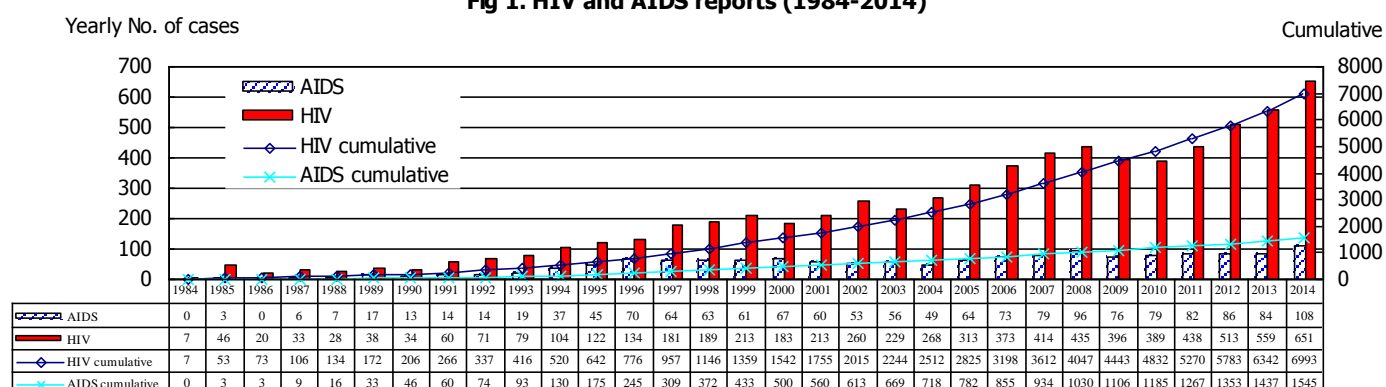




Annual reported cases reach record high number in 2014

The first case of HIV infection in Hong Kong was reported in 1984. As of 2014, the Department of Health has received a cumulative total of 6,993 reports of HIV infection and 1,545 AIDS cases under the voluntary and anonymous HIV/AIDS reporting system (Fig. 1). The number of annual reports was a record high of 651 cases in 2014, 16% increase compared to the 559 cases in 2013. People infected with HIV progress to AIDS when they suffer from clinical complications of severe immunodeficiency due to HIV. In 2014, 108 AIDS reports were received. The most common illnesses presenting at AIDS were *Pneumocystis pneumonia* and tuberculosis.

Fig 1. HIV and AIDS reports (1984-2014)



*AIDS cases are included in the HIV cases

Most infections were in young adult, male and Chinese

A majority of the HIV reports in 2014 are male (84%) and Chinese (72%). Most (84%) infected people were diagnosed at the age between 20 and 49 (Fig.2-4).

Fig 2. HIV reports by gender (2014)

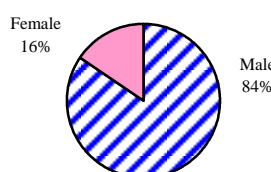


Fig 3. HIV reports by ethnicity (2014)

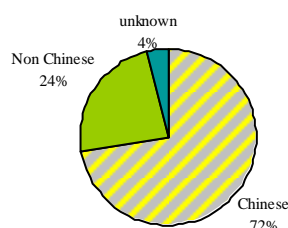
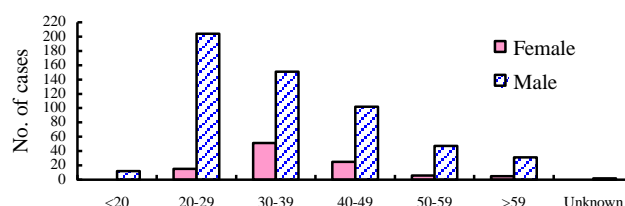


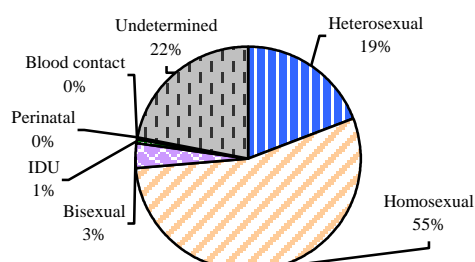
Fig 4. HIV reports by gender and age (2014)



Sexual contact remained the major route of transmission for HIV

Sexual contact contributed to around 77% of all reported HIV cases in 2014 (homosexual 55%, heterosexual 19%, bisexual 3%). (Fig 5). There were 5 cases of infection via injecting drug use (IDU) and one case transmitted via blood/blood product infusion outside Hong Kong reported in 2014. 22% of cases in 2014 did not have risk factor ascertained due to inadequate information.

Fig 5. Suspected route of HIV transmission (2014)



Around half of the cases were infected locally

In 2014, over half (52%) of reported cases were assessed to have contracted the virus in Hong Kong, 11% in mainland China and in other places respectively. 26% did not have the place of infection ascertained due to inadequate information (Figure 6). In 2014, a majority of MSM cases (74%) contracted the virus in Hong Kong (Fig 7) as compared to less than half (42%) of heterosexual male cases. (Fig 8).

Fig 6. Suspected place of infection (2014)

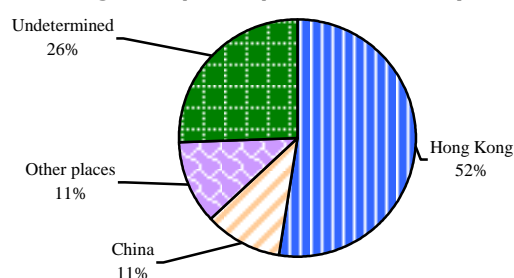


Fig 7. Suspected place of infection among MSM cases (2014)

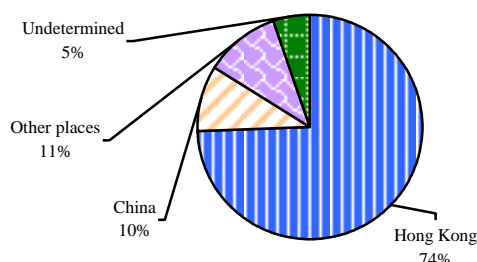
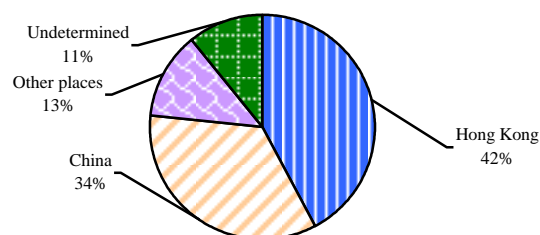


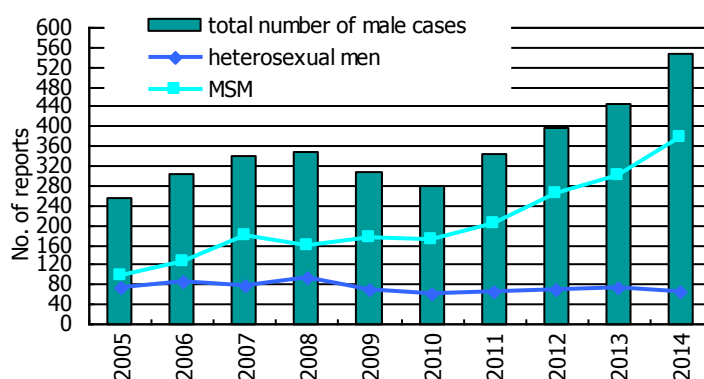
Fig 8. Suspected place of infection Heterosexual male cases (2014)



A continuous rising number of infections among men having sex with men (MSM) continue to be a concern

A continuous rising trend of HIV infection among MSM was observed since 2004. In 2014, homosexual and bisexual contacts as route of transmission contributed to 58% of all HIV reported cases and 69% of the infections in men in 2014 (Fig. 9). The record high 378 MSM infections reported in 2014 contributed to the high overall number. The number of HIV reports from MSM has been persistently higher than that from heterosexual men since 2005, and the trend continue to widen in the past few years. In contrast, heterosexual male cases showed a decreasing proportion in past few years (10% in 2014)

Fig 9. HIV reports in heterosexual men and MSM (2005-2014)



In 2014:

- One in every 7,600 new blood donors was tested HIV positive
- One in every 26,000 pregnant women attending public antenatal services was tested HIV positive
- One in every 250 attendees in STD clinics was tested HIV positive
- One in every 120 users in methadone clinics was tested HIV positive

Other publications on HIV/AIDS situation in Hong Kong, such as *Annual HIV Surveillance Report*, *Quarterly STD/AIDS Update* are available at <http://www.aids.gov.hk>

FACTSHEET on HIV/AIDS Situation in Hong Kong [2014]

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