

**Table B21 : Syphilis Screening on Pregnant Women 2008 and 2009**

**表B21：二零零八年及二零零九年為孕婦進行的梅毒測試**

	2008		2009			
<b>Number of test done</b> 測試數目	<b>By VDRL</b> 性病血清試驗	<b>By EIA</b> 酶免疫檢測試驗	<b>By VDRL</b> 性病血清試驗	<b>By EIA</b> 酶免疫檢測試驗	<b>By VRDL/RPR/EIA*</b> 性病血清試驗/ 酶免疫檢測試驗 *	<b>By Anti-TP †</b> 梅毒密螺旋體 抗體試驗 †
Hospitals under Hospital Authority 醫院管理局轄下醫院	15 686	25 461	13 251	27 014	361	35
Private hospitals 私家醫院	34 313	2 584	29 948	2 568	0	8 003
<b>Total</b> 合計	<b>49 999</b>	<b>28 045</b>	<b>43 199</b>	<b>29 582</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>8 038</b>
<b>Test with Positive Results</b> 測試結果呈陽性的數目	144	205	128	222	0	51
<b>Percentage Positive</b> 測試結果呈陽性的百分比	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%

Notes: \* From 1 January 2009 onwards, one hospital reported statistics under the group VRDL/RPR/EIA as its system cannot distinguish women who underwent each test separately.

註： \* 由二零零九年一月一日開始，某醫院因其系統未能辨認孕婦進行了那項梅毒測試，而提供了性病血清試驗/酶免疫檢測試驗的數字。

† From 1 January 2009 onwards, anti-TP was added as some hospitals use it as a first line test to diagnose syphilis.

† 由二零零九年一月一日開始，一些醫院已經開始使用梅毒密螺旋體抗體試驗作梅毒測試。