

**An illustrated fact sheet about AIDS and HIV with illustrations explaining the 3 routes of transmission of the disease, how HIV is not spread and what to do if a classmate has HIV; an advertisement designed by the Government Information Services, Hong Kong. Colour lithograph, ca. 1995.**

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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# 齊認識 同關注

## AIDS is everybody's concern

甚麼是愛滋病及愛滋病病毒？

### What is AIDS and HIV?

愛滋病的正確名稱是「後天免疫力缺乏症」。它是由人類免疫力缺乏病毒所引起的。病毒侵襲及毀滅某些白血球，因而破壞身體的免疫功能，令病者容易感染罕有的傳染病及患上某些惡性腫瘤。

愛滋病是指受病毒感染後，因各種伺機性感染和腫瘤產生的階段。大約有一半受感染人士會在十年內演變成愛滋病患者。



# AIDS

Acquired  
Immune  
Deficiency  
Syndrome

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This virus attacks and kills certain white blood cells, thus destroying the body's defence function, leaving a person defenseless against a variety of unusual infections and tumours. AIDS represents the late stage of HIV infection which is characterized by occurrence of opportunistic infections and tumours. Roughly 50% of the HIV infected persons develop AIDS within ten years.



愛滋病的傳播途徑只有三種：  
HIV is Transmitted through  
THREE Different Routes:



性接觸—同性或異性

Sex - homosexual or heterosexual

## 2.

血液接觸

—與人共用針咀針筒注射毒品  
—輸入帶有病毒的血液及血液製成品(捐血是絕對安全的!)



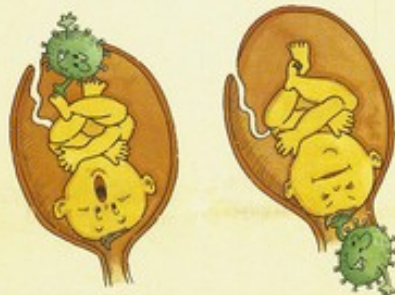
Blood and Needles

- sharing needles and syringes for drug injection  
- transfusion of infected blood or blood products  
(There is no risk in donating blood!)

## 3.

母嬰傳染

—可以在懷孕、生產過程或餵哺母乳時傳染  
—機會是百分之十五至三十



Mother to Infant

- transmission can occur during pregnancy, delivery or breast feeding  
- risk: 15-30%



愛滋病病毒不會經由一般社交接觸或透過空氣而傳播：

HIV is NOT Spread through Social Contact or through the Air:

- 一起上課
- 同拾進食
- 共用廁所
- 共用飲水器
- 握手、擁抱
- 共用書本、文具
- 在游泳池游泳
- 咳嗽或打噴嚏

不會

愛滋病毒也不會經由蚊咬而傳播！

- Attending school together
- Having meals together
- Using toilets
- Using drinking fountains
- Shaking hands, hugging
- Sharing books and pencils
- Swimming in pools
- Coughing or sneezing

NO

HIV is NOT spread by mosquito bite as well!

假如我的同學受愛滋病病毒感染  
If My Classmate has HIV Infection



- 他可以繼續上學
- 他是無須被隔離
- 應體恤和幫助他
- 切勿迴避和排斥他
- He/she should be allowed to continue attending school
- There is no need for isolation
- Be compassionate and helpful
- Don't avoid and discriminate him/her