



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC
BUREAU RÉGIONAL DU PACIFIQUE OCCIDENTAL

REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Forty-first session
Manila
10-14 September 1990

Provisional agenda item 8.1

WPR/RC41/3 Rev.1

8 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ANNUAL REPORT ON AIDS INCLUDING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

As of 1 July 1990, HIV infection had been diagnosed in 19 countries and areas of the Region. The total cumulative number of AIDS cases, 2406, represents a 46% increase compared to 1 July 1989. The majority of AIDS cases are among homosexual and bisexual men, but there are great variations between countries; heterosexual transmission is predominant in Papua New Guinea, while haemophiliacs constitute the majority in Japan.

Among other sexually transmitted diseases only routine data on gonorrhoea and syphilis have been received from Member States. The incidence is probably considerably underreported. In several countries there is a clear downward trend, but in many others there is an alarming increase in sexually transmitted diseases. Improved diagnostic capabilities and surveillance are urgently needed.

PART I. AIDS

1. AIDS cases

A summary of the regional situation is given in Table 1 below.

As of 1 July 1990, 2406 cases of AIDS had been reported by 18 countries and areas in the Region. This total is 46% more than the cases reported on 1 July 1989. About 93% of the total cases were reported by Australia - 1861 cases, Japan - 189 cases, and New Zealand - 196 cases.

In the 15 countries and areas with AIDS cases excluding Australia, Japan and New Zealand, the number of cases increased from 89 on 1 July 1989 to 160 one year later, an increase of 80%. This indicates that the AIDS pandemic is spreading in the Region and as surveillance improves, it is anticipated that more cases and HIV-infected individuals will be discovered.

2. HIV infection

Reports on HIV antibody testing are now available from 30 countries and areas (see Tables 2 and 3) as compared to 23 countries and areas in 1989.

The sizes of the groups surveyed for HIV antibodies differ. In some surveys, the denominators are not given. It is not possible to calculate an overall prevalence rate by country in view of the different dates of the surveys and the different sizes of the samples surveyed. There are 19 countries and areas reporting the presence of HIV infection. Eighteen of these reported the presence of both AIDS cases and HIV-infected individuals. One country reported the presence of HIV infection but no cases of AIDS.

Table 2 (pages 13-16) gives the HIV prevalence among certain groups in countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region. Twenty-one countries and areas reported results of testing of blood donors, indicating their concern to ensure blood safety. The numbers examined were quite substantial in some countries. Six of the 21 countries and areas reported the presence of HIV antibodies in blood donors with prevalence rates ranging from 0.00016% (0.16/100 000) in the Philippines to 0.063% (63/100 000) in Macao.

3. Country situation (as of 1 July 1990)

American Samoa

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Australia

Australia has reported 1861 cases of AIDS, of whom 55% are dead. This is 77% of all the cases reported from the Western Pacific Region. Approximately 3% of the cases reported in Australia are women.

Homosexuals and bisexuals account for about 89% of all cases. Cases among intravenous drug users and through heterosexual transmission appear to be increasing in relation to the 1988 figures. The proportion of cases among those receiving blood transfusion has been reduced. A slight increase in homosexual and heterosexual transmission has been observed.

Table 1. Cumulative number of AIDS cases reported to WHO by countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region as of 1 July 1989 and 1 July 1990

Country/ area	Number of cases as of 1 July 1989	Number of cases as of 1 July 1990
American Samoa	0	0
Australia	1334	1861
Brunei Darussalam	0	1
Cambodia	NA*	NA*
China	3	3
Cook Islands	0	0
Fiji	1	1
French Polynesia	7	16
Guam	0	6
Hong Kong	20	36
Japan	97	189
Kiribati	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0
Macao	0	1
Malaysia	4	13
Mariana Islands, Northern	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	1
Nauru	0	0
New Caledonia	2	14
New Zealand	130	196
Niue	0	0
Palau	0	0
Papua New Guinea	13	13
Philippines	22	31
Republic of Korea	4	6
Samoa	0	0
Singapore	12	16
Solomon Islands	0	0
Tokelau	0	0
Tonga	1	2
Tuvalu	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0
Viet Nam	0	0
Wallis and Futuna	NA*	NA*
Total cases: all countries and areas	1650	2406
Total cases: Australia Japan, New Zealand	1561 (95% of the total)	2246 (93% of the total)
Total cases: other countries and areas	89 (5% of the total)	160 (7% of the total)

*NA - No information available.

The distribution of HIV infection closely follows that of AIDS, with homosexuals and bisexuals accounting for the majority of the known cases. But blood transfusion and intravenous drug abuse are also important transmission categories.

Brunei Darussalam

The first case of AIDS was diagnosed in June 1988. The patient was probably infected through homosexual contacts while studying in the United Kingdom. Two of the 10 haemophiliacs tested were positive for HIV antibodies.

Cambodia

WHO has no information on the AIDS/HIV situation in Cambodia. A technical team visit through UNICEF is planned for later in 1990.

China

No new AIDS cases have been reported since the three cases reported in 1988. They were all foreigners who have left the country.

HIV antibodies have been found in a total of 194 individuals: one sexually transmitted disease patient, two returning workers, four haemophiliacs, 41 foreign residents and 146 intravenous drug users.

Cook Islands

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Fiji

Seven HIV-positive cases are known of in Fiji, of which one has been reported as an AIDS case. This case was a woman, who was infected through a blood transfusion.

French Polynesia

The cumulative number of AIDS cases reported has increased to 16. Most of the reported HIV infection is among homosexuals and bisexuals and the polytransfused. The male to female ratio is approximately 2:1.

Guam

Guam has reported 6 AIDS cases and 7 HIV-positives.

Hong Kong

The number of reported cases of AIDS has increased from 20 in 1989 to 36 in July 1990. The majority of the cases are among homosexuals and bisexuals. The major groups at risk as indicated by HIV testing are haemophiliacs, referrals from hospitals, clinics and private practitioners, and patients attending sexually transmitted disease clinics. Screening of blood donors gave a positive rate of 0.0008%. No HIV antibody reactors were detected among the 8887 intravenous drug abusers examined.

Japan

Japan has reported 189 cases of AIDS, which is 7.9% of all cases reported from the Western Pacific Region.

Of these, 50% of the cases are among haemophiliacs and those with coagulation disorders. Homosexual and heterosexual contact are also significant risk factors.

Kiribati

Kiribati has reported that no case of AIDS has been diagnosed so far. Limited testing has not revealed any seropositives.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Macao

Macao reported one case of AIDS in October 1989. One HIV-positive is also known.

Malaysia

Malaysia has reported 13 cases of AIDS, 5 of which are homosexuals/bisexuals, 2 heterosexuals, 2 haemophiliacs, 1 intravenous drug user and 1 recipient of blood transfusion. The other two cases have not yet been specified. Two of the 13 cases are women.

Serosurveys indicate that 3.8% of 289 haemophiliacs examined were positive for HIV antibodies. Of great concern is the recent finding that the prevalence of HIV is increasing rapidly among drug abusers, especially in the states bordering on Thailand.

Mariana Islands, Northern

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Marshall Islands

WHO has been informed that no case of AIDS has been diagnosed, but that 4 persons are known to be HIV-positive.

Micronesia, Federated States of

The Federated States of Micronesia reported its first case of AIDS in November 1989. Four cases of HIV infection are also known.

Nauru

WHO has not received any official report on AIDS cases in Nauru, but WHO staff have been informed by representatives from Nauru that no case of AIDS or HIV infection has been diagnosed.

New Caledonia

New Caledonia has reported 14 cases of AIDS and a total of 43 HIV-infected persons.

New Zealand

New Zealand has reported 196 cases, which is 8.1% of the cases reported in the Western Pacific Region.

The majority of the cases are homosexuals. The ratio of male to female cases is 41:1. Most of those found to be infected with HIV are homosexuals/bisexuals, haemophiliacs, polytransfused and intravenous drug users.

Niue

No official report of AIDS or HIV infection has been made to WHO.

Palau

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Papua New Guinea

As of 1 July 1990, Papua New Guinea had reported a cumulative total of 13 AIDS cases. There is a male to female ratio of 1:1, indicating Papua New Guinea may belong to AIDS Epidemiological Pattern II (mainly heterosexual transmission). Nine cases are heterosexuals, 3 homosexuals/bisexuals and 1 child is infected perinatally. Results of HIV serosurveys indicate that homosexuals/bisexuals, patients of sexually transmitted disease clinics and referrals from hospitals, clinics and private practitioners would be good target populations in which to search for HIV-infected individuals.

Philippines

The Philippines has reported a total of 31 AIDS cases, of which almost 60% are homosexual/bisexual men. A total of 172 seropositives have been identified.

Republic of Korea

The total cumulative number of AIDS cases is 6. The rate of HIV positivity among prostitutes was found to be 0.002% (2/100 000).

Samoa

WHO has received a report stating that no case has been diagnosed. Reports on HIV testing have not shown any HIV-positives either.

Singapore

Singapore has reported 16 cases of AIDS. Most of the cases were among homosexuals. All of them were males. The HIV prevalence among blood donors is 0.004% (4/100 000).

Solomon Islands

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Tokelau

WHO has not received any official report on the AIDS situation in Tokelau, but staff have been informed by representatives from Tokelau that no case of AIDS or HIV infection had been detected.

Tonga

The first case of AIDS arrived in Tonga from the United States in June 1987 and died after 4 weeks. The second case was diagnosed in October 1988 and died in April 1989. A male contact of the second AIDS case has been found HIV-positive, but asymptomatic.

Tuvalu

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Vanuatu

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Viet Nam

No case of AIDS or HIV infection has been reported to WHO.

Wallis and Futuna

WHO has not received any information about the AIDS/HIV situation in Wallis and Futuna.

PART II. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

It is generally agreed that the incidence and prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases are underreported in most countries. The main factors contributing to this are people's reluctance to consult the health services because of the stigma attached to these diseases, lack of diagnostic capabilities in laboratories, and lack of reporting from the private health sector, where a large portion of these patients are treated.

Countries differ in their reporting requirements for sexually transmitted diseases. To date only routine data on cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis are reported to WHO. The results of surveys in special population groups are received only from time to time. It is therefore very difficult to assess the sexually transmitted disease situation in the Western Pacific Region.

Nevertheless, there seems to be a decline in gonorrhoea in most developed and newly industrialized countries, while there is a very high rate in several developing countries, especially in the Pacific. Syphilis rates, however, have been fairly constant, or even increasing in some countries. China is experiencing a situation of rapid increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases after many years of zero prevalence.

This update is based on routine reports submitted by Member States, consultants' reports and reports from the WHO AIDS teams.

Country situation as of 1 July 1990

American Samoa

Incidence rates of gonorrhoea were decreasing from 1979 to 1984 but an increase has been noted from 1985 to 1988. No cases of syphilis have been reported since 1979.

Australia

From 1979 to 1987, the gonorrhoea incidence rate declined from 8.07/10 000 to 2.43/10 000. The syphilis incidence rate has been fluctuating but a marked decline was observed, 2.25/10 000 in 1986 to 1/10 000 in 1987.

Brunei Darussalam

The gonorrhoea incidence rate decreased from 8.28/10 000 in 1982 to 1.61/10 000 in 1985. However, the rate went up to 4.48/10 000 in 1987. A few cases of syphilis were reported from 1982 to 1988. In 1988 18 cases were reported, which is three times the number reported in 1986.

Cambodia

No data are available.

China

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported nationwide, from 13 cases in 1977 to 85 430 cases in 1989. The reported cases apply only to gonorrhoea and syphilis. The extent of chlamydial infections, non-gonorrhoea-urethritis and genital ulcers is not known because of limited laboratory facilities. Behavioural research studies on sexually transmitted disease patients revealed that the peak incidence (48%) is in the 21-30 year age group. More males are involved (69%), and there is a high risk among drivers and salesmen. Thirty per cent of the sexually transmitted disease patients were unmarried.

Of the 5436 sexually transmitted disease patients examined from 1985 to 1989, one was HIV-positive.

Cook Islands

Since 1980, the number of cases of gonorrhoea reported had declined. The low incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease tubal pregnancy and female sterility is consistent with the low incidence of gonorrhoea reported. Only 3 cases of syphilis have been reported since 1986. Some clinicians suspect an increase in the number of chlamydia carriers in the female population.

Fiji

The incidence of gonorrhoea is high but has had the tendency to decline since 1986. Penicillinase-Producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) was first isolated in 1977. Between 20% and 30% of all gonorrhoea isolates are PPNG. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease constitutes 10% of gynaecological admissions in the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. Twenty-five cases of *ophthalmia neonatorum* have been reported from 1983 to 1988. Examination of antenatal clinic users in 1985 and 1986 revealed that among Fijians, 17.5% were infected with *Trichomonas vaginalis*, 7.3% had gonorrhoea and 8.5% were Venereal Disease Research Laboratories (VDRL) and *Treponema pallidum* haemagglutination assay (TPHA) positive reactors. Among blood donors, 1-2% were VDRL-positive. Syphilis is an important problem. Though the incidence rate was on the decline from 1986 to 1988, it increased in 1989. It is probably a cause of many of the stillbirths that occur in Fiji.

Non-gonorrhoeal urethritis or cervicitis is also present, of which 50% is due to *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

Eighteen cases of soft chancre and 25 cases of venereal warts were recorded from 1982-1988.

French Polynesia

The incidence of gonorrhoea gradually increased from 1979 to 1982 but has been on the decline since then. Since 1984, the incidence of syphilis has been on the decline.

Guam

The incidence of gonorrhoea increased from 36.81/10 000 in 1979 to 56.64/10 000 in 1984. The incidence then declined from 1985 to 1989. Syphilis is rare; only 5 cases were reported yearly from 1987 to 1989.

Hong Kong

In 1985, 5610 (20.89%) out of 26 855 specimens of gonorrhoea cultures were positive for PPNG. Twenty three per cent of the cultures were non-PPNG but were resistant to penicillin. Non-gonococcal urethritis, including chlamydial infection, is low but appears to be increasing. Syphilis appears to be on a downward trend.

Japan

From 1979 to 1984, the gonorrhoea incidence rates doubled from 0.56/10 000 to 1.1/10 000, and since then a continuous downward trend could be observed.

The syphilis incidence declined from 0.21/10 000 in 1979 to 0.14/10 000 in 1984. It increased gradually to 0.21/10 000 in 1988.

Kiribati

Sexually transmitted diseases have a minor impact in Kiribati, with gonorrhoeal infections predominating (32 cases reported in 1988). Syphilis is rarely reported. Laboratory diagnostic capability needs to be improved so that surveillance of sexually transmitted diseases can be strengthened.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

The data for gonorrhoea and syphilis were incomplete.

Macao

No data were received.

Malaysia

The incidence of gonorrhoea is declining (5073 cases in 1982 to 3272 cases in 1988). PPNG was first detected in 1977. By 1984, 43% of the cultures positive for *N. gonorrhoeae* were PPNG.

Syphilis increased from 668 cases in 1982 to 1443 cases in 1988. Three hundred and six cases of chancroid were reported from 1982 to 1986. Almost half of the cases of chancroid were recorded in 1986. Cases of *ophthalmia neonatorum* were recorded yearly from 1982 to 1986 with an average of more than 100 cases per year.

Mariana Islands, Northern

The incidence of gonorrhoea increased from 31 cases in 1982 to 105 cases in 1985, then dropped to 36 cases in 1987 but again increased to 82 cases in 1989. A few cases of syphilis have been reported since 1985.

Marshall Islands

The incidence of laboratory confirmed gonorrhoea increased from 69 cases in 1982 to 288 cases in 1988. The increase in syphilis is alarming. In 1979, only one case of syphilis was reported, and through 1983, only a handful of cases. Then in 1984 a case of congenital syphilis was reported, prompting a screening of the population. This led to the discovery of 219 cases of syphilis. The incidence rate for syphilis was 150 per 10 000 in 1988.

Micronesia, Federated States of

The reported cases of gonorrhoea have increased. Four cases of syphilis have been reported since 1985. It is felt that gonorrhoea and syphilis are underreported and undertreated. There is concern that the problem may become compounded by the increasing number of tourists and workers coming into the area coupled with a young and sexually active population. Clinically, chlamydial infection is felt to be common. The presence of chancroid and *granuloma inguinale* has not been investigated.

Nauru

Fifty cases of gonorrhoea and eight cases of syphilis were reported in 1980. No reports have been received since then.

New Caledonia

An increase in the incidence rate of gonorrhoea was observed from 1979 to 1981. A gradual decline in the rate has been observed since 1982. After reaching a peak incidence of 51/10 000 in 1982, the syphilis incidence rate gradually decreased to 13.7/10 000 in 1988.

New Zealand

Gonorrhoea incidence from 1983 to 1985 showed a decreasing trend from 5.9/10 000 to 4.44/10 000. The syphilis incidence from 1983 to 1985 was practically constant, 72 cases being reported in 1983, 77 cases in 1984 and 78 cases in 1985.

Niue

No reports have been received.

Palau

The incidence of gonorrhoea increased from 159 cases in 1982 to 301 cases in 1985. It dropped to 169 cases in 1988. No cases of syphilis have been reported. The most common diagnosis on hospital discharge in 1987 was infectious diseases of the pelvic tract among women. Chlamydial infection is frequently suspected to be the cause.

Papua New Guinea

The gonorrhoea incidence rates increased from 34/10 000 in 1979 to a peak of 68/10 000 in 1986. A total of 22 540 cases (66/10 000) of gonorrhoea were reported in 1989. Fifty-nine per cent of the patients were aged between 15 and 24. The ratio of males to females is 2.4:1.

An increase in syphilis incidence was also observed from 1979 to 1989 (16.5 per 10 000 to 20.8 per 10 000). Fifty-seven per cent of the cases were aged 15-24. Seventy per cent of the cases were males. The diagnoses were mainly based on clinical findings.

Among those attending sexually transmitted disease clinics the incidence of non-gonorrhoeal urethritis increased from 2552 cases in 1984 to 3548 cases in 1989. *Trichomonas* infections likewise increased from 699 cases in 1984 to 1079 cases in 1989.

Philippines

An increase in the gonorrhoea incidence rate was observed from 1979 to 1985. The rate in 1987 decreased to 0.94/10 000.

The syphilis incidence rate appears to be constant, at between 0.1 and 0.2/10 000 per year.

Republic of Korea

From 1983 to 1985, the gonorrhoea incidence rates fell from 10.48/10 000 to 8.68/10 000. The syphilis incidence however increased from 1.72/10 000 to 2.38/10 000 in 1985.

Samoa

The incidence of gonorrhoea decreased from 5.8/10 000 in 1980 to 0.9 in 1988. Three cases of syphilis have been reported since 1984.

Singapore

The incidence rate of gonorrhoea decreased from 93.3/10 000 in 1955 to 21/10 000 in 1988 with fluctuations. The decrease from 1955 to 1965 was ascribed to penicillin. The increase from 1965-1973 was due to tourism and the fact that Singapore was a rest and recreation centre for American troops in Viet Nam. From 1974 onwards the decrease in incidence was due to better contact tracing and medical services. The proportion of PPNG positive reactors has been maintained at 30-35% of all gonorrhoea cultures. Syphilis incidence is keeping steady, the rate in 1988 being 3.1/10 000. Congenital syphilis remains low with a rate of 0.36/1000 live births.

The incidence rate of non-specific urethritis is fluctuating but appears to have been on the decline since 1985. Chancroid is definitely on the decline, the rate in 1987 being around 4/10 000.

Solomon Islands

There was an increase of gonorrhoea incidence from 1980 to 1983 followed by a decline up to 1985, then another increase from 1986 up to 1988. The first PPNG positive case was reported in 1982. It is difficult to assess the extent of the syphilis problem because of the presence of yaws.

Tokelau

Only a few cases of gonorrhoea have been reported, irregularly, from 1979 to 1988. No case of syphilis has been reported since 1979.

Tonga

The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases appears to have been increasing from 1985 to 1987, after which a decline in the incidence rate was observed. Around 42% of the 332 cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported from 1985 to 1989 were gonorrhoeal in nature. Most of the cases were seen in public health centres or attended by health personnel. Deficiencies in the laboratory diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases have been noted. No cases of syphilis have been reported.

Tuvalu

A few cases of gonorrhoea have been reported, ranging from 2 to 6 per year. No case of syphilis has been reported.

Vanuatu

The incidence rates of gonorrhoea fluctuate between 17/10 000 and 26/10 000. No definite trend can be observed. Only 11 cases of syphilis have been reported from 1983 to 1988.

In a study conducted on 200 women attending antenatal clinics in Port Vila, 20% had chlamydial infection, 11% had gonorrhoea and 9% *Trichomonas* infections. About 30% of the women had one or more sexually transmitted diseases. There are no specific sexually transmitted disease clinics in the health system. Many sexually transmitted disease patients go to private practitioners.

Viet Nam

The incidence rate of reported sexually transmitted diseases has been stable for the past five years. In 1986, it was estimated that there were 12 000 cases of syphilis, 9500 cases of gonorrhoea and 14 570 cases of other sexually transmitted diseases.

Surveys conducted on pregnant women revealed 2.5% were VDRL positive. Congenital syphilis is a serious problem. A survey conducted in Haiphong gave a VDRL positive rate of 1%. A study in Hanoi indicated 22.3% of drug abusers, 98.3% of prostitutes and 7.4% of barmaids were VDRL positives. Cases of *Herpes simplex*, Chancroid and *Lymphogranuloma venereum* have been seen.

Wallis and Futuna

Eighteen cases of gonorrhoea and 7 cases of syphilis were reported from 1979 to 1987.

Table 2. HIV prevalence among certain groups in countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region as reported to WHO as of 1 June 1990

Country/area	Homosexuals/bisexuals			Intravenous drug users			Homosexual intravenous drug users			Female prostitutes			Patients STD clinics			Haemophiliacs			Polytransfused patients			AIDS suspected cases		
	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)
1. AMS																								
2. AUS	NG	4 917	-	NG	211	-	NG	176	-															
3. BRU													115	0	-	10	2	20.0	4	0	-	3	0	-
4. CHN										16 000	0	-									17	0	-	
5. OOK																								
6. FIJ													1 240	0	-									
7. FRP																								
8. GUM	22	1	4.5	3	0	-													21	0	-			
9. HOK	312	7	2.2	8 887	0	-				7 877	0	-	103 944	0	-	646	211	33.0						
10. JPN	3 432	76	0.02	2 753	1	0.04				742	1	0.31	381	0	-	4 000	1 600	40.0	7 431	0	-			
11. KIR																								
12. LAO																								
13. MAC				214	0	1				284	0	1												
14. MAA																289	11	3.8						
15. NMI																								
16. MSI & MIC																								

NG - Not given

Table 2. HIV prevalence among certain groups in countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region as reported to WHO as of 1 June 1990

Country/area	Homosexuals/ bisexuals			Intravenous drug users			Homosexual intravenous drug users			Female prostitutes			Patients STD clinics			Haemophiliacs			Polytransfused patients			AIDS suspected cases					
	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)			
17. NAU																											
18. NEC																											
19. NEZ	NG	266	-	NG	6	-										NG	31	-	NG	14	-						
20. BLA																											
21. PNG	10	2	20.0										4 845	9	0.19												
22. PHL	1 924	7	0.21									447 768	190	0.19													
23. KOR																											
24. SMA																											
25. SIN	1 537	28	1.82	293	0	-						15 279	0	-				286	0	-							
26. SOL																											
27. TON	118	1	0.85									27	0	-													
28. TUV																1 240	0	-									
29. VAN																19	0	-									
30. VTN				184	0	-										728	0	-							3	0	-

NG - Not given

Table 2. HIV prevalence among certain groups in countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region as reported to WHO as of 1 June 1990

Country/area	Referrals from hospitals/ clinics and private practitioners			Close contact of HIV (+)			Heterosexuals			Antenatal clinics			Blood donors			Unclassified and others		
	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)
1. AMS													1 412	0	-	1 017	0	-
2. AUS							NG	121	-				NG	329	-	NG	360	-
3. BRU										580	0	-	14 609	0	-	11 007	2	0.02
4. CHN				65	0	-							10 392	0	-	20 816	22	0.11
5. COK													60	0	-			
6. FIJ													2242	0	-	639	0	-
7. FRP																27 333	92	0.34
8. GUM				125	3	2.4										597	0	-
9. HOK	10 812	76	0.70	16	1	6.3							736 566	6	0.00081	314 598	237	0.08
10. JPN				2 705	17	0.63				7 114	0	-	18 538 561	45	0.00024	9 642	1	0.01
11. KIR													120	0	-	50	0	-
12. LAO																		
13. MAC										512	0	-	3 172	2	0.063	3 880	0	-
14. MAA													400 000	0	-	421 944	8	0.002
15. NMI																		
16. MSI & MIC													520	0	-	546	0	-

NG - Not given

Table 2. HIV prevalence among certain groups in countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region as reported to WHO as of 1 June 1990

Country/area	Referrals from hospitals/ clinics and private practitioners			Close contact of HIV (+)			Heterosexuals			Antenatal clinics			Blood donors			Unclassified and others		
	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)	Number tested	HIV (+)	% (+)
17. NAU																50	0	-
18. NEC																32 155	31	0.10
19. NEZ				NG	8	-										NG	14	-
20. BLA													340	0	-	34	0	-
21. PNG	525	13	2.48							766	0	-	34 434	0	-	2 341	18	0.74
22. PHL	257	50	19.5										636 145	1	0.00016	157 368	160	0.10
23. KOR																NG	77	
24. SMA													335	0	-			
25. SIN													282 707	7	0.00248		4	0.04
26. SOL													878	0	-	977	0	-
27. TON										378	0	-	1 109	0	-	3 426	3	0.09
28. TUV																28	0	-
29. VAN													676	0	-	93	0	-
30. VTN													522	0	-	373	0	-

NG - Not given

Table 3. Reports to WHO from countries and areas in the Western Pacific Region on HIV testing, HIV infection and AIDS as of 1 July 1990

Country/area	Countries/areas reporting			
	Results of HIV testing reported	Presence of HIV-infection reported	One or more AIDS cases reported	Zero AIDS cases reported
American Samoa	x			x
Australia	x	x	x	
Brunei Darussalam	x	x	x	
Cambodia ¹				
China	x	x	x	
Cook Islands	x			x
Fiji	x	x	x	
French Polynesia	x	x	x	
Guam	x	x	x	
Hong Kong	x	x	x	
Japan	x	x	x	
Kiribati	x			x

¹No official report received.

Country/area	Countries/areas reporting			
	Results of HIV testing reported	Presence of HIV-infection reported	One or more AIDS cases reported	Zero AIDS cases reported
Lao People's Democratic Republic	x			x
Macao	x	x	x	
Malaysia	x	x	x	
Mariana Islands, Northern	x			x
Marshall Islands	x	x		x
Micronesia, Federated States of	x	x	x	
Nauru	x			
New Caledonia	x	x	x	
New Zealand	x	x	x	
Niue ¹				
Palau	x			x
Papua New Guinea	x	x	x	
Philippines	x	x	x	

¹No official report received.

Country/area	Countries/areas reporting			
	Results of HIV testing reported	Presence of HIV-infection reported	One or more AIDS cases reported	Zero AIDS cases reported
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	
Samoa	x			x
Singapore	x	x	x	
Solomon Islands	x			x
Tokelau ¹				
Tonga	x	x	x	
Tuvalu				x
Vanuatu	x			x
Viet Nam	x			x
Wallis and Futuna ¹				
TOTALS	30	19	18	12

¹No official report received.