

INPLASY

Awareness, willingness and influencing factors of using pre-exposure prophylaxis among men who have sex with men in China: a Meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 01 August 2024 and was last updated on 01 August 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To systematically review the awareness and willingness of using pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) among men who have sex with men (MSM) in China, and to study the influencing factors.

Condition being studied PrEP is one of the important measures recommended by international guidelines that can effectively reduce HIV infection. However, the awareness and willingness rates to use PrEP among MSM in China are relatively low, and there's still a realistic gap between high demand and low uptake of PrEP. Therefore, this systematic review will evaluate the rates of awareness and willingness of using PrEP among Chinese MSM, and will also study the influencing factors.

METHODS

Search strategy Computer searches were conducted on The Web of Science, PubMed, ScienceDirect, The Cochrane Library, Wangfang, VIP, CNKI and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database by combining theme words and free words. All publications before June 30, 2024 will be searched regardless of country or article type.

Participant or population The populations being studied are men who have sex with men (MSM) in China.

Intervention Pre-exposure prophylaxis was the main intervention.

Comparator None.

Study designs to be included Cross-sectional studies will be included.

Eligibility criteria None.

Information sources The electronic databases are The Web of Science, PubMed, ScienceDirect, The Cochrane Library, Wangfang, VIP, CNKI and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database.

Main outcome(s) Awareness rate, willingness rate, and factors related to PrEP use by MSM will be included.

Additional outcome(s) None.

Data management Two authors will independently complete document screening and data extraction and then cross check the results. Any disagreement will be resolved by discussion until consensus is reached or by consulting a third author.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The cross-sectional studies were evaluated by two investigators using Quality evaluation criteria recommended by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Two reviewers will independently evaluate the quality of all studies, and conflicts will be resolved by the third author.

Strategy of data synthesis The meta-analysis was performed using RevMan 5.3 , and the results were presented in the form of OR, 95%CI. Heterogeneity was assessed using the I^2 statistic and the p-value of the q test. Publication bias will be assessed by funnel plot and Egger's test.

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analysis will be conducted according to the main relevant variables to further evaluate the effect of the study, such as age, regions, year fo study.

Sensitivity analysis To confirm that our findings were not biased by any single study, we compared the overall pooled proportion with estimates obtained after iterations by applying a leave-one-out sensitivity analysis.

Language restriction English.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords HIV, PrEP, MSM, awareness, willingness, influencing factors.

Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Da LEI - Author 1 drafted the manuscript.

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Author 2 - Tingli JIN - The author provided statistical expertise.

Author 3 - Jiahong LIU - The author contributed to the development of the selection criteria, and the risk of bias assessment strategy.