

# HIV/AIDS SITUATION IN MACAO

## Quarterly HIV/AIDS Statistics (Apr. – June, 2013)

In the second quarter of 2013, there were reported 10 cases of HIV infections, 6 of which were males and 4 were females. In this quarter, local residents and non-residents occupied 50% respectively of the newly cases reported. Sexual transmission is the main route of infections, 4 (40%) acquired the virus through heterosexual contact, 2 through homosexual contact. The other 4 cases (40%) included, 1 being an intravenous drug user, 1 via blood transfusion, whereas in the other 2 cases the way of transmission was indeterminate due to insufficient information. During this quarter were also declared 3 cases of AIDS.

Cumulatively, since 1986 up to the end of June 2013, a total of 523 HIV infections were reported in Macao, being 44% diagnosed in temporary residents working in the entertainment industry; 78 of HIV infected patients have progressed to AIDS. The major route of transmission was sexual, which accounted for about 65%, corresponding 56% to the heterosexual transmission and 9% to the homosexual transmission. The injecting drug use represented 14% of the infections.

### SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> QUARTER (Apr. – June, 2013)

	Year 2013 (Apr.-June)		Year 2012 (Jan.-Dec.)		Cumulative (1986 – June 2013)	
	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS
<b>SEX</b>						
Male	6	3	20	11	250	66
Female	4	0	13	2	273	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ETHNICITY/RACE</b>						
Chinese	7	3	14	8	164	51
Non-Chinese	3	0	18	5	335	27
Unknown	0	0	1	0	24	0
<b>AGE</b>						
Adult	10	3	33	13	513	77
Child (age 15 less)	0	0	0	0	2	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	8	0
<b>ROUTE OF TRANSMISSION</b>						
Heterosexual	4	2	12	5	293	28
Homosexual	2	0	4	0	46	7
Bisexual	0	0	3	0	4	1
Injecting Drug User	1	1	4	5	72	16
Blood Transf./Blood	1	0	0	0	2*	0
Perinatal	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	2	0	10	3	105	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>78</b>

\*Infected via blood transfusion outside Macao.

**HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**AIDS:** Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**Source:** Public Health Laboratory of Health Bureau, MSAR Government