

Press Meeting 29 November 2011

二零一一年十一月二十九日新聞發佈會

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Department of Health
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

HIV antibodies testing

愛滋病病毒抗體測試

- 2-step testing
二步法測試
- Screening by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
利用[酶聯免疫吸附測試]作篩查
- Confirmation by Western blot (WB)
以[免疫蛋白印迹法]作確診
- Free confirmation for screening positive results by Public Health Laboratory Centre of Centre for Health Protection, DH
衛生署衛生防護中心轄下的公共衛生檢測中心提供免費確診服務予初篩陽性的個案

Window period

空窗期

- The time period between contracting HIV and testing positive for HIV antibody, is usually taken to be within 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，一般視為三個月之內。

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
- Date of last negative HIV result 前一次的陰性報告日期

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:

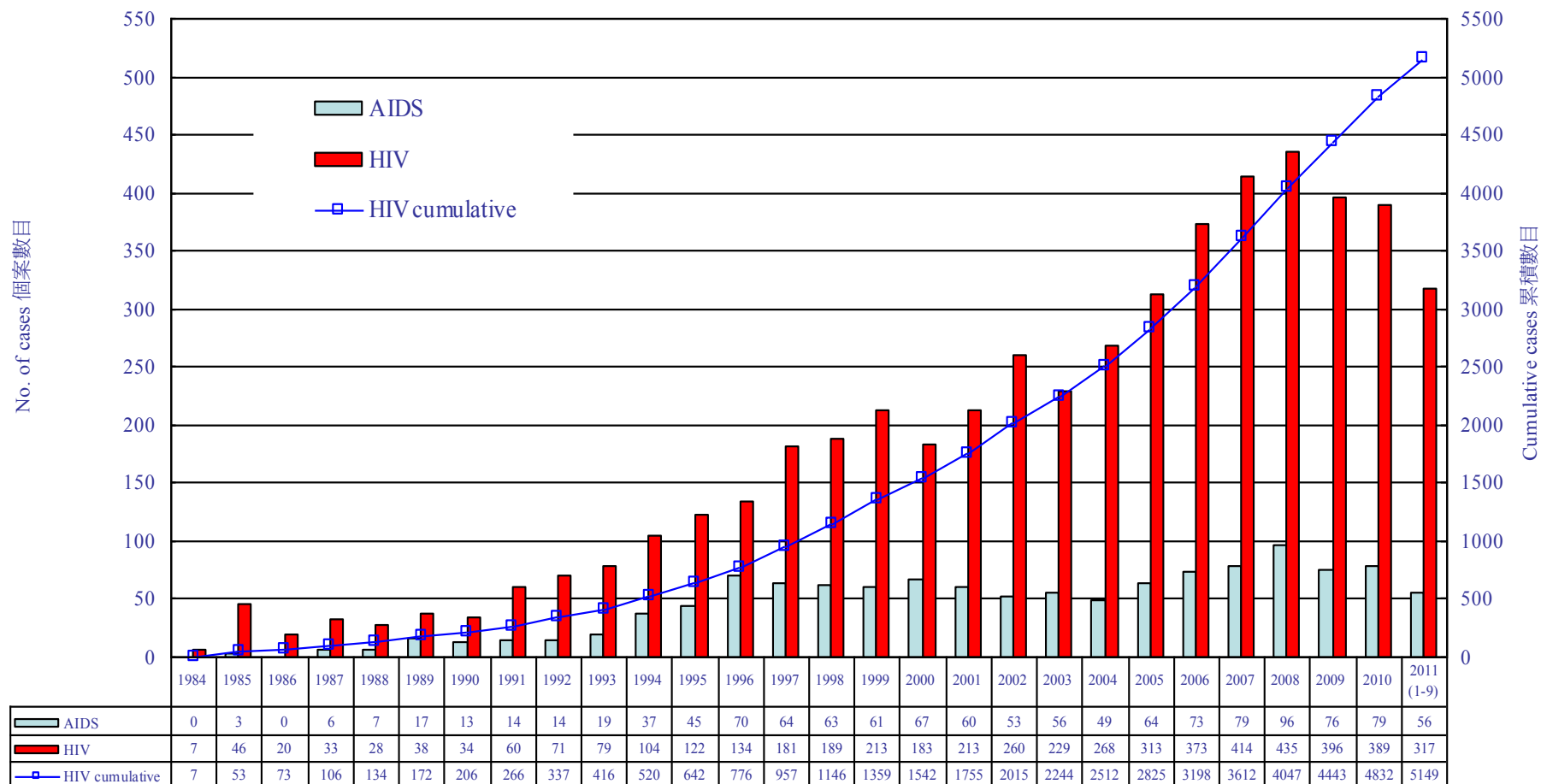
- Physicians 醫生
- Confirmatory laboratories 確認測試化驗室

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 – September 2011, Hong Kong (N=5149/1241)

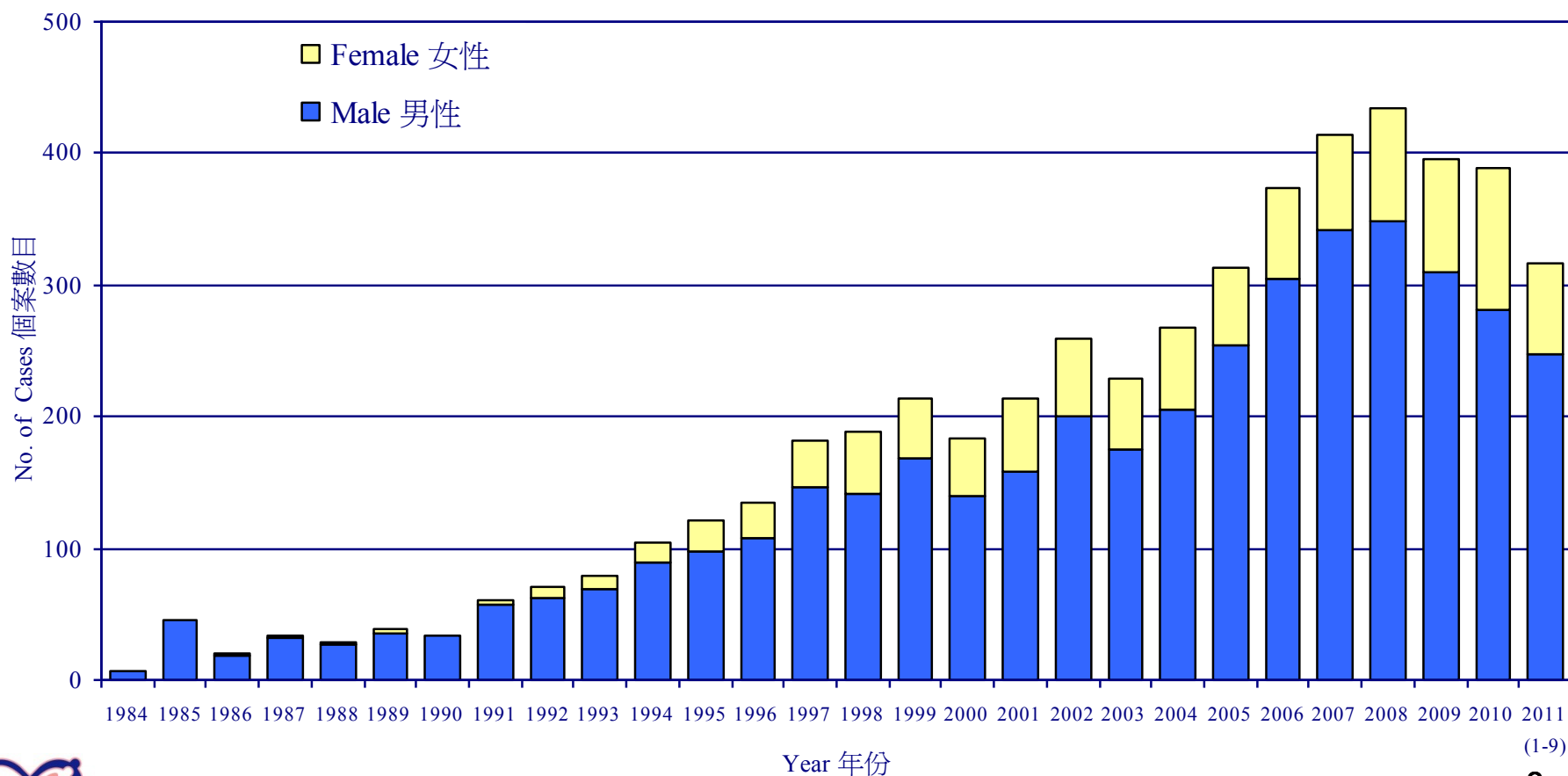
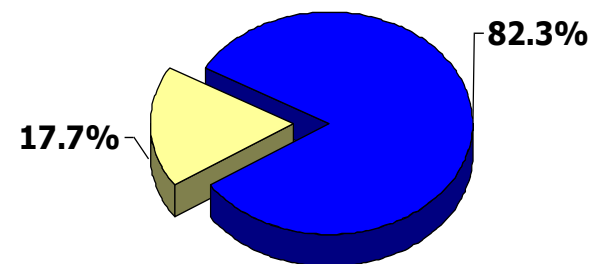


Gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之性別分佈

1984 – September 2011 (N=5149)

Year 2011 (Jul - Sep)



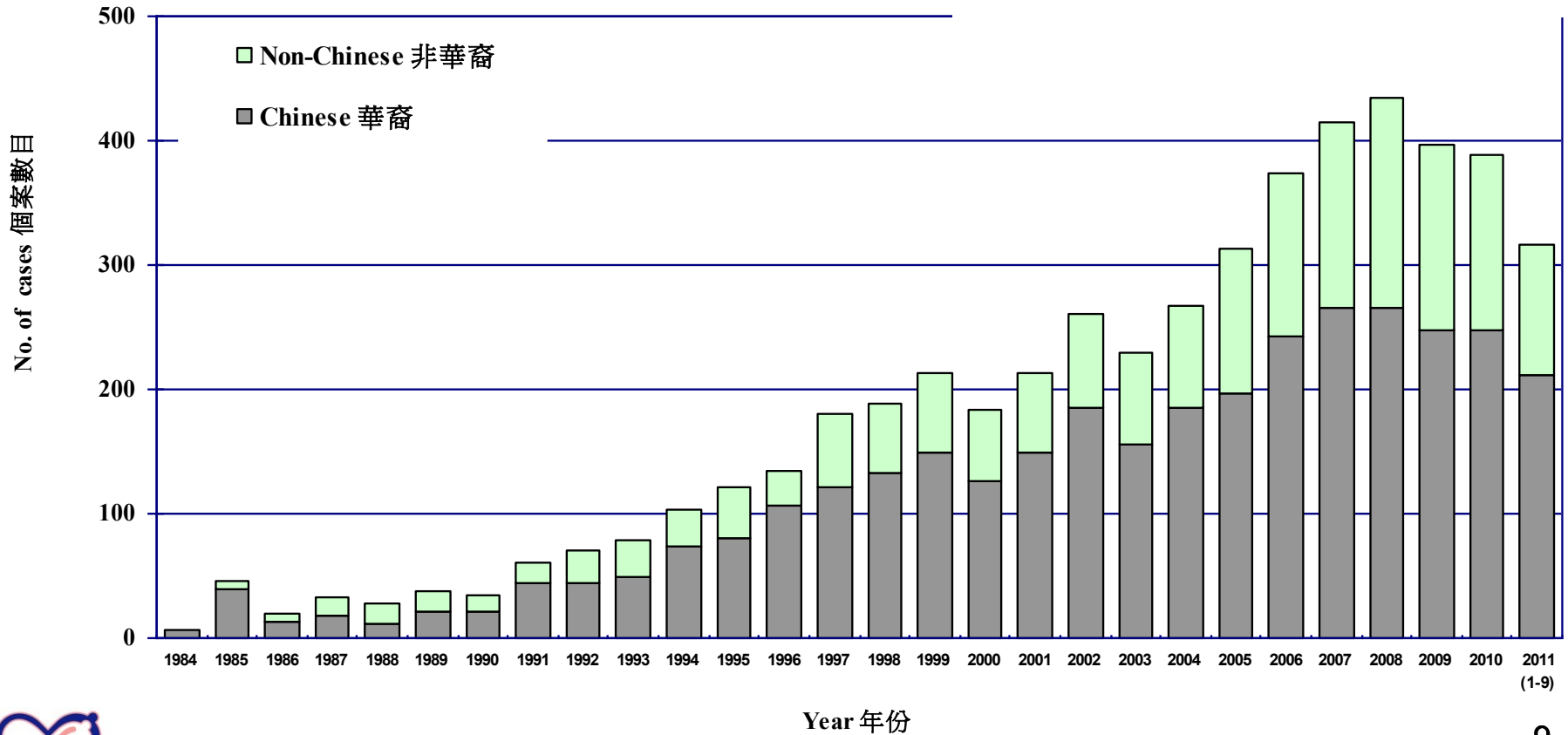
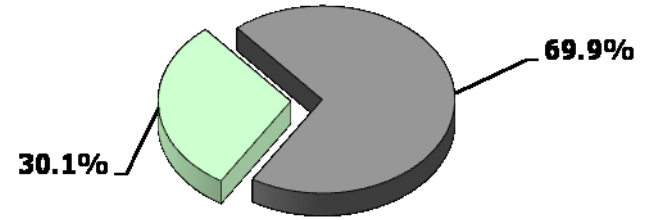
(1-9)

Year 2011 (Jul - Sep)

Ethnicity of reported HIV infection

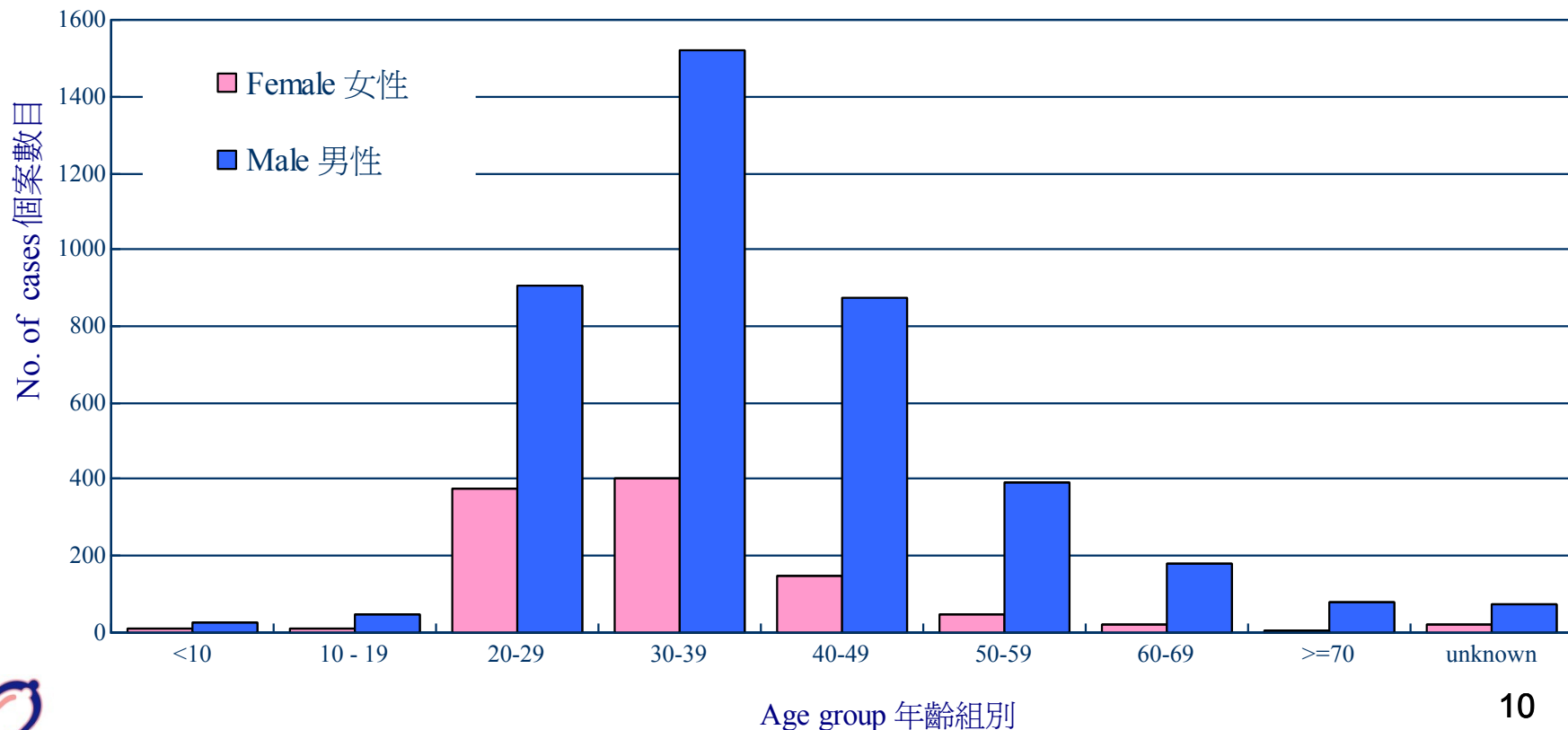
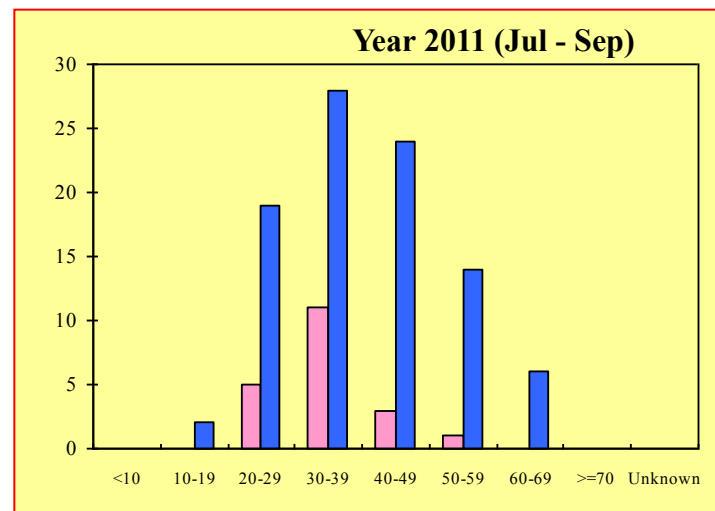
感染愛滋病病毒人士之族裔分佈

1984 – September 2011 (N=5149)



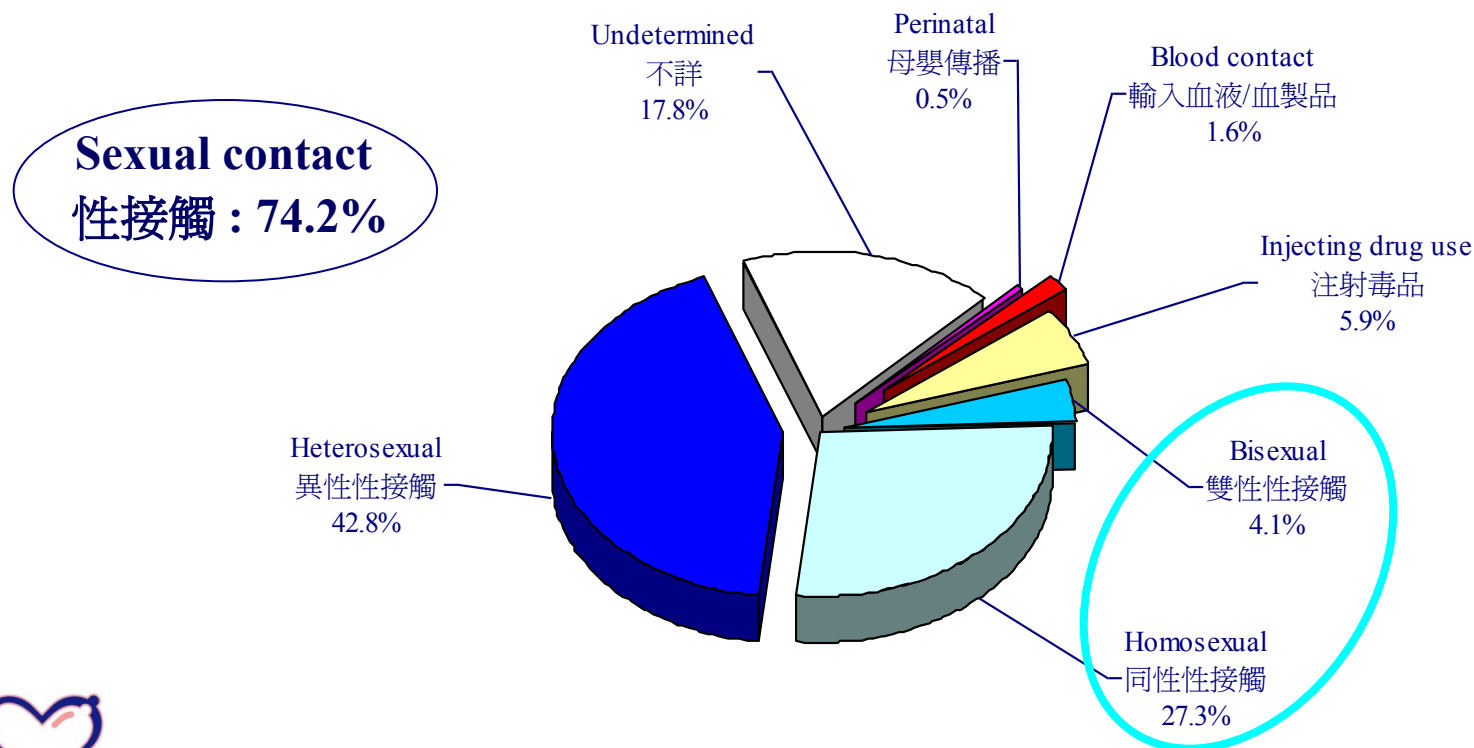
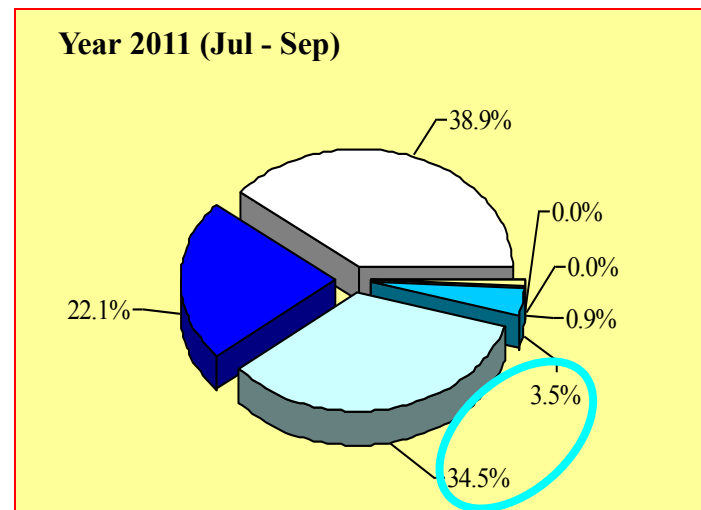
Age group and gender of reported HIV infection

感染愛滋病毒人士之年齡及性別分佈
1984 – September 2011 (N=5149)



Routes of transmission of HIV infection

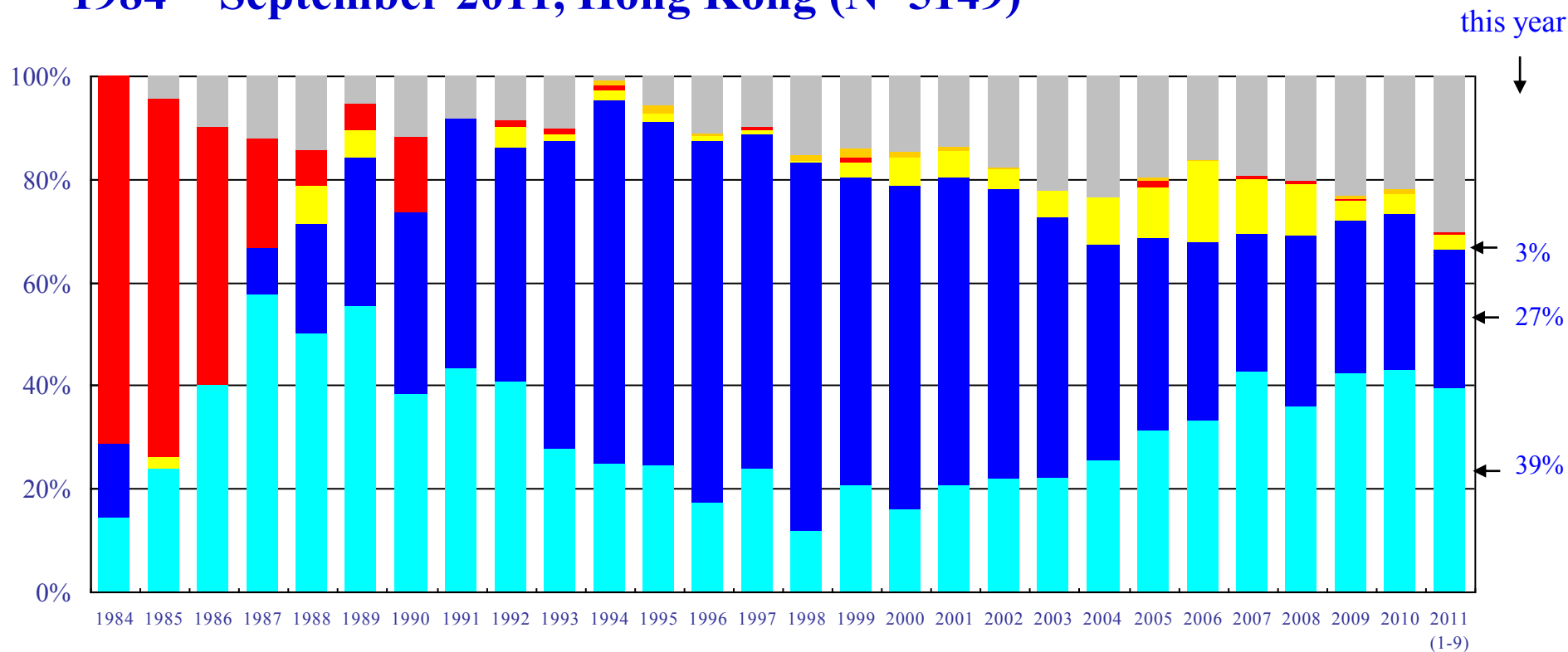
感染愛滋病病毒人士之傳染途徑
1984 – September 2011 (N=5149)



Route of transmission of HIV infection

香港每年感染愛滋病毒人士之傳染途徑分佈

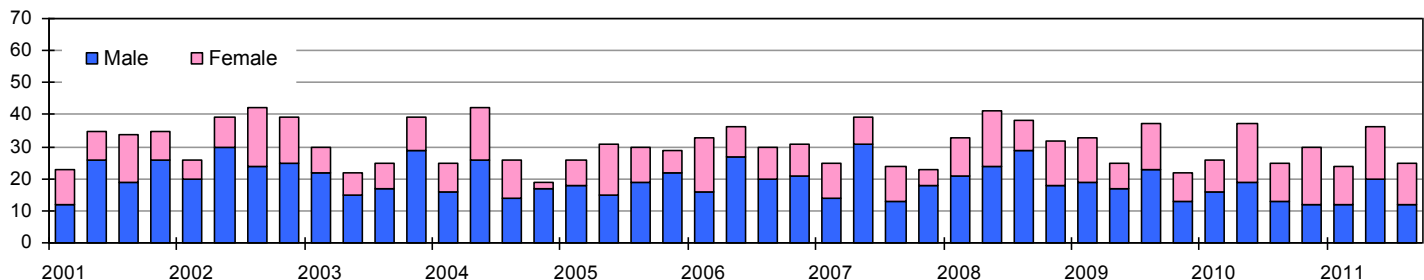
1984 – September 2011, Hong Kong (N=5149)



■ MSM 男男性接觸者
 ■ Heterosexual 異性性接觸
 ■ Injecting drug use 注射毒品

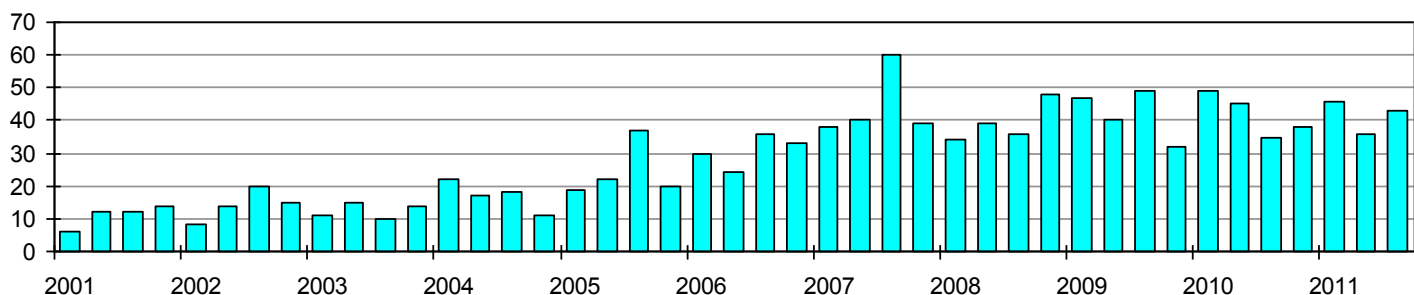
■ Blood contact 輸入血液 / 血製品
 ■ Perinatal 母嬰傳播
 ■ Undetermined 不詳

Heterosexual transmission 異性性接觸感染個案



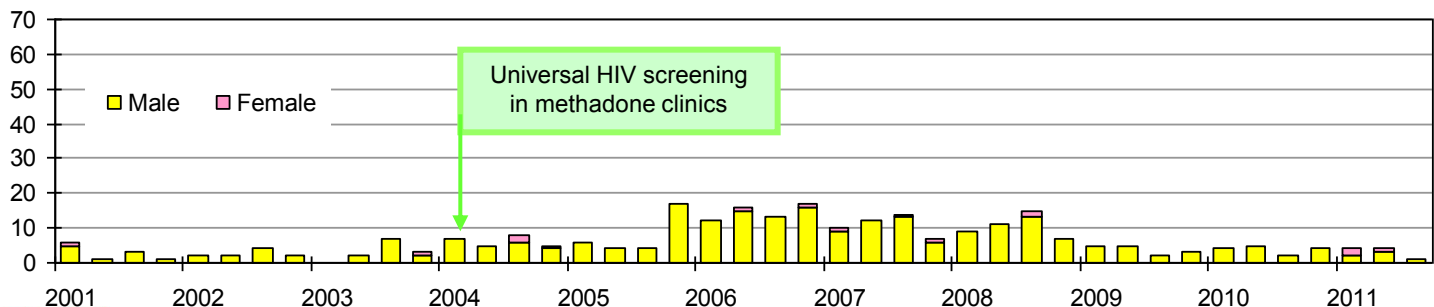
No. of reports remains at a stable level
報告數字保持平穩

MSM transmission 男男性接觸感染個案



No. of reports stays high
報告數字維持高企

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



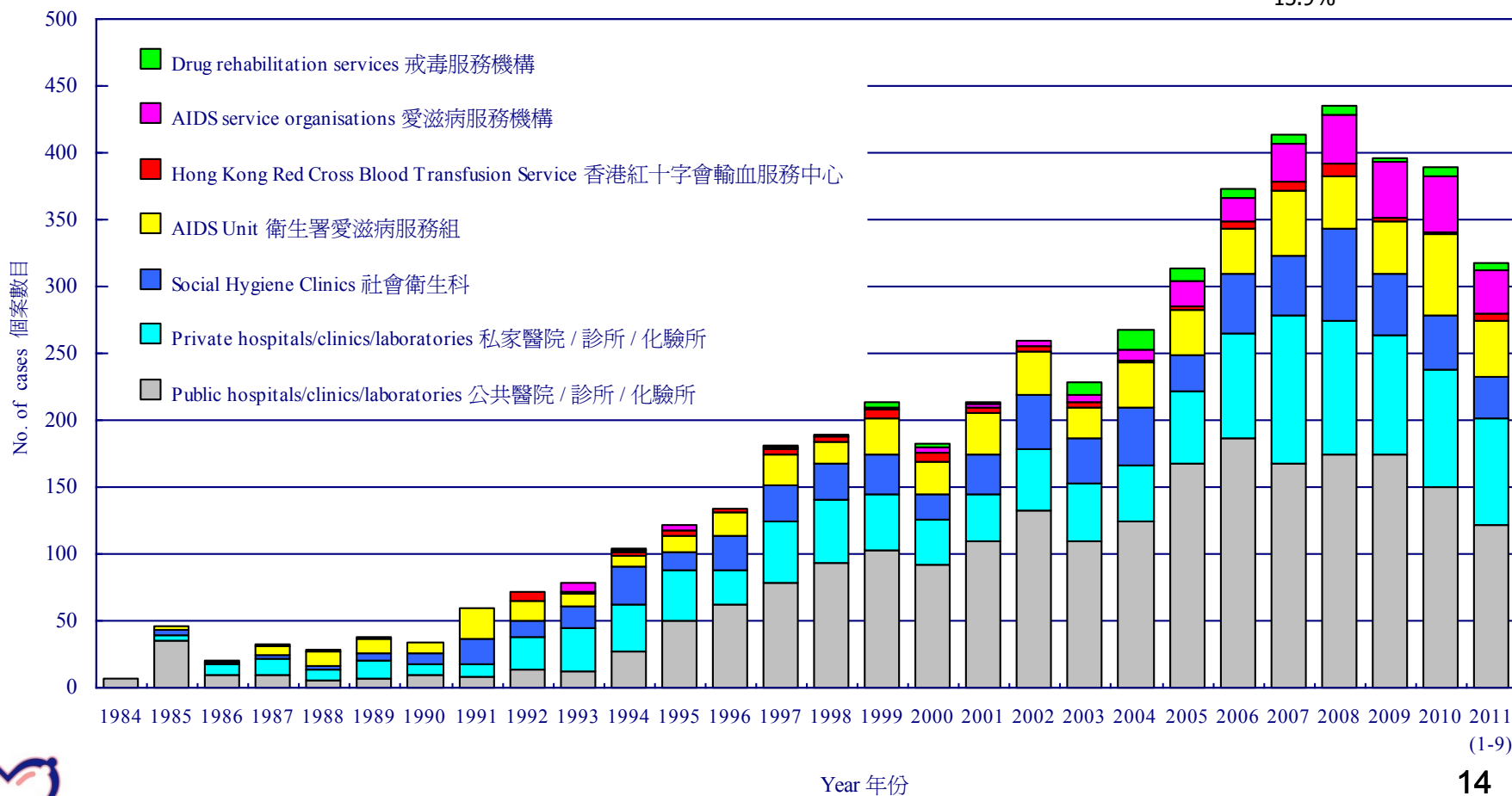
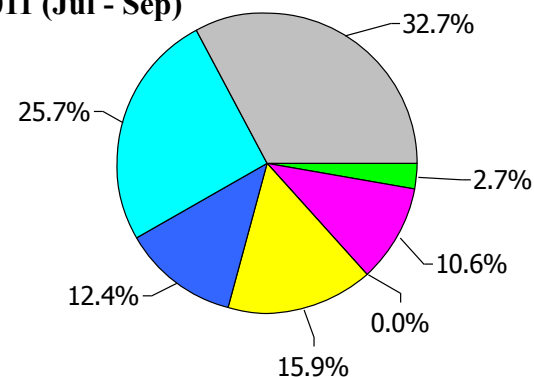
No. of reports remains small
報告數字屬少

Source of referral of HIV infection

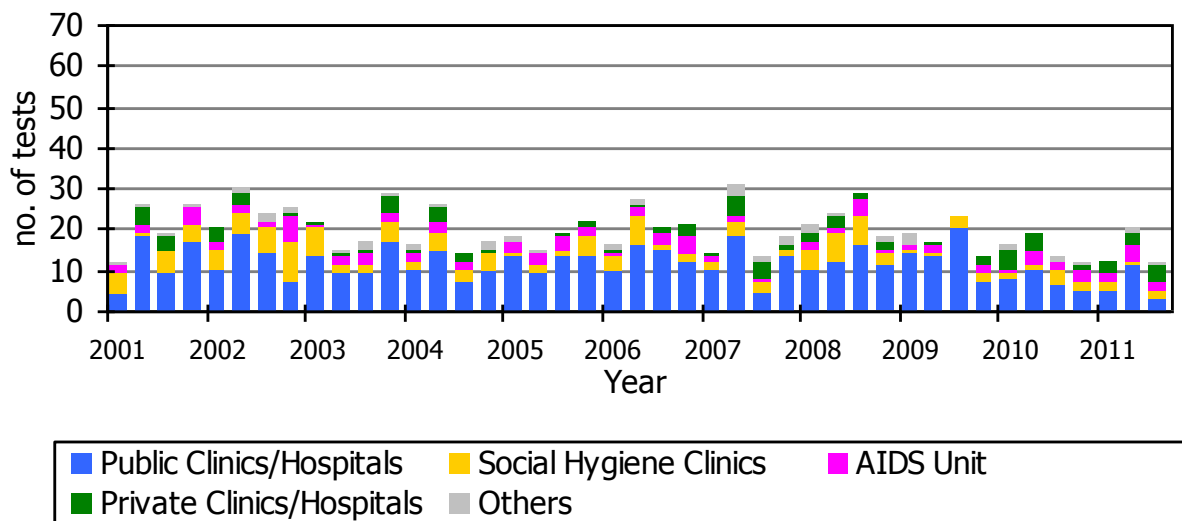
香港每年感染愛滋病病毒人士之轉介來源分佈

1984 – September 2011 (N=5149)

Year 2011 (Jul - Sep)



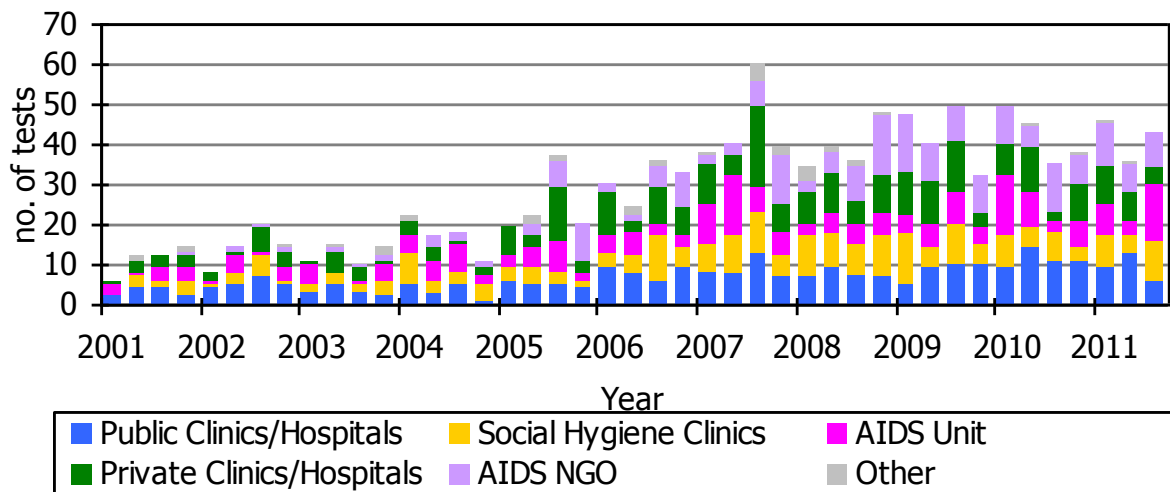
Sources of HIV reports from heterosexual men



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

- 私人醫療機構 Private clinics/hospitals (33% in this quarter)
- 公共醫療機構 Public clinics/hospitals (25% in this quarter)
- 衛生署愛滋病服務組 AIDS Unit of DH (16% in this quarter)

Sources of HIV reports from MSM



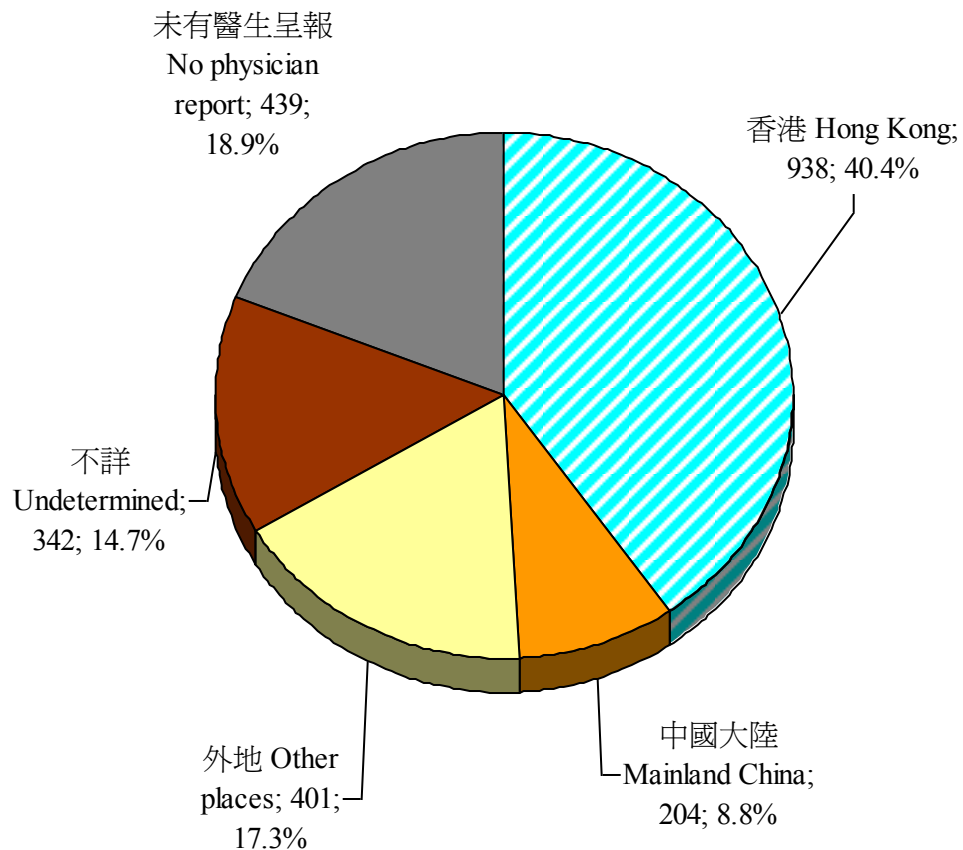
男男性接觸者多於以下地方確診 infections in **MSM** are mostly referred from

- 衛生署愛滋病服務組 AIDS Unit of DH (33% in this quarter)
- 衛生署社會衛生科 Social Hygiene Clinics of DH (23% in this quarter)
- 愛滋病服務機構 AIDS service organisations (21% in this quarter)

Suspected location of HIV infection

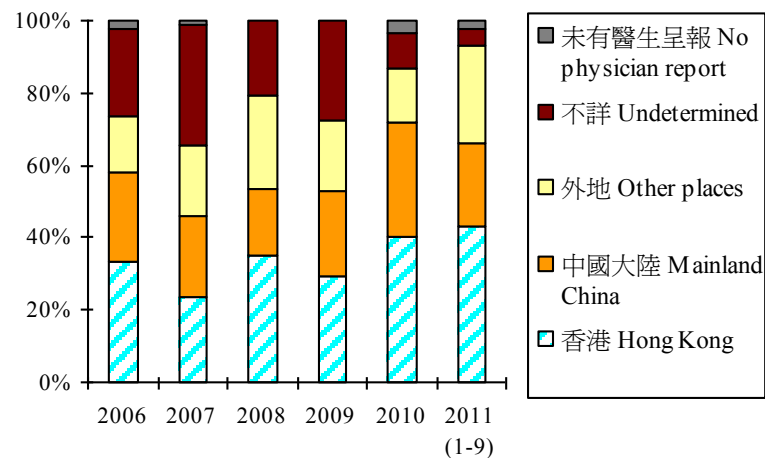
估計愛滋病毒病毒感染地區

2006 – September 2011 (N=2324)



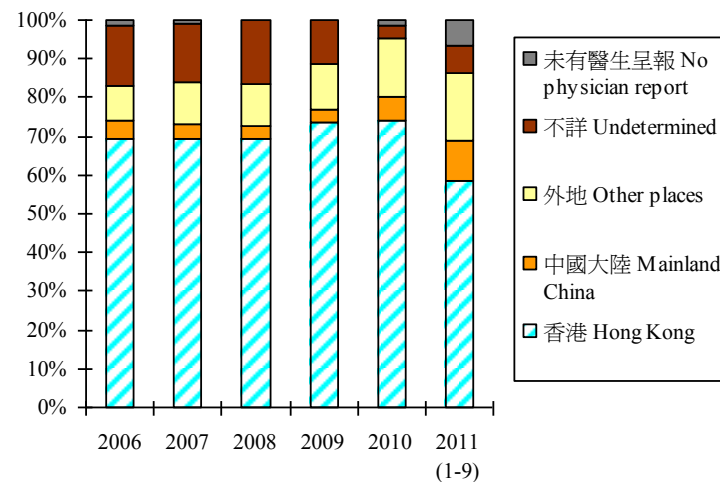
Heterosexual Male 異性性接觸男性

(2006 – September 2011)



Men who have sex with men 男男性接觸者

(2006 – September 2011)



In third quarter of 2011, 52.2% of the newly reported HIV cases were managed at specialist services

二零一一年第三季，52.2%的新呈報感染個案在專科服務接受治療

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 $\neq$ 愛滋病；
愛滋病病毒感染 + 愛滋病界定疾病 = 愛滋病

Yearly statistics on AIDS

每年愛滋病統計

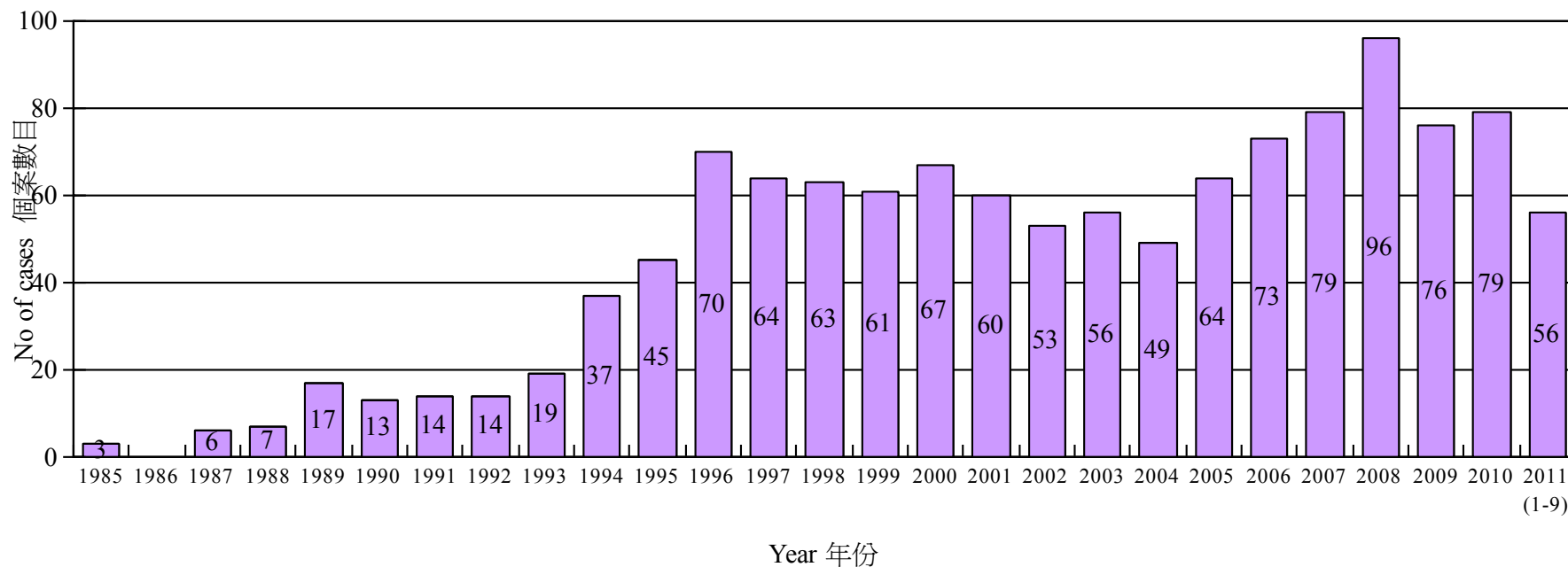
1985 – September 2011

(N=1241)

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	40.0%	39.2%
Tuberculosis 結核病	30.0%	27.3%
Fungal infections 真菌感染	15.0%	16.7%



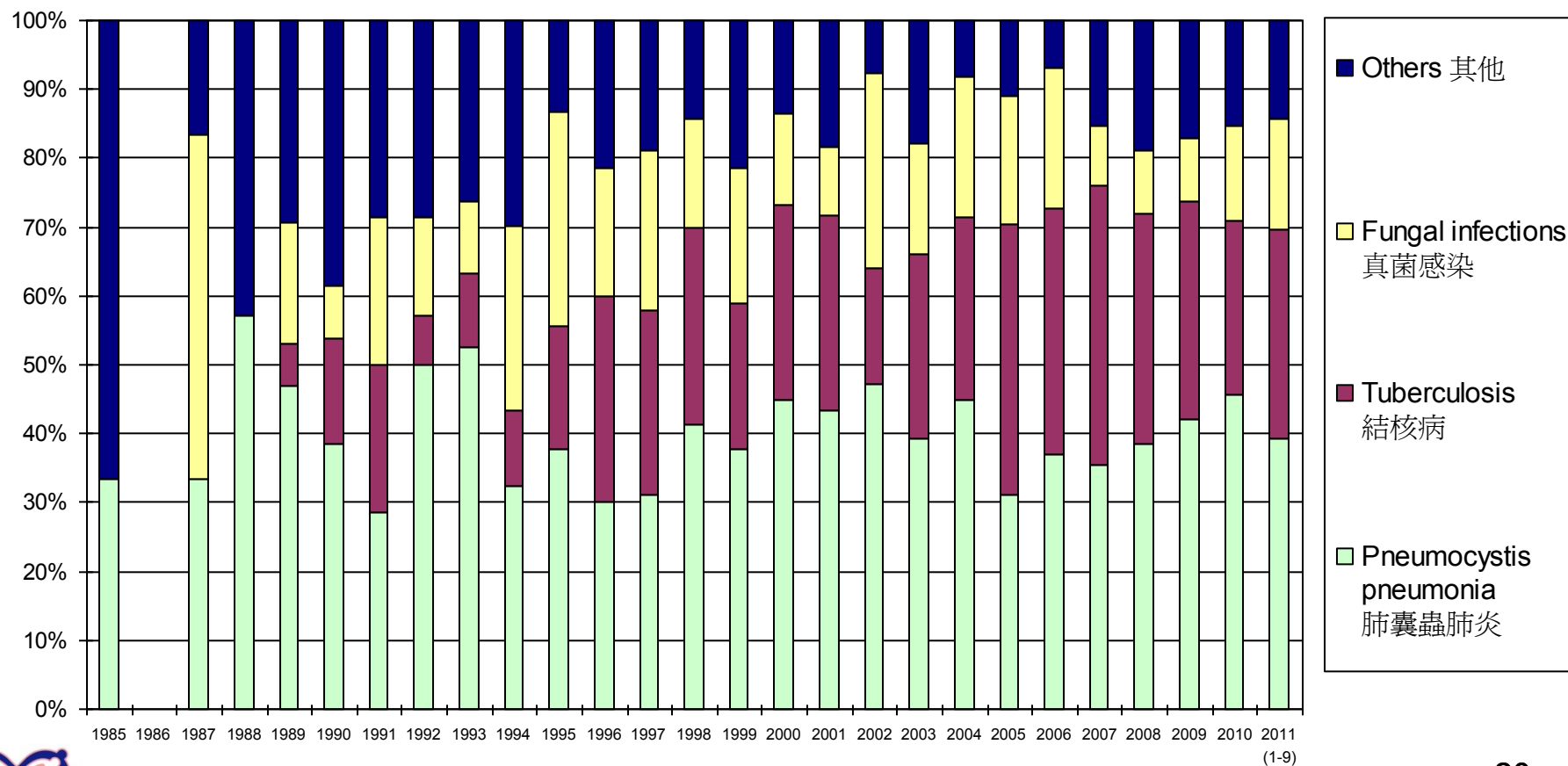
Trend of AIDS-defining illnesses

愛滋病界定疾病流行情況

1984 – September 2011 (N=1241)

Pneumocystis pneumonia and tuberculosis were the most important AIDS-defining illnesses

肺囊蟲肺炎和結核病是最重要的愛滋病界定疾病

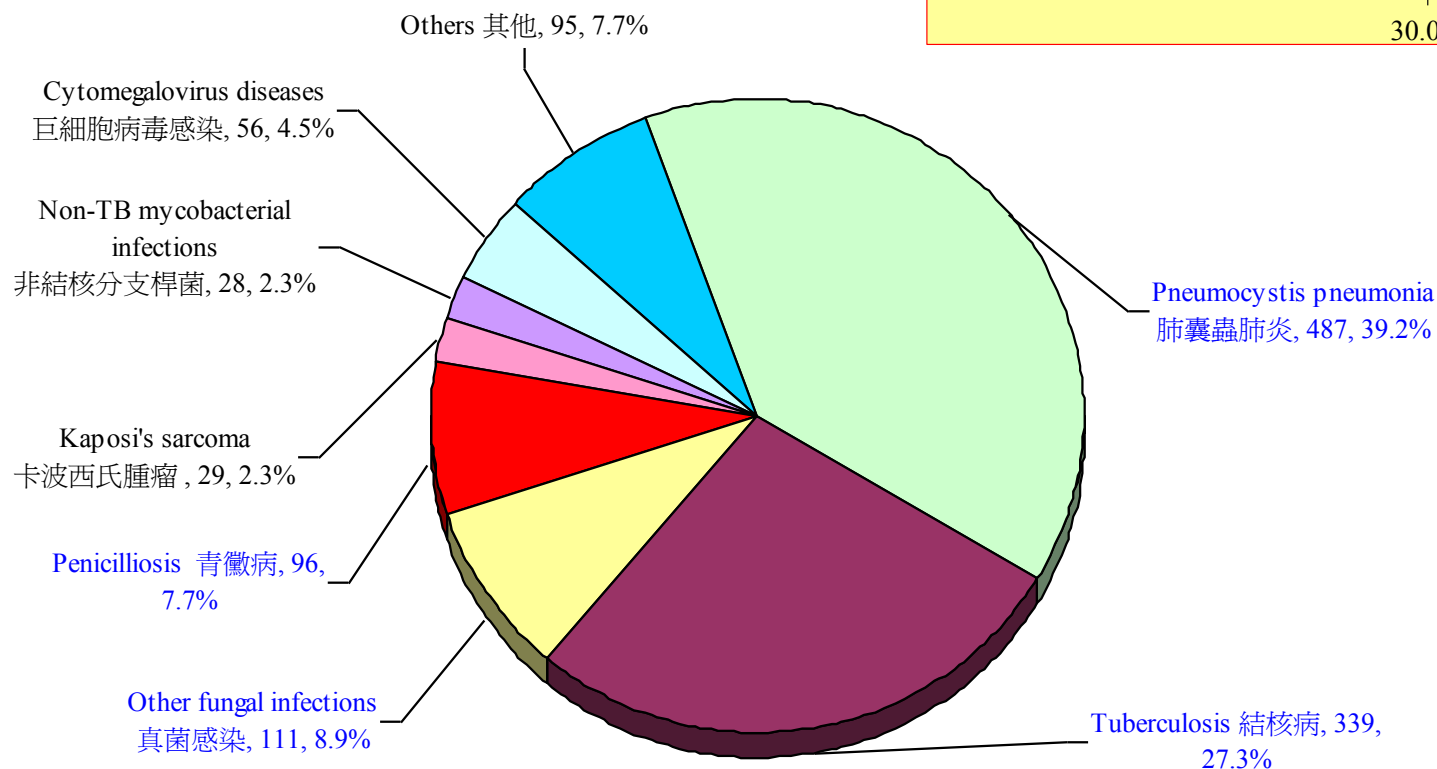
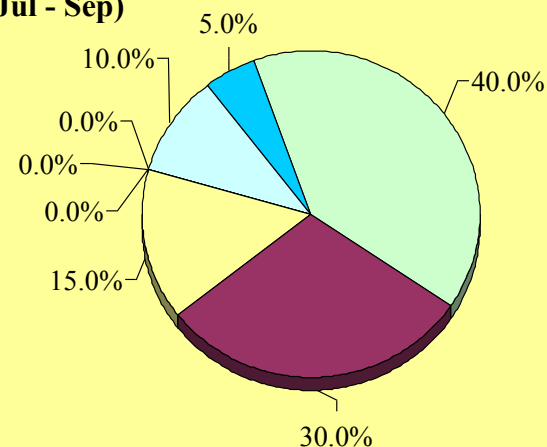


AIDS –defining illnesses

愛滋病界定疾病

1985 – September 2011 (N=1241)

Year 2011 (Jul - Sep)



HIV situation in 3rd quarter 2011 at a glance

二零一一年第三季愛滋病流行情況一覽

HIV infections reported	113
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愛滋病病毒感染呈報個案	
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Male/Female 男/女	93/20
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Chinese/Non-Chinese 華裔/非華裔	79/34
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Route of transmission 感染途徑	
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Heterosexual 異性性接觸	25
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Homosexual 同性性接觸	39
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Bisexual 雙性性接觸	4
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Injecting drug use 注射毒品	1
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Blood/blood product infusion 輸入血液 / 血製品	0
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Perinatal 母嬰傳播	0
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Undetermined 不詳	44
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AIDS reported	20
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愛滋病呈報個案	
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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

HIV testing services by community organisations

社區組織提供愛滋病病毒抗體測試服務

Examples 例子	Tel 電話
A-Backup 支援社	31167204
Action for REACH OUT 青鳥	27701002
AIDS Concern 關懷愛滋	28984411
Project Touch of The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association 香港小童群益會 性向無限計劃	63876984
Caritas Play Safe project 明愛披星計劃	25802626
CHOICE 再思社區健康組織	31889024
Hong Kong AIDS Foundation 香港愛滋病基金會	25130513
Midnight Blue 午夜藍	24934555
Rainbow of Hong Kong 香港彩虹	81081069
The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, HK 香港善導會	23233983
Ziteng 紫藤	23327182

Most at-risk populations

易受感染社群

Regular testing, every 6-12 months

定期測試, 每**6-12**個月

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
男男性接觸者
- Female sex workers (FSW) and their male clients
女性性工作者及其男顧客
- Injecting drug users (IDU)
注射毒品人士
- Spouse/regular partner of HIV infected
感染者的配偶及固定性伴侶

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

Injecting Drug Users with HIV Seroconversion

愛滋病病毒血清轉變之注射毒品人士

Seroconverted cases reported in 2010Q1-2011Q3	4
於二零一零年第一季至二零一一年第三季 有血清轉變的呈報個案	
Male / Female	4 / 0
男 / 女	
Chinese / Non-Chinese	4 / 0
華裔 / 非華裔	
Age Range (years)	43 - 50
年齡範圍（年）	
Seroconversion Period (months)	15 - 18
血清轉變時間（月）	

Injecting Drug Users with HIV Seroconversion

愛滋病病毒血清轉變之注射毒品人士

“HIV seroconversion” means a change of HIV status from negative to positive, and it usually implies a recent change.

「愛滋病病毒血清轉變」的意思是愛滋病病毒感染狀況由陰性轉變為陽性，而通常是反映比較近期的轉變。

Its significance lies in its implication on recent behavioural risk resulting in possible HIV transmission, for example, use of needle contaminated by HIV.

它的重要性在於其反映有可能引致愛滋病病毒傳播的行為風險，例如使用受了病毒污染的針筒。

Injecting Drug Users with HIV Seroconversion 愛滋病病毒血清轉變之注射毒品人士

Risk factors identified in epidemiological investigation
從流行病學調查所發現的風險因素

- Injection with used needles
注射時使用「舊針」
- Shared drug needle through needle
共用毒品時「針過針」
- Sharing needle
共用針筒
- Poly-drug use
使用超過一種毒品

安全之旅 要有一套
Travel Safe Condom Saves Life

要有一套 Safer Sex

愛滋熱線 AIDS Hotline (852) 2780 2211
 不記名，不設來電顯示，內容保密，免費測試。
 Anonymous, no caller display, confidential, free testing.

紅絲帶中心 UNAIDS

向零進發
Getting to Zero

2011年全球同抗愛滋病運動香港區活動
World AIDS Campaign 2011 Hong Kong Activities
<http://www.rrc.gov.hk>

愛滋熱線 AIDS Hotline: (852) 2780 2211
 紅絲帶中心 Red Ribbon Centre
 電話 Tel: (852) 3143 7200 電郵 E-mail: rrc@dh.gov.hk
 傳真 Fax: (852) 2338 0534 網址 Internet Site: <http://www.rrc.gov.hk>

本海報由紅絲帶中心、聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心（香港分區）製作
 This poster is produced by Red Ribbon Centre, UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support

衛生局 衛生防護中心 愛滋病中心 UNAIDS 世界衛生組織 WHO

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



Former Kowloon–Canton Railway Clock Tower and Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts turn red on World AIDS Day evening to arouse public awareness on HIV/AIDS

世界愛滋病日當晚尖沙咀鐘樓及
香港演藝學院將會紅起來
引發公眾關注愛滋病

