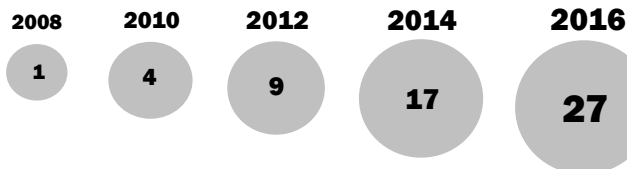




Number of Newly Diagnosed with HIV per day:



NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV CASES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Table 1. Quick Facts

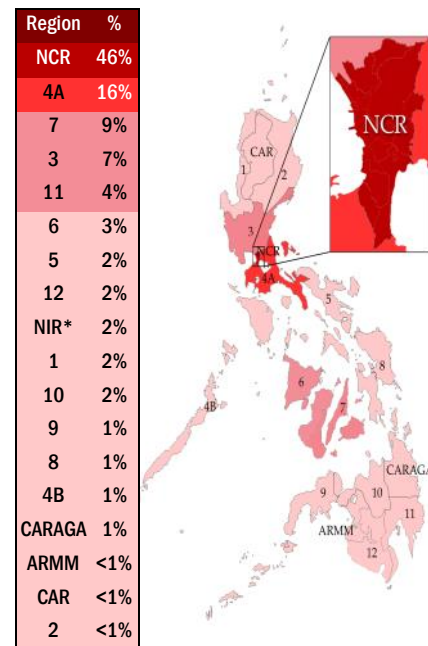
Demographic Data	January 2016	Jan 2011 - Jan 2016	Cumulative Jan 1984 - Jan 2016
Total Reported Cases	804	25,145	31,160
Asymptomatic Cases	710	23,371	28,514
AIDS Cases	94	1,774	2,646
Male	776	24,004	28,701 ^a
Female	28	1,141	2,448 ^a
Age Range (Median)	17-66(28)	1-82(28)	1-82(28)
Less than 15 y/o	0	34	89 ^b
15-24 y/o	222	7,103	8,316 ^b
25-34 y/o	423	13,264	15,888 ^b
35-49 y/o	145	4,154	5,874 ^b
50 y/o & above	14	590	919 ^b
Pregnant WLHIV	3		
Newly Started on ART	461		
Total PLHIV on ART			12,335
Reported Deaths	64		1,594

^aNo data available on sex for (11) cases
^bNo data available on age for (74) cases

In January 2016, there were 804 new HIV Ab sero-positive individuals (Table 1). This was 50% higher compared to the same period last year (536) and was the highest number of cases ever reported since 1984. [Figure 1]. Eighty-eight percent of the cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting (Figure 3).

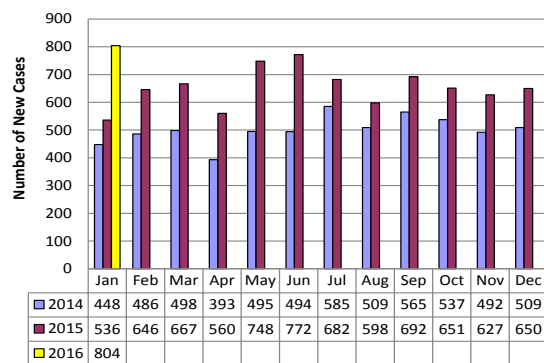
Most (97%) were male. The median age was 28 years old (age range: 17 years-66 years). More than half belong to the 25-34 year age group while 28% were youth aged 15-24 years.

Figure 2. Percentage of Newly Diagnosed Cases per Region (January 2016)



*Negros Island Region (Executive Order No. 183)

Figure 1. Number of New HIV Cases by Month (2014-2016)

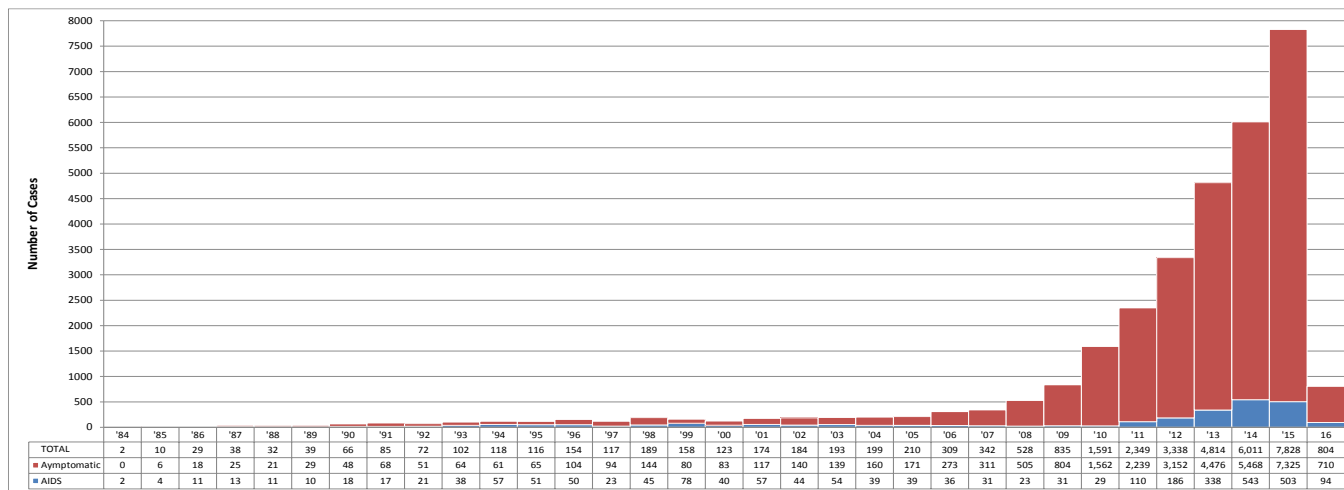


The regions with the highest number of reported cases for January 2016 were: National Capital Region (NCR) with 370 (46%) cases, Region 4A with 130 (16%) cases, Region 7 with 71 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 60 (7%) cases, and Region 11 with 36 (4%) cases. One hundred thirty-seven (17%) cases came from the rest of the country (Figure 2).

Reported modes of transmission (MOT) were sexual contact (771) and needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) [33]. Eighty-nine percent of those transmitted through sexual contact were among males who have sex with males (MSM^a).

^amale-male sex and sex with both males & females

Figure 3. Number of HIV Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to January 2016 (N=31,160)



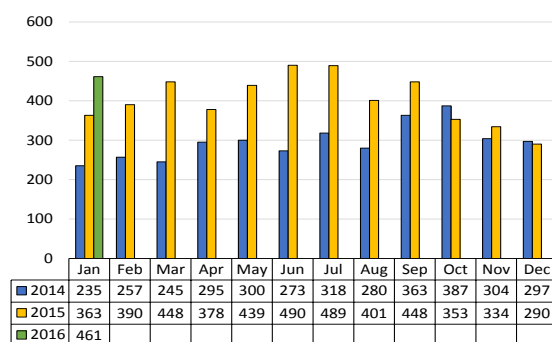
PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

In January 2016, there were 461 People Living with HIV (PLHIV) who were newly-initiated on ART. This was 27% higher than the same period last year (n=363) [Figure 4]. The median CD4 of these patients upon enrollment was 136 cells/mm³.

A total of 12,335* PLHIV were presently on ART as of January 2016. Most (96%) were males. The median age of patients was 31 years (range: 9 months-86 years). Ninety-six percent were on first line regimen and 3% were on second line regimen.

**Note: This is the total number of adult and pediatric patients currently enrolled and accessing antiretroviral drugs (ARV) in the 40 treatment hubs and satellites. It does not include patients who were previously taking ARV but have already died, have left the country, have been lost to follow up, or opted not to take ARV anymore. The "lost to follow up" criteria was also moved to 3 months after date of next pick up from the previous 6 months.*

Figure 4. Number of Newly-Initiated on ART by Month (2014-2016)



HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC TRENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES (January 1984–January 2016)

The first case of HIV infection in the Philippines was reported in 1984. From January 1984 to January 2016, there has been 31,160 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported to the HARP (Table 1). Ninety-two percent (28,514) of the total reported cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting. Most (28,701 or 92%) were male*. The median age* was 28 years old (age range: 1 year-82 years). More than half (15,888 or 51%) were from the 25-34 year age group while 8,316 (27%) were youth aged 15-24 years (Figure 5).

In the early years of the epidemic (1984-1990), 62% (133 of 216 cases) were female. Beginning in 1991, more males were reported to be infected with HIV in the Philippines (Figure 6). From 2011 to 2016, males comprised 95% (24,004) of the reported 25,145 cases.

Eighty-one percent (25,145) of all the 31,160 diagnosed cases in the Philippines were reported in the past five years, from January 2011 to January 2016 (Table 1). Most (93%) of these cases were still asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

The age group with the biggest proportion of cases has become younger: from 2001 to 2005, it was 35-49 years; from 2006 to 2010, it was 25-34 years; and from 2011 to 2016, it was 20-29 years (Figure 5). Notably, the proportion of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in the 15-24 year age group increased from 25% in 2006-2010 to 28% in 2011-2016.

**Note: From 1984–January 2016, 74 did not report AGE, 11 did not report SEX while 10 did not report both AGE and SEX*

Figure 5. Distribution of PLHIV by Age Group, January 1984-January 2016

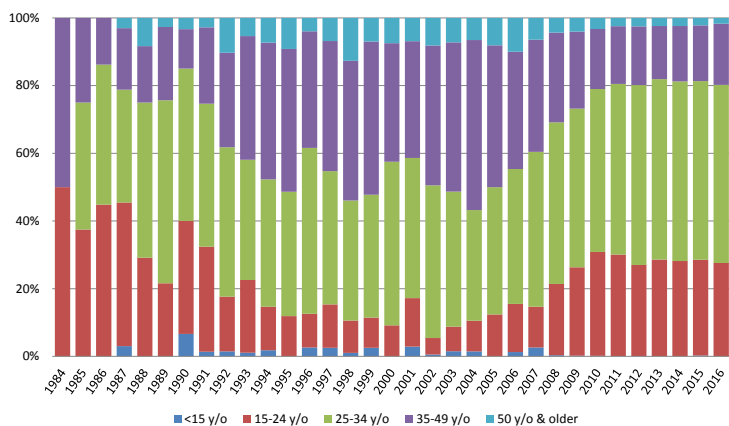
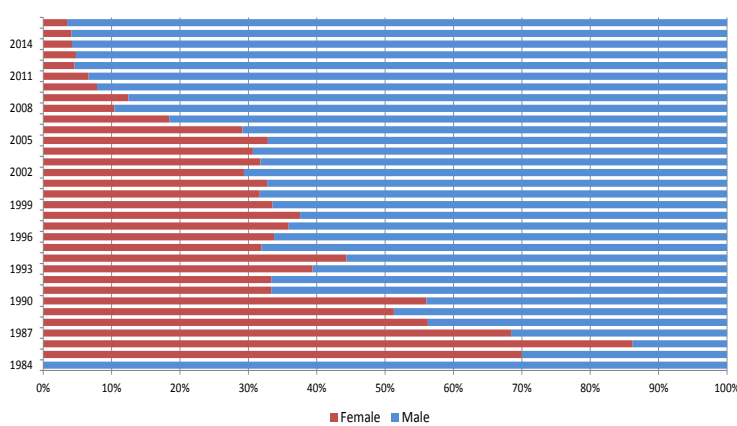


Figure 6. Distribution of PLHIV by Sex, January 1984-January 2016



Geographical Distribution

From January 1984 to January 2016, the regions with the most number of reported cases were NCR with 13,523 (43%) cases, Region 4A with 4,259 (14%) cases, Region 7 with 2,711 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 2,560 (8%) cases, and Region 11 with 1,813 (6%) cases. Seventeen percent (5,148) of the cases came from the rest of the country (ROTC) while 1,146 (4%) had no data on region (Table 2).

Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region

Region	January 2016 (N=804)	Jan 2011 - Jan 2016 (N=25,145) ^a	Cumulative Jan 1984–Jan 2016 (N=31,160) ^b
NCR	370 (46%)	11,076 (44%)	13,523 (43%)
4A	130 (16%)	3,650 (15%)	4,259 (14%)
7	71 (9%)	2,332 (9%)	2,711 (9%)
3	60 (7%)	2,017 (8%)	2,560 (8%)
11	36 (4%)	1,591 (6%)	1,813 (6%)
ROTC	137 (17%)	4,420 (18%)	5,148 (17%)

Of the 2,448 females reported with HIV, 603 (25%) were from NCR, 430 (18%) were from Region 3, 251 (10%) were from Region 7, 216 (9%) were from Region 4A and 948 (39%) were from other regions.

^aFrom January 2011-January 2016, no particular region were reported for 59 cases
^bFrom January 1984-January 2016, no particular region were reported for 1,146 cases

The regions with the most number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) reported to the HARP were NCR with 1,449 cases, Region 4A with 667 cases, Region 3 with 412 cases, and Region 7 with 160 cases.

Table 3. Reported Modes of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	January 2016 (N=804)		Jan 2011-Jan 2016 (N=25,145)		Cumulative Jan1984-Jan 2016 (N=31,160) ^a	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sexual Contact	743	28	22,830	1,059	27,073	2,232
<i>Male-Female Sex</i>	59	28	2,549	1,059	3,864	2,232
<i>Male-Male Sex</i>	431	0	12,278	0	14,130	0
<i>Sex with Males & Females</i>	253	0	8,003	0	9,079	0
Blood/Blood Products	0	0	0	1	5	15
Sharing of Infected Needles	33	0	1,151	67	1,288	85
Needle Prick Injury	0	0	0	0	2	1
Mother-to-Child	0	0	18	14	46	38
No Data Available	0	0	5	0	287	77

^aFrom January 1984-January 2016, 11 did not report sex

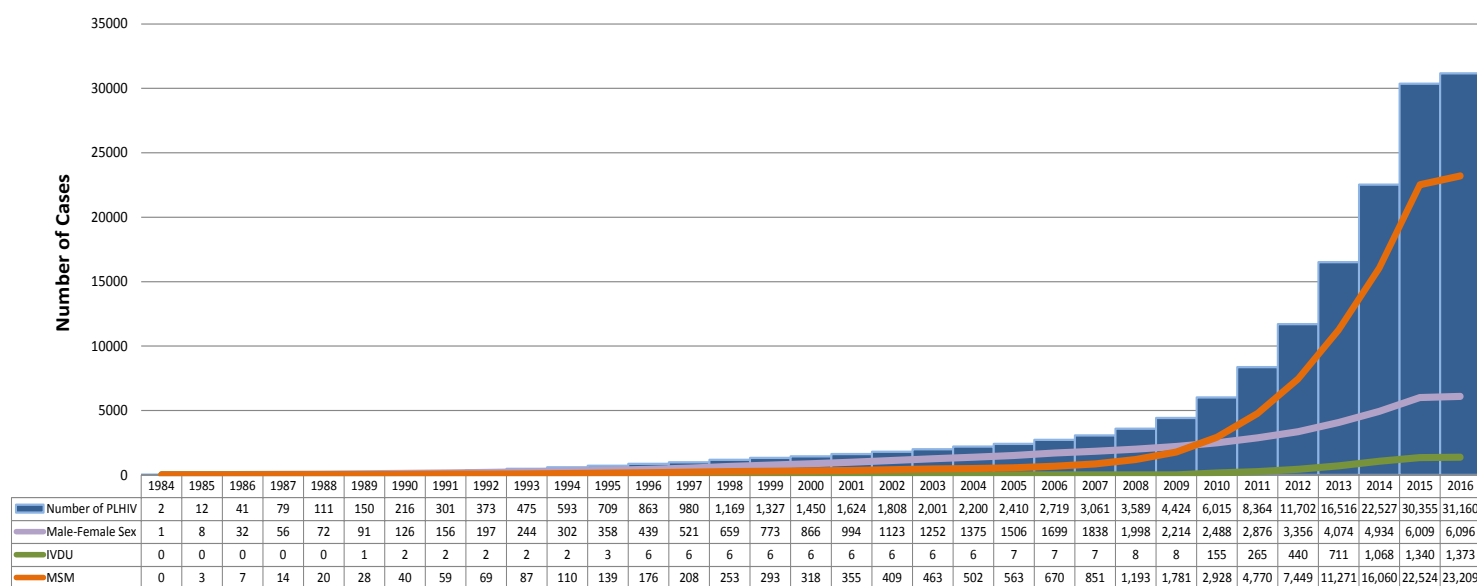
Modes of Transmission (MOT)

From January 1984 to January 2016, MSM was the predominant (23,209 or 81%) mode of transmission among males, followed by male-female sex (3,864 or 13%), and sharing of infected needles (1,288 or 4%) [Table 3]. More than half (12,445 or 54%) of cases among MSM belong to the 25-34 year age group while 6,840 (29%) were youth 15-24 years old. Among females, male-female sex was the most common MOT (2,232 or 91%) followed by sharing of infected needles (85 or 3%). A total of 78 children (less than 10 years old) and 6 adolescents were reported to have acquired HIV through mother-to-child transmission (Table 3).

From January 2011 to January 2016, 85% (20,281) of infections through sexual contact were among MSM. From 2006 to 2010, MSM comprised 71% (2,365) of sexual transmissions. Fifty-four percent (11,003) of the MSM cases from 2011 to 2016 were among the 25-34 years age group while 6,099 (30%) were among youth aged 15-24 years. Meanwhile, cases among IDU also increased from <1% in 2005 to 2009 to 5% within the past five years. The increase started in 2010 and transmission through sharing of needles constituted 9% (147) of the total cases for that year.

Different modes of transmission are predominant in different regions. Almost half (49%) of the MSM ever reported were from NCR; 99% of the IDU were from Region 7; and 46% of females who engaged in transactional sex were from Region 3.

Figure 7. Cumulative Number of HIV Transmission by Year, January 1984-January 2016 (N=31,160)



REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Youth (15-24 years old)

In January 2016, 222 (28%) cases were among youth aged 15-24 years. Most (97%) were male. Ninety-nine percent (219) were infected through sexual contact (22 male-female sex, 133 male-male sex, 64 sex with both males & females) and 3 (1%) through needle sharing among IDU.

From January 1984-January 2016, 8,316 (27%) of the reported cases were 15-24 years old. Eighty-five percent (7,103) of all the youth were reported in the last five years (2011-2016). A steep increase in cases among youth was seen in 2008, wherein the total number of cases (111) is 171% higher than that in 2007 (41). From 1984 to 2002, more than half of the cases among the youth were females (179 or 71%). However, in 2003, there was an equal number of males and females reported. Since then, the trend reversed to male predominance. Ninety-five percent (7,875) were infected through sexual contact (1,035 male-female sex, 4,285 male-male sex, 2,555 sex with both males & females); and 381 were infected through sharing of infected needles among IDU.

Note: From January 1984-January 2016, 60 did not report mode of transmission

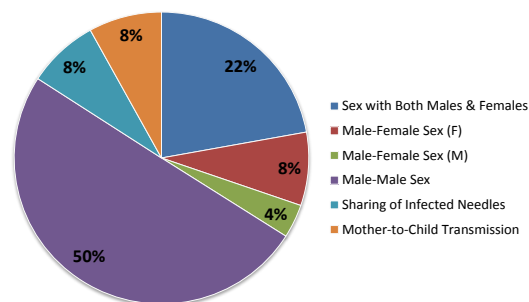
REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS (continuation)

Children (<10 years old) and Adolescents (10-19 years old)

In January 2016, 31 adolescents aged 17-19 years were reported to HARP. All adolescents were infected through sexual contact (6 male-female sex, 19 male-male sex, 6 sex with both males & females).

From January 1984 to January 2016, 1,056 (3%) of the reported cases were 19 years old and below. Of these, 81 (8%) were children. Eighty-two percent (861) of these children and adolescents were reported in the past five years (2011 to 2016). Seventy-eight children were infected through mother-to-child transmission, 1 through blood transfusion and 2 had no specified MOT. Among the adolescents, 879 (90%) were male. Majority (90%) were infected through sexual contact (123 male-female sex, 525 male-male sex, 232 sex with both males & females); 82 (8%) were through sharing of infected needles and 6 (1%) through mother-to-child transmission (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Modes of Transmission Among Children and Adolescents, Jan 1984–Jan 2016 (N=1,056)



Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

Thirty-eight OFWs were reported to the HARP in January 2016, comprising 5% of the total newly diagnosed cases for the month (Figure 9). Eighty-nine percent (34) were male. Most (97%) of the cases were infected through sexual contact (6 male-female sex, 13 male-male sex, 18 sex with both males & females) and 1 (3%) was infected through sharing of needles (Figure 10). The ages of male OFWs ranged from 21 years-48 years (median: 30 years) and half belonged to the 25-34 year age group. Among the female OFWs, the ages were 26 years-54 years (median: 36 years) and 2 were in the 25-34 year age group.

From January 1984 to January 2016, out of the 31,160 cases, 4,006 (13%) were HIV positive OFWs. Of these, 3,348 (84%) were male. More than half (2,178) were MSM (1,221 male-male sex and 957 sex with both males & females). The ages of male OFWs ranged from 16 years-80 years (median: 33 years). Among female OFWs, ages ranged from 20 years-73 years (median: 34 years old).

Figure 9. Number of Reported OFW diagnosed with HIV, Jan 1984–Jan 2016 (N=4,006)

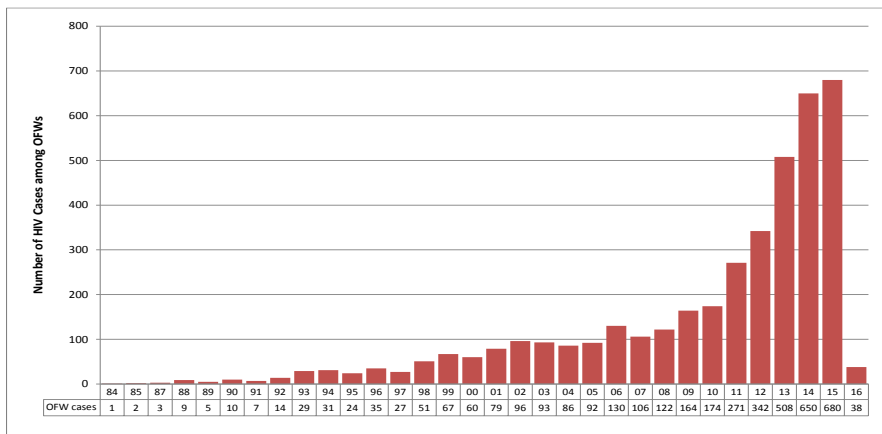
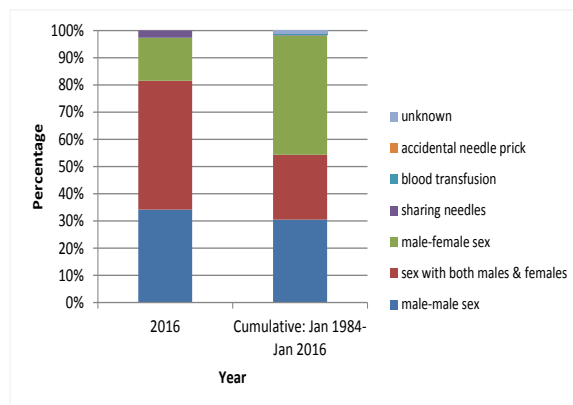


Figure 10. Modes of Transmission among OFW, Jan 1984–Jan 2016



People who Engage in Transactional Sex

People who engage in transactional sex are those who report that they regularly accept payment for sex, pay for sex, or do both.

In January 2016, 10% (84) of the reported cases engaged in transactional sex. Most (94%) were male (Table 4) whose ages ranged from 18 years-48 years (median: 29 years) while 5 were female whose ages ranged from 25 years-50 years (median: 26 years). Fifty-four (43) percent of males who engaged in transactional sex were the ones who paid for sex while 3 of the females engaged in both.

A total of 2,621 cases reported in HARP from December 2012 to January 2016 were people who engaged in transactional sex. Ninety-six percent (2,509) were male. Of the 2,621 cases, 1,438 (55%) paid for sex, 771 (29%) accepted payment for sex, and 412 (16%) engaged in both.

Table 4. HIV Cases Among People who Engage in Transactional Sex

Type of Transactional Sex	January 2016 (N=84)	Cumulative: Dec 2012–Jan 2016 (N=2,621)
Accepted payment for sex only:	26 (31%)	771 (29%)
Male	24	708
Female	2	63
Age Range (Median) in Years	18-50 (25)	15-67 (25)
Paid for sex only:	43 (51%)	1,438 (55%)
Male	43	1,429
Female	0	9
Age Range (Median) in Years	22-48 (33)	16-79 (31)
Engaged in both:	15 (18%)	412 (16%)
Male	12	372
Female	3	40
Age Range (Median) in Years	20-40 (26)	18-59 (28)

Note: Inclusion of transactional sex in the HARP database was initiated in October 2012

DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV

The Department of Health (DOH) established a separate reporting mechanism for deaths in 2012. Prior to this, deaths were infrequently reported to the HIV/AIDS Registry. It is likely that the number reflected here is an underestimate of the total number of deaths among people with HIV in the Philippines.

For the month of January 2016, there were 64* reported deaths. Ninety four percent (60) were male while 4 were female (Table 5). Thirty-five (55%) of the reported deaths belong to the 25-34 year age group, 13 were in the 35-49 year age group, while 12 were youth aged 15-24 years. All were infected through sexual contact (10 male-female sex, 35 male-male sex, 19 sex with both males & females) [Figure 11].

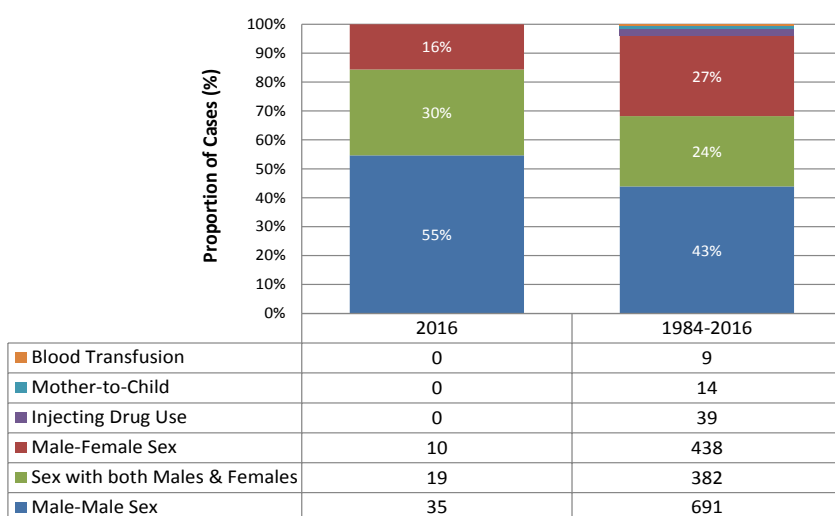
A total of 1,594 deaths were reported from January 1984 to January 2016. Eighty-six percent (1,377) were male (Table 5). Of the reported deaths, 13 (1%) were children less than 10 years old and 16 (1%) were adolescents aged 10-19 years. Almost half (744 or 47%) belong to 25-34 year age group, 481 (30%) were in 35-49 year age group, while 210 (13%) were youth aged 15-24 years. Sexual contact (95%) was the most common mode of HIV transmission (438 male-female sex, 691 male-male sex, 382 sex with both males & females). There were 39 reported deaths among IDU (Figure 11).

Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among PHIV

Demographic Data	January 2016	Cumulative* Jan 1984–Jan 2016
Total Reported Deaths	64*	1,594
Male	60	1,377
Female	4	217
Children <10yo	0	13
Adolescents 10-19yo	1	16
Youth 15-24yo	12	210

*Note: This includes deaths from July-December 2015 reported on January 2016.

Figure 11. Modes of transmission of reported deaths among PHIV**



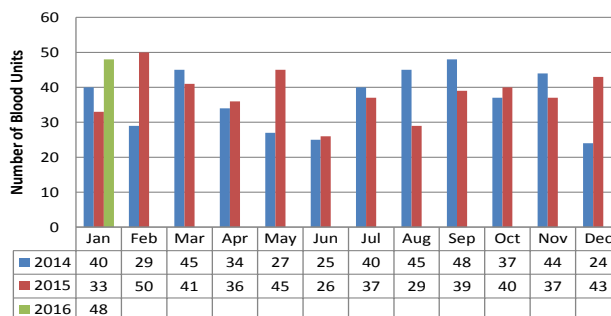
**Note: No mode of transmission reported for 21 cases

BLOOD UNITS CONFIRMED FOR HIV

In January 2016, 48 blood units were confirmed positive for HIV by Research Institute for Tropical Medicine. There is no available data yet on the total number of blood units donated.

These were confirmed positive blood units, not blood donors. One donor can donate more than one blood unit. HIV positive blood donors are not in the HIV & AIDS Registry unless they underwent voluntary counseling and testing.

Figure 12. Number of Confirmed HIV Positive Blood Units by Month (2014-2016)



National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit

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HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP)

The Philippine HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) is the official record of the total number of laboratory-confirmed HIV positive individuals, AIDS cases and deaths, and HIV positive blood units in the Philippines. All individuals in the registry are confirmed by the STD/AIDS Cooperative Central Laboratory (SACCL) at San Lazaro Hospital. While all blood units are confirmed by the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM). Both are National Reference Laboratories (NRL) of the Department of Health (DOH).

Mandatory HIV testing is unlawful in the Philippines (RA 8504). The process of reporting to the HARP is as follows: All blood samples from accredited HIV testing facilities that are screened HIV reactive are sent to SACCL (individuals) or RITM (blood units) for confirmation. Confirmed HIV positive individuals and blood units are reported to the DOH-Epidemiology Bureau (EB), and are recorded in the HARP.

The HARP is a passive surveillance system. Except for HIV confirmation by the NRL, all other data submitted to the HARP are secondary and cannot be verified. An example would be an individual's reported place of residence. The HARP is unable to determine if this reported address is where the person got infected, or where the person lived after being infected, or where the person is presently living, or whether the address is valid. This limitation has major implications to data interpretation. Thus, readers are cautioned to carefully weigh the data and consider other sources of information prior to arriving at conclusions.

LIST OF TREATMENT HUBS AND SATELLITES

Regions	Treatment Hubs	Address	Contact Information
1	Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center	Parian, San Fernando City, La Union	(072) 607-6418 (072) 607-6422 Loc. 153 (Physician)
2	Cagayan Valley Medical Center	Carig, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	(078) 304-1410 (078) 304-1810
3	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Regional Hospital	Brgy. San Dolores, San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 435-68-01 09336215028
	James L. Gordon Memorial Hospital	#1 New Asinan, Olongapo City	(047) 6021229
4B	Ospital ng Palawan	220 Malvas St. Puerto Prinsesa City	(048)434-6864, 434-2148
5	Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital	Rizal St., Legazpi City	(052) 4830014 loc. 4277
6	Western Visayas Medical Center	Q. Abeto St., Mandurriao, Iloilo City	(033) 3212841 / 3210552 (03) 3210552
7	Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center	B. Rodriguez, Sambag II, Cebu City	(032) 2539891 - 96 loc 102
	Gov. Celestino Gallares Memorial Hospital	M. Parras St., Tagbilaran City	(038) 4114868
8	Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center	Magsaysay Boulevard, Tacloban City.	(053) 3213121 (053) 3213363
9	Zamboanga City Medical Center	Dr. Evangelista St., Sta. Catalina, Zamboanga City	(062) 9912934
10	Northern Mindanao Medical Center	Provincial Capitol Compound Cagayan de Oro City	(082) 727535 / 723735 / 726362 / 8564147
11	Southern Philippines Medical Center	J. P. Laurel St., Bajada, Davao City	(082) 2272731 loc. 5140
CAR	Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center	Gov. Pack Rd., Baguio City	(074) 442-4216 loc 381
CARAGA	CARAGA Regional Hospital		
	Butuan Medical Center	Km 5 Baan, Butuan City	
NCR	San Lazaro Hospital	Quiricada St., Sta. Cruz, Manila	7323106 loc. 218 / 212 310-3128
	Philippine General Hospital	Taft Ave., Manila	5548400 loc. 3249
	Research Institute for Tropical Medicine	Filinvest Corporate City, Alabang, Muntinlupa City	8072628 loc. 332
	The Medical City	Ortigas Ave., Pasig City	9881000 loc. 6765
	Makati Medical Center	#2 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City	8888999 loc. 2134 (CTTM)
NIR	Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital	HACT office 2nd flr. OPD bldg. CLMMRH Cor. Burgos, Lacson St. Bacolod City	(034)707-2280 09123651864

Regions	Satellite Treatment Hubs	Address	Contact Information
4A	Antipolo Social Hygiene Clinic	M. Santos St., Brgy. San Roque, Antipolo City	(02) 696-40-97
	Dasmariñas Social Hygiene Clinic	Zone 2, Manggubat St., City Health Office I, Dasmariñas, Cavite	(046) 416-0279 09177902168
	Laguna Medical Center	J. De Leon St, Santa Cruz, Laguna	(049) 543-3333
6	Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial Hospital	Mabini St, Kalibo, Aklan	(036) 268-6299
7	Cebu Social Hygiene Clinic	General Maxilom Ave., Ext., Carreta, Cebu City	(032) 233-0987
12	General Santos Social Hygiene Clinic	City Health Office, Fernandez St., Lagao, General Santos City	(083) 552-2805
	South Cotabato Provincial Hospital	Koronadal City, South Cotabato	
NCR	Klinika Bernardo	Ermin Garcia St., Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Quezon City	
	Las Piñas Social Hygiene Clinic	Barrio Hall, Alabang-Zapote Road, Almansa, Las Piñas City	(02) 800-6406
	Manila Social Hygiene Clinic	208 Quiricada St., Sta. Cruz, Manila	(02) 711-6942
	Mandaluyong Social Hygiene Clinic	20 M. Lerma St. cor. Vicencio St, Mandaluyong City	(02) 546-7799
	Marikina City Satellite Treatment Hub	Shoe Ave., Sto. Niño, Marikina City	(02) 942-0831
	Muntinlupa Social Hygiene Clinic	2nd Floor, Putatan Health Center, National Road, Putatan, Muntinlupa City	(02) 834-5997
	Pasig Social Hygiene Clinic	Rm. 5, 5/F City Hall Bldg., Caruncho Ave., San Nicolas, Pasig City	(02) 643-1111 loc. 393
	RITM Satellite Clinic - Mandaluyong (ANGLO)	715-A 3/F Anglo Bldg., Rm. 5, Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong City	09153665683
	Taguig Social Hygiene Clinic	3/F Goldilocks Bldg., Gen. Luna St., Taguig City	
	Valenzuela Social Hygiene Clinic	Valenzuela City Hall, Poblacion II, Malinta, Valenzuela City	(02) 352-6000