identified participant code will be generated for each individual at enrollment. The participant ID consists of a randomly generated alphanumeric string created through an independent encryption algorithm, ensuring that no elements of phone numbers, timestamps, or other personally identifiable information (PII) are embedded in the code. The mapping file linking IDs with PII will be stored separately in an encrypted database accessible only to authorized Chengdu CDC data managers.

All study data are managed within a comprehensive data protection and security framework, consistent with national and international privacy standards. PII (such as phone numbers, WeChat IDs, and mailing addresses) is collected solely for operational purposes and stored separately from deidentified research data. Both databases are encrypted at rest and during transmission using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) encryption protocol implemented within the Chengdu CDC secure data environment.

A Data Protection Impact Assessment was performed to identify potential privacy risks and define mitigation strategies, including data-flow mapping, encryption and storage measures, access-control policies, retention and deletion schedules, and oversight procedures.

Access to data is governed by role-based access control, ensuring that each staff member only accesses the data required for their function. Multifactor authentication (eg, password+phone verification) is required for system login. All access and data modification activities are recorded through automated audit logs, which are periodically reviewed by the Chengdu CDC data security officer.

In accordance with the approved data retention and deletion schedule, PII will be retained for up to 6 months after study completion and then permanently deleted from all servers. Deidentified research data will be securely stored for 5 years for potential secondary analysis and subsequently removed after encrypted archiving.

These combined administrative, technical, and procedural safeguards ensure participant anonymity and protect the confidentiality, integrity, and traceability of all data throughout the study lifecycle.

Survey Content and Follow-Up

Participants will complete a baseline questionnaire upon enrollment, which collects detailed information on socio-demographic characteristics, sexual behaviors, HIV-related knowledge, attitudes, practices, and other relevant behavioral factors (see [Multimedia Appendix 3](#) for details).

Follow-up surveys will be administered at two time points post-intervention: 6 months and 12 months. The content of the follow-up questionnaires will be identical to that of the baseline survey to enable assessment of changes over time (see [Multimedia Appendix 4](#) for follow-up questionnaire content). Data collection instruments and operational manuals have been standardized to ensure consistency in measurement and facilitate reproducibility across different investigators.

Intervention Process

Developing Intervention Package

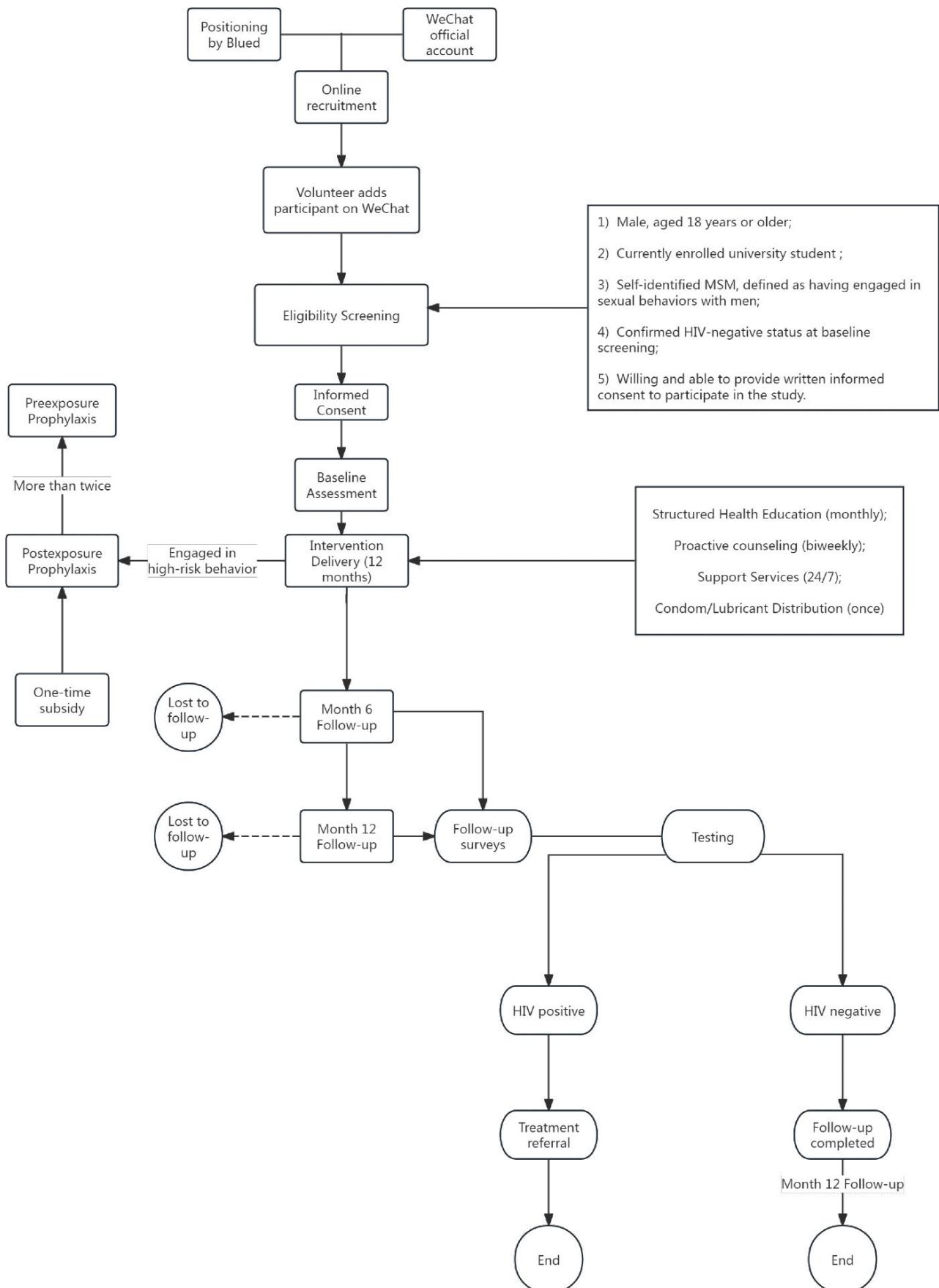
The intervention will be conducted entirely online over a 12-month period. Under the guidance of HIV prevention

experts and CBO trainers, we have developed a comprehensive and targeted intervention package for participants. This package includes a standardized online intervention workflow ([Figure 1](#)), evidence-based web-based content, and accessible links to self-testing kits and referral services. A detailed schematic of the participant flow and multilevel intervention process is presented in [Figure 1](#). The diagram depicts the sequential stages of recruitment, screening, enrollment, baseline assessment, intervention delivery, and follow-up. Detailed standard operating procedures have been developed to standardize the delivery frequency, message content, and volunteer-participant interactions, ensuring consistency across all intervention components. To ensure consistency and standardization in the delivery of peer-led interventions, the project implements a multilayered training, certification, and supervision system.

Standardized Training Curriculum

All peer volunteers undergo a unified, structured training program jointly conducted by the Chengdu CDC and partner CBOs. The training covers HIV prevention knowledge, motivational interviewing skills, online communication protocols, and ethical considerations (confidentiality and noncoercive engagement).

Figure 1. Participant flow and intervention process of the study. Rounded rectangles denote the core procedural stages of participant enrollment and intervention and follow-up. Stadium-shaped nodes indicate critical follow-up checkpoints. Circles represent study end points, including completion and loss to follow-up. Square boxes indicate detailed information units (eg, eligibility criteria and intervention components). Solid arrows indicate participant progression through the study procedures, while dashed arrows indicate attrition paths. MSM: men who have sex with men.



Posttraining Assessment and Certification

After training, each volunteer must pass a competency assessment that evaluates communication, adherence to intervention procedures, and knowledge of referral pathways. Only volunteers who pass this assessment are certified to conduct interventions.

Guideline Support

Each volunteer receives a “Guidelines for Internet-Based HIV Interventions,” which includes frequently asked questions and recommended responses. This guideline serves as a reference to ensure uniform content delivery and quality control during intervention sessions.

On-Site and Ongoing Supervision

Experienced CBO staff serve as trainers and provide continuous mentorship to peer volunteers throughout the intervention phase. These trainers, together with CDC supervisors, monitor intervention implementation through regular check-ins, feedback sessions, and review of anonymized communication logs when needed.

Capacity Building for Project Volunteers

To enhance the understanding of the student MSM volunteers on the project rationale and improve their capacity to implement interventions, a structured training program will be provided prior to project initiation. This training will include both theoretical and practical components, such as (1) lectures to be delivered by experts and CBO trainers on HIV prevention strategies (eg, PrEP and PEP), online counseling skills, and psychological communication techniques; (2) practical simulation exercises focusing on real-world scenarios and case discussions; (3) orientation sessions explaining project-specific tasks, performance assessment indicators, and operational guidelines.

Intervention Implementation

Overview

Trained student volunteers will deliver the intervention package to participants via Enterprise WeChat (a secure communication platform). The package will consist of four key components: structured health education modules, proactive counseling services, PEP assistance, and HIV prevention supply distribution.

Structured Health Education Modules

Monthly educational content will be disseminated, featuring curated articles from authoritative HIV prevention platforms operated by CBOs or national organizations (eg, China CDC official accounts). Each module focuses on a specific theme; content development will prioritize cultural relevance and adolescent-friendly design, utilizing infographic-style visual prescriptions tailored to student MSM cognitive preferences.

Educational content will adhere to national guidelines, including Guidelines for HIV Prevention among MSM [23] and Guidelines for Internet-based HIV Interventions [24].

Core content areas will include (1) HIV/STI transmission risks and condom-compatible lubricant usage; (2) PEP/PrEP knowledge and access pathways (eg, initiation within 72 h for PEP); (3) geolocation-enabled testing site information and MSM-specific epidemiological updates; and (4) risks associated with the use of addictive sexual enhancement products.

Proactive Counseling Services

Each participant receives biweekly proactive one-on-one counseling conducted by peer volunteers using motivational-interviewing techniques to reinforce safer sexual behaviors and strengthen adherence to preventive measures. These online sessions typically last 10 to 15 minutes and are delivered through WeChat. Core topics include HIV risk-reduction planning, emotional well-being, stigma coping, and linkage to HIV testing or care services.

In addition, a 24/7 online crisis-support channel is available for participants experiencing psychological distress, substance-use crises, or urgent HIV-related concerns. Volunteers are trained to provide first-line counseling and escalate complex cases to CDC supervisors or professional counselors within 24 h.

PEP Assistance

For participants reporting high-risk exposures (eg, condomless anal intercourse or needle-sharing), volunteers will provide the following:

Rapid linkage to PEP services: Same-day appointment coordination with PEP-prescribing outpatient clinics using a geolocation database.

Financial assistance: A one-time subsidy of RMB 500 (US \$70.88) will be provided upon verified PEP completion (submission of clinic-issued proof). All PEP referrals are monitored through CDC-verified reporting channels to ensure timely initiation and adherence support. Participants with repeated high-risk exposures were assessed for PrEP eligibility in accordance with the Expert Consensus on HIV PrEP in China [25].

HIV Prevention Supply Distribution

Participants will receive a discreetly packaged prevention kit via third-party logistics, ensuring privacy protection. The kit will include condoms, water-based lubricants, and STI self-testing kits.

Participants will receive a discreetly packaged prevention kit via third-party logistics, ensuring privacy protection. The kit will include condoms, water-based lubricants, and STI self-testing kits.

Distribution will be limited to a one-time delivery per participant to optimize resource allocation.

Volunteers track delivery confirmation through the digital management platform.

Study End Points

The study has three predefined endpoints:

1. HIV seroconversion: Participants with a reactive HIV test result will receive posttest counseling and referral to the local CDC for confirmatory laboratory testing. If HIV infection is laboratory-confirmed, the participant will be withdrawn from further study follow-up and intervention activities.
2. Loss to follow-up: Participants will be considered lost to follow-up if they fail to complete follow-up assessments and cannot be contacted despite repeated attempts.
3. Study completion: Participants who complete the 12-month follow-up period and final HIV/STI testing will be considered as having completed the study.

Outcome Measures

Primary Outcome

HIV and syphilis incidence rate: The primary outcome is the change in HIV and syphilis incidence rates before and after

Table 1. Indicators of study outcomes.

Domain	Specific indicator	Definition	Data source
Primary outcomes			
HIV incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison between intervention cohort and local student MSM attending university 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New HIV cases confirmed by medical institutions per 100 person-years vs surveillance data (2025) 	Laboratory reports at 12-month follow-up; CDC ^b surveillance data
Syphilis incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison between intervention cohort and local student MSM attending university 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New syphilis cases confirmed by medical institutions per 100 person-years vs surveillance data (2025) 	Laboratory reports at 12-month follow-up; CDC surveillance data
Secondary outcomes			
Behavioral Changes			
Risk behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condom use during anal intercourse Commercial sex engagement Multiple partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reporting “always use condoms” in past 3 months % reporting paid sex in past 3 months % with ≥2 sexual partners in past 3 months 	Structured questionnaire
Substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychoactive substance use during sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reporting use of chemsex drugs in past 3 months 	Structured questionnaire
Testing behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV testing frequency STI^c screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % tested for HIV in past 3 months % tested for STIs in past 3 months 	Structured questionnaire
Biomedical uptake			
Prevention tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condom/lubricant use PrEP^d/PEP^e utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % using condom/lubricant % PrEP/PEP initiations 	Supply logs; pharmacy data
Attitudinal changes			
Prevention intention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future condom use intent Testing willingness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % planning to use condoms % willing to undergo future HIV/STI tests 	Structured questionnaire
Awareness changes			
Health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEP/PrEP knowledge HIV/STIs awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % correctly describing PEP/PrEP protocols % choosing the right core knowledge about HIV/STIs 	Knowledge assessment

^aMSM: men who have sex with men.

^bCDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

^cSTI: sexually transmitted infection.

^dPrEP: preexposure prophylaxis.

^aPEP: postexposure prophylaxis.

Participant Timeline

Time schedule of enrollment, interventions, assessments, and visits for participants are presented in [Table 2](#).

Table 2. Schematic diagram for the schedule of enrollment, interventions, and assessments.

Timepoint and enrollment	Study period								Close-out
	Allocation	Postallocation							
M0 ^a	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7-11	M12	
Enrollment									
Recruitment	✓								
Eligibility screen	✓								
Informed consent	✓								
Intervention									
Health education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Counseling services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HIV prevention supply distribution	✓								
PEP ^b assistance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Assessments									
Baseline survey	✓								
Follow-up survey							✓		✓
Testing							✓		✓

^aM: Month

^bPEP: postexposure prophylaxis.

Data Management

Survey data will be collected through Wenjuanxing, an online survey platform developed and operated by Ranxing Information Technology Co., Ltd., based in Changsha, China [26]. Wenjuanxing provides an automated data archiving system designed to ensure the integrity, security, and consistency of submitted responses.

All survey data will be stored on secure servers hosted by Alibaba Cloud in Hangzhou, China. The server infrastructure is protected by enterprise-level firewall systems, with daily automated data backups to prevent potential data loss and ensure disaster recovery capabilities.

Access to the database is strictly controlled through a role-based access control system. Only authorized research personnel, who have signed confidentiality agreements, will be granted access to view or manage the data. User authentication protocols, including secure passwords and encrypted data transmission, are implemented to further enhance data security and prevent unauthorized access.

Statistical Analysis

Upon completion of data collection, all survey data will be exported from the Wenjuanxing platform for data cleaning and preprocessing to ensure accuracy, completeness, and consistency. Data management and analysis will be conducted using established statistical software packages, including SPSS, Stata, or R.

Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize participant characteristics and key study variables. Categorical variables will be presented as frequencies and percentages, while continuous variables will be reported as means with SD or medians with IQR, depending on data distribution. The normality of continuous variables will be assessed using Shapiro-Wilk tests and visual inspection of histograms/Q-Q plots. Univariate analyses, such as chi-square tests for categorical variables and *t* tests or nonparametric tests for continuous variables, will be used to assess preliminary associations between independent variables and outcome measures. Multivariate analysis will be performed using logistic regression models (for binary outcomes) to identify factors independently associated with key study end points, adjusting for potential confounders. If advanced statistical modeling (eg, Cox proportional hazards models, generalized estimating equations) is deemed necessary to address specific research questions or to handle longitudinal data, additional statistical expertise will be sought to ensure appropriate application and interpretation of these methods. A 2-sided *P* value <.05 will be considered statistically significant.

Feasibility and Acceptability Evaluation

Feasibility will be assessed by examining recruitment and retention rates, completeness of follow-up surveys, and timeliness of testing. Acceptability will be evaluated through participant satisfaction surveys and qualitative feedback collected from peer volunteers regarding the practicality and

perceived usefulness of the intervention materials. Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize feasibility and acceptability outcomes, and qualitative comments will be thematically analyzed.

Results

Participant enrollment and data collection are currently ongoing. This trial protocol has been developed in accordance with the SPIRIT (Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials) 2013 guidelines [27].

As of May 1, 2025, the intervention materials and training program have been finalized, and recruitment has begun. Enrollment of participants started in April 2025. By the end of April, 127 participants had completed baseline surveys and HIV/STI self-tests.

Discussion

Key Innovation Points

This prospective cohort study will be uniquely designed to evaluate the effectiveness of an internet-based intervention in reducing HIV-related high-risk behaviors and the prevalence of HIV and other STIs among university student MSM. Beyond addressing the primary study objectives, the research will innovatively integrate digital engagement strategies with peer-led support, representing a pioneering approach within this population.

Specifically, the study will establish a dedicated intervention cohort that will utilize social networking platforms to deliver continuous behavioral interventions, promote HIV/STI testing, facilitate service referrals, and provide financial subsidies to support access to PEP.

A key innovation of this study will be the application of the Network Intervention Cohort Peer Model, which will involve recruiting experienced staff from MSM CBOs as trainers and engaging university student MSM volunteers as frontline interventionists. This model is expected to enhance the cultural relevance and acceptability of the intervention while addressing critical limitations of conventional peer education programs.

Furthermore, all interventions will be delivered entirely online, aligning with current trends in MSM-focused health promotion. The intervention package will integrate both behavioral and biomedical components—including the discreet distribution of condoms and lubricants by mail, as well as financial subsidies to support timely initiation of PEP when indicated. Prior research has demonstrated that eliminating financial barriers is a key strategy for empowering MSM to access and sustain engagement with essential HIV prevention services [28].

Recent regulatory tightening surrounding CBO activities—particularly in relation to direct engagement with university students—has significantly constrained the scope of traditional peer education efforts. While Chengdu has

previously mobilized college student volunteers through partnerships with local CDCs and AIDS Prevention Associations, such initiatives have generally been broad-based and not specifically tailored to the distinct needs of university student MSM.

Against this backdrop, our project will represent the first known effort in China to design and implement a comprehensive, peer-led network intervention model specifically targeting this demographic.

Despite the study's innovative strengths, several anticipated operational challenges merit careful consideration.

Standardization of Volunteer Training and Mentoring

The project relies on CBO staff serving as trainers and student MSM volunteers acting as interventionists. Ensuring consistency and quality in training and mentoring is critical to maintaining intervention fidelity. Variability in training delivery or gaps in knowledge may lead to inconsistent intervention outcomes.

To address this, trainers will be selected from experienced CBO staff across Chengdu with a demonstrated track record in intervention delivery and volunteer mentoring. All volunteers are required to complete the entire capacity-building training and pass a posttraining assessment before participating in interventions. During the intervention process, volunteers can consult their trainers at any time regarding operational issues, such as making referrals or responding to participant inquiries, and can also seek support through the project's online group chat.

Recruitment and Retention of a Fixed Cohort

Maintaining participant retention throughout the 12-month follow-up period is crucial to ensuring sufficient statistical power and minimizing attrition bias. While multiple recruitment strategies and financial incentives have been planned, challenges in achieving the targeted sample size may still arise.

To mitigate this risk, contingency plans include expanding recruitment channels, such as peer referrals and targeted social media advertisements, if enrollment falls short. Additionally, each participant will be required to provide both their WeChat contact and mobile phone number upon enrollment. Participants will also be informed that this information, along with their mailing address, will be used solely for study-related purposes, such as the confidential delivery of condoms, lubricants, and other prevention materials, which may help improve retention and engagement.

Data Collection and Baseline Assessment: Ensuring Reliability of Self-Reported Data

The baseline survey collects sensitive data, including sexual behaviors, substance use, and HIV-related risk factors. Due to

social desirability bias or privacy concerns, participants may underreport or misreport behaviors, potentially affecting data accuracy.

To address this, volunteers will emphasize the project's strict confidentiality protocols when inviting participants to complete the questionnaire. Participants will be clearly informed that no PII is collected in the survey, all data are securely stored in the back-end system, and only the project manager has access to detailed records.

This study has limitations. The before-after self-controlled cohort design does not include a concurrent control group, which limits the ability to make causal inferences. However, a randomized controlled trial was not feasible due to ethical and operational considerations—specifically, the local ethics committee's recommendation that all eligible university students should have access to the intervention resources. To mitigate this limitation, we will compare changes observed in this study with contemporaneous surveillance data from the Chengdu student MSM population, conduct

sensitivity analyses to assess secular trends, and interpret outcomes cautiously in light of these contextual factors. Despite these constraints, the design remains appropriate for evaluating real-world implementation and effectiveness under routine public health conditions. While the assumed reduction in incidence may be optimistic, behavioral indicators such as HIV testing and PEP/PrEP uptake serve as sensitive early markers of intervention impact in this short-term cohort. Given the expected rarity of incident infections over 12 months in student MSM cohorts, we interpret incidence changes cautiously while relying on proximal behavioral outcomes with higher short-term sensitivity.

By proactively addressing these anticipated challenges through standardized training, robust recruitment and retention strategies, and comprehensive privacy protections, this study aims to ensure rigorous implementation while generating valuable insights into the feasibility and effectiveness of internet-based, peer-led HIV prevention interventions among university student MSM.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the staff of the Chengdu Tongle Social Work Service Center, whose extensive experience helped us develop the protocol for this study. The authors did not use ChatGPT or any other generative artificial intelligence tools in the generation, analysis, or writing of this manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by the Chengdu Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Chengdu Institute of Health Supervision) as part of its local public health intervention program.

Data Availability

The data generated or analyzed during this study are not yet publicly available because the project is ongoing. Upon study completion, deidentified data will be available from the corresponding author (Liang Wang, Chengdu Center for Disease Control and Prevention) upon reasonable request for academic purposes, subject to ethical approval and data-sharing agreements.

Authors' Contributions

Conceptualization: LW, JX

Methodology: JX, ZD, YQ

Investigation and data collection: ZD, YQ

Formal analysis: JX, LW

Writing – original draft: JX

Writing – review & editing: LW, JX

Supervision: LW

All authors have read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

Multimedia Appendix 1

Formulas and derivations.

[[DOCX File \(Microsoft Word File\), 21 KB-Multimedia Appendix 1](#)]

Multimedia Appendix 2

Summary scenarios.

[[DOCX File \(Microsoft Word File\), 14 KB-Multimedia Appendix 2](#)]

Multimedia Appendix 3

Baseline questionnaire.

[[DOCX File \(Microsoft Word File\), 16 KB-Multimedia Appendix 3](#)]

Multimedia Appendix 4

Follow-up questionnaire.

[[DOCX File \(Microsoft Word File\), 15 KB](#)-Multimedia Appendix 4]

References

1. Zhihua Z, Jun W, Yue Z, Wei W, et al. Meta analysis of the high risky behaviors and detection rate of HIV infection among MSM students in Mainland China. *Chin J School Health*. 2018;39(5):702-705. [doi: [10.16835/j.cnki.1000-9817.2018.05.018](https://doi.org/10.16835/j.cnki.1000-9817.2018.05.018)]
2. Chengdu's Seventh National Population Census Bulletin [1] (no 1)— citywide population overview. Chengdu Municipal Statistics Bureau; 2023. URL: <https://cdstats.chengdu.gov.cn/cdstjj/uploads/20230222161411zvby5vtlzo.pdf> [Accessed 2025-05-07]
3. Dai Z, Wang X, Liu F, Duan Z, Shi Y, Zhang S, et al. Applying multiplier method to estimate the population size of active MSM in Chengdu based on social App data. *Modern Prevent Med*. 2019;46(24):4421-4423. URL: <http://xdyfyxzz.paperopen.com/#/digest?ArticleID=12023> [Accessed 2025-01-16]
4. Dai Z, He Q, Wang X, Liu F, Zha H. Estimating the MSM cohort size of college students in Chengdu using social software. *Chin J Health Stat*. 2022;39(5):752-754. [doi: [10.11783/j.issn.1002-3674.2022.05.026](https://doi.org/10.11783/j.issn.1002-3674.2022.05.026)]
5. Li Y, Xu J, Reilly KH, et al. Prevalence of HIV and syphilis infection among high school and college student MSM in China: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLOS ONE*. 2013;8(7):e69137. [doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0069137](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0069137)]
6. Xu JJ, Reilly KH, Lu CM, et al. A cross-sectional study of HIV and syphilis infections among male students who have sex with men (MSM) in northeast China: implications for implementing HIV screening and intervention programs. *BMC Public Health*. May 10, 2011;11:287. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-11-287](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-11-287)] [Medline: [21554742](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21554742/)]
7. Yang S, Fan C, Li J, Zhang J, Yin W, Zhang J. Present situation and influencing factors of high-risk sexual behaviors among university MSM students in Chengdu. *J Preventive Med Inform*. 2018;34(7):866-870. URL: <https://d.wanfangdata.com.cn/periodical/CiBQZXJpb2RpY2FsQ0hJU29scjkyMDI1MTIyNDE1NDU1NRIReWZ5eHFienoyMDE4MDcwMDIaCGZmcGxxejNr> [Accessed 2026-01-16]
8. Fan S, Liu Z, Luo Z, et al. Effect of availability of HIV self-testing on HIV testing frequency among men who have sex with men attending university in China (UniTest): protocol of a stepped-wedge randomized controlled trial. *BMC Infect Dis*. Feb 18, 2020;20(1):149. [doi: [10.1186/s12879-020-4807-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-020-4807-4)] [Medline: [32070297](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32070297/)]
9. Cheng W, Xu H, Tang W, et al. Online HIV prevention intervention on condomless sex among men who have sex with men: a web-based randomized controlled trial. *BMC Infect Dis*. Jul 19, 2019;19(1):644. [doi: [10.1186/s12879-019-4251-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-019-4251-5)] [Medline: [31324233](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31324233/)]
10. Wang Z, Chan PSF, Xin M, et al. An online intervention promoting HIV testing service utilization among Chinese men who have sex with men during the COVID-19 pandemic: a quasi-experimental study. *AIDS Behav*. Oct 2024;28(Suppl 1):77-89. [doi: [10.1007/s10461-023-04100-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-023-04100-5)] [Medline: [37284925](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37284925/)]
11. Li C, Wang X, Cui Z, et al. Association between peer education and HIV testing among student MSM in china: a cross-sectional study. *Res Square*. Preprint posted online on 2020. [doi: [10.21203/rs.2.22565/v1](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.22565/v1)]
12. Muchiri BW, Dos Santos MML. Family management risk and protective factors for adolescent substance use in South Africa. *Subst Abuse Treat Policy*. Jun 19, 2018;13(1):24. [doi: [10.1186/s13011-018-0163-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-018-0163-4)] [Medline: [29914541](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29914541/)]
13. Dos Santos LM. Promoting safer sexual behaviours by employing social cognitive theory among gay university students: a pilot study of a peer modelling programme. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. Mar 10, 2020;17(5):1804. [doi: [10.3390/ijerph17051804](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17051804)] [Medline: [32164309](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32164309/)]
14. Nguyen LH, Tran BX, Rocha LEC, et al. A systematic review of eHealth interventions addressing HIV/STI prevention among men who have sex with men. *AIDS Behav*. Sep 2019;23(9):2253-2272. [doi: [10.1007/s10461-019-02626-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-019-02626-1)] [Medline: [31401741](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31401741/)]
15. Shiu WK, Bain LJ. Experiment size and power comparisons for two-sample Poisson tests. *Appl Stat*. 1982;31(2):130. [doi: [10.2307/2347975](https://doi.org/10.2307/2347975)]
16. Mi GD, Zhang BB, Yu F, et al. HIV incidence among men who have sex with men using geosocial networking smartphone application in Beijing, China: an open cohort study. *Infect Dis Poverty*. Apr 2, 2021;10(1):27. [doi: [10.1186/s40249-021-00814-7](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-021-00814-7)] [Medline: [33795011](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33795011/)]
17. You X, Gilmour S, Cao W, et al. HIV incidence and sexual behavioral correlates among 4578 men who have sex with men (MSM) in Chengdu, China: a retrospective cohort study. *BMC Public Health*. Apr 26, 2021;21(1):802. [doi: [10.1186/s12889-021-10835-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10835-4)] [Medline: [33902499](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33902499/)]
18. Dai Z, Mi G, Yu F, Chen G, Wang X, He Q. Using a geosocial networking app to investigate new HIV infections and related risk factors among student and nonstudent men who have sex with men in Chengdu, China: open cohort study. *J Med Internet Res*. Jul 28, 2023;25(1):e43493. [doi: [10.2196/43493](https://doi.org/10.2196/43493)] [Medline: [37505891](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37505891/)]

19. Grulich AE, Guy R, Amin J, et al. Population-level effectiveness of rapid, targeted, high-coverage roll-out of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis in men who have sex with men: the EPIC-NSW prospective cohort study. *Lancet HIV*. Nov 2018;5(11):e629-e637. [doi: [10.1016/S2352-3018\(18\)30215-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018(18)30215-7)] [Medline: [30343026](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30343026/)]
20. Saxton PJW, Azariah S, Cavadino A, et al. Adherence, sexual behavior and sexually transmitted infections in a New Zealand prospective PrEP cohort: 12 months follow-up and ethnic disparities. *AIDS Behav*. Aug 2022;26(8):2723-2737. [doi: [10.1007/s10461-022-03617-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-022-03617-5)] [Medline: [35167038](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35167038/)]
21. Mustanski B, Newcomb ME, Clerkin EM. Relationship characteristics and sexual risk-taking in young men who have sex with men. *Health Psychol*. Sep 2011;30(5):597-605. [doi: [10.1037/a0023858](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0023858)] [Medline: [21604883](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21604883/)]
22. Wondfo HIV-HCV-hbsag-syphilis combo test. Guangzhou Wondfo; URL: <https://en.wondfo.com/vancheerfile/files/2023/3/20230313021625582.pdf> [Accessed 2025-12-06]
23. China CDC. MSM Intervention Guidelines Information on HIV prevention network interventions for men who have sex with men [Report in Chinese]. URL: https://www.chinacdc.cn/jkyj/crb2/yl/azb/jswj_azb/202410/W020241027556171210473.pdf [Accessed 2026-01-06]
24. Internet-based HIV intervention guidelines [Report in Chinese]. China CDC; URL: <https://ncaids.chinacdc.cn/zxzx/zxzx/202101/W020210128637953503812.pdf> [Accessed 2026-01-06]
25. Chinese Association for STD and AIDS Prevention and Control Special Committee on HIV/AIDS Drug Prevention and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis. Chinese Expert Consensus on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV (2023 Edition) [Article in Chinese]. *Chin J AIDS STD*. 2023;29(9):954-961. URL: <https://xbya.cbpt.cnki.net/WKB3/WebPublication/paperDigest.aspx?paperID=e790d0c2-0b64-4631-a8fd-0b167c3f9755#> [doi: [10.13419/j.cnki.aids.2023.09.02](https://doi.org/10.13419/j.cnki.aids.2023.09.02)]
26. Wenjuanxing. URL: <https://www.wjx.cn/> [Accessed 2026-01-06]
27. Chan AW, Tetzlaff JM, Götzsche PC, et al. SPIRIT 2013 explanation and elaboration: guidance for protocols of clinical trials. *BMJ*. Jan 8, 2013;346:e7586. [doi: [10.1136/bmj.e7586](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.e7586)] [Medline: [23303884](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23303884/)]
28. Zhou J, Xu Y, Li Q, et al. Understanding awareness, utilization, and the awareness-utilization gap of HIV PrEP and nPEP among young MSM in China. *AIDS Behav*. Apr 2025;29(4):1327-1339. [doi: [10.1007/s10461-024-04606-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-024-04606-6)] [Medline: [39779626](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39779626/)]

Abbreviations

CBO: community-based organization

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HBsAg: hepatitis B surface antigen

HCV: hepatitis C virus

MSM: men who have sex with men

PEP: postexposure prophylaxis

PII: personally identifiable information

PrEP: preexposure prophylaxis

SPIRIT: Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials

STI: sexually transmitted infection

Edited by Javad Sarvestan; peer-reviewed by Siyu Chen; submitted 07.May.2025; final revised version received 21.Nov.2025; accepted 24.Nov.2025; published 23.Jan.2026

Please cite as:

Xu J, Dai Z, Qiu Y, Wang L

A Multilevel Network Peer Intervention Among Student Men Who Have Sex With Men Attending University: Protocol for an Implementation-Effectiveness Before-After Cohort Study

JMIR Res Protoc 2026;15:e77078

URL: <https://www.researchprotocols.org/2026/1/e77078>

doi: [10.2196/77078](https://doi.org/10.2196/77078)

© Jingpei Xu, Zhen Dai, Yushu Qiu, Liang Wang. Originally published in JMIR Research Protocols (<https://www.researchprotocols.org>), 23.Jan.2026. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Research Protocols, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <https://www.researchprotocols.org>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.