

Unusual Increase of Hepatitis A Cases in HIV Infected Men who have Sex with Men

愛滋病病毒陽性男男性接觸者
感染甲型肝炎個案異常增加

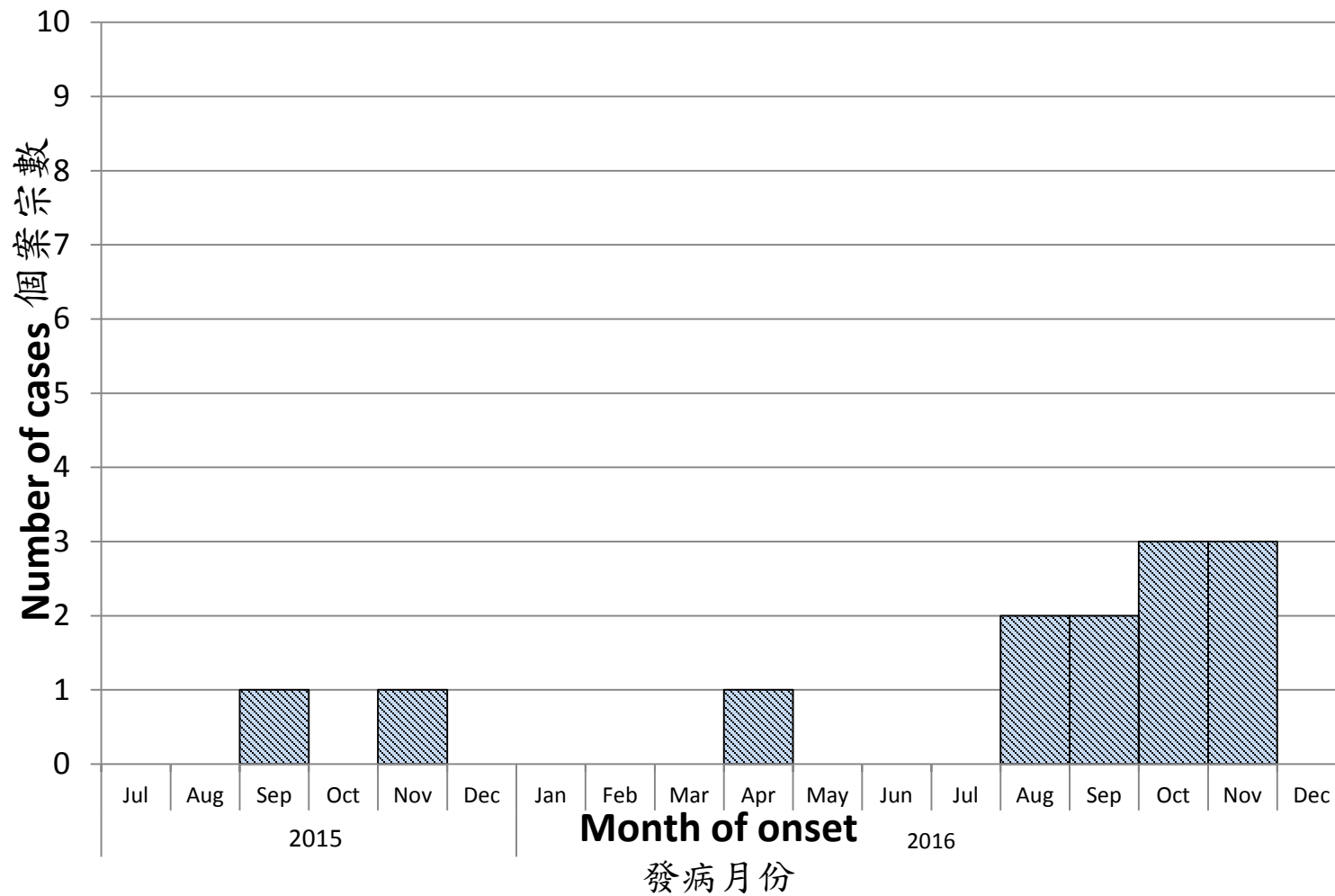
Unusual Increase of Hepatitis A in HIV+ MSM

愛滋病病毒陽性男男性接觸者甲型肝炎異常增加

- Hepatitis A is a notifiable disease under the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap 599) of the Hong Kong laws.
- 甲型肝炎乃香港《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)法定須呈報傳染病。
- An unusual increase in the number of hepatitis A among attendees of Integrated Treatment Centre (ITC) of Department of Health (DH), who were HIV positive men who have sex with men (MSM), were recorded by CHP recently.
- 到衛生署綜合治療中心就診的愛滋病病毒陽性的男男性接觸者當中，感染甲型肝炎的個案近月異常增加。

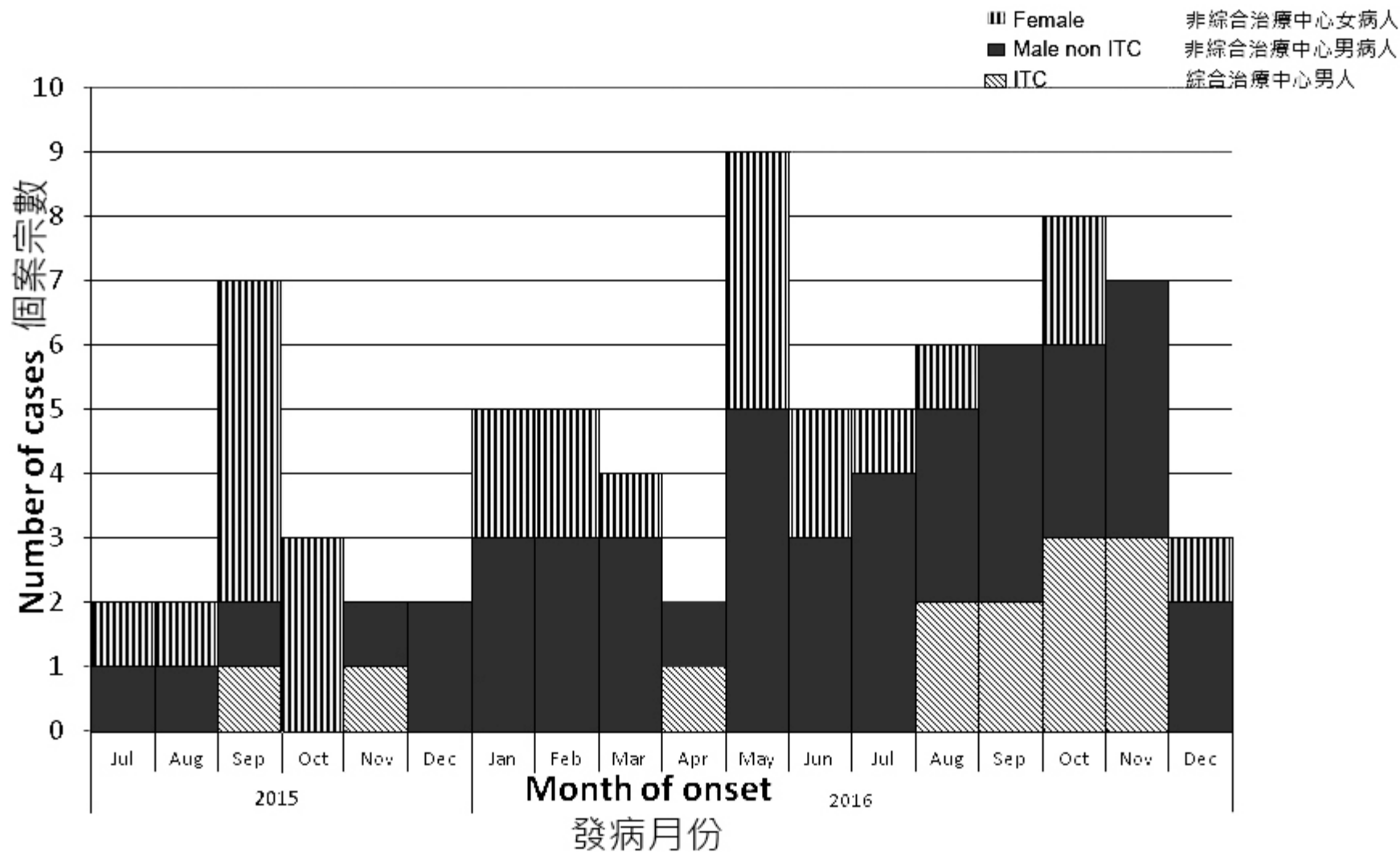
Hepatitis A cases among patients of ITC

綜合治療中心病人中的甲型肝炎個案



Hepatitis A cases recorded by CHP

衛生防護中心錄得的甲型肝炎個案



Hepatitis A cases among patients of ITC

綜合治療中心病人中的甲型肝炎個案

- The annual number of hepatitis A cases recorded by ITC was generally zero to two per year from 2006 to 2015.
- 二〇〇六至一五年期間，綜合治療中心就診病人中的甲型肝炎個案數字每年一般為0至2宗。
- However, CHP of DH noticed an **unusual increased number of hepatitis A infection** among the ITC patients since August 2016 with 0-3 cases recorded per month.
- 衛生署衛生防護中心留意到在綜合治療中心求診的病人中，甲型肝炎個案自二〇一六年八月起**異常增加**，每月有0至3人受感染。

Hepatitis A cases among patients of ITC

綜合治療中心病人中的甲型肝炎個案

- Retrospective analysis of laboratory information revealed that the virus from most of the cases reported since September 2015 were shown to be identical to either one of two genetically distinguishable groups within genotype 1A (4 and 8 cases, 1 case pending).
- 化驗結果分析顯示，大部分自二〇一五年九月至今錄得的甲型肝炎個案同屬1A基因型，其基因排序可分成兩大類(4宗和8宗個案，1宗待定)。

Hepatitis A cases among patients of ITC

綜合治療中心病人中的甲型肝炎個案

- As of end-Jan 2017, a total of **13 hepatitis A cases** among HIV+ MSM had been recorded since September 2015.
- 自二〇一五年九月截至二〇一七年一月底期間錄得愛滋病病毒陽性的男男性接觸者的**甲型肝炎個案共13宗**。
- They were males, aged 26 – 48 (median 32.5). They had onset of hepatitis A since September 2015, with **0 to 3 cases every month** recorded among SPP clinic patients.
- 全部病人是男士，介乎26至48歲(中位數32.5)，自二〇一五年九月起受感染，**每月錄得0至3宗個案**。
- Some of them (5) were also known to have **recent onset of sexually transmitted diseases** such as syphilis, chlamydia infection or gonorrhoea.
- 其中5人近期同時出現性病，如梅毒、衣原體感染和淋病。

Preliminary investigation findings

初步調查結果

- Preliminary epidemiological investigations conducted so far have **not** suggested a common food or water source among these affected adult males.
- 署方的初步流行病學調查至今沒有於病人間發現涉及同一食物或水源。
- Epidemiological and laboratory investigations suggest that **male person-to-person sexual transmission** may have accounted for the cause of this outbreak.
- 綜合流行病學和化驗調查所得，相信這宗甲型肝炎爆發個案可能是透過**男男性接觸而人傳人感染**。
- Investigation is ongoing to study if the outbreak has spread to other MSM in the community.
- 署方仍繼續流行病學調查，以確認是否擴散至社區的其他男男性接觸者。

Facts on Hepatitis A

甲型肝炎資訊

- Hepatitis A virus is transmitted primarily by the **faecal-oral route**, that is when a susceptible person contacts or ingests objects, food or water that has been contaminated with the faeces of an infected person.
- 甲型肝炎病毒主要經**糞口途徑**傳播，即透過進食被感染者糞便污染的食物或水而傳播。
- The virus can also be transmitted through **close physical contact** with an infectious person, including **sexual contact** and not limited to anal-oral contact.
- 病毒亦可透過與患者**親密的身體接觸**，包括**性行為**(不限於口肛接觸)傳播。
- Recent hepatitis A outbreaks among MSM have also been recorded in neighbouring and overseas areas such as Taiwan and some European countries.
- 鄰近和海外地區如台灣及歐洲近期亦錄得涉及男男性接觸者的甲型肝炎個案爆發。

Outbreaks in other localities

其他地區的爆發

疫情調查

2015年臺北區愛滋感染者感染急性病毒性 A型肝炎疑似本土群聚事件

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摘要

今(2015)年6月中旬起疾病管制署臺北區管制中心陸續接獲自所轄區醫療所通報疑似本土急性病毒性A型肝炎中比對出個案有愛滋病毒(HIV)感染之病史者，截至2015年7月26日止共計6例，均為正值性活躍期。經疾病管制署及衛生檢驗中心檢驗結果均為A型肝炎陽性且基因分型相似。



RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT

Hepatitis A outbreaks in the EU/EEA mostly affecting men who have sex with men

19 December 2016

Public health control measures

公共衛生控制措施

- **Hepatitis A vaccine** is safe and effective in preventing the infection. The World Health Organization recommends hepatitis A vaccination for high-risk groups, such as travellers to endemic areas, MSM and chronic liver disease patients.
- **甲型肝炎疫苗**既安全，亦能有效預防感染。世界衛生組織建議高危人士接種該疫苗，例如到甲型肝炎流行地區外遊的人士、男男性接觸者和長期肝病病人。
- To control further spread of hepatitis A, CHP, amongst other measures, will provide hepatitis A vaccination targeting **MSM patients of ITC and Social Hygiene Clinics**.
- 為控制甲型肝炎進一步擴散，政府為**綜合治療中心及男性社會衛生科診所的男男性接觸者**接種甲型肝炎疫苗。

Health promotion 宣傳教育

A series of risk communication activities will also be conducted to increase the awareness of prevention of hepatitis A infection among MSM population.

衛生防護中心將加強風險傳達的工作，提高男男性接觸對經性接觸感染甲型肝炎的意識。

Health promotion with NGOs

聯同非政府機構宣傳教育

Non-governmental organisation 非政府機構	Tel 電話
A-Backup 支援社	3116 7204
AIDS Concern 關懷愛滋	2394 6677
Project Touch of The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association 香港小童群益會 性向無限計劃	6387 6984
CHOICE 再思社區健康組織	3188 9024
Hong Kong AIDS Foundation 香港愛滋病基金會	2513 0513
Midnight Blue 午夜藍	2493 4555
Rainbow of Hong Kong 香港彩虹	8108 1069
Rainbow Action 彩虹行動	6998 1069
The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, HK 香港善導會	2323 3983 / 8206 9922
Transgender Resource Center 跨性別資源中心	8230 0838

Website and social media 網頁和社交平台宣傳教育

The screenshot shows the website interface for Hepatitis A information. At the top left is the logo of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Department of Health, Virus Hepatitis Prevention Service. The top right features the word '香港' (Hong Kong) with a colorful wave graphic. Below this is a navigation bar with 'GovHK 香港政府一站通', '简体版 ENGLISH', a search bar with the text '搜尋 輸入查詢字串', and links for '網頁指南' and an email icon. A left sidebar contains a menu with items: '主頁', '關於我們', '消息與活動', '文件櫃', '肝炎是什麼?', '肝臟的功能', '急性肝炎徵狀', and '肝炎的種類及成因'. The main content area has a large heading '肝炎是什麼?' and a sub-heading '甲型肝炎'. Below this is a list of bullet points: '甲型肝炎是病毒性肝炎的一種，通常引起急性肝炎及黃疸。', '其潛伏期為二至六星期。', '大部分患者都能完全痊癒，但部分患者會發展成肝臟衰竭。', and '甲型肝炎痊癒後，長期帶病毒的情況'.

香港特別行政區政府
衛生署 病毒性肝炎預防服務

GovHK 香港政府一站通 简体版 ENGLISH

搜尋 輸入查詢字串 網頁指南

肝炎是什麼？

甲型肝炎

- 甲型肝炎是病毒性肝炎的一種，通常引起急性肝炎及黃疸。
- 其潛伏期為二至六星期。
- 大部分患者都能完全痊癒，但部分患者會發展成肝臟衰竭。
- 甲型肝炎痊癒後，長期帶病毒的情況

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Quiz
Useful Links

- **Vigilance against Hepatitis A**
- **World Hepatitis Day 2016**
- **WHO's "First Meeting of Hepatitis Programme Focal Points from High Burden Countries in Asia" 2016**
- **Roving Exhibitions on Viral Hepatitis 2016**
- **Seminar on Viral Hepatitis 2016**

Vigilance against Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus. It is usually spread by faecal-oral route ([route of transmission](#)), through **contaminated drinks or food** such as shellfish, or direct **person-to-person transmission through** sexual contact with infected person's stool ([Stay safe Love Life](#)).

www.info.gov.hk/hepatitis

愛滋與肝炎

#醒目啲



#安全啲



關心同志嘅健康
預防『愛滋』同『肝炎』

#錫身啲



#快手啲



BE NEGATIVE

甲、乙和丙型肝炎一覽

	甲型肝炎	乙型肝炎	丙型肝炎
有咩病情	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大部分患有急性肝炎嘅人都可以好得返晒； 終身免疫並且唔會成為慢性帶有病毒嘅人。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 會引起急性肝炎同理可以發展成慢性肝病，包括肝硬化同埋肝癌； 大約百分之五到十有呢個病嘅大人係清除唔到病毒，成為慢性帶有病毒嘅人。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 會引起病，包 多到有仲會演
有咩徵狀	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 因為大部分有呢個病嘅人都係一啲徵狀都無； 一有徵狀，就好似重感冒咁樣，例如發燒、成身好痠、肌肉痛、頭痛、食慾不振、反胃同埋黃疸（皮膚變到黃色，連眼白都黃色）。 		
點樣傳播	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大部分係經由受污染嘅食水或者食物（尤其係蠔、蜆呢啲雙殼類海產）傳播； 性接觸傳播：好似舔肛，舔到啲咁嘅屎便就會感染。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大部分係經由母嬰傳播； 其次就係經由唔安全嘅性行為傳播，好似肛交同埋口交等等； 共用針筒或者注射器具。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大部分播； 小部分埋奉交有性病

www.21171069.com

Public health control measures

公共衛生控制措施

- **Letters to doctors** will be issued to inform them about the situation.
- 署方會發信予醫生，提醒醫護專業留意最新情況。
- Investigation is ongoing and the situation will be closely monitored.
- 署方仍繼續流行病學調查，並透過加強監測和臨床警覺，密切監察情況。
- **Scientific Committees on AIDS and STI and Vaccine Preventable Diseases of CHP** will have a joint meeting to discuss the situation and formulate further prevention and control strategies.
- 衛生防護中心愛滋病及性病科學委員會和疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會會召開會議，作出跟進及檢視防控策略。

Summary 總結

- With reference from overseas experience, our epidemiological and laboratory investigations coupled with their clinical presentations suggest that **male person-to-person sexual transmission** may have accounted for this hepatitis A outbreak.
- 參考外地經驗、本地流行病學和化驗調查，以及病人臨床病徵，相信這宗甲型肝炎爆發個案可能是透過**男男性接觸而人傳人感染**。
- MSM is one group of the populations at increased risk of acquiring hepatitis A.
- 男男性接觸者是感染甲型肝炎的其中一個高危組別。

Summary 總結

- All eligible MSM attendees should seek medical attention for vaccination in DH/HA clinics.
- 署方呼籲在公營系統的合資格男男性接觸者接種疫苗。
- Other MSM should consult their doctor for advice on hepatitis A prevention including vaccination.
- 其他男男性接觸者應徵詢醫生意見以預防甲型肝炎，包括接種疫苗。
- **Vaccinating susceptible individuals, together with safer sex practice and strict personal hygiene** are key to preventing hepatitis A via sexual transmission.
- 高危人士**接種疫苗、安全性行為及時刻保持個人衛生**是預防經性接觸感染甲型肝炎的關鍵。

Thank You

謝謝