Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases in the Philippines

In October 2014, there were 537 new HIV Ab sero-positive individuals confirmed by the STD/AIDS Cooperative Central Laboratory (SACCL) and reported to the HIV and AIDS Registry (Table 1). This was 9 higher compared to the same period last year (n=491) [Figure 1].

Table 1. Quick Facts

Demographic Data	October 2014	Jan-Oct 2014	Cumulative 1984–2014
Total Reported Cases	537	5,010	21,526
Asymptomatic Cases	478	4,545	19,555
AIDS Cases	59	465	1,971
Males	510	4,798	19,458*
Females	27	212	2,057*
Youth 15-24yo	161	1,427	5,616
Children <15yo	0	4	69

**Note: No data available on sex for (11) cases.*

Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region (October 2014)

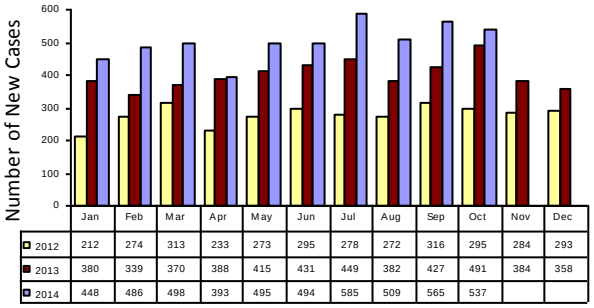
Region	% of
I	2%
II	2%
III	9%
IVA	14%
IVB	1%
V	2%
VI	5%
VII	10%
VIII	1%
IX	2%
X	3%
XI	7%
XII	5%
CAR	1%
CARAGA	<1%
ARMM	<1%
NCR	38%

Most of the cases (95%) were male. The median age was 27 years (age range: 18-57 years). The 20-29 year (63%) age group had the most number of cases.

Reported modes of transmission were sexual contact (518) and needle sharing among injecting drug users (19) [Table 3, page 2]. Males having sex with other males (86%) was the predominant type of sexual transmission [Figure 2]. Most (89%) of the cases were still asymptomatic at the time of reporting [Figure 3].

In October 2014, 77% of the new HIV cases came from NCR, Region 4A, Region 7, Region 3 and Region 11 [Table 2].

Figure 1. Number of New HIV Cases per Month (2012-2014)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	212	274	313	233	273	295	278	272	316	295	284	293
2013	380	339	370	388	415	431	449	382	427	491	384	358
2014	448	486	498	393	495	494	585	509	565	537		

Figure 2. Comparison of the Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission in 2014, 2013 & Cumulative Data (1984-2014)

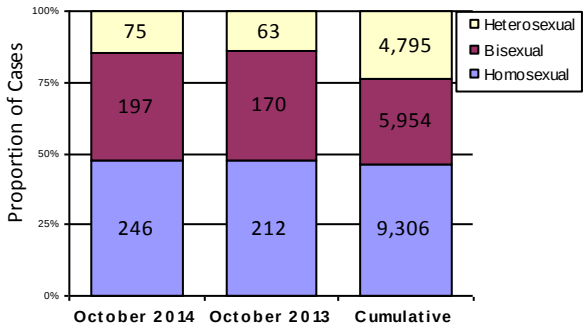
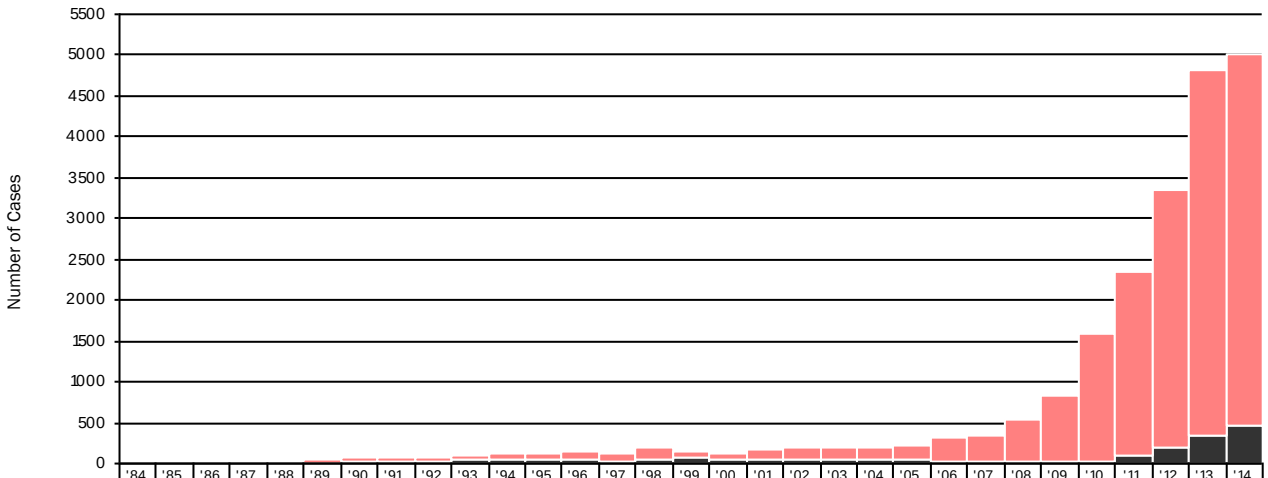


Figure 3. Number of HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to October 2014 (N=21,526)



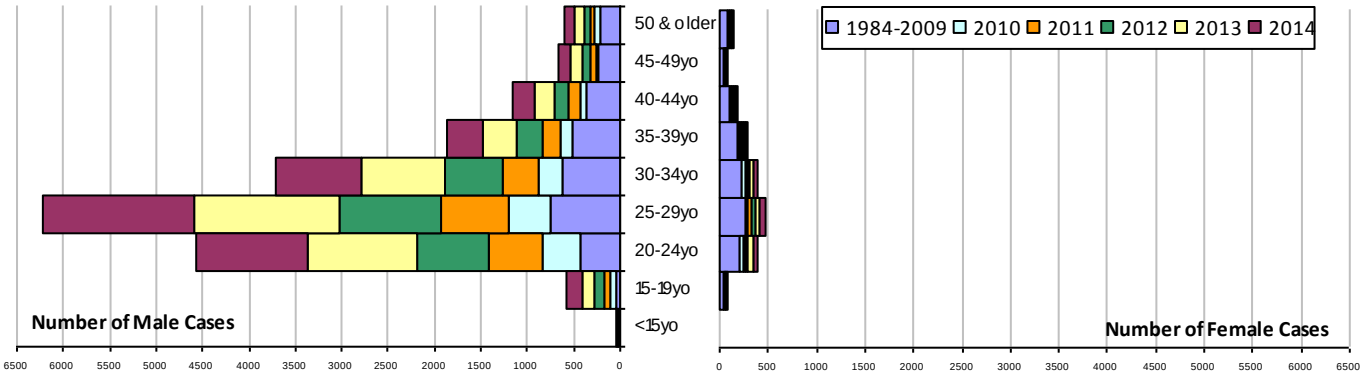
	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14
TOTAL	2	10	29	38	32	39	66	85	72	102	118	116	154	117	189	158	123	174	184	193	199	210	309	342	528	835	1591	2,349	3,338	4,814	5,010
Asymptomatic	0	6	18	25	21	29	48	68	51	64	61	65	104	94	144	80	83	117	140	139	160	171	273	311	505	804	1562	2,239	3,152	4,476	4,545
AIDS	2	4	11	13	11	10	18	17	21	38	57	51	50	23	45	78	40	57	44	54	39	39	36	31	23	31	29	110	186	338	465

Demographic Characteristics (1984-2014)

Ninety-six percent of the 5,010 cases in 2014 were male (4,798). Ages ranged from 1 to 82 years old (median 28 years). The 20-29 year old age group had the most (59%) number of cases for 2014. For the male age group, the most number of cases were found among the 20-24 years old (25%), 25-29 years old (34%), and 30-34 years old (19%) [Figure 4].

From 1984 to 2014, there were 21,526 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported (Table 1), of which 19,555 (91%) were asymptomatic and 1,971 (9%) were AIDS cases. As shown in Figure 4, there is a significant difference in the number of male and female cases reported. Ninety percent (19,458) were male. Ages ranged from 1-82 years (median 28 years). The age groups with the most number of cases were: 20-24 years (23%), 25-29 (31%), and 30-34 years (19%) [Figure 4].

Figure 4. Comparison of the Distribution of Male and Female HIV Cases by Age-Group and Certain Highlighted Years



	<15yo	15-19yo	20-24yo	25-29yo	30-34yo	35-39yo	40-44yo	45-49yo	50 &older
2014	3	162	1211	1,635	926	388	236	132	105
2013	1	147	1,169	1,559	906	363	209	127	103
2012	3	95	774	1,090	622	289	153	89	71
2011	1	76	589	739	378	193	117	51	49
2010	1	50	405	455	256	128	81	42	48
1984-2009	30	48	428	741	628	513	356	226	225

	<15yo	15-19yo	20-24yo	25-29yo	30-34yo	35-39yo	40-44yo	45-49yo	50 &older
2014	1	11	43	46	40	25	18	9	19
2013	2	11	48	57	43	29	16	11	13
2012	1	8	20	39	23	24	13	12	12
2011	2	3	36	44	23	21	10	8	9
2010	2	5	28	21	34	15	9	7	4
1984-2009	22	37	212	258	231	184	113	45	80

**Note: 74 did not report age, 11 did not report sex, 10 did not report age and sex*

Modes of Transmission (1984-2014)

In 2014, ninety-four percent (4,710) were infected through sexual contact, 6% (296) through needle sharing among injecting drug users and 4 were infected through mother-to-child transmission (Table 3). There were 4,512 males and 198 females infected through sexual transmission. The age range of those infected through sexual transmission was 15-82 years old (median 28 years).

Of the 21,526 HIV positive cases reported from 1984 to 2014, 93% (20,055) were infected through sexual contact, 5% (1,007) through needle sharing among injecting drug users, <1% (66) through mother-to-child transmission, <1% (20) through blood transfusion and needle prick injury <1% (3) [Table 3]. No data is available for 2% (375) of the cases.

Table 3. Reported Modes of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	October 2014 n=537	Jan-Oct 2014 n=5,010	Cumulative N=21,526
Sexual Contact	**518**	**4,710**	**20,055**
Heterosexual contact	***75(14%)***	***721(15%)***	***4,795(24%)***
Homosexual contact	***246(47%)***	***2,428(52%)***	***9,306(46%)***
Bisexual contact	***197(38%)***	***1,561(33%)***	***5,954(30%)***
Blood/Blood Products	**0**	**0**	**20**
Injecting Drug Use	**19**	**296**	**1,007**
Needle Prick Injury	**0**	**0**	**3**
Mother-to-Child	**0**	**4**	**66**
No Data Available	**0**	**0**	**375**

Figure 5. Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission, January 1984—October 2014

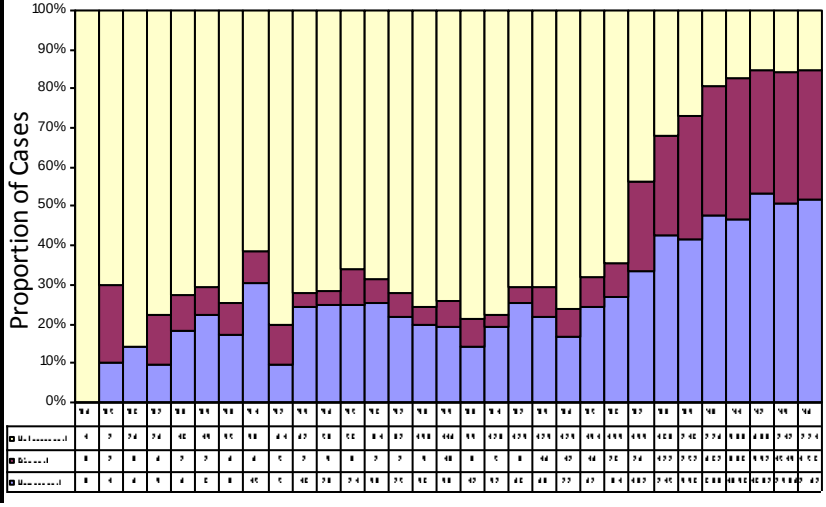
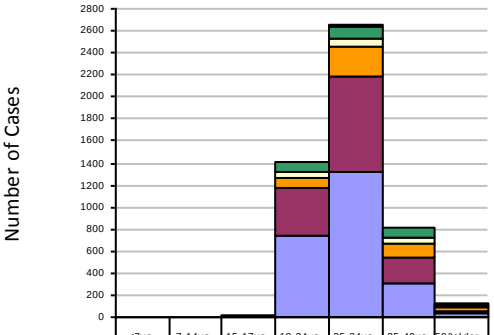


Figure 6. HIV Transmission by Age-Group, 2014 (n=5,010)



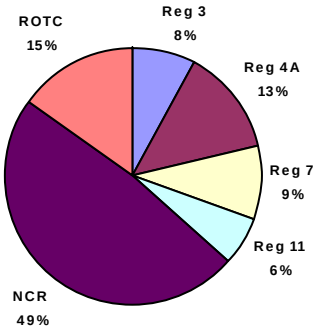
	<7yo	7-14yo	15-17yo	18-24yo	25-34yo	35-49yo	50&older
Blood Transfusion - Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal to Child	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting Drug Use - Female	-	-	-	4	7	2	-
Injecting Drug Use - Male	-	-	1	82	109	82	9
Heterosexual Contact - Female	-	-	-	50	79	50	19
Heterosexual Contact - Male	-	-	-	91	264	134	34
Bisexual Contact	-	-	5	445	863	226	22
Homosexual Contact	-	-	12	737	1325	314	40

Geographic Distribution (1984-2014)

Since 1984 to present, there were 21,526 cases reported. Almost half (9,674) came from the National Capital Region. [Figure 7]. Thirteen percent (2,743) came from region 4A, followed by 9% (1,927) from Region 7, 8% (1,709) from Region 3, 6% (1,260) from Region 11 and the rest of the country comprises 15% (3,075) of all the cases.

**Note: 1,138 or 5% of the cases had no reported data on their address at the time of diagnosis*

Figure 7. Percentage of HIV Cases by Region, January 1984–October 2014



AIDS Cases (1984-2014)

Of the 5,010 HIV positive cases in 2014, four hundred sixty-five were reported as AIDS cases. Ninety-seven percent (450) were male and 3% (15) were female. Ages ranged from 17-69 years (median 30 years). Four hundred fifty-eight acquired the infection through sexual contact (246 homosexual, 144 bisexual and 68 heterosexual) and 7 acquired through injecting drug use.

From 1984 to 2014, there were 1,971 AIDS cases reported. Eighty-five percent (1,671) were male and 15% (300) were female. Median age is 32 years (age range: 1-81 years). Sexual contact was the most common mode of HIV transmission, accounting for 96% (1,890) of all reported AIDS cases. Forty-five percent (846) of sexual transmission was through homosexual contact, followed by heterosexual contact (644) then bisexual contact (400).

Overseas Filipino Workers (1984-2014)

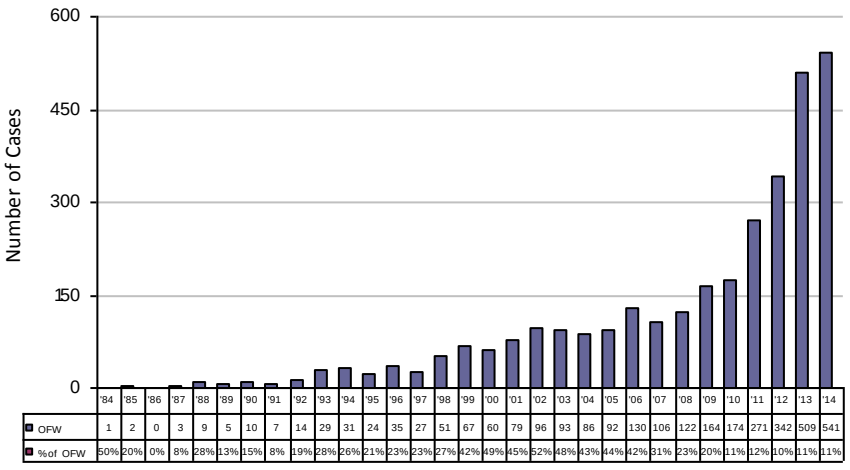
In 2014, there were 541 HIV positive OFWs, comprising 11% of cases reported for the year [Figure 8]. Of these, 473 (87%) were male and 68 (13%) were female. Most were infected through sexual contact (187 heterosexual, 210 homosexual and 143 bisexual).

There were 3,179 HIV positive OFWs since 1984, comprising 15% of all reported cases [Figure 8]. Eighty-two percent (2,595) were males. Ages ranged from 18 to 80 years (median 33 years). Sexual contact (98%) was the predominant mode of transmission (Table 4). Eighty-nine percent (2,822) were asymptomatic while 11% (357) were AIDS cases.

Table 4. Mode of HIV Transmission Among OFWs

Mode of Transmission	October 2014 n=52	Jan-Oct 2014 n=541	Cumulative N=3,179
Sexual Transmission	**52**	**540**	**3,113**
Heterosexual contact	***19(37%)***	***187(35%)***	***1,542(50%)***
Homosexual contact	***18(35%)***	***210(39%)***	***892(29%)***
Bisexual contact	***15(29%)***	***143(26%)***	***679(22%)***
Blood/Blood Products	**0**	**0**	**10**
Injecting Drug Use	**0**	**1**	**5**
Needle Prick Injury	**0**	**0**	**3**
No Data Available	**0**	**0**	**48**

Figure 8. Number of OFWs and the Proportion of OFWs among the Total HIV Cases by Year



Deaths among People with HIV

From January 1984 to October 2014, there were 1,090* reported deaths among people with HIV [Table 5]. Eighty-three percent (901) were male. In total, there has been 132 reported deaths among youth (15-24 years old) and 16 reported deaths among children (<15 years old).

From January to October 2014, there were a total of 160 reported deaths. Ninety-six percent (154) were male [Table 5]. The highest number of deaths occurred in the 25-29 years (36%) age group [Figure 9]. This was followed by the 30-34 years (21%) and 20-24 years (12%) age groups. For the month of October 2014, there were 35 deaths reported to the Registry. Among these, 17 died in October while 18 died prior to the reporting month. [Table 5].

Among the reported deaths in 2014, sexual contact (96%) was the most common mode of HIV transmission (86 homosexual, 46 bisexual, 21 heterosexual). There were 7 cases who got infected through injecting drug use (4%) [Figure 9].

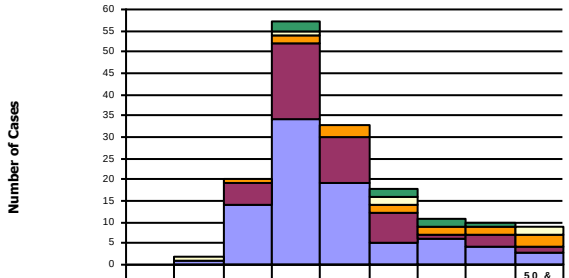
**The DOH established a separate reporting mechanism for deaths in 2012. Prior to this, deaths were infrequently reported to the HIV/AIDS Registry. It is likely that the number reflected here is an underestimate of the total number of deaths among People with HIV in the Philippines.*

Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among People with HIV

Demographic Data	October 2014	Jan-Oct 2014	Cumulative* (1984-2014)
Total Reported Deaths	17	160	1,090
Males	16	154	901
Females	1	6	189
Youth 15-24yo	2	22	132
Children <15yo	0	0	16

**Note: No year of death reported for 46 cases*

Figure 9. HIV Transmission by Age-Group of Reported Deaths among People with HIV, Jan-Oct 2014 (n=160)



	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 & older
Blood Transfusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maternal to Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injecting Drug Use-Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injecting Drug Use-Male	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
Heterosexual Contact - Female	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Heterosexual Contact - Male	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	3
Bisexual Contact	0	0	5	18	11	7	1	3	1
Homosexual Contact	0	1	14	34	19	5	6	4	3

PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

As of October 2014, there were 8,030 People Living with HIV presently on Anti Retroviral Therapy. These are the combined numbers of adult and pediatric patients currently enrolled and accessing Anti-Retroviral drugs in the 19 treatment hubs listed on the right.

** This is not a cumulative number. It does not include those who already have died, left the country, lost to follow up or decided to stop taking ART.*

Treatment Hubs in the Philippines

1. Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center
2. Cagayan Valley Medical Center
3. Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center
4. Jose B. Lingad Medical Center
5. James L. Gordon Memorial Hospital
6. Makati Medical Center
7. Philippine General Hospital
8. Research Institute for Tropical Medicine
9. San Lazaro Hospital
10. The Medical City
11. Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital
12. Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital
13. Western Visayas Medical Center
14. Gov. Celestino Gallares Memorial Hospital
15. Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center
16. Zamboanga City Medical Center
17. Southern Philippines Medical Center
18. Northern Mindanao Medical Center
19. Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Cemter

Blood Units Confirmed for HIV

As of October 2014, 370 blood units were confirmed positive for HIV by RITM. There is no available data yet on the total number of blood units donated.

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

Table 6. Number of Confirmed HIV Positive Blood Units

Month	2014
January	40
February	29
March	45
April	34
May	27
July	25
July	40
August	45
September	48
October	37
November	
December	
Total	370

National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit

National Epidemiology Center,
Department of Health, Bldg. 19,
San Lazaro Compound,
Sta. Cruz, Manila 1003 Philippines

Tel: +632 651-7800 local 2926, 2952
Fax: +632 495-0513
Email: HIVepicenter@gmail.com
Website: http://www.doh.gov.ph

Philippine HIV & AIDS Registry Report
Editorial Team:

Claude Joseph Z. Payad, RN, HIV Surveillance Assistant
Ina Kristina M. Pangan, RN, HIV Surveillance Assistant, HIV Unit
Krizelle Anne G. Bonquillo, RSW, HIV Surveillance Officer
Patricia Isabel G. Amita, RN, MSPH, HIV Surveillance Officer
Noel S. [illegible]ayon, RN, HIV Surveillance Officer, HIV Unit
Genesis Mayla Samonte, MD, PHSAE, Epidemiologist, HIV Unit
Agnes B. Segarra, MD, PHSAE, Chief, SRAE, NEC
Enrique A. Tayag, MD, PHSAE, FPSMID, Director IV, NEC

Philippine HIV & AIDS Registry

The Philippine HIV & AIDS Registry 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 Registry 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-National Epidemiology Center (NEC), and are recorded in the Registry.

The Registry is a passive surveillance system. Except for HIV confirmation by the NRL, all other data submitted to the Registry are secondary and cannot be verified. An example would be an individual's reported place of residence. The Registry 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.