In June 2017, there were 1,013 new HIV antibody sero-positive individuals reported to the HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) [Table 1]. Eighty-eight percent of those were asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

Most (93%) were male. The median age was 27 years old (age range: 1 to 73 years). Half of the cases were from the 25-34 year age group while 32% were youth aged 15-24 years.

The regions with the most number of reported cases were: National Capital Region (NCR) with 360 (36%) cases, Region 4A with 173 (17%) cases, Region 3 with 114 (11%) cases, Region 7 with 85 (8%) cases and Regions 6 and 12 both with 44 (4%) cases. An additional 193 cases (19%) came from the rest of the country.

Reported modes of transmission were sexual contact (969), needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) [25] and mother-to-child transmission (7). Eighty-four percent of infections transmitted through sexual contact were among males who have sex with males (MSM). A total of 11 pregnant women were diagnosed with HIV in June 2017. Four cases were from NCR, 3 cases were from Region 7, 2 cases were from Region 4A, and 1 case each for Regions 3 and 4B.
**PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)**

In June 2017, there were 690 patients who started on ART. The median CD4 of these patients upon enrollment was 200 cells/mm³.

A total of 21,035 PLHIV were presently on ART as of June 2017. Most (97%) were males. The median age of patients was 31 years (range: 5 months-79 years). Ninety-five percent were on first line regimen, 4% were on second line regimen, and 1% were on other regimen.

*Note: This is the total number of adult and pediatric patients currently enrolled and accessing antiretroviral drugs (ARV) in the 50 treatment hubs and satellites. It does not include patients who were previously taking ARV but have died, left the country, have been lost to follow up, or opted not to take ARV anymore. A person is considered lost to follow up if the person has not visited a treatment facility more than 3 months after the expected date of ARV pick up.

**HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC TRENDS IN THE PHILIPPINES (January 1984 - June 2017)**

The first AIDS case in the Philippines was reported in 1984. From January 1984 to June 2017, there has been 45,023 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported to the HARP (Table 1). Ninety percent (40,717) of the total reported cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting. Ninety-three percent (41,917) were males. The median age of these patients upon enrollment was 200 cells/mm³.

Eighty-one percent (36,659) of all the 45,023 diagnosed cases in the Philippines were reported from January 2012 to June 2017 (Table 1). Most (91%) of these cases were still asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

In the early years of the epidemic (1984-1990), 62% (133 of 216 cases) were female.

*Note: From 1984 --- June 2017, 74 did not report AGE, 11 did not report SEX

**Geographical Distribution**

From January 1984 to June 2017, the regions with the most number of reported cases were NCR with 18,823 (42%) cases, Region 4A with 6,407 (14%) cases, Region 7 with 4,066 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 3,906 (9%) cases, and Region 11 with 2,624 (6%) cases. Eighty percent (8,051) of the cases came from the rest of the country (ROTC) while 1,146 (3%) had no data on region (Table 2).

Of the 3,095 females reported with HIV, 796 (26%) were from NCR, 517 (17%) were from Region 3, 340 (11%) were from Region 7, 308 (10%) were from Region 4A and 830 (27%) were from other regions while 304 (10%) had no data on region.

The regions with the most number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) reported to the HARP were NCR with 1,761 cases, Region 4A with 843 cases, and Region 3 with 542 cases.
In June 2017, 321 (32%) cases were among youth aged 15-24 years and 94% of the cases were male. Ninety-six percent (11,880) were infected through sexual contact (1,454 male-female sex, 6,692 male-male sex, 3,734 sex with both males & females), and 1 was infected through mother-to-child transmission. From January 1984 to 2009, transmission through sharing of infected needles were at <1% of the total cases reported. The cases among male injecting drug users (IDU) spiked in 2010 comprising 9% (147) of the total cases reported that year. However, new cases among IDU continually increased since then. From January 2012 to June 2017, 82% (29,972) of new infections through sexual contact were among MSM.

In different regions, predominant modes of transmission vary distinctively. Almost half (46%) of the MSM ever reported were people who inject drugs decreased to ≤ 6% of the total cases in succeeding years.

### Modes of Transmission (MOT)

From January 1984 to June 2017, MSM was the predominant (34,742 or 83%) mode of transmission among males, followed by male-female sex (5,042 or 12%), and sharing of infected needles (1,757 or 4%) [Table 3]. More than half (18,527 or 53%) of cases among MSM belong to the 25-34 year age group while 10,426 (30%) were youth, 15-24 years old. Among females, male-female sex was the most common transmission (2,843 or 92%) followed by sharing of infected needles (102 or 3%) [Table 3]. A total of 118 children (less than 10 years old), 8 adolescents (10-19 years old), and 1 adult foreigner (aged 22 years old) were reported to have acquired HIV through mother-to-child transmission.

From 1984 to 2009, transmission through sharing of infected needles were at <1% of the total cases reported. The cases among injecting drug users (IDU) spiked in 2010 comprising 9% (147) of the total cases reported that year. However, new cases among IDU continually increased since then. From January 2012 to June 2017, 82% (29,972) of new infections through sexual contact were among MSM.

In different regions, predominant modes of transmission vary distinctively. Almost half (46%) of the MSM ever reported were people who inject drugs decreased to ≤ 6% of the total cases in succeeding years.
REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS (continuation)

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

In June 2017, 48 adolescents aged 10-19 years were reported to HARP. Almost all (98%) were infected through sexual contact (5 male-female sex, 30 male-male sex, 12 sex with both males & females). Also, there were 7 children aged 10 years and below reported to be HIV positive and all were infected through mother-to-child transmission.

From January 1984 to June 2017, 1,728 (4%) of the reported cases were 19 years old and below. Seven percent (121 out of 1,728) were children and among them 118 were infected through mother-to-child transmission. Among these, 1,462 (91%) were male. Most (94%) of the adolescents were infected through sexual contact (198 male-female sex, 913 male-male sex, 395 sex with both males & females), 85 (5%) were infected through sharing of infected needles, 8 (<1%) through mother-to-child transmission, and 8 had no specified mode of transmission (Figure 8).

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

Seventy-two OFWs were reported in June 2017, comprising 7% of the total newly diagnosed cases. Eighty-nine percent (64) were male. Most (94%) were infected through sexual contact (17 male-female sex, 26 male-male sex, and 25 sex with both males & females) [Figure 10]. The ages of male OFWs ranged from 22-71 years (median: 31 years) and 50% of those belonged to the 25-34 year age group. Among the female OFWs diagnosed in June 2017, 38% (3) belong from 25-34 age group while 62% (5) belonged from 35-49 age group. The age ranges from 31 to 48 years (median: 36 years).

From January 1984 to June 2017, out of the 45,023 cases, 5,033 (11%) were HIV-positive OFWs (Figure 9). Of these, 4,289 (85%) were male. More than half (59%) were MSM (1,640 male-male sex and 1,308 sex with both males & females). The ages of male OFWs ranged from 16 to 80 years (median: 32 years). Among female OFWs, ages ranged from 20 to 73 years (median: 34 years old).

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

In June 2017, 9% (91) of the reported cases engaged in transactional sex. Most (98%) were male (Table 4) whose ages ranged from 16 to 54 years (median: 29 years) while two were female both aged 25 years old.

A total of 4,032 cases reported to HARP from December 2012 to June 2017 were people who engaged in transactional sex. Ninety-six percent (3,858) were male and 4% (174) were female. There were 2,160 (54%) who paid for sex, 1,231 (30%) accepted payment for sex, and 641 (16%) engaged in both.

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)
REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS (continuation)

Pregnant Women Living with HIV (PWLHIV)

Beginning 2011, pregnant women living with HIV have been included in the HIV/AIDS Registry. The number of reported cases continues to increase yearly (Figure 11).

In June 2017, 11 cases of pregnant women with HIV were reported. 4 cases were from NCR, 3 cases from Region 7, 2 cases from Region 4a and 1 case each for Regions 3 and 4B. The median age was 23 years old (age range: 15 year to 31 years).

Since 2011, a total of 189 pregnant cases were reported. More than half (104) were from the age group 15-24 years old and 39% (73) were from 25-34 years old age group. The regions with highest number of cases are NCR (48%), Region 7 (26%), and Region 4A (8%).

DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV

In June 2017, there were 29 reported deaths. Most (93%) were male (Table 5). Six (21%) of the reported death belong to the 15-24 year age group, 10 (34%) cases were from 25-34 year age group, 11 (38%) cases belong for age groups 35-49 and 2 (7%) cases belong to 50 years and above. All were infected through sexual contact (15 male-male sex, 11 sex with both males & females, & 3 sex male-female sex) [Figure 12].

A total of 2,185 deaths were reported from January 1984 to June 2017. Eighty-nine percent (1,938) were male. Of the reported deaths, almost half (1,058 or 48%) belong to 25-34 year age group, 619 (28 %) were in 35-49 year age group, 325 (15%) were youth aged 15-24, 163 (7%) were aged 50 years and above, and 17 (<1%) were aged less than 15 years old6. Sexual contact (96%) was the common mode of HIV transmission (512 male-female sex, 1,008 male -male sex, 576 both males and females). There were 43 reported deaths among those who were infected through sharing of needles, 16 deaths among those who were infected through mother-to-child transmission, and 9 among those who were infected through blood transfusion (Figure 12)6.

Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among PHIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Data</th>
<th>Jun 2017</th>
<th>Jan-Jun 2017</th>
<th>Cumulative Jan 1984-Jun 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Reported Deaths</td>
<td>29*</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>2,185**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15 y/o</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 y/o</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 y/o</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49 y/o</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 y/o &amp; above</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: These are reported deaths for June 2017. Date of death in June is not necessarily in the said reporting month.
*Note: No data available on mode of transmission for (21) cases
### LIST OF TREATMENT HUBS AND SATELLITES*

**Regions** | **Treatment Hub/Satellite Treatment Hub** | **Address** | **Contact Information**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**1** | Iloilo Training and Regional Medical Center | Panan, San Fernando City, La Union | (072) 607-6418 / (072) 607-6912
| Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital and Medical Center | Barangay 6 San Julian, Batan, Iloosos Norte | (077) 600 8000
| **Region 1 Medical Center** | Dapitan City Hall, Ali Fernandes E Ave, Downtown District, Dapitan | +63(9)159003375
| Veterans Regional Hospital | Dalam na Pagayaya, Cagni Sur, Tuguegarao, Cagayan | (078) 304-1410 | (078) 304-1810

**2** | Cagayan Valley Medical Center | Magsaysay, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya | (078) 805-3561 loc. 1225

**3** | Bataan General Hospital (Bataan HAVEN) | Manahan St., Tenero, Balanga City, Bataan | (047) 237-1274
| Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center - Talavera Extension Hospital (Talavera’s Hope) | Mabini St., Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija | (044) 416-8888 loc. 181 / 09176569589 / 09175716689
| Jose B. Lingad Memorial Regional Hospital (Bhay LihGAD) | Bgy. San Donelos, San Fernando, Pampanga | (045) 435-6801 / (045) 961-3544 / 09336215028
| James L. Gordon Memorial Medical Center (L.I.A.D. Shelter) | #1 Perimeter Rd., New Asinan, Olongon City | (047) 602-3436
| Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center - TAHANAN sa Premiere | Mathurita Highway, Daan Sarile, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija | (044) 463-7845 loc. 2073 / 09032212715 / 09052982340
| Tarlac Provincial Hospital (TPH CareS) | Tarlac Provincial Hospital Compound, San Vicente, Tarlac City | (047) 602-3436 / 09888627015 / 09098312524

**4A** | Oriental ng Lungsod ng San Jose del Monte | Sapang Palay, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan | 09324735561 / 09157263311
| Dr. Raffa Tumbokon Memorial Hospital—Kailaan, Aklan | Mabini St, Kabilo, Aklan | (036) 286-6289

**4B** | Oriental ng Palawan | 220 Malvas St. Puerto Princesa City | (048) 434-6864 / (048) 434-2148

**5** | St. Luke’s Regional Medical Training and Teaching Hospital | #3 L. Puertollano Street, Legazpi City | (02) 493-0987 loc. 4227

**6** | Western Visayas Medical Center | A. Abel St., Mandurriao, Iloilo City | (033) 321-1631
| Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial Hospital—Kailaan, Aklan | Mabini St, Kabilo, Aklan | (036) 286-6289

**7** | Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center | B. Rodriguez St., Cebu City | (032) 254-4115 / (032) 253-9991 to 66 loc. 102
| Cebu Social Hygiene Clinic | General Maxilom Ave., Ext., Carreta, Cebu City | (032) 233-0987 / 09255591663
| Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial Hospital—Kailaan, Aklan | Mabini St, Kabilo, Aklan | (036) 286-6289

**8** | Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center | Magsaysay Boulevard, Tacloban City | (053) 321-3112 / (053) 321-3363

**9** | Zamboanga City Medical Institution | Dr. Evangelista St., Sta. Catalina, Zamboanga City | (062) 991-2934

**10** | Northern Mindanao Medical Center | Provincial Capitol Compound Cagayan de Oro City | (082) 856-4147

**11** | Southern Philippines Medical Center | J. P. Laurel St., Bajada, Davao City | (062) 227-2731 loc. 5140 / (062) 321-7061
| Davao Regional Medical Center | Apokon, Tagum City, Davao del Norte | (068) 400-3347
| Davao Reproductive Health and Wellness Center | Emilio Jardino St, Poblacion District, Davao City, Davao del Sur | (062) 222-4187

**12** | South Cotabato Provincial Hospital | Aguinaldo St., Koronadal City, South Cotabato | (083) 228-4571
| General Santos City Social Hygiene Clinic | City Health Office, Fernandez St., Lajag, General Santos City | (036) 302-8115

**CAR** | Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center | Gov. Pack Road Baguio City, Brgy. Malasag, Baguio City | (074) 342-8120 loc. 381 / 091555616480
| CARAGA Regional Hospital | Rizal St., National Road, Surigao City | (086) 829-0658 / 09173068186

**NCR** | San Lazaro Hospital | Quirina St, Sta. Cruz, Manila | (02) 310-3128

**Philippine General Hospital** | Taft Ave., Manila | (02) 554-8400 loc. 3249
| Sta. Ana Hospital | New Panaderos Street, Sta. Ana, Manila | (02) 516-6790
| Manilla Social Hygiene Clinic | 206 Quirina St., Sta. Cruz, Manila | (02) 711-6942
| Research Institute for Tropical Medicine | Pininfest Corporate City, Alabang, Muntinlupa City | (02) 807-2628 loc. 332
| The Medical City I (JECTEC) | Ortigas Ave., Pasig City | (02) 888-1000 loc. 6765
| Pasig City Treatment Hub (PATH) | CHAMP Bldg, Caruncho Ave, Pasig City | (078) 298-2572
| Makati Medical Center | #2 Amorosio St., Legaspi Village, Makati City | (02) 888-8999 loc. 2134 (CCTM) / 09178014314
| St. Luke’s Medical Center—Global City | Rizal Drive cor. 32nd & 5th Ave., Taguig City | (02) 789-7700
| Klinika Bernardo | Ermn Garcia St., Bgy. Pinagka Khánh, Quezon City | 0924633412
| Marikina City Satellite Treatment Hub | Shaw Ave, Sto. Nilo, Marikina City | (02) 948-8905 / (09175617222
| NIRA | Corazon Locsin Montemban Memorial Regional Hospital | 2nd flr. ODP bldg. CLMMRH, Cor. Burgos, La Union City | 09347077238

**OTHER FACILITIES PROVIDING HIV TREATMENT**

**Regions** | **Facility** | **Address** | **Contact Information**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**4A** | Bacoor Social Hygiene Clinic | Floraville Subdivision, Pananap 1, Bacoor City | (+63) 9086114183
| Oriental ng Bihan | Canlalay Bridge, Bihan, Larena | (049) 511-4119
| Occidental Mindoro Provincial Hospital | Paladin Road, Mabura, Occidental Mindoro | (043) 711-1116

**4B** | Bernardo Social Hygiene Clinic | Ermn Garcia St., Bgy. Pinagka Khánh, Quezon City | (043) 9193635891
| Project 7 Social Hygiene Clinic / Klinika Project 7 | 39 Barangaling St., Veteranes Village, Project 7, Quezon City | (033) 8070161
| Batasan Hills Super Health Center (Social Hygiene Clinic) | #1 IBP Road, Batasan Hills, Quezon City | 09322959752 / 09232790058
| Klinika Novatlach | Annex Bldg, fr. A.J. Maximo Health Center Compound, Quirino Highway, Novelaches, Quezon City | (+63) 985734877
| Las Piñas Social Hygiene Clinic | Barrio Hall, Alabang-Zapote Road, Almasa, Las Piñas City | (02) 800-6406
| Mandaluyong Social Hygiene Clinic | 20 M. Lema St. cor. Vicinio St, Mandaluyong City | (02) 546-7799
| Muntinlupa Reproductive Health and Wellness Center | 2nd Floor, Putatan Health Center, National Rd, Putatan, Muntinlupa City | (02) 834-5997
| Pasay Social Hygiene Clinic | 2nd Floor, Lagrosa Health Center, F.B. Harrison St. Pasay City | (02) 806-3197

**NCR** | RITM Satellite Clinic - Mandaluyong (Love Yourself Angko) | Room 5, 3/F, 715-A Angko Blvd., Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong City | (+63) 9158056583
| Taguig Social Hygiene Clinic | 3/F Goldilocks Bldg., Gen. Luna St, Taguig City | (02) 642-1262 / 09627542917
| Valenzuela Social Hygiene Clinic | Valenzuela City Hall, Poblacion II, Malinta, Valenzuela City | (02) 352-6000 loc. 6046