



Press Meeting 29 August 2006
二零零六年八月二十九日新聞發佈會

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衛生署 黃加慶醫生

HIV – routes of transmission

愛滋病病毒的傳播途徑

- Sexual : heterosexual or homosexual
性接觸:異性或同性
- Blood-borne: injecting drug use, contaminated blood/organ/needles
血液接觸:藥物注射,受污染的血液/器官/針
- Mother-to-child
母嬰傳染

Window period

空窗期

- The time period between contracting HIV and testing positive for HIV antibody, is usually to be 3 months.

從感染了愛滋病病毒至愛滋病病毒抗體測試呈陽性反應的期間, 一般情況為三個月。

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)
- Route of transmission 傳播途徑
- Suspected place of infection 估計感染地區

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 每季愛滋病毒病毒感染統計 1984 – June 2006 (N = 3004)

1998 Q1

1005

2002 Q4

2015

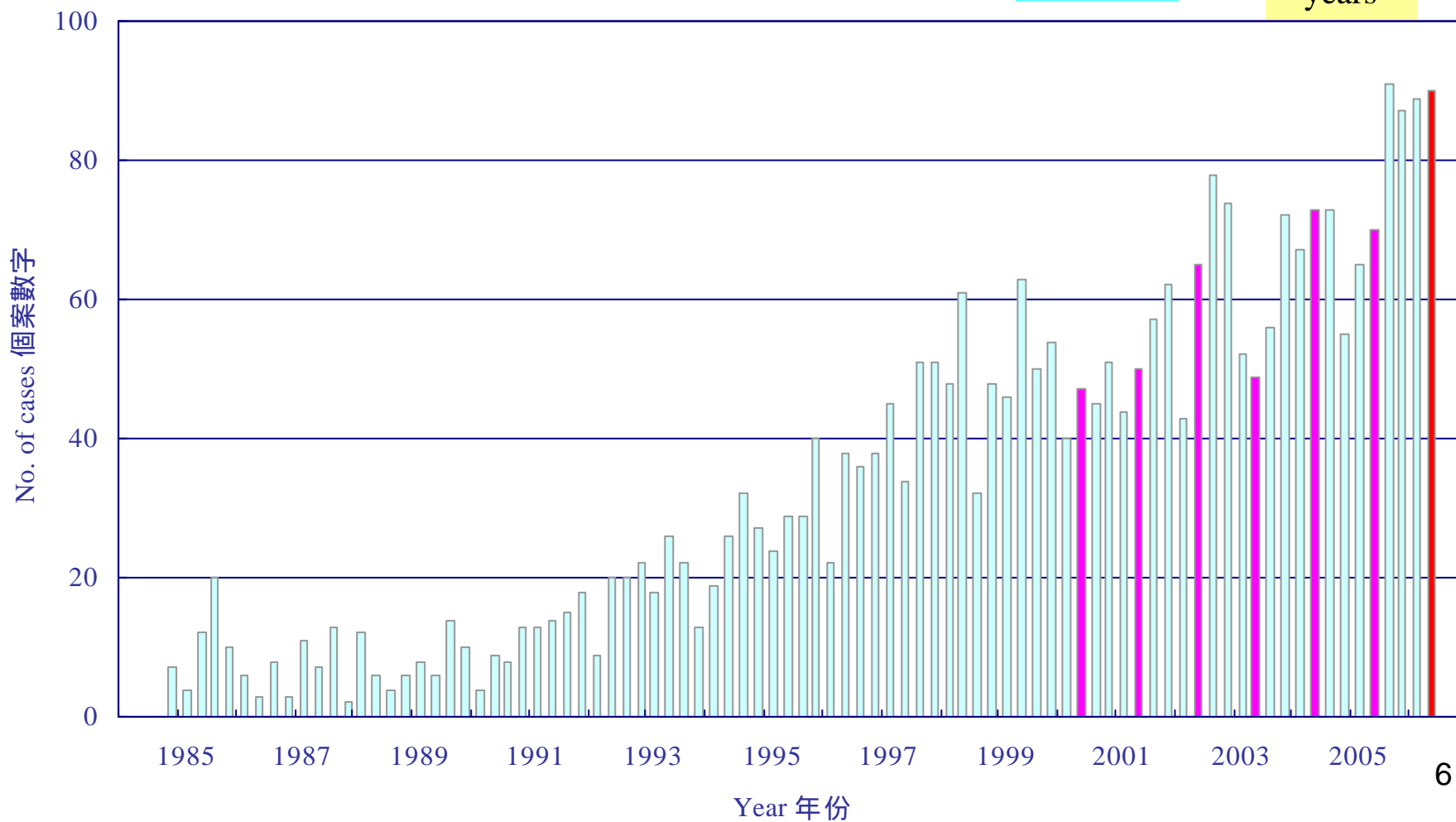
2006 Q2

3004

13 years

5 years

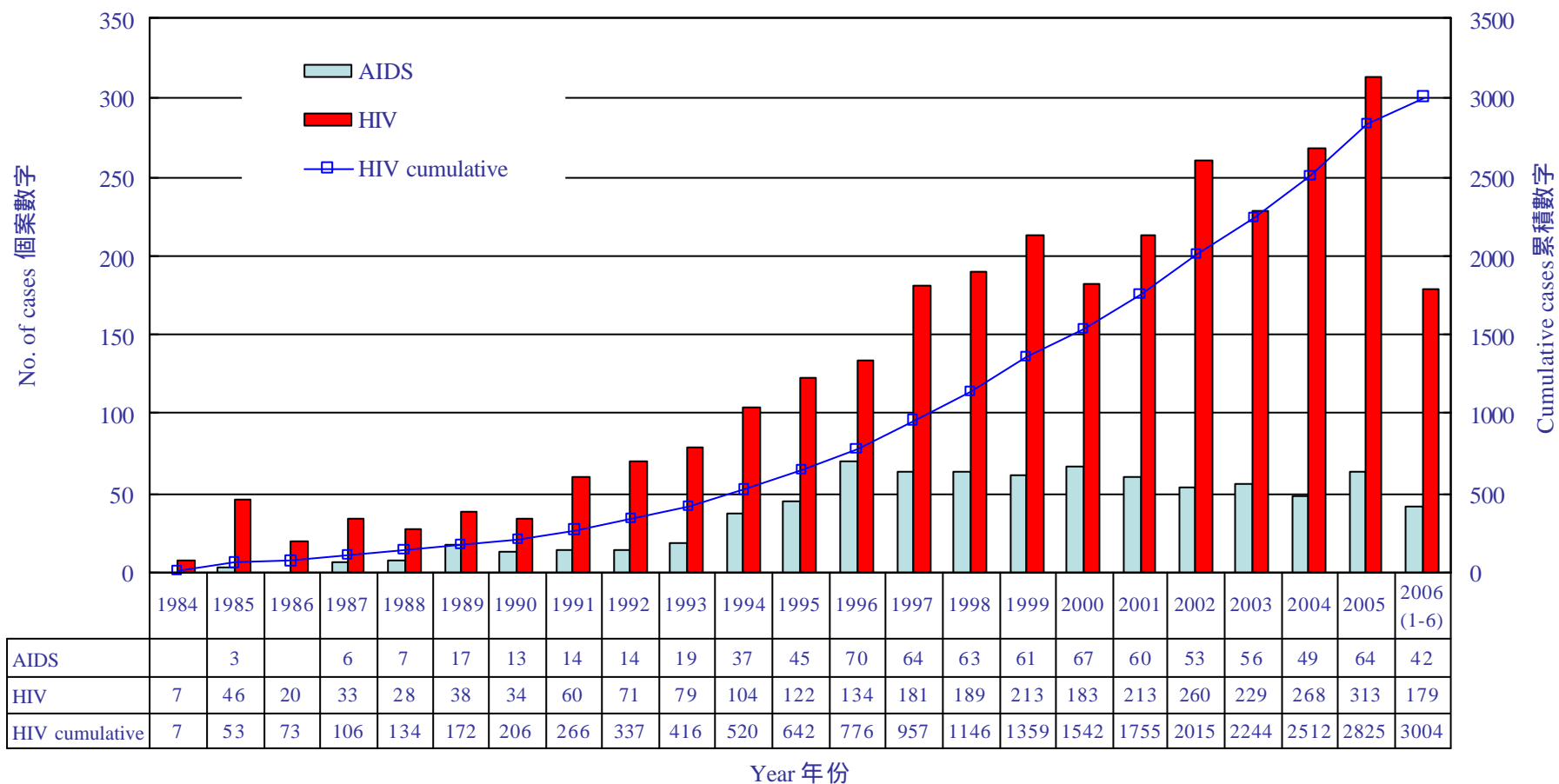
3 3/4 years



Annual HIV/AIDS Statistics

香港每年愛滋病病毒感染及愛滋病統計

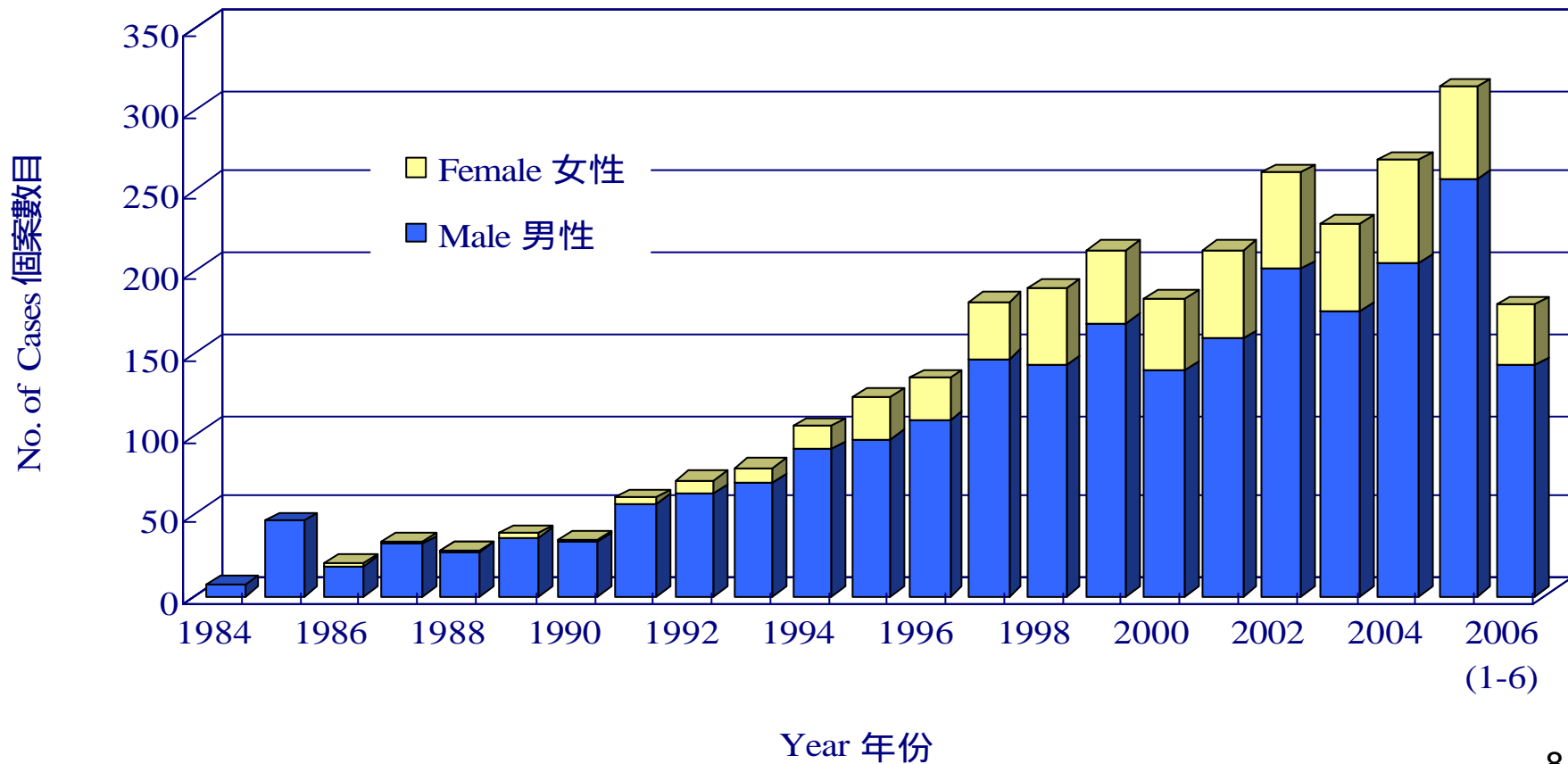
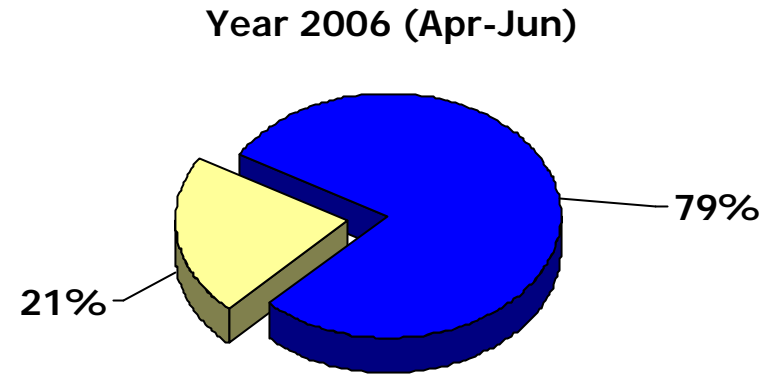
1984 – June 2006, Hong Kong (N=3004/824)



Gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之性別分佈

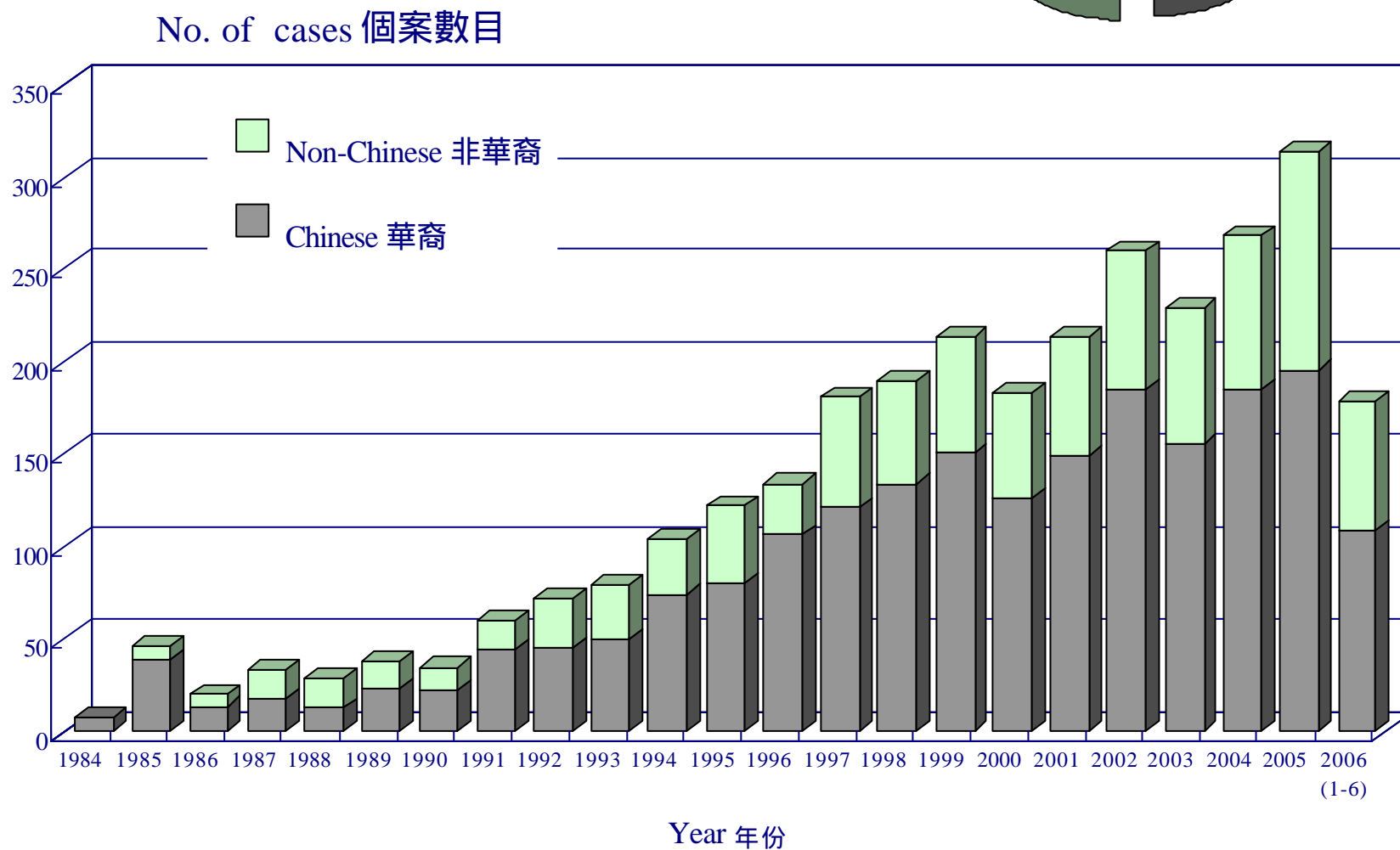
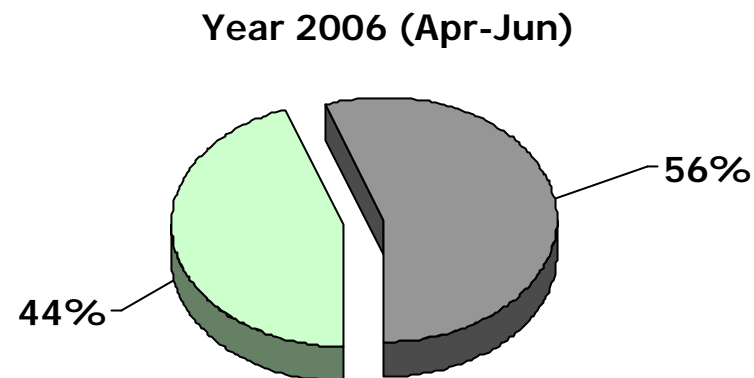
1984 – June 2006 (N = 3004)



Ethnicity of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之族裔分佈

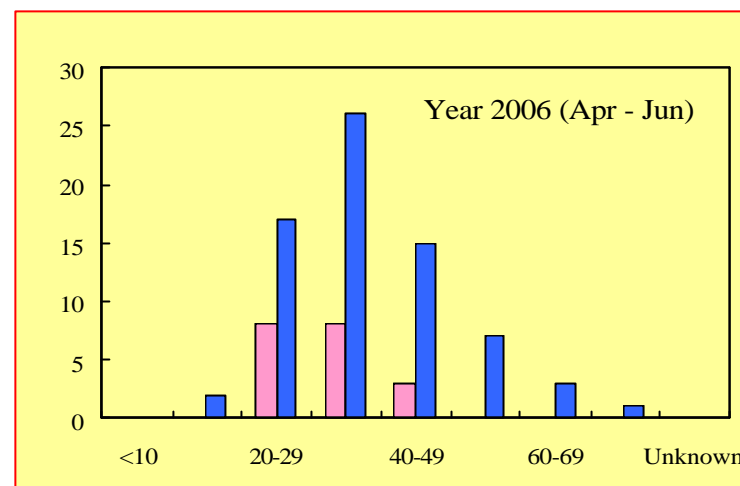
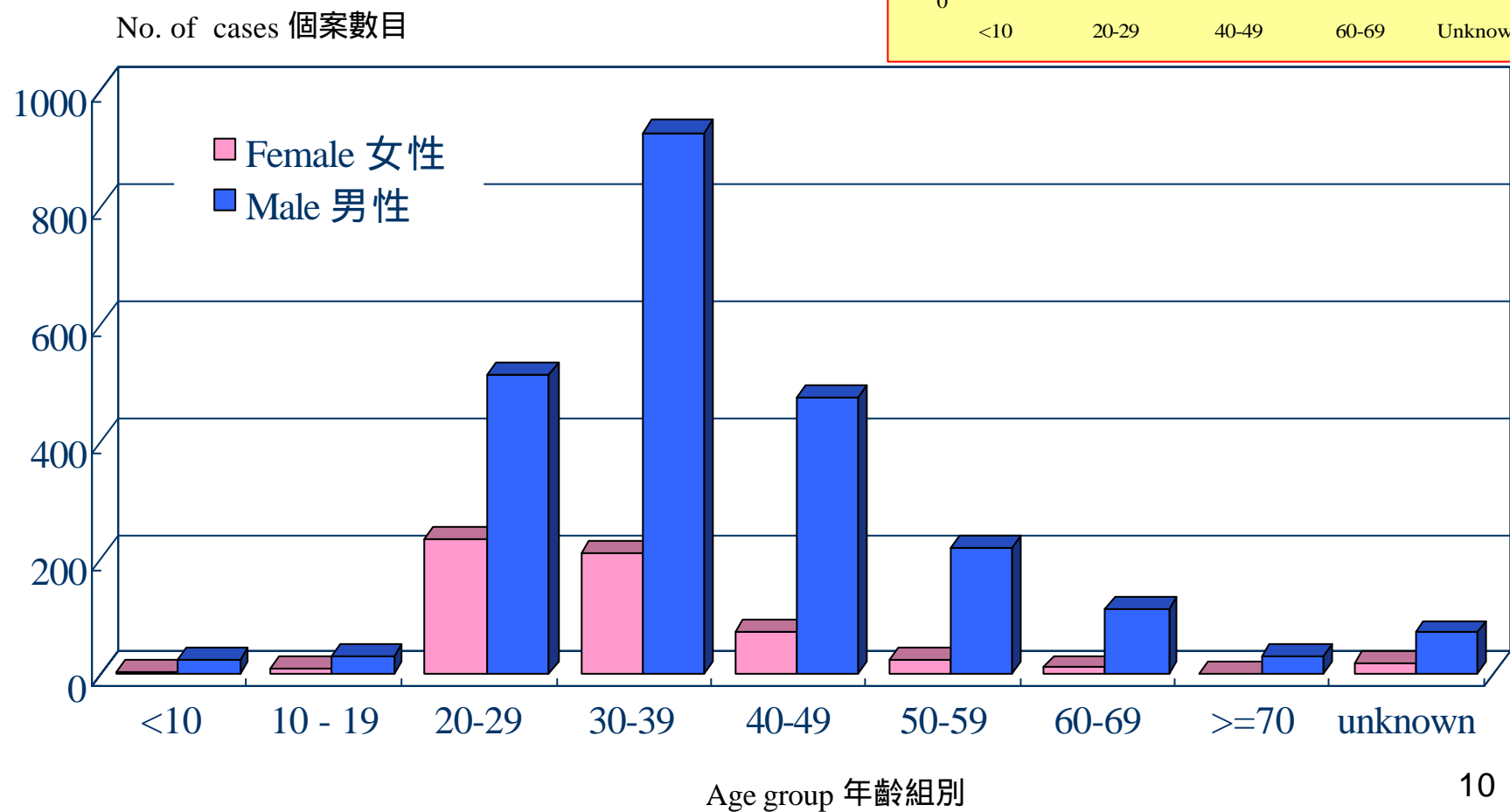
1984 – June 2006 (N=3004)



(1-6)

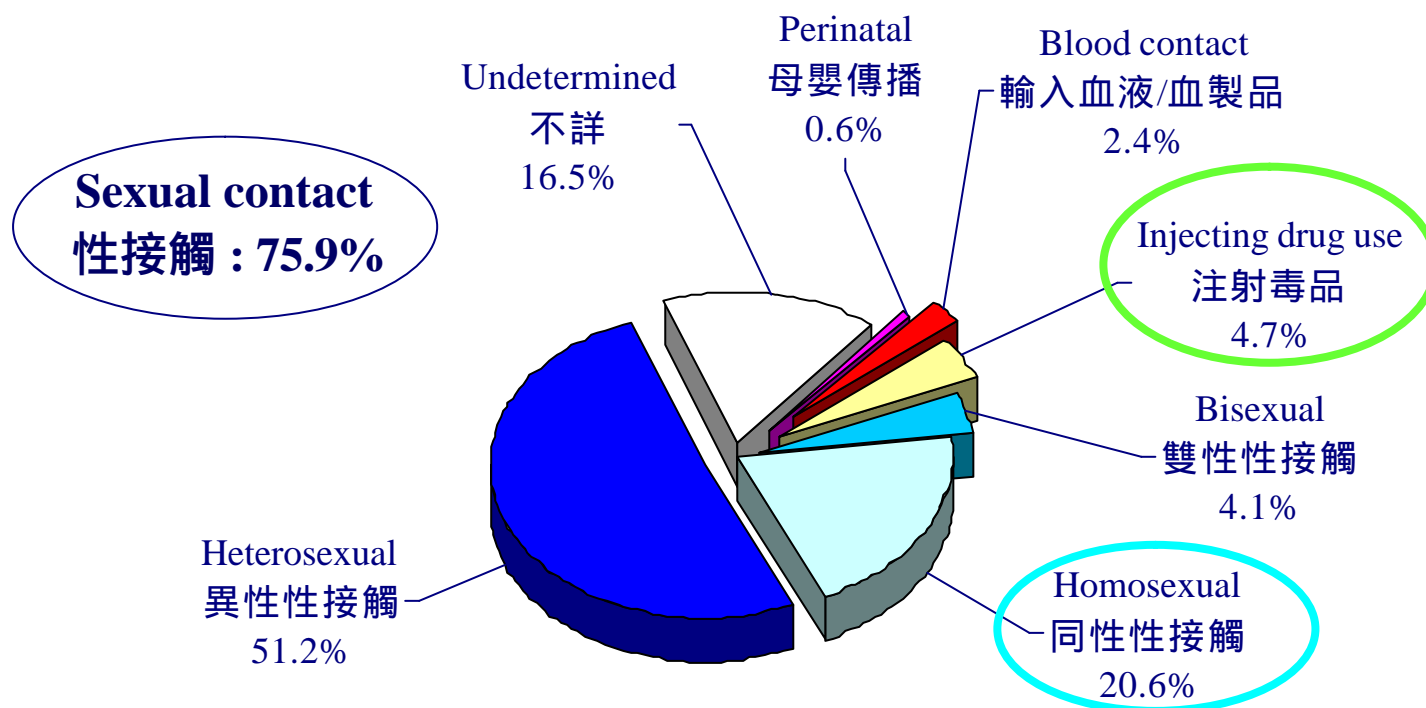
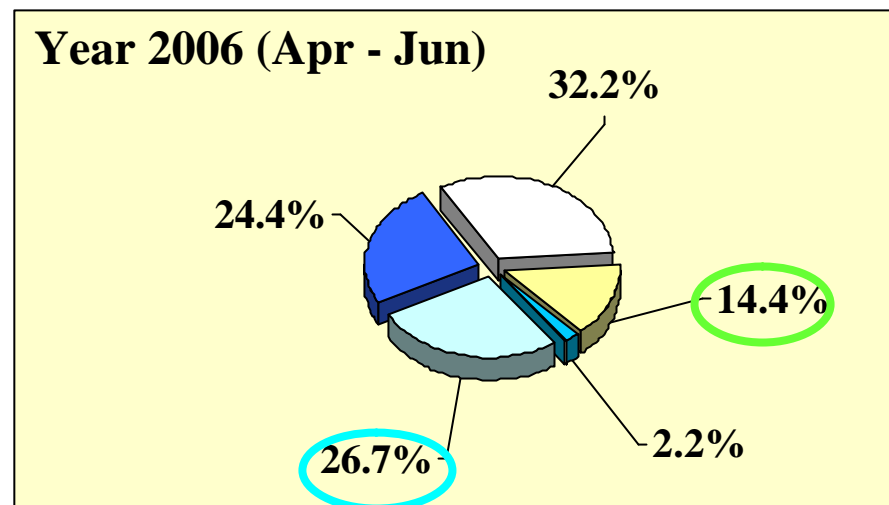
Age group and gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈
1984 – June 2006 (N=3004)

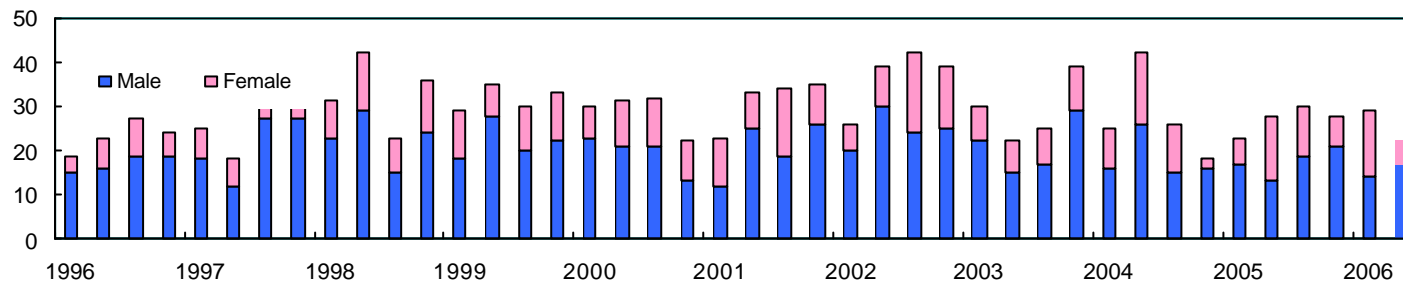


Routes of transmission of HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之傳染途徑

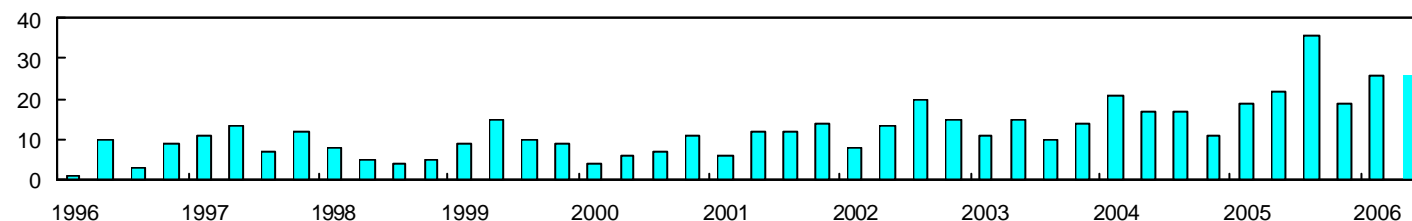


Heterosexual transmission 異性性接觸感染個案



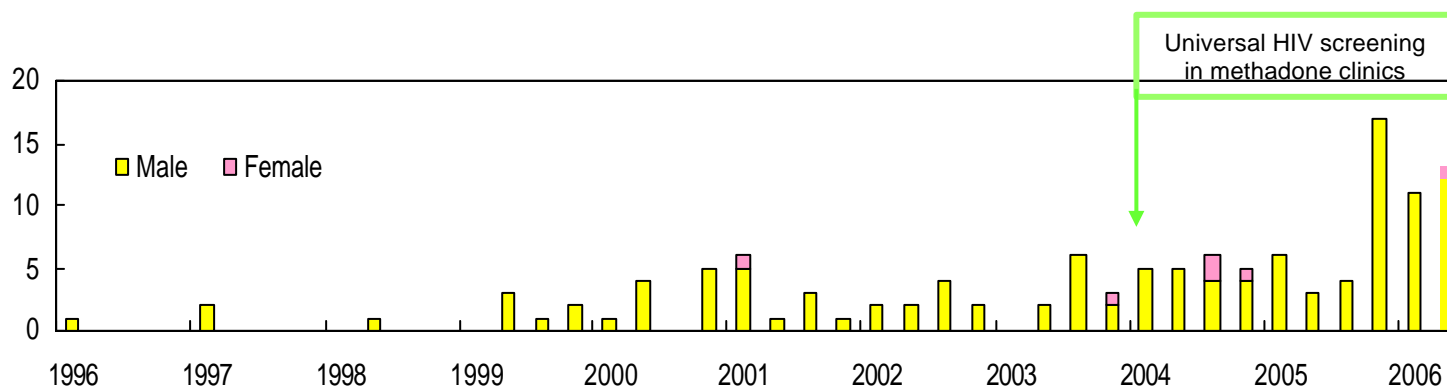
No. of reports
remains at a
stable level
報告數保持平穩

MSM transmission 男男性接觸感染個案



No. of reports
stays at a high
level
報告數維持高水
平

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

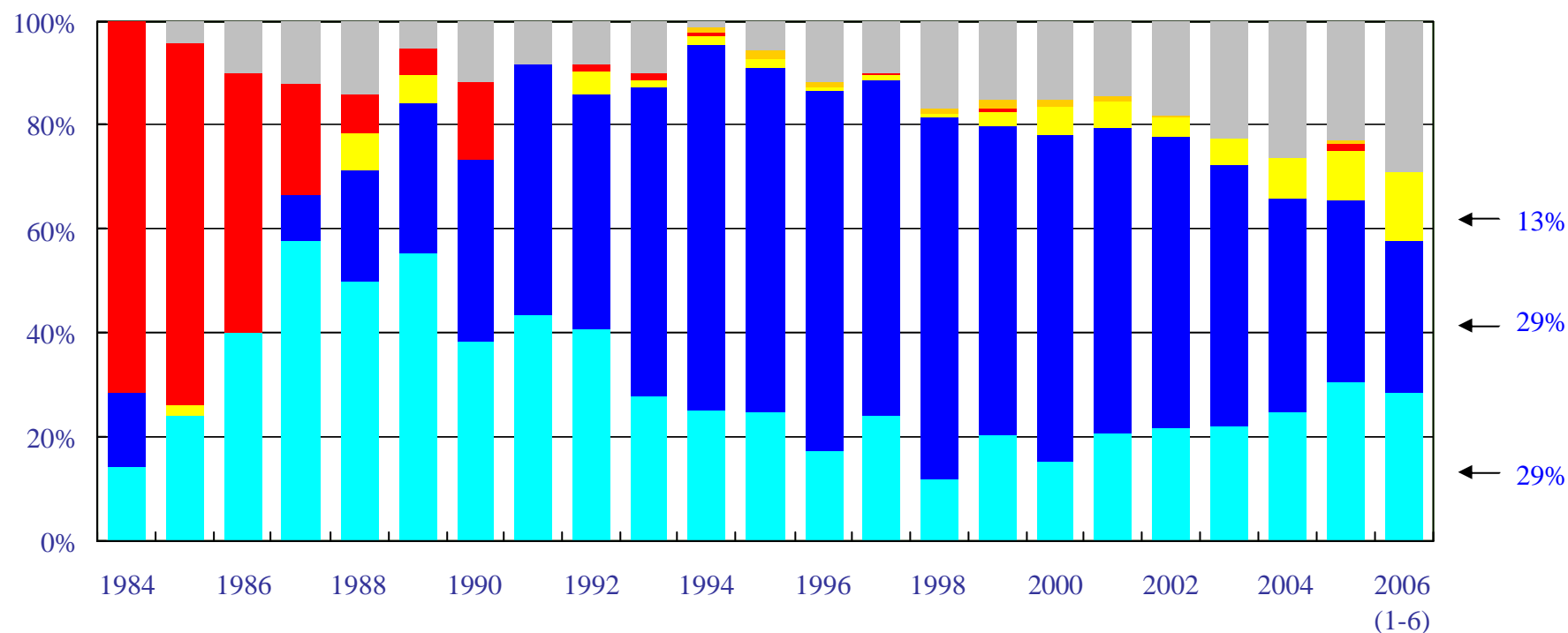


No. of report
stable stays
high 報告數維
持高水平

Route of transmission of HIV infection

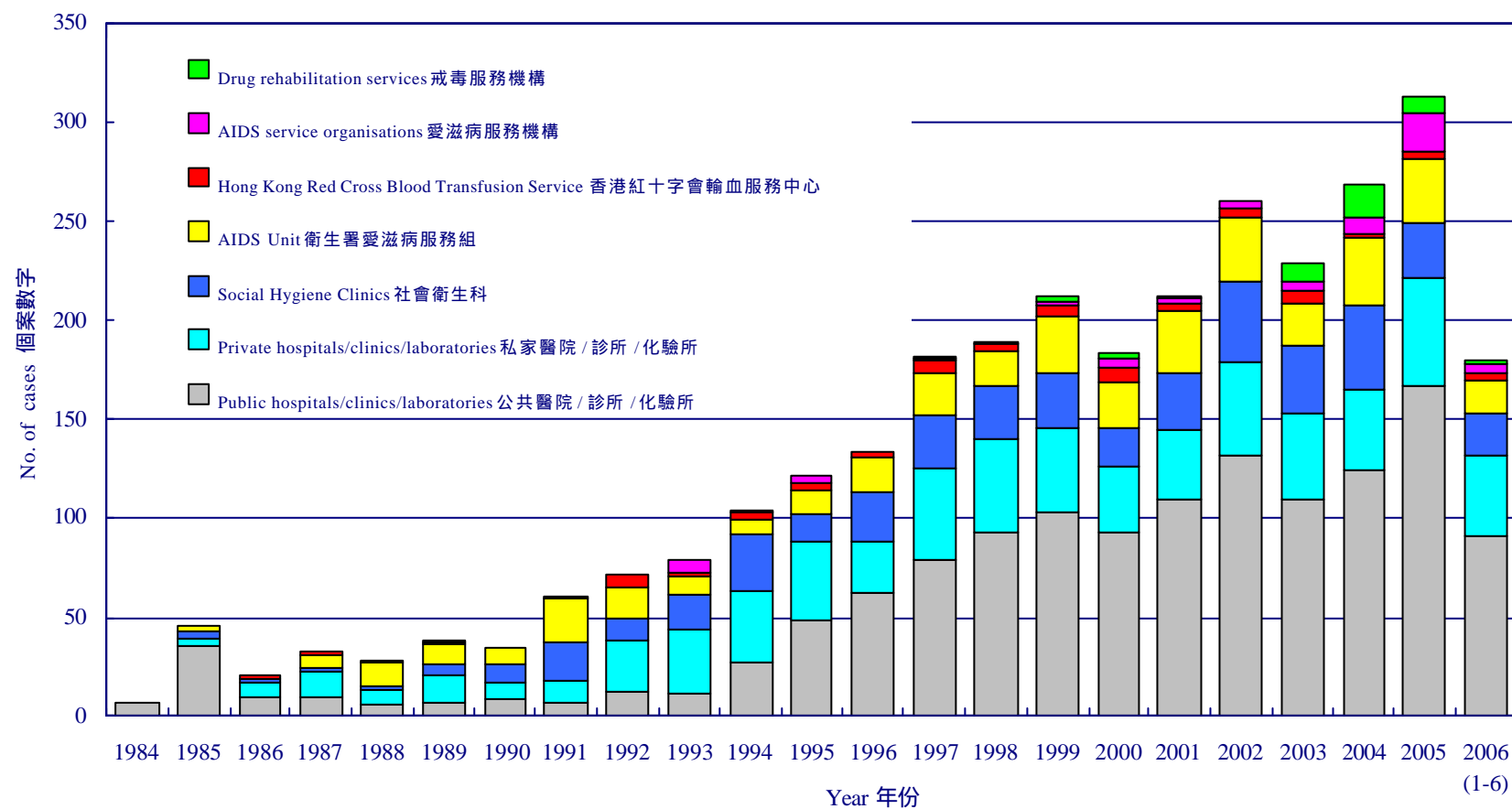
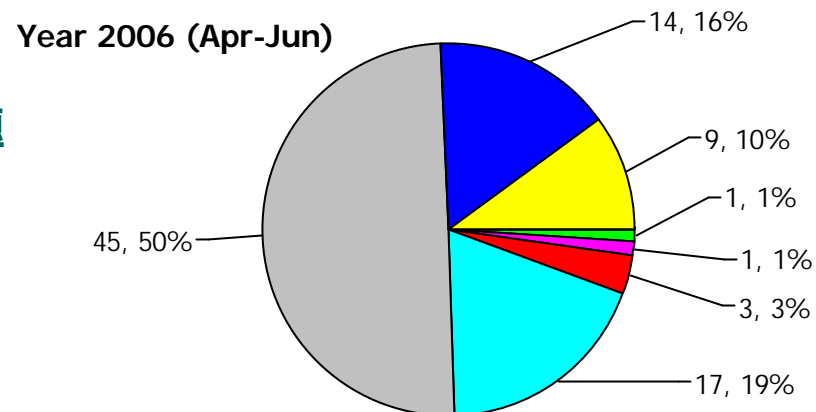
香港每年感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑分佈

1984 – June 2006, Hong Kong (N=3004)



Source of referral of HIV infection 香港每年感染愛滋病毒人士之轉介來源分佈

1984 – June 2006, Hong Kong (N=3004)



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，例如伺機性感染、惡性腫瘤。
- HIV alone AIDS ; HIV + AIDS-defining illness = AIDS
愛滋病病毒感染 愛滋病；
愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病界定疾病 = 愛滋病

HIV alone AIDS ;

AIDS = HIV + AIDS-defining illness

愛滋病病毒感染 愛滋病 ;

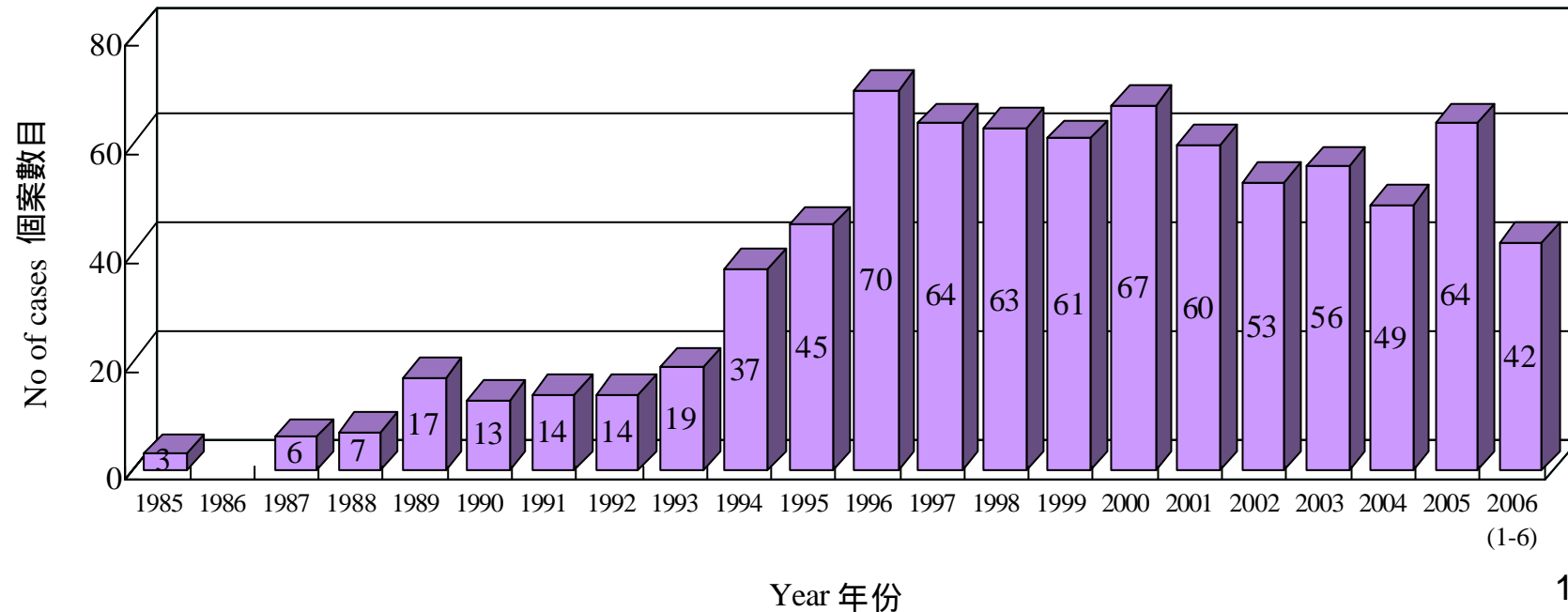
**愛滋病 = 愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病
界定疾病**

Yearly statistics on AIDS 每年愛滋病統計 1985 – June 2006 (N = 824)

Three commonest AIDS – defining illnesses 三種最常見愛滋病界定疾病

- PCP 肺囊蟲肺炎 40%*(39%)
- Tuberculosis 結核病 24%*(24%)
- Fungal infections 真菌感染 24%*(19%)

*2006 (Apr-Jun) figures
(cumulative from 1984-June 2006)



**In second quarter of 2006, 73% of
the newly reported HIV cases were
managed at specialist services**

**二零零六年第二季百分之七十三的
新呈報受感染個案在專科服務接受
治療**

二零零五年底, 愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病
呈報表格(DH 2293)作出修改, 新增加
估計感染地區

Reporting physician are requested to fill in
‘**suspected place of HIV infection**’ in
the revised physician reporting form,
which has been in use since late 2005

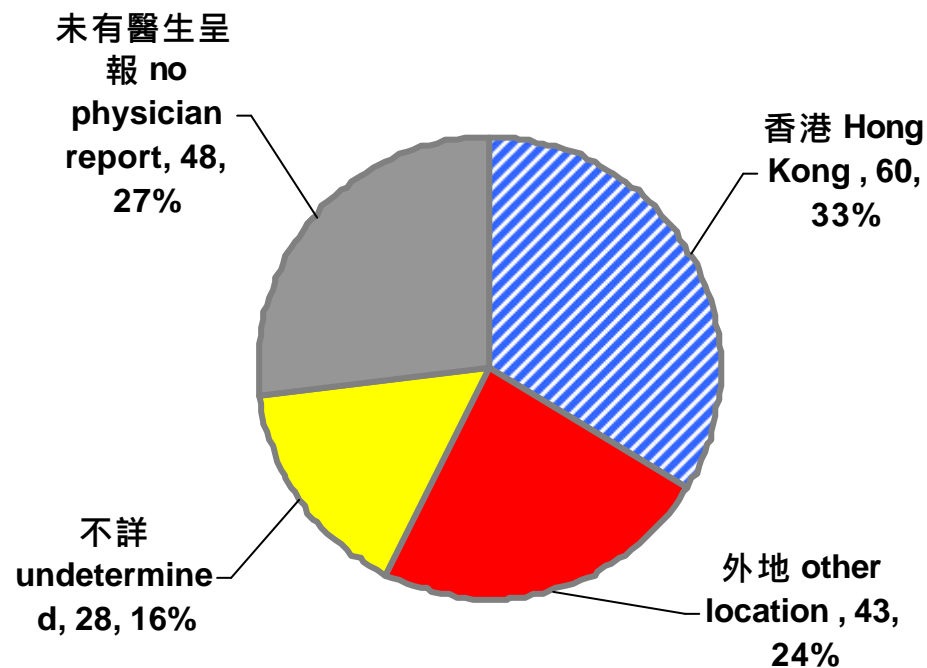
估計愛滋病病毒感染地區

Suspected location of HIV infection

- 二零零六年上半年共有179 新愛滋病病毒感染呈報個案
A total of 179 reports of HIV infection reported in Jan – Jun 2006
- 當中 72%, 即131 個案 收到由醫生填寫的愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病呈報表格 (DH2293)
Among them, 131(73%) have been reported by physicians using standard reporting form
- 而未有醫生呈報的個案較多由私家醫院/診所/化驗所呈報, 個案亦較多為女性或非華人
Cases that were not reported by physicians are more likely to be female and non-Chinese. They were mostly tested positive in the private hospital / clinics / laboratories
- 數據分析上的限制
Limitations of data quality and analysis

估計愛滋病病毒感染地區 Suspected location of HIV infection

Jan – Jun 2006, Hong Kong (N=179)



愛滋病病毒感染在本地及外地同樣發生, 如中國大陸及東南亞等國家

HIV infections occur both locally and elsewhere, such as China and countries in Southeast Asia (most commonly reported)

愛滋病疫情在鄰近國家較嚴重

HIV is more common in other countries

無論身在何地, 都要採取安全措施預防感染愛滋病病毒

Precautions should always be taken to prevent getting HIV infection no matter in which locations

正確使用安全套

Use a condom for safer sex

不要共用注射器具

Do not share injecting equipments

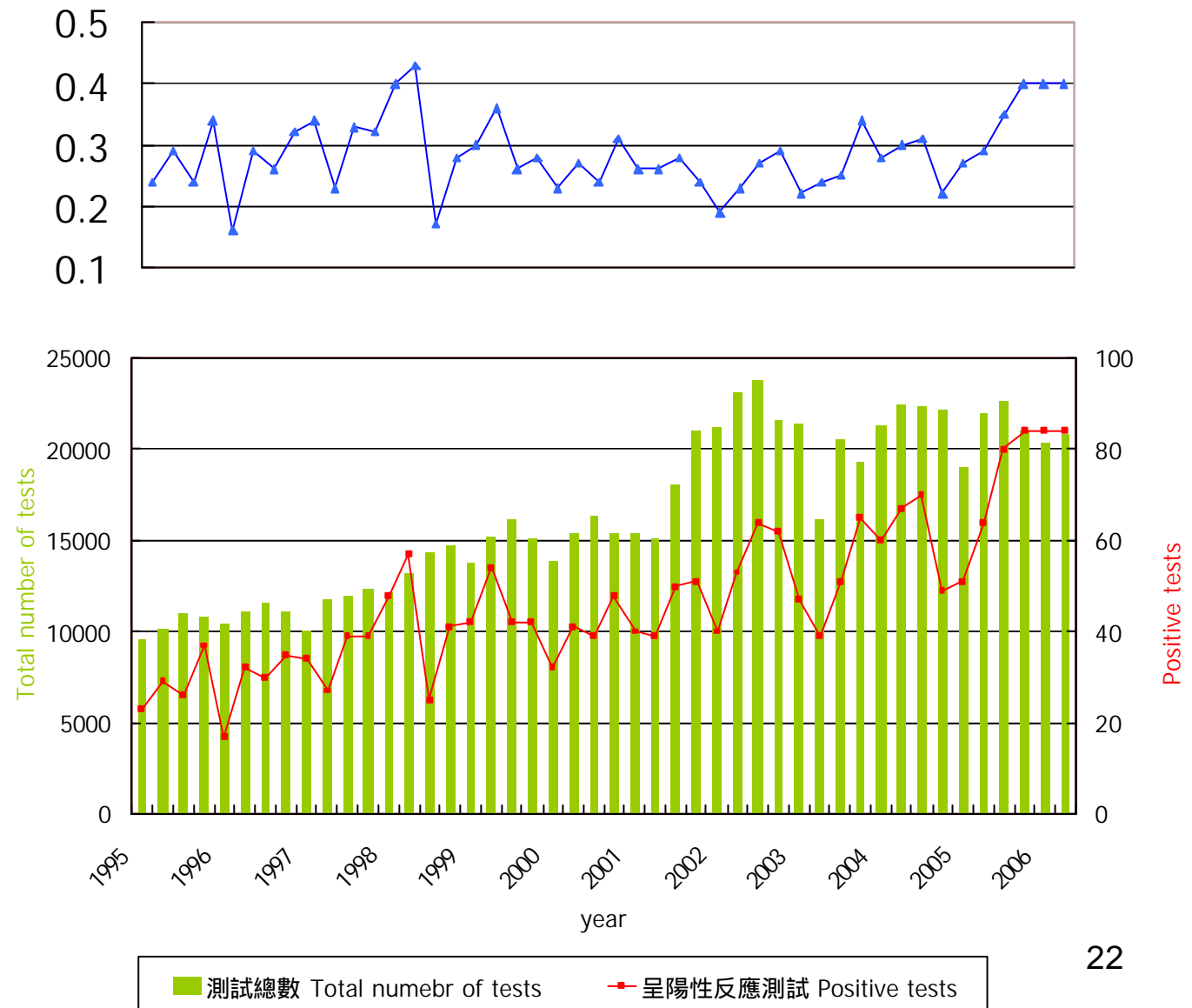
政府公共衛生檢測中心愛滋病病毒抗體測試數目

Number of HIV tests performed by Government Public Health Laboratory

政府公共衛生檢測中心愛滋病病毒抗體測試數目穩定，但過去一年呈陽性反應測試數量有上升

Number of tests performed by Government Public Health Laboratory remains stable, though more positive cases are picked up since last year

呈陽性百分比 % positive



Summary 撮要

- **90 HIV infection were reported to DH in the second quarter 2006**
本季度衛生署共收到九十個愛滋病病毒感染個案
- **25 AIDS reports were received, a stable level in the past few years**
本季有二十五宗愛滋病呈報, 數字維持穩定水平
- **Both hetero-sexual and MSM transmission are important modes of HIV spread in Hong Kong.**
在香港, 異性性接觸及男男性接觸是主要的愛滋病病毒傳播途徑
- **A significant proportion of infections are believed to be acquired outside Hong Kong.**
部份呈報個案相信於外地進行高風險行為而感染愛滋病病毒

THREE KEY MESSAGES 三個重要訊息

 Use a 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

Precautions should be taken locally or elsewhere
無論在本港或外地均應採取預防措施

-1984
-1985
-1986
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-1993
-1994



VIRTUAL AIDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG
愛滋病網上辦公室

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