



Press Meeting 24 May 2005

二零零五年五月二十四日新聞發佈會

Dr KH Wong, Department of Health
衛生署 黃加慶醫生

Natural course of HIV infection

愛滋病病毒感染的自然進程

- Without treatment, about half of the infected people will progress to AIDS in ten years' time
若沒有接受治療,約一半受感染人士會於十年內發病成為愛滋病患者
- AIDS is characterised by development of major clinical complications, e.g. opportunistic infections, cancers, related to the underlying immunosuppression
愛滋病表示因抵抗力下降,出現了嚴重的併發症,例如機會性感染、惡性腫瘤。
- HIV alone $\neq$ AIDS ; HIV + AIDS-defining illness = AIDS
愛滋病病毒感染的 $\neq$ 愛滋病 ;
愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病界定疾病 = 愛滋病

HIV Reporting System in Hong Kong

香港的愛滋病病毒感染個案呈報系統

Major fields of information 主要資料:

- Gender 性別
- Ethnicity (Chinese –Y/N) 族裔
- Age (Adult –Y/N) 年齡組別
- Source of reports 呈報來源
- Progression to AIDS 發病(愛滋病)
- Speculated route of transmission 傳播途徑

A voluntary system
自願系統

Source of reports 呈報來源:

- Physicians 醫生
- Confirmatory laboratories 確認測試化驗室

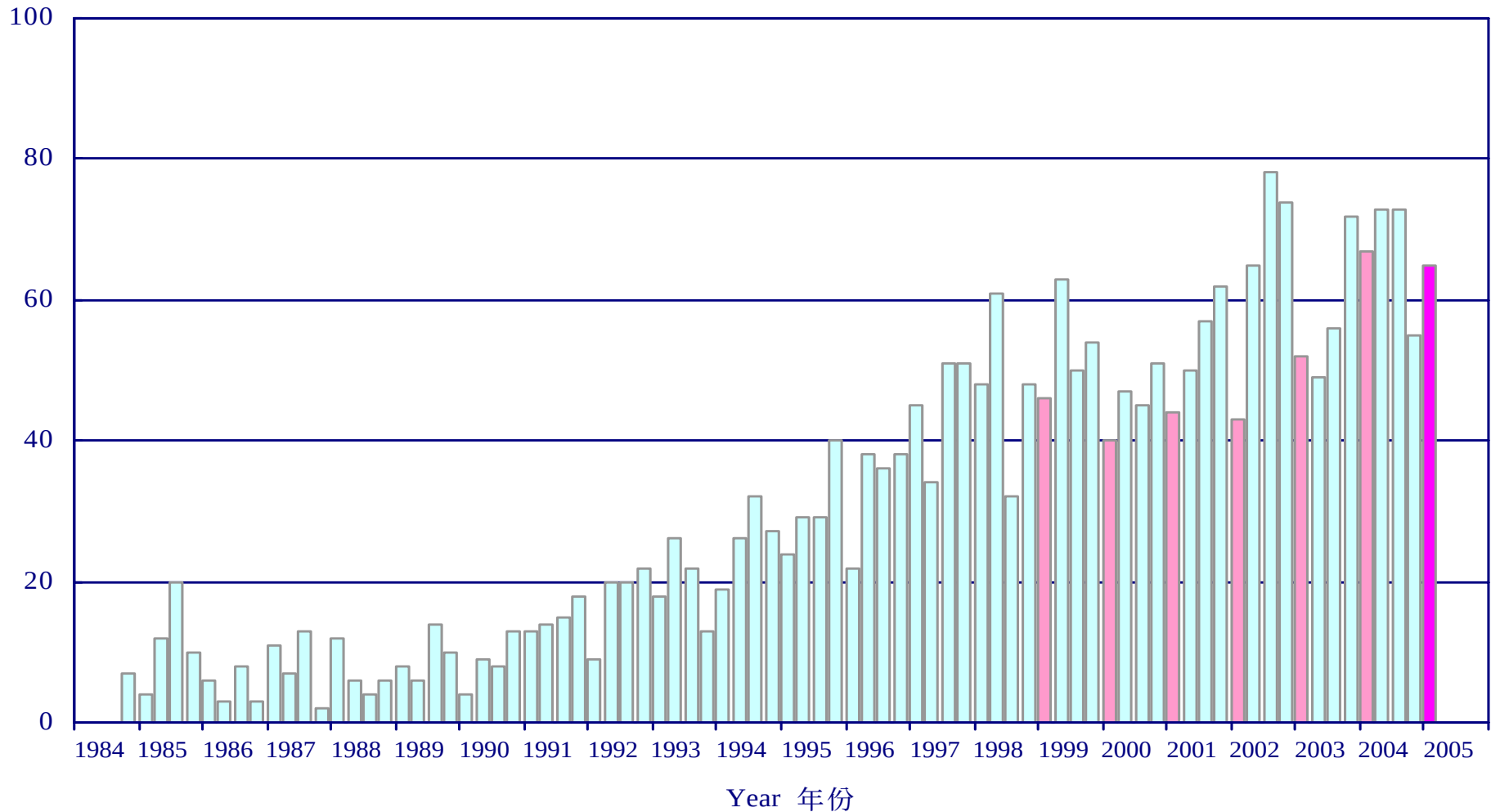
1984 - first HIV case diagnosed
一九八四年發現首例愛滋病病毒感染

Quarterly HIV Statistics

每季愛滋病病毒感染統計

1984 - March 2005 (N = 2577)

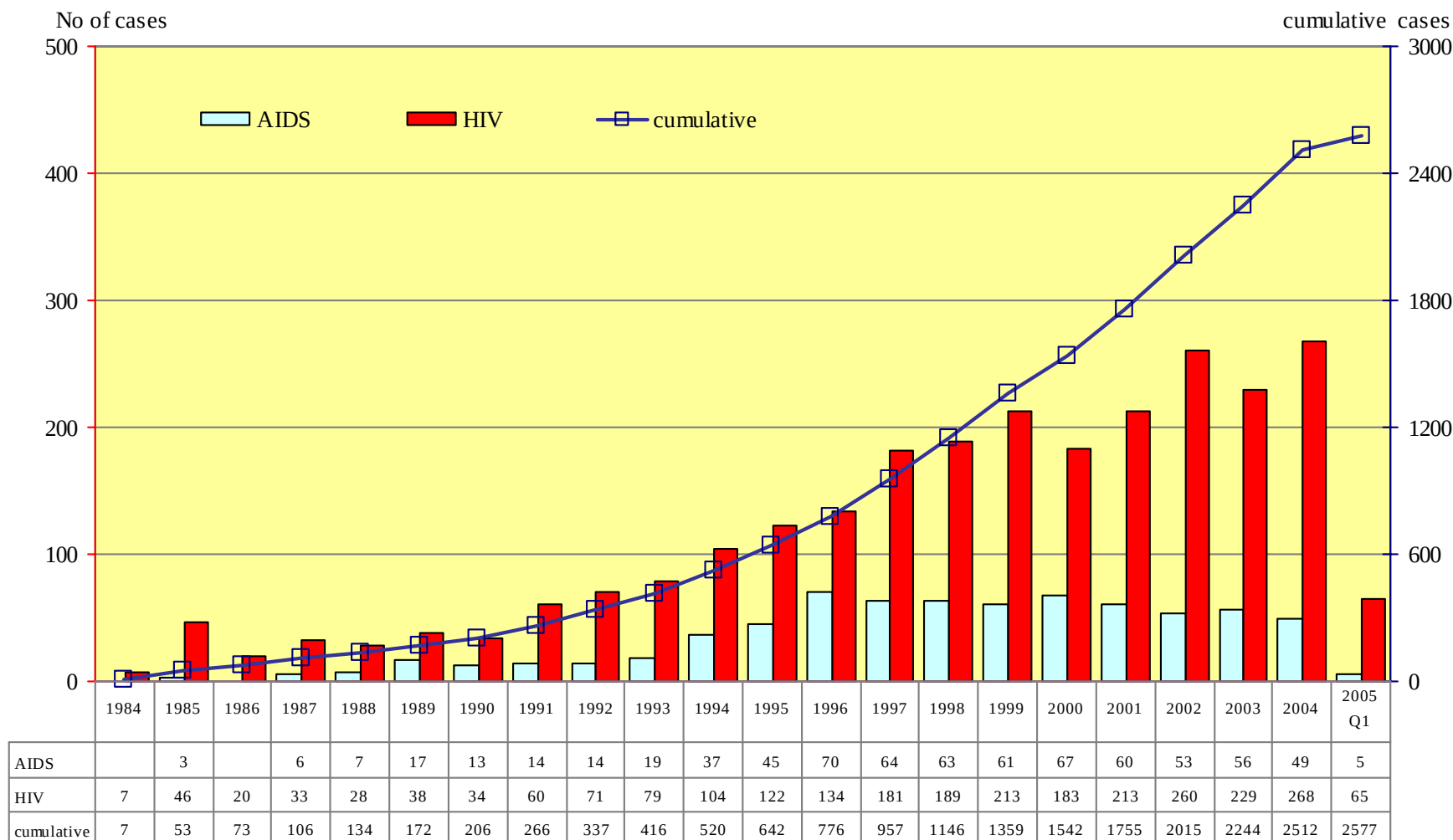
No. of cases 個案數目



Annual HIV/AIDS Statistics

香港每年愛滋病毒病感染及愛滋病統計

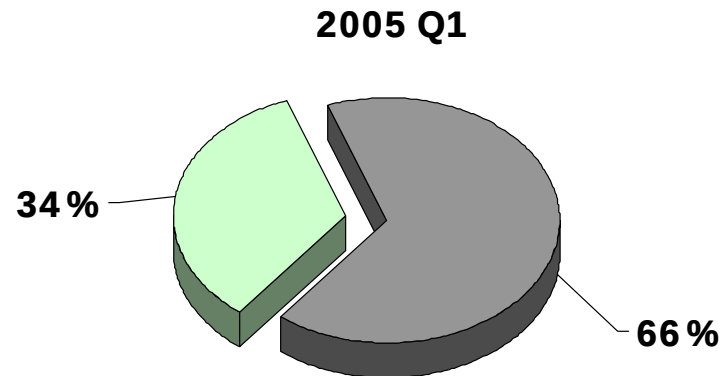
1984 – March 2005, Hong Kong (N=2577/723)



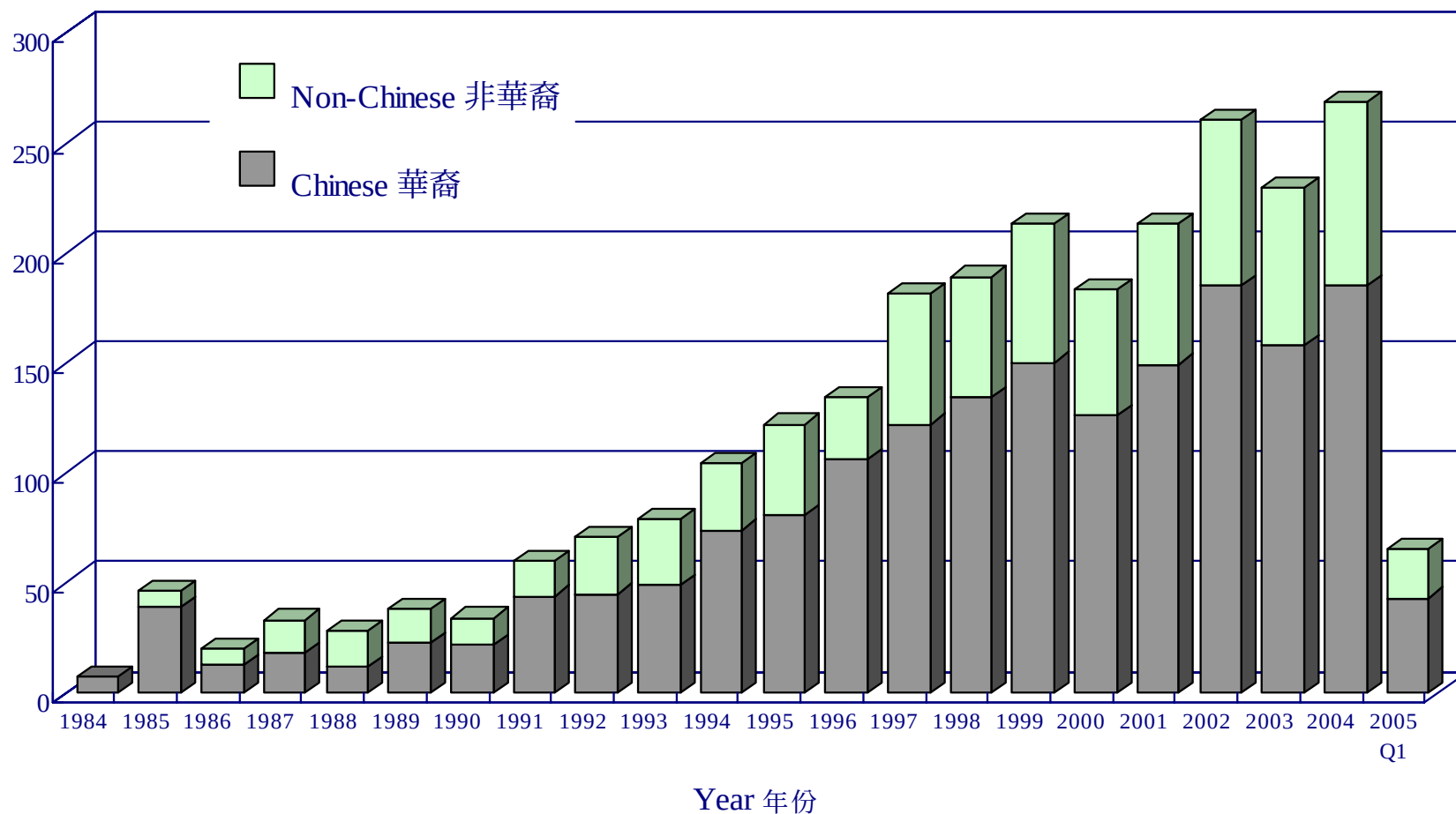
Ethnicity of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之族裔分佈

1984 – March 2005 (N=2577)



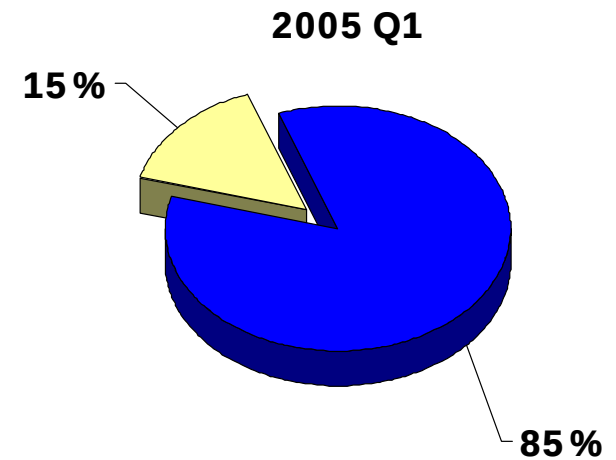
No. of cases 個案數目



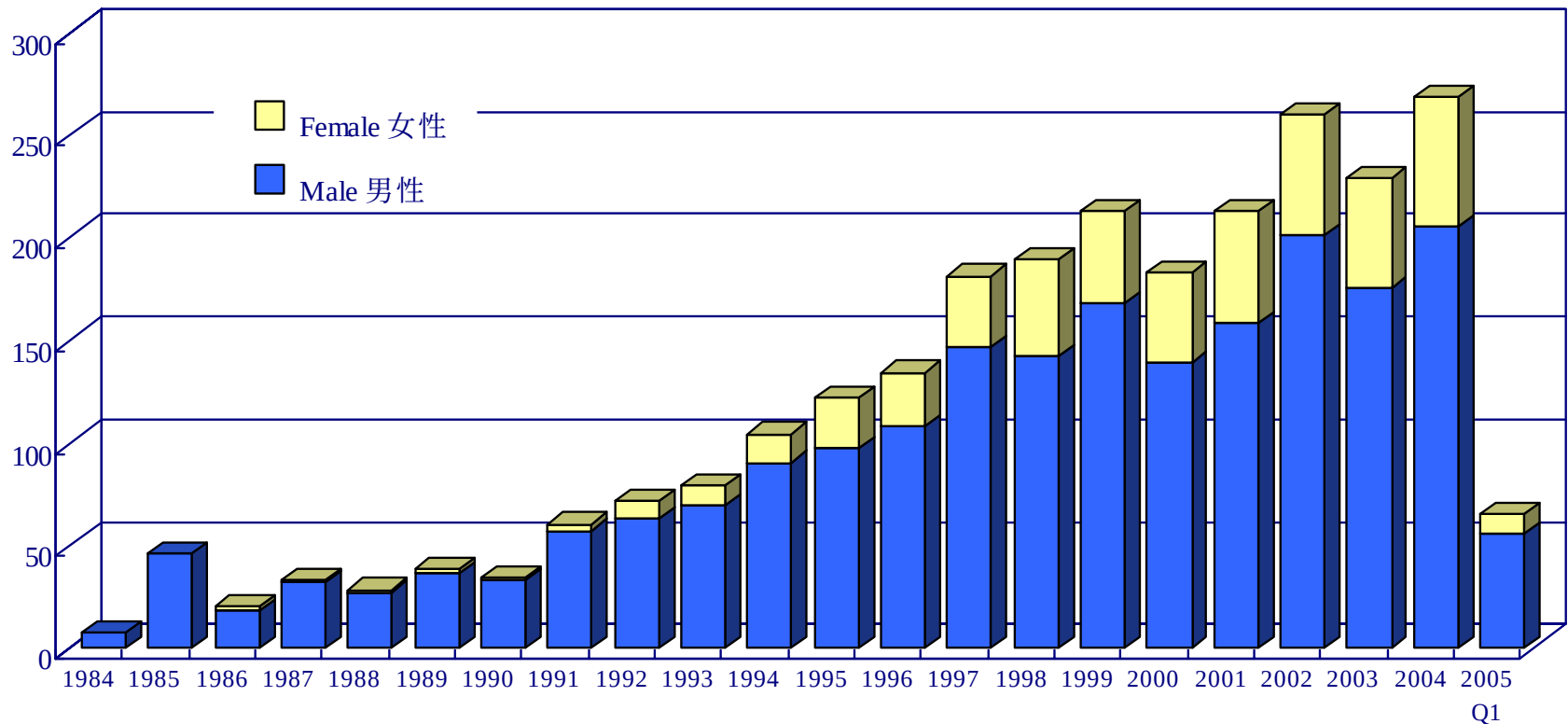
Gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之性別分佈

1984 – March 2005 (N = 2577)



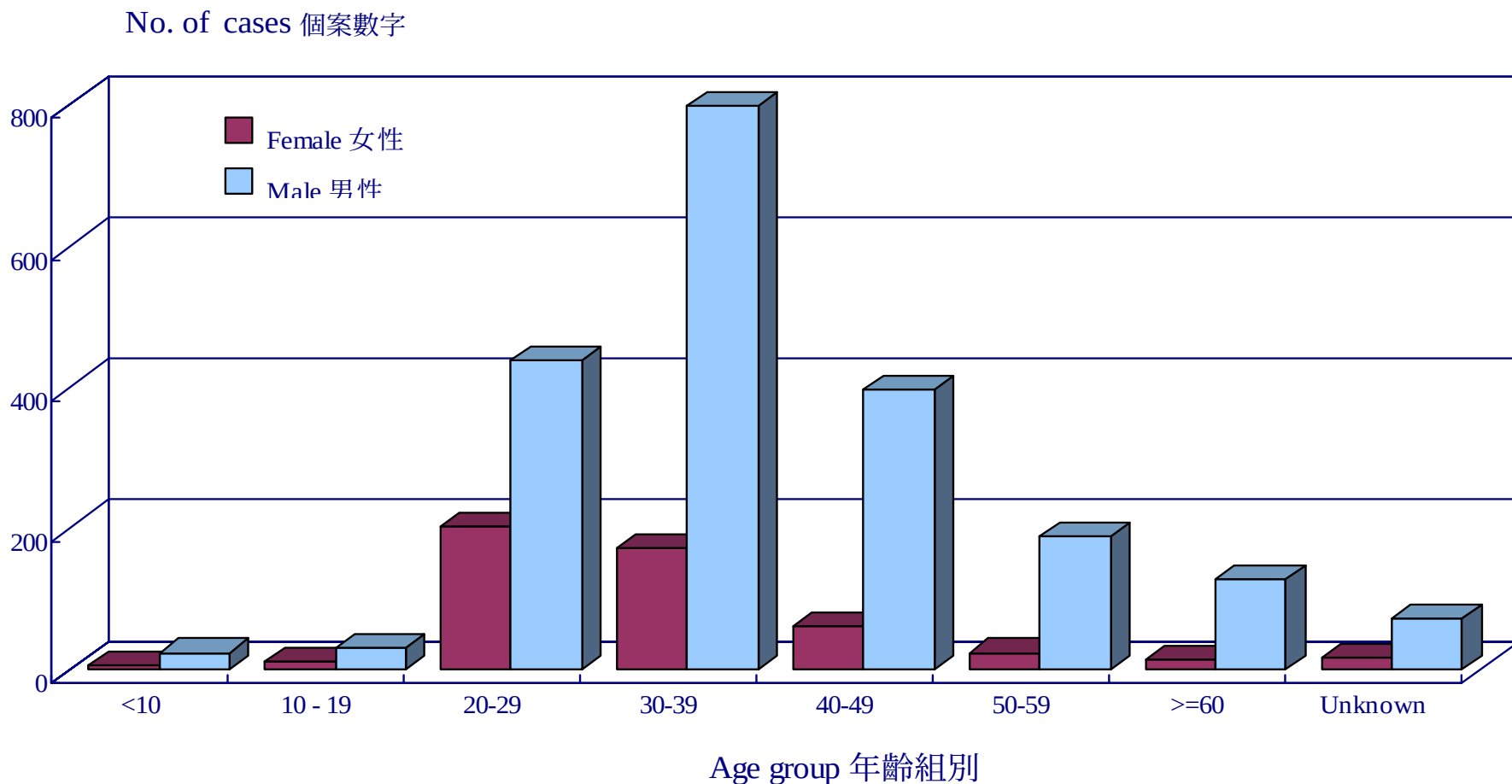
No. of Cases 個案數目



Year 年份

Age group and gender of reported HIV infection

香港感染愛滋病病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈

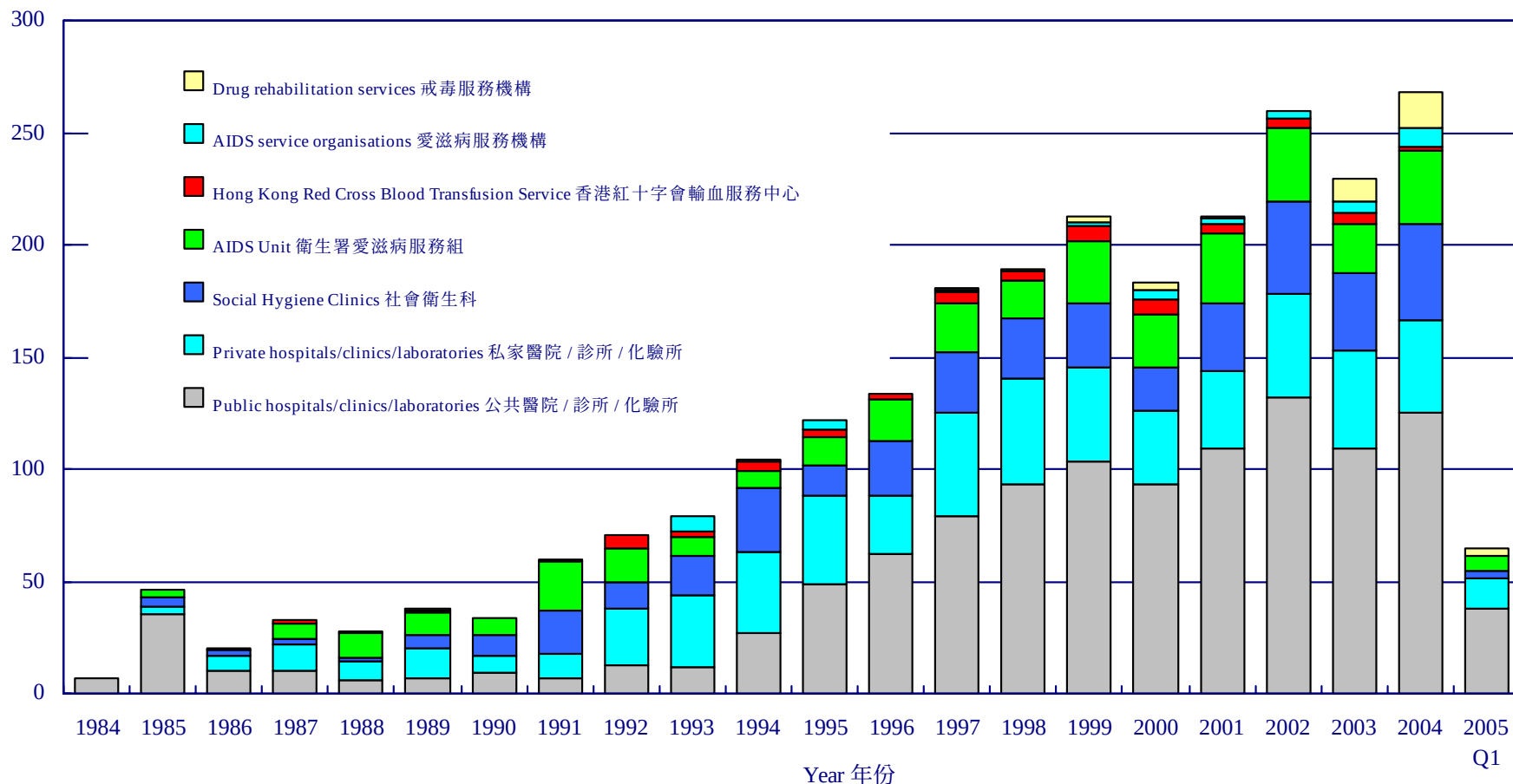


Source of referral of HIV infection

香港每年感染愛滋病病毒人士之轉介來源分佈

1984 – March 2005, Hong Kong (N=2577)

No. of cases 個案數字

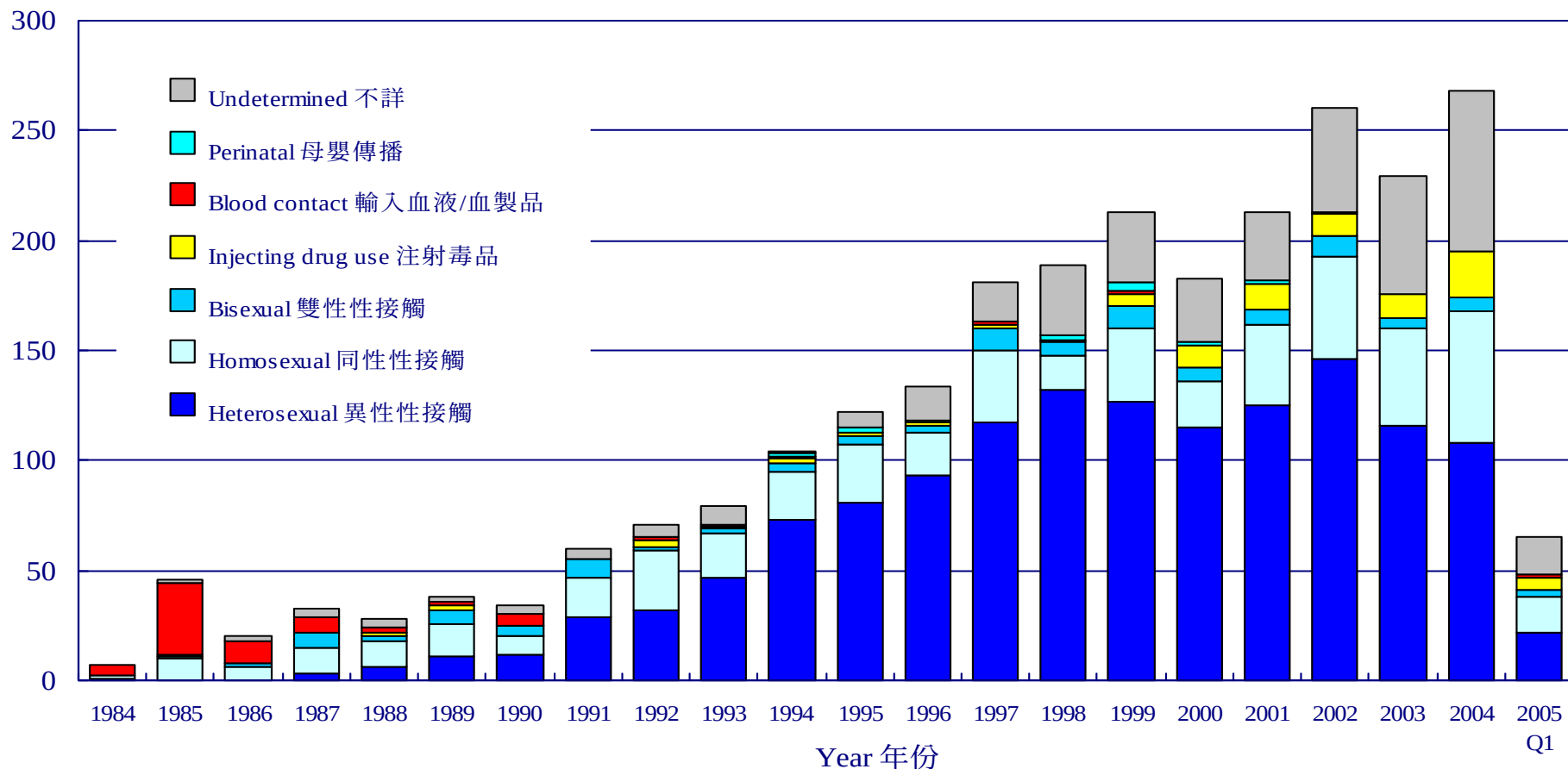


Route of transmission of HIV infection

香港每年感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑分佈

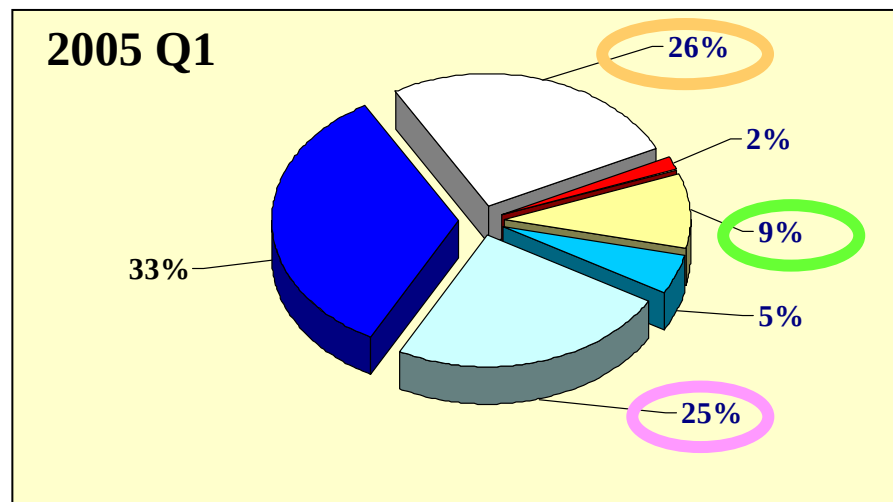
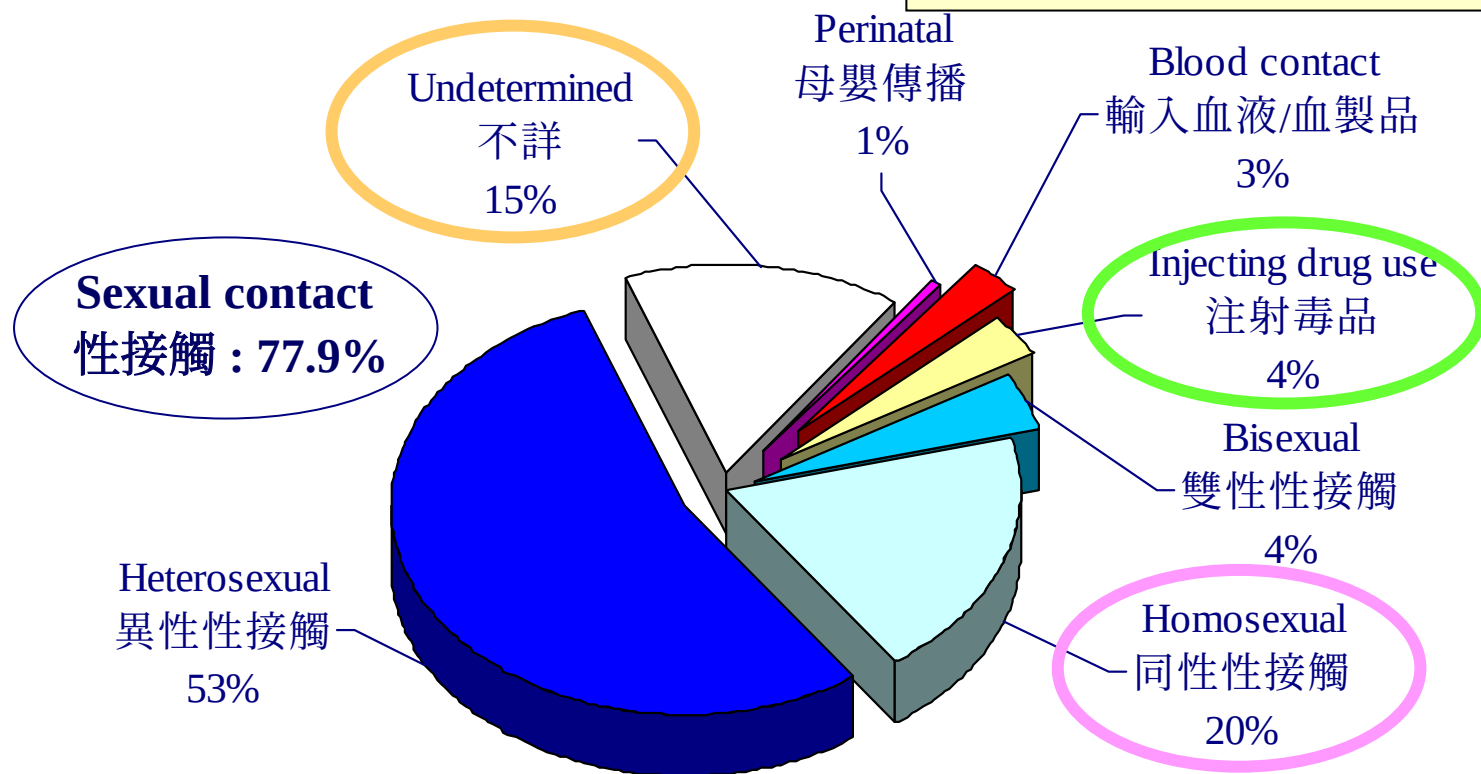
1984 – March 2005, Hong Kong (N=2577)

No. of cases 個案數字



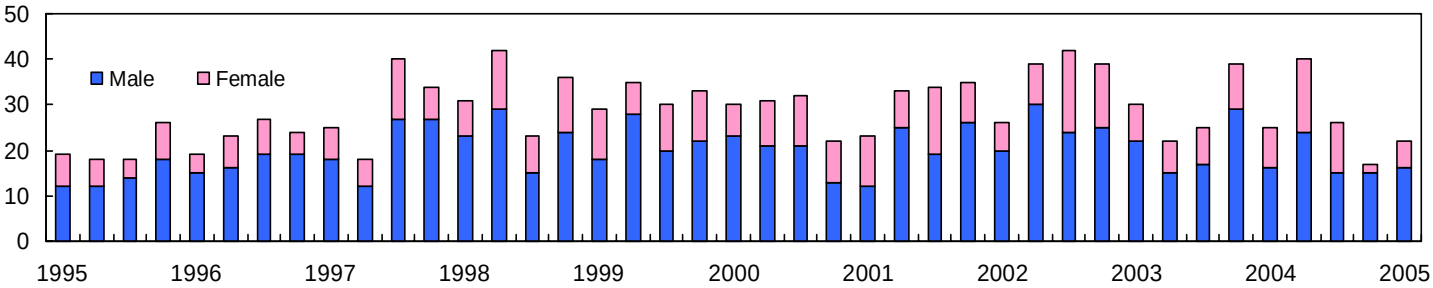
Routes of transmission of HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士
之傳染途徑



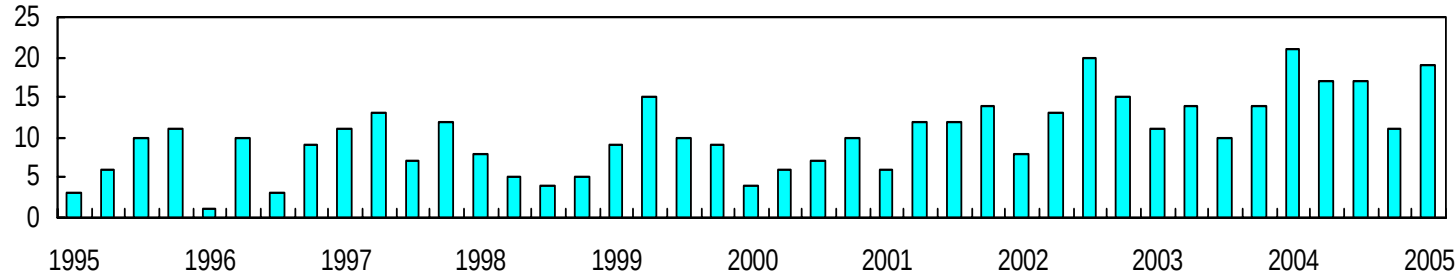
1984 – March 2005

Heterosexual transmission 異性性接觸感染個案



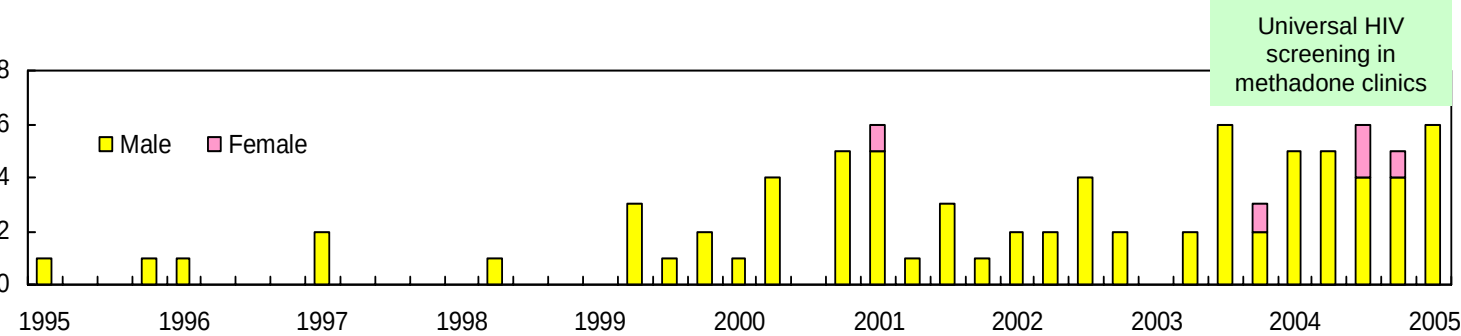
An apparent declining trend in reports
報告數似乎有下降趨勢

MSM transmission 男男性接觸感染個案



No. of reports stays high
報告數維持較高水平

Transmission through injecting drug use 因注射用藥感染個案

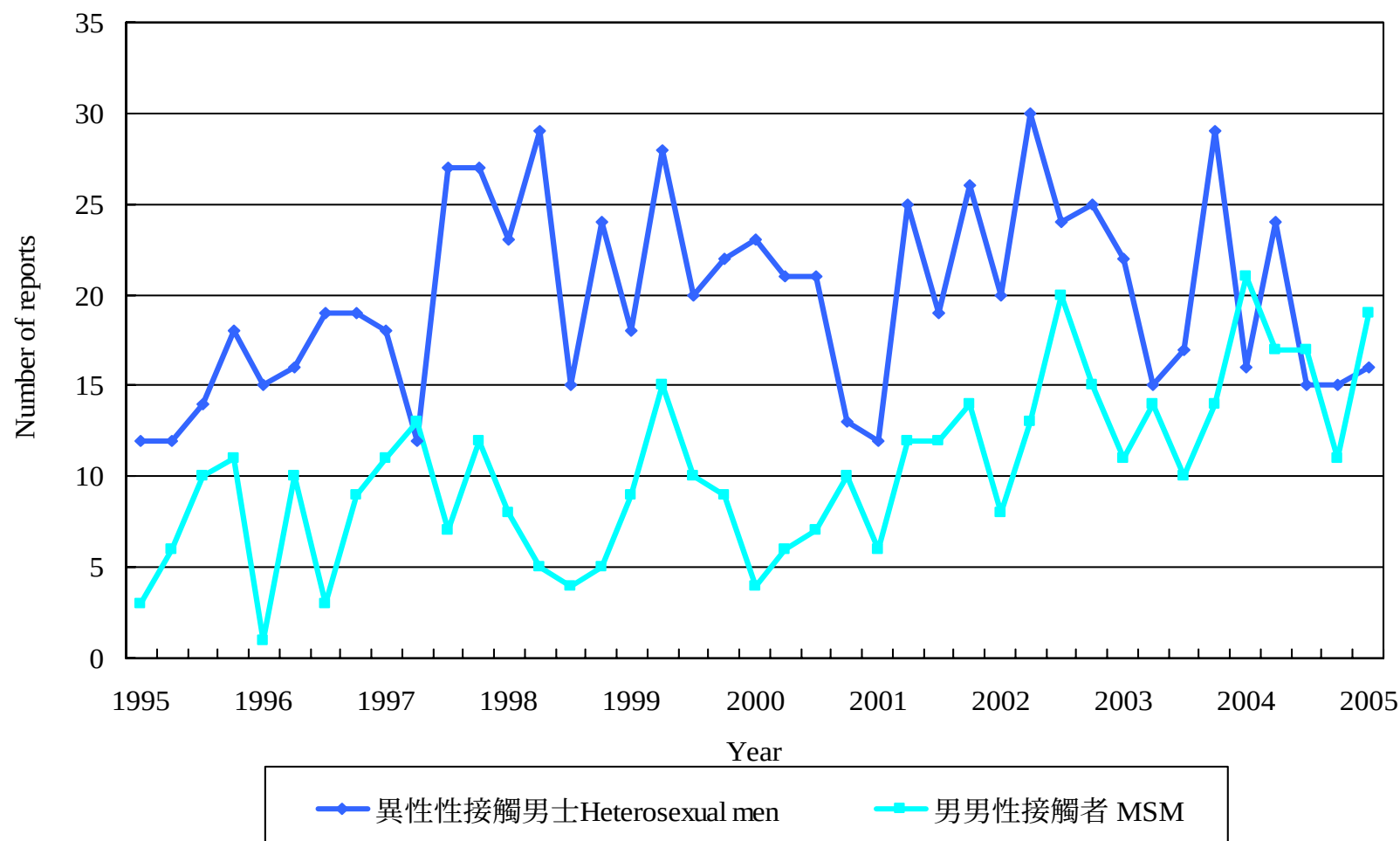


No. of reports increasing
報告數有上升趨勢

Increasing trend of HIV reports from MSM

男男性接觸者感染上升趨勢

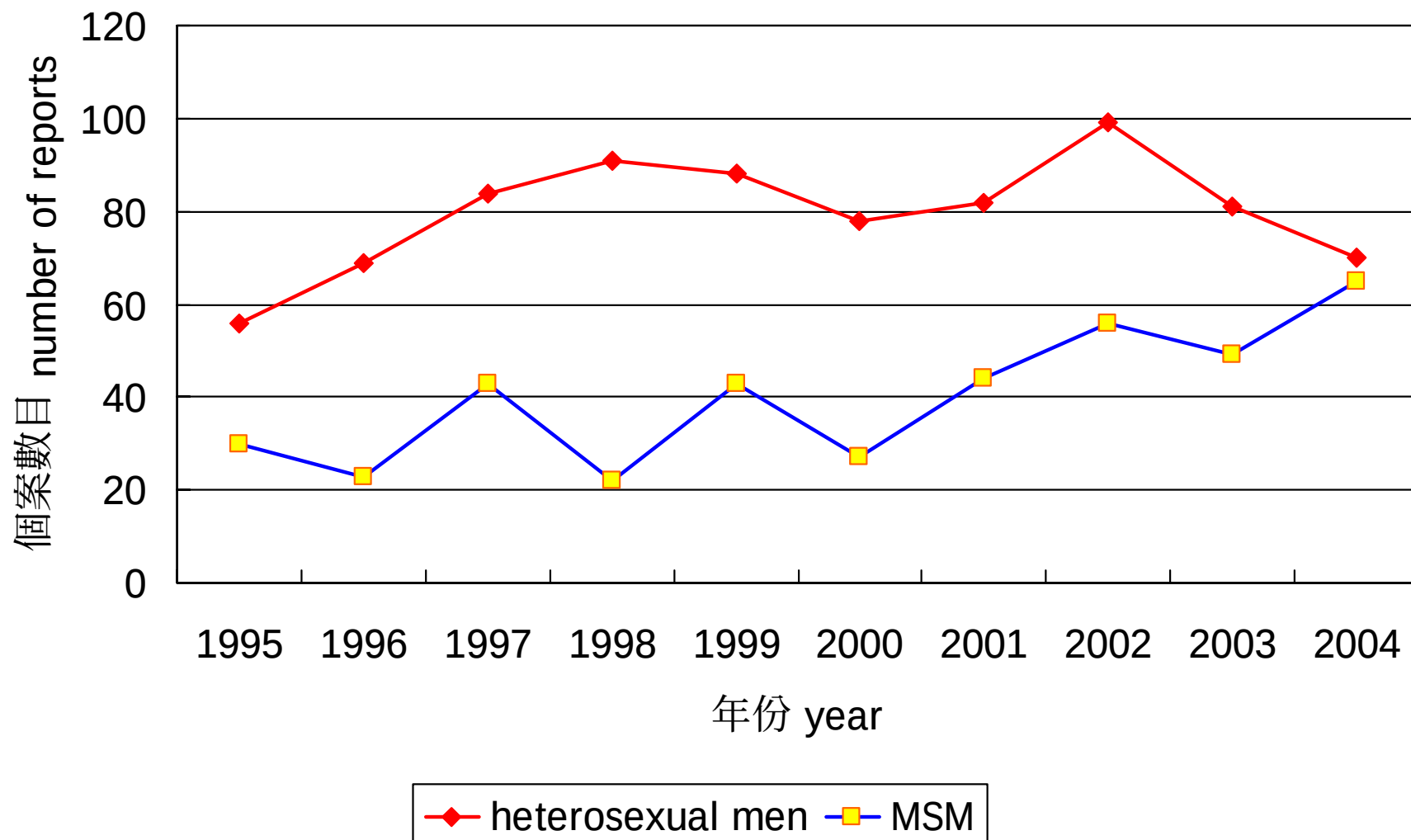
(1995 – March 2005)



Increasing trend of HIV reports from MSM

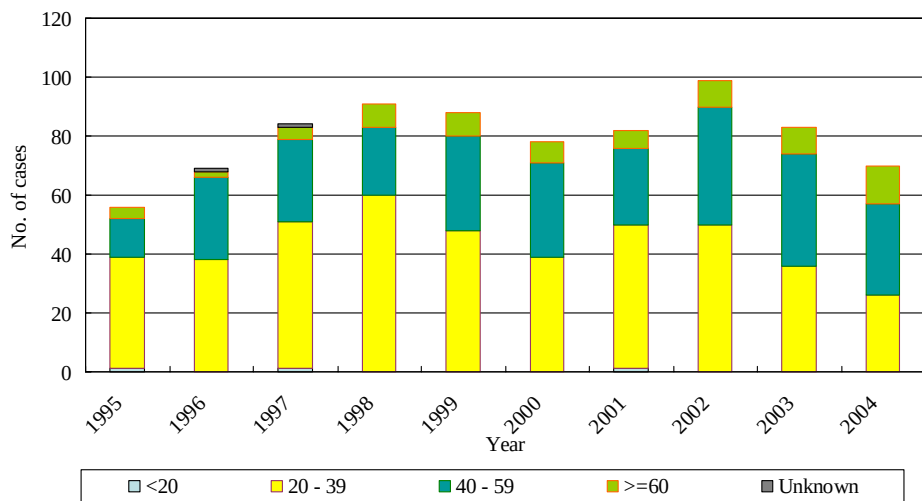
男男性接觸者感染上升趨勢

(1995-2004)

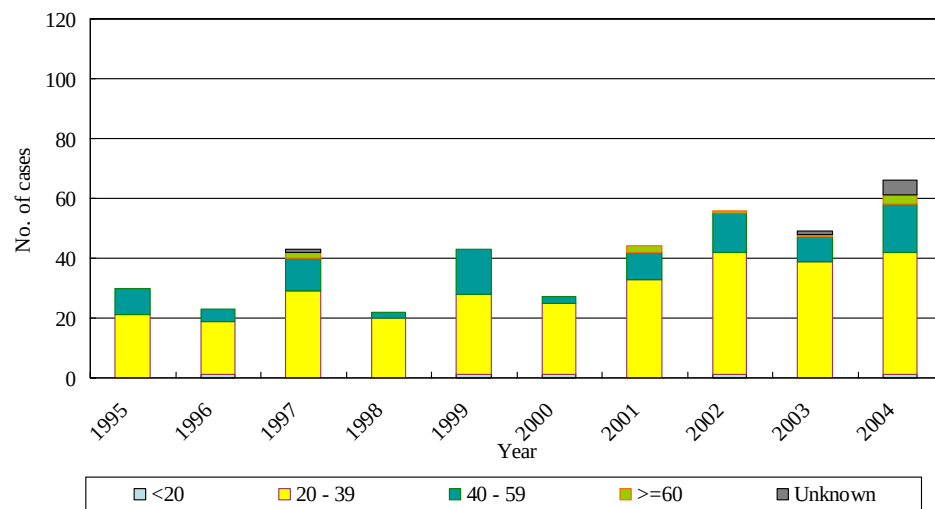


HIV reports in heterosexual men and MSM by age

愛滋病病毒感染個案異性性接觸男士及男男性接觸者之年齡分佈 (1995-2004)



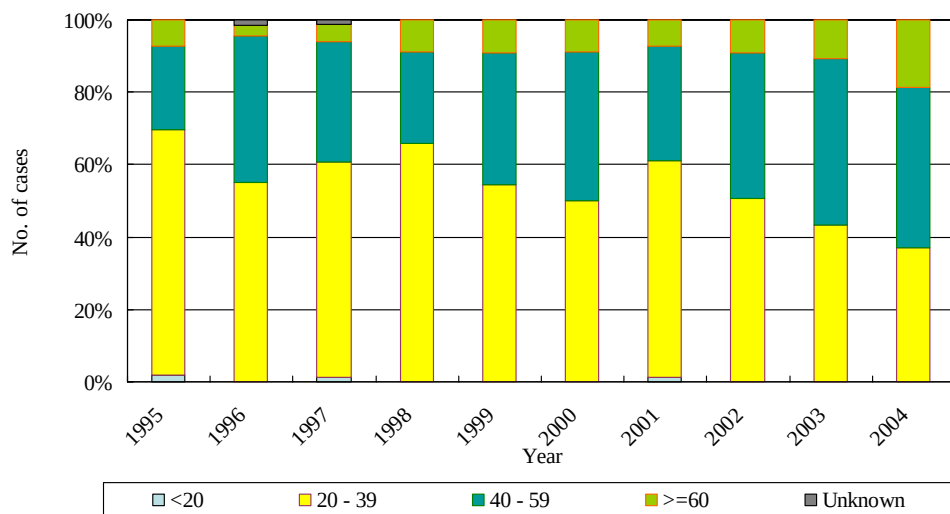
異性性接觸男士
Heterosexual men



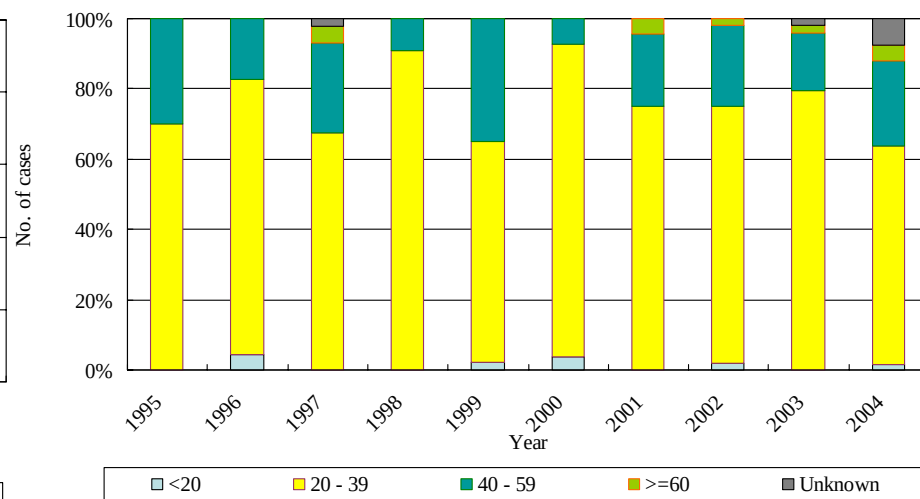
男男性接觸者
MSM

HIV reports in heterosexual men and MSM by age

愛滋病病毒感染個案異性性接觸男士及男男性接觸者之年齡分佈 (1995-2004)



異性性接觸男士
Heterosexual men

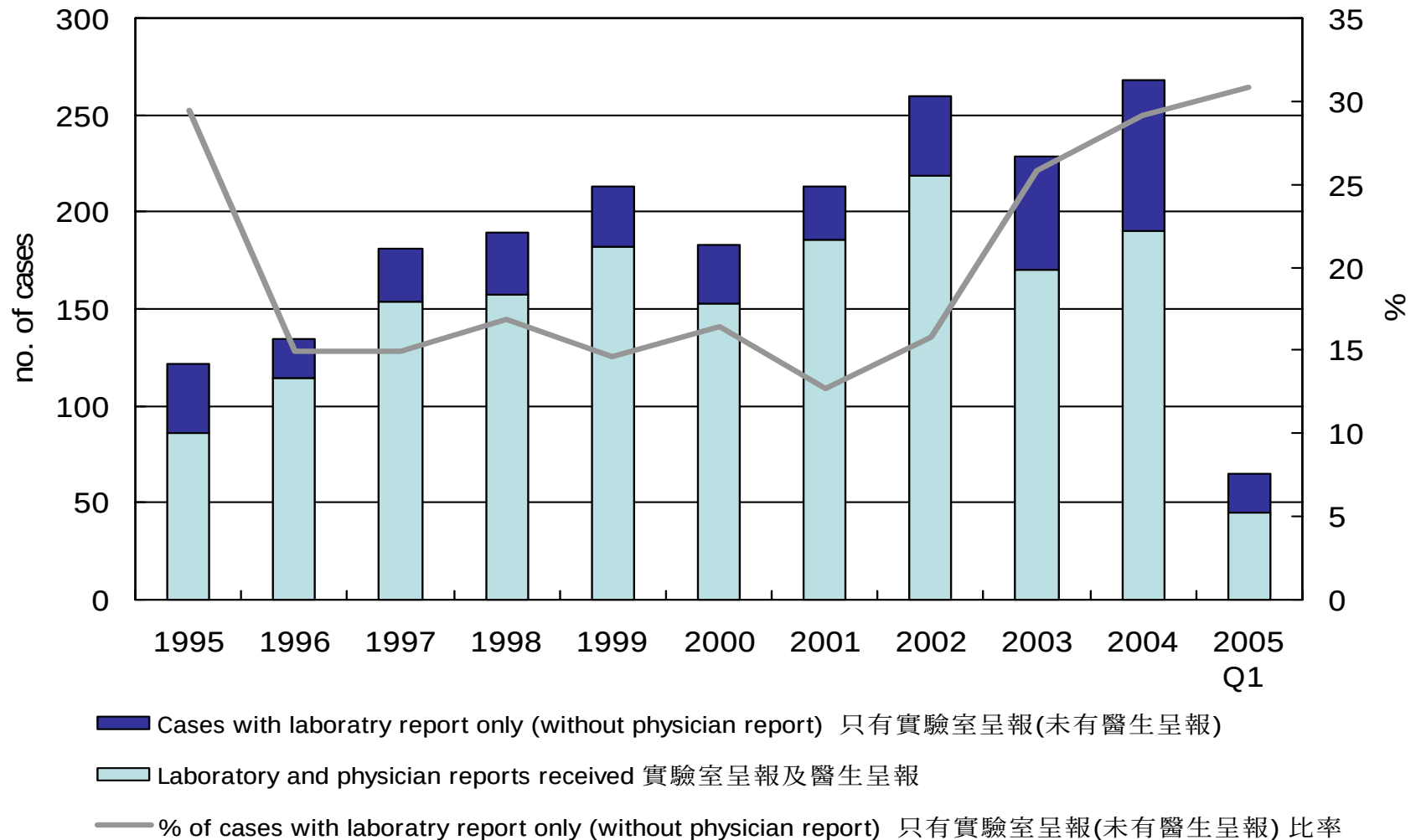


男男性接觸者
MSM

Trend of reporting from laboratories and physicians

實驗室及醫生呈報情況

(1995-March 2005)



HIV alone $\neq$ AIDS ;

AIDS = HIV + AIDS-defining illness

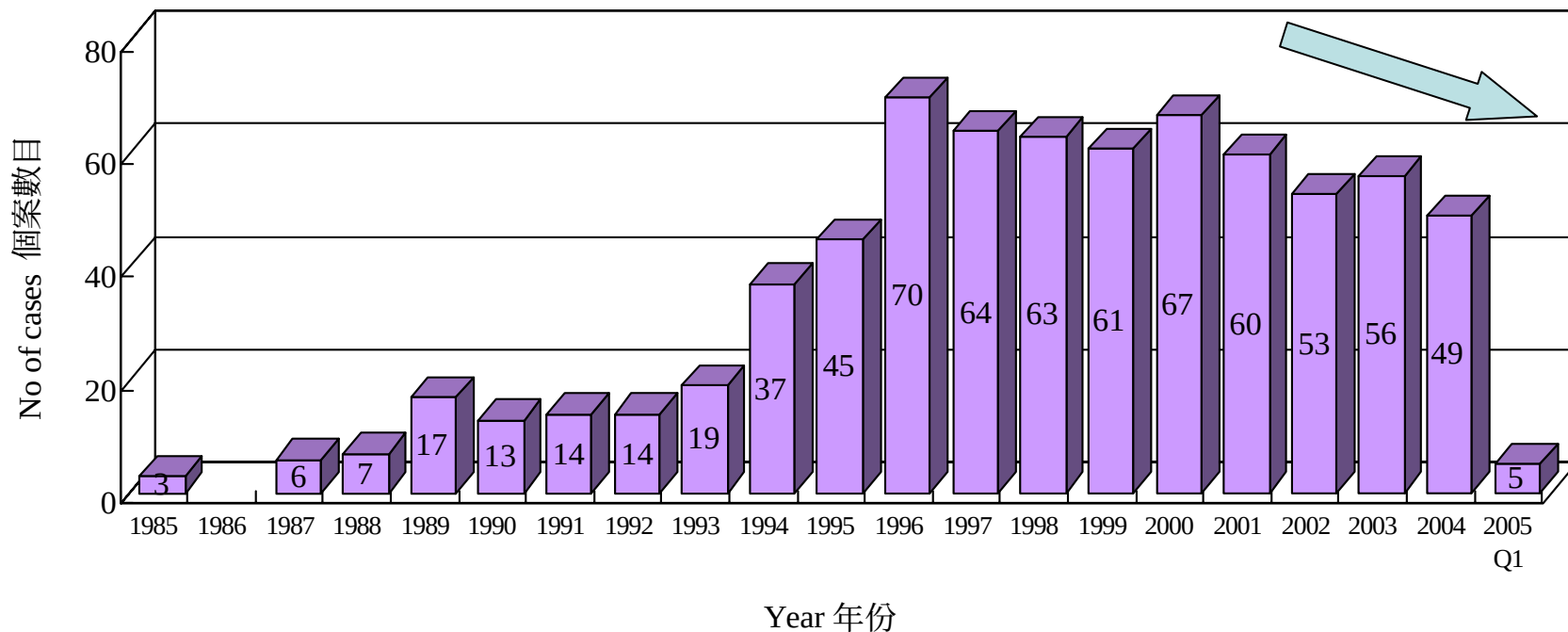
愛滋病病毒感染 $\neq$ 愛滋病 ；

**愛滋病 = 愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病
界定併發症**

Decreasing trend in No. of reported AIDS

愛滋病個案有下降趨勢

1984 – March 2005 (N = 723)



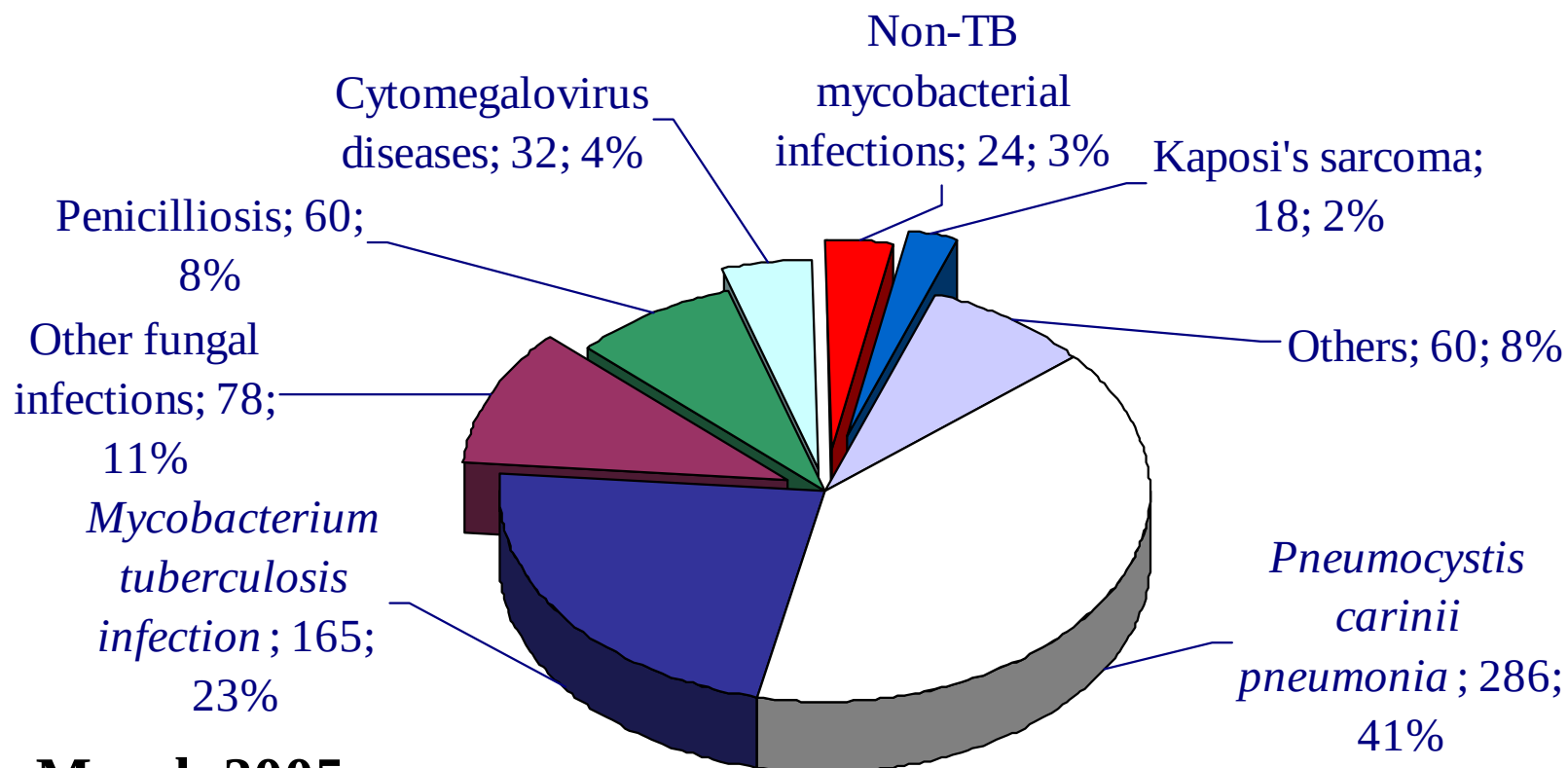
	2002				2003				2004				2005	Cumulative 總數
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
No. of cases 個案數目	53				56				49				5	723
	10	15	18	10	14	14	9	19	7	13	14	15	5	

5 AIDS reports in 2005 Q1

2 TB
1 PCP
1 Penicilliosis
1 Toxoplasmosis

Profile of AIDS- defining illnesses

愛滋病界定併發症
分佈圖



1985 - March 2005

Three commonest AIDS – defining illnesses

三種最常見愛滋病界定併發症

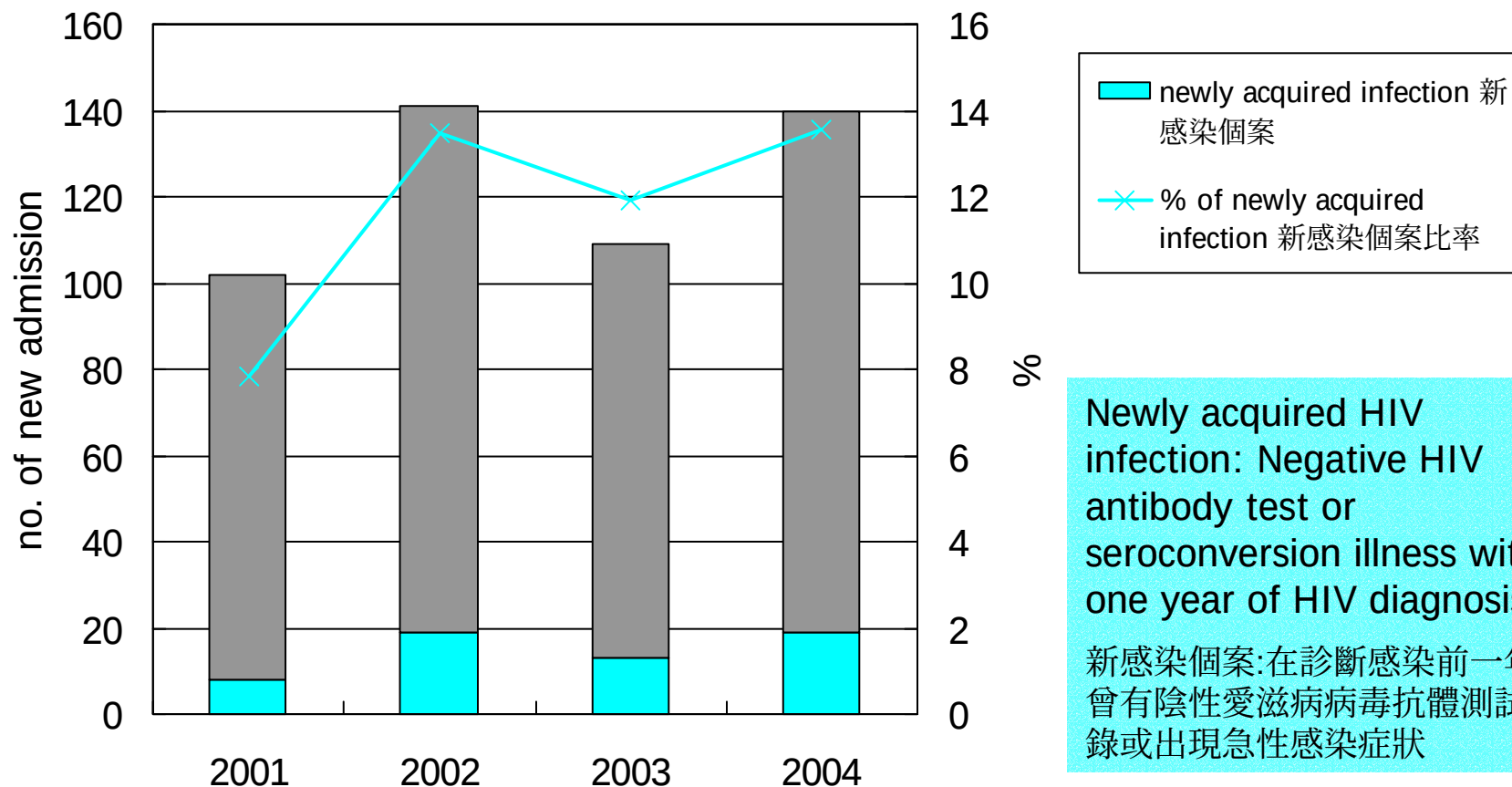
- **PCP** 肺囊蟲肺炎
- **Tuberculosis** 結核病
- **Fungal infections** 真菌感染

In the first quarter of 2005,
68% of the newly reported
cases were managed at
specialist services

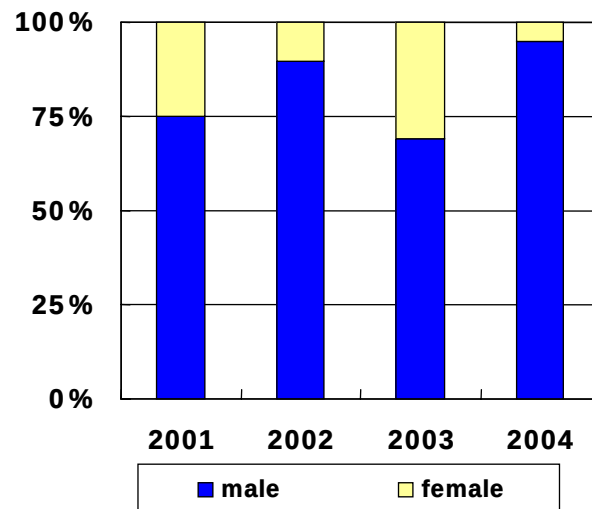
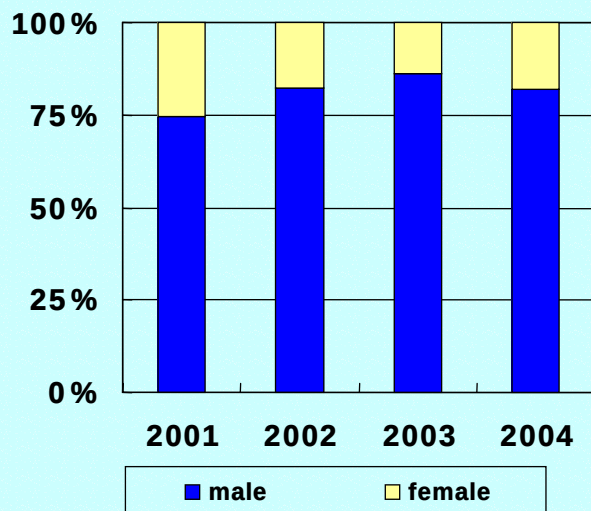
二零零五年第一季,百分之
六十八的新呈報個案在專
科服務接受治療

New Case Registry at DH HIV clinic

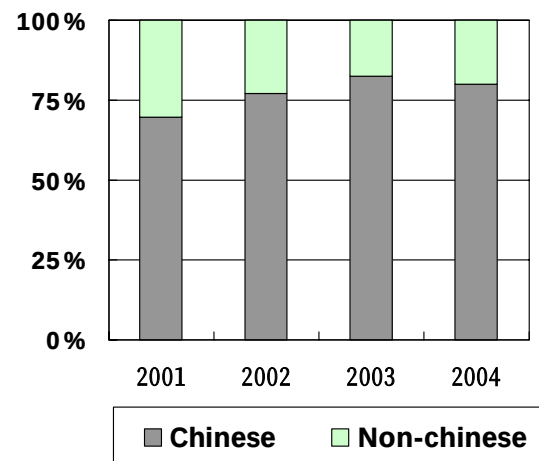
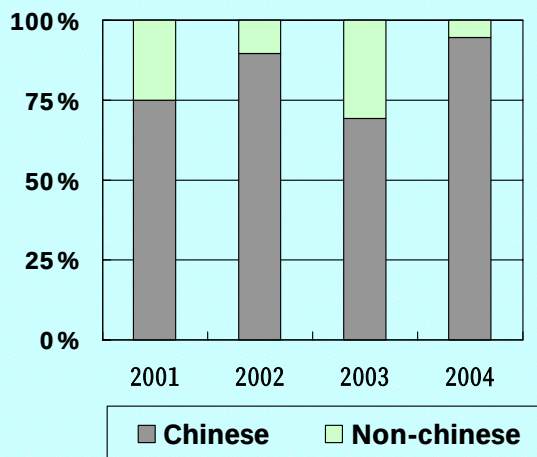
衛生署愛滋病診所新症資料庫



Gender
性別



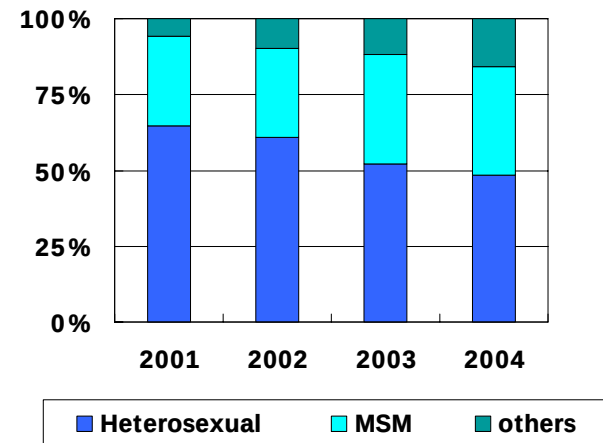
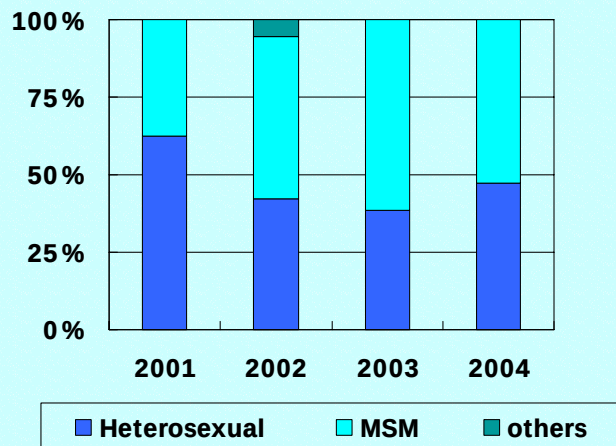
Ethnicity
族裔



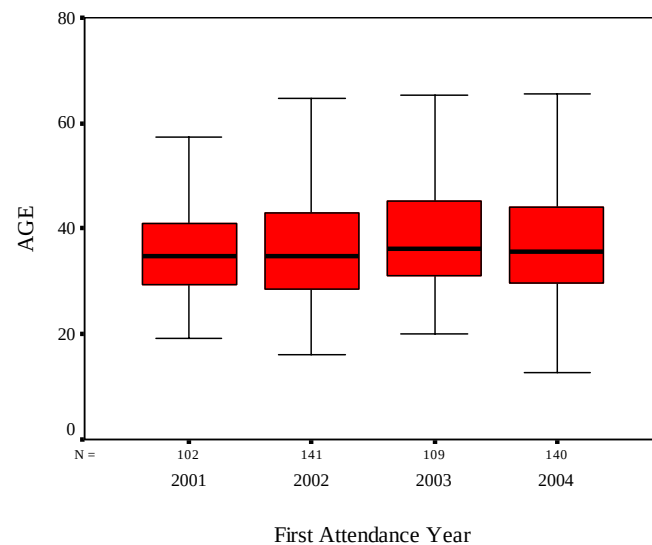
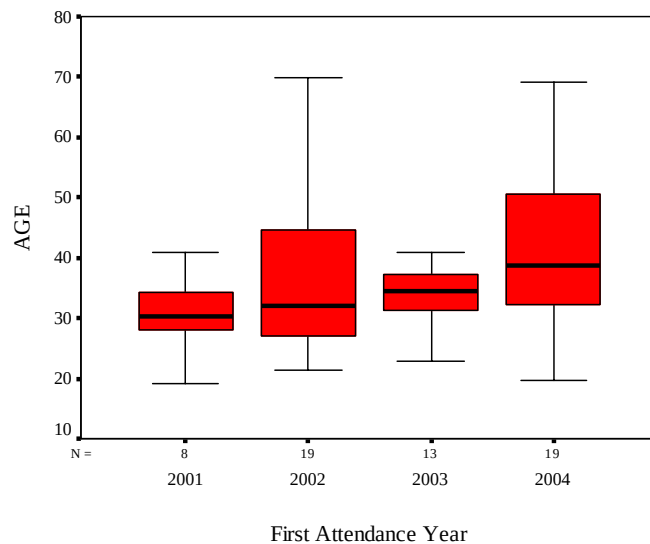
Attendees with newly acquired
infection 新感染就診人士

All attendees 所有就診人士

Route of transmission
感染途徑



Age
年齡



Attendees with newly acquired infection
新感染就診人士

All attendees 所有就診人士

12 % of all new admissions to DH HIV clinic have newly acquired infection.

Among them,

- **Most are Chinese men (85 %)**
- **Median age 34**
- **Half are MSM (53 %)**

百分之十二於衛生署愛滋病診所就診之人士為新感染個案。

他們大部分是華裔及男性，年齡中位數為三十四歲，而約一半是透過男男性接觸而受到感染。

New infection continues to take place

愛滋病病毒新感染仍繼續發生

Precaution is always required to prevent getting infected

應採取有效預防措施而免感染

Get tested if at risk of infection

若懷疑受感染，應接受愛滋病病毒抗體測試

Summary 撮要

- **65 HIV infection were reported to DH in the first quarter 2005, a figure that remains high compared to previous years**
本季度衛生署共收到六十五個愛滋病感染個案, 報告數目較往年同期為高
- **Only 5 AIDS reports were received, a decrease that could be apparent or real**
本季度只有五宗愛滋病呈報,較往年同期為低
- **New infections continue to take place**
新感染繼續發生
- **Infection among injecting drug users and MSM is a cause for concern**
吸毒人士及男男性接觸者愛滋病病毒感染情況令人關注
- **Physicians are strongly encouraged to report to DH using DH2293**
醫生應向衛生署呈報愛滋病感染及愛滋病個案,表格可於網上下載
www.aids.gov.hk/report.htm

THREE KEY MESSAGES

三個重要訊息

Use condom for safer sex

採取預防措施, 正確使用安全套

Break the needle habit; Methadone does it

要美沙酮, 不要針筒

Go for blood test: 27802211

致電愛滋熱線 二七八零二二一一
接受愛滋病病毒抗體測試

-1984
-1985
-1986
-1987
-1988
-1989
-1990
-1991
-1992
-1993
-1994



VIRTUAL AIDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG
愛 滋 病 網 上 辦 公 室

繁體中文

简体中文

English Version

→ 青少年版

1995-
1996-
1997-
1998-
1999-
2000-
2001-
2002-
2003-
2004-

www.aids.gov.hk