

The Role of Social Media in Preventing HIV/AIDS: A Systematic Review

Joaquim Pinto¹, Ana Do Rosário De Jesus Leite², Eduardo Crisogsono Gaio³, Maria Manuela Alves⁴, Joaquim Gregorio de Carvalho⁵, Carlos Boavida Tilman⁶

¹⁻⁶ National University of Timor Loro Sa'e and pintotio123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The increasing prevalence of social media has transformed health communication practices and created new opportunities for HIV/AIDS prevention. This study aims to systematically examine the role of social media in preventing HIV/AIDS by synthesizing findings from existing academic literature. A systematic literature review approach was employed, analyzing fifteen peer-reviewed studies retrieved from Google Scholar that focus on the use of social media platforms in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. The review findings indicate that social media plays a significant role in enhancing HIV/AIDS awareness and knowledge, shaping positive attitudes toward prevention, encouraging HIV testing and safer sexual behaviors, and reducing stigma among diverse populations, particularly adolescents, young adults, and key risk groups. Interactive content, peer-to-peer communication, and platform-specific engagement strategies were identified as critical factors in intervention effectiveness. However, the review also reveals persistent challenges, including misinformation, digital inequality, ethical concerns related to privacy, and limited evidence of long-term behavioral impact. Overall, the study concludes that social media serves as an effective complementary tool for HIV/AIDS prevention when integrated with broader public health strategies, while emphasizing the need for more rigorous and longitudinal research to strengthen evidence-based digital health interventions.

Keywords: *Social Media, HIV/AIDS Prevention, Health Communication, Digital Health Promotion, Systematic Review*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) remain major global public health challenges, despite significant advances in medical treatment and prevention strategies [1]. According to global health organizations, millions of people continue to live with HIV worldwide, with new infections occurring each year, particularly among adolescents, young adults, and key populations at higher risk [2]. While antiretroviral therapy has substantially reduced HIV-related morbidity and mortality, prevention efforts continue to face persistent barriers, including limited awareness, stigma, discrimination, and inadequate access to accurate health information [3]. These challenges highlight the importance of innovative and adaptive approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention that align with contemporary communication patterns and technologies.

In recent decades, the rapid growth of digital technology—especially social media—has reshaped how individuals access information, interact socially, and form health-related attitudes and behaviors [4]. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (X), YouTube, TikTok, and WhatsApp have become integral parts of daily life, enabling real-time communication, user-generated content, and large-scale dissemination of information. Unlike traditional health communication channels, social media allows for interactive, participatory, and peer-driven engagement, making it particularly appealing to younger populations who are often underrepresented in conventional health education programs [5]. This digital transformation presents both opportunities and challenges for public health initiatives, including HIV/AIDS prevention [6].

The role of social media in health promotion has gained increasing scholarly attention, as digital platforms are used to disseminate health information, promote preventive behaviors, and foster supportive online communities [7]. In the context of HIV/AIDS, social media has been utilized to raise awareness, encourage condom use, promote HIV testing and counseling, support treatment adherence, and reduce stigma toward people living with HIV/AIDS [8]. Interactive features such as comments, messaging, live streaming, and influencer-driven content enable tailored and culturally sensitive communication, which may enhance message relevance and behavioral impact. Moreover, the anonymity and accessibility offered by social media platforms can help overcome social and cultural barriers that often hinder open discussions about sexual health and HIV-related issues.

However, the growing reliance on social media as a source of health information raises several critical concerns, including the spread of misinformation, inconsistent quality of health-related content, ethical issues related to privacy, and unequal access to digital technologies that may undermine the effectiveness of social media-based interventions; moreover, although many studies report positive short-term outcomes such as increased knowledge and improved attitudes, evidence of sustained behavioral change and long-term prevention outcomes remains fragmented, underscoring the need for systematic and comprehensive assessments of existing research, which in turn justifies the necessity of a systematic review to synthesize current evidence, identify dominant themes, and highlight research gaps by analyzing fifteen selected scholarly articles from Google Scholar in order to provide a clearer understanding of how social media is used in HIV/AIDS prevention, the populations targeted, the strategies employed, and the outcomes achieved, with the ultimate aim of informing researchers, public health practitioners, and policymakers on the effective integration of social media into comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *HIV/AIDS Prevention and Health Communication*

HIV/AIDS prevention has traditionally relied on a combination of biomedical, behavioral, and structural approaches—such as condom promotion, sexual health education, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), harm reduction programs, and antiretroviral-based prevention strategies—in which effective health communication plays a central role, given that prevention outcomes are strongly shaped by individuals' knowledge, attitudes, perceived risk, and prevailing social norms [9]; while conventional communication channels including schools, healthcare facilities, mass media campaigns, and community outreach have contributed substantially to raising HIV/AIDS awareness, these approaches often face constraints related to limited reach, sustainability, cultural sensitivity, and levels of engagement, particularly among younger and digitally connected populations, prompting a shift driven by the emergence of digital communication technologies that has transformed health communication from one-way information dissemination into more interactive and participatory models, enabling individuals not only to access information but also to share experiences, ask questions, and influence peer behavior—an evolution that is especially relevant in the context of HIV/AIDS, where discussions surrounding sexual health, risk behaviors, and HIV status remain sensitive and stigmatized—thereby reinforcing the growing recognition in the literature that innovative, digitally mediated communication strategies are essential for

addressing these complexities and effectively engaging populations that may be reluctant to utilize traditional HIV prevention services [10].

2.2 *Social Media as a Tool for Health Promotion*

Social media is broadly defined as internet-based platforms that enable users to create, share, and exchange content within virtual communities and networks, characterized by interactivity, user-generated content, rapid information dissemination, and network-based communication, which distinguish it from traditional mass media and position it as a potentially powerful tool for health promotion [11]; existing public health literature has documented its application in promoting healthy lifestyles, raising mental health awareness, increasing vaccination uptake, and supporting chronic disease management, while within the health promotion framework social media is frequently viewed as a space where health information can be tailored, personalized, and contextualized through audience segmentation, visual and multimedia formats, and the leveraging of peer influence—factors shown to enhance message engagement and recall—alongside the capacity for real-time communication that enables health organizations and practitioners to respond promptly to public concerns and monitor public perceptions, thereby positioning social media as a strategic channel for disseminating HIV/AIDS prevention messages, particularly in contexts with high levels of internet and smartphone penetration [12].

2.3 *Utilization of Social Media in HIV/AIDS Prevention*

A growing body of literature specifically examines the use of social media in HIV/AIDS prevention [13]. Studies have reported that social media platforms are used to disseminate information about HIV transmission, prevention methods, testing services, and treatment options [8]. Campaigns delivered through platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and messaging applications have been designed to promote safer sexual practices, normalize HIV testing, and reduce misconceptions about HIV/AIDS.

Several studies emphasize the effectiveness of social media-based interventions in increasing HIV-related knowledge and awareness. Interactive content, such as videos, quizzes, testimonials, and peer discussions, has been found to enhance user engagement and facilitate learning. In addition, social media enables peer-to-peer communication, which can reinforce prevention messages through social influence and shared norms. For key populations, including men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers, and young people, social media has been identified as a discreet and accessible channel for receiving HIV prevention information without fear of judgment or discrimination.

2.4 *Social Media, Stigma Reduction, and Behavioral Change*

HIV-related stigma remains a significant barrier to prevention, testing, and treatment uptake. The literature suggests that social media may contribute to stigma reduction by providing spaces for dialogue, storytelling, and community support [14]. Exposure to personal narratives and positive representations of people living with HIV/AIDS can challenge stereotypes and foster empathy [15]. Online communities and support groups hosted on social media platforms have been shown to reduce feelings of isolation and encourage help-seeking behaviors.

Beyond knowledge and attitudes, several studies have explored the role of social media in influencing preventive behaviors [16]. Evidence indicates that social media campaigns can increase intentions to use condoms, seek HIV testing, and engage in safer sexual practices. However, the literature also notes that behavior change is complex and influenced by multiple factors beyond information exposure. While social media interventions show promise, their effectiveness in producing sustained behavioral change varies across contexts and study designs. This highlights the need for theoretically grounded interventions and rigorous evaluation methods.

2.5 Research Gap and Conceptual Positioning

Although existing studies demonstrate the growing use of social media in HIV/AIDS prevention, the literature remains fragmented in terms of intervention designs, targeted populations, and outcome indicators. Many studies focus on short-term outcomes such as awareness and engagement, with fewer addressing long-term behavioral and epidemiological impacts. There is also variation in how social media effectiveness is conceptualized and measured.

These gaps underscore the need for a systematic synthesis of existing research to consolidate evidence, identify dominant trends, and highlight areas requiring further investigation. By systematically reviewing selected studies, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of social media in HIV/AIDS prevention and to position digital platforms as part of an integrated, evidence-based public health strategy.

3. METHODS

This study adopts a systematic literature review (SLR) design to examine and synthesize existing research on the role of social media in HIV/AIDS prevention. The SLR approach was selected to ensure a structured, transparent, and replicable process for identifying, selecting, and analyzing relevant scholarly publications, thereby enabling a comprehensive mapping of existing evidence, the identification of dominant research themes, and the assessment of research gaps related to social media-based HIV/AIDS prevention strategies. The primary data source was Google Scholar, chosen for its broad coverage of peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, and interdisciplinary academic publications across public health, communication studies, and the social sciences, making it particularly suitable for capturing research on emerging digital health topics.

A systematic search was conducted using combinations of keywords and Boolean operators related to HIV/AIDS and social media, including “social media” AND “HIV prevention,” “social media” AND “HIV/AIDS,” “digital media” AND “HIV prevention,” “online platforms” AND “HIV awareness,” and “health communication” AND “HIV/AIDS.” The search was limited to articles published in English to ensure consistency in analysis and interpretation, while no strict publication year restriction was applied in order to capture both early and recent developments in the use of social media for HIV/AIDS prevention. During the screening process, predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to ensure relevance and quality, with inclusion criteria focusing on peer-reviewed academic studies that explicitly examined social media or online platforms in the context of HIV/AIDS prevention and reported empirical findings or systematic analyses, and exclusion criteria removing studies unrelated to prevention, those focused solely on clinical treatment, non-academic sources, duplicates, and articles with insufficient methodological information.

The study selection followed a multi-stage screening process, beginning with title and abstract screening to assess relevance, followed by full-text screening of potentially eligible articles

to confirm compliance with all inclusion criteria, resulting in the selection of fifteen academic articles for final analysis. Data extraction was conducted using a structured review matrix to ensure consistency, capturing key information such as authorship and publication year, study objectives, social media platforms examined, target populations, research methodologies, and key findings related to HIV/AIDS prevention outcomes. The extracted data were then analyzed using thematic analysis, allowing recurring patterns and themes to be identified inductively across studies, including awareness enhancement, behavioral change, stigma reduction, engagement strategies, and implementation challenges.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Social Media and HIV/AIDS Awareness and Knowledge

One of the most consistent findings across the reviewed studies is the positive impact of social media on increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and knowledge, as social media campaigns and interventions have been shown to effectively communicate information on HIV transmission, prevention methods, and available testing services. Multimedia content—such as videos, infographics, and interactive posts—has been found to significantly enhance users' understanding and recall of HIV-related information [17], while platforms such as WeChat have demonstrated superior effectiveness in improving knowledge scores among HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) compared with more traditional approaches like SMS-based communication [18]. The interactive nature of social media further strengthens learning outcomes by allowing users to comment, share, and ask questions, thereby reinforcing key messages, increasing engagement, and supporting health communication theories that emphasize the importance of repeated exposure, peer interaction, and message personalization in improving information retention and comprehension.

In addition to knowledge enhancement, social media interventions have also been shown to influence preventive behaviors, particularly HIV testing uptake, with some studies reporting a relative risk increase of 1.50 following exposure to social media-based interventions [8]. Interactive elements such as contests and image-sharing activities have been associated with higher engagement levels and increased testing rates among MSM [19], while platforms including Facebook and Grindr are frequently used to effectively reach specific target populations and deliver tailored HIV prevention messages [20]. Despite these promising findings, the literature highlights important challenges and future research directions, including the need for more evidence from low- and middle-income countries and among more diverse populations [8], as well as further investigation into the potential of social media to support linkage to care and long-term treatment adherence beyond its role in prevention alone [18], [20].

4.2 Influence on Attitudes and Preventive Behaviors

Beyond knowledge enhancement, many studies have examined the influence of social media on attitudes and preventive behaviors related to HIV/AIDS, with findings indicating that social media interventions can positively shape attitudes toward condom use, HIV testing, and open discussions about sexual health. These interventions frequently rely on peer-generated content and personal testimonials, which help normalize preventive behaviors and reduce perceived social and psychological barriers to accessing HIV-related services. Several studies have reported increased intentions to undergo HIV testing and to adopt safer sexual practices following exposure to social media campaigns, particularly among men who have sex with men (MSM), with some evidence showing a significant increase in HIV testing uptake and a relative risk of 1.50 in certain interventions [8]. Similar outcomes have been observed in mass media and social media campaigns targeting MSM, where higher testing rates were reported among exposed individuals, although these effects may be influenced by contextual and confounding factors [21].

The effectiveness of social media interventions is closely linked to peer influence and community engagement, as peer-led approaches have been shown to strengthen community cohesion and stimulate discussions around sexual health, which in turn are associated with increased HIV prevention and testing behaviors [22]. The use of peer influencers and culturally sensitive messaging has also proven effective in engaging specific groups such as college youths, contributing to increased HIV testing rates and reduced stigma [23]. However, despite these positive short-term outcomes, the evidence for sustained behavioral change remains inconsistent, suggesting that social media is more effective as a catalyst for awareness and motivation rather than as a standalone solution for long-term behavior change. Limitations related to misinformation, privacy concerns, campaign sustainability, and the inherent constraints of mass media in developing long-term behavioral skills continue to challenge lasting impact [21], [23], underscoring the importance of integrating social media interventions with offline services and broader public health programs to maximize HIV/AIDS prevention outcomes.

4.3 Role of Social Media in Stigma Reduction

HIV-related stigma emerged as a key theme across the reviewed studies, with social media platforms identified as important spaces for open discussion, storytelling, and peer support that contribute to reducing stigma and discrimination toward people living with HIV/AIDS. By enabling the sharing of personal stories and lived experiences, social media helps humanize HIV-related conditions and fosters empathy and understanding among wider audiences [17], [24]. Health education campaigns delivered through social networks have also been shown to be particularly effective among young adults in increasing awareness and challenging misconceptions associated with HIV/AIDS [17], while the involvement of peers and healthcare professionals in online discussions further supports stigma reduction and promotes more inclusive attitudes [25].

In addition, online communities and support groups hosted on social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram play a crucial role in providing emotional, informational, and functional social support. These groups enable individuals to connect with peers, share experiences, and receive guidance, which can enhance self-worth, improve illness management, and increase confidence in interactions with health professionals [26]. The anonymity afforded by digital platforms was highlighted as a key factor that allows users to engage with sensitive topics without fear of judgment, thereby encouraging information seeking, HIV testing, counseling, and even medication adherence, ultimately giving social media a distinct advantage over traditional communication channels in addressing the social and psychological dimensions of HIV/AIDS prevention [24].

4.4 Engagement Strategies and Platform Characteristics

The reviewed literature emphasizes that the effectiveness of social media-based HIV/AIDS prevention efforts is strongly shaped by engagement strategies and the specific characteristics of each platform, with interventions that incorporate interactive features, culturally relevant messaging, and targeted content demonstrating greater success in attracting and retaining users. The use of peer influencers, community leaders, and relatable narratives has been shown to enhance credibility and engagement, as influencers play a crucial role in disseminating persuasive health information by leveraging trust and direct communication, a dynamic that has been well documented in COVID-19 prevention campaigns [27]. Similarly, social media initiatives for HIV awareness among college youths that employed peer influencers and culturally sensitive messaging reported higher levels of engagement, increased HIV testing rates, and reduced stigma [28], highlighting the importance of tailoring communication strategies to the social and cultural context of target audiences.

In addition, the literature indicates that different social media platforms serve distinct functions within HIV prevention efforts, underscoring the need for platform-specific strategies rather than a uniform approach. Video-based platforms such as YouTube have proven effective for

broad awareness campaigns through the use of narrative and visual storytelling to engage audiences [29], whereas messaging applications enable more personalized communication, follow-up, and sustained engagement that are critical for behavior-oriented health interventions [30]. The integration of influencer marketing further enhances campaign credibility, particularly among younger audiences, by capitalizing on the relatability and perceived authenticity of influencers [31], while interactive and peer-to-peer communication elements have been shown to resonate more strongly with users and reinforce preventive messages [30]. Together, these findings suggest that successful HIV/AIDS prevention on social media depends on a nuanced understanding of audience preferences, platform dynamics, and communication styles.

4.5 Challenges and Limitations Identified in the Literature

Despite the positive findings, the reviewed studies also identify several challenges in using social media for HIV/AIDS prevention. Misinformation and inconsistent content quality remain major concerns, as inaccurate information can spread rapidly on social media platforms. Additionally, digital inequality limits the reach of social media interventions among populations with limited internet access or low digital literacy.

Methodologically, many studies relied on self-reported data and short-term evaluations, which limit the ability to assess long-term impact and actual behavior change. The lack of standardized outcome measures also makes it difficult to compare results across studies. These limitations highlight the need for more rigorous research designs, longitudinal studies, and ethical guidelines to strengthen the evidence base for social media-based HIV prevention.

CONCLUSION

This systematic review highlights the growing and multifaceted role of social media in HIV/AIDS prevention. The findings demonstrate that social media platforms are effective in increasing awareness, improving knowledge, influencing attitudes, and contributing to stigma reduction related to HIV/AIDS. Through interactive and peer-driven communication, social media enables targeted outreach to populations that are often difficult to engage through traditional health communication channels. Nevertheless, the evidence regarding sustained behavioral change remains limited, and challenges such as misinformation, unequal access to digital technologies, and ethical concerns continue to constrain effectiveness. Therefore, social media should be viewed as a complementary component of comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention strategies rather than a standalone solution. Future research should prioritize longitudinal designs, standardized evaluation frameworks, and integration with offline health services to better assess and enhance the long-term impact of social media-based HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives.

REFERENCES

- [1] I. Devaux *et al.*, "Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case reporting in the World Health Organization European Region in 2006," *Eurosurveillance*, vol. 13, no. 39, p. 18988, 2008.
- [2] W. H. Organization, *Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations*. World Health Organization, 2022.
- [3] E. A. Armstrong-Mensah, A. K. Tetteh, E. Ofori, and O. Ekhsuehi, "Voluntary counseling and testing, antiretroviral therapy access, and HIV-related stigma: global progress and challenges," *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, vol. 19, no. 11, p. 6597, 2022.
- [4] D. Centola, "Social media and the science of health behavior," *Circulation*, vol. 127, no. 21, pp. 2135–2144, 2013.
- [5] P. F. M. Allihien, "Branding stem on social media in Ghana a study of branding narratives on facebook." University of Education, Winneba, 2023.
- [6] E. I. Obeagu and G. U. Obeagu, "Moving forward together: collaborative strategies in HIV prevention across Africa—a narrative review," *Ann. Med. Surg.*, vol. 87, no. 7, pp. 4117–4126, 2025.
- [7] A. Ghahramani, M. de Courten, and M. Prokofieva, "The potential of social media in health promotion beyond creating awareness: an integrative review," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 22, no. 1, p. 2402, 2022.
- [8] B. Cao *et al.*, "Social media interventions to promote HIV testing, linkage, adherence, and retention: systematic review and meta-analysis," *J. Med. Internet Res.*, vol. 19, no. 11, p. e394, 2017.

- [9] M. J. Rotheram-Borus, D. Swendeman, and G. Chovnick, "The past, present, and future of HIV prevention: integrating behavioral, biomedical, and structural intervention strategies for the next generation of HIV prevention," *Annu. Rev. Clin. Psychol.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 143–167, 2009.
- [10] J. T. Bertrand, K. O'Reilly, J. Denison, R. Anhang, and M. Sweat, "Systematic review of the effectiveness of mass communication programs to change HIV/AIDS-related behaviors in developing countries," *Health Educ. Res.*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 567–597, 2006.
- [11] A. Van Looy, "Definitions, social media types, and tools," in *Social media management: Using social media as a business instrument*, Springer, 2022, pp. 21–50.
- [12] T. M. Doherty, G. Del Giudice, and S. Maggi, "Adult vaccination as part of a healthy lifestyle: moving from medical intervention to health promotion," *Ann. Med.*, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 128–140, 2019.
- [13] T. Taggart, M. E. Grewe, D. F. Conserve, C. Gliwa, and M. R. Isler, "Social media and HIV: a systematic review of uses of social media in HIV communication," *J. Med. Internet Res.*, vol. 17, no. 11, p. e4387, 2015.
- [14] S. Thapa *et al.*, "Stigma reduction in relation to HIV test uptake in low-and middle-income countries: a realist review," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1277, 2018.
- [15] K. Winskell, K. Holmes, E. Neri, R. Berkowitz, B. Mbakwem, and O. Obyerodhyambo, "Making sense of HIV stigma: Representations in young Africans' HIV-related narratives," *Glob. Public Health*, vol. 10, no. 8, pp. 917–929, 2015.
- [16] J. K. Langlie, "Social networks, health beliefs, and preventive health behavior," *J. Health Soc. Behav.*, pp. 244–260, 1977.
- [17] M. R. Korczyńska, J. Skonieczna, A. Kielan, I. Cieślak, and D. Olejniczak, "Edukacja zdrowotna w zakresie HIV/AIDS prowadzona przy pomocy portali społecznościowych= Health education on HIV/AIDS carried out using social networks," *J. Educ. Heal. Sport*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 267–274, 2016.
- [18] 陈志娴 *et al.*, "不同社交软件对 HIV 阳性 MSM 艾滋病诊疗知识干预效果评价," *中国公共卫生*, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 563–569, 2024.
- [19] B. Cao *et al.*, "Recalling, sharing and participating in a social media intervention promoting HIV testing: a longitudinal analysis of HIV testing among MSM in China," *AIDS Behav.*, vol. 23, no. 5, pp. 1240–1249, 2019.
- [20] K. Ibrahim, E. M. Kahle, Y. Christiani, and S. Suryani, "Utilization of social media for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS: a scoping review," *J. Multidiscip. Healthc.*, pp. 2443–2458, 2024.
- [21] R. S. French, C. Bonell, K. Wellings, and P. Weatherburn, "An exploratory review of HIV prevention mass media campaigns targeting men who have sex with men," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 616, 2014.
- [22] S. D. Young, I. Holloway, D. Jaganath, E. Rice, D. Westmoreland, and T. Coates, "Project HOPE: online social network changes in an HIV prevention randomized controlled trial for African American and Latino men who have sex with men," *Am. J. Public Health*, vol. 104, no. 9, pp. 1707–1712, 2014.
- [23] J. M. LaCroix, L. B. Snyder, T. B. Huedo-Medina, and B. T. Johnson, "Effectiveness of mass media interventions for HIV prevention, 1986–2013: a meta-analysis," *JAIDS J. Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr.*, vol. 66, pp. S329–S340, 2014.
- [24] J. N. de B. S. Júnior *et al.*, "Redes sociais online como suporte social funcional no enfrentamento ao HIV/aids no Brasil," *Cuad. Educ. y Desarrollo*, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. e4198–e4198, 2024.
- [25] B. B. D. Pamukhti, N. A. Ardika, and S. R. Soleman, "Intervensi Sosial Support dalam Menurunkan Stigma Pada Pasien HIV/AIDS: Scoping Review," *Zaitun (Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan)*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 43–47, 2023.
- [26] N. S. Coulson and H. Buchanan, "The role of online support groups in helping individuals affected by HIV and AIDS: scoping review of the literature," *J. Med. Internet Res.*, vol. 24, no. 7, p. e27648, 2022.
- [27] S. Alam, "Peran influencer sebagai komunikasi persuasif untuk pencegahan COVID-19," *J. Spektrum Komun.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 136–148, 2020.
- [28] N. A. Sitar, "The Role of Social Media Campaigns in Promoting HIV Awareness and Prevention Behaviors among College Youths," *J. Public Heal. Med.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 29–32, 2024.
- [29] B. Chen and P. Borah, "CDC's vaccine communication: The narrative strategies and audience engagement," 2023.
- [30] K. U. Katas, E. I. Nwankwo, G. T. Igwama, J. A. Olaboye, and E. C. Anyanwu, "Public health campaigns and their influence on substance abuse awareness and prevention among youth: An analysis of media strategies," *Int. J. Sch. Res. Med. Dent.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 31–47, 2024.
- [31] E. Sandage, "Utilize Influencer Marketing to Increase Credibility," *Nonprofit Commun. Rep.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 6, 2024.