

Abstract

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection has spread to almost every country in the world and Asia will be the most prevalent area in the future. The most important strategy for HIV/AIDS control is the detection of HIV infected people and follow-up health education. This would not only improve the prognosis of the care, but also prevent the spread of HIV infection and encourage the people with high-risk behavior for diagnosis. The new three-drug regimens(cocktail)has been documented to be effective in the treatment of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and in the prophylactic therapy of asymptomatic HIV infection in western countries. However, the effectiveness of this combination therapy to delay the development of AIDS in Chinese HIV carriers has not been reported. In this study, we will study the follow-up and prophylactic treatment of cocktail in HIV-infected patients in Taiwan. We have recruited 1429 HIV infected patients in Taiwan from March, 1988 to October, 2002. Most of these patients were male, asymptomatic, aged 25-34. Homosexual transmission accounted for 49.55% of infection, followed by heterosexual (31.07%) and bisexual (19.03%). Among these 570 men, 82.11% reported having had sex with at least 1 man, and 43.68% had had sex with at least 1 woman. Our study showed that different sexual orientation had different sexual activities. Compared with heterosexual men, homosexual and bisexual men were more likely to have had oral sex and anal sex. Besides, our study showed that three-drug regimens (HAART) is as effective in the prophylactic treatment for Chinese people with HIV infection.

Keywords : HIV ; AIDS ; Treatment ; Follow-up ; HAART ; SEX