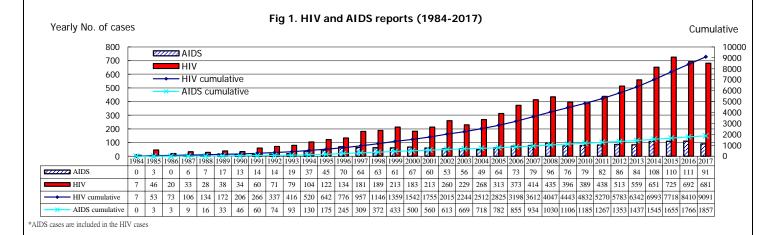




HIV/AIDS Situation in Hong Kong [2017]

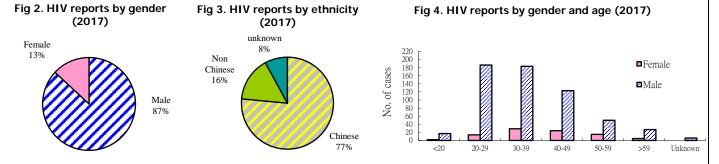
Number of annual reported cases remained high in 2017

The first case of HIV infection in Hong Kong was reported in 1984. As of 2017, the Department of Health has received a cumulative total of 9,091 reports of HIV infection and 1,857 AIDS cases under the voluntary and anonymous HIV/AIDS reporting system (Fig. 1). The number of HIV reports in 2017 was 681, 2% decrease compared to the 692 cases in 2016. People infected with HIV progress to AIDS when they suffer from clinical complications of severe immunodeficiency due to HIV. In 2017, 91 AIDS reports were received. The most common illnesses presenting at AIDS were *Pneumocystis* pneumonia and tuberculosis.



Most infections were in young adult, male and Chinese

A majority of the HIV reports in 2017 are male (87%) and Chinese (77%). Most (82%) infected people were diagnosed at the age between 20 and 49 (Fig.2-4).



Sexual contact remained the major route of transmission for HIV

Sexual contact contributed to around 84% of all reported HIV cases in 2017 (homosexual 55.8%, heterosexual 17.3%, bisexual 10.9%). (Fig 5). There were 6 cases of infection via injecting drug use (IDU), one case transmitted via blood/blood product infusion outside Hong Kong and 3 cases were reported to have been transmitted via perinatal route in 2017. 14.5% of cases in 2017 did not have risk factor ascertained due to inadequate information.

Note: The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Undetermined
Blood contact
0.1%
IDU
0.9%
Bisexual
10.9%
Homosexual
55,8%

Fig 5. Suspected route of HIV transmission

Most of the cases were infected locally

In 2017, over half (63%) of reported cases were assessed to have contracted the virus in Hong Kong, 12% in Mainland China and 8% in other places respectively. 17% did not have the place of infection ascertained due to inadequate information (Figure 6). In 2017, a majority of MSM cases (77%) contracted the virus in Hong Kong (Fig 7) as compared to just more than half (56%) of heterosexual male cases. (Fig 8).

Note: The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Fig 7. Suspected place of infection among MSM cases (2017)

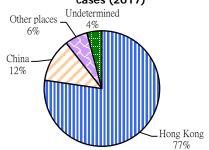


Fig 6. Suspected place of infection (2017)

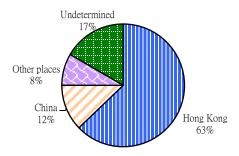
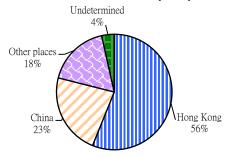


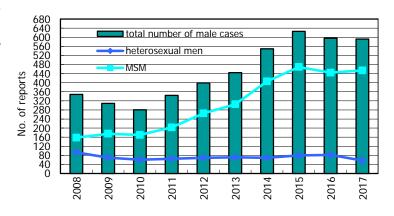
Fig 8. Suspected place of infection Heterosexual male cases (2017)



The major concern was a persistent high proportion of new infections among men who have sex with men (MSM)

A continuously rising trend of HIV infection among MSM was observed since 2004, which then persistently predominated a high proportion of new infections. The number was 454 in 2017. In 2017, homosexual and bisexual contacts as route of transmission contributed to 67% of all HIV reported cases and 77% in all male cases in 2017. 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 (Fig. 9). In contrast, heterosexual male cases showed a decreasing proportion in past few years (10% of all male cases in 2017).

Fig 9. HIV reports in heterosexual men and MSM (2008-2017)



In 2017:

- One in every 8,230 new blood donors was tested HIV positive
- One in every 6,929 pregnant women attending public antenatal services was tested HIV positive
- One in every 233 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 [2017]

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September 2018