

Number of Newly Diagnosed with HIV per day:

2008

1

2010

4

2012

9

2014

17

2016

26

## NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV CASES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Table 1. Quick Facts

Demographic Data	June 2016	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan 2011 - Jun 2016	Cumulative Jan1984 - Jun 2016
Total Reported Cases	841	4,643	28,984	34,999
Asymptomatic Cases	737	4,021	26,682	31,825
AIDS Cases	104	622	2,302	3,174
Male	798	4,446	27,674	32,371 <sup>a</sup>
Female	43	197	1,310	2,617 <sup>a</sup>
Age Range (Median)	1-66 (28)	1-69 (28)	1-82 (28)	1-82 (28)
Less than 15 y/o	3	10	44	99 <sup>b</sup>
15-24 y/o	226	1,299	8,180	9,393 <sup>b</sup>
25-34 y/o	456	2,475	15,316	17,940 <sup>b</sup>
35-49 y/o	142	768	4,777	6,497 <sup>b</sup>
50 y/o & above	14	91	667	996 <sup>b</sup>
Pregnant WLHIV	4	33	119	
Newly Started on ART	611			
Total PLHIV on ART				15,035
Reported Deaths	63	291		1,822

<sup>a</sup>No data available on sex for (11) cases

<sup>b</sup>No data available on age for (74) cases

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

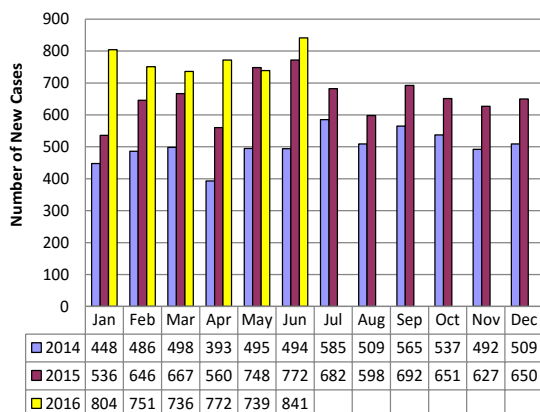
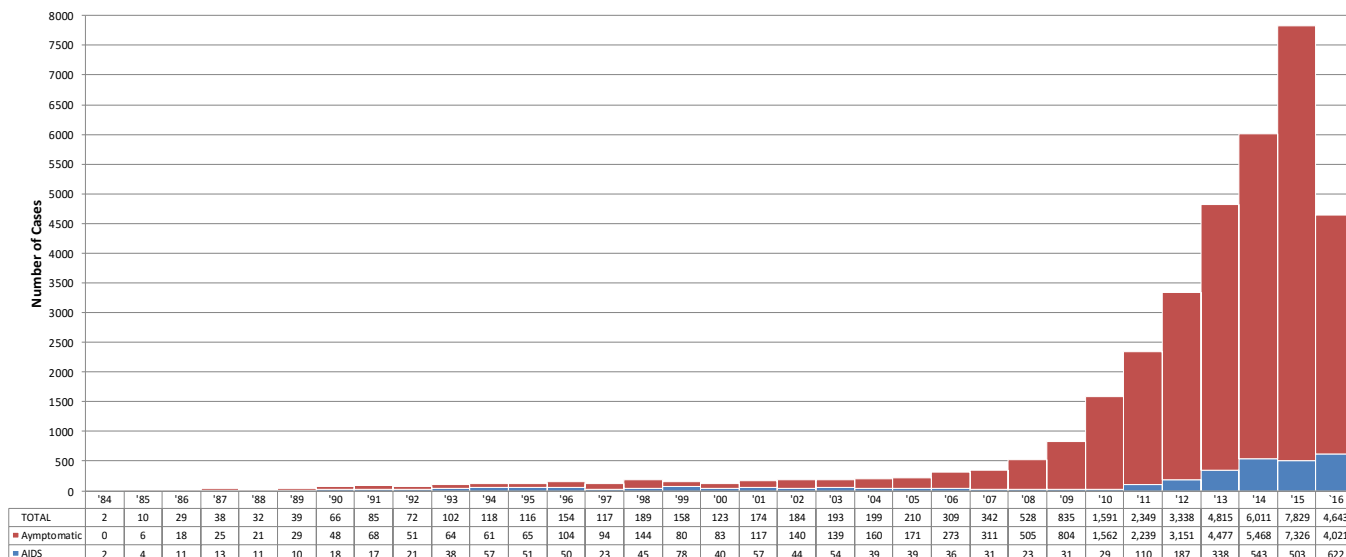


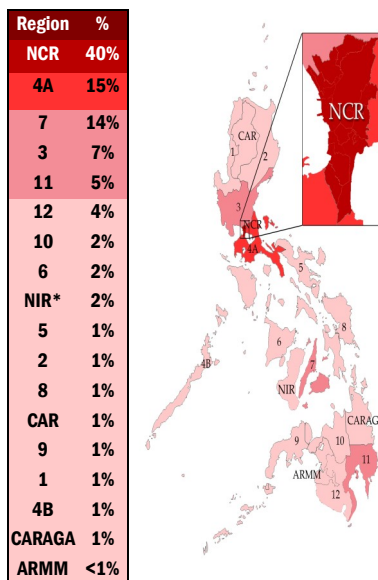
Figure 3. Number of HIV Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to June 2016 (N=34,999)



In June 2016, there were 841 new HIV antibody sero-positive individuals reported to the HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) [Table 1]. This was 9% higher compared to the same period last year (772). This was the highest number of cases ever reported since 1984. Eighty-eight percent were asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

Most (95%) were male. The median age was 28 years old (age range: 1 year-66 years). More than half belong to the 25-34 year age group while 27% were youth aged 15-24 years.

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



\* Negros Island Region (Executive Order No. 183)

The regions with the most number of reported cases were: National Capital Region (NCR) with 335 (40%) cases, Region 4A with 126 (15%) cases, Region 7 with 121 (14%) cases, Region 3 with 57 (7%) cases, and Region 11 with 46 (5%) cases. An additional 156 cases (19%) came from the rest of the country.

Reported modes of transmission were sexual contact (777), needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) [60] and mother-to-child transmission (4). Eighty-nine percent of infections transmitted through sexual contact were among males who have sex with males (MSM<sup>a</sup>).

<sup>a</sup>male-male sex and sex with both males & females

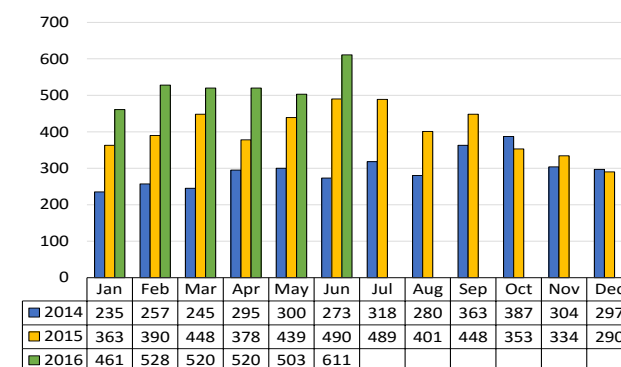
### PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

In June 2016, there were 611 (610 Alive on ART, 1 Dead) patients who were newly-initiated on ART. This was 25% higher than the same period last year (n=490) [Figure 4]. The median CD4 of these patients upon enrollment was 138 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.

A total of 15,035\* PLHIV were presently on ART as of June 2016. Most (97%) were males. The median age of patients was 31 years (range: 1 year-78 years). Ninety-six percent were on first line regimen, 4% 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–June 2016)

The first AIDS case in the Philippines was reported in 1984. From January 1984 to June 2016, there has been 34,999 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported to the HARP (Table 1). Ninety-one percent (31,825) of the total reported cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting. Ninety-three percent (32,371) were male and 2,617 were female\*. The median age\* was 28 years old (age range: 1 year-82 years). More than half (17,940 or 51%) were from the 25-34 year age group while 9,393 (27%) were youth aged 15-24 years (Figure 5).

Eighty-three percent (28,984) of all the 34,999 diagnosed cases in the Philippines were reported from January 2011 to June 2016 (Table 1). Most (92%) 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.

From 1991 to present, males comprised 92% (32,288) of the total number of HIV/AIDS cases in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the absolute number of cases among females has also been increasing. Cases of HIV transmission from mother to child is more likely to increase if female patients are not linked to HIV care. Ninety-two percent (2,414) of all female cases were diagnosed when they were between 15-49 years of age.

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

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

Figure 5. Distribution of HIV Cases by Age Group, January 1984-June 2016

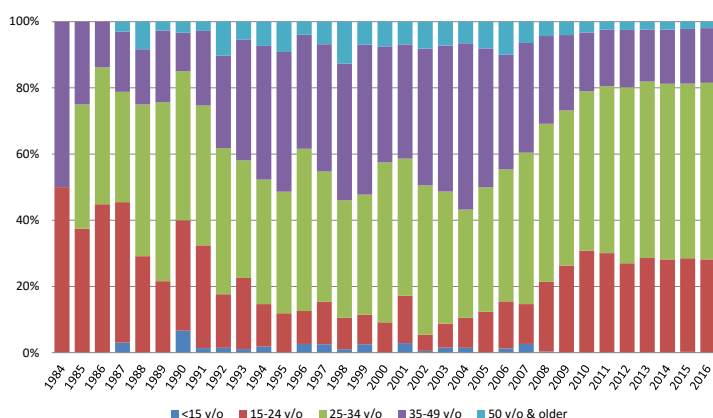
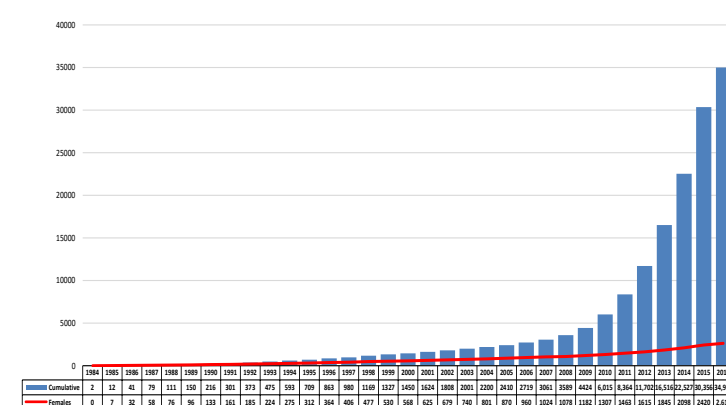


Figure 6. Cumulative Number of HIV Cases among Females per Year, Jan 1984-June 2016



### Geographical Distribution

From January 1984 to June 2016, the regions with the most number of reported cases were NCR with 15,053 (43%) cases, Region 4A with 4,843 (14%) cases, Region 7 with 3,187 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 2,887 (8%) cases, and Region 11 with 2,071 (6%) cases. Seventeen percent (5,812) of the cases came from the rest of the country (ROTC) while 1,146 (3%) had no data on region (Table 2).

Of the 2,617 females reported with HIV, 656 (25%) were from NCR, 450 (17%) were from Region 3, 277 (11%) were from Region 7, 237 (9%) were from Region 4A and 997 (38%) were from other regions.

The regions with the most number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) reported to the HARP were NCR with 1,541 cases, Region 4A with 715 cases, and Region 3 with 449 cases.

Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region

Region	June 2016 (N=841)	Jan-Jun 2016 (N=4,643)	Jan 2011 - June 2016 (N=28,984) <sup>a</sup>	Cumulative Jan 1984– June 2016 (N=34,999) <sup>b</sup>
NCR	335 (40%)	1,900 (41%)	12,606 (43%)	15,053 (43%)
4A	126 (15%)	714 (15%)	4,234 (15%)	4,843 (14%)
7	121 (14%)	547 (12%)	2,808 (10%)	3,187 (9%)
3	57 (7%)	387 (8%)	2,344 (8%)	2,887 (8%)
11	46 (5%)	294 (6%)	1,849 (6%)	2,071 (6%)
ROTC	156 (19%)	801 (17%)	5,084 (18%)	5,812 (17%)

<sup>a</sup>From January 2011-June 2016, no particular region were reported for 59 cases

<sup>b</sup>From January 1984-June 2016, no particular region were reported for 1,146 cases

Table 3. Reported Modes of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	June 2016 (N=841)		Jan-Jun 2016 (N=4,643)		Jan 2011- Jun 2016 (N=28,984)		Cumulative Jan1984–Jun 2016 (N=34,999) <sup>a</sup>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Sexual Contact</b>	742	35	4,205	180	26,292	1,211	30,535	2,384
Male-Female Sex <sup>b</sup>	52	35	383	180	2,873	1,211	4,188	2,384
Male-Male Sex <sup>c</sup>	403	0	2,300	0	14,147	0	15,999	0
Sex with Males & Females <sup>d</sup>	287	0	1,522	0	9,272	0	10,348	0
<b>Blood/Blood Products</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	15
<b>Sharing of Infected Needles</b>	56	4	238	9	1,356	76	1,493	94
<b>Needle Prick Injury</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Mother-to-Child</b>	0	4	3	8	21	22	49	46
<b>No Data Available</b>	0	0	0	0	5	0	287	77

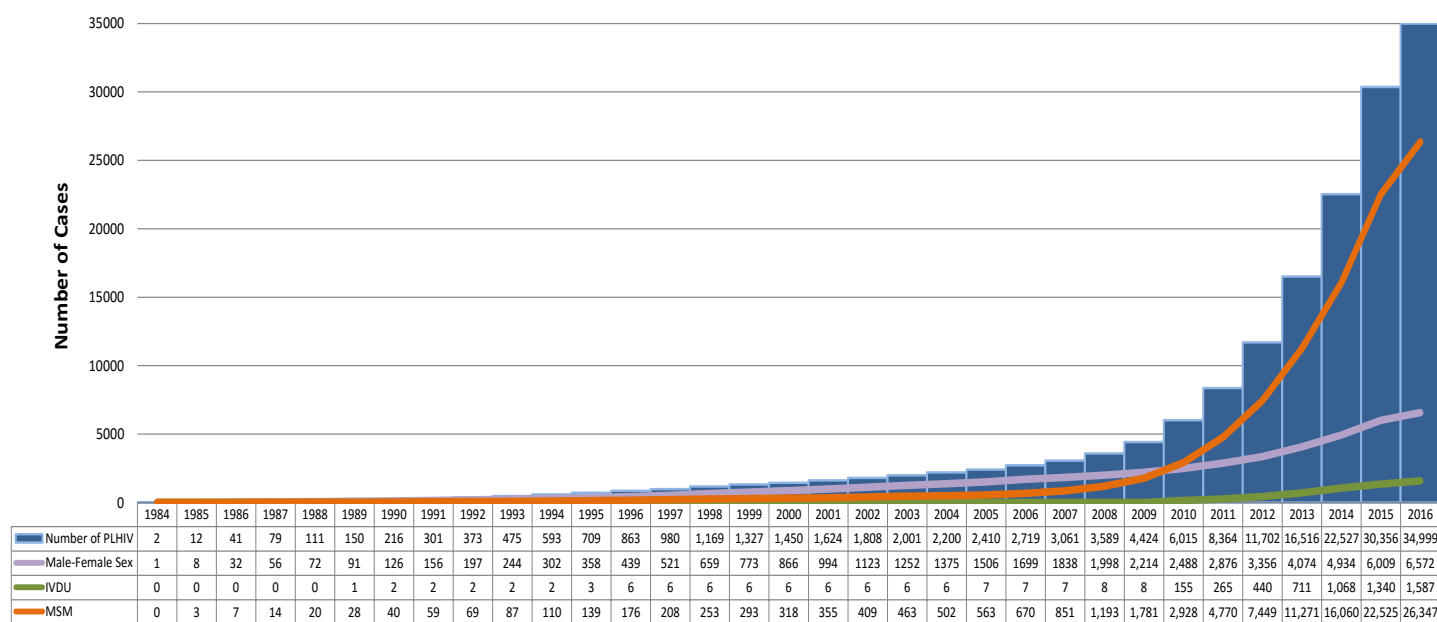
<sup>a</sup>From January 1984–June 2016 11 did not report sex

male-male sex as the predominant MOT and continually increased since then. From January 2011 to June 2016, 85% (23,419) of new infections through sexual contact were among MSM.

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. However, new cases among people who inject drugs decreased to ≤ 5% in succeeding years.

Different modes of transmission are predominant in different regions. Almost half (48%) of the MSM ever reported were from NCR; almost all of the IDU were from Region 7; and 43% of females who engaged in transactional sex were from Region 3.

Figure 7. Cumulative Number of HIV Transmission by Year, January 1984-June 2016 (N=34,999)



## REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS

### Youth (15-24 years old)

In June 2016, 226 (27%) cases were among youth aged 15-24 years. Most (94%) were male. Ninety-six percent (216) were infected through sexual contact (17 male-female sex, 129 male-male sex, 70 sex with both males & females), 4% (9) through needle sharing among IDU, and <1% (1) through mother-to-child transmission.

From January 1984–June 2016, 9,393 (27%) of the reported cases were 15-24 years old. Eighty-seven percent (8,180) of all the youth were reported in the last five years (2011-2016). 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 (8,922) were infected through sexual contact (1,152 male-female sex, 4,887 male-male sex, 2,883 sex with both males & females); 410 were infected through sharing of infected needles among IDU, and 1 was infected through mother-to-child transmission.

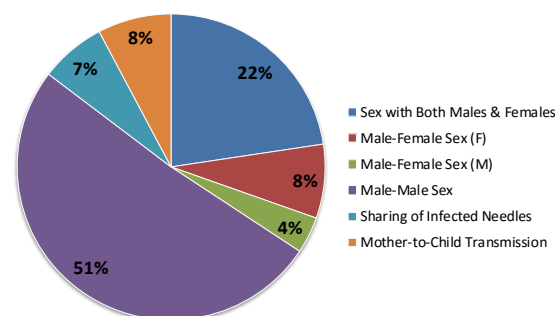
Note: From January 1984–June 2016, 60 did not report mode of transmission

**REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS (continuation)****Children (<10 years old) and Adolescents (10-19 years old)**

In June 2016, 36 adolescents aged 10-19 years were reported to HARP. All were infected through sexual contact (3 male-female sex, 23 male-male sex, 10 sex with both males & females). Three children were infected through mother-to-child transmission.

From January 1984 to June 2016, 1,226 (4%) of the reported cases were 19 years old and below. Of these, 90 (7%) were children. Eighty-four percent (1,031) of these children and adolescents were reported from 2011-2016. Eighty-seven children were infected through mother-to-child transmission, 1 through blood transfusion and 2 had no specified mode of transmission. Among the adolescents, 1,028 (90%) were male. Majority (91%) of the adolescents were infected through sexual contact (142 male-female sex, 621 male-male sex, 275 sex with both males & females), 84 (7%) were infected through sharing of infected needles and 7 (1%) through mother-to-child transmission (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Modes of Transmission Among Children and Adolescents, Jan 1984–Jun 2016 (N=1,226)**



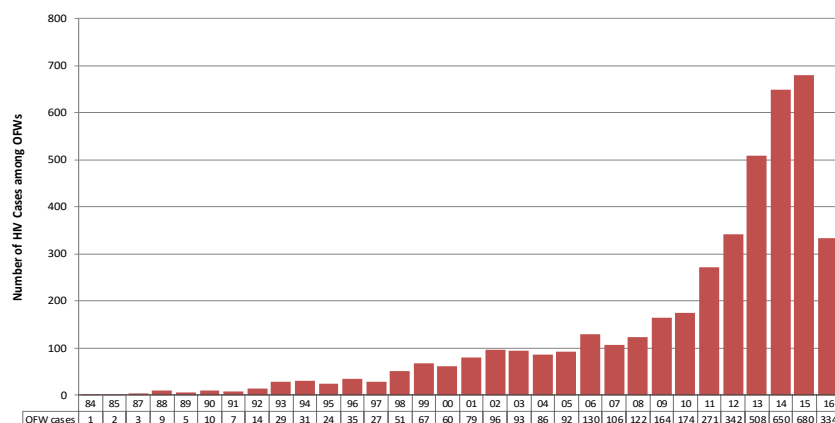
*Note: 9 with no MOT reported*

**Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)**

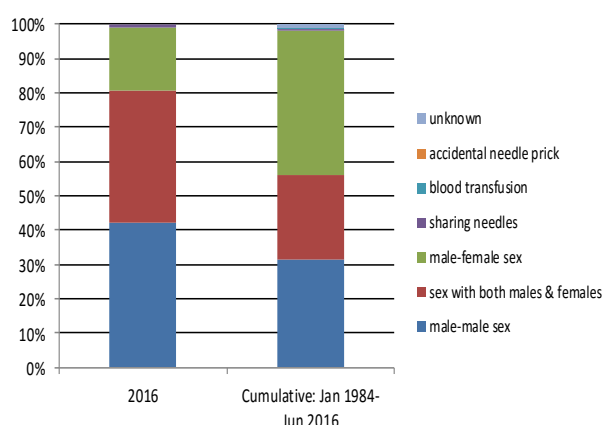
Sixty-four OFWs were reported to the HARP in June 2016, comprising 8% of the total newly diagnosed cases for the month. Ninety-five percent (61) were male. All were infected through sexual contact (13 male-female sex, 27 male-male sex, 24 sex with both males & females) [Figure 10]. The ages of male OFWs ranged from 23 years-52 years (median: 32 years) and 62% belonged to the 25-34 year age group. Among the female OFWs, the ages were 29 years-66 years (median: 39 years). Among all the OFW diagnosed in June 2016, most (61%) belonged to the 25-34 years age group.

From January 1984 to June 2016, out of the 34,999 cases, 4,302 (12%) were HIV positive OFWs. Of these, 3,622 (84%) were male. More than half (2,416) were MSM (1,349 male-male sex and 1,067 sex with both males & females). The ages of male OFWs ranged from 16 years-80 years (median: 32 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–Jun 2016 (N=4,302)**



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

**People who Engage in Transactional Sex**

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 2016, 11% (95) of the reported cases engaged in transactional sex. Most (97%) were male (Table 4) whose ages ranged from 18 years-61 years (median: 30 years) while 3 were female whose ages ranged from 26 years-32 years (median: 31 years). Forty-eight males who engaged in transactional sex were the ones who paid for sex.

A total of 3,040 cases reported in HARP from December 2012 to June 2016 were people who engaged in transactional sex. Ninety-six percent (2,910) were male. Of the 3,040 cases, 1,656 (54%) paid for sex, 900 (30%) accepted payment for sex, and 484 (16%) engaged in both.

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

Type of Transactional Sex	Jun 2016 (N=95)	Jan-Jun 2016 (N=503)	Cumulative Dec 2012-Jun 2016 (N=3,040)
Accepted payment for sex only:	30 (32%)	155 (31%)	900 (30%)
Male	28	144	828
Female	2	11	72
Age Range (Median) in Years	18-50 (28)	16-50 (26)	15-67 (26)
Paid for sex only:	48 (51%)	261 (52%)	1,656 (54%)
Male	48	259	1,645
Female	0	2	11
Age Range (Median) in Years	18-61 (32)	18-68 (32)	16-79 (31)
Engaged in both:	17 (18%)	87 (17%)	484 (16%)
Male	16	77	437
Female	1	10	47
Age Range (Median) in Years	20-49 (28)	16-54 (28)	16-59 (28)

*Note: Inclusion of transactional sex in the HARP database was initiated in December 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 HARP. 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 June 2016, there were 63 reported deaths. Ninety five percent (60) were male while 5% (3) were female (Table 5). Thirty-four (54%) of the reported deaths belong to the 25-34 year age group, 16 were in the 35-49 year age group, 13 were youth aged 15-24 years old. Almost all were infected through sexual contact (5 male-female sex, 40 male-male sex, 17 sex with both males & females). One was infected through needle sharing. [Figure 11].

A total of 1,822 deaths were reported from January 1984 to June 2016. Eighty-seven percent (1,594) were male (Table 5). Of the reported deaths, almost half (863 or 47%) belong to 25-34 year age group, 540 (30%) were in 35-49 year age group, while 256 (14%) were youth aged 15-24 years old. Sexual contact (95%) was the most common mode of HIV transmission (462 male-female sex, 823 male-male sex, 452 sex with both males & females). There were 40 reported deaths among IDU (Figure 11).

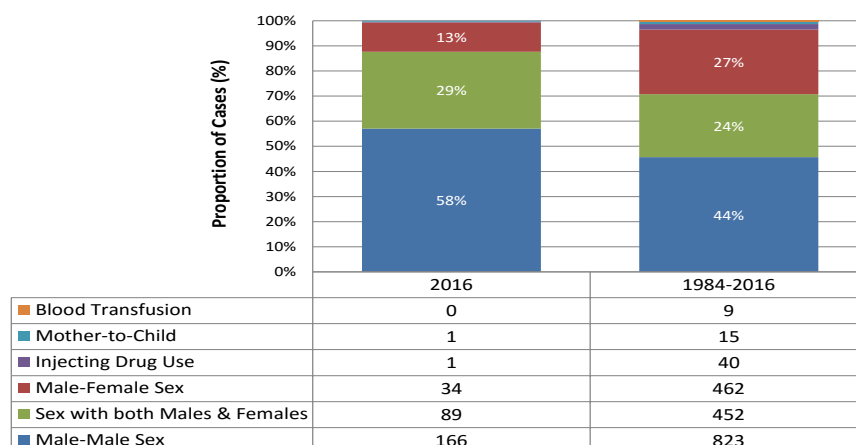
Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among PHIV

Demographic Data	June 2016	Jan-Jun 2016	Cumulative* Jan 1984- Jun 2016
Total Reported Deaths	63*	291	1,822**
Male	60	276	1,594
Female	3	15	228
Less than 15 y/o	0	1	15
15-24 y/o	13	57	256
25-34 y/o	34	154	863
35-49 y/o	16	72	540
50 y/o & above	0	7	145

\*Note: This includes deaths from Jan-Jun 2016 reported in June 2016.

\*\*No data available on age for (3) cases

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



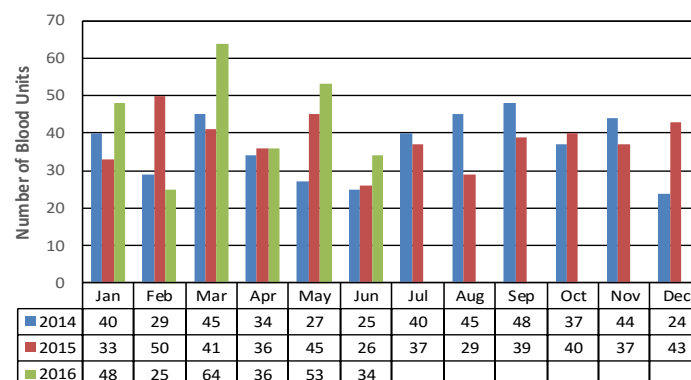
\*\*Note: No mode of transmission reported for 21 cases

## BLOOD UNITS CONFIRMED FOR HIV

In June 2016, 34 discarded blood units were confirmed positive for HIV by Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM). These HIV-positive blood units were not transfused. The blood units were already discarded after initial screening at the blood banks and sent to RITM for confirmation. There is no available data yet on the total number of blood units donated.

These were confirmed HIV-positive blood units, not blood donors. It is possible that one donor will donate more than one blood unit. HIV positive blood donors are not in the HARP 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**

NHSSS

Epidemiology Bureau,  
Department of Health, 2/F 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](mailto:hivepicenter@gmail.com)

Website: <http://www.doh.gov.ph>

[www.facebook.com/hivepicenter](https://www.facebook.com/hivepicenter)

[@hivepicenter](https://twitter.com/hivepicenter)

[@hivepicenter](https://www.instagram.com/hivepicenter)

### HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) Report Editorial Team

Arielle G. Arcangel, RN  
HIV Surveillance Assistant

Krizelle Anne R. Umali, RSW  
HIV Surveillance Officer

Marlene R. Bermelo, MD  
HIV Surveillance Database Supervisor

Noel S. Palaypayon, RN, MGM-ESP  
Deputy Manager, HIV Unit

Genesis May J. Samonte, MD, MSc, PHSAE  
Manager, HIV Unit

Agnes B. Segarra, MD, PHSAE  
Chief, SRAE Division, Epidemiology Bureau

Irmal Asuncion, MD, MHA, CESO IV  
Director IV, Epidemiology Bureau

Bettina Kaye D. Castañeda, RN  
Asst. HIV Surveillance Officer

Patricia Isabel G. Amila, RN, MSPH  
HIV Surveillance Officer

Ma. Justina G. Zapanta, RN, PHSAE  
HIV Surveillance Officer

### 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) 607-9912
2	Cagayan Valley Medical Center	Dalan na Pagayaya, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	(078) 304-1410 / (078) 304-1810
3	Bataan General Hospital (Bataan HAVEN)	Manahan St., Tenejero, Balanga City, Bataan	(047) 237-1274 / (047) 237-1275 Loc. 102/103
	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Regional Hospital / Bahay LinGAD	Brgy. San Dolores, San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 435-6801 / (045) 961-3544 09336215028
	James L. Gordon Memorial Hospital / L.E.A.D. Shelter	#1 Perimeter Rd., New Asinan, Olongapo City	(047) 602-3436
	Premiere Medical Center (TAHANAN sa Premiere)	Maharlika Highway, Daan Sarile, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija	(044) 463-7845 loc. 2073 09322128175 / 09052944300
4A	Batangas Medical Center	Kumintang Ibaba, Batangas City	(043) 723-0165
	Laguna Medical Center	J. De Leon St, Santa Cruz, Laguna	(049) 543-3351 09178465901
4B	Ospital ng Palawan	220 Malvas St. Puerto Princesa City	(048) 434-6864 / (048) 434-2148
5	Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital	Rizal St., Legazpi City	(052) 483-0017 loc. 4227
6	Western Visayas Medical Center	Q. Abeto St., Mandurriao, Iloilo City	(033) 321-1631
7	Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center	B. Rodriguez St., Cebu City	(032) 254-4155 / (032) 253-9891 to 96 Loc. 102
	Gov. Celestino Gallares Memorial Hospital	M. Parras St., Tagbilaran City	(038) 411-4868
8	Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center	Magsaysay Boulevard, Tacloban City	(053) 321-3121 / (053) 321-3363
9	Zamboanga City Medical Center	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	(082) 227-2731 loc. 5140 (082) 321-7061
CAR	Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center	Gov. Pack Rd., Baguio City	(074) 442-4216 loc 381 09155816480
CARAGA	CARAGA Regional Hospital	Rizal St. National Road, Surigao City	(086) 826-0568 / 09173068186
	Butuan Medical Center	Km 5 Baan, Butuan City	09173208799
NCR	San Lazaro Hospital	Quiricada St., Sta. Cruz, Manila	(02) 310-3128
	Philippine General Hospital	Taft Ave., Manila	(02) 554-8400 loc. 3249
	Research Institute for Tropical Medicine	Filinvest Corporate City, Alabang, Muntinlupa City	(02) 807-2628 loc. 332
	The Medical City / I-REACT Clinic	Ortigas Ave., Pasig City	(02) 988-1000 loc. 6765
	Makati Medical Center	#2 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City	(02) 888-8999 loc. 2134 (CTTM) / 09178014314
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
2	Veterans Regional Hospital	Magsaysay, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	(078) 805-3561 loc. 1225
3	Ospital ng Lungsod ng San Jose del Monte	Sapang Palay, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	09198150045 (HIV Nurse Coordinator)
	Angeles City HIV Satellite Treatment Hub ("Bale Angeleno")	C. Surla St., Balibago, Angeles City	09152990647 (HACT Nurse)
4A	Dasmariñas City Health Office I (SHC)	Zone 2, Manggubat St., City Health Office I, Dasmariñas, Cavite	(046) 416-0279 / 09177902168
6	Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial Hospital—Kalibo, Aklan	Mabini St, Kalibo, Aklan	(036) 268-6299
7	Cebu Social Hygiene Clinic	General Maxilom Ave., Ext., Carreta, Cebu City	(032) 233-0987 / 09255591663
12	General Santos Social Hygiene Clinic	City Health Office, Fernandez St., Lagao, General Santos City	(083) 302-8115
NCR	Pasig Treatment Hub (PATH)	CHAMP Bldg, Caruncho Ave, Pasig City	(02) 798-2572
	Klinika Bernardo	Ermin Garcia St., Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Quezon City	09324033412
	Manila Social Hygiene Clinic	208 Quiricada St., Sta. Cruz, Manila	(02) 711-6942
	Marikina City Satellite Treatment Hub	Shoe Ave., Sto. Niño, Marikina City	(02) 948-8925 / 09175631722

**OTHER FACILITIES PROVIDING HIV CARE**

Regions	Facility	Address	Contact Information
3	Tarlac Provincial Hospital	San Vicente, Tarlac City	(045) 982-1872
4A	Antipolo Social Hygiene Clinic	M. Santos St., Brgy. San Roque, Antipolo City	(02) 696-4097
NCR	Bernardo Social Hygiene Clinic	Ermin Garcia St., Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Quezon City	09193635919
	Klinika Project 7	39 Bansalangan St., Veterans Village, Project 7, Quezon City	09374543176 / 09163395233
	Las Piñas Social Hygiene Clinic	Barrio Hall, Alabang-Zapote Road, Almansa, Las Piñas City	(02) 800-6406
	Mandaluyong Social Hygiene Clinic	20 M. Lerma St. cor. Vicencio St, Mandaluyong City	(02) 546-7799
	Muntinlupa Social Hygiene Clinic	2nd Floor, Putatan Health Center, National Rd, 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
	Project 7 Social Hygiene Clinic	39 Bansalangan St., Veterans Village, Project 7, Quezon City	09323530951
	RITM Satellite Clinic - Mandaluyong (Love Yourself 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	(02) 642-1262 / 09267542917
	Valenzuela Social Hygiene Clinic	Valenzuela City Hall, Poblacion II, Malinta, Valenzuela City	(02) 352-6000
11	Davao Reproductive Health and Wellness Center	Jacinto St., Davao City	(082) 222-4187
12	South Cotabato Provincial Hospital	Aguinaldo St., Koronadal City, South Cotabato	(083) 228-4571

\*as per Department Memorandum No. 2016-0188: Updated List of DOH-Designated Treatment Hubs and Satellite Treatment Hubs