

Press Meeting 21 November 2006
二零零六年十一月二十一日新聞發佈會

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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:

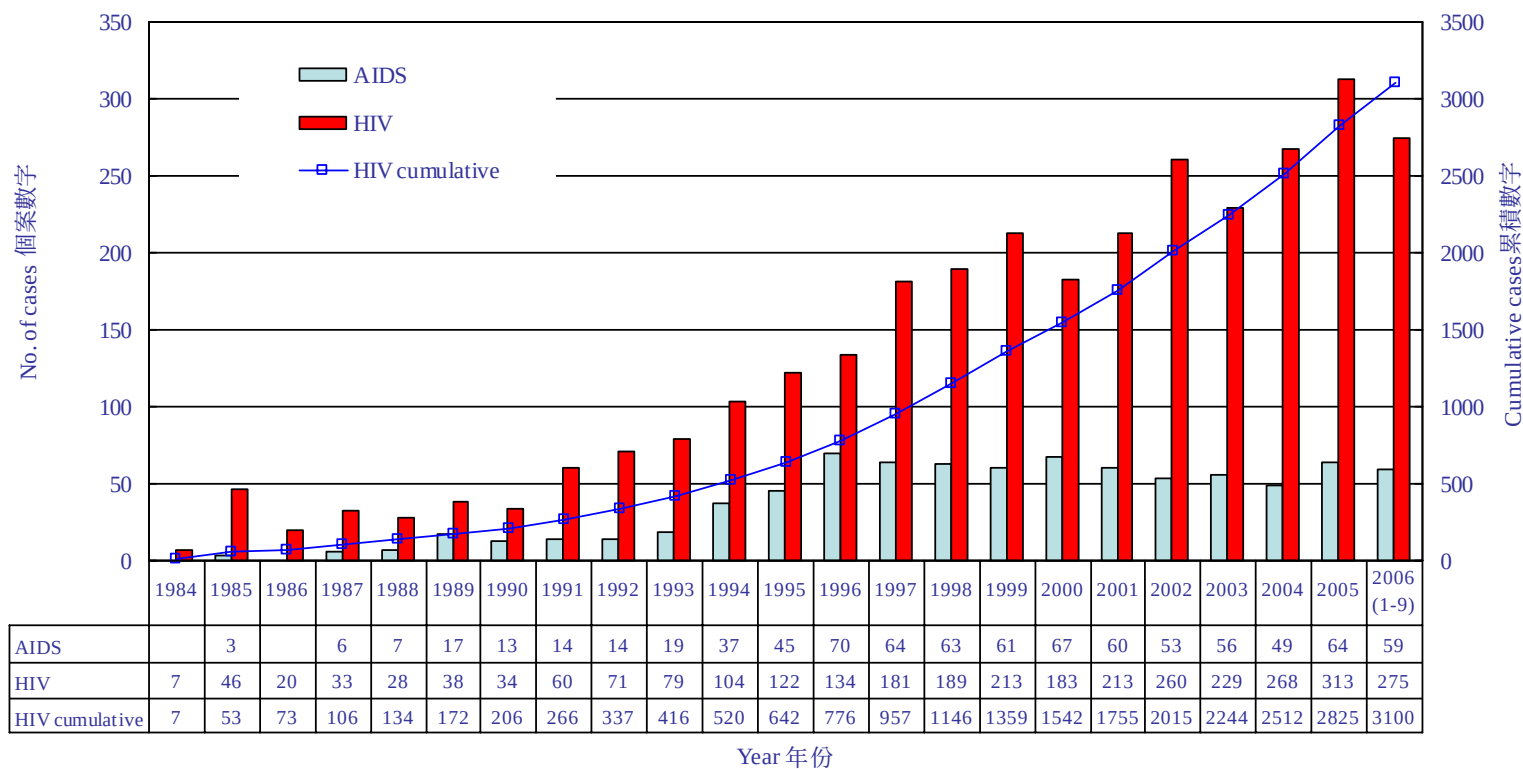
- Physicians 醫生
- Confirmatory laboratories 確認測試化驗室

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

Annual HIV/AIDS Statistics

香港每年愛滋病病毒感染及愛滋病統計

1984 – September 2006, Hong Kong (N=3100/841)

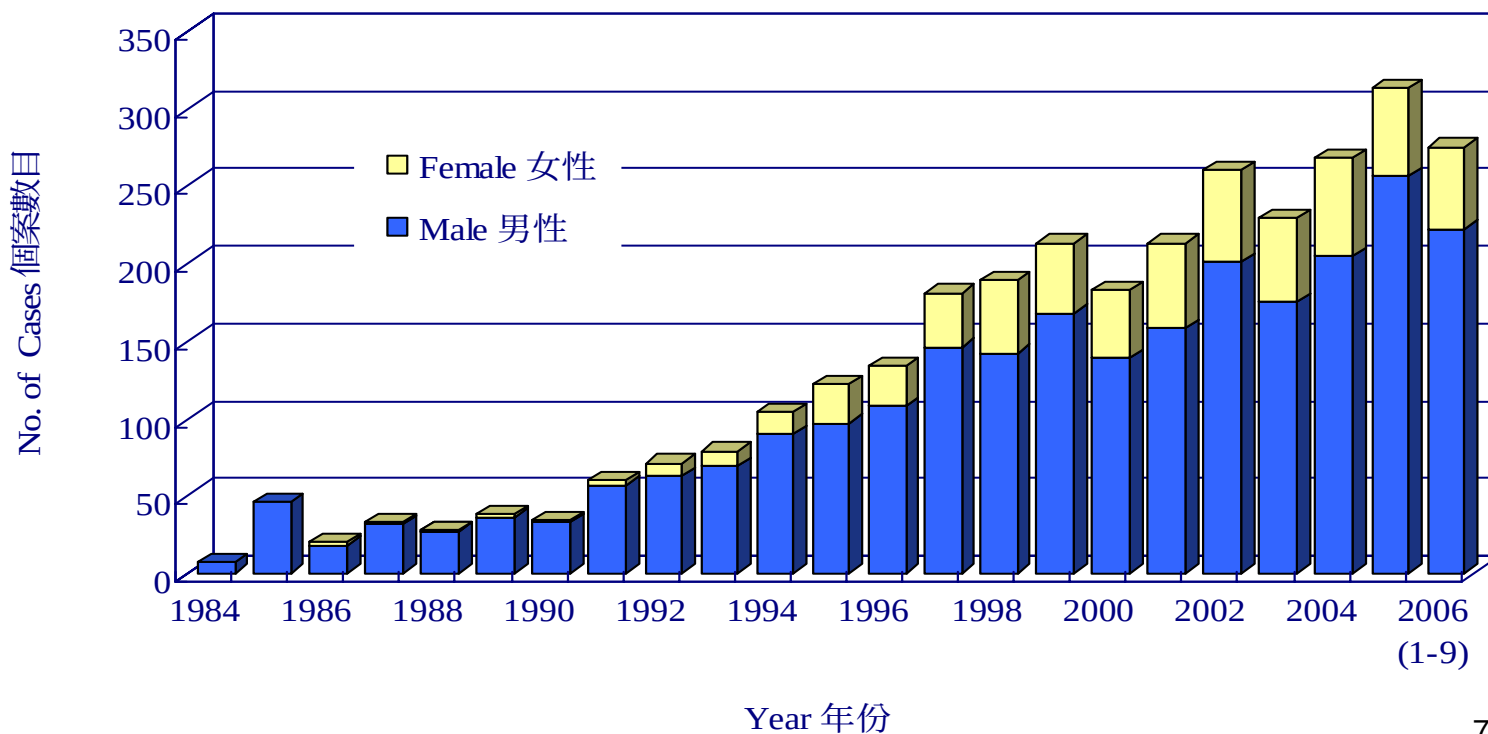
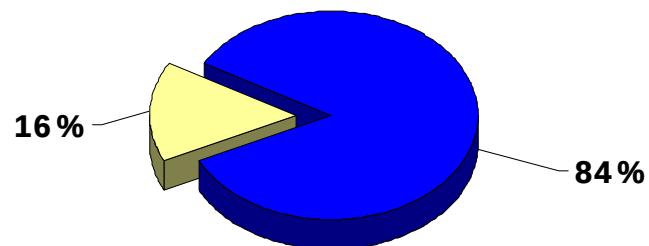


Gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之性別分佈

1984 – September 2006 (N = 3100)

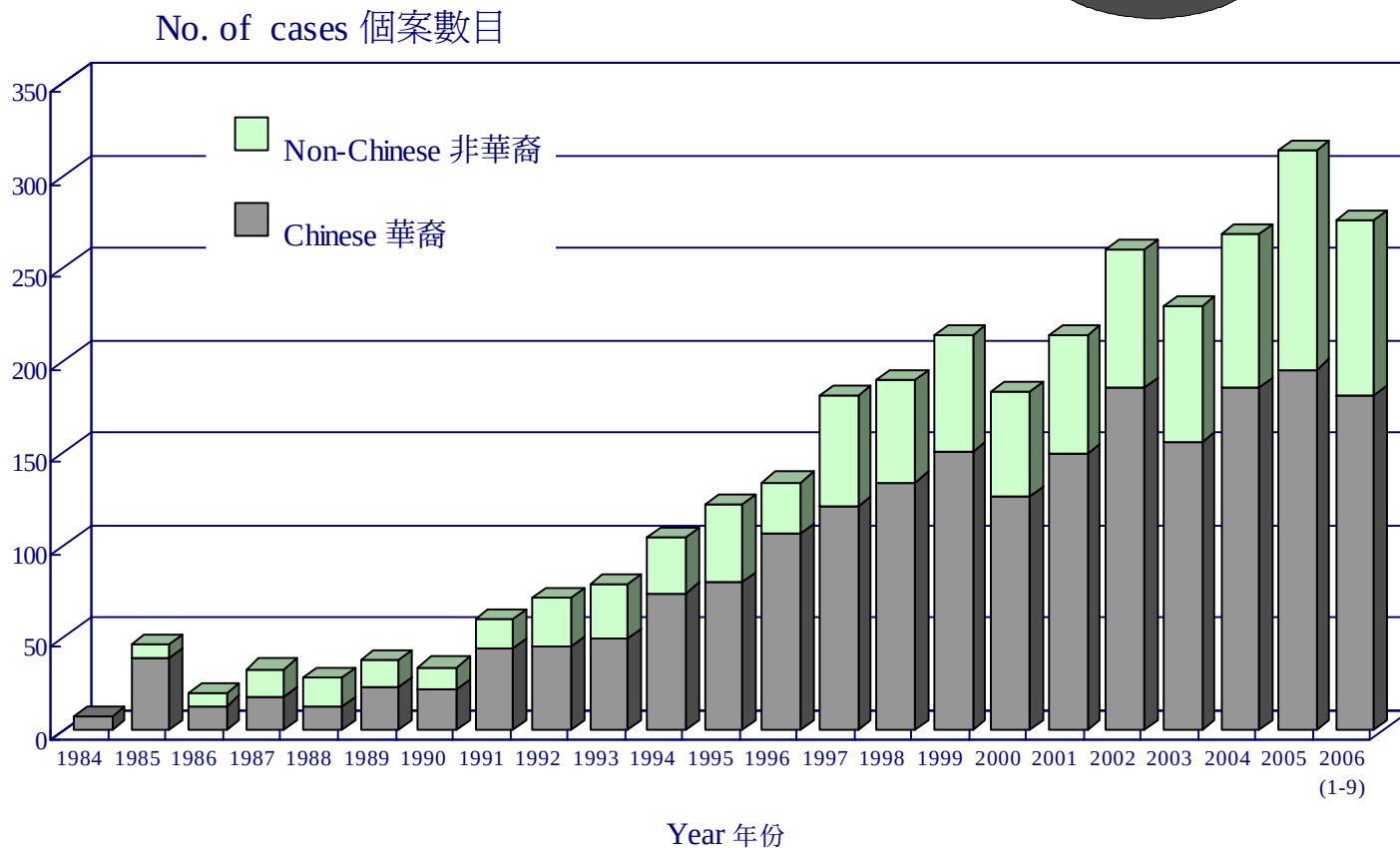
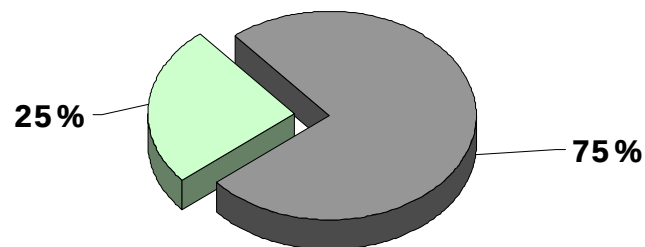
Year 2006 (Jul-Sep)



Ethnicity of reported HIV infection

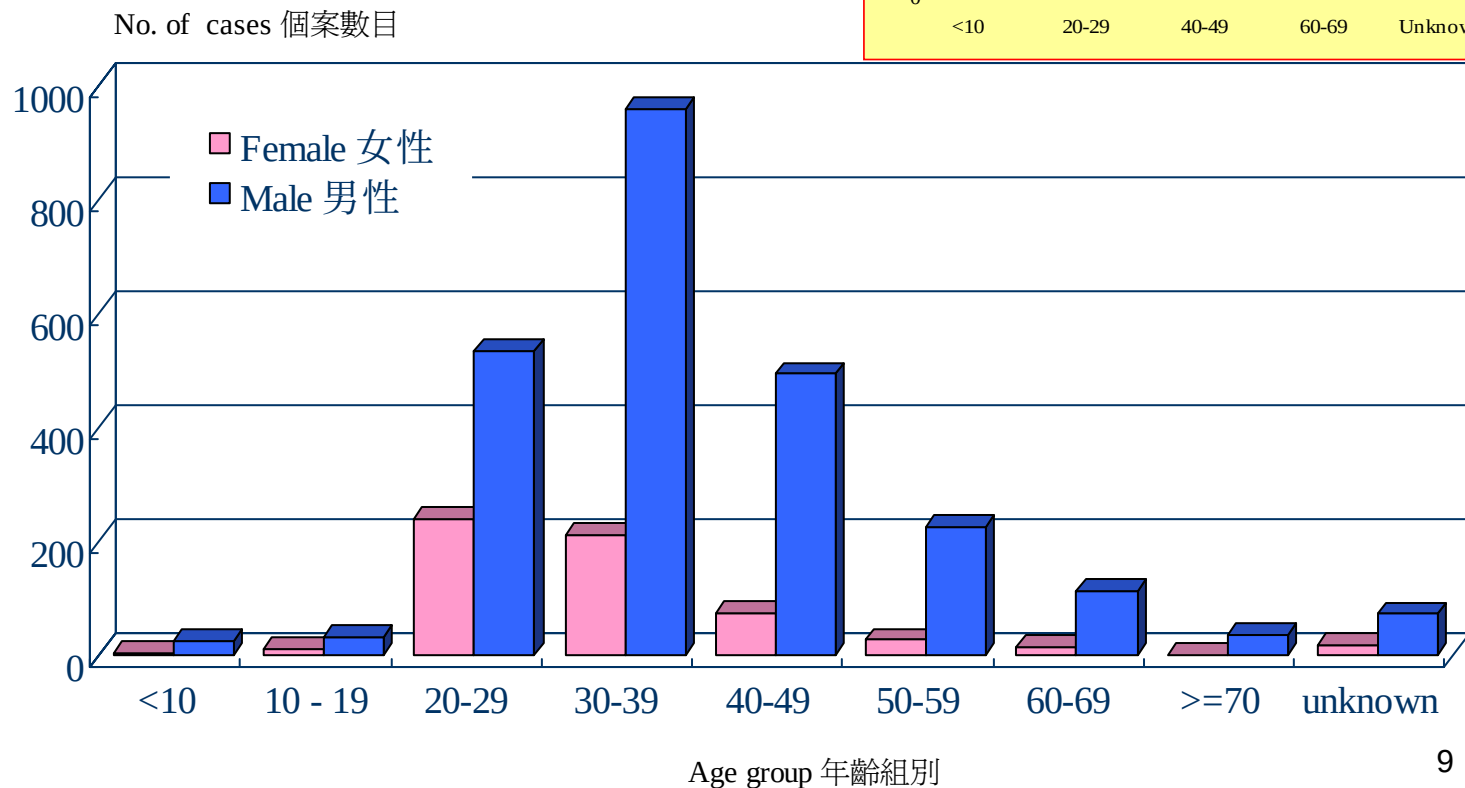
感染愛滋病病毒人士之族裔分佈
1984 – September 2006 (N=3100)

Year 2006 (Jul-Sep)



Age group and gender of reported HIV infection

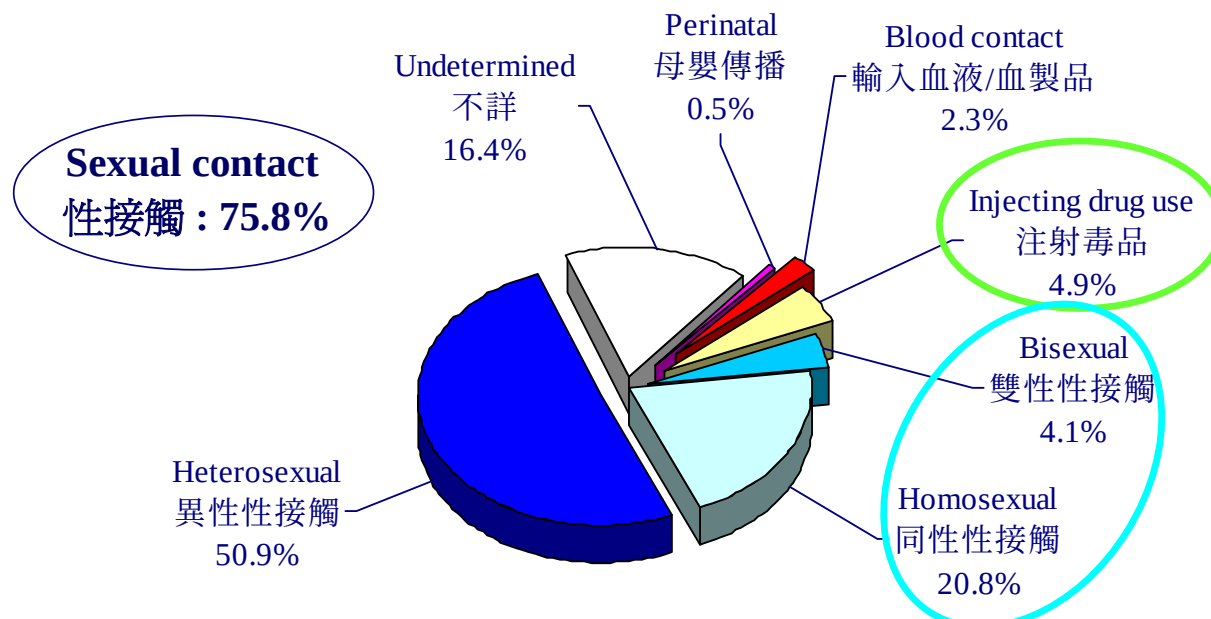
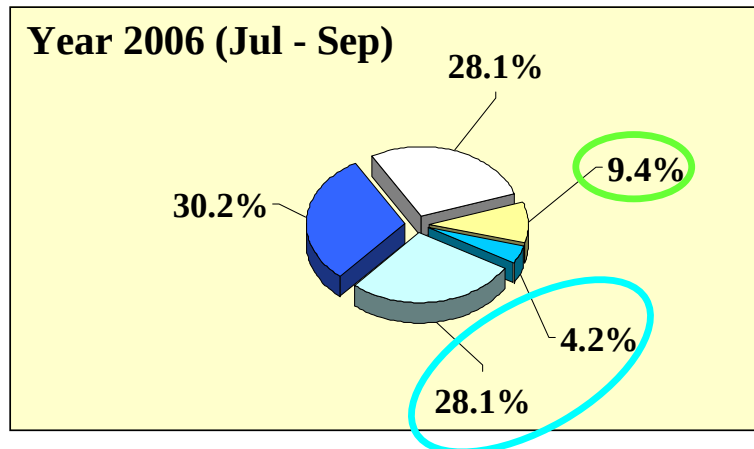
感染愛滋病病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈
1984 – September 2006 (N=3100)



Routes of transmission of HIV infection

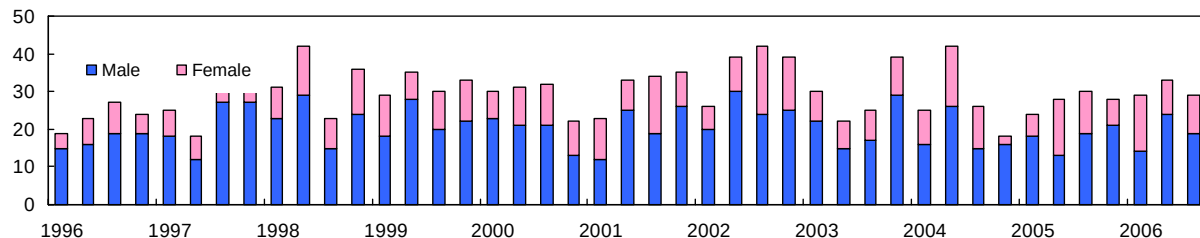
感染愛滋病毒人士
之傳染途徑

1984 – September 2006 (N=3100)



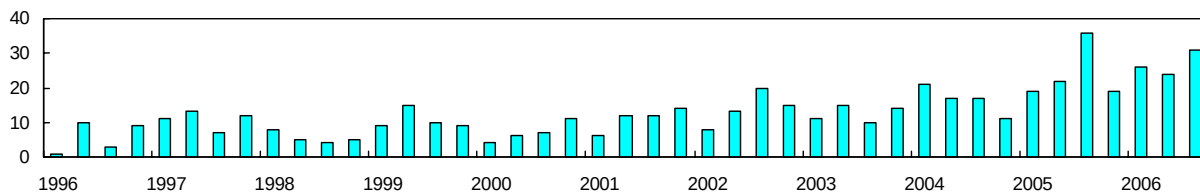
1984 – September 2006 10

Heterosexual transmission 異性性接觸感染個案



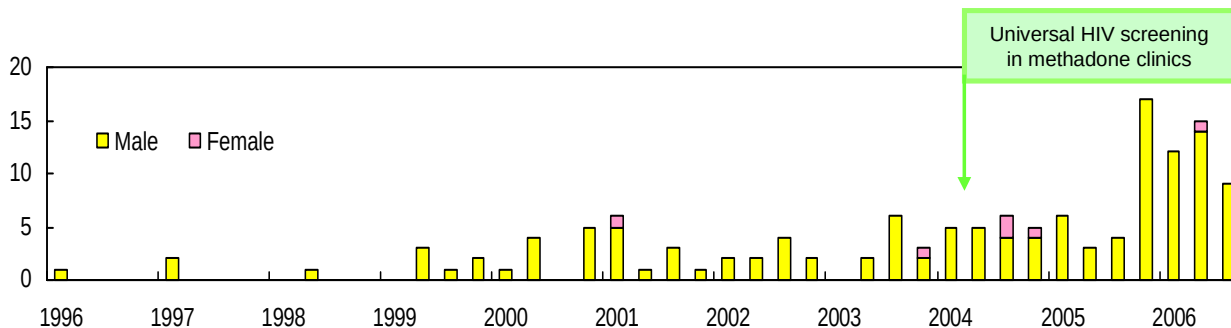
No. of reports remains at a stable level
報告數保持平穩

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

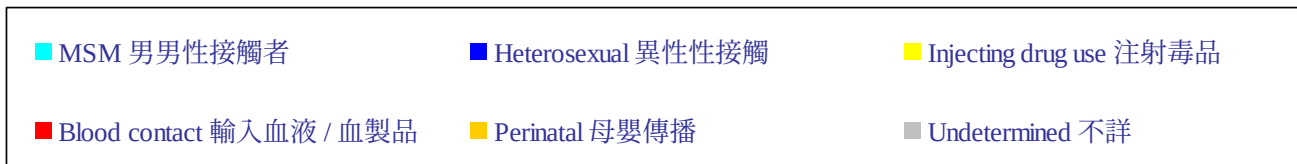
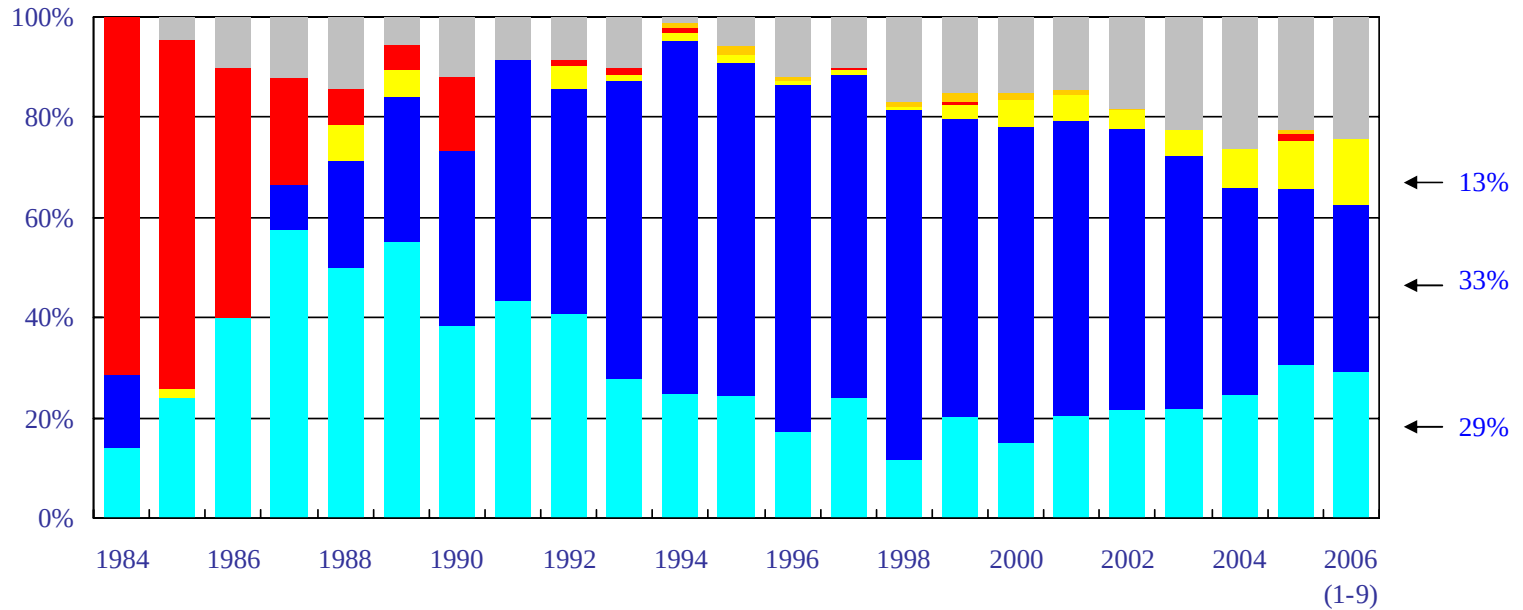


No. of report stable stays high
報告數維持高水平

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

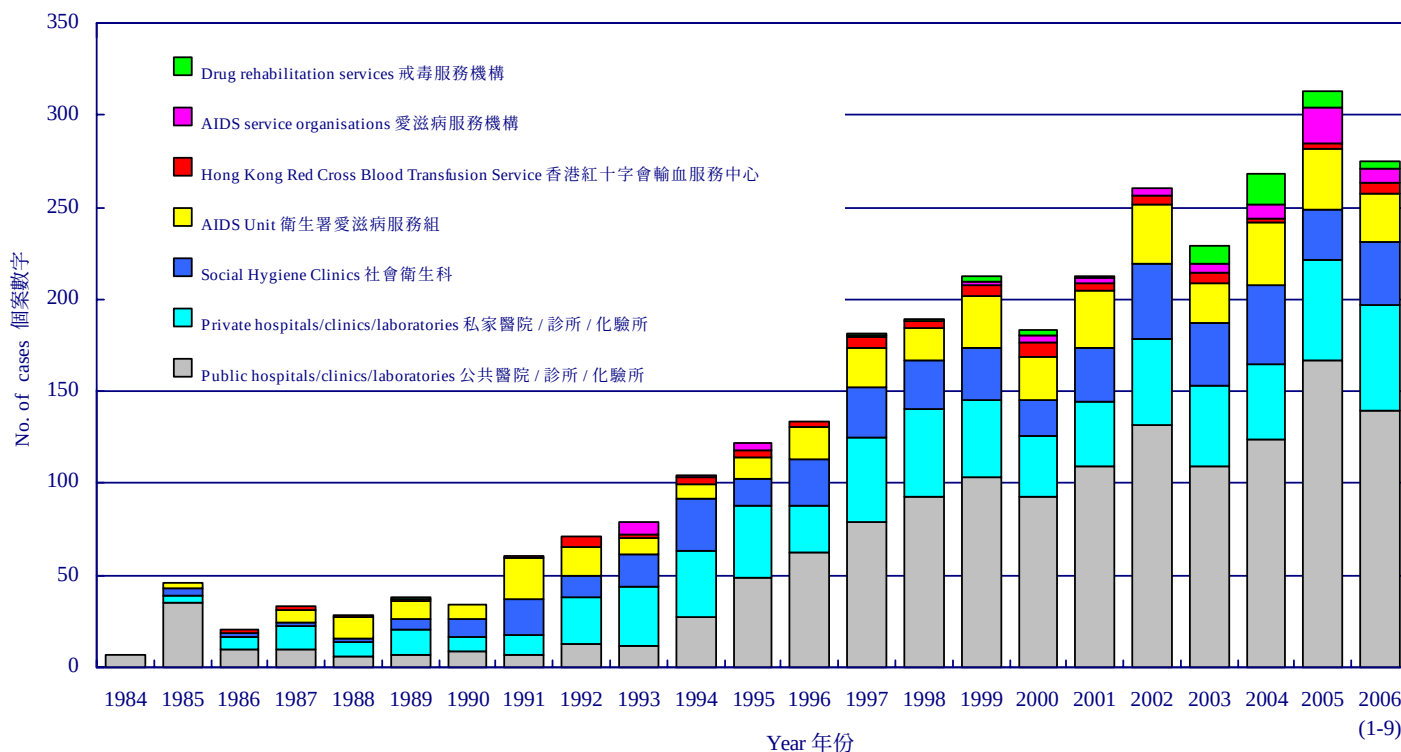
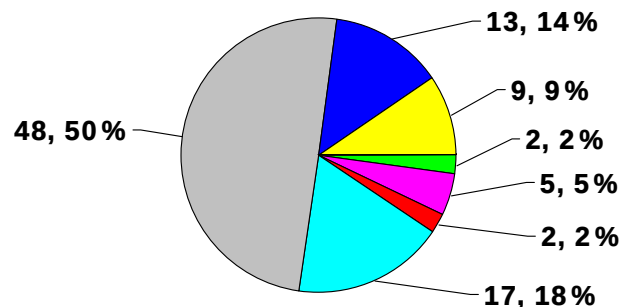
1984 – September 2006, Hong Kong (N=3100)



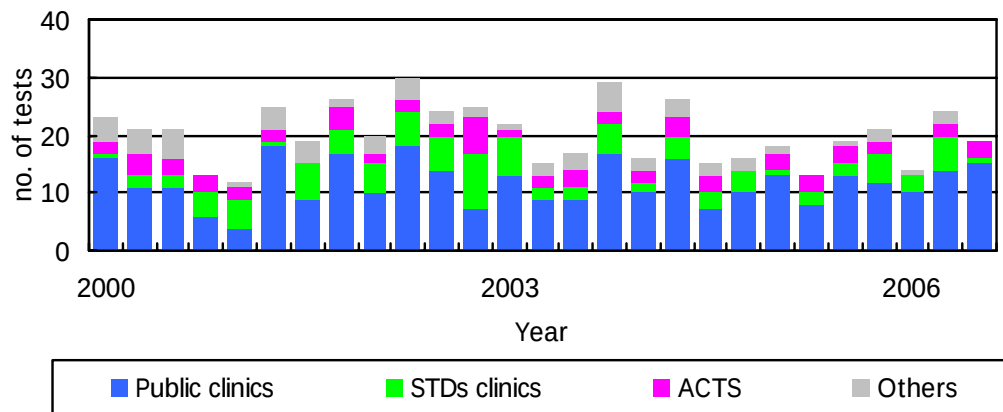
Source of referral of HIV infection 香港每年感染愛滋病毒人士之轉介來源分佈

1984 – September 2006,
Hong Kong (N=3100)

Year 2006 (Jul-Sep)



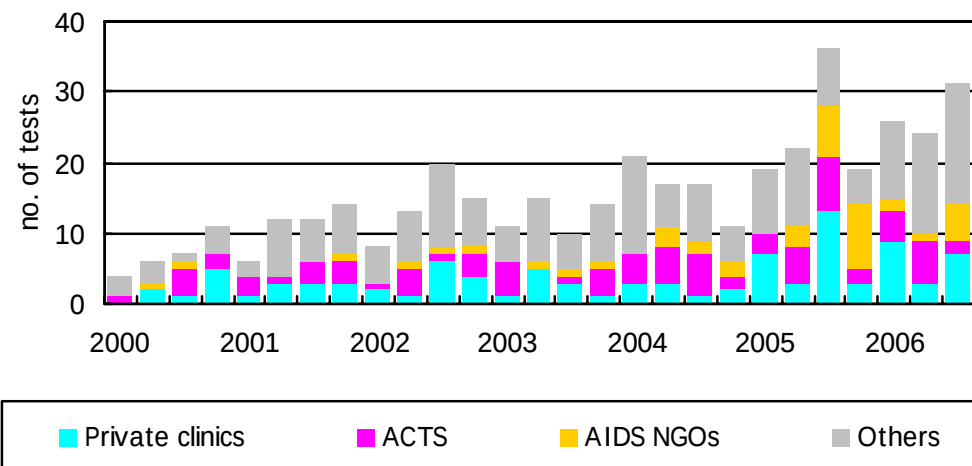
Sources of HIV reports from heterosexual men



異性接觸感染男士多於以下地方確診 infections in heterosexual men are mostly referred from

- 政府醫療機構public clinics(79% in this quarter)
- 衛生署愛滋病服務組 and DH AIDS testing service (15.8%)
- 政府性病門診 STD clinics (5.3%)

Sources of HIV reports from MSM



男男性接觸者多於以下地方確診 infections in MSM are mostly referred from

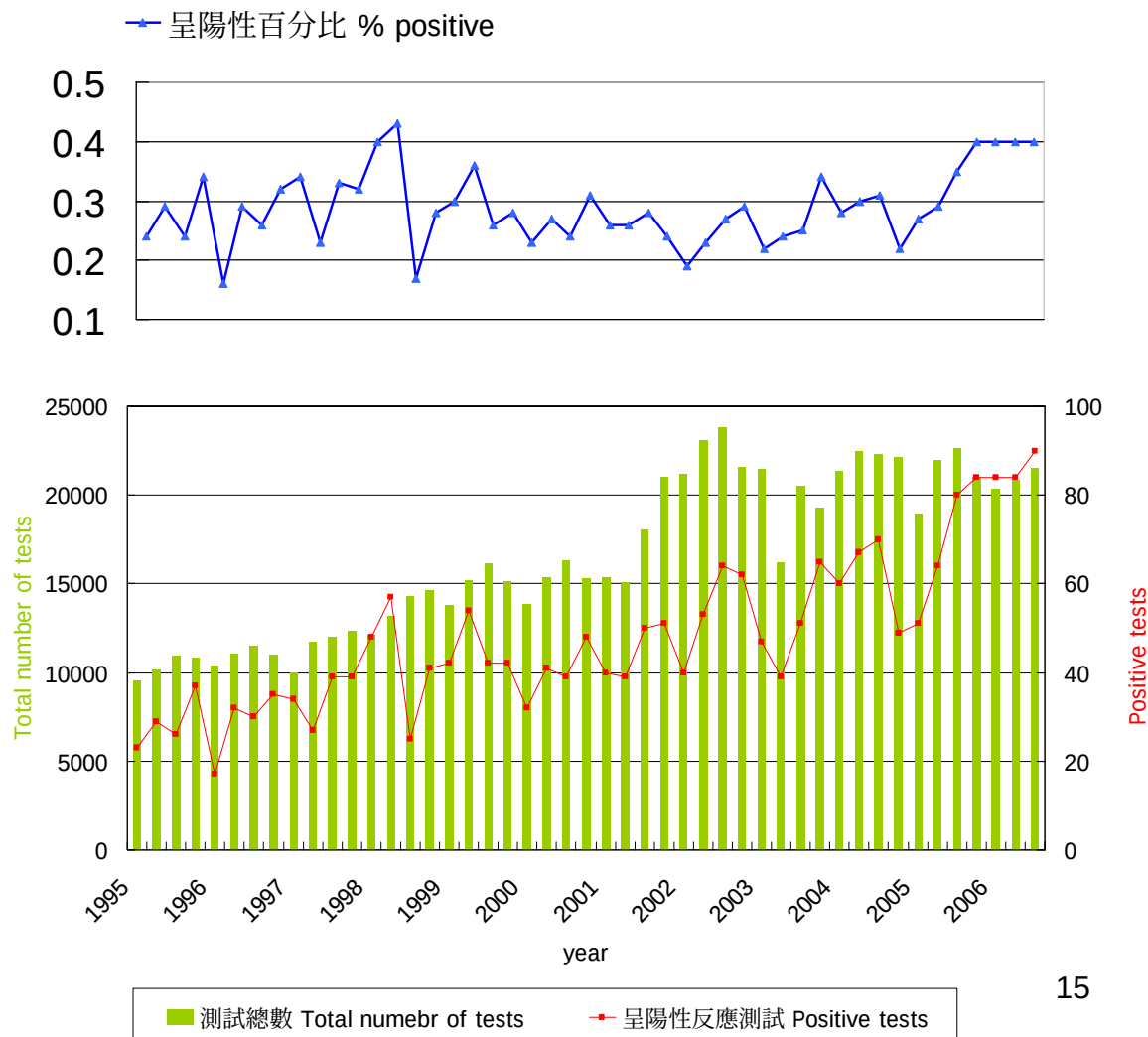
- 私人醫療機構private clinics (23% in this quarter)
- 愛滋病非政府組織AIDS NGOs (16%)
- 衛生署愛滋病服務組DH AIDS testing service (6.5%)

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



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，例如同機性感染、惡性腫瘤。

- HIV alone $\neq$ AIDS ; HIV + AIDS-defining illness = AIDS

愛滋病病毒感染 $\neq$ 愛滋病；

愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病界定疾病 = 愛滋病

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
界定疾病

Yearly statistics on AIDS

每年愛滋病統計

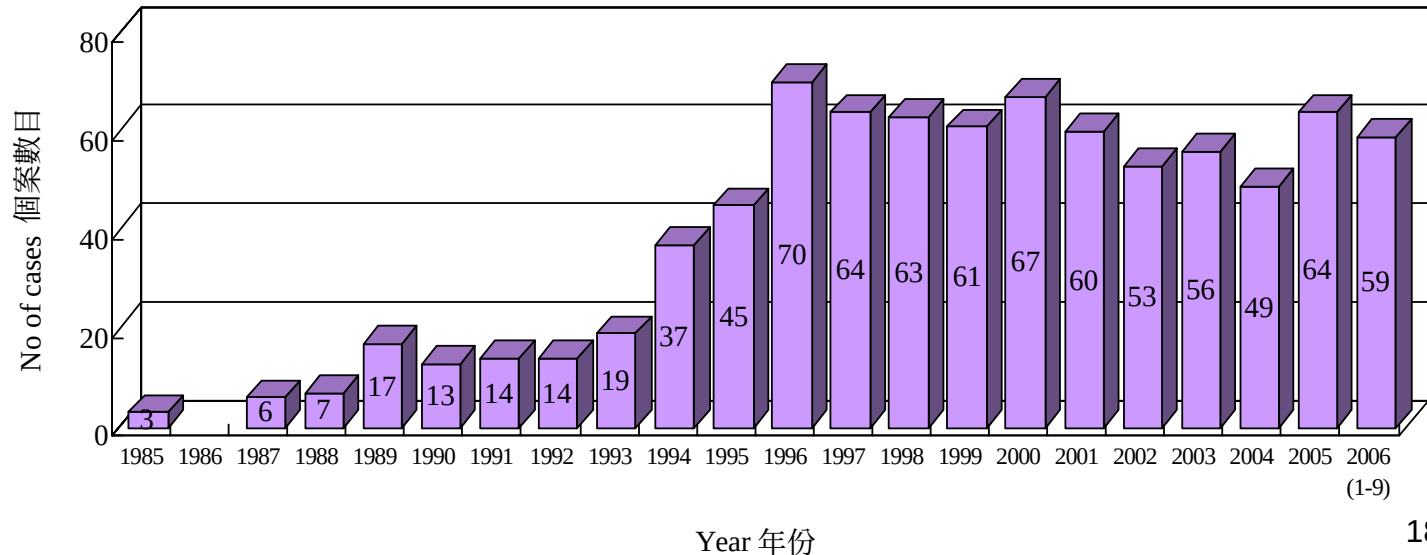
1985 – September 2006 (N = 841)

Three commonest AIDS –defining illnesses

三種最常見愛滋病界定疾病

- **Tuberculosis** 結核病 **41 %** *(25%)
- **PCP** 肺囊蟲肺炎 **29 %** *(39%)
- **Fungal infections** 真菌感染 **24 %** *(19%)

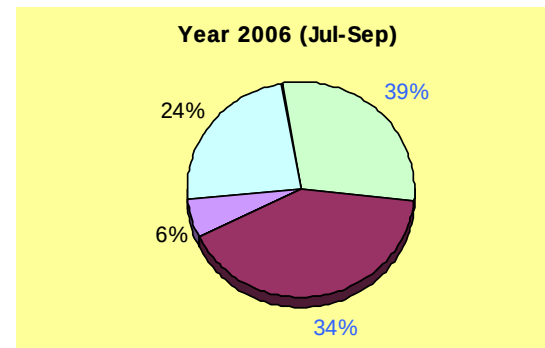
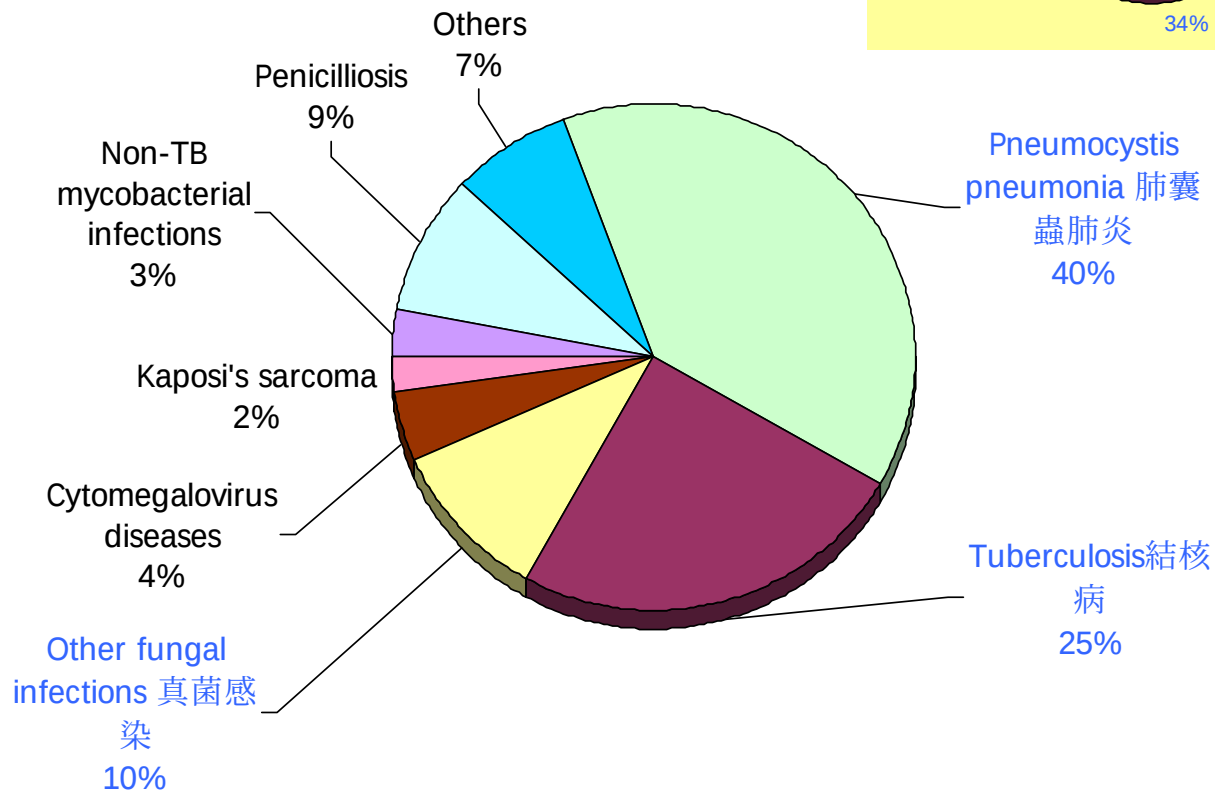
*2006 (Jul-Sep) figures
(cumulative from 1984-September 2006)



AIDS –defining illnesses

愛滋病界定疾病

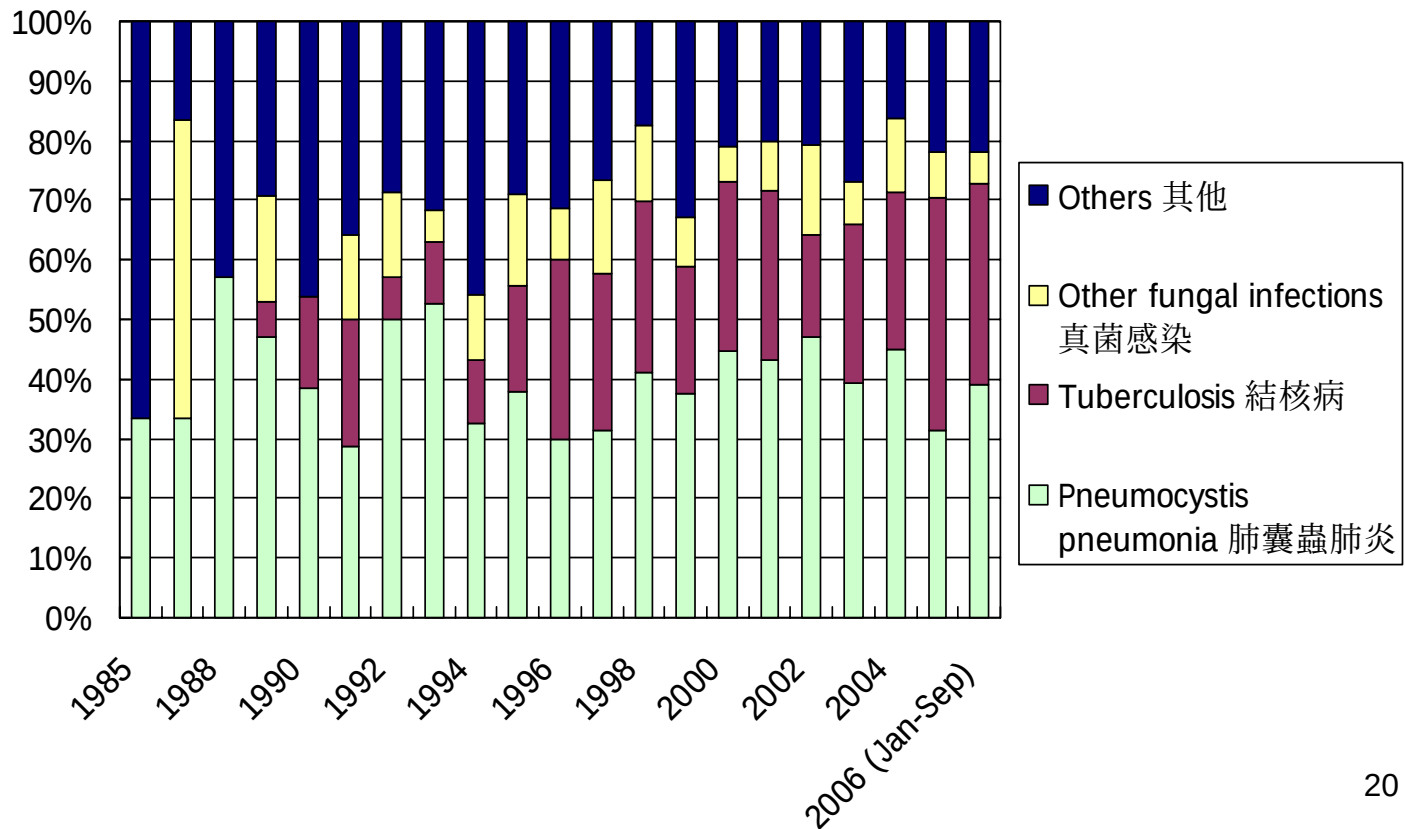
1984-Sep 2006



Trend of AIDS –defining illnesses 愛滋病界定疾病流行情況 1984-Sep 2006

Tuberculosis is becoming
more significant

結核病在愛滋病界定疾病
中，所佔比重越來越高



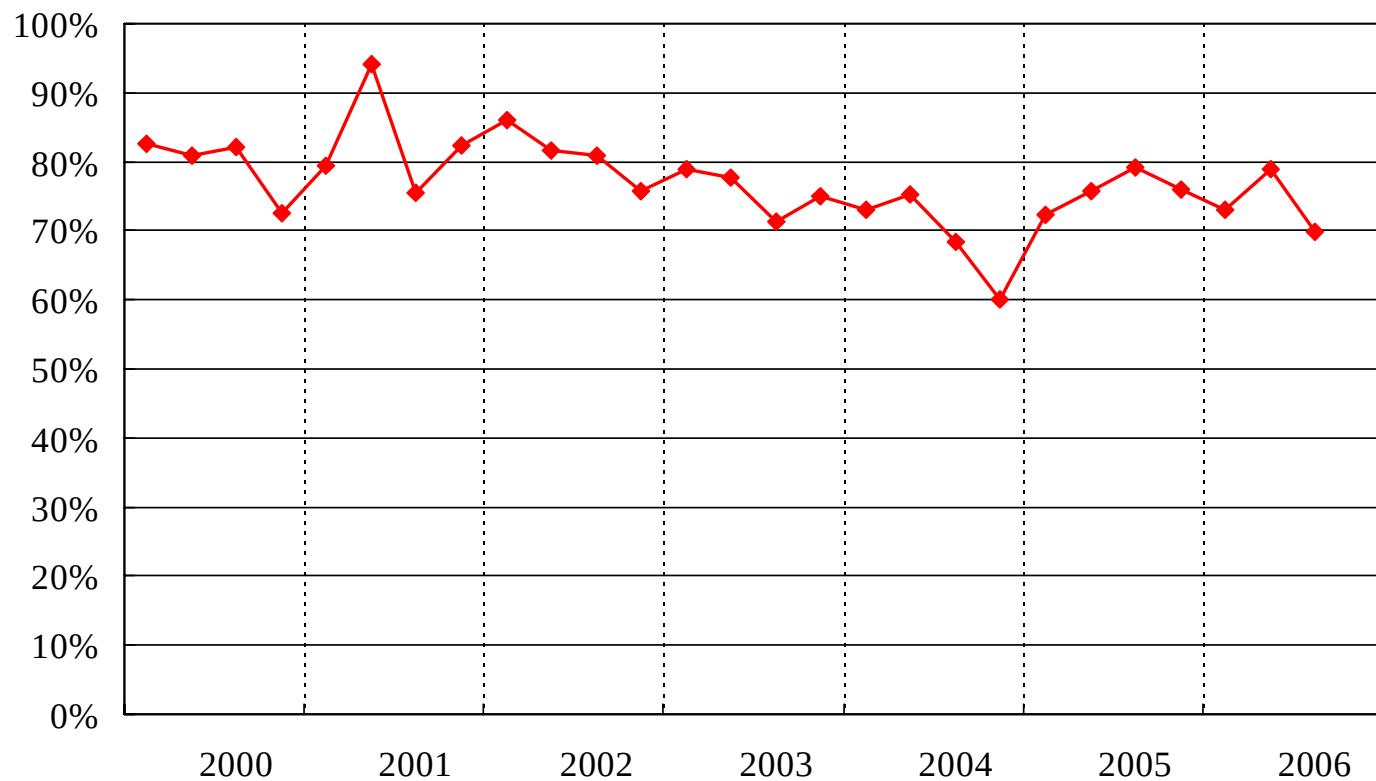
In third quarter of 2006, 70% of the newly reported HIV cases were managed at specialist services

二零零六年第三季百分之七十的新呈報受感染個案在專科服務接受治療

Percentage of newly reported HIV cases managed at specialist services

新呈報受感染個案在專科服務接受治療比率

2000 – Sep 2006

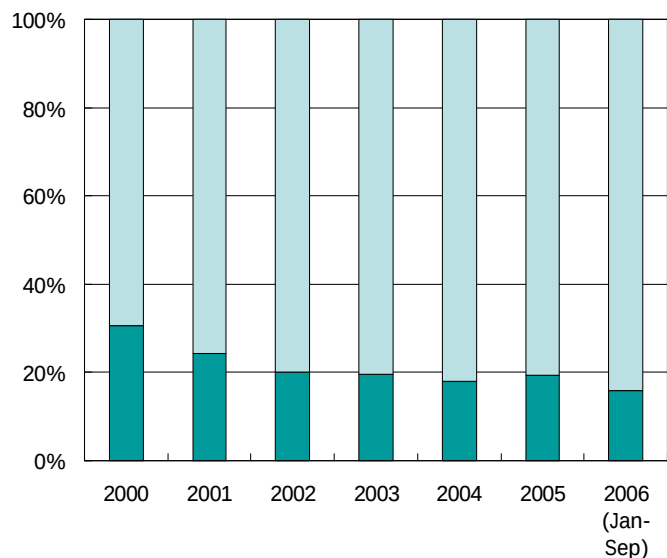


Percentage of newly diagnosed progressed to AIDS within 3 months

診斷後三個月內演發成愛滋病的比率

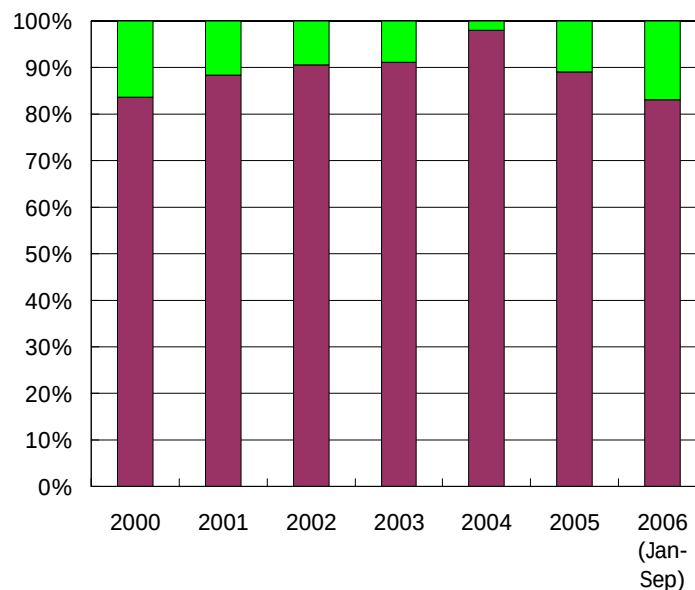
2000-Sep 2006

% of HIV reported cases progress to AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis



■ HIV infection only (non-progress to AIDS within 3 months)
■ HIV infection progressed to AIDS within 3 months

% of AIDS reports with an HIV diagnosis within 3 months



■ Progress to AIDS more than 3 months of diagnosis
■ Progress to AIDS within 3 months of diagnosis

Summary 撮要

- **96 HIV infection were reported to DH in the third quarter 2006**
本季度衛生署共收到九十六個愛滋病病毒感染個案
- **17 AIDS reports were received, a stable level in the past few years**
本季有十七宗愛滋病呈報, 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
- **Only small proportion of newly diagnosed HIV progressed to AIDS at reporting. Most of those cases progressed to AIDS within 3 months, suggesting late diagnosis.**
只有少部份新呈報個案演變成愛滋病, 大部份演變成愛滋病的新感染個案, 也是於確診後三個月內病發, 顯示可能是未能及時求醫。

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 early: 27802211**

及早接受愛滋病病毒抗體測試

致電愛滋熱線二七八零二二一一

Precautions should be taken locally or elsewhere

無論在本港或外地均應採取預防措施



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