



### **Press Meeting 30 November 2004**

二零零四年十一月三十日新聞發佈會

Dr S S Lee CHP, Department of Health

衛生署衛生防護中心李瑞山醫生

## 1984 - first HIV case diagnosed

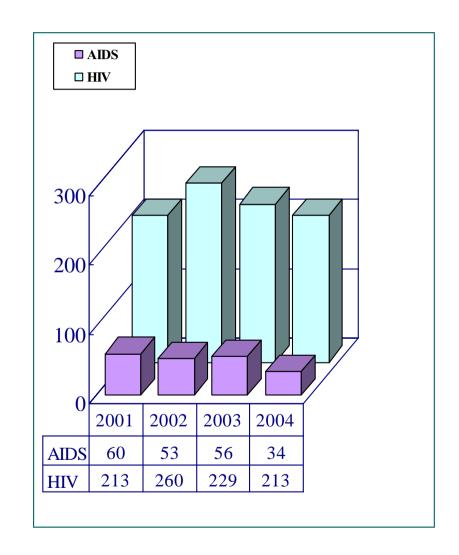
一九八四年發現首例愛滋病病毒感染



#### Reported HIV/AIDS in the 3rd quarter of 2004

二零零四年第三季 愛滋病病毒感染及愛滋病呈報個案統計

- 今季 73 HIV and 14 AIDS cases, compared to上季 73 and 13 in the last quarter
- Reported infection: all adults 全部成年; 71%男性male; 66% 華裔 Chinese
- 56% (41cases) sexually acquired性傳播; 8.2% (6 cases) drug users吸毒者; 36% unknown傳播途徑不明.
- Cumulative report累積報告: HIV 2457; AIDS 703







# 愛滋病在香港二十年 1984 - 2004

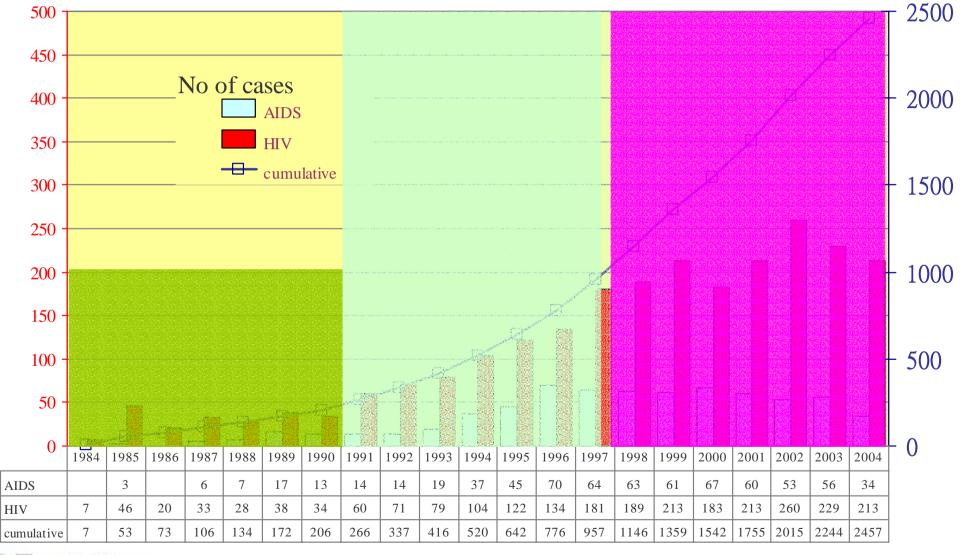




#### **Annual HIV/AIDS Statistics**

香港每年愛滋病病毒感染及愛滋病統計

1984 - September 2004, Hong Kong (N=2457/703)





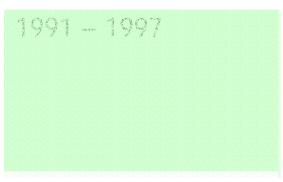


#### **Three Time-periods**

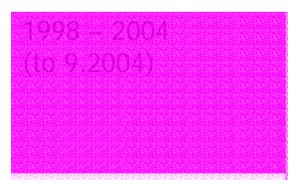
三個長度相約的階段



HIV/AIDS as an incurable condition and a new public health crisis 愛滋病作爲一個不治之症及新公共衛生危機



HIV/AIDS treatment available but unsatisfactory; extensive community action; wide media attention 愛滋病治療欠理想;廣泛社區參與; 媒體關注.



Effective HIV treatment generally available to patients in Hong Kong; concern about situation in Mainland 香港病者接受有效治療;國內情況受關注





### Reported number of HIV infection

愛滋病病毒感染呈報數目

	1984 - 1990	1991 - 1997	1998 - 2004 (thru Q3至第三季)	Total總人數
Total 總數	206	751	1500	2457

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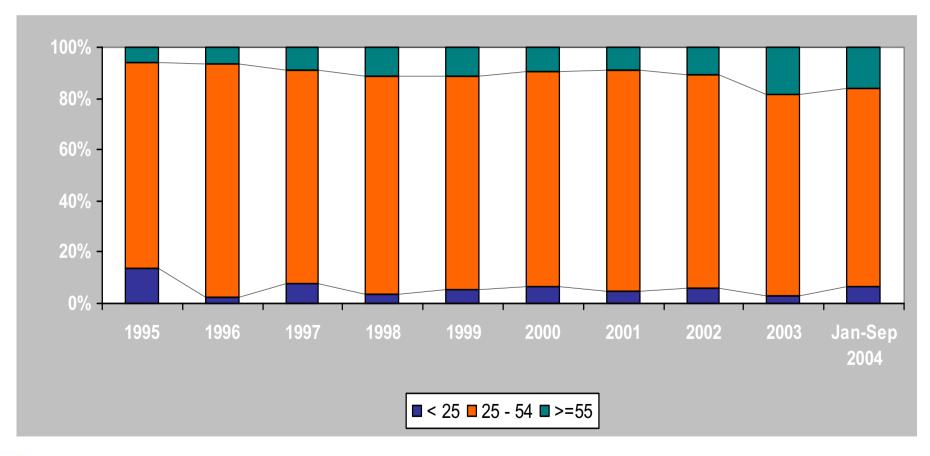
	1984 - 1990	1991 - 1997	1998 - 2004 (thru Q3至第三季)	Total 總人數
Adult 成年人	186	746	1489	2421
	> 90%			





# Age distribution of sexually acquired HIV infection in men

感染愛滋病病毒男士之年齡分佈 1995 - Sep 2004 (n = 1167)







### In the past ten years 過去十年

- A majority of male HIV patients (>80%) occurred in those aged 25-54 大部份(超過八成)男感染者年齡在二十五至五十四之間
- Male <25 persistently accounted for 5% of newly reported infections二十 五歲以下男士持續佔總數百份五
- Male ≥ 55 accounted for 16% of reported cases in 2004, compared to 10% in the nineties 二零零四年五十 五歲或以上男士佔總數百份之十六,相 對於九零年代的百份之十





	1984 - 1990	1991 - 1997	1998 - 2004 (thru Q3至第三季)	Total 總人數	
Chinoso 莊衣	134	521	1050	1705	
Chinese 華裔	65% - 70%				

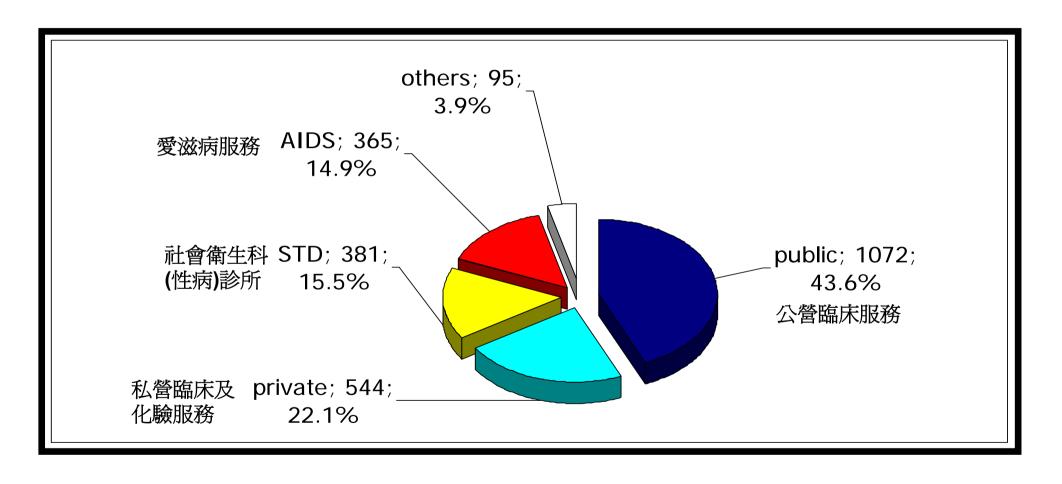




#### Sources of referral of HIV infection

呈報感染愛滋病病毒人士之轉介來源

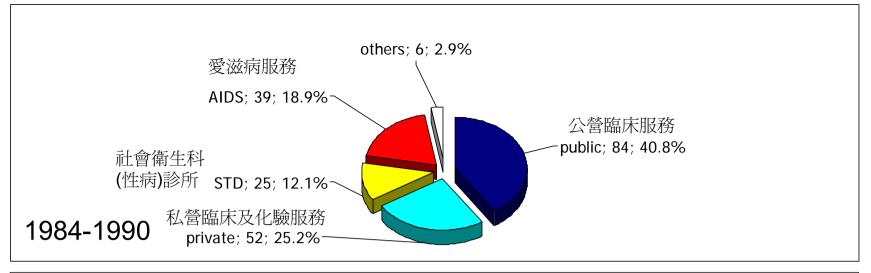
1984 - 2004 (Sep)

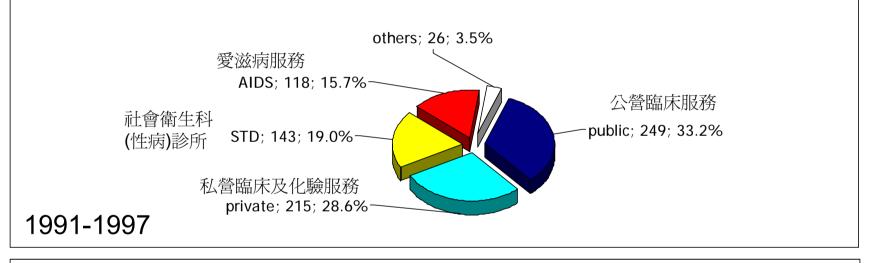


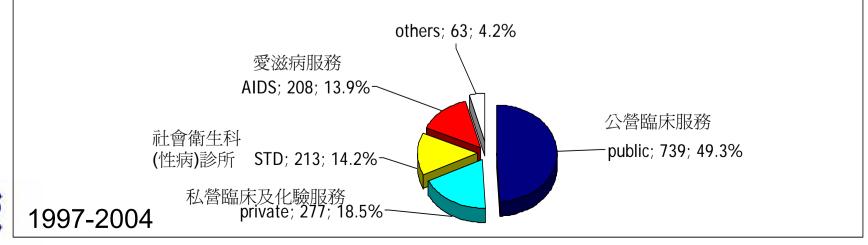




#### Sources of referral of HIV infection 呈報感染愛滋 病病毒人士之 轉介來源











# Four major sources of reported HIV infection

四個主要呈報愛滋病病毒感染來源

Public clinical services 公營臨床服務	43.6%
Private clinical services 私營臨床及化驗服務	22.1%
Social Hygiene Clinics 社會衛生科(性病)診所	15.5%
AIDS services 愛滋病服務	14.9%

>95%





#### Sources of reports vs transmission categories

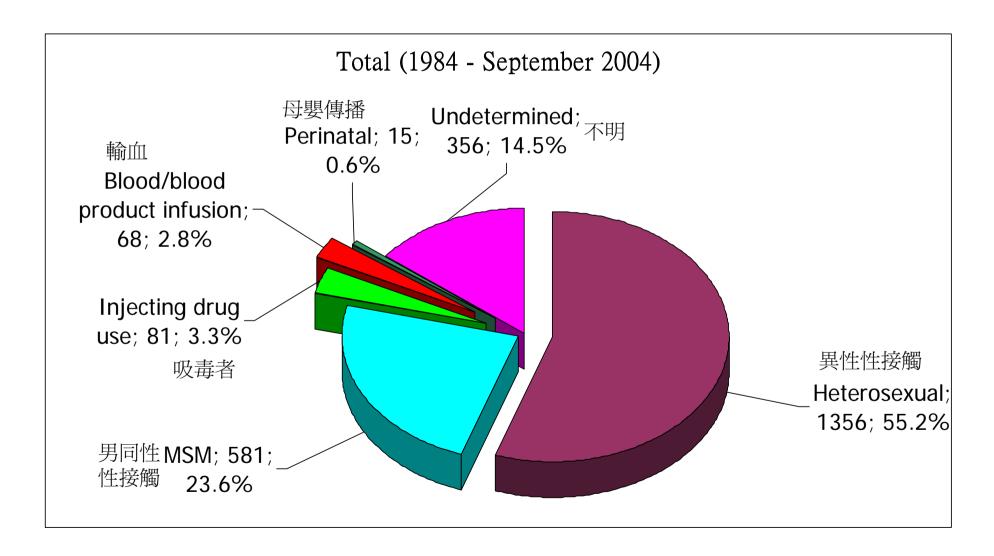
報告來源和傳染途徑主要類別

	HETERO- SEXUAL MEN 男異性性接觸	MSM 男同性 性接觸	MALE DRUG USERS 男吸毒者	FEMALES 女性
Public clinical services 公營臨床服務	47.0%	21.2%	64%	50.6%
Private clinical services 私營臨床及化驗服務	15.3%	29.6%	0	19.8%
Social Hygiene Clinics 社會衛生科(性病)診所	23.4%	15.5%	4%	12.3%
AIDS services 愛滋病服務	10.6%	29.4%	9.3%	15.6%
Drug rehabilitation services 吸毒者康復服務	0.6%	0	22.7%	0.4%





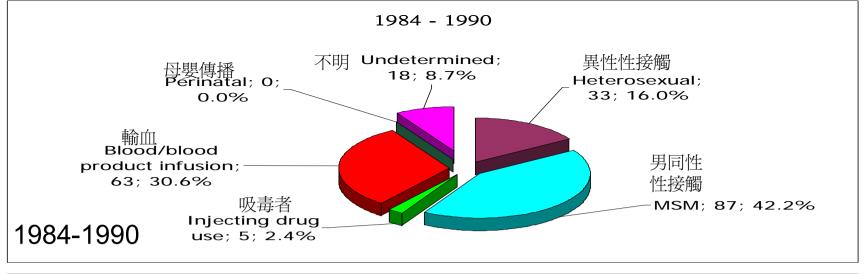
# Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection呈報感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑

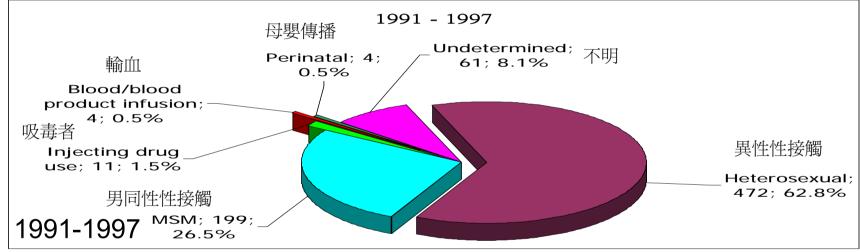


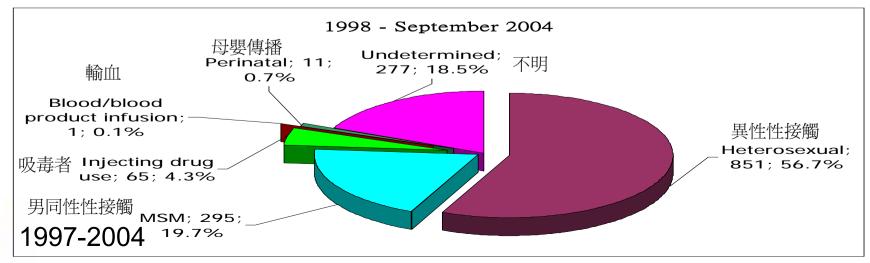




Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection 呈報感染愛滋病 病毒人士 之傳染途徑





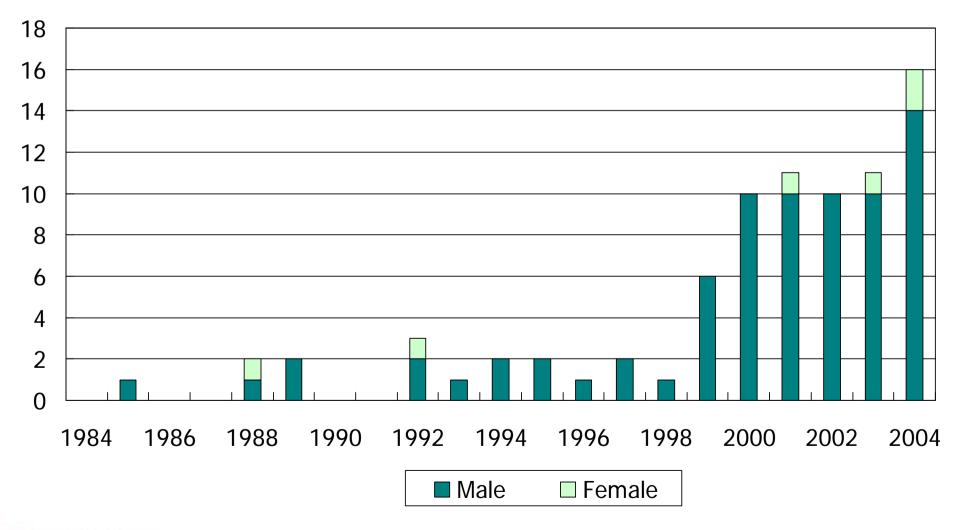






# Distribution of reported HIV infection who are drug users

呈報感染愛滋病病毒吸毒人士數目分佈 1984 - Sep 2004 (n = 81)







# Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection 呈報感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑

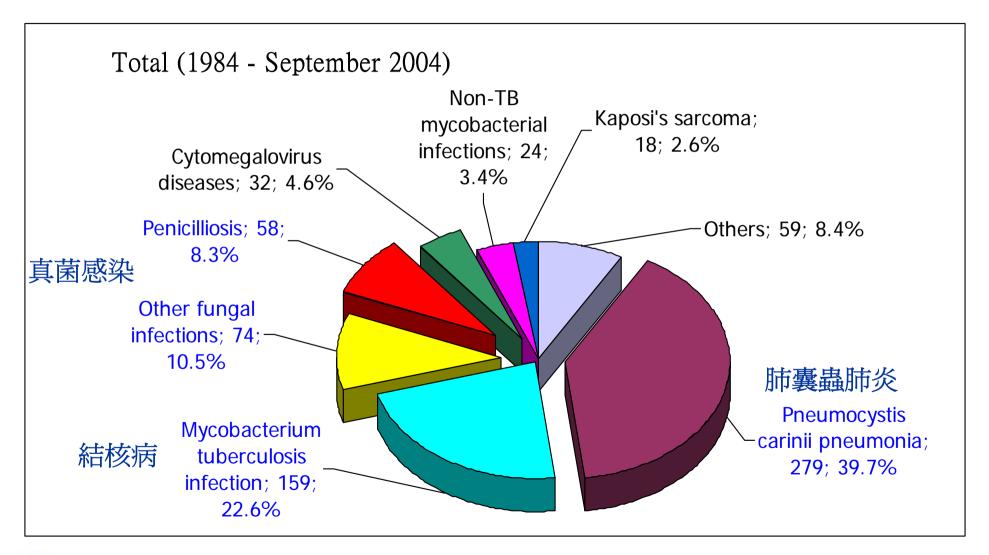
- Heterosexual: MSM ratio (in men) has changed from 1:3 to 1:0.56 to 1:0.51 男性受感染者異性及同性接觸比例由一比三轉爲一比零點五六,一比零點五一.
- Heterosexual transmission the single most important risk factor for female infection 異性性接觸爲女性感染的主要途徑.
- Transfusion related infection has almost completely disappeared 因輸血而受感染者幾乎絕跡.
- Perinatal transmission continues to be uncommon, has resulted in a total of 15 infections overall 母嬰傳播並不普遍,年來一共錄得十五呈報個案.
- HIV uncommon in drug users, but number has risen after year 2000. 吸毒者受感染的不多,但數目在二零零零年後續有增加.





#### **Profile of AIDS-defining illnesses**

愛滋病首次倂發症分佈圖

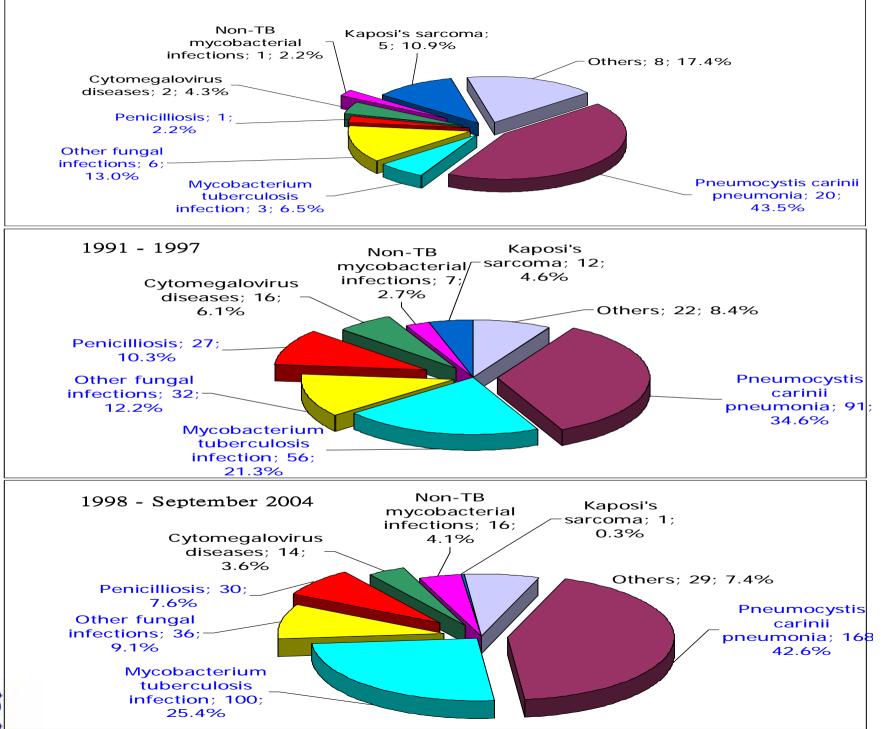






Profile of AIDS-defining illnesses 愛滋病首次 併發症 分佈圖

1984 - 1990







# Three commonest AIDS – defining illnesses

三種最常見愛滋病首次倂發症

- PCP 肺囊蟲肺炎
- Tuberculosis 結核病
- Fungal infections 真菌感染

>80%

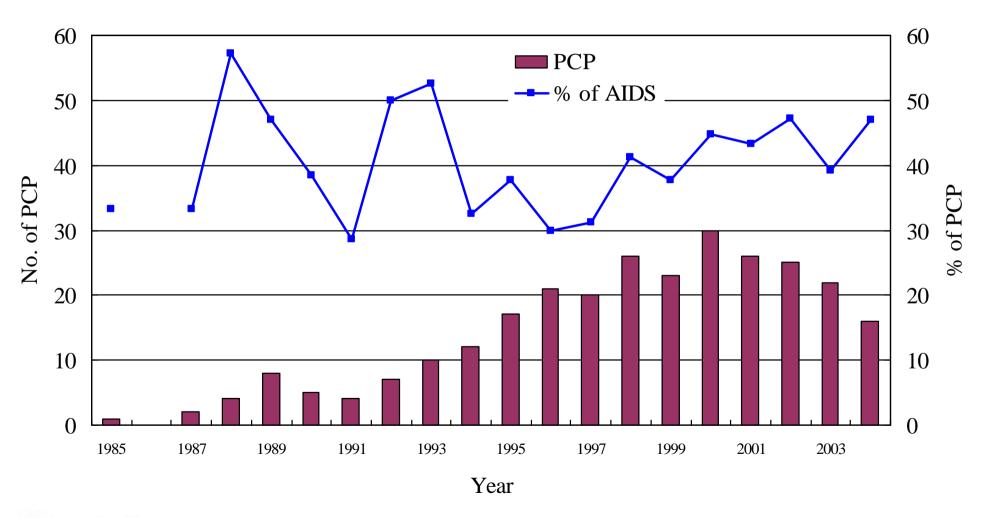




#### **Proportion of AIDS presenting as PCP**

以肺囊蟲肺炎爲愛滋病首個倂發症所佔百分比

1985 - Sep 2004 (n = 279)







#### CD4 numbers at diagnosis by age group

不同年齡組別確診時CD4細胞量

Year	Age	Number of reports (%)	Median CD4 (cell/μl)
年份	年齡	報告人數 (百分比)	CD4細胞中位數
2003	<55	134(83)	226
	≥55	27(17)	108
2004	<55	121(88)	230
	≥55	17(12)	80





#### **About HIV/AIDS in female**

有關女性受愛滋病病毒感染情況





### **Proportion of reported HIV infection**

呈報愛滋病病毒感染百份比

Female 女	7	121	358	486
	( 3.4%)	(16.1%)	(23.9%)	(19.8%)





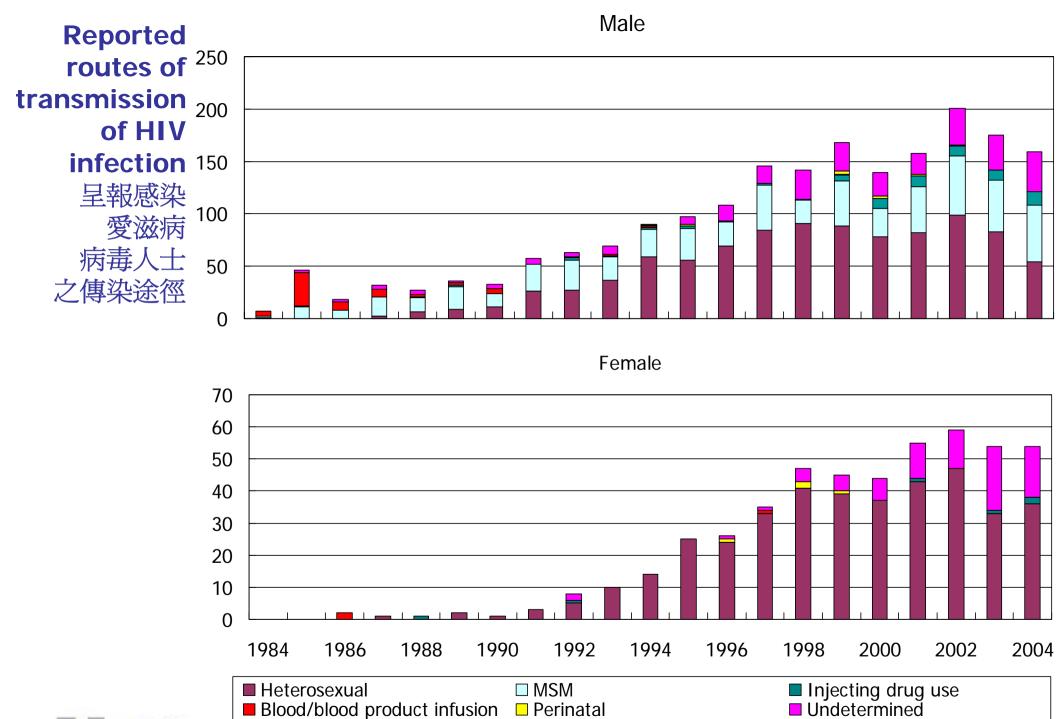
# Age group and gender of reported HIV infection in Jan – Sep 2004

二零零四年一至九月感染愛滋病病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈 n = 213

No. of cases 個案數目 80 ■ Female 女性 ■ Male 男性 60 40 20 <=19 20 - 29 30 - 3940 - 49 50 - 59 >= 60Unknown











### **HIV** prevalence

### 愛滋病病毒感染率

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pregnant	0%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%
women							





#### **About HIV treatment**

有關愛滋病病毒感染治療情況





...The active caseload at the two (designated HIV) clinics as of June 2004 has exceeded 1200 (750 at DH, 490 at HA) About 60% to 80% of the patients are currently on HAART

截至2004年6月,…兩個服務單位的處理個案超過1200宗(衛生署750宗,醫院管理局490宗).目前,約有60%至80%病人現正接受這項(高效能抗病毒治療)療法.

LegCo Health Services Panel 8 November 2004 立法會衛生事務委員會二零零四年十一月八日





### **HIV** subtypes in Hong Kong

香港的愛滋病病毒亞型

	2001	2002	2003
Annual HIV reports	213	260	229
Number of reports with subtypes identified (%)	83(39)	228(88)	202(88)
Subtype (%) CRF01 AE	49(23)	122(47)	98(43)
В	24(11)	78(30)	60(26)
С	5(2)	15(6)	21(9)
Others	5(6)	13(8)	23(11)





#### Summarising HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong

總結愛滋病在香港

September 2004 二零零四年九月

Estimated prevalence 估計感染率 <0.1%

Reported HIV 報告數 200 - 300/y

Reported AIDS 報告數  $\sim 60/y$ 

Cumulative report (HIV) 累積報告數 2457

Estimated no. living with ~3000

HIV/AIDS估計現時感染者數目

Main transmission route Sexual predominantly

Minimal in IDU主要性

傳播,極少吸毒傳染





#### **Future Challenges for Hong Kong**

#### 香港的未來挑戰

- New HIV infections would continue to occur 新感染個案將繼續發生
- The risk of HIV outbreaks in drug users cannot be ignored 愛滋病病毒在吸毒人群中存在爆發危機
- Number of patients requiring treatment would rise substantially 需接受治療的病者將 大幅增加
- There's the need to target hard-to-reach populations, including the risk-taking elderly and youth, and MSM 需針對難接觸的社群,包括高危長者及年青人和男同性戀者







