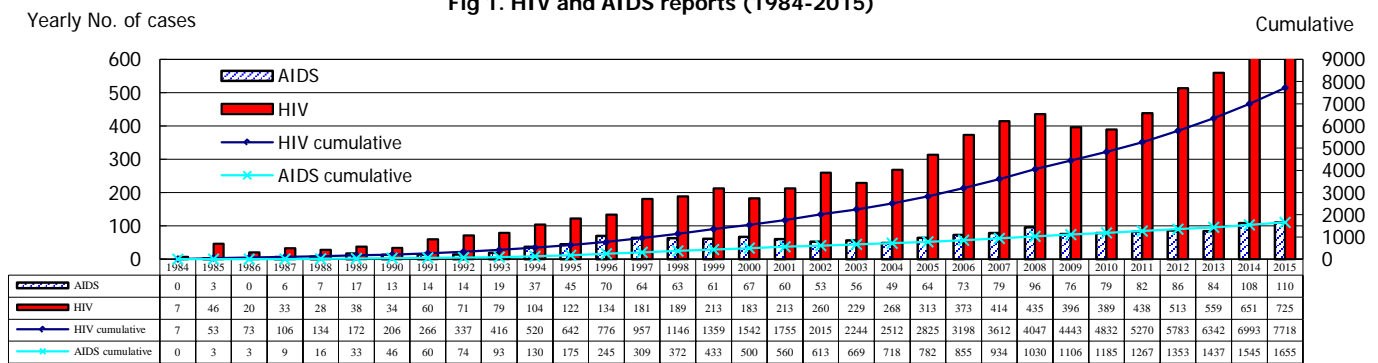


HIV/AIDS Situation in Hong Kong [2015]

Annual reported cases reach record high number in 2015

The first case of HIV infection in Hong Kong was reported in 1984. As of 2015, the Department of Health has received a cumulative total of 7,718 reports of HIV infection and 1,655 AIDS cases under the voluntary and anonymous HIV/AIDS reporting system (Fig. 1). The number of annual reports was a record high of 725 cases in 2015, 11% increase compared to the 651 cases in 2014. People infected with HIV progress to AIDS when they suffer from clinical complications of severe immunodeficiency due to HIV. In 2015, 110 AIDS reports were received. The most common illnesses presenting at AIDS were *Pneumocystis pneumonia* and tuberculosis.

Fig 1. HIV and AIDS reports (1984-2015)



*AIDS cases are included in the HIV cases

Most infections were in young adult, male and Chinese

A majority of the HIV reports in 2015 are male (86%) and Chinese (72%). Most (82%) infected people were diagnosed at the age between 20 and 49 (Fig.2-4).

Fig 2. HIV reports by gender (2015)

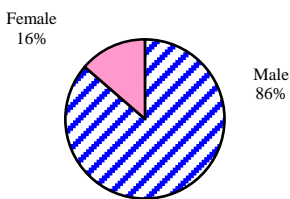


Fig 3. HIV reports by ethnicity (2015)

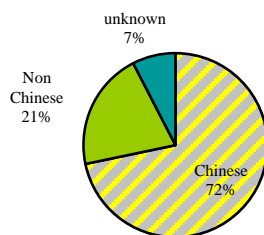
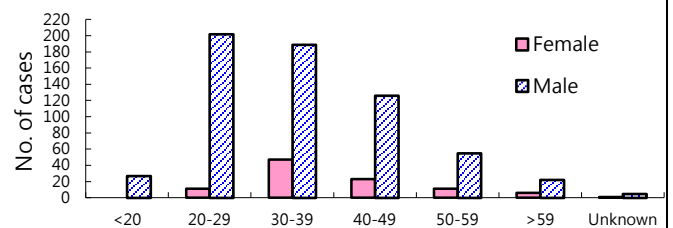


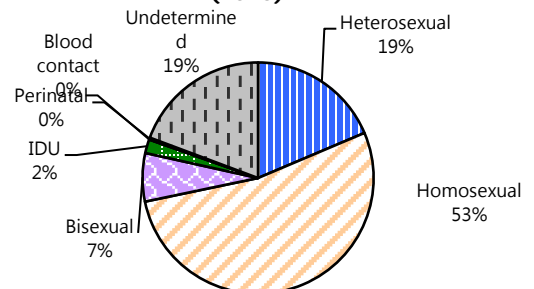
Fig 4. HIV reports by gender and age (2015)



Sexual contact remained the major route of transmission for HIV

Sexual contact contributed to around 79% of all reported HIV cases in 2015 (homosexual 53%, heterosexual 19%, bisexual 7%). (Fig 5). There were 14 cases of infection via injecting drug use (IDU) and one via perinatal transmission reported in 2015. 19% of cases in 2015 did not have risk factor ascertained due to inadequate information.

Fig 5. Suspected route of HIV transmission (2015)



Most of the cases were infected locally

In 2015, over half (55%) of reported cases were assessed to have contracted the virus in Hong Kong, 10% in mainland China and 9% in other places respectively. 25% did not have the place of infection ascertained due to inadequate information (Figure 6). In 2015, a majority of MSM cases (77%) contracted the virus in Hong Kong (Fig 7) as compared to less than half (44%) of heterosexual male cases. (Fig 8).

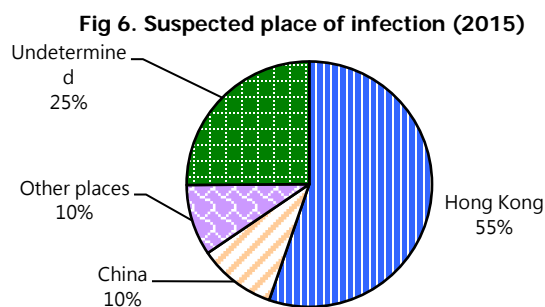


Fig 7. Suspected place of infection among MSM cases (2015)

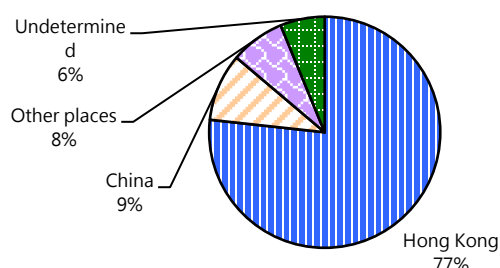
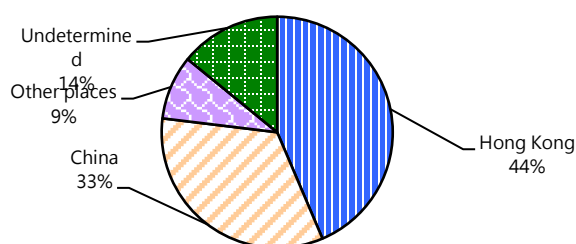


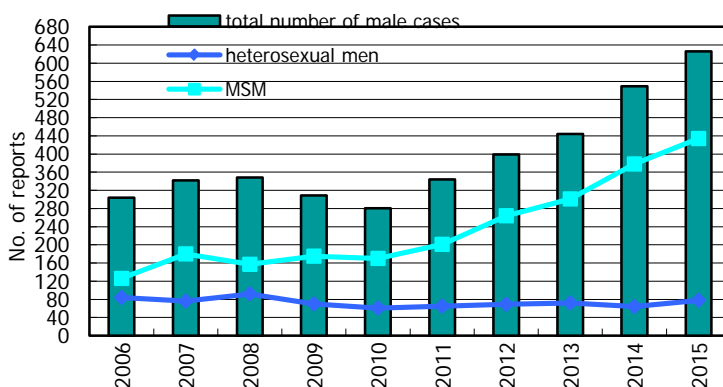
Fig 8. Suspected place of infection Heterosexual male cases (2015)



The major concern was continual rise in infections among men having sex with men (MSM)

A continuously rising trend of HIV infection among MSM was observed since 2004. In 2015, homosexual and bisexual contacts as route of transmission contributed to 60% of all HIV reported cases and 69% of the infections in men in 2015 (Fig. 9). The record high 434 MSM infections reported in 2015 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 (12% of all males cases in 2015)

Fig 9. HIV reports in heterosexual men and MSM (2006-2015)



In 2015:

- One in every 6,000 new blood donors was tested HIV positive
- One in every 10,260 pregnant women attending public antenatal services was tested HIV positive
- One in every 220 attendees in STD clinics was tested HIV positive
- One in every 100 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 [2015]

Prepared by Special Preventive Programme

Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Telephone: 3143 7225 Fax: 2780 9580

Website: <http://www.aids.gov.hk> Email: aids@dh.gov.hk

April 2016