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% (41 cases) 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
零點貳 愛滋病在香港二十年
1984 - 2004
Annual HIV/AIDS Statistics

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

No of cases
- AIDS
- HIV
- cumulative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AIDS</th>
<th>HIV</th>
<th>cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>2244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2457</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Three Time-periods


Reported number of HIV Infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 總數</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2457</td>
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1 : 3.6 : 7.2
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>2421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 90%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Age distribution of sexually acquired HIV infection in men

Infection distribution by age group and year from 1995 to Sep 2004 (n = 1167)

- < 25
- 25 - 54
- >=55

The graph shows the percentage distribution of HIV infections among men by age group and year from 1995 to Sep 2004.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese 華裔</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>65% - 70%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

- Public: 1072; 43.6%
- Private: 544; 22.1%
- STD: 381; 15.5%
- AIDS: 365; 14.9%
- Others: 95; 3.9%
Sources of referral of HIV infection

1984-1990

- Public: 84; 40.8%
- Others: 6; 2.9%
- AIDS: 39; 18.9%
- Private: 52; 25.2%
- STD: 25; 12.1%

1991-1997

- Public: 249; 33.2%
- Others: 26; 3.5%
- AIDS: 118; 15.7%
- Private: 215; 28.6%
- STD: 143; 19.0%

1997-2004

- Public: 739; 49.3%
- Others: 63; 4.2%
- AIDS: 208; 13.9%
- Private: 277; 18.5%
- STD: 213; 14.2%
### Four major sources of reported HIV infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public clinical services</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinical services</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Hygiene Clinics</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS services</td>
<td>&gt;95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI DS services</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Sources of reports vs transmission categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HETERO-SEXUAL MEN</th>
<th>MSM 男同性性接觸</th>
<th>MALE DRUG USERS 男吸毒者</th>
<th>FEMALES 女性</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public clinical services</strong></td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private clinical services</strong></td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td><strong>29.6%</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Hygiene Clinics</strong></td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIDS services</strong></td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug rehabilitation services</strong></td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>22.7%</strong></td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection

Total (1984 - September 2004)

- Heterosexual; 1356; 55.2%
- Injecting drug use; 81; 3.3%
- Blood/blood product infusion; 68; 2.8%
- Perinatal; 15; 0.6%
- Undetermined; 356; 14.5%
- MSM; 581; 23.6%
- Mother-to-child transmission; 15; 0.6%
- Unknown; 356; 14.5%

HIV infection transmission routes:
Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection

1984-1990
- Heterosexual; 33; 16.0%
- Undetermined; 18; 8.7%
- Perinatal; 0; 0.0%
- Blood/blood product infusion; 63; 30.6%
- Injecting drug use; 5; 2.4%
- MSM; 87; 42.2%

1991-1997
- Heterosexual; 472; 62.8%
- MSM; 199; 26.5%
- Injecting drug use; 11; 1.5%
- Blood/blood product infusion; 4; 0.5%
- Perinatal; 4; 0.5%
- Undetermined; 61; 8.1%

1998 - September 2004
- Heterosexual; 851; 56.7%
- MSM; 295; 19.7%
- Injecting drug use; 65; 4.3%
- Blood/blood product infusion; 1; 0.1%
- Perinatal; 11; 0.7%
- Undetermined; 277; 18.5%

1997-2004
- MSM; 295; 19.7%
- Heterosexual; 851; 56.7%
- Injecting drug use; 65; 4.3%
- Blood/blood product infusion; 1; 0.1%
- Perinatal; 11; 0.7%
- Undetermined; 277; 18.5%

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為一比零點五六,一比零點五一.

- Heterosexual transmission the single most important risk factor for female infection 異性性接觸為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

Total (1984 - September 2004)

- **Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia;** 279; 39.7%
- **Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection;** 159; 22.6%
- **Other fungal infections;** 74; 10.5%
- **Penicilliosis;** 58; 8.3%
- **Cytomegalovirus diseases;** 32; 4.6%
- **Non-TB mycobacterial infections;** 24; 3.4%
- **Others;** 59; 8.4%
- **Kaposi's sarcoma;** 18; 2.6%
Profile of AIDS-defining illnesses

1984 - 1990
- Non-TB mycobacterial infections: 1; 2.2%
- Kaposi's sarcoma: 5; 10.9%
- Others: 8; 17.4%
- Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia: 20; 43.5%
- Cytomegalovirus diseases: 2; 4.3%
- Penicilliosis: 1; 2.2%
- Other fungal infections: 6; 13.0%
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection: 3; 6.5%

1991 - 1997
- Cytomegalovirus diseases: 16; 6.1%
- Non-TB mycobacterial infections: 7; 2.7%
- Kaposi's sarcoma: 12; 4.6%
- Others: 22; 8.4%
- Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia: 91; 34.6%
- Penicilliosis: 27; 10.3%
- Other fungal infections: 32; 12.2%
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection: 56; 21.3%

1998 - September 2004
- Cytomegalovirus diseases: 14; 3.6%
- Non-TB mycobacterial infections: 16; 4.1%
- Kaposi's sarcoma: 1; 0.3%
- Others: 29; 7.4%
- Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia: 168; 42.6%
- Penicilliosis: 30; 7.6%
- Other fungal infections: 36; 9.1%
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection: 100; 25.4%
Three commonest AIDS - defining illnesses

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

>80%
Proportion of AIDS presenting as PCP

以肺囊蟲肺炎為愛滋病首個併發症所佔百分比

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of reports (%)</th>
<th>Median CD4 (cell/µl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>&lt;55</td>
<td>134 (83)</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥55</td>
<td>27 (17)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>&lt;55</td>
<td>121 (88)</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥55</td>
<td>17 (12)</td>
<td>80</td>
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</table>
About HIV/AIDS in female
有關女性受愛滋病病毒感染情況
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female 女</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>121</th>
<th>358</th>
<th>486</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( 3.4% )</td>
<td>( 16.1% )</td>
<td>( 23.9% )</td>
<td>( 19.8% )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of reported HIV infection

呈報愛滋病病毒感染百份比
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

60% age 20-39
Reported routes of transmission of HIV infection

Presented data show the reported routes of transmission of HIV infection in males and females from 1984 to 2004. The categories include heterosexual, MSM, injecting drug use, blood/blood product infusion, and perinatal. The graph visually represents the number of cases for each route over time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIV prevalence**

愛滋病病毒感染率
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.
## HIV subtypes in Hong Kong

### 香港的愛滋病病毒亞型

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual HIV reports</strong></td>
<td>213</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of reports with subtypes identified (%)</strong></td>
<td>83(39)</td>
<td>228(88)</td>
<td>202(88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtype (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRF01_AE</td>
<td>49(23)</td>
<td>122(47)</td>
<td>98(43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>24(11)</td>
<td>78(30)</td>
<td>60(26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
<td>15(6)</td>
<td>21(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5(6)</td>
<td>13(8)</td>
<td>23(11)</td>
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Summarising HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong
總結愛滋病在香港
September 2004 二零零四年九月

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated prevalence</td>
<td>&lt;0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported HIV</td>
<td>200 - 300/ y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported AIDS</td>
<td>~ 60/ y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative report (HIV)</td>
<td>2457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated no. living with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>~3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main transmission route</td>
<td>Sexual predominantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal in IDU</td>
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主要性传播，极少吸毒传染
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