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**Schedule**  
56th ACA Meeting on  
13 Oct 2006  
4th CFA Meeting on  
26 Sept 2006  
Website:  
<http://www.aca-hk.com>

## AIDS situation in the second quarter of 2006

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health (DH) has revealed that 90 people were tested positive for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) antibody in the second quarter of 2006. This brings the cumulative total of reported HIV infections to 3,004.

Twenty-five new cases of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) were reported in the same quarter, bringing to 824 the total number of confirmed AIDS cases reported since 1985. Forty-four per cent of the new cases were related to heterosexual contact.

The predominant route of HIV transmission in this quarter was still sexual contact. Of the 90 new HIV cases reported, 22 acquired the infection via heterosexual contact, 26 via homosexual or bisexual contact and 13 via injection of drug. The routes of transmission of the remaining 29 cases were undetermined due to insufficient data. The 90 cases comprised 71 males and 19 females.

The most commonly presenting AIDS defining illness in this quarter was Pneumocystic Pneumonia, which is a kind of chest infection. It was closely followed by Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

Of the 3,004 cumulative total of HIV infections since 1984, around 76% acquired

infection through sexual contact. Of them, 67% were resulted from heterosexual transmission and 140 infections occurred among injection drug users.

The newly diagnosed cases of this quarter were reported by four major sources: public hospitals and clinics (45), private hospitals and clinics (17), Social Hygiene Clinics (14) and the DH's AIDS Counselling Service (9). Cumulatively, the four sources have accounted for 45.1%, 21.6%, 14.6% and 12.7% of all reported infections.

Of the newly reported cases in this quarter, 66(73.3%) received care at the HIV specialist services of the Department of Health or the Hospital Authority. Seventy-six per cent of the reported cases in 2005 attended these services where effective antiretroviral treatment was offered according to clinical indication.

The Department of Health monitors the HIV/AIDS situation through a voluntary reporting system. The first cases of HIV and AIDS were reported in 1984 and 1985 respectively.

HIV is the cause of AIDS. Without treatment, half of the HIV-infected people will progress to AIDS within 10 years.



**Hong Kong AIDS Dialogue 2006**  
**香港愛滋病研討會 2006**

“Hong Kong AIDS Dialogue 2006” is hosted by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS. The one-day conference will be held on 16 September 2006 (Saturday) at the Exhibition Hall of the Public Health Laboratory Centre at 382 Nam Cheong Street, Kowloon.

For detailed information, please visit the website:

<http://www.info.gov.hk/aids/chinese/new2006/nm15.htm>

<b>HIV/AIDS STATISTICS IN HONG KONG</b>					
<b>updated 30 June 2006</b>					
		<b>This Quarter</b>		<b>Cumulative</b>	
		<u>HIV</u>	<u>AIDS</u>	<u>HIV</u>	<u>AIDS</u>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	71	21	2414	704
	Female	19	4	590	120
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Chinese	50	15	2041	638
	Non-Chinese	40	10	963	186
<b>Route of Transmission</b>	Sexual Contacts	48	17	2280	720
	Heterosexual	22	11	1537	544
	Homosexual	24	5	620	142
	Bisexual	2	1	123	34
	Injecting drug use	13	3	140	20
	Blood/blood products recipients	0	0	72	21
	Perinatal	0	0	17	6
	Undetermined	29	5	495	57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3004</b>	<b>824</b>



❖ ❖ ❖ Photos of XVI International AIDS Conference ❖ ❖ ❖



Hong Kong Delegates gathered for a good cause



Prof CN CHEN and Dr Raymond HO posed for a photo in front of a display board

Prof CN CHEN and Dr MP LEE presented themselves at a skill building workshop



**Tracking the characteristics  
and outcome of HIV/AIDS  
patients cared for at the  
Integrated Treatment Centre  
– A Report of 1999 to 2005**



**AIDS** was first recognised in 1981 as a new emerging disease of unknown etiology. Being an infectious disease caused by HIV, it was soon unveiled 2 years later. In 2006, HIV/AIDS enters its 25 years of known existence, an unprecedented history in medicine given its vast dimensions of impact on individuals and the society. Enormous scientific developments have been witnessed in the research of HIV/AIDS, notably represented by the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) a decade ago. HAART has brought new hope to the patients but as well ongoing challenges to everybody involved in AIDS work. The bottom-line fact is that HIV/AIDS has now become a chronic manageable condition but no longer invariably fatal.

**Hong Kong** is one of the few places in Asia that provides systematic

HIV care starting late 1980s. Being one of the two HIV clinical services in Hong Kong, Integrated Treatment Centre (ITC) of Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health strives to deliver quality client-oriented services over the years. ITC realizes its dual role of effective management of infected patients as well as public health HIV prevention and control. HIV surveillance and intervention are embedded as integral components of HIV care delivery. This, we believe, is increasingly the role that HIV clinic shall play in the future.

**The** report summarises and presents the features of HIV/AIDS patients managed by the ITC, so as to shed light on the disease pattern and care received in the locality. Information of 7 years since its operation is organized into themes of clinical, epidemiologic and public health significance.

 **To** browse the report, readers may visit the website:

<http://www.info.gov.hk/aids/pdf/g165.pdf>