

Abstract

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection has spread to almost every country in the world. 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.

In this study, we have recruited 1690 HIV infected patients in Taiwan from March, 1988 to October, 2003. Most of these patients were male, asymptomatic, aged 25-34. Homosexual transmission accounted for 53.6% of infection, followed by heterosexual (29.0%) and bisexual (17.4%). Among 919 follow-up patients, 16.1% remove form home, 25.2% change their job, and 81.8% tell other people the truth. But only 25.9% tell their sex partners. Besides, only 60-70% patients use condom every time. During follow-up time, 56.2% patients had STD, 11.5% injected drugs.

Our study also showed that HAART is as effective in the prophylactic treatment for Chinese people with HIV infection.

Keywords: HIV ; Sexual Orientation ; followuo ; HAART