

Number of Newly Diagnosed with HIV per day:

2008

1

2010

4

2012

9

2014

17

2016

26

2017

31

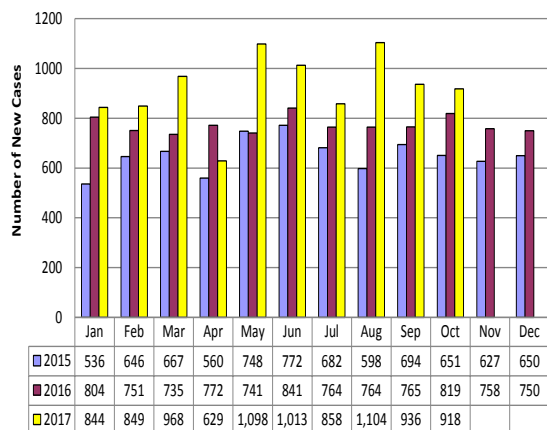
NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV CASES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Table 1. Quick Facts

| Demographic Data | October 2017 | Jan-Oct 2017 | Jan 2012 - Oct 2017 | Cumulative Jan1984 - Oct 2017 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Reported Cases | 918 | 9,217 | 40,475 | 48,839 |
| Asymptomatic Cases | 789 | 8,067 | 36,642 | 44,024 |
| AIDS Cases | 129 | 1,150 | 3,833 | 4,815 |
| Male | 873 | 8,766 | 38,677 | 45,567 ^a |
| Female | 45 | 451 | 1,798 | 3,261 ^a |
| Age Range (Median) | 1-67 (28) | 1-79 (27) | 1-82 (28) | 1-82 (28) |
| Less than 15 y/o | 3 | 31 | 84 | 142 ^b |
| 15-24 y/o | 269 | 2,831 | 11,634 | 13,551 ^b |
| 25-34 y/o | 461 | 4,653 | 21,231 | 25,039 ^b |
| 35-49 y/o | 160 | 1,491 | 6,611 | 8,731 ^b |
| 50 y/o & above | 25 | 211 | 915 | 1,302 ^b |
| Pregnant Living with HIV | 2 | 65 | | 214 |
| Newly Started on ART | 750 | | | |
| Total PLHIV on ART | | | | 23,700 |
| Reported Deaths | 41 | 415 | | 2,384 |

^a11 cases did not report sex
^b74 cases did not report age

Figure 1. Number of New HIV Cases by Month (2015-2017)*



*Due to the system enhancement done in 2016, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, June 2016, and July 2016 were changed upon updating the database.

In October 2017, there were 918 new HIV antibody sero-positive individuals reported to the HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) [Table 1]. Eighty-six percent of those were asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

Most (95%) were male. The median age was 28 years old (age range: 1 to 67 years). Half of the cases were from the 25-34 year age group while 29% were youth aged 15-24 years.

The regions with the most number of reported cases were: National Capital Region (NCR) with 323 (35%) cases, Region 4A with 153 (17%) cases, Region 3 with 110 (12%) cases, Region 7 with 81 (9%) cases, and Region 6 with 72 (8%) cases. An additional 179 cases (19%) came from the rest of the country.

Reported modes of transmission were sexual contact (873), needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) [35] and mother-to-child transmission (3). Eighty-two percent of infections transmitted through sexual contact were among males who have sex with males (MSM^a). There were seven cases that had no data on mode of transmission.

A total of two pregnant women were diagnosed with HIV in October 2017; both were from NCR and aged 28 years old.

Figure 2. Percentage of Newly Diagnosed Cases per Region (October 2017)

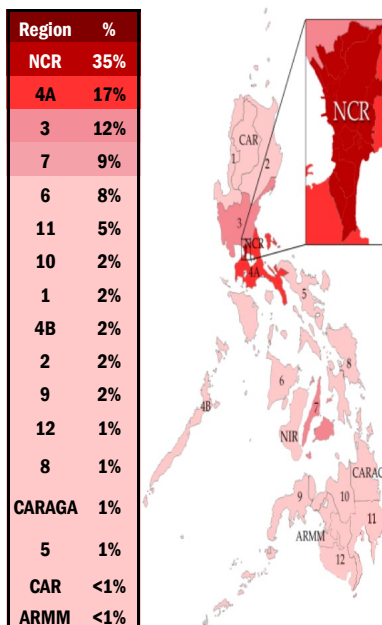
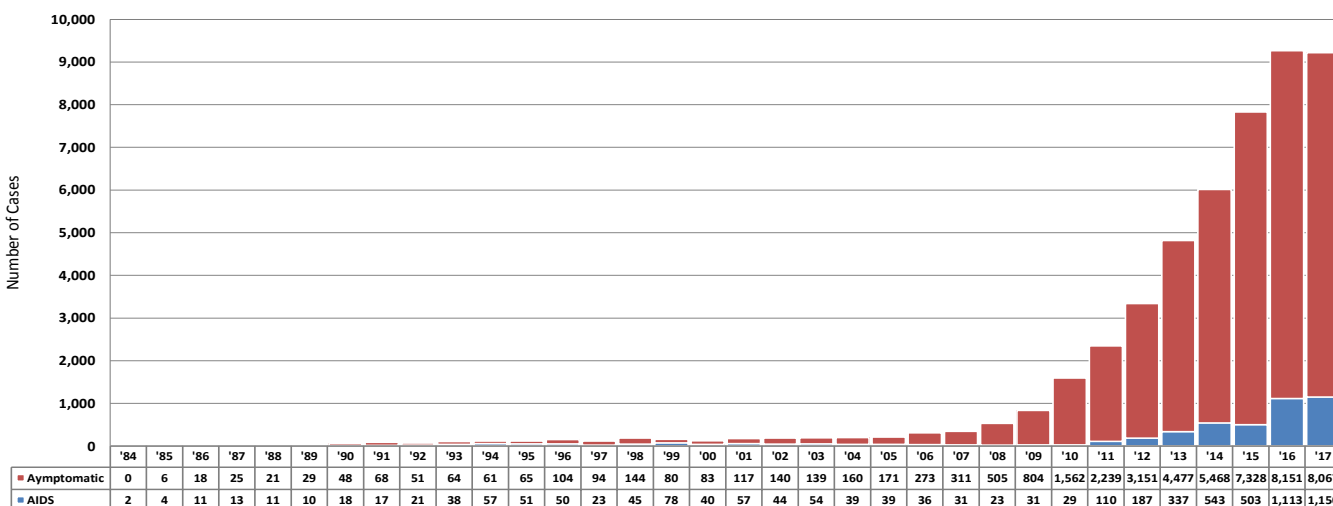


Figure 3. Number of HIV Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to October 2017 (N=48,839)*



*Due to the system enhancement done in 2016, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, June 2016, and July 2016 were changed upon updating the database.

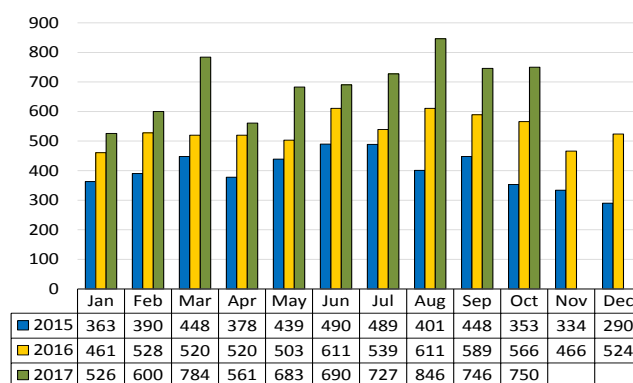
PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

In October 2017, there were 750 patients who started on ART. The median CD4 of these patients upon enrollment was 204 cells/mm³.

A total of 23,700* PLHIV were presently on ART as of October 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.*

Figure 4. Number of Newly-Initiated on ART by Month (2015-2017)



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

The first AIDS case in the Philippines was reported in 1984. From January 1984 to October 2017, there has been 48,839 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported to the HARP (Table 1). Ninety percent (44,024) of the total reported cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting. Ninety-three percent (45,567) were male and 3,261 (7%) were female*. The median age* was 28 years old (age range: 1 year - 82 years). More than half (25,039 or 51%) were from the 25-34 year age group while 13,551(28%) were youth aged 15-24 years (Figure 5).

Eighty-three percent (40,475) of all the 48,839 diagnosed cases in the Philippines were reported from January 2012 to October 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. From 1991 to present, males comprise

94% (45,484 out of 48,612) of the total number of HIV/AIDS cases in the Philippines in that time period.

However, the absolute number of cases among females has also been increasing. Cases of HIV transmission from mother-to-child are more likely to increase if female patients are not linked to HIV care. Ninety-three percent (3,018) 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, the age proportion shifted to 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 29% in 2011-2017.

**Note: From 1984 — October 2017, 74 did not report AGE, 11 did not report SEX*

Figure 5. Distribution of HIV Cases by Age Group, January 1984 - October 2017

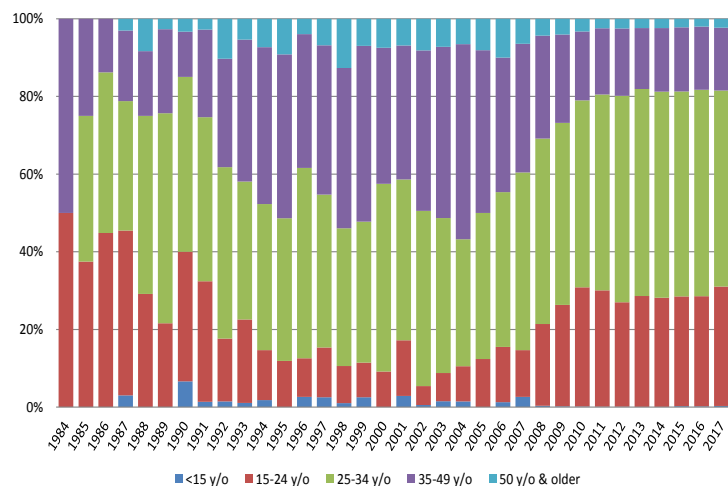
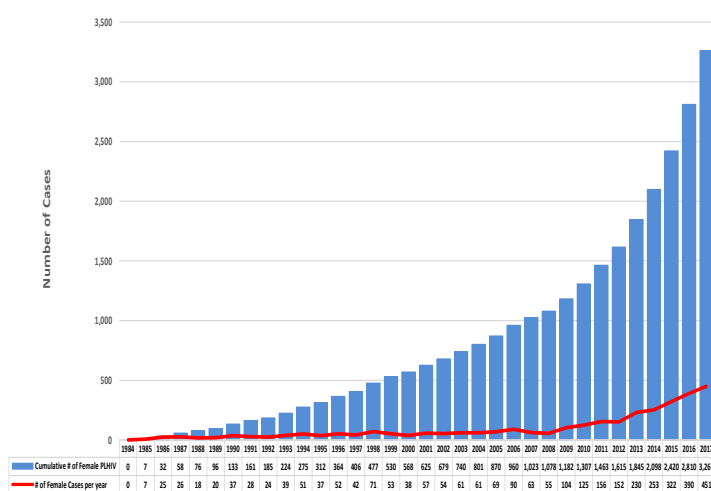


Figure 6. Number of HIV Cases among Females per Year, Jan 1984 - Oct 2017 (N=3,261)



Geographical Distribution

From January 1984 to October 2017, the regions with the most number of reported cases were NCR with 20,226 (41%) cases, Region 4A with 7,051 (15%) cases, Region 7 with 4,483 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 4,281 (9%) cases, and Region 11 with 2,843 (6%) cases. Eighteen percent (8,809) of the cases came from the rest of the country (ROTC) while 1,146 (2%) did not report region of residence (Table 2).

Of the 3,261 females reported with HIV, 844 (26%) were from NCR, 534 (16%) were from Region 3, 381 (12%) were from Region 7, 340 (10%) were from Region 4A and 858 (26%) were from other regions while 304 (9%) did not report region of residence.

The regions with the most number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) reported to HARP were NCR with 1,841 (35%) cases, Region 4A with 898 (17%) cases, and Region 3 with 589 (11%) cases.

Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region

| Region | Oct 2017 (N= 918) | Jan - Oct 2017 (N= 9,217) | Jan 2012 - Oct 2017 (N=40,475) ^a | Cumulative Jan 1984 - Oct 2017 (N=48,839) ^b |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| NCR | 323 (35%) | 3,327 (36%) | 16,517 (41%) | 20,226 (41%) |
| 4A | 153 (17%) | 1,496 (16%) | 6,167 (15%) | 7,051 (15%) |
| 7 | 81 (9%) | 804 (9%) | 3,888 (10%) | 4,483 (9%) |
| 3 | 110 (12%) | 953 (10%) | 3,593 (9%) | 4,281 (9%) |
| 11 | 47 (5%) | 498 (6%) | 2,461 (6%) | 2,843 (6%) |
| ROTC | 204 (22%) | 2,139 (23%) | 7,836 (19%) | 8,809 (18%) |

^aFrom January 2012-October 2017, no particular region were reported for 13 (<1%) cases

^bFrom January 1984-October 2017, no particular region were reported for 1,146 (2%) cases

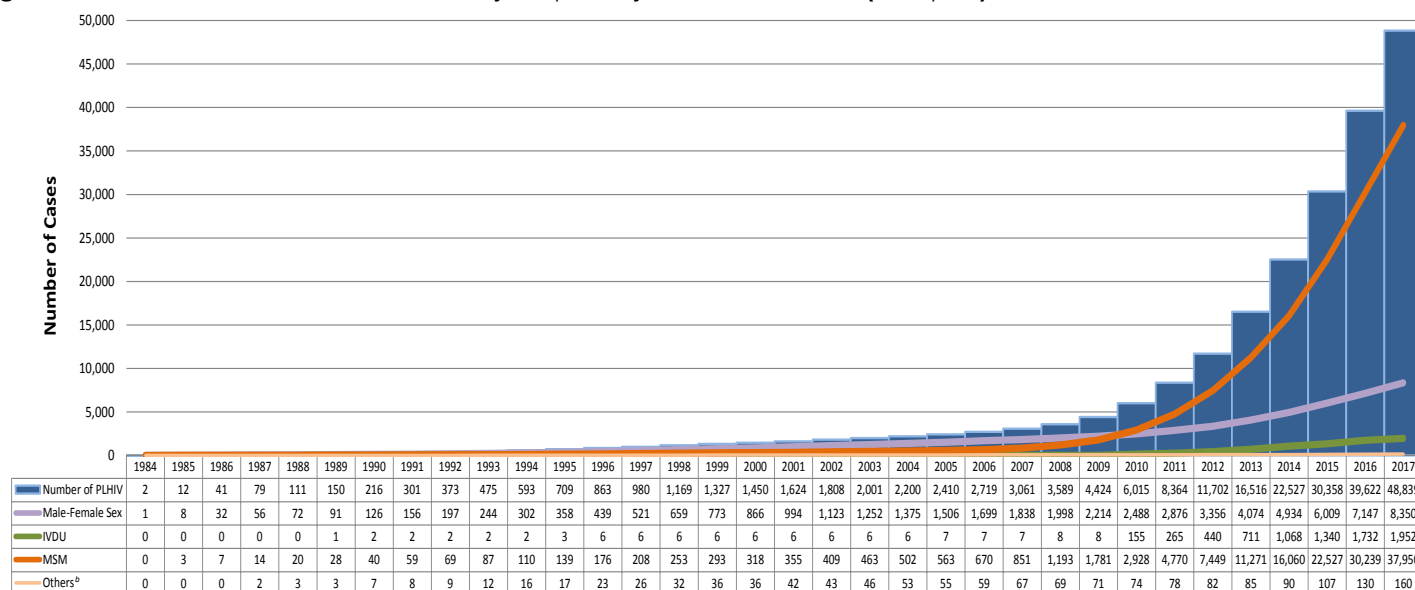
Table 3. Reported Modes of HIV Transmission

| Mode of Transmission | Oct 2017 (N=918) | | Jan-Oct 2017 (N=9,217) | | Jan 2012-Oct 2017 (N=40,475) | | Cumulative Jan 1984-Oct 2017 (N=48,839) ^a | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Sexual Contact | 833 | 40 | 8,489 | 426 | 36,978 | 1,676 | 43,304 | 2,996 |
| Male-Female Sex | 77 | 40 | 777 | 426 | 3,798 | 1,676 | 5,354 | 2,996 |
| Male-Male Sex | 528 | 0 | 5,148 | 0 | 20,717 | 0 | 23,605 | 0 |
| Sex with Males & Females | 228 | 0 | 2,564 | 0 | 12,463 | 0 | 14,345 | 0 |
| Blood/Blood Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Sharing of Infected Needles | 35 | 0 | 212 | 8 | 1,605 | 82 | 1,846 | 106 |
| Needle Prick Injury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mother-to-Child | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 47 | 35 | 76 | 61 |
| No Data Available | 4 | 3 | 47 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 334 | 82 |

^aFrom January 1984–October 2017, 11 did not report sex

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 people who inject drugs decreased to <6% of the total cases in succeeding years.

In different regions, predominant modes of transmission vary distinctively. Almost half (46%) of the MSM ever reported were from NCR; almost all of the IDU were from Region 7; and 37% of females who engaged in transactional sex were from Region 3.

Figure 7. Cumulative Number of HIV Transmission by Year, January 1984 - October 2017 (N=48,839)^a

^a No reported Mode of Transmission for (427) cases

^b Others include the following MOT: needle prick injury, blood/blood products, and mother-to-child transmission

^c Due to the system enhancement done in 2016 & 2017, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, June 2016, July 2016 and June 2017 were changed upon updating the database.

REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Youth (15-24 years old)

In October 2017, 269 (29%) cases were among youth aged 15-24 years and 96% were male. Ninety-seven percent (261) were infected through sexual contact (28 male-female sex, 174 male-male sex, 59 sex with both males & females), six were infected through sharing of injected needles and there were two who have no data on mode of transmission.

From January 1984 to October 2017, 13,551 (28%) of the reported cases were 15-24 years old. Eighty-six percent (11,634) of all the youth (13,551) were reported from January 2012 to October 2017. From 1984 to 2002, seventy one percent (179) of the cases among the youth were females. However, in 2003, there was an equal number of males and females reported. Since then, the trend shifted to male predominance. Ninety-six percent (13,020) were infected through sexual contact (1,568 male-female sex, 7,434 male-male sex, 4,018 sex with both males & females); 453 were infected through needle sharing among IDU, and one was infected through mother-to-child transmission.

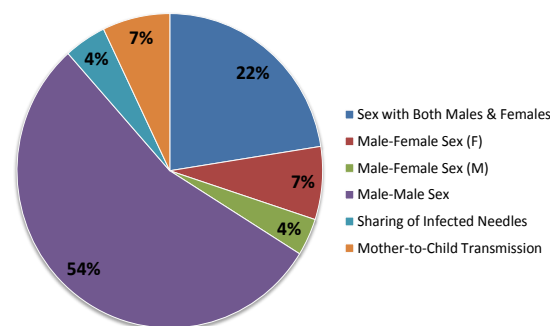
Note: From January 1984–October 2017, 75 did not report mode of transmission among 15 to 24 years old

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

In October 2017, a total of 43 adolescents aged 10-19 years were reported to HARP. All were infected through sexual contact (6 male-female sex, 30 male-male sex, 7 had sex with both males & females). Further, there were three children aged 10 years and below reported to be HIV positive and all were infected through mother-to-child transmission.

From January 1984 to October 2017, 1,919 (4%) of the reported cases were 19 years old and below. Seven percent (131 out of 1,919) were children and among them 128 were infected through mother-to-child transmission, one through blood transfusion and two had no specified mode of transmission. Ninety-three percent (1,788 out of 1,919) were adolescents. Among these, 1,629 (91%) were male. Most (94%) of the adolescents were infected through sexual contact (216 male-female sex, 1,039 male-male sex, 429 sex with both males & females), 85 (5%) were infected through sharing of infected needles, 8 (<1%) through mother-to-child transmission, and 11 had no specified data on the mode of transmission (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Modes of Transmission Among Children and Adolescents, January 1984 - October 2017 (N=1,919*)



*Note: No mode of transmission reported for 13 cases

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

Seventy OFWs were reported in October 2017, comprising 8% of the total newly diagnosed cases. Ninety-one percent (64) were male. Most (99%) were infected through sexual contact (18 male-female sex, 37 male-male sex, and 14 sex with both males and females) [Figure 10]. The ages of male OFWs ranged from 21-67 years (median: 33 years). Fifty-eight percent of the cases belonged to the 25-34 year age group. Among the female OFWs diagnosed in October 2017, 33% belong from 25-34 age group while 67% belonged from 35-49 age group. The age ranges from 28-47 years (median: 36 years).

From January 1984 to October 2017, out of the 48,839 cases, 5,322 (11%) were HIV-positive OFWs (Figure 9). Of these, 4,557 (86%) were male. More than half (59%) were MSM (1,772 male-male sex and 1,386 sex with both males & females) 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).

Figure 9. Number of Reported OFW diagnosed with HIV, Jan 1984 - Oct 2017 (N=5,322)

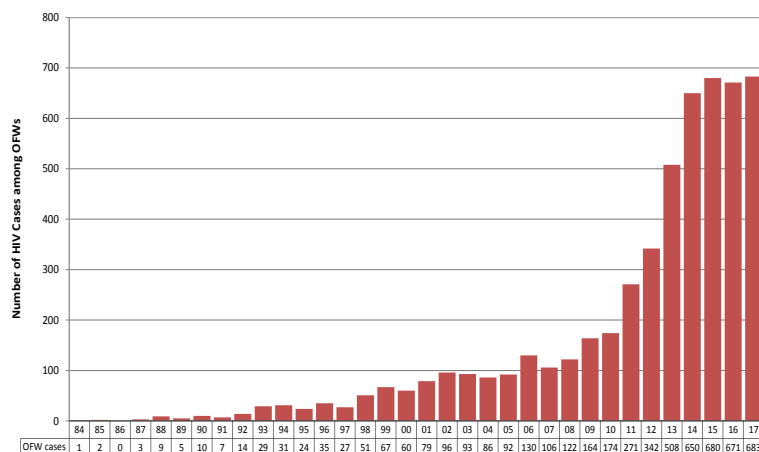
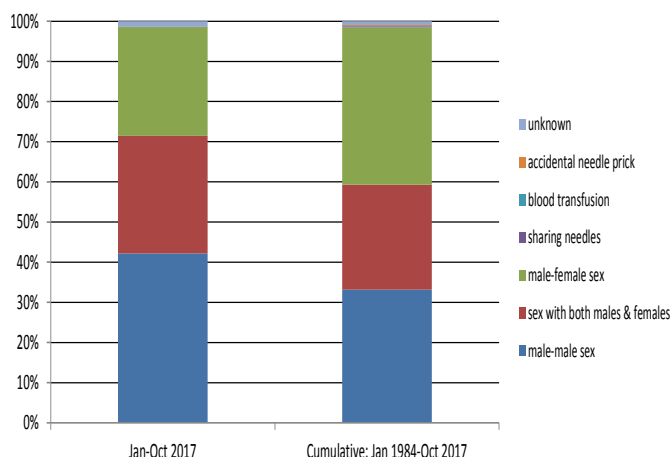


Figure 10. Modes of Transmission among OFW, Jan 1984 - Oct 2017 (N=5,322)

**People who Engage in Transactional Sex**

(Inclusion of transactional sex in the HARP database was initiated in December 2012)

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

In October 2017, 13% (116) of the reported cases engaged in transactional sex. Most (97%) were male (Table 4) whose ages ranged from 17 to 54 years (median: 30 years) while there were three female whose age ranges from 18 to 26 (median: 20 years).

A total of 4,446 cases reported to HARP from December 2012 to October 2017 were people who engaged in transactional sex. Ninety six percent (4,263) were male and 4% (183) were female. There were 2,392 (54%) who paid for sex, 1,354 (30%) accepted payment for sex, and 700 (16%) engaged in both.

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

| Type of Transactional Sex | Oct 2017 (N=116) | Jan-Oct 2017 (N=924) | Cumulative Dec 2012 - Oct 2017 (N=4,446) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Accepted payment for sex only: | 29 (25%) | 292 (32%) | 1,354 (30%) |
| Male | 29 | 276 | 1,254 |
| Female | 0 | 16 | 100 |
| Age Range (Median) in Years | 17-41 (25) | 16-50 (27) | 15-67 (26) |
| Paid for sex only: | 65 (56%) | 488 (53%) | 2,392 (54%) |
| Male | 65 | 485 | 2,376 |
| Female | 0 | 3 | 16 |
| Age Range (Median) in Years | 21-54 (32) | 17-64 (31) | 16-79 (31) |
| Engaged in both: | 22 (19%) | 144 (15%) | 700 (16%) |
| Male | 19 | 130 | 633 |
| Female | 3 | 14 | 67 |
| Age Range (Median) in Years | 18-50 (26) | 16-55 (28) | 16-59 (28) |

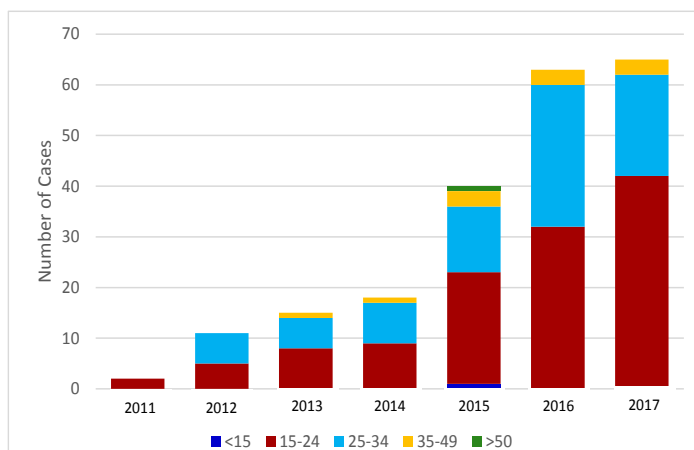
REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS (continuation)**Pregnant Women Living with HIV (PWLHIV)**

(Inclusion of pregnant women living with HIV in the HARP database was initiated in 2011)

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 October 2017, two cases of pregnant women with HIV were reported; both were from NCR and aged 28 years old.

Since 2011, a total of 214 pregnant cases were reported. More than half (120 or 56%) were from the age group 15-24 years old and 38% (81) were from the age group of 25-34 years old. The regions with highest number of cases are NCR (49%), Region 7 (25%), and Region 4A (9%).

Figure 11. Number of Diagnosed Pregnant Cases Jan 2011 - Oct 2017 (N=214)**DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV**

In October 2017, there were 41 reported deaths. Most (95%) were male (Table 5). Eight (20%) were from 15-24 year age group, 20 (49%) cases were from 25-34 year age group, 12 (29%) cases belong for age groups 35-49 and 1 (2%) case belong to 50 years and above. Most (98%) of the cases were infected through sexual contact (9 male-female sex, 20 male-male sex, 11 sex with both males & females) & one (2%) case was infected through sharing of infected needles. [Figure 12].

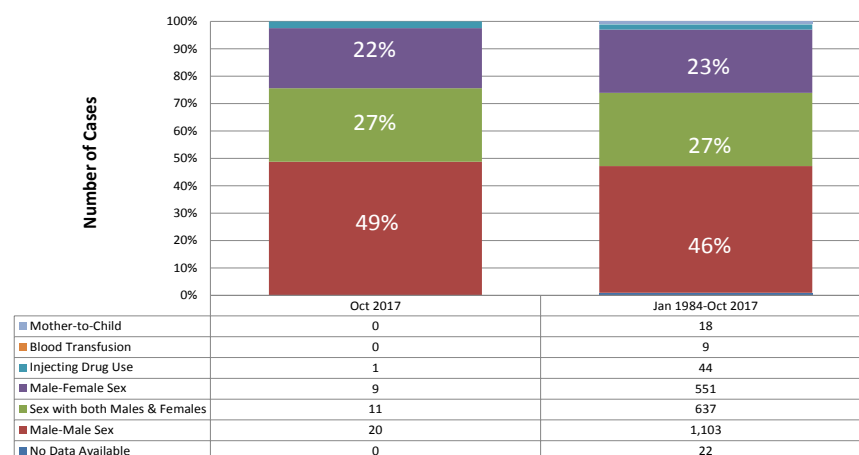
A total of 2,384 deaths were reported from January 1984 to October 2017. Eighty-nine percent (2,125) were male. Of the reported deaths, almost half (1,158 or 49%) belong to 25-34 year age group, 675 (28%) belong to 35-49 year age group, 355 (15%) were youth aged 15-24, 174 (7%) were aged 50 years and above, and 19 (1%) were aged less than 15 years old^a. Sexual contact (96%) was the common mode of HIV transmission (551 male-female sex, 1,103 male-male sex, 637 sex with both males and females). There were 44 reported deaths among those who were infected through sharing of needles, 18 deaths among those who were infected through mother-to-child transmission, and 9 among those who were infected through blood transfusion (Figure 12)^b.

^aNote: No data available on age for (3) cases
^bNote: No data available on mode of transmission for (22) cases

Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among PHIV

| Demographic Data | October 2017 | Jan-Oct 2017 | Cumulative Jan 1984-Oct 2017 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Total Reported Deaths | 41* | 415 | 2,384** |
| Male | 39 | 393 | 2,125 |
| Female | 2 | 22 | 259 |
| Less than 15 y/o | 0 | 3 | 19 |
| 15-24 y/o | 8 | 69 | 355 |
| 25-34 y/o | 20 | 214 | 1,158 |
| 35-49 y/o | 12 | 111 | 675 |
| 50 y/o & above | 1 | 18 | 174 |

*Note: These are reported deaths from October 2017. Date of death is not necessarily fall in the aforementioned reporting months.
 **No data available on age for (3) cases

Figure 12. Modes of transmission of reported deaths among PHIV*

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

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

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

Richard L. Lepardo, RN
Nurse II

Sarah May C. Flores
Asst. HIV Surveillance Officer

Natasha Denise S. Montevirgen, RN
Asst. HIV Surveillance Officer

Bettina Kaye D. Castañeda, RN
HIV Surveillance Officer

Marlene R. Bermejo, MD
HIV Surveillance Database Supervisor

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

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

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

Agnes B. Segarra, MD, PHSAE
Chief, SMED, Epidemiology Bureau

Irma L. Asuncion, MD, MHA, CESO IV
Director IV, Epidemiology Bureau

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. The National Reference Laboratories (NRL) of the Department of Health (DOH) for HIV/AIDS.

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). Confirmed HIV positive individuals 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 Hub/Satellite Treatment Hub | Address | Contact Information |
|---------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center | Parian, San Fernando City, La Union | (072) 607-6418/ (072) 607-9912 |
| | Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital and Medical Center | Barangay 6 San Julian, Batac, Ilocos Norte | (077) 600 8000 |
| | Region 1 Medical Center | Dagupan City Hall, AB Fernandez E Ave, Downtown District, Dagupan | (+63)9159063375 |
| 2 | Cagayan Valley Medical Center | Dalan na Pagayaya, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao, Cagayan | (078) 304-1410 / (078) 304-1810 |
| | Veterans Regional Hospital | Magsaysay, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya | (078) 805-3561 loc. 1225 |
| 3 | Bataan General Hospital (Bataan HAVEN) | Manahan St., Tenejero, Balanga City, Bataan | (047) 237-1274 (047) 237-1275 loc. 103/ 09998844522 |
| | Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center (Sanctuario De Paulino) | Mabini St., Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija | (044)463-8888 loc. 181 / 09177736638/ 09175716869 |
| | Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center - Talavera Extension Hospital (Talevera's Hope) | Maestrang Kikay District, Talavera, Nueva Ecija | (044) 806-2276 / 09358124776/ 09984997831 |
| | 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/ 09988627015/ 0908312524 |
| | Premiere Medical Center (TAHANAN sa Premiere) | Maharlika Highway, Daan Sarile, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija | (044) 463-7845/ loc. 2073 / 09322128175 / 09052944300/ 095968173441 |
| | Tarlac Provincial Hospital (TPH Cares) | Tarlac Provincial Hospital Compound, San Vicente, Tarlac City | (045) 491-8970 loc. 247/ 09988627015 / 09098312524 |
| | Ospital ng Lungsod ng San Jose del Monte | Sapang Palay, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan | 09236335634/ 09998840873 |
| | Guiguinto RHU II Reproductive Health and Wellness Center (Gintong Karlungan) | 2nd flr, RHU II, Green Estate Subd., Guiguinto, Bulacan | (044) 760-3450 / 09325478488 / 09260726900 |
| | Maria Aurora Community Hospital | Saturno St. Brgy. 01, Maria Aurora, Aurora | 09219112727 |
| 4A | Angeles City HIV Satellite Treatment Hub (Bale Angeleño) | C. Surla St., Balibago, Angeles City | 09260726899/ 09325479455 |
| | Batangas Medical Center | Kumintang Ibaba, Batangas City | (043) 723-0165 |
| | Laguna Medical Center | J. De Leon St, Santa Cruz, Laguna | (049) 543-3351 / 09178465901 |
| | Dasmariñas City Health Office I (SHC) | Zone 2, Manggubat St., City Health Office I, Dasmariñas, Cavite | (046) 416-0279 / 09177902168 |
| 4B | Antipolo Social Hygiene Clinic | M. Santos St., Brgy. San Roque, Antipolo City | (02) 696-4097 |
| | 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 |
| | Dr. Rafael Tumbokon Memorial Hospital—Kalibo, Aklan | Mabini St, Kalibo, Aklan | (036) 268-6299 |
| 7 | Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center | B. Rodriguez St., Cebu City | (032) 254-4155 / (032) 253-9891 to 96 loc. 102 |
| | Cebu Social Hygiene Clinic | General Maxilom Ave., Ext., Carreta, Cebu City | (032) 233-0987 / 09255591663 |
| | 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 |
| | Davao Regional Medical Center | Apokon, Tagum City, Davao del Norte | (084) 400-3347 |
| | Davao Reproductive Health and Wellness Center | Emilio Jacinto St, Poblacion District, Davao City, Davao del Sur | (082) 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., Lagao, General Santos City | (083) 302-8115 |
| 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 | (+63)9173208799 |
| NCR | San Lazaro Hospital | Quiricada 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 |
| | Manila Social Hygiene Clinic | 208 Quiricada St., Sta. Cruz, Manila | (02) 711-6942 |
| | 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 |
| | Pasig City Treatment Hub (PATH) | CHAMP Bldg, Caruncho Ave, Pasig City | (02) 798-2572 |
| | Makati Medical Center | #2 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City | (02) 888-8999 loc. 2134 (CTTM) / 09178014314 |
| | St. Luke's Medical Center—Global City | Rizal Drive cor. 32nd & 5th Ave., Taguig City | (02) 789-7700 |
| | Klinika Bernardo | Ermin Garcia St., Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Quezon City | 9324033412 |
| NIR | Marikina City Satellite Treatment Hub | Shoe Ave., Sto. Niño, Marikina City | (02) 948-8925 / 09175631722 |
| | Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital | 2nd flr. OPD bldg. CLMMRH, Cor. Burgos, Lacson St. Bacolod City | (034)707-2280 |
| | Negros Oriental Provincial Hospital | Real St., Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental | (6335) 225-0950/225-0949 |

OTHER FACILITIES PROVIDING HIV TREATMENT

| Regions | Facility | Address | Contact Information |
|---------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 4A | Bacoar Social Hygiene Clinic | Floraville Subdivision, Panapaan 1, Bacoar City | (+63)9086144183 |
| | Ospital ng Biñan | Canlalay Bridge, Biñan, Laguna | (049) 511-4119 |
| 4B | Occidental Mindoro Provincial Hospital | Paluan Road, Maburao, Occidental Mindoro | (043) 711-1116 |
| NCR | Bernardo Social Hygiene Clinic | Ermin Garcia St., Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Quezon City | (+63)9193635919 |
| | Project 7 Social Hygiene Clinic / Klinika Project 7 | 39 Bansalangan St., Veterans Village, Project 7, Quezon City | (+63)9178561158 |
| | Batasan Hills Super Health Center (Social Hygiene Clinic) | #1 IBP Road, Batasan Hills, Quezon City | 09322959752 / 09232790558 |
| | Klinika Novaliches | Annex Bldg. flr., A.J. Maximo Health Center Compound, Quirino Highway, Novaliches, Quezon City | (+63)9985734877 |
| | 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 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 |
| | RITM Satellite Clinic - Mandaluyong (Love Yourself Anglo) | Room 5, 3/F, 715-A Anglo Bldg., Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong City | (+63)9153665683 |
| | 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 loc. 6046 |

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