

estimated newly infections among all ages and among children increased in 19% and 50%, respectively, in East Asia since 2001. Similarly, the estimated number of AIDS-related deaths increased from 18,000 in 2001 to 41,000 in 2012. The estimated HIV prevalence in East Asia is still low (0.1%) compared to other regions, notably sub-Saharan Africa (4.7%), North America (0.5%), or neighboring countries in South and Southeast Asia (0.3%) [1]. But given the large population in China (1.3 billion, 2012) [4], even low prevalence translates into large numbers of people affected. Being China the hardest hit in this region, not surprisingly the HIV epidemic of other countries or areas in East Asia is usually overlooked when referring to Asia at large. Therefore, we would like to describe the trends or patterns of the HIV epidemics over the last 30 years in Japan, People's Republic of China (China), Taiwan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea (South Korea), and Mongolia.

China

China is by far the largest country in East Asia and most populous in the world [4]. Although the national estimated prevalence of HIV infection remains low at 0.058% [5], China alone accounts for 89% of the estimated people living with HIV (PLHIV) in East Asia [1]. It was estimated that by the end of 2011 there were 780,000 PLHIV, of whom 154,000 were living with AIDS. Although, the annual incidence of HIV infection has remained stable at a low level in recent years, the patterns of transmission have evolved over time [5, 6]. HIV prevalence varies greatly among different sub-populations and shows clear regional disparities [6]; 6 out of 31 provinces reported 75.8% of the cumulative national total of HIV/AIDS cases [5].

China's HIV epidemic began in rural areas and then spread to urban areas. The first case of AIDS was reported in 1985 in a tourist from the United States [7]. The following years other isolated cases were reported in foreigners and Chinese traveling overseas and hemophiliac patients infected through imported contaminated blood products [8]. The first outbreak of HIV infection, however, was reported in 1989 among IDUs in Yunnan Province close to the so-called "Golden Triangle", an opium producing area of South East Asia. From there, HIV spread steadily along major drug trafficking routes and from injecting drug users (IDUs) into the general population through sexual contact [9]. As it rapidly spread among IDUs, HIV also spread among female sex workers (FSWs). Subsequent sexual transmission to their male clients and other sexual partners led to further spread of HIV.

Around the mid-1990s a second major outbreak of HIV infection occurred among commercial blood/plasma donors in rural communities in the east-central provinces due to unhygienic practices [10, 11]. As soon as the problem became apparent in the early 2000s, the Chinese government took strong action to prevent further spread closing blood collection stations, issuing new regulations, conducting mass HIV screenings, and providing free treatment (National Free Antiretroviral Treatment Program) [12]. There is no accurate data reported on the number of people infected, but in 2005 the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS/WHO estimated it to be 55,000 [13, 14]. Former commercial blood/plasma donors were primarily poor farmers with almost no IDU or commercial sex work in their communities. A recent study revealed that the HIV epidemic in former plasma donors was not widespread but rather centered in Henan Province and surrounded provinces [11]. By 2004, 43% of the cumulative reported HIV cases were IDUs and 26.8% former commercial plasma donors [15].

As the HIV epidemic among IDUs has fallen(except for the southwest region), HIV incidence

has stabilized since 2005 [6] probably because of significant progress towards implementing and enhancing harm-reduction programs countrywide [6, 16]. The proportion of newly reported HIV cases who acquired the infection through IDU has decreased from 34.1% in 2006 to 16.9% in 2011 (Table 2) [17]. In contrast, the proportion of new HIV cases resulting from sexual transmission increased from 33.1% in 2006 to 76.3% in 2011, in which cases of MSM increased from 2.5% to 13.7% [17]. The HIV epidemic is rapidly expanding among MSM (Figure 1). A national epidemiological survey including over 47,000 MSM was conducted between 2008 and 2009 in 61 major cities of China [18]. This survey reported an overall HIV prevalence of 4.9%, with the highest HIV prevalence of 13.2% in the southwest region. More recent estimates suggest that HIV prevalence among MSM has reached 6.3% in 2012, up from 5.7% in 2010 and 2% in 2007 [17, 19]. HIV incidence among MSM has tripled from 0.39 in 2000 to 0.98 per 100 person-years in 2010 nationwide, especially rapidly in large cities such as Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Chongqing and Chengdu [6]. In addition, previous studies have reported high prevalence of syphilis among MSM, ranging from 9.5% to 17.5% [18, 20, 21], inconsistent condom use with male partners, multiple sexual partnerships including bisexual behaviors, low testing rates, and prevalent stigma and discrimination [18, 20, 22-24]. These data suggest the increasing potential of HIV infection spreading into the broader population [6].

Despite increasing heterosexual HIV transmission in China, the national HIV prevalence among FSWs has decreased from 0.46% in 2000 to 0.26% in 2011 [6, 19], remaining low except for southwest China where it was 1.57% in 2010 [6]. Similarly, HIV prevalence among sexually transmitted infection (STI) clinic attendees and pregnant women have been maintained at a low level [5]. Recent studies suggest that non-commercial heterosexual contact in the general population may play an important role [25, 26]. The prevalence of multiple sexual partnerships among adult women increased from 8.1% in 2000 to 29.6% in 2006 [26]. Other factors that may contribute to further expansion are the high prevalence of syphilis among different populations, characteristics of commercial sex work (eg. migrants, highly mobile, engaged for short time), and low condom use [27, 28]. Moreover, in provinces with high HIV prevalence among IDUs HIV prevalence is also high among FSWs and MSM, suggesting interactions between these groups [6].

Since the beginning of the 21st century China has taken bold steps to control the HIV epidemic and has made great progress [29]. However, many challenges still remain particularly addressing the needs of Chinese MSM [6, 29, 30].

Taiwan

The first AIDS case in Taiwan was identified in 1984 in an American in transit [31]. In the 1980s, similar to what happened in Japan and Hong Kong but in a smaller scale, at least 53 Taiwanese hemophiliacs were infected with HIV through contaminated blood products from the United States, 37 of them had died [31-34]. The government banned the use of unheated blood products in 1985 and no more HIV cases among hemophiliacs have been reported since 1997 [35]. By 2012, a total of 25,081 people had been reported as infected with HIV (24,239 Taiwanese and 842 foreigners), of whom 9,828 had developed AIDS (9,725 Taiwanese and 103 foreigners) (Table 1) [36]. Of Taiwanese nationals infected with HIV in 2012, male-to-female ratio was 30:1 [37]. Despite international growing advocacy to remove “HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residency” for PLHIV, Taiwan still keeps policy to deport foreigners on the grounds of HIV status [38].

The HIV epidemic in Taiwan is concentrated in high-risk populations. HIV prevalence among drug users was estimated to be 6.9%; much higher among IDUs compared to non-IDUs (25.5% vs. 0.5%) [39]. Among MSM, HIV prevalence varies between 8.1%-10.7% [40, 41]. However, the predominant mode of HIV transmission has changed over time (Figure 1). Until 2003, sexual transmission accounted for the largest proportion of new infections, predominantly sex between men which accounted for 61.5% that year [35]. In the following year the epidemic started to increase exponentially with the major route of infection shifting from unprotected sex to sharing needles and solvents to dilute heroin [42]. In 2005, the number of new HIV infections peaked at 3,380, a 122% increase over the previous year [37]. The total number of HIV cases attributable to IDU grew from 173 (3% of all cases) until 2003 to 3215 (32%) by 2005, a 19-fold increase in two years. Molecular epidemiological studies revealed that the HIV strain responsible for this outbreak may have originated in Yunnan Province, China [43, 44]. In response, the government took swift measures in 2005, which included harm-reduction programs such as needle and syringe exchange program (NSEP) and substitution treatment. After the introduction of these programs, all newly reported cases attributable to IDU fell from a high of 72% in 2005 to only 3.6% in 2012 [37]. Even though the HIV epidemic among IDUs is largely controlled, a survey in 2008 found that only 21% of IDUs in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) programs were using condoms always/frequently in the last 6 months and almost all (93%) were infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) [45]. In Taiwan, co-infection of HIV/HCV among IDUs has received increasing attention. The prevalence of HCV infection among HIV-infected IDUs increased from 65.5% before 2002 to 98.6% in 2006 [46]. A multicenter cohort study in the Asia Pacific region revealed that patients co-infected with HIV/HSV or HIV/HCV had significantly worse survival rates compared to HIV-infected patients [47]. Thus, the importance of preventing HCV infection among IDU population cannot be underestimated in harm reduction programs.

Since 2008, the epidemic took a turn and the spread of HIV among MSM has re-emerged as a major threat. The proportion of new HIV cases attributed to sex between men increased from 23.3% in 2006, 59.3% in 2008 to 77.2% in 2012 [35]. Bathhouses are reported as the most common venue for unprotected sex [48]. HIV incidence among MSM in gay bathhouses increased from 7.8% in 2004 to 15% in 2007 [40]. Over the same period, the prevalence of active syphilis among this population remained high but stable, from 31.8% to 23.0%. Of concern is that one fourth of attendees reported UAS at the last visit to the bathhouse. A recent online survey revealed that 72.4% of MSM used the Internet as a main way to seek sexual partners, of these, 73.9% had sex with partners they found online [41]. However, prevention programs targeting MSM are not implemented effectively in Taiwan because homosexuality is highly stigmatized and many MSM do not come out [31].

An increasing concern is young people who are becoming infected. Those aged 20-29 represent the highest number of total HIV cases, accounting for 40% through 2012 [34]. According to a study among college students, only 48.5% know that HIV can be spread through infected semen [49]. Regarding other risk populations, no updated information was available in English.

Japan

Japan has the second largest population after China, with 127 million [4]. The first officially reported case of AIDS was in 1985, a homosexual Japanese man who had been living in New

York. But, the first outbreak of the epidemic occurred among around 2000 recipients of contaminated blood products from the United States (most of them hemophiliacs) [33]. Until the mid-1990s they accounted for approximately 55% of HIV and AIDS cases[50]. After the introduction of heat-treated blood products in 1985 the proportion of infections through this route declined amid a gradual increase in cases due to sexual contact. Prostitution is illegal in Japan, but adult entertainment industry is well-established. In the early 1990s many women from other Asian countries arrived in Japan as commercial sex workers (CSWs). A peak in the number of foreign women infected with HIV, most of them infected outside Japan, was observed between 1991 and 1994, but fell markedly thereafter[50]. Currently, the male-to-female ratio is 16:1 and 12:1 for HIV and AIDS cases respectively, with the epidemic among women and non-Japanese contained at low level.

As of the end of 2012, 14,706 HIV and 6,719 AIDS cases were reported to the national HIV/AIDS surveillance (Table 1) [51]. Though the prevalence of HIV in the general population still remains very low (0.018%) [52], the HIV epidemic has been disproportionately concentrated in a particular subpopulation, men who have sex with men (MSM). In a preliminary study the cumulative number of reported HIV/AIDS cases infected through sex between men through 2008 was estimated to be 8.82 per 1000 of estimated MSM population aged 20 to 59; 68 times greater than non-MSM [53]. But in large cities such as Tokyo and Nagoya, HIV prevalence among MSM who visited free HIV testing sites has been calculated to be 5.7% and 4.5%, respectively [54]. The number of newly reported HIV cases of MSM more than doubled from 314 in 2001 to 724 in 2012 (Figure 1). In 2012, 74% (683/920) of Japanese male HIV cases were through this route, of which 67% (460/683) were aged 20 to 39 [55]. Since the peak in 2008 the number of Japanese MSM HIV cases in this age group has been declining. But, it is of great concern that teenage cases are on the rise since 2005 [55]. Evidence suggests that high proportions of MSM engage in risky behaviors such as unprotected anal sex (UAS), illicit drug use and sex with multiple partners [56, 57]. Without new interventions it has been projected that HIV prevalence among MSM could reach 10.4% in 2040 [58].

The number of AIDS cases reported in Japan is considerably lower than in other industrialized countries. But newly reported AIDS cases (without prior diagnosis of HIV infection) continue to increase since the beginning of the epidemic, especially the cases of homosexual contact, contrary to other developed countries, where a clear downward trend has been observed since the introduction of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the mid-1990s [59]. Despite availability of ART, social awareness and public perception about HIV infection remain extremely low [60] as well as the number of people who use the free HIV testing service at public health centers in Japan [55]. Thus, systematic efforts and strategy to raise awareness and improve access to HIV testing should be strongly encouraged, particularly among MSM population.

Regarding other routes of transmission, infection through injecting drug use (IDU) is very limited, representing 0.4% and 0.7% of the HIV and AIDS cases through 2012. Finally, transmission from mother to child accounts for only 0.2% and 0.3% of the HIV and AIDS cases in the same period [55].

South Korea

Since the first case in 1985, the number of HIV-infected South Koreans reported through 2012 was 9410, of whom 7788 were currently living with HIV (Table 1) [61]. Available

statistics do not distinguish cases of HIV infection from cases with AIDS. As of 2011, the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated the HIV prevalence rate to be 14.1 per 100,000 population [62]. Other studies estimated the HIV prevalence in hospitals in 1.3 per 10,000 individuals (2008) [63] and in public health centers in 4.4 per 10,000 individuals (2009) [64]. Although HIV prevalence is very low, the number of newly reported HIV cases increased sharply since 2000, from 219 to 868 in 2012 [62].

The main route of transmission since the beginning of the HIV epidemic has been sexual contact, mostly affecting the male population (93.1% of cumulative cases) [61]. Even though, the male-to-female ratio of newly reported cases decreased from 17:1 in 2007 to 14:1 in 2012 [61], a recent study projected a widening to 19:1 by 2017 [65]. Heterosexual and homosexual contact accounted for 34.2% and 24.6% of newly reported HIV cases among South Koreans in 2011 (Table 2) [66]. But, it is reasonable to speculate that the rate of homosexual transmission may be much higher given the high gender imbalance and low prevalence among women and FSWs [67, 68]. Data from the Korea HIV/AIDS Cohort indicated homosexual contact was a major transmission route of recently identified infected individuals [69]. Latest studies among MSM found the prevalence of HIV ranging between 2.7% and 6.5% [70, 71]. In addition, high prevalence of self-reported STIs in the last year (10.7%) and current syphilis (20.4%) were found in this population. Over 50% of MSM reported being drunk while having sex, having bisexual relationships, multiple sexual partners, and inconsistent condom use with male and female partners [71, 72]. Therefore, MSM may serve as a bridge for the transmission of HIV to the population at large.

Transmission through IDU is rare in Korea. Until 2012, there were only 4 HIV/AIDS cases due to IDU, all among men. Some authors speculate this could be due to the low prevalence of illicit drug use, and needles and syringes being available over the counter [68]. However, a recent study found high prevalence of Hepatitis B, C and ever-sharing injecting equipment among IDUs [73]. CSWs and migrant workers constitute other vulnerable groups. CSW is illegal and there is no official report on the number of CSWs infected with HIV [68]. But, studies have shown very low prevalence in this population [67, 68]. As of 2012, there had been 1042 foreigners infected with HIV (71% male), the majority from Asia and Africa [66]. Foreigners account for only 3% of the total population, but represent 10% of the cumulative HIV/AIDS cases. Also, among test takers in public health centers foreigners showed much higher HIV prevalence than Koreans (6.8 vs 4.2 per 10,000 HIV-tested individuals) [64].

In recent years, greater attention has been placed in the need to promote timely testing [74-76]. The proportion of late presenters has increased since 1999 after abolition of a government policy of mass mandatory screening [75]. Despite the significant improvement of survival since the introduction of HAART there was a high risk of early mortality in the period 2002-2011 probably due to late diagnosis and late presentation to care [74, 75].

Finally, similar to other countries in Asia, homosexuality is heavily stigmatized in South Korea and many do not come out [77]. Also, unsafe sex behaviors even with high risk partners [78], misconceptions about HIV transmission, and negative attitudes towards PLHIV are still prevalent [79]. Thus, it is necessary to monitor and implement appropriate strategies to prevent further spread of the epidemic.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China since 1997. With a population of 7.2

million and the vast majority being ethnic Chinese, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated areas in the world [4]. In contrast to mainland China, HIV epidemic has remained at a relatively low level, both among the general and high risk populations. HIV prevalence among blood donors, STI clinic attendees, pregnant women, and methadone clinic patients was 0.001%, 0.172%, 0.01%, and 0.489%, respectively in 2009 [80]. Since the first HIV case was reported in 1984, a total of 5,783 HIV cases (3,500 Chinese and 1,725 foreigners) and 1,353 AIDS case (980 Chinese and 287 foreigners) have been reported through 2012 (Table 1) [81]. The number of new HIV reports hit a record high of 513 cases in 2012, 17% increase from the previous year, of which 50.7% were through homosexual or bisexual contact. The male-to-female ratio increased from 2.6:1 in 2010 to 3.5:1 in 2012, further increasing male predominance. Overall, young male adult Chinese are the group that is most affected [82].

Sixty four hemophilia patients were the first population to be infected through contaminated blood. They were infected prior to 1985, before a safe heat treated alternative and test for HIV became available [32]. Subsequently, most infections were from sexual contact, with infections through IDU less common. Over the years, sexual transmission has remained the predominant route of infection. In the 1980s the largest percentage of new infections was through sex between men. In 1987, 57.6% of the new cases were attributable to homosexual or bisexual contact, whereas only 9.1% to heterosexual contact. Then, in the 1990s until mid-2000s the situation reversed and heterosexual transmission surpassed that of homosexual or bisexual contact. In 2000, 62.8% of new HIV infections were through heterosexual contact compared to 15.8% through homosexual or bisexual contact. But, situation has reversed again since 2004 when a sharp increase in the HIV cases of MSM became apparent, while the heterosexual transmission remained relatively stable [62] (Figure 1).

Similar to other parts of the world, MSM in Hong Kong are seeking sex partners through the Internet [83]. Over half of MSM recently diagnosed with HIV infection found sex partners through the Internet in the year prior to their infection [83]. Another study revealed a high proportion of MSM in Hong Kong seeking cross-border sex and having UAS with multiple type and number of male sex partners in Shenzhen, where high prevalence of HIV and syphilis was reported among MSM [84]. In the last six months, 62.1% of MSM in Hong Kong had had sex with male CSWs, 84.6% with male non-regular partners, and 31.3% with male regular partners in Shenzhen [84]. Prevalence of UAS with these types of partners was 29.8%, 27.9%, and 78.7%, respectively. Prior to 2005 there were only two non-governmental organizations which ran condom distribution and outreach testing programs for MSM in saunas and bars [85]. MSM have been identified as the pressing priority for action in the five year AIDS Strategies from the Advisory Council on AIDS.

Unlike the remarkable spread of HIV among IDUs in mainland China and Taiwan, the HIV epidemic among drug users in Hong Kong remained low. Before the start of the HIV epidemic, MMT (1976) and the STI clinic services of the Department of Health (1970s) were widely accessible in Hong Kong [86]. Both programs provided preventive interventions, free condoms, and treatment for drug users and patients with STIs. It has been argued that they played key roles in protecting people at elevated risk for contracting HIV [86, 87]. Also, the prevalence of HIV among methadone clinic attendees remained at consistently low level of 0.2-0.5% from 2004 to 2010 [88]. HIV infection among IDUs has contributed to only 1.4% (7/513) of all cases in 2012, a marked decrease from 58 cases in 2006. Nevertheless, the potential risk of an upsurge among this population cannot be disregarded as significant proportions engage in unsafe behaviors [89, 90].

HIV prevalence among FSWs was low, 0.2% between 2005 and 2007 [91]. However, cross-

border (from Hong Kong to mainland China) FSW is common [92]. With increasing population mobility and growing HIV epidemics in neighboring countries, sub-population with elevated risk of infection need to be closely monitored.

Mongolia

Mongolia is a landlocked country located in Northeast Asia, bordered by the Russian Federation (Russia) to the north and China to the south, two countries with rapidly expanding HIV epidemics. With a small population of 2.8 million, more than 1 million are registered residents of Ulaanbaatar city, the capital and largest city [4]. Mongolia has the smallest HIV epidemic in the region, prevalence in the general population is less than 0.1% [1, 93] despite high prevalence of other STIs among different population groups [94-96]. Between 1992 and 2004 only 5 cases of HIV were reported [97], 2 of whom were AIDS cases (personal communication with UNAIDS Mongolia) (Table 1). However, the number of HIV and AIDS cases has been increasing sharply in recent years. A total of 126 cases have been reported by the end of 2012, more than 60% of them within the last 4 years and 91% of cases identified in Ulaanbaatar [97]. According to official statistics 17 have died by the end of 2012 [97]. The sharp increase in HIV cases could respond to an increasing incidence of HIV and improved HIV surveillance system [97-100]. Epidemic estimates (by Spectrum) show that at the end of 2013, the number of PLHIV stood at 655. Of these, 73.3% were MSM (personal communication with UNAIDS Mongolia).

To date, all cases for which route of transmission is known have been attributed to sexual contact, predominantly MSM (Figure 1). Until 2011, 80% of HIV cases were males, 82.5% of them MSM [93]. This is probably an underestimation given that data on sexual orientation was not collected until 2007. Among the female cases, 52% were CSWs. There are no reported cases of HIV transmission related to blood or vertical transmission. Unlike the neighboring countries of Russia and China, no cases have been found among IDUs in Mongolia [93, 101].

A series of second generation surveillance surveys (SGSS) have been the main source of information in Mongolia over the past decade. MSM and FSWs are currently the population most at risk. The prevalence among MSM during the 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011 SGSS was 0.0%, 0.85%, 1.80%, and 7.5%, respectively [98-100]. The sharp increase in the HIV prevalence has been argued to be an artifact possibly due to changes in the cases included for estimations (only new HIV cases vs. new and previously identified cases), sampling strategies (convenience vs. response driven sampling (RDS)), sample sizes (88 in 2005 compared to 200 in 2011), and improvements in surveillance [93, 102]. However, 7.5% HIV prevalence rate found in the last round of SGSS may be comparable to 6.3% self-reported HIV prevalence observed during a survey among MSM in Ulaanbaatar in 2011 using RDS [103]. There is evidence suggesting risky behaviors among MSM [95, 102-104]. Furthermore, low HIV-related knowledge regarding the risks associated with same-sex practices, low exposure to prevention programs (33.6%) and high misconception about HIV transmission have been reported [102, 103]. It should also be noted that there is very limited research on MSM done to date (no data available from outside the capital city) [105], high levels of discrimination, including violence, and low societal acceptance of MSM [106].

Even though previous SGSS did not find HIV infection among FSWs, overall prevalence of syphilis in this population was consistently high ranging from 17.4% in 2005 to 27.8% in 2011. High risk sexual behaviors are still common among FSWs and many have

misconceptions about HIV transmission [102]. The illegal character of sex work coupled with high rates of poverty and unemployment may lead increasing numbers of women into sex work for survival [107]. Little is known about other vulnerable groups such as, IDUs, mobile populations, and clients of FSWs. Low impact behavioral interventions should be considered since they can achieve considerable reductions of HIV and STI risk in such a low resource setting [108].

Conclusion

Although the HIV epidemic East Asia reached relatively late, it expanded region wide driven by the epidemic in China. Because of the timely and effective measures, great progress has been achieved in the control of the HIV epidemic. However, in most of the countries or areas of the region the greatest concern is the growing epidemic among MSM population that has been neglected for many years. Large-scale prevention needs to be tailored to this subpopulation with careful monitoring and evaluation, addressing appropriately the issues of discrimination and stigmatization. Governments need to have strong commitment because the potential consequences of inaction are huge and could have disastrous implications.

Acknowledgments

We greatly appreciate the help of Altanchimeg Delegchoimbol at UNAIDS Mongolia, Sergelen Munkhbaatar at Mongolia Ministry of Health, and Jin Young Ahn at Yonsei University College of Medicine in Korea for facilitating us with national data and/or country reports. Finally, our appreciation goes to Bishal Gyawali at the University of Southern Denmark for his assistance in the early stages of this review.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest relevant to this article.

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This study shows that even low impact interventions can achieve reductions of HIV and STI risk among FSW. Feasible and positively endorsed interventions are particularly important in low resourced settings.

Table 1. Annual reported number of HIV and AIDS cases in China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Mongolia (1984 - 2012)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
HIV															
China	-	5	1	9	7	171	299	216	261	274	531	1,567	2,649	3,343	3,306
Taiwan	9	14	9	12	21	37	31	78	123	132	160	221	267	341	388
Japan ³	-	0	0	55	23	80	66	200	442	277	298	277	376	397	422
South Korea ⁴	-	1	3	9	22	37	52	46	81	69	89	108	104	125	129
Hong Kong ⁵	7	46	20	33	28	38	34	60	71	79	104	122	134	181	189
Mongolia ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
AIDS															
China ¹	-	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	5	23	29	52	38	126	136
Taiwan ²	0	0	1	1	2	8	5	13	23	35	64	97	156	136	153
Japan	-	6	5	14	14	21	31	38	51	86	136	169	234	250	231
South Korea ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong ⁵	0	3	0	6	7	17	13	14	14	19	37	44	71	64	63
Mongolia ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Cumulative
HIV															
China	4,677	5,201	8,219	9,732	21,691	47,606	40,711	44,070	48,161	60,081	68,249	82,437	92,940	101,328	647,742
Taiwan	471	527	652	767	860	1,520	3,380	2,918	1,930	1,740	1,643	1,796	1,968	2,224	24,239
Japan ³	530	462	621	614	640	780	832	952	1,082	1,126	1,021	1,075	1,056	1,002	14,706
South Korea ⁴	186	219	327	397	533	610	680	749	740	797	768	773	888	868	9,410
Hong Kong ⁵	213	183	213	260	229	268	313	373	414	435	396	389	438	513	5,783
Mongolia ⁶	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	8	8	13	12	18	12	23	107
AIDS															
China ¹	230	233	714	1,028	6,120	12,652	7,550	7,909	10,742	14,509	20,056	34,188	39,183	41,929	197,460
Taiwan ²	181	180	167	181	235	264	588	787	1,070	894	1,007	1,101	1,096	1,280	9,725
Japan	301	329	332	308	336	385	367	406	418	431	431	469	473	447	6,719
South Korea ⁴															
Hong Kong ⁵	61	67	60	53	56	49	64	73	79	96	76	79	82	86	1,353
Mongolia ⁶	-	-	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	5	4	19

¹, The number of AIDS cases includes individuals newly diagnosed with AIDS and individuals previously reported as HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

², The number of newly reported AIDS cases may include HIV cases reported in previous years. Taiwanese cases only.

³, Cases of HIV infection through contaminated imported blood products are excluded from official statistics in Japan (1,439 people by 2012). All nationalities.

⁴, Official statistics do not distinguish AIDS cases and HIV cases. South Korean cases only.

⁵, All nationalities.

⁶, Mongolian cases only.

Sources:

UNAIDS China (personal communication)

Centers for Disease Control Taiwan

National Institute of Infectious Diseases (Japan)

Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (GovHK)

UNAIDS Mongolia (personal communication)

Table 2. Newly reported HIV and AIDS cases by route of transmission in China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Mongolia.

	China ¹ (2011)	Taiwan ² (2012)	Japan ³ (2012)	South Korea ⁴ (2011)	Hong Kong ⁵ (2012)	Mongolia ⁶ (2012)
HIV						
Heterosexual	62.6%	13.7%	28.8%	34.2%	24.6%	39.1%
Homosexual/Bisexual	13.7%	77.2%	55.2%	24.5%	49.5%	56.6%
Injecting drug use	16.9%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Transfusion /Blood products	3.3%	-	2.4% ^a	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Mother-to child	1.2%	0.04%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	4.3% ^b
Unknown	2.2%	5.4%	12.9%	41.2%	24.2%	0.0%
AIDS						
Heterosexual	-	16.6%	37.2%	-	45.3%	50.0%
Homosexual/Bisexual	-	60.7%	36.2%	-	44.2%	50.0%
Injecting drug use	-	19.1%	0.7%	-	2.3%	0.0%
Transfusion /Blood products	-	0.2%	3.1%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Mother-to child	-	0.0%	0.3%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Unknown	-	3.4%	22.5%	-	8.1%	0.0%

¹, No information was available regarding routes of transmission for AIDS cases. Chinese cases only.

², Taiwanese cases only.

³, All nationalities.

⁴, South Korean cases only.

⁵, HIV and AIDS cases. Korean cases only.

⁶, Mongolian cases only.

^a, Includes infections through blood transfusion, and presumed multiple infection routes.

^b, Commercial sex work.

Sources:

2012 China AIDS Response Progress Report

Statistics of Communicable Diseases and Surveillance Report, December 2013 (Taiwan)

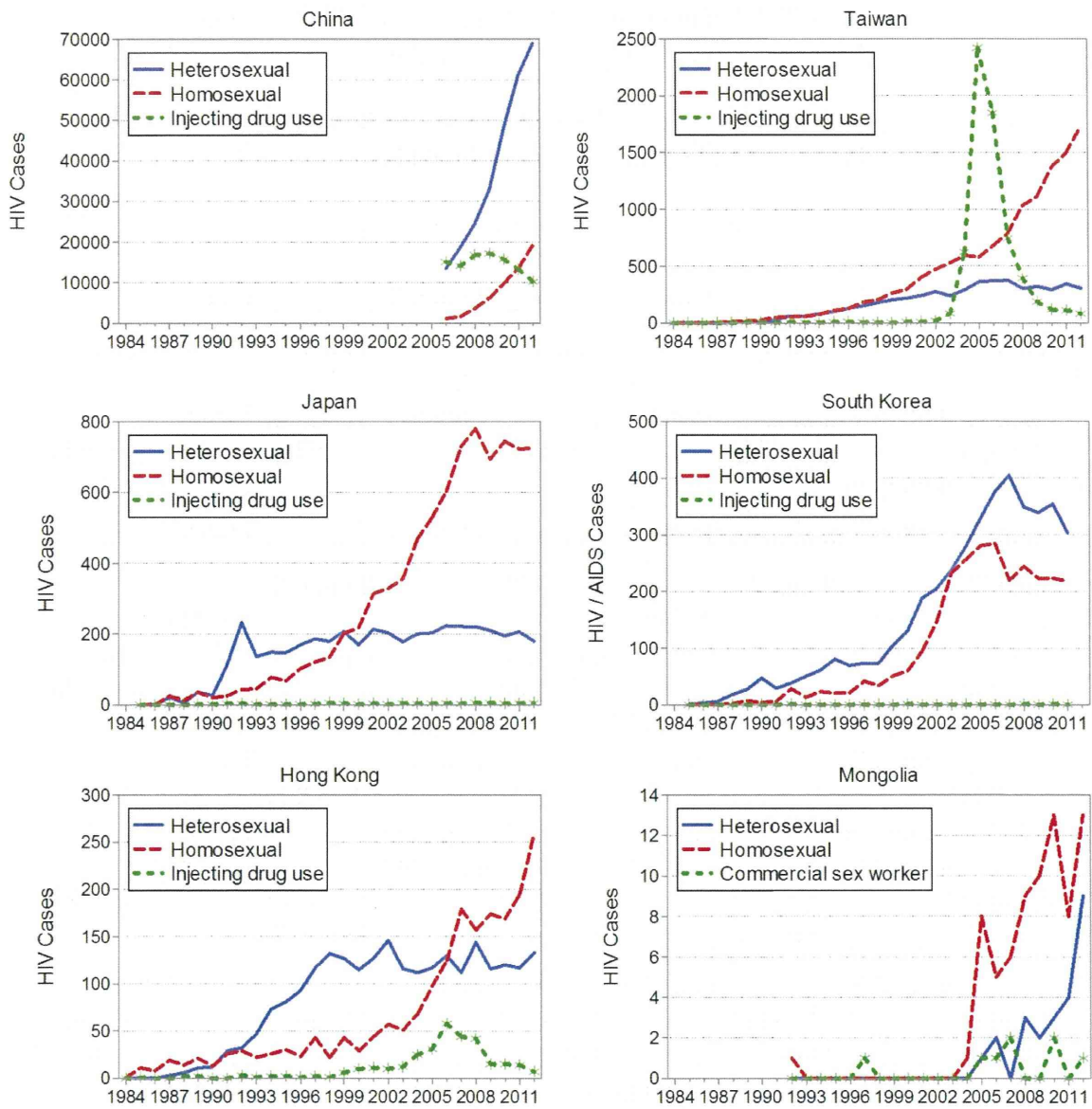
National Institute of Infectious Diseases (Japan)

Analysis of HIV/AIDS notifications in Korea, 2011 (Korea CDC)

Factsheet: HIV/AIDS Situation in Hong Kong [2012] (Centre for Health Protection)

UNAIDS Mongolia (personal communication)

Figure 1. Changing trend of the annual number of HIV cases by main routes of transmission in China¹, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea², Hong Kong and Mongolia (1984 – 2012).



¹, Annual number of HIV cases for 1984 to 2005 were not available.

², Data for 2012 could not be included.

平成 25 年度厚生労働科学研究費補助金（エイズ対策研究事業）
高リスク層の HIV 感染監視と予防啓発及び内外の HIV 関連疫学動向のモニタリングに関する研究

海外及び国内の HIV/性感染症の流行とリスク情報の収集分析に関する研究（4）
我国の STI 流行及び妊娠中絶率等の動向に関する研究

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研究要旨

【目的】日本の主な性感染症の報告数・定点当たり報告数、人工妊娠中絶数、コンドーム出荷量など、性行動の状況に関係し、HIV 流行への脆弱性の指標になりうると思われる関連統計情報を収集・分析する。

【方法】主に厚生労働省の感染症発生動向調査や衛生行政報告から情報を収集した。

【結果】主な定点把握性感染症（性器クラミジア感染症、淋菌感染症、性器ヘルペス、尖圭コンジローマ）は、細菌性疾患は 2002 年のピーク、ウイルス性疾患は 2005、6 年のピーク以来、減少を続けていたが、男性では全疾患が 2009 年で下げ止まり、性器ヘルペスが上昇に転じた。女性では、細菌性疾患は 2010 年に、ウイルス性疾患は 2009 年前後で下げ止まり、やはり性器ヘルペスが上昇傾向にある。性器ヘルペスの上昇は男女とも、35-49 歳で最も明確に認められた。一方、梅毒は、これらの性感染症とは全く逆に、男女とも近年増加傾向にあったが、2010 年に上昇が止まり、それ以降は、男女とも減少に転じた後、2011 年以降再び増加に転じた。一方、人工妊娠中絶は 2001 年をピークに全年齢層で減少傾向が続いているが、10 歳代では減少が鈍化し、2010 年前後から、15-18 歳ではやや増加に転じている。一方、コンドームの国内出荷量は 1993 年以降、減少が続いてきたが、2010、2011 年と上昇に転じ、2012 年には大きく上昇した。

【考察】性感染症と中絶・出産に関するデータの分析から、男女とも若い年齢層で、無防備な性行動が再燃した兆候が現れているため、今後の動向に注意が必要であるとともに、予防教育の再強化が必要であると考えられる。また、国際的動向との比較から、同性間感染が示唆される男性梅毒は、増加傾向が続いているため、HIV 流行の再燃を防ぐためにも同性間対策の強化も必要である。

A. 目的

日本の主な性感染症（STI）5 疾患（全数把握疾患：梅毒、定点把握疾患：性器クラミジア感染症、淋菌感染症、性器ヘルペスウイルス感染症、尖圭コンジローマの 4 疾患）に関する報告数・定点当たり報告数を集約・分析し、性別、年齢別、地域別の経年動向をわかりやすく提示する。他に、性行動の指標となると思われる、人工妊娠中絶報告数・実施数、コンドーム国内出荷数などの情報を集約・分析して提示する。

B. 方法及び情報源

STIのうち、全数把握疾患である梅毒と、定点把握疾患である性器クラミジア感染症、性器ヘルペスウイルス感染症、淋菌感染症、尖圭コンジローマの、計 5 疾患について、サーベイランスのデータを収集した。データは国立感染症研究所のサーベイランス（感染症発生動向調査）から入手した。そのうち 1999（4 - 12 月） - 20012 年のデータについては、同研究所感染症情報センターのウェブサイトから入手した（<http://idsc.nih.go.jp/idwr/index.html>）。