

愛滋病在香港 -  
科學、社會的結合

AIDS IN HONG KONG,  
where Science Partners with Community

AIDS HIV

AIDS HIV AIDS

 目錄  
Contents

序言 Foreword	2
愛滋病在香港 - 科學、社會的結合 AIDS in Hong Kong, where Science Partners with Community	4
香港愛滋病活動規劃 The Hong Kong Programmes on HIV/AIDS	8
香港愛滋病發展回顧 — 年表 A Chronological Review on AIDS Development in Hong Kong	14
香港研究刊物 Research Publications in Hong Kong	58
愛滋病及性病科學委員會 / 愛滋病科學委員會制定的建議指引 Guidelines and Recommendations published by the Scientific Committee on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (SCAS) / Scientific Committee on AIDS (SCA)	73
相關熱線及網站 Related Hotlines and Websites	78
通訊處 Correspondence	79

# HIV AIDS AIDS AIDS HIV HIV

## 序言

於1981年，全球報導了首宗愛滋病（AIDS）的個案。而在短短兩年間，人類免疫力缺乏病毒（HIV）已被確定為導致愛滋病的病原體。此後，愛滋病研究成為科學上一個矚目的範例。雖然面對這險峻的疫症爆發，但在科學家和臨床醫生於科研方面的共同努力下，高效能抗逆轉錄病毒治療法終於面世。它的出現拯救了千千萬萬愛滋病人的性命。此期間在這方面達致的成就，並沒有其他傳染病於治療方面的科研進展可以跟其相提並論。

於1985年，香港診斷了首宗愛滋病個案。在過去的四分之一世紀，愛滋病一直是香港高度關注的公共衛生項目；而香港在對抗愛滋病這過程中，既緊貼國際科學社群的路向，並善用了其在相關方面所獲得的進展。此外，科學委員會更在考慮本地的情况和因素後，努力不懈地制定了多項有關處理及控制愛滋病的科學指引。

衛生防護中心的使命是「與本港及國際的主要衛生機構合作，有效地預防及控制疾病」。我很高興本地的愛滋病計劃已沿用了此方向，除了堅持以實證為本的原則外，亦透過與社會各階層的緊密合作，將科學實踐及應用，以加強愛滋病的整體服務和回應。

這個以愛滋病為主題的展覽及相關的刊物，精簡地記錄了本地愛滋病的疫情發展及相應對策。我希望藉此機會感謝所有在這方面作出貢獻的熱心人士。

衛生署

衛生防護中心總監

曾浩輝醫生

## Foreword

HIV/AIDS has always been a notable exemplification of science, since the mere fact of taking only two years to discover human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as the causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), first reported in 1981 globally. Despite a stark epidemic, subsequent rigorous researches by scientists and clinicians led to the advent of highly active anti-HIV therapy, which saved thousands and millions of lives. No comparable scientific advancement was witnessed for treatment of any other infectious disease in the same period.

The first case of AIDS patient in Hong Kong was diagnosed in 1985. Over the last quarter-century, Hong Kong considers HIV/AIDS a top public health priority and, in its combat of the epidemic, has followed closely and tapped on the advances and paths of the international scientific community. What's more, many scientific guidelines for the management and control of this disease were developed by the scientific committee, taking into account local context and factors.

The mission of Centre for Health Protection is 'to achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with major local and international stakeholders'. I am glad that the local AIDS programme has taken on this. Not only is the principle of evidence-based

approach adopted all along, partnership of the community is continually sought in the appreciation and application of science to improve AIDS services and work collectively.

This featured AIDS exhibition and booklet publication serves a brief documentation of the development of AIDS epidemic and response thus far. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all people who have dedicated and contributed to this cause of concern.

**Dr. Thomas Tsang**  
Controller, Centre for Health Protection,  
Department of Health

## 愛滋病在香港 - 科學、社會的結合

把愛滋病視為一個純是醫學科學上的問題是狹隘的想法。毫無置疑，在科學研究不斷的努力下發現了愛滋病的病原體人類免疫缺乏病毒（HIV），並詳細列出它的遺傳基因，解釋其生命週期，說明它的隱藏方法和如何破壞免疫系統。與此同時，科學研究更發展了壓抑病毒的藥物，從而恢復免疫系統，拯救生命。

愛滋病的科學不單是生物學和臨床醫學的範疇。愛滋病流行病學已建立為流行病學中的一門獨特的科研項目。而預防愛滋病的項目方案亦透過精密的研究而得以制定。這包括輸血、性接觸、母嬰傳染和注射毒品的預防方案；連風險暴露後的預防方案也得以制定。

然而令人遺憾的，是人們常被錯誤指導了只要明白了科學上的問題，便可解決一切，事實上，這正是關鍵，亦是人類最脆弱的地方。愛滋病在香港正正是一個很好的例子，即處理這個問題是需要科學與社會結合的。

於1984年，第一宗愛滋病病毒感染個案被診斷，開始了香港的愛滋病歷程。當時，科學仍在萌芽階段。宣傳短片在電視上向普羅大眾播送，但這也帶給市民對愛滋病產生恐懼，歧視亦相繼出現。因此，與其他國家的情況一樣，香港的愛滋病故事的

第一章便寫下了醫院拒收病人、學校不讓學生入讀、家務助理拒絕幫病患者工作、殯儀館不肯為死者服務等的事件。

當歧視蔓延之際，愛滋病的科學研究正在默默進行，成為了處理問題的一股新力量。除發展了可靠的愛滋病病毒抗體測試外，還有愛滋病的傳染途徑，以及有效的預防方法亦開始得以確定。然而，若不把握利用科學的優勢，愛滋病的研究發展亦不會有進步。值得嘉許的是，香港是其中最先採納了以愛滋病病毒抗體測試來保護血液供應（於1985年）和應用於產前檢查（於2001年）以保障初生嬰孩免受感染的地區。這需要得到大部份專業和決策人士的鼎力支持，才能制定和落實有效的預防計劃。這是愛滋病科學研究獲得的首度成效。

科學研究的費用不菲，亦帶來了有效的治療。迄今，香港的臨床計劃與之並駕齊驅。抗愛滋病病毒藥物、CD4淋巴細胞計算，以及病毒載量等技術在其面世後，便隨即備受應用。而在耐藥測試、治療藥物監察與及藥物基因學研究上更是科學研究的先驅。再者，香港也成為其中最初發表脂肪代謝異常綜合症候群和女士服用Nevirapine愛滋病藥物後皮疹率較男士為多等有代表性的報告。持續的高水平治療成功地把這致命的疾病轉化為一個慢性及可處理的疾病。愛滋病科學研究再一次取得成效。

當科學進展有顯著的進步後，隨之而來的便是反歧視行動的出

現。香港社群關注愛滋病約章於1994年成立，旨在鼓勵在工作場所內履行不歧視政策。在90年代及以後，不少愛滋病非政府組織相繼成立，並參與其中，以消除人們對愛滋病的負面觀，與及通過宣傳教育讓市民多方面認識愛滋病。還有，殘疾歧視條例於1995年通過，以接納愛滋病患者為主題的宣傳短片在電視及電台播出，取得了成功。然而，這都是個別事件。令人難以忘記的是牙醫冼家偉醫生Dr.Sinclair向香港愛滋病顧問局就第一份愛滋病策略作出貢獻，JJ在生命的最後階段在電視上呼喻市民要注意安全性行為；這一切一切都打動了不少人的心，並改變了我們。

科學遲早在愛滋病治療上作出第三度的回應。但到目前為止，我們仍會繼續以社會人性化的一面與科學結合來對抗愛滋病。毋庸置疑，科學與社會的結合在對抗愛滋病的研究道路上編織了一個成功的故事。

衛生署

衛生防護中心

特別預防計劃高級醫生

陳志偉醫生

## AIDS in Hong Kong, where Science Partners with Community

It would be narrow-minded to look at AIDS as a pure problem of the medical science. No doubt, science has done so much as to discover its causative agent, the HIV, spell out its genome, decipher its life cycle, and elucidate the ingenious ways HIV evades and demolishes the immune system. In doing all these, science has accomplished the unthinkable of discovering drugs that suppress the virus, restore the immune system, and save lives.

Where HIV is concerned, science has also been more than biology and clinical medicine. AIDS epidemiology is a well established discipline of study. AIDS prevention methods have also been put through rigorous studies, in contexts of blood donation, sexual contact, mother-to-child transmission and injecting drug use. Even post-exposure prevention is now available.

However, one would be woefully misguided to assume that a problem would cease to exist simply because one has understood it scientifically. There is this critical, weakest link of the human element. And AIDS in Hong Kong is a good example of a problem that has been dealt with by a good partnership between science and the community.

The story of AIDS in Hong Kong began in 1984 when the

first case of HIV infection was diagnosed. At that time, the science was in its infancy. Announcements of Public Interest (API) broadcast on television informed the public. Yet they also stuck a chord of fear that was soon followed by discrimination. Thus, as had happened in many other countries, the first chapter of AIDS in Hong Kong was tainted with tales of hospitals denying patients, schools rejecting students, home helpers refusing to help, and funeral homes turning away the dead.

While discrimination was rampant, the science of AIDS quietly emerged to be a force to reckon with. Not only were reliable tests for HIV developed, ways of transmission and effective prevention became known. These scientific advances would have been nought if not put into good use. To its credit, Hong Kong was one of the first to adopt the HIV test to protect its blood supply (1985) and to test all pregnant women (2001) to protect their babies. It took huge commitment on the parts of professionals and policy makers but it was worth every effort, as countless cases of infection have since been averted. Science dealt its first strike.

Science begot expensive but effective treatment. Yet, the Hong Kong clinical programme was able to keep pace. Antiretrovirals, CD4 cell counting and viral load measurements were quickly employed once available. Resistance testing, therapeutic drug monitoring and pharmacogenetic studies were pioneered. Hong Kong also



delivered its fair share of scientific insight, being among the first to report the syndrome of lipodystrophy and the high incidence in women of rash with nevirapine. A consistently high standard of care successfully turned a fatal disease into a chronic, manageable condition. Science dealt its second strike.

With scientific development as the backdrop, a remarkable movement of anti-discrimination took place. The Hong Kong Community Charter on AIDS was set up to champion nondiscrimination in the workplace (1994). A great many non-governmental organizations emerged in the 90s which dedicated themselves to removing the stigma of AIDS and promoting the cause of marginalized groups. The Ordinance of Disability Discrimination was passed (1995). And APIs redeemed themselves by focusing on acceptance of people with the disease. These were extraordinary achievements but in the end, it was individual stories of courage that were truly memorable. Dr Sinclair contributed to the first set of recommended AIDS strategies by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS. A very sick JJ pleaded safer sex on television just a few months before his death. Their stories touched and changed a lot of us.

Science has yet to deliver its third strike of cure. Until then, we will contend with a partnership where science works with the human element of our community. But make no mistake. It has been a success story.

**Dr. Kenny CW Chan**  
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Department of Health





## 香港愛滋病活動規劃

摘錄自二零零七年至二零一一年香港愛滋病建議策略，香港愛滋病顧問局，二零零七年五月

多年以來，香港已經建立一個由社會各方機構組成的網絡，推行各種不同的活動，推動對抗愛滋病的工作。活動規劃就是指這一系列獨特的協作工作。本節概述活動規劃的綱要及近期發展重點。

本港的愛滋病活動規劃由不同機構執行。在政府內部，衛生署轄下的特別預防計劃是愛滋病工作的指定專門負責單位。衛生署於二零零四年成立衛生防護中心後，特別預防計劃轉至其公共衛生服務處。政府委任的「香港愛滋病顧問局」為所有涉及愛滋病/愛滋病病毒感染方面的政策提供建議。二零零四年，「愛滋病顧問局」發布了一份有關受愛滋病病毒感染的血友病患者的報告書，名為被遺忘的悲劇不能忘記的創傷(The Forgotten tragedy, the Unforgettable trauma)。報告書內的各项建議獲政府採納。顧問局於二零零五年至二零零八年第六屆任期內成立新的愛滋病社區論壇。目前有多個非政府組織的愛滋病團體提供以社群為本的愛滋病預防和護理服務。「香港愛滋病服務機構聯盟」成立於一九九八年二月，主要為促進各會員機構之間的聯繫，並倡議與香港愛滋病政策相關的事宜。上述指定政府及非政府部門/機構的工作得到其他政府服務部門、公營機構/團體、主流非政府組織以及學術界的配合。

愛滋病監測是衛生署的一個常規項目。愛滋病監測工作由四個互為聯繫的重要部份組成：

- (i) 自願呈報；
- (ii) 血清監測研究；
- (iii) 行為監測，以及
- (iv) 性病監測。

計劃定期發布資料，包括每季統計數字和年度報告。最新的統計資料會透過網站 ([www.aids.gov.hk](http://www.aids.gov.hk)) 發布及分發給各有關組織/人士，同時每季召開新聞發布會。呈報愛滋病病毒/愛滋病表格DH2293 已於二零零五年底更新內容，目的在收集更多有用資料。根據多年來從分子流行病學試驗項目汲取到的經驗，HIV-1 型病毒亞型分析最近已獲採納為香港的監測工具。

政府的愛滋病預防與健康推廣活動由各個指定愛滋病服務單位以及其他部門推行。「紅絲帶中心」是衛生署愛滋病預防及健康推廣的活動和資源中心。該中心主要舉辦三類活動：提高對愛滋病的認識及推動接納病患者的宣傳及資訊計劃；向目標對象推行針對性干預；以及培訓工作。一九九八年，該中心被指定為聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心（專業支援），最近更獲重新委任，任期至二零零八年中\*。紅絲帶中心增建的新翼於二

註：\*紅絲帶中心已於二零零八年六月再獲指定為聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心（專業支援）；任期至二零一一年六月。

零零六年六月啟用，將有助加強中心的培訓和教育職能。衛生署轄下的社會衛生科及美沙酮診所分別提供性病治療服務及緩害服務。政府分別於二零零二年和二零零五年推行全港的緩害及安全行為宣傳運動。二零零四年開始正式實行全港美沙酮診所使用者每年一次愛滋病毒抗體尿液普及測試，目的是加強改善吸毒者的愛滋病治理、監測及控制病毒在吸毒者之間傳播。二零零六年中，政府與社羣團體合作推出一項提高男男性接觸者對愛滋病認識的活動。「香港紅十字會輸血服務中心」是維護香港血液安全供應的最前線機構。二零零二年七月，紅十字會正式採用核酸測試檢查捐血者的血液，以縮短發現愛滋病及丙型肝炎感染的空窗期。

在社區層面上，各個非政府組織的愛滋病團體繼續鞏固各自在愛滋病預防和護理方面的專業知識與技能。「關懷愛滋」是開展以男男性接觸者、流動人口及女性性服務工作者為服務對象的愛滋病預防活動的先行機構。「社區健康組織」、「青鳥」、「紫藤」等組織專門為女性性服務工作者及其顧客提供服務。「愛滋寧養服務協會」則專為愛滋病患者提供家居護理服務，亦設有中心服務。「聖約翰座堂『愛之家』諮詢及服務中心」集中關注青少年、婦女、亞洲傭工和教會會眾對愛滋病的認識及預防工作。「青少年愛滋教育中心」主要推行提高青少年認識愛滋病活動及性教育。「香港愛滋病基金會」則一直專注多個特別社群，與中國內地合作方面尤其出色。過去幾年，

愈來愈多主流組織開展有關愛滋病的工作。「香港戒毒會」專責吸毒者的外展和治療工作；「香港善導會」主要服務對象為性服務工作者和釋囚；「香港明愛」和「香港小童群益會」集中服務青少年；「香港婦女聯合中心協會」則以為婦女為主要服務對象。

愛滋病毒抗體測試、診斷和治理是愛滋病活動規劃中另一個覆蓋廣泛的工作類別。公共衛生檢測中心是本港最具規模的愛滋病毒診斷實驗室，為衛生署、醫管局及各非政府組織，以至私營機構（確認測試）的各種測試服務及病人監測服務/計劃提供支援。隨著高效能抗逆轉錄病毒治療法（HAART）面世，為全球各地愛滋病治療和護理工作帶來深遠的影響。直至二零零五年底，估計香港的愛滋病毒感染者和愛滋病患者總數為三千二百人，而當中約有一千二百人正在接受 HAART 治療。這些人士大多數使用公立的治理服務，包括衛生署綜合治療中心，以及醫院管理局轄下伊利沙伯醫院特別內科服務的照顧。而瑪嘉烈醫院則透過與綜合治療中心合作的傳染病（愛滋病）計劃，協力提供愛滋病患者住院治理服務。瑪麗醫院是愛滋病兒科病人的最大醫療中心。衛生防護中心轄下的愛滋病及性病科學委員會負責就愛滋病及性病這兩項公共衛生問題及相關臨床工作提供技術指導和建議。該委員會於二零零五年公布了兩份報告，就愛滋病抗逆轉錄病毒藥物療法及本港的愛滋病患者治理服務架構提出建議。

# HIV AIDS AIDS AIDS HIV HIV

香港愛滋病活動規劃的大部分經費來自政府。各政府機構以及公營機構通過有關的常規既定機制獲得撥款，而愛滋病信託基金則為以社群服務為主的組織，提供舉辦愛滋病活動經濟資助。二零零三年，愛滋病信託基金委員會通過引入一項技術評核制度，並設立三年活動計劃的撥款機制。二零零五年，該委員會設立一項額外愛滋病特惠補助金，對受愛滋病病毒感染的血友病患者和他們的家人提供經濟援助。

鑒於男男性接觸者感染愛滋病病毒的上升趨勢，愛滋病信託基金委員會於二零零六年十二月推出一項特別撥款計劃，目的是在下兩個財政年度（二零零七年至二零零九年）資助在社區開展針對預防愛滋病病毒感染、減少男男性接觸者高風險行為的活動。特別項目撥款計劃資助的預防和研究項目的申請表，首次列明預定目標及優先考慮項目範圍。二零零二年至二零零六年期間，共有七十九個項目獲得愛滋病信託基金資助，總資助額達一億七百萬港元。這些項目內容包括支援愛滋病患者及愛滋病相關的護理、預防和研究。此外，各非政府組織在過去多年來一直積極籌募經費，以資助組織本身的營運和服務，以支援社區為本的愛滋病活動。



## The Hong Kong Programmes on HIV/AIDS

Extract from the Recommended HIV/AIDS Strategies For Hong Kong 2007 To 2011. Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, May 2007

Over the years, Hong Kong has established a comprehensive range of programmes and activities by various sectors of the community to address HIV/AIDS. The term programme denotes this unique set of collaborative efforts. This section serves to provide an outline as well as the highlights of the latest development.

Hong Kong's HIV/AIDS Programme are executed by a variety of agencies. Within the Government, the Department of Health's Special Preventive Programme (SPP) is the designated unit working on AIDS. With the formation of Centre for Health Protection (CHP) under Department of Health in 2004, SPP was put under its Public Health Services Branch. The Government appointed Advisory Council on AIDS (ACA) provides policy advice on all aspects of the infection. In 2004, the ACA released its report on the study of HIV-infected haemophiliacs 'The Forgotten tragedy, the Unforgettable trauma', the recommendations of which were adopted by the Government. The new Community Forum on AIDS was set up by the Council in its sixth term of 2005-2008. A number of AIDS non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

provide prevention and care services in community based settings. Formed in February 1998, the Hong Kong Coalition of AIDS Service Organizations (HKCASO) aims to facilitate communication between its member agencies and to advocate on policy issues relating to HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong. The efforts of designated organizations/units are supplemented by other government services, public bodies, mainstream NGOs and the academia.

HIV/AIDS surveillance is a regular programme under the purview of the Department of Health. It is comprised of 4 inter-relating components: (i) voluntary reporting, (ii) seroprevalence studies, (iii) behavioural surveillance, and (iv) sexually transmitted infection (STI) surveillance. Quarterly statistics and annual surveillance reports are published on a regular basis. Updated statistics are released and disseminated to stakeholders through the website ([www.aids.gov.hk](http://www.aids.gov.hk)) and quarterly press meetings. The DH2293 report form on HIV/AIDS was revised in late 2005 to collect more useful information. Based on several years of gainful experience from the pilot molecular epidemiology project, HIV-1 subtyping has been recently incorporated as a surveillance tool in Hong Kong.

The Government's HIV prevention and health promotion activities are implemented by both designated AIDS services and other departments/units. The Red Ribbon

Centre is the resource centre that houses the Department of Health's HIV Prevention and Health Promotion Team. The Centre organizes three major categories of activities – communication and information projects on awareness and acceptance, targeted prevention, and capacity building. Its designation as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Collaborating Centre for Technical Support was granted in 1998 and recently extended to mid-2008\*. A new wing of the Centre was opened in June 2006 to enhance its role in capacity building and training. The Department's Social Hygiene Service and Methadone Treatment Programme are outlets for STI treatment and harm reduction respectively. Territory-wide social marketing campaigns on harm reduction and safer sex were carried out in 2002 and 2005 respectively. In 2004, a universal yearly urine HIV testing programme was rolled out in all methadone clinics, to improve care, surveillance and control of HIV among drug users. In mid-2006, in partnership with the community, a HIV awareness campaign targeting MSM was launched. The Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service is on the forefront in safeguarding blood supply in Hong Kong. Nucleic acid amplification test for HIV and HCV was introduced in July 2002 to further shorten the window period of missing acute infections in blood donors.

Remarks:\*In June 2008, Red Ribbon Centre was once again designated as the UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support for a period of three years.

On the community level, the AIDS NGOs have continued to consolidate their expertise in HIV prevention and care. AIDS Concern is a pioneer in the development of prevention activities targeting MSM, travellers and sex workers. The CHOICE, Action for Reach Out and Ziteng worked on female sex workers and clients. The Society for AIDS Care provides centre-based and home care services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The St John's Cathedral HIV Education Centre works on prevention among youth, women, Asian migrant workers and church congregations. TeenAIDS focused on HIV awareness and young people. The Hong Kong AIDS Foundation targets a range of populations and is notable for its collaboration with Mainland. Over the past few years, there was an increasing number of main stream organizations commencing work in the field of HIV/AIDS. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers works on drug users in outreach and treatment settings, the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention targets sex workers and ex-offenders, the Caritas and the Hong Kong and the Boys and Girls Club Association of Hong Kong focus on youth. The Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres serves women.

HIV testing, diagnosis and care constitute another broad category of programme on AIDS. The Government's Public Health Laboratory Centre is the largest diagnostic

laboratory on HIV in Hong Kong, supporting a variety of testing and patient monitoring services/programmes organized by the Department of Health, Hospital Authority, NGOs as well as private sectors (on confirmation testing). The advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has significantly changed HIV treatment and care around the world. At the end of year 2005, it was estimated that there were some 3200 PLHA in Hong Kong, with an estimated 1200 people on HAART. Longitudinal care of the vast majority of PLHA is provided by the public sector – Integrated Treatment Centre (ITC) of the Department of Health and the Special Medical Service of the Hospital Authority's Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Princess Margaret Hospital is providing in-patient care on HIV/AIDS and collaborates with ITC through the Infectious Disease Programme on AIDS. Queen Mary Hospital is the largest centre for HIV-infected paediatric patients. The Scientific Committee on AIDS and STI under the CHP formulates technical guidance and recommendations on public health and clinical practice. It issued two local recommendations on antiretroviral therapy and HIV care delivery framework respectively in 2005.

Programme funding source comes mainly from the Government, both through regular established mechanisms and the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund (ATF), to Government departments, public bodies and

community organizations. The ATF introduced a technical review system and a 3-year programme funding mechanism in 2003. In 2005, the ATF established an additional ex-gratia payment scheme to provide financial assistance to HIV infected haemophilic patients and their families.

In response to the rising MSM epidemic, the ATF in December 2006 launched a Special Project Fund for HIV prevention in MSM to support community projects for reducing risk behaviours and preventing HIV infections in MSM for the coming two financial years (2007 to 2009). The SPF funds prevention and research projects and, for the first time, predefined objectives and preferred project areas are listed for application. From 2002 to 2006, a total of 79 projects were funded by ATF, amounting to a total of HK\$107 million. These covered patient support and care, HIV prevention and research. Besides, the NGOs have been active in raising funds for their operation and services to support community-based projects over the years.



# HIV AIDS AIDS AIDS HIV HIV

## 香港愛滋病發展回顧 — 年表

1984	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>香港發現首宗愛滋病病毒感染病例。</li> <li>「醫務衛生署」同時設立愛滋病監測系統。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「醫務衛生署」先後成立「愛滋病專家委員會」及「愛滋病科學工作小組」。</li> </ul>
1985	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>香港發現第一宗愛滋病。</li> <li>「醫務衛生署」設立愛滋病監測系統。</li> <li>自願愛滋病病毒感染 / 愛滋病個案呈報的設立成為了個案基準愛滋病監測系統。系統的數據來源包括兩部份，分別來自醫生自願呈報及化驗所的呈報。愛滋病病毒呈報表格用作收集有關人口統計特徵、懷疑傳播途徑、臨床情況等。</li> <li>同時設立愛滋病病毒感染血清流程度監測，這是一項在易受感染社群及市民大眾之間進行的監測，用以決定愛滋病的流行情況。監測的模式包括自願測試及非聯系不記名檢查。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「醫務衛生署」設立愛滋病輔導及愛滋病病毒抗體測試服務。</li> <li>設立愛滋病診所。</li> <li>提供CD4淋巴細胞血液檢查。</li> <li>「香港紅十字會輸血服務中心」引入愛滋病病毒抗體測試。</li> <li>成立「愛滋病科學工作小組」。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「香港紅十字會輸血服務中心」對捐血人士之血液進行愛滋病病毒抗體測試。</li> <li>香港政府採用經過高溫處理之血液製成品治理血友病患者以取代不安全的製品。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「醫務衛生署」開展愛滋病教育及宣傳工作，針對安全性行為、毒品與愛滋病作預防教育及宣傳。</li> </ul>

SE = 監測與流行病學

CC = 臨床治療

Po = 政策

Pr = 預防



1986	SE	■ 三名病人證實透過輸血而感染到愛滋病病毒。
	Pr	■ 政府為醫生、護士及醫療工作者舉辦愛滋病研討會。
1987	SE	■ 截至一九八七年年尾，香港的累積愛滋病病毒感染呈報數字為一百零七人。
	CC	■ 首次採用抗愛滋病病毒藥物 - AZT (zidovudine)，以治療愛滋病病人。 ■ 「醫務衛生署」為醫生及牙醫出版了「愛滋病資料集」。
	Po	■ 成立「愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會」以加強宣傳及教育活動。 ■ 成立「宣傳工作小組」以便在傳播媒介推行愛滋病的宣傳。
	Pr	■ 政府新聞處推出第一個愛滋病宣傳短片。 ■ 「愛滋病輔導及健康教育服務」為中學生舉辦愛滋病教育講座。 ■ 與教育署合作出版「在學校內預防血液傳染病的指引」。
1988	CC	■ 加強愛滋病輔導及健康教育服務，推出「愛滋熱線」2780 2211，供市民查詢有關愛滋病資料。 ■ 「醫務衛生署」為護理工作者出版首份「愛滋病資料集」。
	Pr	■ 由一九八八年開始，每年的十二月一日訂定為「世界愛滋病日」，並在該日舉辦連串的愛滋病教育活動，以喚起市民對愛滋病的關注。 ■ 「消費者委員會」公佈安全套測試的首個報告。
1989	SE	■ 發現首宗注射毒品人士感染愛滋病。
	CC	■ 「政府病毒科」免費為化驗所提供愛滋病病毒抗體確證測試。

# HIV AIDS AIDS

## AIDS HIV HIV

	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 加強針對吸毒者的宣傳及教育。</li> <li>■ 第二次「世界愛滋病日」主題為「愛滋病與青少年」，並為青少年配合連串的愛滋病教育活動。</li> </ul>
1990	SE	■ 設立非聯繫不記名檢查以便協助監察公共衛生計劃。
	Po	■ 港督委任愛滋病顧問委員會，由衛生署署長出任主席。
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 非政府愛滋病組織「關懷愛滋」宣告成立。</li> <li>■ 「愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會」首次舉辦「婦女與愛滋病」研討會。</li> </ul>
1991	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 發現首宗女性工作者感染愛滋病個案。</li> <li>■ 設立常規性新聞發佈會，以公佈從自願呈報系統中搜集的愛滋病數據情況。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 同性戀非刑事化的條例獲得通過。</li> <li>■ 愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會推行「青年使命愛滋病教育資助計劃」。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「愛滋病基金會」成立為另一個非政府愛滋病組織。</li> <li>■ 一個同性戀組織「十分一會」申請在香港註冊為合法機構。</li> <li>■ 政府首次舉辦「護理人員愛滋病培訓課程」。</li> <li>■ 女性安全套在本港推出發售。</li> </ul>
1992	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 自願愛滋病病毒感染 / 愛滋病個案呈報系統採用的呈報表格作出更新 - DH2293標準表格，用作收集有關人口統計特徵、懷疑傳播途徑、臨床情況及愛滋病定義疾病等。每一呈報個案均被編配一特定密碼以協助日後之跟進。</li> <li>■ 異性接觸感染愛滋病個案日漸上升，已代替同性接觸感染成為主要的傳播途徑。</li> </ul>

SE = 監測與流行病學

CC = 臨床治療

Po = 政策

Pr = 預防

	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 採用新的抗愛滋病毒藥物 - DDI (dideoxyinosine)。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「愛滋病顧問局」成立專責小組以制定「在醫護環境內預防愛滋病毒感染的指引」。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會首次舉辦「愛滋病與工作場所」研討會。</li> <li>■ 推出使用安全套預防愛滋病電視宣傳片。</li> <li>■ 牙醫冼家偉公開愛滋病毒感染者身份。</li> <li>■ 殯儀館拒絕給予愛滋病死亡人士殯儀服務。</li> <li>■ 血友病患者明仔因受愛滋病毒而感染而被學校開除學籍。</li> </ul>
1993	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 截至年底，累積的愛滋病毒個案為四百一十六人。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「愛滋熱線」進行電腦化，預錄資料以廣東話、普通話和英語供市民收聽，市民更可於指定時間內接駁輔導員傾談。其他的愛滋病資料包括菲、越、泰語的預錄資料，及給醫護人員收聽的有關處理針刺意外的預錄資料。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 立法局在二月十日休會辯論愛滋病問題。</li> <li>■ 香港政府撥款成立一個有港幣三億五千萬元的愛滋病信託基金，以發出特惠金予受愛滋病毒感染的血友病患者，並資助愛滋病教育及服務計劃。</li> <li>■ 愛滋病顧問局設立三個轄屬委員會，分別為愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會、愛滋病服務發展委員會和愛滋病科學委員會。</li> <li>■ 世界衛生組織全球愛滋病計劃總監麥恩教授於「世界愛滋病日」訪港，在立法局衛生事務小組上致詞。</li> <li>■ 經常進出中國大陸人士被當局要求接受愛滋病毒抗體測試。</li> </ul>

	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 愛滋病輔導及健康教育服務與香港大學專業進修學院聯合舉辦「護理人員愛滋病初級課程」，及後該課程每年均有舉辦。</li> <li>■ 據報一些私家醫院拒絕為愛滋病患者提供服務。</li> <li>■ 政府首次參與旅遊展覽，為出外旅遊人士推廣預防愛滋病信息。</li> <li>■ 政府與香港愛滋病基金會及關懷愛滋於「世界愛滋病日」合辦「愛滋週」活動。</li> <li>■ 非政府組織「青鳥」宣告成立，為在香港從事性交易行業的婦女提供服務。</li> </ul>
1994	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 發現首宗嬰兒從母體感染愛滋病個案。</li> <li>■ 趙雅恩教授發表第一份香港愛滋病監察及感染情況報告，估計全港共有三千人已受愛滋病毒感染。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 衛生署愛滋病輔導及健康教育服務遷往油麻地賽馬會診所，並改名為愛滋病服務組。</li> <li>■ 採用流式細胞儀檢測CD4/CD8淋巴細胞。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「愛滋病顧問局」公佈「香港愛滋病防治策略」。</li> <li>■ 「世界衛生組織全球愛滋病計劃」Dr. Michael Merson 訪港，並在會議上向商界領袖發表談話。</li> <li>■ 「國際獅子總會港澳三〇三區」及衛生署愛滋病服務組於十二月推出「香港社群關注愛滋病約章」，並進行首次簽署儀式；全港最大僱主「香港政府」率先簽署成為創會基本簽約成員。港督彭定康先生為約章的贊助人。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」出版「愛滋病病毒感染與醫療工作者」指引，而衛生署署長更成立一個專家小組就愛滋病毒病毒感染醫療工作者的處理方面提供建議。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」轄屬之「愛滋病服務發展委員會」出版「有關香港提供予愛滋病病毒感染人士 / 愛滋病患者之服務檢討報告書」。</li> </ul>

Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「社會福利署」屬下家務助理員拒絕替愛滋病患者服務。</li> <li>■ 「香港社會服務聯會」成立「愛滋病服務支援計劃」，為社會福利界同工提供處理愛滋病問題時所需之訓練及作出支援。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病紀念掛被計劃」成立，以積極及具創意的方式為已逝世的愛滋病患者之家人及朋友提供另類的紓緩悲傷治療。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病基金會」將一九九四年至一九九六年的活動主題訂為「愛滋病與家庭」。</li> <li>■ 衛生福利司黃錢其濂女士率領代表團出席日本橫濱舉行之「第十屆國際愛滋病會議」，是項會議本港共有三十名人士參與。</li> <li>■ 「世界衛生組織」和「聯合國毒品控制計劃署」合辦的「濫用藥物預防和愛滋病病毒監察訓練課程」首次在港舉行，參加者包括來自中國和澳門的有關人士。</li> </ul>
1995 SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 首次發現愛滋病病毒二型 (HIV-2) 感染個案。</li> <li>■ 行為監測是一項以調查方式進行的監測系統，在一些愛滋病相關的行為指標上去探討其轉變模式。此監測系統是由「衛生署愛滋病服務組」及「香港大學微生物學系」一同設立的，此項研究始於一九九五年，研究名稱為ASSR。愛滋病監測工作室正進行將此系統納作一項常規性的研究。</li> <li>■ 性病在香港不是一個法定呈報疾病。「衛生署」轄下的「社會衛生科」在各社會衛生科門診收集病者的性病流行數據，以進行研究及分析。「社會衛生科」為性病求診者提供保密的性病治療服務。</li> <li>■ 由「衛生署特別預防計劃」及「社會衛生科」合作出版的監測季報STD/AIDS Update(英文版)在一九九五年第一季創刊。</li> </ul>
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 政府公佈將會在九龍灣興建一所皮膚、性病及愛滋病綜合治療中心，遇到選址附近居民強烈反對。</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 立法局通過「弱能歧視條例草案」，愛滋病病毒感染 / 愛滋病被包括在內。</li> </ul>

Pr

- 愛滋病患者JJ現身說法，協助政府宣傳預防愛滋病信息，同年JJ病逝。
- 「香港社會服務聯會」與其他非政府組織合辦「傑出愛滋病報導獎」。
- 三個非政府愛滋病組織相繼成立。包括「青少年愛滋教育中心」，「愛滋寧養服務協會」，及「聖約翰座堂『愛之家』諮詢及服務中心」。
- 「關懷愛滋」發動在中港邊境地區派發安全套及愛滋病資料予中港貨櫃車司機。
- 「愛滋病信託基金」贊助拍攝九集性本善愛滋病系列，在電視上公映。
- 港督夫人林穎彤於一九九五年「世界愛滋病日」為愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會舉辦的「時刻關注 盡顯關懷 愛滋病十年回顧展」主持揭幕儀式。

1996

SE

- 一名十四歲少女經由性接觸感染愛滋病病毒。

CC

- 進行病毒載量試驗，並採用於公共醫療服務內。
- 研究發現，健康的中國成年人的CD4淋巴細胞數量相比於白種人為低。
- 第一次採用蛋白酶抑制劑saquinavir。

Po

- 「平等機會委員會」成立。
- 「香港愛滋病顧問局」重組，並由非政府人員出任主席，顧問局的職能是為政府提供愛滋病政策的顧問。

Pr

- 五位知名電台主持獲「愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會」委任為愛滋病戰士（A戰士），並為委員會拍攝愛滋病電視宣傳短片，向市民大眾宣傳預防愛滋病信息。
- 愛滋病服務組與「香港性教育促進會」聯合創辦「性博士熱線」，此計劃反映本港在推行性教育及愛滋病教育時應採取一種結合發展的方向。
- 「香港理工大學」與「聯合國開發計劃署」出版「加強香港非政府組織在愛滋病工作上的合作」報告書。
- 在「香港浸會大學林護國際會議中心」舉辦「第一屆香港愛滋病會議」，本地、澳門及中國的工作者均有出席。
- 「衛生署愛滋病服務組」設立愛滋病網站：[www.aids.gov.hk](http://www.aids.gov.hk)。

1997	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>自一九八五年以來，首次發現一名兒童病人可能因輸血而感染愛滋病病毒。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「香港愛滋病顧問局」轄屬之「愛滋病科學委員會」制定宣言，建議採納高效能抗愛滋病病毒藥物為治療愛滋病的標準方法。</li> <li>「靈實醫院」、「瞭望台」及「聖母醫院」接收愛滋病患者，為他們提供寧養服務。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>「紅絲帶中心」於五月三十日由港督彭定康先生主持揭幕儀式，並於當日正式投入為市民服務。中心是一所愛滋病教育及研究的資源中心，由「衛生署」負責主理，「愛滋病信託基金」撥款贊助興建。</li> <li>「愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會」、「香港性教育促進會」及「紅絲帶中心」聯合舉辦一個為期三天的「香港性教育及愛滋病教育博覽會」。</li> <li>香港愛滋病非政府組織聯合參與成立「香港愛滋病服務機構聯盟」。</li> <li>「香港愛滋病顧問局」、「國際獅子總會港澳三〇三區」及「香港中文大學」聯同邀請何大一博士於十二月以傑出學人身份訪港。何博士於一九九六年被時代雜誌選為當年的風雲人物。</li> <li>一個由兩條絲帶組成，象徵著「我們大家心連心，合力阻止愛滋病蔓延」的青銅雕塑，在「一九九七年全球同抗愛滋病運動」的世界愛滋病日當天豎立在灣仔中環廣場的菲林明道公園。</li> </ul>
1998	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>本港愛滋病病毒感染的累積呈報數字超越一千名。</li> <li>愛滋病監測系統發現濫用藥物人士感染愛滋病病毒的情況有上升趨勢。</li> <li>珠江三角地區十二個城市的公共衛生專業人士都定期進行會議，就愛滋病預防及控制方面交流資訊及意見。此項計劃是由「愛滋病服務組」，「香港大學感染及免疫研究中心」，「澳門特別行政區衛生局」與「廣東省珠江三角洲愛滋病研究課題組」共同努力合作的成果。</li> <li>「第一屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會」在澳門舉行，與會者皆是來自中國大陸、澳門和本港的愛滋病工作人員。</li> <li>出版「珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會會議報告」。</li> </ul>



CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 在日內瓦舉行的「國際愛滋病會議」上，報告了中國籍愛滋病病毒感染者在接受高效能抗逆轉錄病毒治療時出現了面部肌肉萎縮的情況。</li> <li>■ 報告中國籍愛滋病病毒感染者在接受nevirapine藥物治療時出現了紅疹的情況。</li> </ul>		
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病服務機構聯盟」(簡稱「聯盟」)成立於一九九八年二月。「聯盟」成員包括於香港提供愛滋病服務的機構(正式會員)或支持愛滋病病毒感染者/病患者及弱勢社群工作的機構(非正式會員)。「聯盟」成立的目的是為了加強會員機構間的溝通及倡議香港愛滋病病毒/愛滋病的政策問題。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」及其科學委員會檢討母嬰傳染問題，決定鼓勵產前愛滋病病毒抗體測試，以最終達至普及化及自願性的愛滋病病毒測試為目標。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」就本港的愛滋病計劃進行內部檢討及邀請國際專家來港進行諮詢。</li> <li>■ 「愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會」制定預防愛滋病策略報告。首兩份策略報告名為「香港的男同性性接觸者社群預防愛滋病病毒感染建議策略」和「流動人口的愛滋病病毒預防計劃策略原則」。</li> </ul>		
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「聯合國愛滋病規劃署」執行總監畢比達博士訪港，並為「紅絲帶中心」使命牌匾作揭幕儀式。</li> <li>■ 在羅湖關口進行「安全性行為」宣傳運動及放映有關的電視宣傳短片。</li> <li>■ 第一套愛滋病電視宣傳短片得以配上普通話版。此宣傳短片以「做個負責任的男人，請用安全套」為主題。</li> <li>■ 「寰宇希望」於十一月在香港舉行名為「愛滋病預防在亞洲 - 最新狀況」國際會議，香港愛滋病顧問局為其合作伙伴。</li> <li>■ 「傑出愛滋病工作者表揚計劃」選出了九位傑出愛滋病工作者。</li> </ul>		
1999	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="207 1063 279 1209">CC</td> <td data-bbox="279 1063 1484 1209"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 多年來受到鄰近麗晶花園居民劇烈反對的政府愛滋病診所重新安置到「九龍灣健康中心」內的「綜合治療中心」，正式投入服務。</li> <li>■ 「綜合治療中心」成立臨床管治系統。</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 多年來受到鄰近麗晶花園居民劇烈反對的政府愛滋病診所重新安置到「九龍灣健康中心」內的「綜合治療中心」，正式投入服務。</li> <li>■ 「綜合治療中心」成立臨床管治系統。</li> </ul>
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 多年來受到鄰近麗晶花園居民劇烈反對的政府愛滋病診所重新安置到「九龍灣健康中心」內的「綜合治療中心」，正式投入服務。</li> <li>■ 「綜合治療中心」成立臨床管治系統。</li> </ul>		

Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」制定「香港愛滋病策略一九九九年至二零零一年」，並訂立十個指標，以配合所制定之策略。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病服務組織聯盟」得到「愛滋病信託基金」撥款，開展「社群策劃進程計劃」。</li> <li>■ 「九龍灣健康中心」內的「綜合治療中心」投入服務，提供皮膚、性病及愛滋病治療服務。中心的啟用受到鄰近麗晶花園的居民劇烈反對，後由衛生署成立的「社區聯絡小組」加以調解，「立法會衛生事務委員會」亦有介入處理，「平等機會委員會」就有關事件進行研究及發表報告。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」進行重組並成立新的委員會：「愛滋病預防及護理委員會」、「接納愛滋病患者促進委員會」，及原有的「愛滋病科學委員會」。</li> </ul>
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「衛生署」與「聯合國愛滋病規劃署」簽訂文件，「紅絲帶中心」於一月一日正式成為「聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心（專業支援）」，提供的專業支援包括：集散資源、專業發展、建立網絡及促進合作。</li> <li>■ 歌星楊千嬅小姐成為首位中國香港的「聯合國愛滋病規劃署香港大使」。</li> <li>■ 得到「國際獅子總會港澳三〇三區」的贊助，「紅絲帶中心」創辦「獅子會紅絲帶學人」計劃。計劃旨在鼓勵中國大陸素有經驗的專家，到香港進行有關防治愛滋病的培訓或研究活動。</li> </ul>
2000 SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「第二屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會」於六月在香港「林護國際會議中心」舉行。</li> <li>■ 出版「第二屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會會議報告」。</li> <li>■ 著手進行愛滋病病毒一型亞型分析先導研究以識別分子流行病學。</li> </ul>
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 愛滋病培訓項目正式被香港內科醫學院公認。</li> <li>■ 設立臨床資訊系統。</li> <li>■ 「瞭望台」善終服務結束。</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉行「香港愛滋病顧問局十周年紀念暨香港愛滋病十五年（1984-1999）回顧圖片展」。</li> </ul>

Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉行「香港社群關注愛滋病約章邁向二千」春節聚會。</li> <li>■ 「聯合國愛滋病規劃署香港大使」楊千嬅小姐灌錄了歌曲「良性反應」，內容表達了對愛滋病病毒感染者/患者的關懷，並於「世界愛滋病日」活動上獻唱該首歌曲，呼籲大眾接納愛滋病病毒感染者和患者。</li> <li>■ 「紅絲帶中心」與「香港戒毒會」策劃試驗項目「鳳凰計劃」，由受訓的志願工作者（已戒毒人士）前往美沙酮診所附近範圍為毒品使用者推廣美沙酮治療，進行預防教育及勸告不要共用針筒。</li> <li>■ 「第十三屆國際愛滋病會議」七月在南非舉行。</li> </ul>
2001 CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 開展「瑪嘉烈醫院」-「綜合治療中心」傳染病合作項目。</li> <li>■ 開展精神科服務，由一位名譽教授主診。</li> <li>■ 與「香港大學」合作，進行基因抗藥研究。</li> <li>■ 因nevirapine藥物引致紅疹的研究報告指出了性別的差異。</li> <li>■ 在公共醫療服務實施「產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試」。</li> <li>■ 「愛滋熱線」考獲「國際質量管理體系 ISO 9001:2000」。</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 出版「預防圍產期愛滋病傳播的建議臨床指引」。</li> </ul>
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「美國疾病控制及預防中心」 Dr. Dale Stratford 獲邀來港主持為愛滋病工作者舉辦的愛滋病預防項目評估工作坊。</li> <li>■ 為母嬰健康院及醫院管理局的醫護人員提供「產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試計劃」培訓課程，並於九月在全港母嬰健康院及醫院管理局轄屬的各區醫院內推出是項測試計劃。</li> <li>■ 卡通人物小兔亞比被委任為「香港社群關注愛滋病約章」約章大使，向市民宣傳預防愛滋病的信息。</li> <li>■ 成立「愛滋熱線」網站 <a href="http://www.27802211.com">www.27802211.com</a>，亦藉著「世界愛滋病日」活動「齊來顯關心」27802211.com揭幕禮來提高公眾對預防感染愛滋病的意識。</li> <li>■ 為醫生、護士及其他醫療專業人士/ 工作者提供免費、定期更新的愛滋病病毒/ 愛滋病及相關科目的網上持續進修活動。</li> </ul>

2002	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「第三屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會」於深圳舉行。</li> <li>■ 出版「第三屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會會議報告」。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 出版「愛滋病手冊2001」英文版。</li> <li>■ 與「香港大學」合作，進行針對臨床及公共衛生的基礎科學研究。</li> <li>■ 「紅十字會」引入了「核酸增幅測試法」，進一步加強血液安全。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉辦「香港愛滋病顧問局公開論壇 - 建議中的香港愛滋病策略2002-2006」以收集市民對愛滋病策略草稿的意見。</li> <li>■ 出版報告書「鄰近社區對愛滋病治療設施的抗拒 - 九龍灣健康中心個案研究」，敘述麗晶花園的居民反對九龍灣健康中心內為愛滋病病毒感染者提供皮膚、性病及愛滋病治療的綜合治療中心投入服務的事件經過，與及作出的調解，以至最終得以平息及解決。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉辦「緩減毒害」宣傳運動推展典禮，並於全港各屋邨進行巡迴展覽，向市民推廣「緩害」概念和方法。</li> <li>■ 與「香港大學專業進修學院」合辦「青少年高危行為與健康」的課程。課程是為社工、教師及護士而設，教授預防愛滋病/性病和藥物濫用的處理。</li> <li>■ 成立「性博士網上通」網站 <a href="http://www.dsonline.com.hk">www.dsonline.com.hk</a>。</li> <li>■ 與社會福利署合辦「愛滋病研討會暨工作坊」，加強該署員工對愛滋病的認知及接納愛滋病病毒感染者/患者。</li> </ul>
2003	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「愛滋病信託基金」為「香港大學愛滋病病毒愛滋病研究實驗室」興建核心設施。</li> <li>■ 一名愛滋病專科醫生在加拿大「哥倫比亞大學」跟隨愛滋病內科醫學專家，完成兩年的臨床傳染病訓練。</li> <li>■ 在三間美沙酮診所進行「美沙酮診所愛滋病病毒抗體(尿液)普及測試」先導計劃。</li> </ul>

Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 由「香港愛滋病顧問局」轄屬的「愛滋病預防及護理委員會」主辦，於一九九一年推行至今的「青年使命」愛滋病教育資助計劃由「紅絲帶中心」接辦，繼續鼓勵青少年參與推行愛滋病教育活動。</li> <li>■ 舉辦「美沙酮診所愛滋病病毒抗體(尿液)普及測試」工作坊，向醫療輔助隊、香港戒毒會社工及美沙酮診所的醫生介紹此項測試計劃。先導計劃於七月至九月期間在三間美沙酮診所推行。</li> <li>■ 舉辦「打通健康熱線 連接美好人生 - 衛生署健康熱線繽紛同樂日」活動，藉此推廣熱線服務。</li> <li>■ 為本地及鄰近地區的有意計劃在其國家開展緩害治療的醫療專業人士舉行的「美沙酮治療在愛滋病預防之應用」工作坊。</li> <li>■ 「世界愛滋病日」的宣傳主題為「愛在陽光下」，其內容主要分為三個部分，包括：愛滋病教育短片、關懷愛滋病患者的主題曲及為推廣該教育短片而在北京所舉行的首映音樂會。此乃「中華人民共和國衛生部」、「香港衛生署」及「香港電台」首次聯合製作的宣傳項目。</li> <li>■ 與「香港電台」合作設立的「性教育」網站：「性本善Online」( <a href="http://www.SexEdOnline.tv">http://www.SexEdOnline.tv</a> )啟播。</li> </ul>
2004 CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 在「愛滋病輔導及測試服務」進行「快速測試」先導計劃。</li> <li>■ 首次參與Valtrex Study「國際多中心臨床試驗」。</li> <li>■ 用病發和死亡的可能性減縮，與西方國家作出比較，評估高效能抗逆轉錄病毒治療法在香港的效用。</li> <li>■ 愛滋熱線取得「電話熱線服務」傑出顧客服務獎季軍。</li> <li>■ 在美沙酮診所全面推行「美沙酮診所愛滋病病毒抗體(尿液)普及測試」計劃。</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「衛生署」轄下的「衛生防護中心」於六月一日成立，旨在強化公共衛生體系，以防護香港免受傳染病和其他公共衛生危機的侵害。「紅絲帶中心」亦成為「衛生防護中心」的一份子，隸屬於「公共衛生服務處」功能下的「特別預防計劃」，繼續負責愛滋病病毒感染/ 愛滋病的預防及教育推廣方面的工作。</li> <li>■ 「愛滋病顧問局」對感染愛滋病病毒的友友病患者及其家人的需要和影響作出評估後印製成報告書「The Forgotten Tragedy - The Unforgettable Trauma - Addressing the needs of people affected by Haemophilia and HIV infection in Hong Kong」，並啟動新一輪愛滋病信託基金之特惠金給予受影響人士。</li> </ul>

Pr

- 與「社區健康組織」策劃「驕陽計劃」訓練工作坊，受訓的志願工作者透過外展服務，推動社區的參與，並向性工作者及其顧客推廣預防愛滋病和減低高風險行為的信息。
- 將「愛在陽光下」宣傳片製作成光碟，在四月的香港國際電影節放映，並在公共交通工具及電視播放。
- 「北京 - 香港公共衛生論壇」乃本港與北京兩地衛生當局首度合辦，簡報內容包括愛滋病的預防和控制。
- 推出「同行工程」計劃，透過政府的鼓勵和支援，培育社區中的團體、組織和個人參與愛滋病預防及護理方面的活動。並透過「你我同行齊參與 愛在陽光嘉年華」開展禮，令更多市民有機會參與預防愛滋病的活動。
- 「第十五屆國際愛滋病會議」七月在曼谷舉行，並放映「愛在陽光下」宣傳片。
- 首次舉辦「中國大陸及鄰近地區愛滋病項目」分享會，提供機會予非政府組織在國內和鄰近地區工作的代表分享在國內及鄰近國家工作的經驗和心得，並在會上訂定此活動每年舉辦一次以加強溝通及連繫。
- 舉行「零點貳 - 愛滋病在香港二十年難忘人物選舉暨海報及新聞資料展覽」開展儀式，介紹香港二十年的有關愛滋病預防、照顧及治療的發展，並喚起市民對愛滋病的關注。

2005

SE

- 開設愛滋病流行病學電子平台，以促進珠江三角洲地區十二個城市互通聯繫有關愛滋病蔓延情況的資訊。

CC

- 進行治療藥物監察。
- 與「中文大學」合作，成立代謝研究診所。
- 為海外醫護人員設立學人培訓計劃。
- 為「中文大學」五年級醫科生訂立在「綜合治療中心」進行規模化的培訓。
- 以愛滋病毒感染者為對象，進行公共衛生項目先導計劃。
- 「愛滋病科學委員會」成為「衛生防護中心」科學諮詢架構內其中一個科學委員會。
- 醫院管理局推出藥物名冊；抗病毒藥物不包括在名冊內。
- (自願性)輔導服務獲取國際質量管理體系(ISO 9001:2000)。

Po

- 「香港愛滋病顧問局」成員重組及成立「愛滋病社區論壇」以取代「愛滋病預防及護理委員會」和「接納愛滋病患者促進委員會」。
- 「愛滋病信託基金」新增「特惠補助金計劃」，為感染愛滋病病毒的血友病患者作出長遠的經濟援助。

Pr

- 與「香港電台」eTVonline首度合辦之「小小性博士」培訓課程，以強化醫科及護理學生對性病及愛滋病的認識，及提供一個參與健康教育的機會。
- 於三月十九日舉行「燃點安全性火大行動暨小小性博士畢業典禮」，藉以喚起大眾對安全性行為的警覺性。
- 以姚明及魔術手莊遜為主角的「了解與關懷」宣傳片，在香港籃球銀牌賽賽事中播放，藉此喚起市民對愛滋病病毒感染者/ 患者的關懷和接納。
- 舉行「紅絲帶動力」開展禮暨「紅絲帶中心」八週年紀念，「紅絲帶動力」乃取代「青年使命」愛滋病教育資助計劃，旨在鼓勵本地各界團體策劃及推行與愛滋病相關的宣傳及教育活動，並喚起社會人士對愛滋病的認識及關注。
- 「愛滋熱線」 - 2112 9980 - 印度語、印尼語、尼泊爾語及巴基斯坦語開始啟用。
- 「第七屆亞太區愛滋病國際會議」七月在日本神戶舉行。
- 「要有一套」安全性行為推廣運動，旨在提高市民對愛滋病的關注及推廣安全性行為，其中三大元素為：媒體宣傳活動、性教育活動和安全套分發網絡。
- 舉行「家校性教育研討會」，以裝備從事性教育推行人士應付性健康有關的提問和推行的技巧。
- 拍攝「要有一套」宣傳片，於電視上播放，鼓勵市民正確使用安全套以預防感染性病及愛滋病。



2006

SE

- 「衛生署」在二月宣布發現愛滋病病毒一型B亞型群組感染個案。大部份個案經由同性或雙性接觸感染。
- 「衛生署衛生防護中心」舉行新聞發佈會，公佈發現兩個愛滋病病毒感染群組，顯示愛滋病病毒正在香港傳播。
- 香港與澳門、深圳及廣州合作，進行愛滋病病毒亞型在珠三角流行情況的研究。
- 於2006年進行男男性接觸者愛滋病風險及流行情況調查。

CC

- 為加強與「瑪嘉烈醫院」的合作，「綜合治療中心」為醫院護士進行培訓。
- 到診的感染者增加至1000名。
- 一名高級醫生和一名高級護士長前往甘肅省，對其愛滋病臨床服務進行評估。
- 出版「香港愛滋病感染及愛滋病二十年臨床回顧」。

Po

- 邀請美國夏威夷檀香山東方中心高級學者Dr. Tim Brown作顧問專訪，就本地有關的愛滋病數據作出分析，為香港未來短期的愛滋病流行趨勢作出專業上的評估、預測及建議，並將有關資料編寫成顧問報告。
- 香港愛滋病顧問局及相關的工作小組完成七個社群的評估報告。社群包括注射毒品使用者、性服務工作者及其顧客、愛滋病病毒感染者/患者、男男性接觸者、婦女與兒童、青少年及過境旅客。
- 由「香港愛滋病顧問局」主辦、「紅絲帶中心」策劃的「香港愛滋病研討會2006」，提供了機會讓從事愛滋病預防工作的同工分享他們在國際愛滋病會議得到的資訊，並交流心得。
- 由中心提供專業支援、「愛滋病信託基金」成立之「特別撥款計劃」，是一項資助預防男男性接觸者感染愛滋病的社區項目。

Pr

- 參加由「香港性教育促進會」舉辦之「首屆性文化節」，透過攤位遊戲及展覽向市民宣揚安全性行為和預防愛滋病的信息。
- 為對愛滋病在男男性接觸社群的上升趨勢作出回應，「紅絲帶中心」加強與愛滋病非政府組織及同志社群的聯繫，成立工作小組，並開展首次為男男性接觸社群度身訂做的愛滋病預防計劃；包括在同志社群內推行「做得安心」預防愛滋病運動。
- 同年七月及十月，分別設立「男同志測試愛滋熱線」：21171069，及網站 [www.21171069.com](http://www.21171069.com)；為男男性接觸者提供有關愛滋病的資訊、輔導及測試服務。
- 參與「香港同志影展」，透過影片及宣傳短片在同志界宣揚安全性行為。
- 「要有一套」宣傳項目榮獲Mobius Award 廣告大獎 (First Place Recognition)。
- 「紅絲帶中心」管理諮詢委員會成員重組，並由俞宗岱博士接任為主席。
- 於六月二十三日舉行「紅絲帶中心新翼開幕典禮」。
- 著名藝人楊千嬅小姐再次簽約成為「聯合國愛滋病規劃署特別代表」。
- 「聯合國愛滋病規劃署駐華辦事處」國家協調員雷若舟先生主持了「中國愛滋病情況」分享會。
- 「第十六屆國際愛滋病會議」於八月在加拿大多倫多舉行。
- 二零零六年「世界愛滋病日」的主題為「堅守承諾 共抗愛滋」。中心推出四輯宣傳短片，帶出安全性行為、接納與關懷及切勿濫藥的信息，並在開展禮中首播。
- 與「深圳市疾病預防控制中心」舉行工作會議，加強深港兩地在預防愛滋病工作的合作。

2007	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 出版報告書「香港愛滋病毒 / 愛滋病的疫情 — 活在崖邊」。</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 為「引進愛滋病病毒抗體快速測試以配合產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試計劃」，中心護士為醫院管理局的醫護人員提供快速測試的示範。</li> <li>■ 於九月三十日，「愛滋熱線」的互動語音系統作出更新，並加入了電腦化登入系統。</li> <li>■ 「香港大學」成立「愛滋病研究所」，於十一月二十二日舉行開幕典禮。</li> <li>■ 「醫院管理局」推行「引進愛滋病病毒抗體快速測試」，以配合「產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試計劃」。</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉行「香港愛滋病建議策略2007-2011公眾諮詢會」，以收集市民對愛滋病建議策略草稿的意見。</li> <li>■ 「香港愛滋病顧問局」制定「香港愛滋病建議策略二零零七年至二零一一年」。</li> <li>■ 再次邀請美國夏威夷檀香山東西方中心高級學者 Dr. Tim Brown作顧問專訪，並舉辦工作坊。</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 舉辦男同志預防愛滋病分享會，讓不同組織分享他們在同志社群內推行預防愛滋病活動的經驗。</li> <li>■ 參與「民政事務局種族關係組」主辦之尼泊爾文化嘉年華「Culture in Motion」，藉此提高該族裔人士對愛滋病的認識和關注。</li> <li>■ 與「香港同志影展會」協辦短片創作比賽，藉此提高男同志對預防愛滋病的意識。</li> <li>■ 「紅絲帶中心」十週年紀念。</li> <li>■ 得到「國際獅子總會港澳三〇三區」的贊助，「紅絲帶中心」創辦「獅子會紅絲帶學人- 志願工作者學人學習計劃」，旨在鼓勵中國大陸志願工作者，到香港進行有關防治愛滋病的培訓活動。</li> </ul>

# HIV AIDS AIDS AIDS HIV HIV

2008	SE	■ 即將進行第二次男男性接觸者愛滋病風險及流行情況調查。
	CC	■ 進行「簡化愛滋病病毒快速測試」試檢。
	Po	■ 「食物及衛生局」局長重新委任「香港愛滋病顧問局」的主席及成員，任期三年，由2008年8月1日生效。
	Pr	■ 「第十七屆國際愛滋病會議」八月在墨西哥舉行。 ■ 參與「香港天文台」主辦之「科學為民」嘉年華2008，藉此讓市民認識到愛滋病的科學與社會的互相結合關係。



## A Chronological Review on AIDS Development in Hong Kong

1984	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The first case of HIV infection in Hong Kong was diagnosed.</li> <li>■ An HIV/AIDS surveillance system started to develop within the Medical and Health Department.</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An Expert Committee on AIDS and a Scientific Working Group were set up by the Medical and Health Department.</li> </ul>
1985	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The first case of AIDS in Hong Kong was reported.</li> <li>■ An HIV/AIDS surveillance system was established.</li> <li>■ The HIV/AIDS voluntary reporting was in place as a case-based HIV/AIDS surveillance system. It is a two-part programme, namely voluntary reporting by doctors and laboratory reporting. An HIV/AIDS Report Form was used to collect details, such as the demographic characteristics, suspected routes of transmission, clinical status.</li> <li>■ Serosurveillance of HIV infection also in place to determine in communities with predisposing risk factors and communities without risk factors. Surveillance methodology includes both voluntary HIV testing and unlinked anonymous screening.</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commencement of AIDS counselling and HIV antibody testing service by the Government.</li> <li>■ HIV clinic set up by the Government.</li> <li>■ CD4 count testing was available.</li> <li>■ Introduction of HIV antibody screening at the Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service.</li> <li>■ Establishment of Scientific Working Group on AIDS.</li> </ul>

	<b>Po</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service commenced screening of all donor blood from August.</li> <li>■ Safer heat-treated blood product was produced by the Government to replace unsafe products used in the treatment of haemophilia.</li> </ul>
	<b>Pr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AIDS awareness campaign was started with focus on safer sex and drug use.</li> </ul>
<b>1986</b>	<b>SE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Three patients were reported to have contracted HIV through transfusion of contaminated blood in Hong Kong.</li> </ul>
	<b>Pr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Seminars were organised by the Government for doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>1987</b>	<b>SE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The cumulative total number of HIV infected persons reported as of the end of the year was 107.</li> </ul>
	<b>CC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AZT (zidovudine) treatment was first introduced to patients with AIDS.</li> <li>■ Information on AIDS for doctors and dentists first published.</li> </ul>
	<b>Po</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS was formed to undertake public education on AIDS prevention.</li> <li>■ A Publicity Working Group was formed to implement media publicity on AIDS.</li> </ul>
	<b>Pr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The first API (Announcement of Public Interest) was produced by the Government Information Service (GIS) and screened on television.</li> <li>■ Education talks on AIDS were organised for secondary school students.</li> <li>■ In conjunction with Education Department, the Medical and Health Department published its guideline 'Prevention of blood-borne diseases in schools'.</li> </ul>

1988	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service was expanded, with the introduction of a hotline for the public (27802211).</li> <li>■ 'Information on AIDS for Nurses' first published.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The first 'World AIDS Day' was commemorated on 1 December, parallel with education activities for various community groups.</li> <li>■ The Consumer Council released its first report on the quality of condoms on sale in Hong Kong.</li> </ul>
1989	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The first case of HIV infected drug user in Hong Kong was reported.</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Free confirmatory test provision by the Government Virus Laboratory.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Publicity activities targeted drug users were implemented.</li> <li>■ Education activities focused on youth in the second World AIDS Day titled 'AIDS and youth'.</li> </ul>
1990	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An Unlinked Anonymous Screening programme was implemented to supplement existing surveillance activities.</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Governor appointed the Advisory Council on AIDS, which was chaired by the Director of Health.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AIDS Concern, the first non-governmental organisation working on AIDS, was formed.</li> <li>■ A 'Women and AIDS' Seminar was, for the first time, organised in Hong Kong by the Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS.</li> </ul>
1991	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A female commercial sex worker was reported to be HIV infected.</li> <li>■ Regular press conference to report HIV/AIDS situation through a voluntary reporting system was implemented.</li> </ul>

1992	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Homosexual was decriminalised through legislation.</li> <li>■ The Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS launched the ‘Youth Action on AIDS’ Funding Scheme.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hong Kong AIDS Foundation was established.</li> <li>■ Ten Percent Club, a homosexual group, applied for registration in Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ The first training course on AIDS for nurses was organised by the Government.</li> <li>■ Female condoms were introduced.</li> </ul>
	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The HIV / AIDS voluntary reporting form was revised to a standard form (DH2293), which was used to systematically collect details such as the demographic characteristics, suspected routes of transmission, clinical status, and AIDS defining illnesses of the infected. Each reported case is assigned a unique code to facilitate subsequent follow up of complications.</li> <li>■ Heterosexual contact overtook homosexual contact to become the most important route of HIV transmission in Hong Kong.</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DDI (dideoxyinosine), the second anti-HIV drug, became available.</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A Special Working Group was formed by the Advisory Council on AIDS to establish guidelines for preventing HIV infection in health care settings.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An ‘AIDS and the Workplace’ Seminar was, for the first time, organised by the Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS.</li> <li>■ An API on condom was screened in cinemas and during late hours on television.</li> <li>■ Mike Sinclair, an HIV infected dentist, disclosed his HIV status to the public.</li> <li>■ Some funeral homes repeatedly refused to provide service to deceased AIDS patients.</li> <li>■ Ming Tsai, a school boy living with HIV and haemophilia, was rejected by school authority for attending normal classes.</li> </ul>



1993	SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The cumulative total number of HIV infection reached 416 as of the end of the year.</li> </ul>
	CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Government's AIDS Hotline was computerised with interactive voice response system (IVRS), which was subsequently upgraded to provide pre-recorded messages in Cantonese, English and Putonghua, as well as counselling. Separate recorded messages were also available in Thai, Vietnamese and Tagalog, as were advice for health care workers on the management of needle-stick injuries.</li> </ul>
	Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Legislative Council held an adjournment debate on AIDS on 10 February.</li> <li>■ AIDS Trust Fund was set up with a 350 million dollar grant by the Government, to provide ex-gratia payment to HIV infected haemophilia, and to support public education and service projects on AIDS.</li> <li>■ Three committees began operation under the re-appointed Advisory Council on AIDS. They were: Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS, AIDS Services Development Committee, and the Scientific Committee on AIDS.</li> <li>■ Professor Jonathan Mann, ex-director of Global Programme on AIDS, visited Hong Kong on World AIDS Day, and addressed the health panel of the Legislative Council.</li> <li>■ Frequent travellers entering China were reportedly required to undergo HIV antibody testing.</li> </ul>
	Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In collaboration with the School of Professional and Continuing Education of The University of Hong Kong, AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service started a training programme 'Introductory Course on AIDS for Nurses', which was subsequently conducted on an annual basis.</li> <li>■ Some private hospitals were reported to have refused AIDS patients from using their services.</li> <li>■ For the first time, the Government set up a booth at a travel exhibition to promote AIDS awareness in travellers.</li> <li>■ The Government, AIDS Foundation and AIDS Concern jointly organised an 'AIDSWeek' to commemorate World AIDS Day of the year.</li> <li>■ Action for Reach Out, a non-governmental organisation working with women in the commercial sex industry, was formed.</li> </ul>

- 1994**
- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| <b>SE</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First case of mother-to-child transmission of HIV reported in Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ Professor James Chin published the first scenario report for Hong Kong, which estimated that some 3000 persons have been infected with HIV, under the AIDS Scenario &amp; Surveillance Research project.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>CC</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Department of Health's AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service was renamed AIDS Unit, and moved to its new premises in Yaumatei.</li> <li>■ Flow cytometry introduced for CD4/CD8 T lymphocyte subset testing.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Po</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Advisory Council on AIDS published its 'Strategies for AIDS Prevention, Care and Control in Hong Kong', the first-of-its kind.</li> <li>■ Dr Michael Merson, Executive Director of WHO's Global Programme on AIDS, visited Hong Kong and addressed business leaders in a meeting.</li> <li>■ The 'Hong Kong Community Charter on AIDS' was launched jointly by the Department of Health's AIDS Unit and Lions Clubs International District 303 - Hong Kong &amp; Macau. The Governor was the patron of the project, while the Government took the lead to become one of the seven founder signatories.</li> <li>■ The 'Guideline on HIV Infection and Health Care Workers' were drawn up by the Advisory Council on AIDS. An Expert Panel was set up subsequently by the Director of Health to advise on the management of HIV infection in Health care workers.</li> <li>■ The AIDS Services Development Committee of Advisory Council on AIDS published its report on the 'Review of AIDS Services provided to People with HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong'.</li> </ul> |

Pr

- Some home helpers refused serving people with HIV/AIDS.
- The Hong Kong Council of Social Service implemented an 'AIDS Project' and established an AIDS Committee to provide support to service agencies on the subject of AIDS.
- The Hong Kong AIDS Memorial Quilt Project was formed. It worked on a unique form of memorial activity for people who have died of HIV/AIDS.
- AIDS Foundation set the theme of its campaign for 1994/96 as 'AIDS and the Family'.
- Over 30 Hong Kong delegates, including Mrs Elizabeth Wong, Secretary for Health and Welfare, attended the Tenth International Conference on AIDS in Yokohama, Japan.
- The first WHO/UNDCP 'Training Course on Prevention of Drug Abuse and AIDS' was organised in Hong Kong, with the participation of delegates from China and Macau.

1995 SE

- The first case of HIV-2 infection in Hong Kong was reported.
- An experimental system Behavioural surveillance was set up to explore the implication of changes in the pattern of AIDS-related behavioural markers. The system was initiated as a joint project of the AIDS Unit and Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong. The project was launched in 1995 and has been titled ASSR (AIDS Scenario and Surveillance Research).
- STD is not a statutorily notifiable disease in Hong Kong. STD Surveillance was underpinned by the Social Hygiene Service of the Department of Health to regularly collect epidemiological data derived from STD patients attending its chain of Social Hygiene Clinics, which provides confidential services.
- A Quarterly surveillance report 'STD/AIDS Update' was firstly published in 1st Quarter 1995 in English by the Special Preventive Programme and the Social Hygiene Service of the Department of Health.

CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Government announced the establishment of an integrated day treatment centre for HIV, STD and dermatology patients in Kowloon Bay. The proposal was met with strong objection of residents of Richland Gardens.</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Disability Discrimination Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council. HIV/AIDS was specified as one form of disability.</li> </ul>
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ JJ, a local Chinese AIDS patient, featured in a new set of API screened on television in May. He died two months afterwards.</li> <li>■ An Award for 'Print Media Coverage on HIV/AIDS' was organised by Hong Kong Council of Social Service in collaboration with a number of NGOs in Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ Three non-governmental organisations were formed. They were Teen AIDS, Society for AIDS Care, and HIV Information &amp; Drop-in Centre.</li> <li>■ Condoms and AIDS education materials were distributed by AIDS Concern to container truck drivers at the Hong Kong-China border.</li> <li>■ A nine-part AIDS drama series was screened on television, with the funding support of the AIDS Trust Fund.</li> <li>■ Officiated by Mrs. Lavender Patten, a public exhibition 'Cause for Concern - 10 years of AIDS in picture' was staged by Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS on World AIDS Day.</li> </ul>
1996 SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A fourteen-year-old girl was reported to have acquired HIV through sex.</li> </ul>
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Viral load testing piloted and became available in public service.</li> <li>■ A lower CD4 range in healthy adult Chinese population as compared to Caucasians found from study.</li> <li>■ First protease inhibitor, saquinavir, used in Hong Kong.</li> </ul>

Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Equal Opportunities Commission was formed.</li> <li>■ The Advisory Council on AIDS was restructured, following recommendations of its members in a review conducted early on. For the first time, the Council was chaired by a non-governmental official. The Council was charged to providing independent advice on AIDS policy in Hong Kong.</li> </ul>
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Five popular radio hosts were appointed 'AIDS Awareness Ambassadors' by the Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS. They also appeared on new APIs produced by the Committee.</li> <li>■ In collaboration with AIDS Unit, Hong Kong Sex Education Association launched an innovative Dr Sex Hotline. It reflected a new direction in the development of an integrated approach in promoting sex and AIDS education in Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and United Nations Development Programme jointly published a report on enhancing NGO-Government collaboration in AIDS work in Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ The first Hong Kong AIDS Conference was held in November, which was attended by local people as well as delegates from Macau and China.</li> <li>■ The AIDS Unit of the Department of Health launched its AIDS website: <a href="http://www.aids.gov.hk">www.aids.gov.hk</a></li> </ul>
1997 SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A new HIV infection transmitted through transfusion of blood in Hong Kong was reported.</li> </ul>
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Efficacy of highly active antiretroviral therapy was apparent and such combination treatment was endorsed as the standard of care by the Scientific Committee of the Advisory Council on AIDS with the development of Consensus Statement.</li> <li>■ The Haven of Hope Hospital, the Look-out and the Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital started admitting patients into their hospice services consequentially.</li> </ul>

Pr

- The Red Ribbon Centre (an AIDS education, research and resource centre) was set up by the Department of Health, with a capital supported by the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund. The Centre was officially opened by the Governor, the Right Honourable Christopher Patten, in May 1997.
- A three-day 'Hong Kong Sex and AIDS Education Expo' was organised by the Committee on Education and Publicity, Hong Kong Sex Education Association, and Red Ribbon Centre.
- The Hong Kong Coalition of AIDS Service Organizations was formed with participation by all AIDS non-governmental organisations.
- Dr. David Ho, Time Magazine's Man of the Year 1996, visited Hong Kong as the distinguished visiting scholar of the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, Lions Clubs International District 303 - Hong Kong & Macau, and United College, the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- A bronze sculpture - 'Twin Ribbon' was erected on World AIDS Day.

1998

SE

- The cumulative number of HIV infections surpassed 1000.
- A trend of increased HIV prevalence among drug users was noted from the surveillance data.
- Public health professionals of twelve cities in the Pearl River Delta Region are meeting regularly to exchange information and opinion in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. The collaboration has been made possible through the efforts of AIDS Unit, Centre of Infection of The University of Hong Kong, Macao Health Department, and PRDR HIV/AIDS Research Group of Guangdong Province.
- A Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in Pearl River Delta Region was organised and actively participated by workers from Mainland China, Macau and Hong Kong.
- A 'Proceedings of Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in the Pearl River Delta Region' was published.

CC

- Reporting of facial atrophy in Chinese patients on HAART at International AIDS Conference held in Geneva.
- Reporting of high incidence of nevirapine rash in Chinese HIV patients.

Po

- The Hong Kong Coalition of AIDS Service Organizations (HKCASO) was formed in February 1998. Its members consist of agencies registered in Hong Kong which deliver on-going HIV/AIDS programmes and services (Full Members), or which have a particular interest in supporting people with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable groups (Associate Members). The Coalition exists to facilitate communication between its member agencies and to advocate on policy issues relating to HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong.
- The issue of mother-to-child transmission was deliberated by the Advisory Council on AIDS and its Scientific Committee; antenatal HIV testing was encouraged and universal voluntary testing as the ultimate goal.
- A comprehensive review of the AIDS programme was commissioned by the Advisory Council on AIDS, which comprised an internal assessment and external consultancy review.
- Strategy papers on prevention of HIV/AIDS among priority groups were developed, the first two being men who have sex with men, and mobile population which were formulated and published by the Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS.

Pr

- Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS, officiated the first anniversary of the Red Ribbon Centre and put up the Mission Statement.
- Safer sex campaign for cross-border travellers was organised at the Lo Wu border, with screening of television spots.
- The first Putonghua Announcement of Public Interest 'Be a Responsible Man Use a Condom' was produced.
- International Conference on 'Prevention of AIDS in Asia - an Update' was hosted by the Hope Worldwide Health Corps in Hong Kong in November 1998. The Advisory Council on AIDS was a local partner.
- Nine AIDS workers were awarded in the Outstanding AIDS Workers Recognition Scheme.

1999

CC

- The government HIV clinic is relocated and expanded at Integrated Treatment Centre of the Kowloon Bay Health Centre, after years of protest by Richland Gardens residents.
- Integrated Treatment Centre (ITC) set up its clinical governance system.

Po

- A new 'AIDS Strategies for Hong Kong 1999-2001' was formulated by the Advisory Council on AIDS, with the establishment of 10 targets.
- The Hong Kong Coalition of AIDS Services Organisations undertook a project on community planning which was approved by the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund.
- Protest by residents of the nearby Richland Gardens was escalated as the Integrated Treatment Centre that housed in the Kowloon Bay Health Centre started its operation to provide clinical services for HIV patients. A Community Liaison Group was formed by the Department of Health to resolve the issue; the case was looked into by the Health Services Panel of the Legislative Council; a case study was conducted by the Equal Opportunities Commission.
- The Advisory Council on AIDS was re-convened with re-structuring and formation of new Committee: AIDS Prevention and Care Committee and Committee on Promoting Acceptance of People Living with HIV/AIDS, plus the Scientific Committee on AIDS.

Pr

- The Red Ribbon Centre was officially inaugurated as the UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support on 1 January. The provisions of technical support included: operation of a clearinghouse, technical development, networking, and promotion of collaboration.
- Miss Miriam Yeung Chin-wah became the 'UNAIDS Hong Kong Ambassador', the first of its kind in China.
- The Red Ribbon Centre, with the sponsorship of the Lions Clubs International District 303 - Hong Kong & Macau, had established the 'Lions Red Ribbon Fellowship Scheme' with a view to supporting Mainland professionals to further their professional development or research in Hong Kong on HIV/AIDS control.



2000

SE

- The '2nd Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in Pearl River Delta Region' was held at Lam Woo International Conference Centre in June.
- A 'Proceedings of Second Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in the Pearl River Delta Region' was published.
- A pilot study on HIV-1 subtype to discern molecular epidemiology in Hong Kong was embarked.

CC

- Accreditation of training programmes for higher physician trainees of Hong Kong College of Physicians.
- Operation of clinical information system at ITC.
- Close down of Lookout hospice service.

Po

- 'Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS 10th Anniversary cum 15 years (1984-1999) of AIDS in Hong Kong Photo Exhibition' was launched.

Pr

- 'Hong Kong Community Charter on AIDS - Charter into the Millennium' Spring Reception was held.
- 'UNAIDS Hong Kong Ambassador' Miss Miriam Yeung Chin-wah, produced the song album 'Positive Response' to show concern on people living with HIV/AIDS. She sang this song on the World AIDS Day to promote acceptance.
- Co-organised with the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) to pilot 'Phoenix Project'. Trained Volunteers (ex-drug users) outreached to the nearby vicinity of Methadone Clinics to promote to the street drug users on Methadone treatment, educate HIV prevention and advise against needle-sharing.
- The 13th International AIDS Conference was held in July in South Africa.

2001

CC

- Initiation of PMH-ITC Infectious Disease Programme.
- Start of visiting professor psychiatry service.
- Embark on collaborative genotypic resistance studies with the University of Hong Kong.
- Reporting of sex difference for nevirapine rash.
- Implementation of 'Universal Antenatal HIV Testing Programme' in the public service.
- Acquisition of 'ISO 9001:2000' for AIDS Hotline.

Po

- 'Recommended Clinical Guidelines on the Prevention of Perinatal HIV Transmission' was published by the Scientific Committee on AIDS of the Advisory Council on AIDS, Hong Kong.

Pr

- Dr. Dale Stratford from US Center for Disease Control and Prevention was invited as speaker of the 'HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme Evaluation Workshop' for AIDS workers.
- 'Universal Antenatal HIV Testing' training courses for health professionals who worked in Maternal and Child Health Centre and Hospital Authority were held. A pilot project was launched in September.
- A cartoon figure Robbi-the-bunny was appointed to be the ambassador of the 'Hong Kong Community Charter on AIDS' to disseminate messages on HIV prevention.
- AIDS Hotline going cyberspace. Website: [www.27802211.com](http://www.27802211.com) was launched. A World AIDS Campaign 'We care' 27802211.com Launching Ceremony was held on World AIDS Day to promote awareness on HIV/AIDS.
- An Internet Continuing Education Programme (iCE) which provided a selection of free, regularly updated continuing education activities on HIV/AIDS was offered to doctors, nurses, other health care professionals and workers in the AIDS field.

2002

SE

- The '3rd Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in the Pearl River Delta Region' was conducted in Shenzhen.
- A 'Proceedings of Third Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in the Pearl River Delta Region' was published.

CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Publication of 'HIV Manual 2001'.</li> <li>■ Embark on basic science studies with clinical and public health significance with the University of Hong Kong.</li> <li>■ Nucleic amplification test (NAT) was introduced for blood donation, which further enhances blood safety.</li> </ul>
Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An open forum on 'Proposed HIV/AIDS Strategies for Hong Kong 2002-2006' was held by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS to promote discussion and seek advice on the development of HIV/AIDS strategies in Hong Kong for the coming five years.</li> <li>■ A report 'Resistance of the Neighbourhood Community to the AIDS Treatment Facilities - Case Study of Kowloon Bay Health Centre' was published after the settlement of years of protest by Richland Gardens residents because of the nearby Kowloon Bay Health Centre housed the Integrated Treatment Centre that provided clinical service for patients with HIV/STD/skin diseases.</li> </ul>
Pr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 'Harm Reduction' Media Campaign Launching Ceremony was launched, which followed by 'Harm Reduction Roving Exhibitions in Estates' to disseminate harm reduction messages to the public.</li> <li>■ A course named 'Health and Risk Behaviour in Young People' was jointly organised by the School of Professional and Continuing Education, the University of Hong Kong for social workers, teachers and nurses to promote sexual health, and prevent substance abuse and HIV/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among the youth.</li> <li>■ Dr Sex Hotline website <a href="http://www.dsonline.com.hk">www.dsonline.com.hk</a> was launched.</li> <li>■ Co-organised with Social Welfare Department to hold seminar and workshops on AIDS to enhance HIV knowledge among staff as well as to promote acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>

2003

CC

- AIDS Trust Fund HIV Research Laboratories set up at the Microbiology Department of the University of Hong Kong.(from 2002 to 2003).
- Completion of 2-year Clinical Infectious Diseases fellowship training at University of British Columbia, Canada by one lead HIV physician.
- ‘Universal HIV Antibody (Urine) Testing in Methadone Clinics’ were piloted in three Methadone Clinics.

Pr

- ‘Youth Action on AIDS’ Funding Scheme was taken over by the Red Ribbon Centre to continue encourage young people to organise educational and publicity projects on AIDS.
- Training workshops on ‘Universal HIV Antibody (Urine) Testing in Methadone Clinics’ were held to introduce this test plan to the workers of Auxiliary Medical Service, social workers of SARDA, and doctors of Methadone Clinics. Its pilot project was conducted in three Methadone Clinics in July to September.
- ‘Health Hotline Promotion Fun-fair’ was organised to introduce the health hotline services to the public.
- ‘Training Workshop on Methadone Treatment for HIV Prevention’ was conducted. The Workshop was conducted for local and regional health professionals who were involved in (or planning to develop) methadone treatment programmes for achieving HIV prevention.
- An education film ‘Love under the Sun’ and a song bearing the theme ‘Tong Xing’ was launched on World AIDS Day, and a premiere-cum-concert was held in Beijing. This was a first of its kind joint publicity project by Ministry of Health of People’s Republic of China, Department of Health of Hong Kong SAR, and Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK).
- With technical support from Red Ribbon Centre, the RTHK ‘Sex Education Online’ (<http://www.SexEdOnline.tv>) was established.

2004

CC

- Pilot study to examine the feasibility and applicability of rapid HIV test in AIDS Counselling and Testing Service.
- First joining international multicentre clinical trials - Valtrex study.
- Evaluation of impacts of highly active antiretroviral therapy in Hong Kong with reduction in AIDS morbidity and mortality found comparable to western countries.
- AIDS Hotline won the second runner-up award in the 'Hotline service: category of 2003-2004 Civil Service Bureau Customer Service Award'.
- 'Universal HIV Antibody (Urine) Testing in Methadone Clinics' Programme were rolled out in Methadone Clinics.

Po

- Centre for Health Protection (CHP) was established on 1 June under the Department of Health (DH) to strengthen Hong Kong's public health system against communicable diseases and other public health hazards. Special Preventive Programme was underpinned the functional branch of Public Health Services Branch.
- The Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS published the final report of 'The Forgotten Tragedy - The Unforgettable Trauma - Addressing the needs of people affected by Haemophilia and HIV infection in Hong Kong', with recommendations subsequently adopted by the government.



Pr

- Co-organised with Community Health Organisation for Intervention, Care and Empowerment (CHOICE) to hold 'Project Sunny' Training Workshop. Trained volunteers outreached to impel the community to participate, and enhance the sex workers and their clients' awareness on HIV prevention and reinforce risk reduction.
- 'Love under the Sun' API was produced in VCD/DVD and shown in Hong Kong International Film Festival. The API was also broadcasted in the mass transit tool and television media in April.
- A 'Public Health Forum' was held to promote exchange and enhance communication between professionals and officials of Hong Kong and Beijing. The Forum was the first of its kind for the two health authorities to feature presentation on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.
- 'Tong Xing' Project, with its 'Tong Xing with Love Carnival' Kick-off Ceremony, was promoted to encourage, support, and foster community's participation in HIV prevention and care activities in Hong Kong.
- The 15th International AIDS Conference was held in July in Bangkok and an educational film 'Love under the Sun' was shown during the Conference.
- A sharing forum for 'Network of Hong Kong based AIDS Programmes in Mainland China and neighbouring countries' (NHAPC) was held to facilitate representatives of these Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to share experience in conducting HIV prevention projects in China and neighbouring countries.
- '0.2 Twenty Years of AIDS in Hong Kong sharing the stories of the Most Inspiring Persons cum Posters and News Archives Exhibition' Kick-off Ceremony was launched to introduce the development on HIV prevention, care and treatment in Hong Kong for the past twenty years and to raise the public's awareness on HIV/AIDS.

2005

SE

- An electronic HIV epidemiology platform was launched to facilitate the exchange of HIV prevalence information and data in the participating 12 cities from within the Pearl River Delta Region.

CC

- Start of Therapeutic drug monitoring.
- Collaborative Metabolic Research Clinic with the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- Start of fellowship training programmes for overseas doctors and nurses.
- Attachment teaching for final year medical students of Chinese University of Hong Kong at ITC, the first of its kind structured clinical teaching.
- Pilot public health programmes targeting HIV positives.
- Scientific Committee on AIDS became one of the Committee of the scientific advisory structure of Centre for Health Protection.
- Hospital Authority introduced HA Drug Formulary with self-finance items; anti-HIV drugs are not included in the Formulary.
- Acquisition of ISO accreditation for Voluntary Counselling Service.

Po

- The Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS was re-convened and the AIDS Prevention and Care Committee and the Committee on Promoting Acceptance of People Living with HIV/AIDS were replaced by the Community Forum on AIDS.
- Council for the AIDS Trust Fund launched an additional ex-gratia payment scheme to provide long term financial assistance to HIV infected haemophilia patients.

## Pr

- The Red Ribbon Centre and eTVonline, RTHK recruited medical and nursing students as volunteers for the programme 'Dr. Sex Junior'. The programme aimed to enrich their knowledge on HIV and STIs and provide them the opportunity to participate in sexual health promotion.
- Safer Sex Bus Parade cum 'Dr. Sex Junior' Graduation Ceremony was launched to arouse the public's awareness on safer sex.
- Basketball superstars Yao Ming and Magic Johnson appeared in an API 'To Understand and Care'. A premiere was held during the Hong Kong Silver Shield Basketball Tournament to call for public's acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- 'Youth Actions on AIDS' Funding Scheme was transformed to 'Red Ribbon in Action' AIDS Education Funding Scheme. It aimed to encourage local community groups to organise and implement AIDS education activities by providing financial and technical support.
- A new AIDS Hotline for ethnic minority 2112 9980 was established. This 24-hour hotline offering pre-recorded messages on HIV/AIDS in four languages; including Hindi, Indonesian, Nepali and Urdu.
- The 7th International Congress in Asia and the Pacific was held in July in Kobe, Japan.
- The campaign, with tagline 'Use a condom for safer sex', consisted of three core elements namely the media publicity, condom distribution network and sex education workshop. It aimed to promote safer sex and HIV prevention.
- Sex Education Forum - 'Tackling questions about sex', co-organised with the RTHK Sex Education Online, and Hong Kong Professional Teacher's Union, was held to promote a knowledge-based sex education approach among teachers and social workers, and equip them with the skills to manage sexual health enquiries.
- Premiere of a new API 'Use a condom for safer sex' on television to promote proper use of condoms to prevent STIs and HIV.



2006

SE

- In February, the Department of Health announced a cluster of HIV-1 Subtype B Infections was detected. The route of HIV transmission in most of the cases detected in the cluster was unprotected homosexual / bisexual contact.
- A press meeting was held by CHP, DH on the announcement of two clusters of HIV cases being detected in Hong Kong, indicating fast rapid local HIV transmission.
- A study collaborated by Hong Kong, Macau, Shenzhen and Guangzhou on HIV-subtypes in Pearl River Delta Region.
- 'HIV Prevalence and Risk Behavioural Survey of Men who have Sex with Men in Hong Kong (PRiSM)' was conducted in 2006.

CC

- Strengthened collaboration between ITC and PMH through enhancement of communication and attachment training to nurses.
- Active patients surpassed 1000.
- 1 senior medical doctor and 1 senior nursing officer paid a consultancy visit to Gansu, China on review of HIV clinical services.
- Review of twenty years of clinical HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong published.



Po

- Dr. Tim Brown, Senior Fellow of East-West Center, Honolulu, was invited for consultancy visit to analyze, evaluate, project and give recommendations to improve responses to the local HIV epidemic. The findings were published in a consultancy report.
- The Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS and its AIDS and related working groups had completed the 7 reports of community assessment and evaluation of HIV prevention/effort on different target groups. These groups included injection drug users, commercial sex workers and their clients, people living with HIV/AIDS, MSM, women and children, youth and cross border travelers.
- Hosted by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS and organised by the Red Ribbon Centre, the 'Hong Kong AIDS Dialogue 2006' provided an opportunity to bring along all AIDS workers to share lessons learnt from the International AIDS Conference.
- The Red Ribbon Centre provided technical support to The Council for the AIDS Trust Fund in launching the 'Special Project Fund' which aimed at supporting community based projects for preventing HIV infections among MSM in Hong Kong.



Pr

- The Red Ribbon centre participated in the '1st Hong Kong Sex Cultural Festival 2006' to disseminate safer sex and HIV prevention messages to the public.
- In response to the rising trend of HIV infection in MSM community, the Red Ribbon Centre liaised with various NGOs and gay community to form a MSM Working Group, and launched a tailor-made HIV prevention campaign for MSM community, including the 'Do it Safely' HIV prevention campaign.
- In July and October, a Gay Man HIV Testing Hotline: 21171069 and Website: www.21171069.com were launched to provide information on HIV/AIDS, counselling and testing service to MSM.
- Participated in the 'Hong Kong Lesbian & Gay Film Festival' to promote safer sex among gay community through film show and API broadcast.
- 'Safer Sex Campaign' Project won the First Place Recognition in the Mobius Advertising Award.
- The Red Ribbon Centre Management Advisory Committee was re-convened and Dr. Samuel Yu Chung-toi, succeeded to be the Chairman of the Committee.
- 'Red Ribbon Centre New Wing Opening Ceremony' was launched on 23 June.
- Miss Miriam Yeung Chin-wah, was re-appointed as UNAIDS Special Representative.
- Mr. Joel Rehnstrom from UNAIDS China conducted a sharing forum on 'Challenges and Opportunities in the Response to AIDS in Mainland China'.
- The 16th International AIDS Conference was held in August in Toronto, Canada.
- Four sets of short films were produced to deliver messages on safer sex, acceptance and care, and no drug abuse, which were premiered at the World AIDS Day 'Stop AIDS. Keep the Promise' Ceremony.
- A meeting was held with Shenzhen Center for Disease Control and Prevention to foster collaboration on HIV prevention work in Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

2007

SE

- A report titled 'HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong 2006 - Living on the Edge' was published upon an estimation and projection of HIV/AIDS consultancy by Dr. Tim Brown.

### CC

- Under the 'Introduction of Rapid HIV Testing to Supplement the Universal Antenatal HIV Testing (UAT) Programme', a training on rapid HIV test demonstration was held for health professionals of Hospital Authority.
- On 30 September, updated AIDS hotline messages was cut-over to a new IVRS system with computer Log-in system.
- Inauguration of the AIDS Institute of the University of Hong Kong.
- The Hospital Authority introduced rapid HIV testing (for delivering mother with unknown HIV status) into the 'Universal Antenatal Testing Programme'.

### Po

- 'Public Consultation on the Draft Recommended HIV/AIDS Strategies for Hong Kong 2007 - 2011' was held to collect feedback and comment from public on the strategy.
- Formulation of the 'Recommended HIV/AIDS Strategies for Hong Kong 2007 - 2011' by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS.
- Dr. Tim Brown, Senior Fellow of East-West Center, Honolulu, was once again invited for a consultancy visit and to conduct workshop.

### Pr

- A sharing forum was organised for different organisations to share their experiences on MSM HIV prevention programmes.
- The Red Ribbon Centre participated in the 'Culture in Motion' Nepal Carnival which was hosted by Race Relations Unit, Home Affairs Bureau. It aimed to arouse the Nepalese's awareness on HIV prevention.
- Co-organised with Hong Kong Lesbian & Gay Film Festival Society to hold 'Short Film Competition' to increase HIV awareness among gay community.
- 10th Anniversary of the Red Ribbon Centre.
- The Red Ribbon Centre, with the sponsorship of the Lions Clubs International District 303 - Hong Kong & Macau, established the 'Training Programme for Volunteers / Workers' with a view to support mainland volunteers / workers to further their development on HIV / AIDS control.

<b>2008</b>	<b>SE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 'HIV Prevalence and Risk Behavioural Survey of Men who have Sex with Men in Hong Kong (PRiSM)' would be conducted.</li> </ul>
	<b>CC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Pilot 'Simplified Rapid HIV Testing' was conducted.</li> </ul>
	<b>Po</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The new term of the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS was appointed by the Secretary of Food and Health Bureau for a period of three years from 1 August 2008.</li> </ul>
	<b>Pr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The 17th International AIDS Conference was held in August in Mexico City.</li> <li>■ Hosted by the Hong Kong Observatory, the Red Ribbon Centre participated in the 'Science in the Public Service Fun Fair 2008'. It aimed to arouse the public that AIDS needs a good partnership between science and the community in order to become a success story.</li> </ul>



## 香港研究刊物

### Research Publications in Hong Kong

資料來源: 紅絲帶中心網站: <http://www.rrc-hk.com>

Source: Red Ribbon Centre Website: <http://www.rrc-hk.com>

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愛滋病及性病科學委員會 / 愛滋病科學委員會制定的建議指引

Guidelines and Recommendations published by the Scientific Committee on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (SCAS) / Scientific Committee on AIDS (SCA)

資料來源: 香港愛滋病網上辦公室: <http://www.aids.gov.hk>

Source: Virtual AIDS Office of Hong Kong website: <http://www.aids.gov.hk>

2007

出版物名稱 Name	出版者 Publisher
Recommended Clinical Guidelines on the Prevention of Perinatal HIV Transmission	SCAS, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health
對被利器刺傷及經黏膜與乙型肝炎、丙型肝炎及愛滋病病毒接觸後的處理方法及預防措施－策略原則	衛生署衛生防護中心感染控制處與愛滋病及性病科學委員會
Recommendations on the Postexposure Management and Prophylaxis of Needlestick Injury or Mucosal Contact to HBV, HCV and HIV	SCAS, and Infection Control Branch, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

2006

出版物名稱 Name	出版者 Publisher
Using Antiretrovirals for Post Exposure Prophylaxis against HIV in the Non-occupational Setting - Position Statement of the SCAS	SCAS, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

2005

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Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease	SCA, Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS
Recommended Framework for the Delivery of HIV Clinical Care in Hong Kong	SCA, co-sponsored by the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS and the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health
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Recommendations on the Management and Postexposure Prophylaxis of Needlestick Injury or Mucosal Contact to HBV, HCV and HIV	SCA, Scientific Working Group on Viral Hepatitis Prevention
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Recommendations on the Treatment of Latent TB infection in HIV-positive Persons in Hong Kong	SCA, Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS

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Recommended Clinical Guidelines on the Prevention of Perinatal HIV Transmission	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS

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Consensus Statement on Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy for HIV Infection in Hong Kong	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS

1997

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Consensus Statement on Antiretroviral Therapy for HIV Infection in Hong Kong	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS
對被利器刺傷或經黏膜與血液/ 體液接觸後的處理方法 - 預防乙型、丙型肝炎和愛滋病感染的一般指引	愛滋病科學委員會 預防病毒性肝炎科學工作小組
Procedure for Management of Needlestick Injury or Mucosal Contact with Blood or Body Fluids - General Guidelines for Hepatitis B, C and HIV Prevention	SCA, Scientific Working Group on Viral Hepatitis Prevention
Unlinked Anonymous screening for HIV Surveillance in Hong Kong 1990-1996	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS



1995

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Guidelines on Management of HIV Infection in Children	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS
Prevention and Management of Tuberculosis in HIV Infected Patients in Hong Kong an information paper	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS
Prevention of Transmission of HIV in Health Care Settings Guidelines and Practices	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS
Classification System for HIV Infection and Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS in Adolescents and Adults in Hong Kong	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS

1994

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HIV Antibody Testing: Recommended Measures to Generate Quality Results	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS
The Choice of Safe Clotting Factor Concentrate for Treatment of Haemophilia in Hong Kong : Recommended Guidelines	SCA, Advisory Council on AIDS

1993

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Gay Man HIV Testing Hotline	: (852) 2117 1069
Dr Sex Hotline	: (852) 2337 2121
Harm Reduction Hotline	: (852) 2112 9977

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Virtual AIDS Office of Hong Kong	<a href="http://www.aids.gov.hk">http://www.aids.gov.hk</a>
Red Ribbon Centre Website	<a href="http://www.rrc-hk.com">http://www.rrc-hk.com</a>
AIDS Hotline Website	<a href="http://www.27802211.com">http://www.27802211.com</a>
Gay Man HIV Information Website	<a href="http://www.21171069.com">http://www.21171069.com</a>
Harm Reduction Website	<a href="http://www.harmreduction-hk.com">http://www.harmreduction-hk.com</a>
Advisory Council on AIDS	<a href="http://www.aca-hk.com">http://www.aca-hk.com</a>
Council for the AIDS Trust Fund	<a href="http://www.atf.gov.hk">http://www.atf.gov.hk</a>

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二零零八年十一月  
November 2008



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