



Press Meeting 8 September 2009

二零零九年九月八日新聞發佈會

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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/針具
- 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 taken 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，一般視為三個月。

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

Since 1984

一九八四年開始運作

Voluntary reporting

自願呈報

Anonymous

不記名

Source of reports 呈報來源:

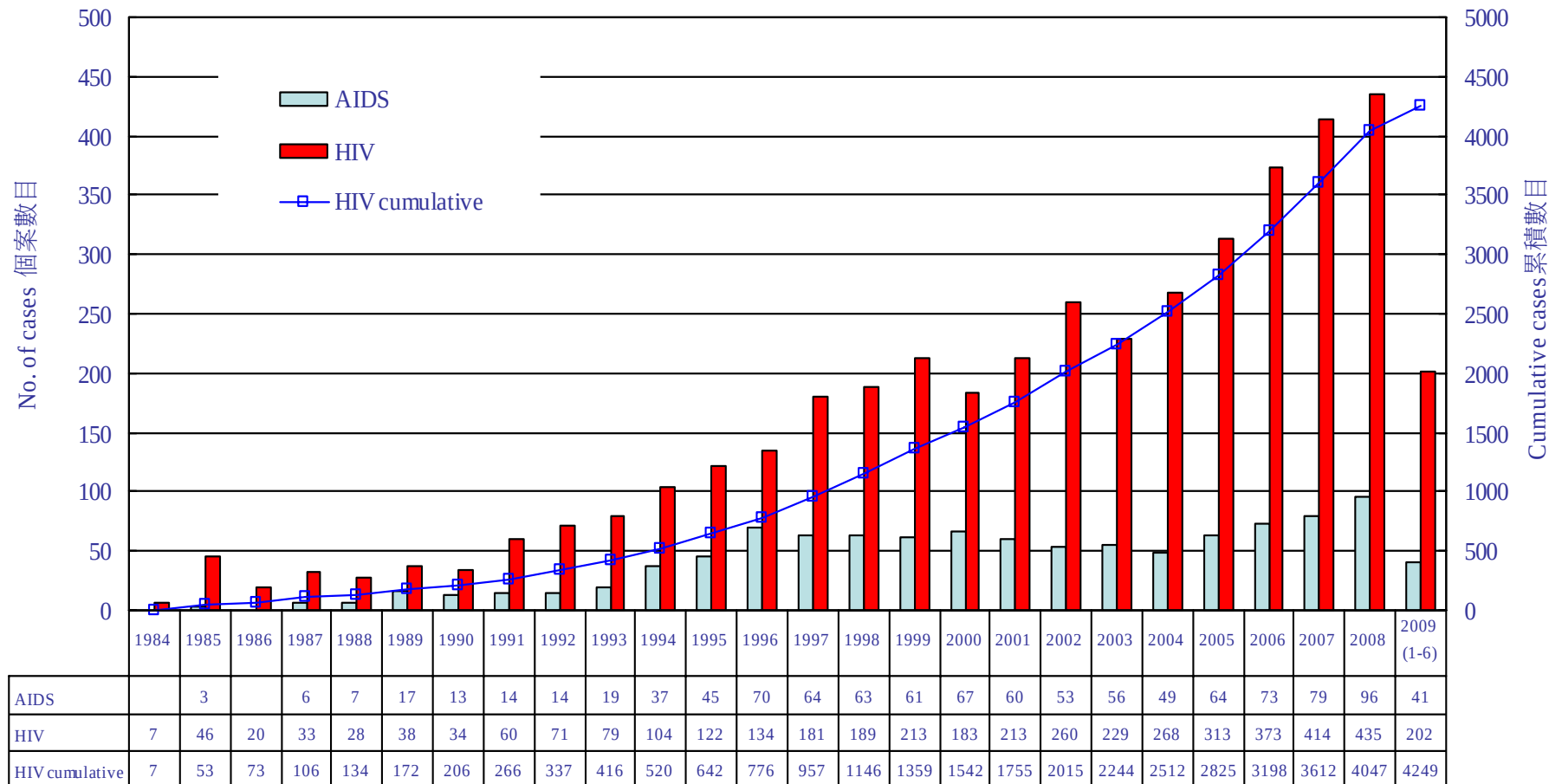
- Physicians 醫生
- Confirmatory laboratories 確認測試化驗室

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 – June 2009, Hong Kong (N=4249/1071)



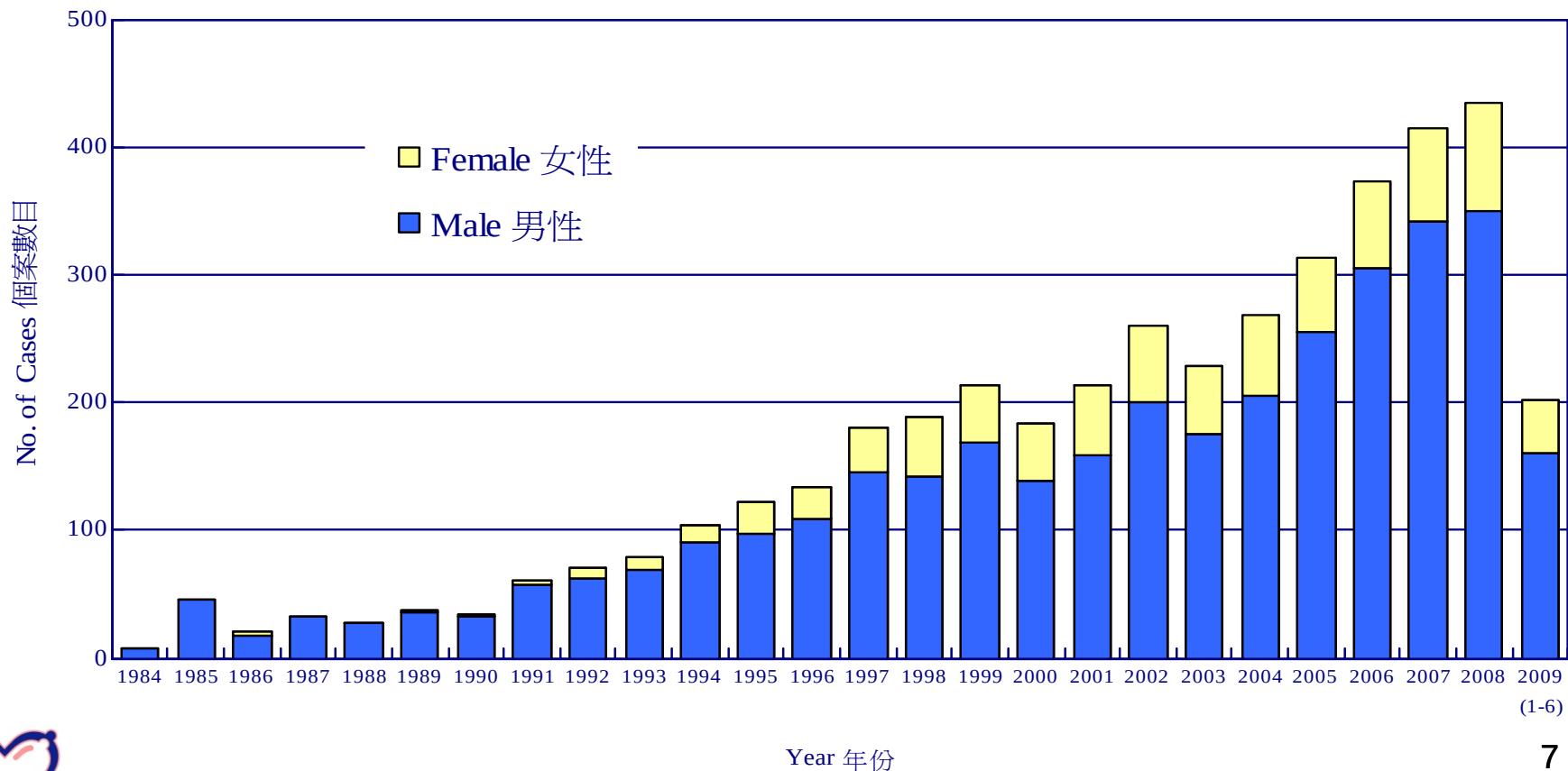
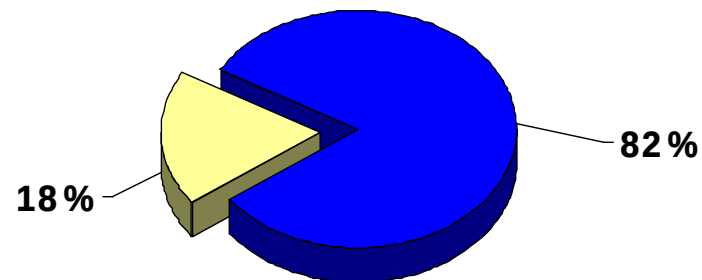
Year 年份

Gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之性別分佈

1984 – June 2009 (N=4249)

Year 2009 (Apr - Jun)

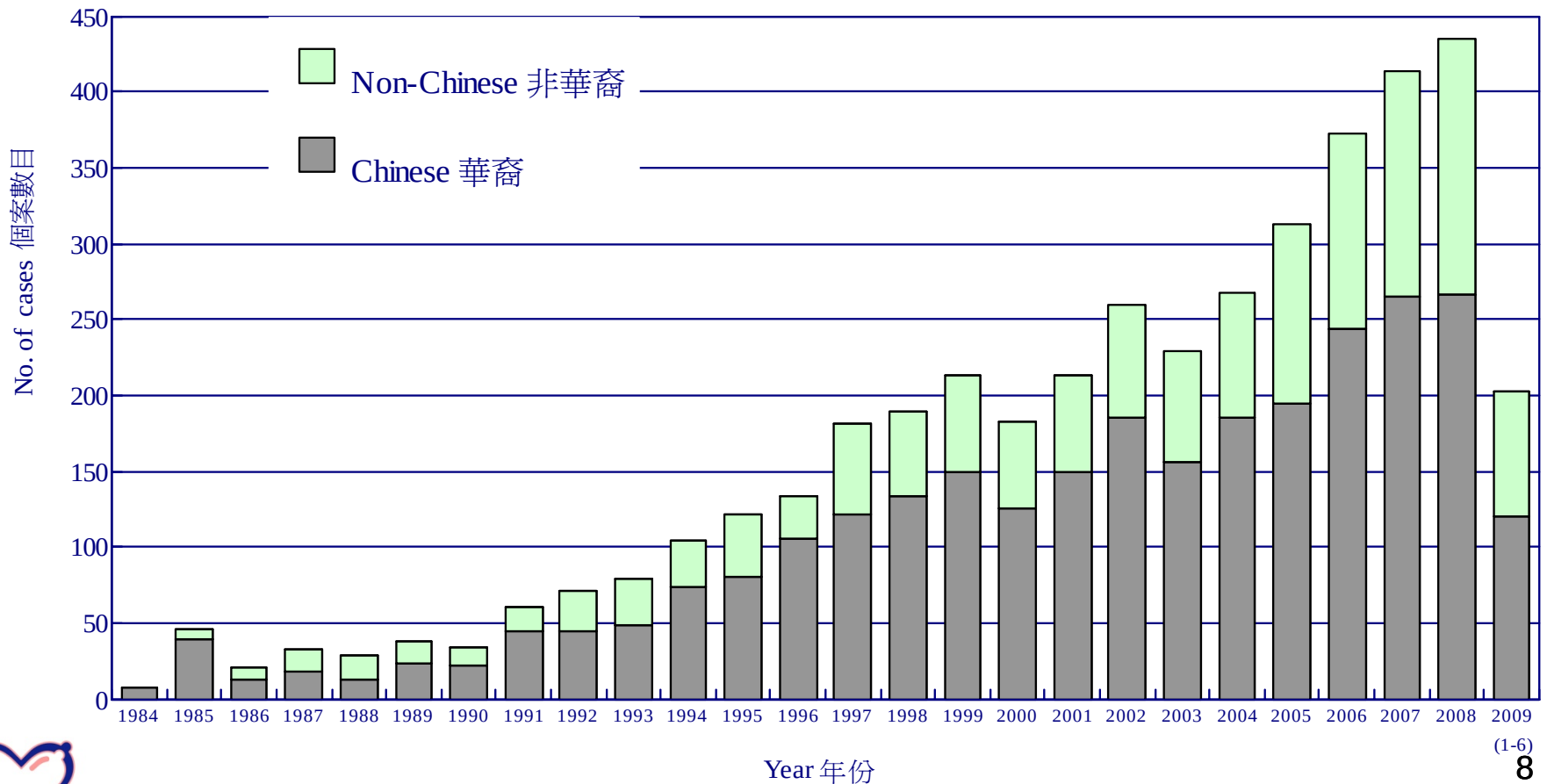
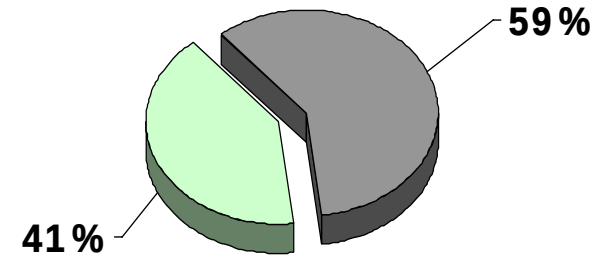


Year 2009 (Apr - Jun)

Ethnicity of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之族裔分佈

1984 – June 2009 (N=4249)

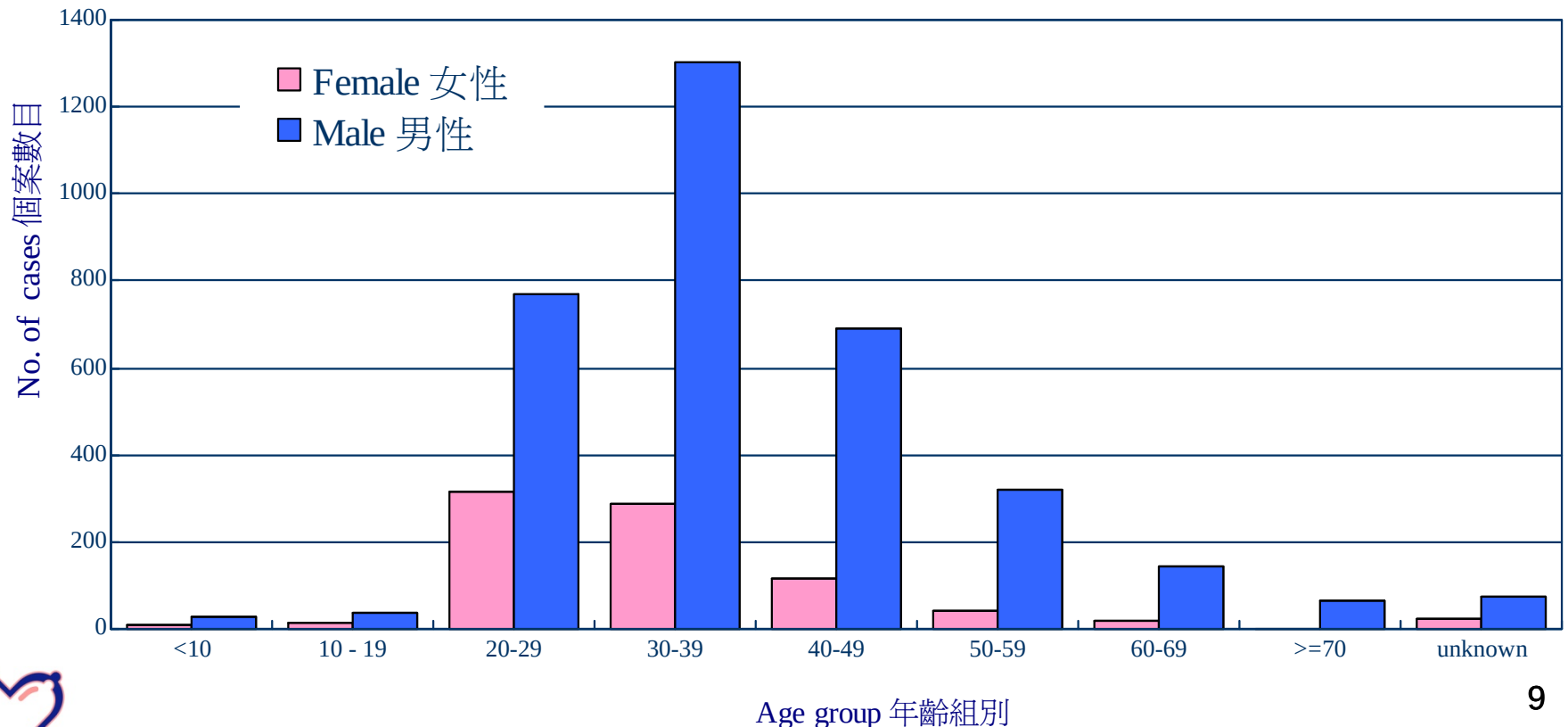
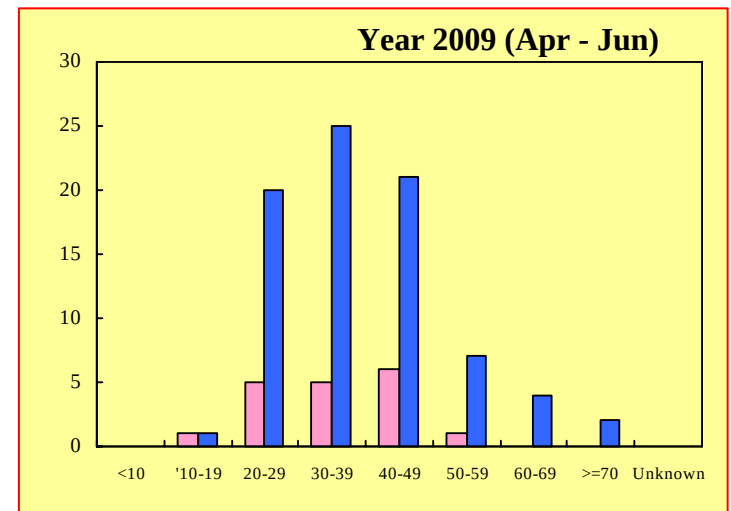


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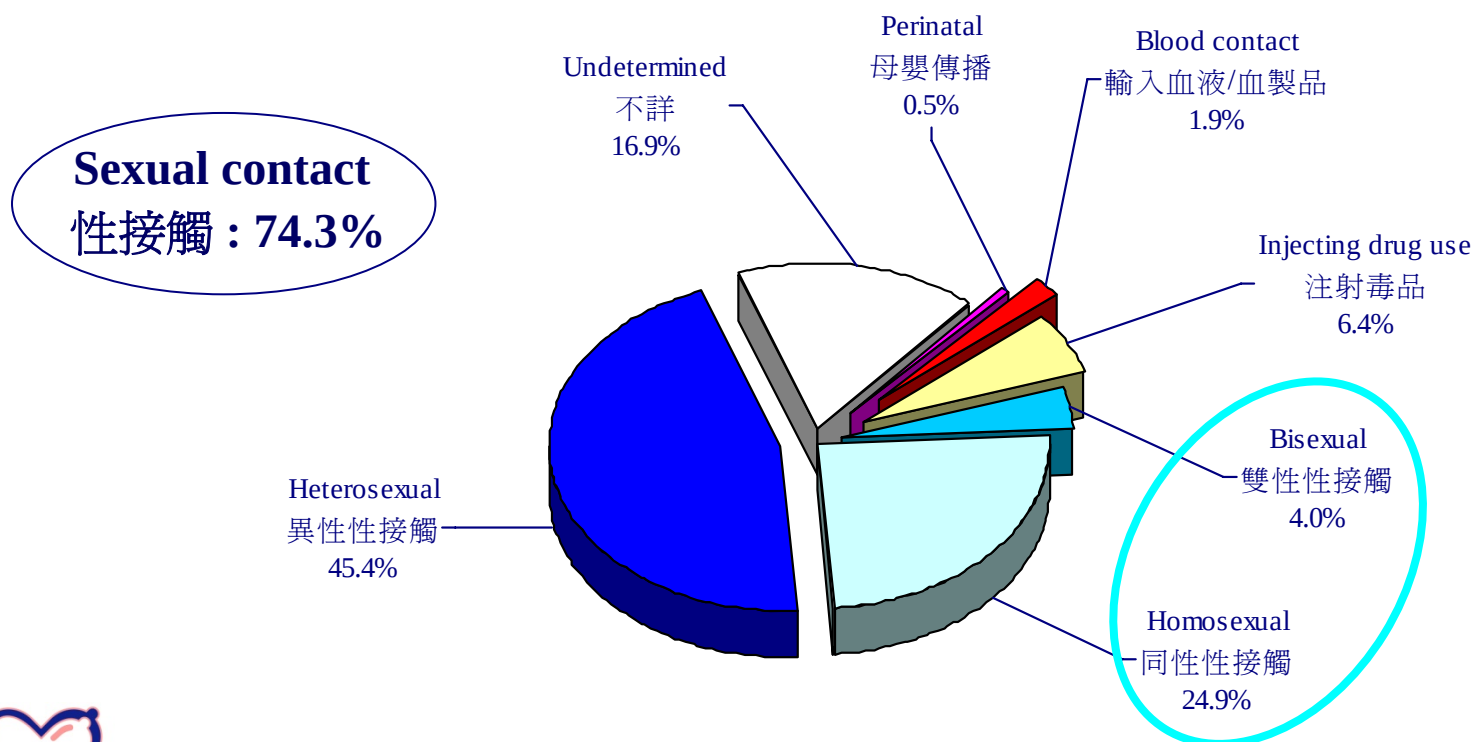
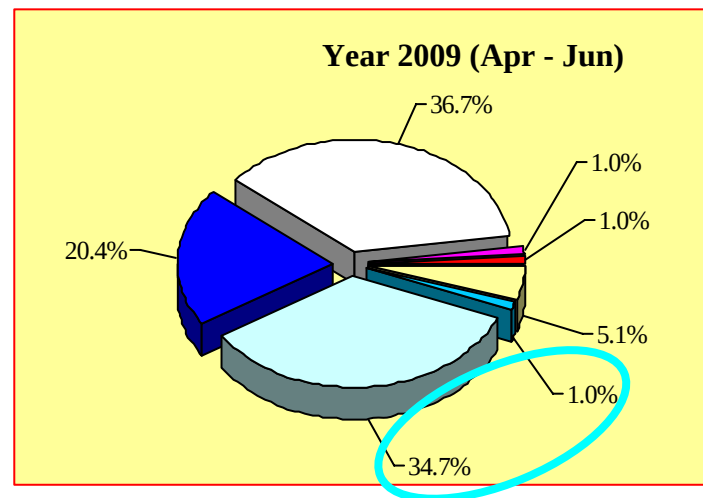
Age group and gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈
1984 – June 2009 (N=4249)

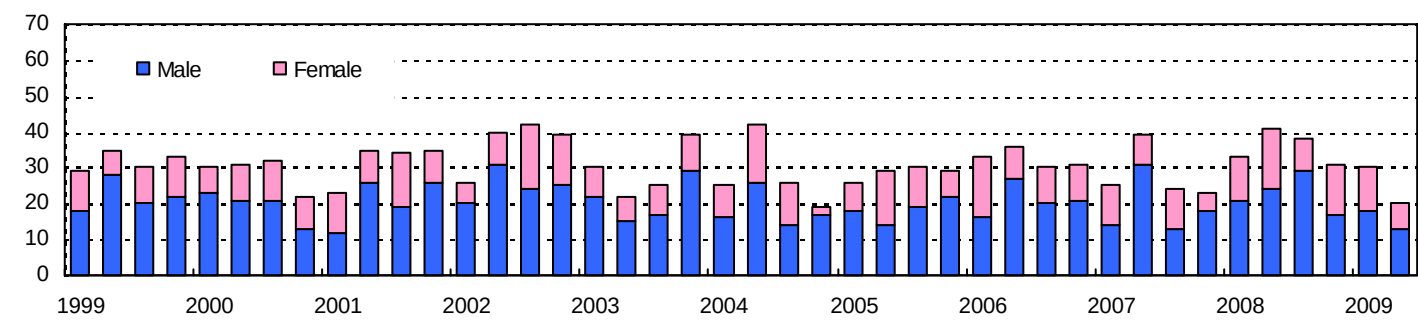


Routes of transmission of HIV infection

感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑
1984 – June 2009 (N=4249)

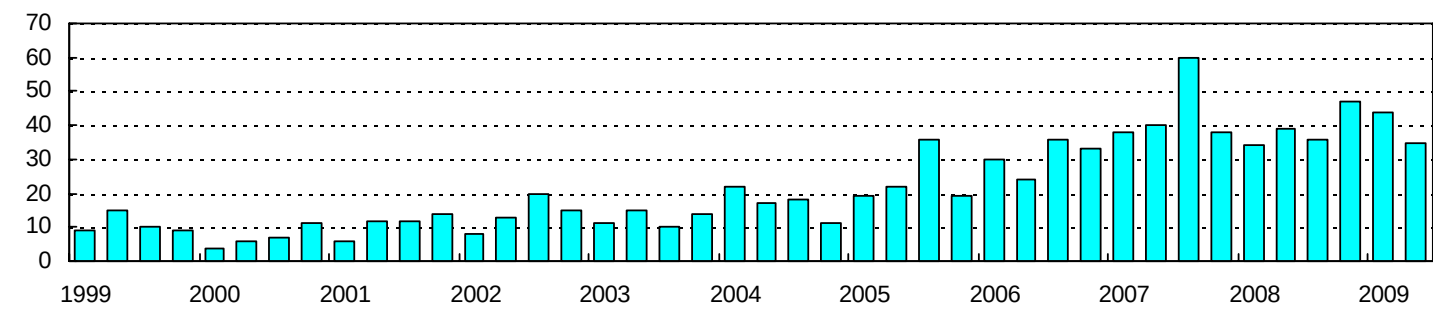


Heterosexual transmission 異性性接觸感染個案



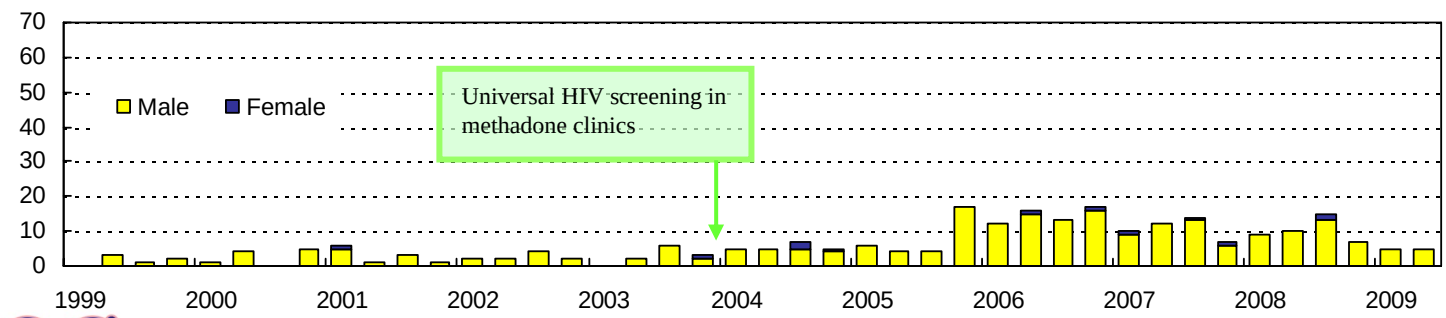
No. of reports remained stable
報告數字保持平穩

MSM transmission 男男性接觸感染個案



No. of reports increased in recent years
報告數字近年增多

Transmission through injecting drug use 注射毒品感染個案



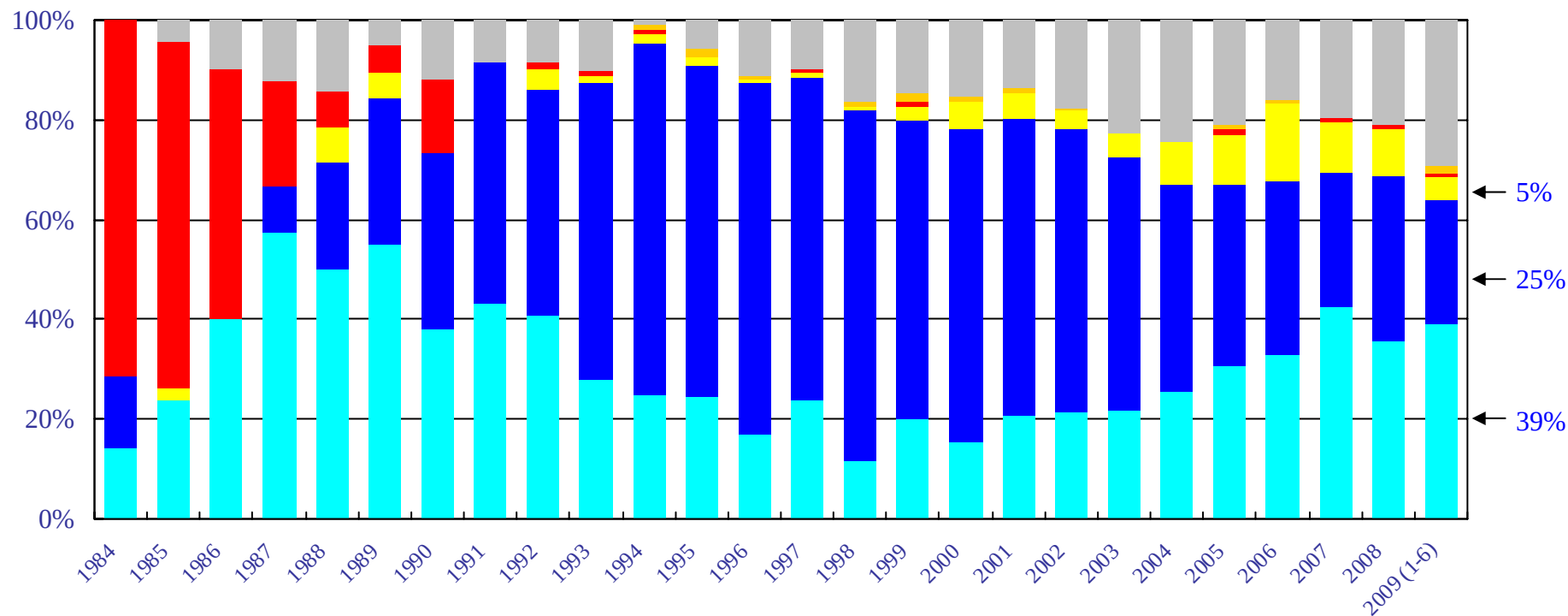
No. of reports became significant
報告數字佔的比重越來越重



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 2009, Hong Kong (N=4249)



MSM 男男性接觸者

Heterosexual 異性性接觸

Injecting drug use 注射毒品

Blood contact 輸入血液 / 血製品

Perinatal 母嬰傳播

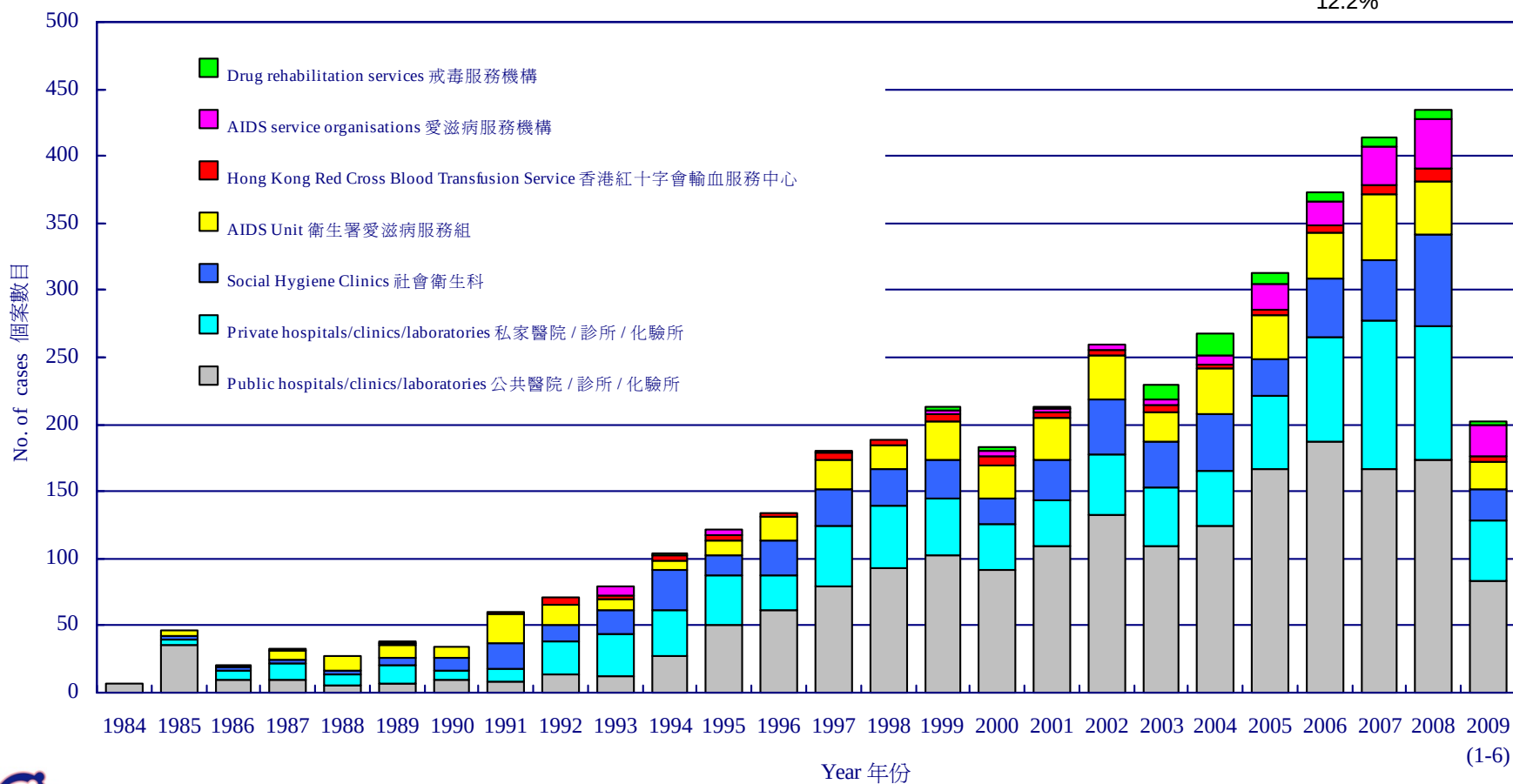
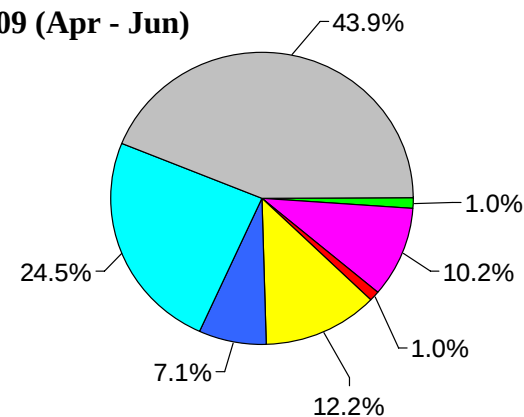
Undetermined 不詳

Source of referral of HIV infection

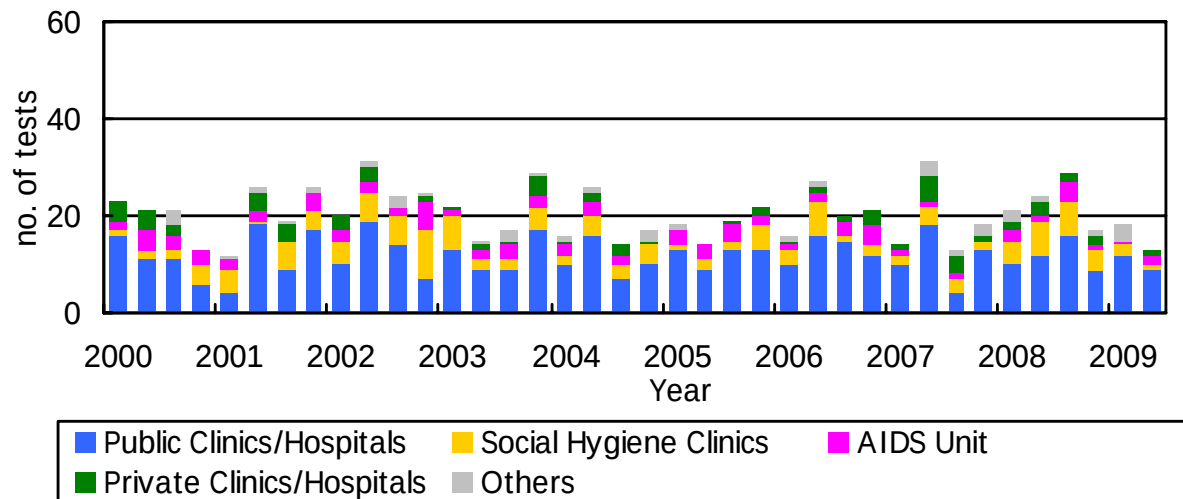
香港每年感染愛滋病毒人士之轉介來源分佈

1984 – June 2009 (N=4249)

Year 2009 (Apr - Jun)



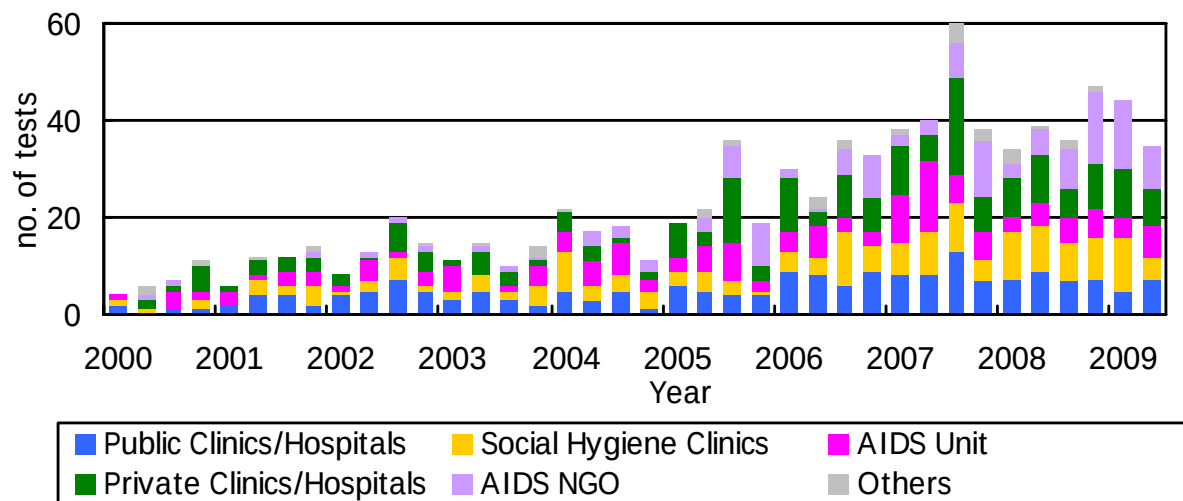
Sources of HIV reports from heterosexual men



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

- 公共醫療機構 Public clinics/hospitals (69% in this quarter)
- 衛生署愛滋病服務組 DH AIDS Unit (15% in this quarter)
- 衛生署性病門診 DH's STI clinics (8% in this quarter)

Sources of HIV reports from MSM



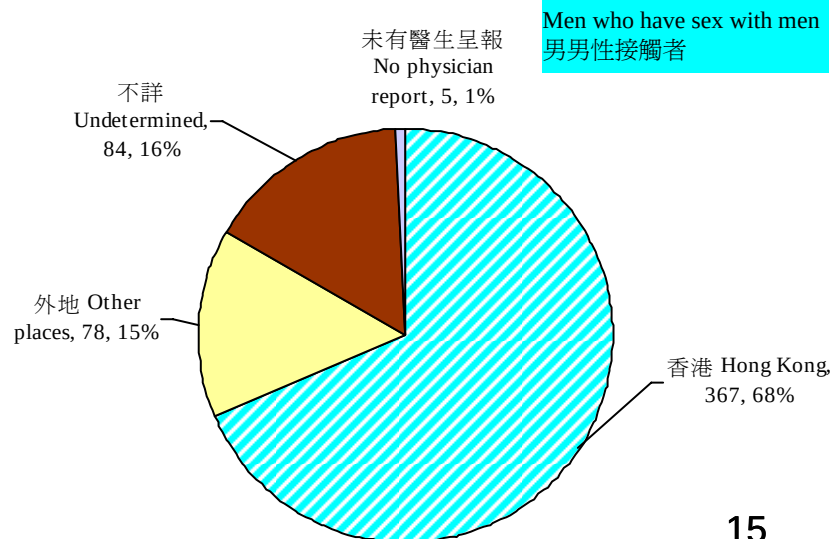
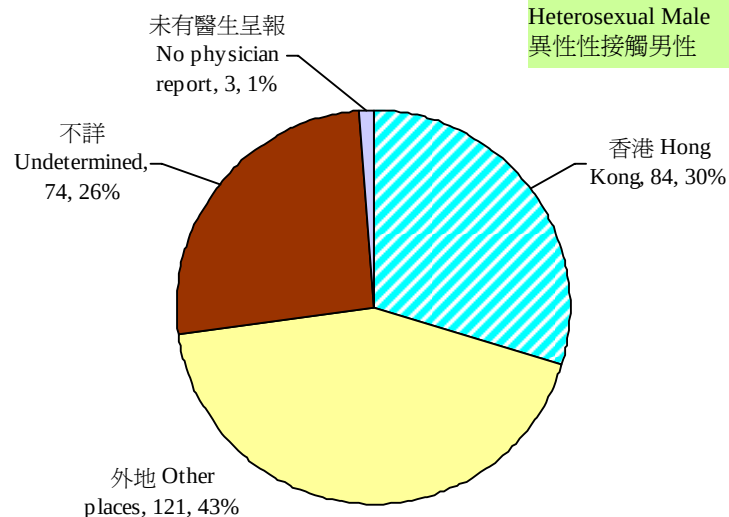
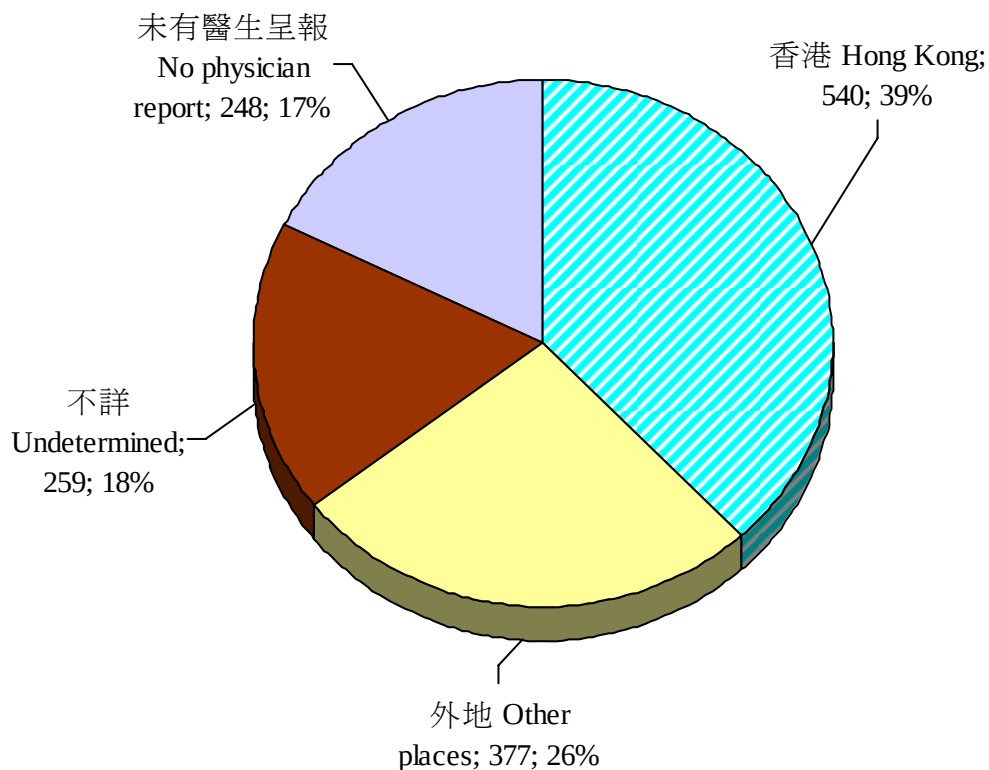
男男性接觸者多於以下地方確診 infections in MSM are mostly referred from

- 愛滋病服務機構 AIDS service organisations (26% in this quarter)
- 私人醫療機構 Private clinics/hospitals (23% in this quarter)
- 公共醫療機構 Public clinics/hospitals (20% in this quarter)

Suspected location of HIV infection

估計愛滋病毒病毒感染地區

January 2006 – June 2009 (N=1424)



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 $\neq$ 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 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

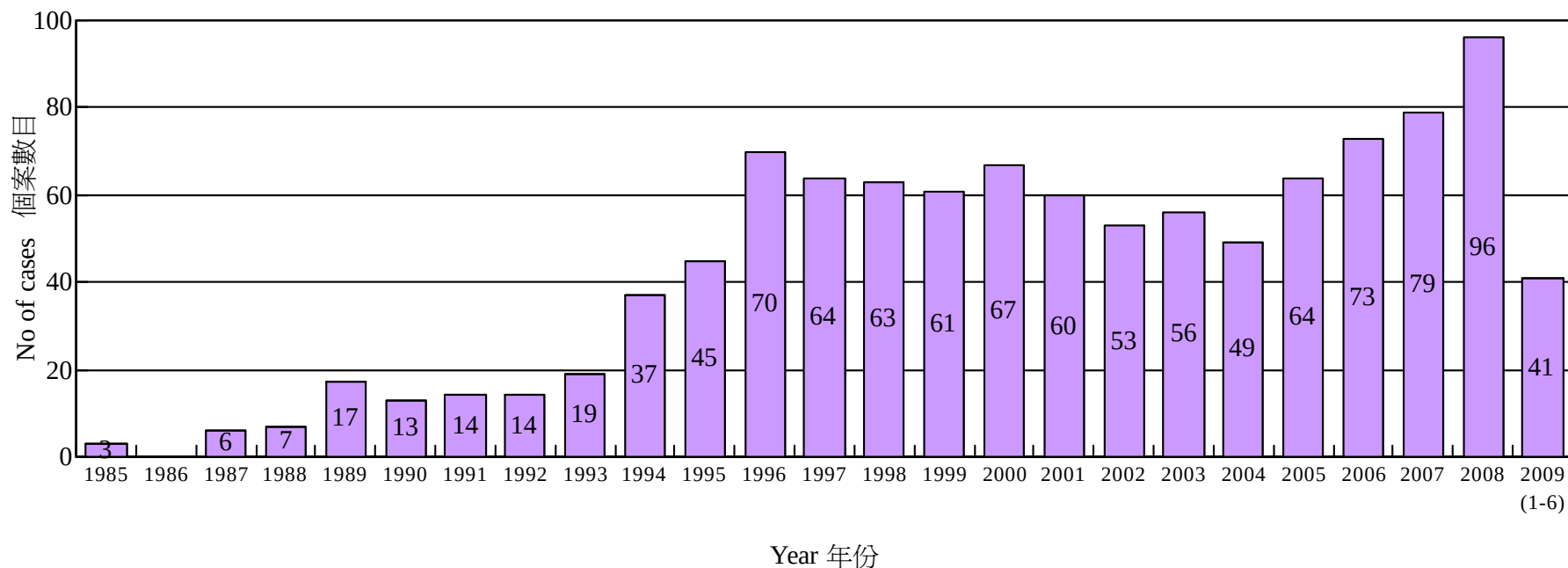
每年愛滋病統計

1985 – June 2009 (N=1071)

Three commonest AIDS –defining illnesses

三種最常見愛滋病界定疾病

	This quarter 本季	Cumulative 累積
PCP 肺囊蟲肺炎	54.2%	38.9%
Tuberculosis 結核病	12.5%	26.6%
Fungal infections 真菌感染	12.5%	17.3%

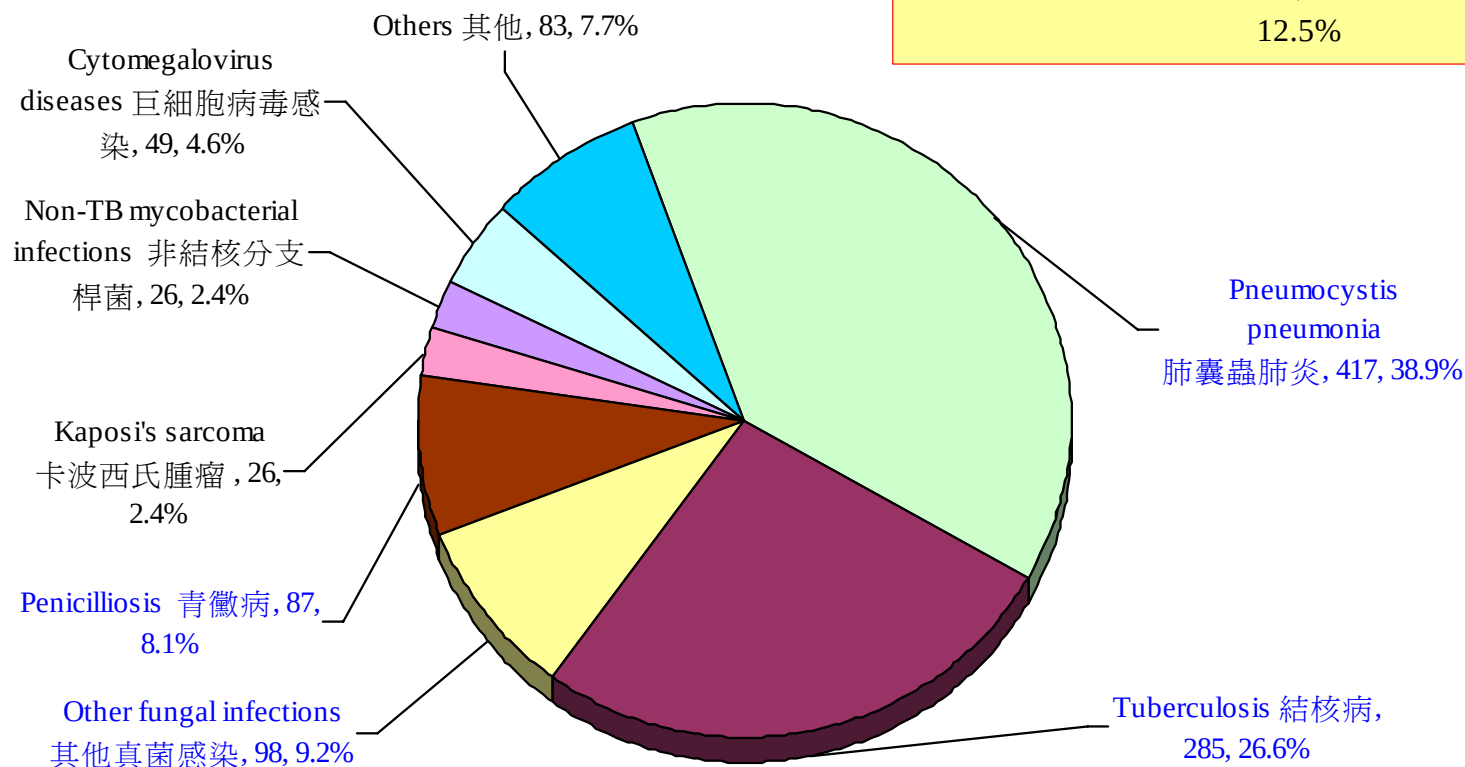
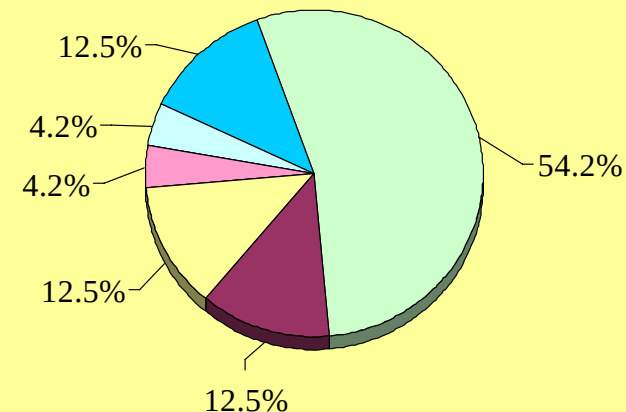


AIDS –defining illnesses

愛滋病界定疾病

1985 – June 2009 (N=1071)

Year 2009 (Apr - Jun)



A new Cluster IV

群組四

As of June 2009 截至2009年六月

Number of cases

5

個案人數

Gender

all male

性別

全部男性

Ethnicity

all Chinese 全部華裔

族裔

Age range (median)

22-43 (29)

年齡 (中位數)

Date of HIV report

Oct 08 - Jun 09

呈報日期

08年10月至09年6月

Major source of reporting

Public hospitals 公立醫院

主要呈報來源

AIDS service organisations 愛滋病服務機構

Social Hygiene Clinics 社會衛生科診所

Reported route of transmission

Homosexual

呈報感染途徑

同性性接觸: 100%

HIV situation in 2nd quarter 2009 at a glance

二零零九年第二季愛滋病流行情況一覽

HIV infections reported 98

愛滋病病毒感染呈報個案

Male/Female 男/女 80/18

Chinese/Non-Chinese 華裔/非華裔 58/40

Route of transmission 感染途徑

Heterosexual 異性性接觸 20

Homosexual 同性性接觸 34

Bisexual 雙性性接觸 1

Injecting drug use 注射毒品 5

Blood/blood product infusion 輸入血液 / 血製品 1

Perinatal 母嬰傳播 1

Undetermined 不詳 36

AIDS reported 24

愛滋病呈報個案

Summary 撮要

- 98 HIV infections were reported to DH in 2nd quarter 2009.
二零零九年第二季衛生署共收到九十八宗愛滋病病毒感染個案。
- Sexual contact was the major route of transmission this quarter. Number of HIV report through homosexual or bisexual transmission increased in recent years. Most of them were infected locally.
性接觸是今季主要的愛滋病病毒傳播途徑。男男性接觸的個案近年增多，大部份個案為本地感染。
- 24 AIDS reports were received in this quarter, a stable level in the past few years.
本季有二十四宗愛滋病呈報，數字維持穩定水平。
- *Pneumocystis pneumonia* was the commonest AIDS-defining illness in this quarter.
肺囊蟲肺炎是本季最常見的愛滋病界定疾病。

KEY MESSAGES

重要訊息

1

Anyone with suspected risk should go for an HIV test early

擔心受感染人士應儘快接受愛滋病病毒抗體測試

AIDS Hotline for HIV Testing: 2780 2211

Free, Anonymous and Confidential

愛滋熱線，預約愛滋病病毒抗體測試：

二七八零二二一一

免費、不記名、保密

Social Hygiene Clinics, Department of Health

衛生署社會衛生科診所

Private doctors

私家醫生

Other HIV testing services in Hong Kong

香港其他愛滋病測試服務



AIDS Concern

關懷愛滋

Tel: 電話: 2898 4411



Hong Kong AIDS Foundation

香港愛滋病基金會

Tel: 電話: 2513 0513



CHOICE

再思社區健康組織

Tel: 電話: 3188 9024



Mercury 3 – Health Education Project, SRACP

香港善導會 水銀星三號健康教育計劃

Tel: 電話: 2323 3983

KEY MESSAGES

重要訊息

- 2 Use a condom for safer sex**
採取預防措施，正確使用安全套
- 3 Break the needle habit; Methadone does it**
要美沙酮，不要針筒
- 4 Pregnant women should attend early for antenatal HIV testing**
懷孕婦女應儘早作產前愛滋病病毒抗體測試



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

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HONG KONG 香港 

<http://www.aids.gov.hk>