

Number of Newly Diagnosed with HIV per day:

2008

1

2010

4

2012

9

2014

17

2016

26

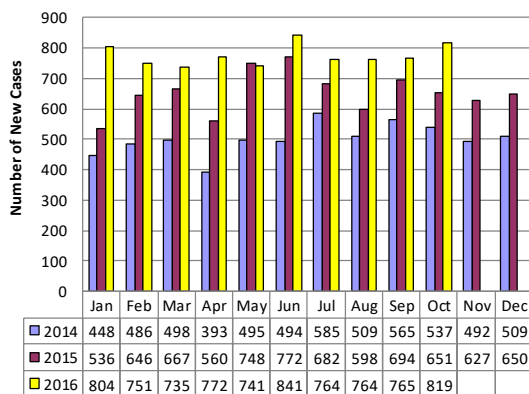
## NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV CASES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Table 1. Quick Facts

Demographic Data	Jul-Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2016	Jan 2011 - Oct 2016	Cumulative Jan1984 - Oct 2016
Total Reported Cases	3,112	7,756	32,099	38,114
Asymptomatic Cases	2,779	6,801	29,464	34,607
AIDS Cases	333	955	2,635	3,507
Male	2,979	7,426	30,656	35,353 <sup>a</sup>
Female	133	330	1,443	2,750 <sup>a</sup>
Age Range (Median)	1-75 (28)	1-75 (28)	1-82 (28)	1-82 (28)
Less than 15 y/o	11	21	55	110 <sup>b</sup>
15-24 y/o	885	2,184	9,066	10,279 <sup>b</sup>
25-34 y/o	1,637	4,113	16,954	19,578 <sup>b</sup>
35-49 y/o	522	1,290	5,300	7,020 <sup>b</sup>
50 y/o & above	57	148	724	1,053 <sup>b</sup>
Pregnant WLHIV	22	55	141	
Newly Started on ART	1,739 <sup>c</sup>			
Total PLHIV on ART				16,637 <sup>c</sup>
Reported Deaths	89	382		1,912

<sup>a</sup>No data available on sex for (11) cases  
<sup>b</sup>No data available on age for (74) cases  
<sup>c</sup>Data from July to September 2016 only

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



\*Due to our recent system enhancement, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, May 2016, and July 2016 was changed upon updating the database.

From July to October 2016, there were 3,112 new HIV antibody sero-positive individuals reported to the HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP) [Table 1]. Eighty-nine percent were asymptomatic at the time of reporting.

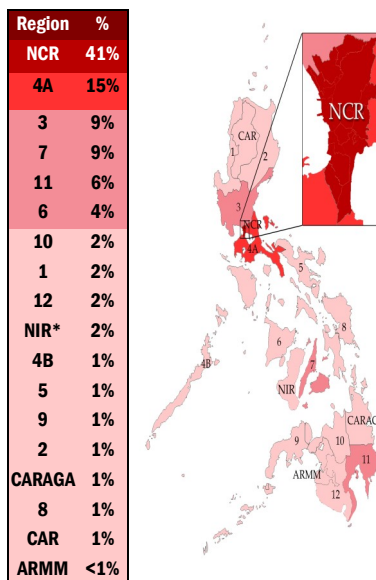
Most (96%) were male. The median age was 28 years old (age range: 1 year-75 years). More than half belong to the 25-34 year age group while 28% were youth aged 15-24 years.

The regions with the most number of reported cases were: National Capital Region (NCR) with 1,275 (41%) cases, Region 4A with 468 (15%) cases, Region 3 with 294 (9%) cases, Region 7 with 277 (9%) cases, and Region 11 with 181 (6%) cases. An additional 617 cases (20%) came from the rest of the country.

Reported modes of transmission were sexual contact (2,997), needle sharing among injecting drug users (IDU) [104] and mother-to-child transmission (11). Eighty-seven percent of infections transmitted through sexual contact were among males who have sex with males (MSM<sup>a</sup>).

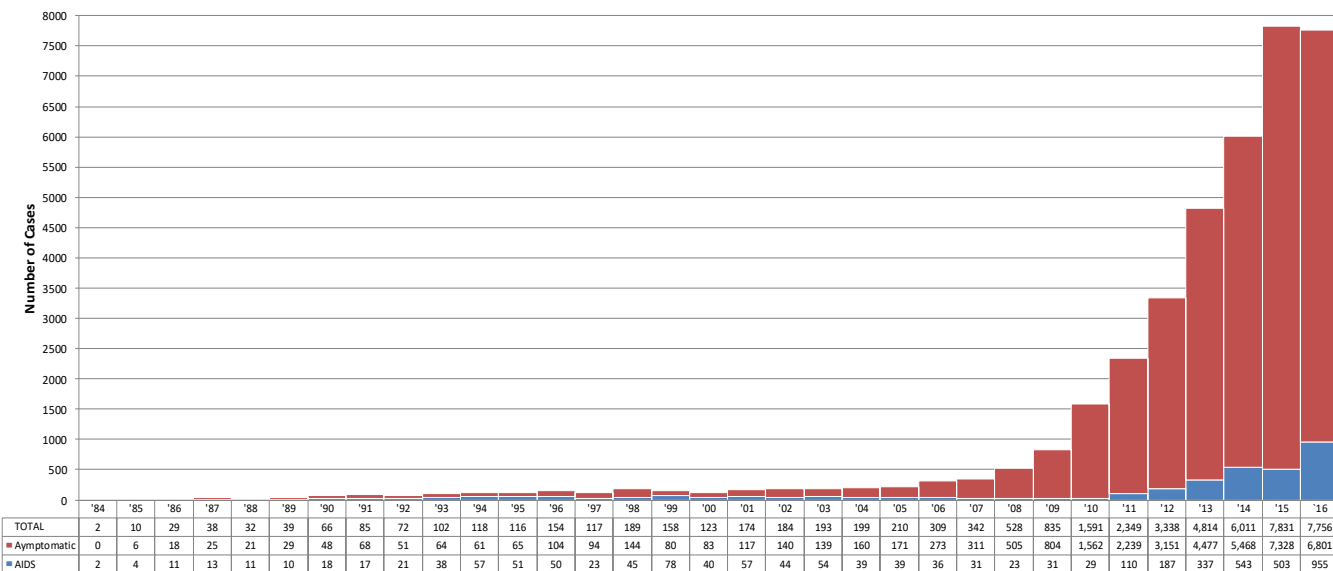
A total of 22 pregnant women were diagnosed with HIV from July to October 2016. Eleven were from NCR, 5 were from Region 7, 3 were from Region 4A, and 3 were from Region 3.

Figure 2. Percentage of Newly Diagnosed Cases per Region (July–October 2016)



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

Figure 3. Number of HIV Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to October 2016 (N=38,114)\*



\*Due to our recent system enhancement, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, May 2016, and July 2016 was changed upon updating the database.

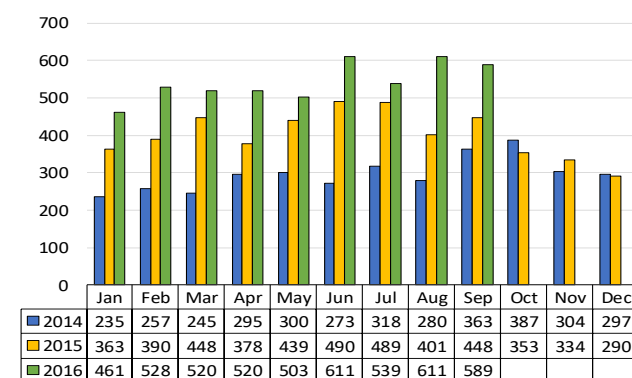
### PLHIV on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

From July to September 2016, there were 1,739 (1,734 Alive on ART, 5 Dead) patients who were newly-initiated on ART. The median CD4 of these patients upon enrollment was 156 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.

A total of 16,637\* PLHIV were presently on ART as of September 2016. Most (97%) were males. The median age of patients was 31 years (range: 1 year-78 years). Ninety-five 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 - October 2016)

The first AIDS case in the Philippines was reported in 1984. From January 1984 to October 2016, there has been 38,114 HIV Ab sero-positive cases reported to the HARP (Table 1). Ninety-one percent (34,607) of the total reported cases were asymptomatic at the time of reporting. Ninety-three percent (35,353) were male and 2,750 were female\*. The median age\* was 28 years old (age range: 1 year-82 years). More than half (19,578 or 51%) were from the 25-34 year age group while 10,279 (27%) were youth aged 15-24 years (Figure 5).

Eighty-three percent (32,099) of all the 38,114 diagnosed cases in the Philippines were reported from January 2011 to October 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 93% (35,270) 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 (2,542) 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–October 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-October 2016

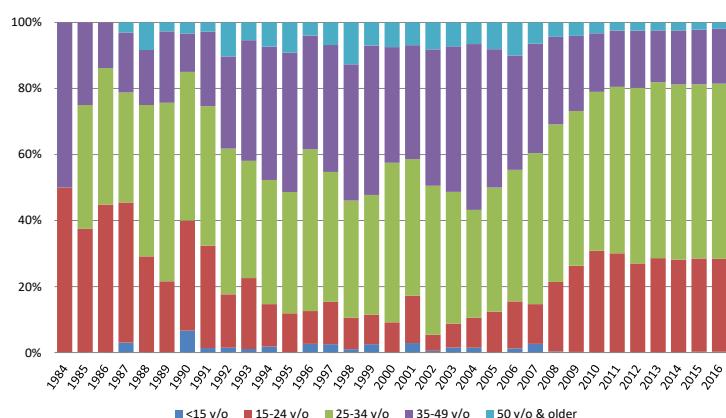
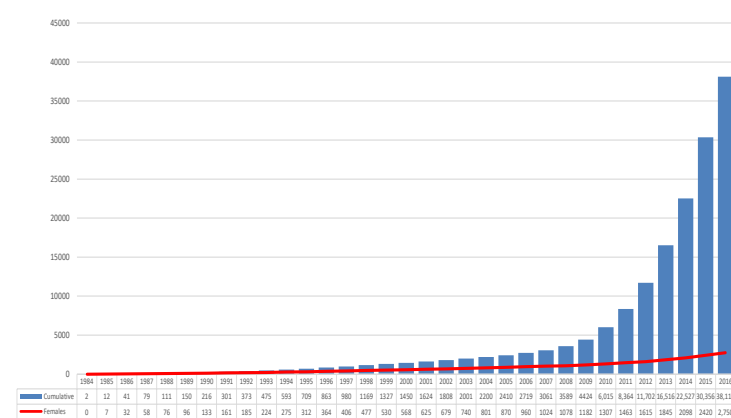


Figure 6. Cumulative Number of HIV Cases among Females per Year, Jan 1984-Oct 2016



### Geographical Distribution

From January 1984 to October 2016, the regions with the most number of reported cases were NCR with 16,331 (43%) cases, Region 4A with 5,311 (14%) cases, Region 7 with 3,464 (9%) cases, Region 3 with 3,181 (8%) cases, and Region 11 with 2,252 (6%) cases. Seventeen percent (6,429) of the cases came from the rest of the country (ROTC) while 1,146 (3%) had no data on region (Table 2).

Of the 2,750 females reported with HIV, 704 (26%) were from NCR, 463 (17%) were from Region 3, 296 (11%) were from Region 7, 254 (9%) were from Region 4A and 1,033 (38%) were from other regions.

The regions with the most number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) reported to the HARP were NCR with 1,607 cases, Region 4A with 763 cases, and Region 3 with 478 cases.

Table 2. Percentage of HIV Cases per Region

Region	Jul-Oct 2016 (N=3,112)	Jan-Oct 2016 (N=7,756)	Jan 2011 - Oct 2016 (N=32,099) <sup>a</sup>	Cumulative Jan 1984–Oct 2016 (N=38,114) <sup>b</sup>
NCR	1,275 (41%)	3,176 (41%)	13,884 (43%)	16,331 (43%)
4A	468 (15%)	1,182 (15%)	4,702 (15%)	5,311 (14%)
7	277 (9%)	824 (11%)	3,085 (10%)	3,464 (9%)
3	294 (9%)	681 (9%)	2,638 (8%)	3,181 (8%)
11	181 (6%)	475 (6%)	2,030 (6%)	2,252 (6%)
ROTC	617 (20%)	1,418 (18%)	5,701 (18%)	6,429 (17%)

<sup>a</sup>From January 2011- October 2016, no particular region were reported for 59 cases  
<sup>b</sup>From January 1984-October 2016, no particular region were reported for 1,146 cases

Table 3. Reported Modes of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	Jul-Oct 2016 (N=3,112)		Jan-Oct 2016 (N=7,756)		Jan 2011- Oct 2016 (N=32,099)		Cumulative Jan 1984–Oct 2016 (N=38,114) <sup>a</sup>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Sexual Contact</b>	2,870	127	7,076	307	29,165	1,338	33,408	2,511
Male-Female Sex	273	127	656	307	3,146	1,338	4,461	2,511
Male-Male Sex	1,650	0	3,950	0	15,798	0	17,650	0
Sex with Males & Females	947	0	2,470	0	10,221	0	11,297	0
<b>Blood/Blood Products</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	15
<b>Sharing of Infected Needles</b>	100	4	338	13	1,456	80	1,593	98
<b>Needle Prick Injury</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Mother-to-Child</b>	9	2	12	10	30	24	58	48
<b>No Data Available</b>	0	0	0	0	5	0	287	77

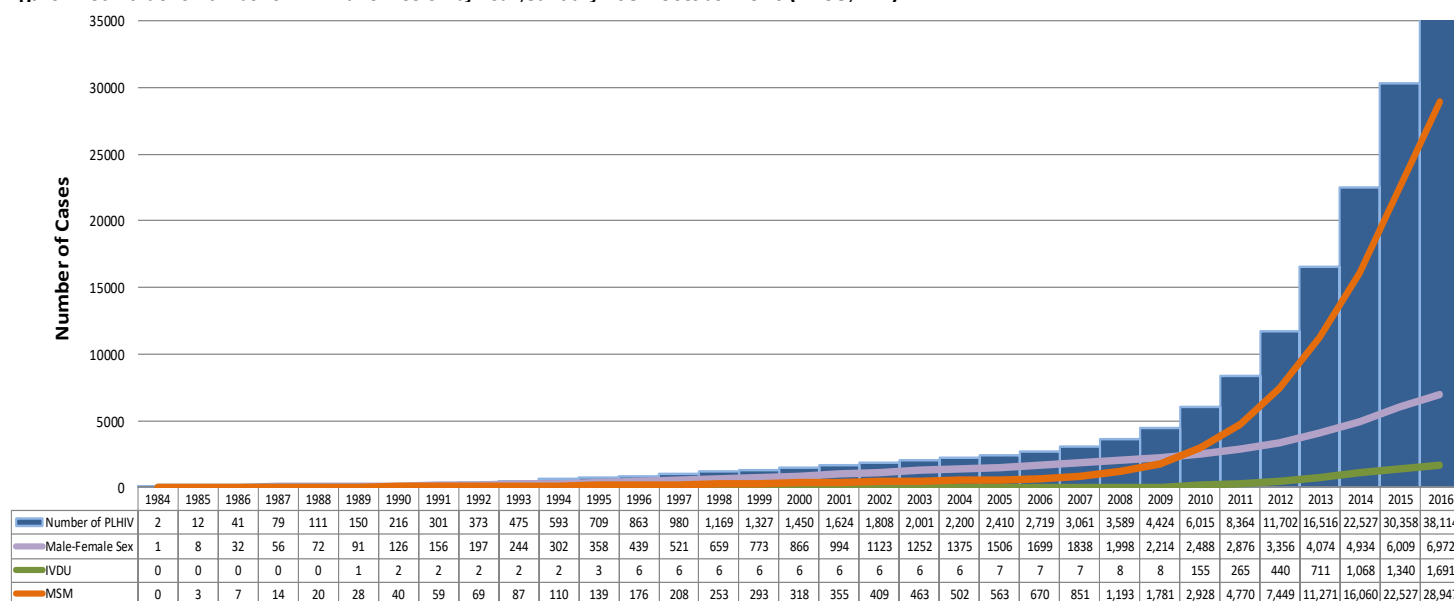
<sup>a</sup>From January 1984–October 2016 11 did not report sex

male-male sex as the predominant MOT and continually increased since then. From January 2011 to October 2016, 85% (26,019) 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 every year. 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 ≤ 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 42% of females who engaged in transactional sex were from Region 3.

Figure 7. Cumulative Number of HIV Transmission by Year, January 1984–October 2016 (N=38,114)\*\*



<sup>a</sup>Due to our recent system enhancement, the number of cases for September 2015, March 2016, May 2016, and July 2016 was changed upon updating the database.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Does not include the following MOT: needle prick injury, blood/blood products, and mother-to-child transmission; no reported MOT for 375 cases

## REPORT ON SPECIAL POPULATIONS

### Youth (15-24 years old)

From July to October 2016, 885 (28%) cases were among youth aged 15-24 years. Most (96%) were male. Ninety-eight percent (869) were infected through sexual contact (85 male-female sex, 535 male-male sex, 249 sex with both males & females), 2% and (16) through needle sharing among IDU.

From January 1984 to October 2016, 10,279 (27%) of the reported cases were 15-24 years old. Eighty-eight percent (9,066) 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 (9,792) were infected through sexual contact (1,237 male-female sex, 5,423 male-male sex, 3,132 sex with both males & females); 426 were infected through sharing of infected needles among IDU, and 1 was infected through mother-to-child transmission.

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

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

From July to October 2016, 122 adolescents aged 10-19 years were reported to HARP. One hundred twenty (120) of which were infected through sexual contact (12 male-female sex, 80 male-male sex, 28 sex with both males & females). One child was infected through mother-to-child transmission and one adolescent through sharing of infected needles.

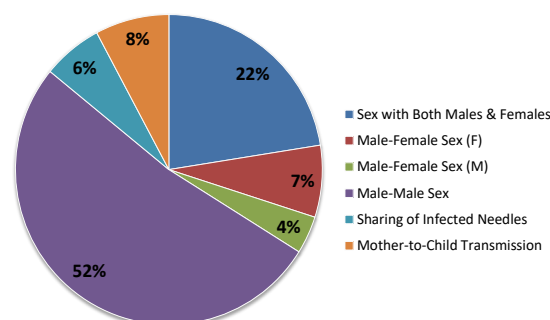
From January 1984 to October 2016, 1,358 (4%) of the reported cases were 19 years old and below, and 86% (1,163) of which were reported from 2011-2016. Seven percent (100) of these were children and among them, 97 were infected through mother-to-child transmission, 1 through blood transfusion and 2 had no specified mode of transmission. Among the adolescents, 1,143 (91%) were male. Majority (92%) of the adolescents were infected through sexual contact (154 male-female sex, 701 male-male sex, 303 sex with both males & females), 85 (7%) were infected through sharing of infected needles and 8 (1%) through mother-to-child transmission (Figure 8).

**Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)**

Two hundred thirty-three (233) OFWs were reported from July to October 2016, comprising 7% of the total newly diagnosed cases. Ninety-three percent (216) were male. All were infected through sexual contact (60 male-female sex, 92 male-male sex, and 81 sex with both males and females) [Figure 10]. The ages of male OFWs ranged from 20 to 60 years (median: 31 years) and 57% of those belonged to the 25-34 year age group. Among the female OFWs, the ages were 25-46 years (median: 32 years). Among all the OFW diagnosed in July to October 2016, most (58%) belonged to the 25-34 years age group.

From January 1984 to October 2016, out of the 38,114 cases, 4,535 (12%) were HIV-positive OFWs. Of these, 3,838 (85%) were male. Majority (57%) were MSM (1,441 male-male sex and 1,148 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 8. Modes of Transmission Among Children and Adolescents, Jan 1984–Oct 2016 (N=1,358)



Note: 9 with no MOT reported

Figure 9. Number of Reported OFW diagnosed with HIV, Jan 1984–Oct 2016 (N=4,535)

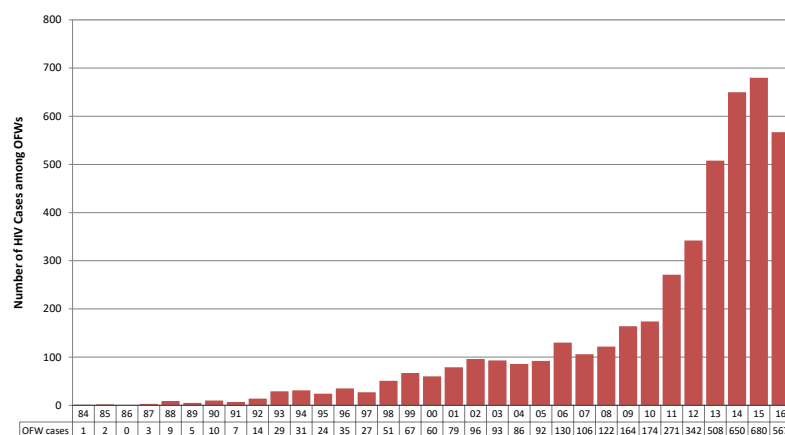
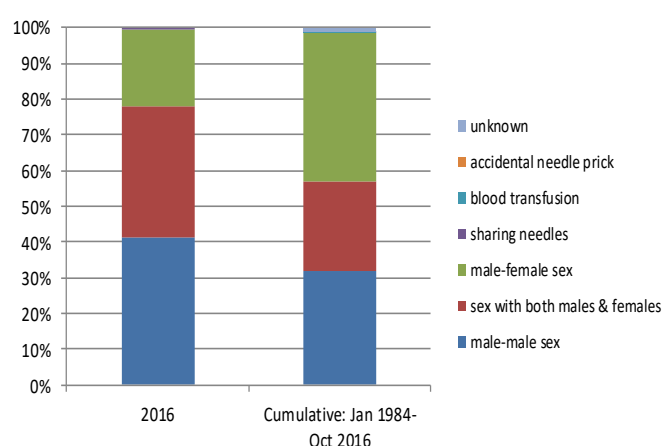


Figure 10. Modes of Transmission among OFW, Jan 1984–Oct 2016

**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.

From July to October 2016, 11% (331) of the reported cases engaged in transactional sex. Most (96%) were male (Table 4) whose ages ranged from 17 to 60 years (median: 29 years) while 12 were female whose ages ranged from 20-34 years (median: 27 years). Two hundred nineteen (219) males who engaged in transactional sex were the ones who paid for sex.

A total of 3,371 cases reported in HARP from December 2012 to October 2016 were people who engaged in transactional sex. Ninety-six percent (3,229) were male. Of the 38,114 cases, 1,824 (5%) paid for sex, 1,008 (3%) accepted payment for sex, and 539 (1%) engaged in both.

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

Type of Transactional Sex	Jul-Oct 2016 (N=331)	Jan-Oct 2016 (N=834)	Cumulative Dec 2012-Oct 2016 (N=3,371)
Accepted payment for sex only:	108 (33%)	263 (32%)	1,008 (30%)
Male	100	244	928
Female	8	19	80
Age Range (Median) in Years	18-49 (26)	16-50 (26)	15-67 (26)
Paid for sex only:	168 (51%)	429 (51%)	1,824 (54%)
Male	167	426	1,812
Female	1	3	12
Age Range (Median) in Years	17-60 (31)	17-68 (32)	16-79 (31)
Engaged in both:	55 (17%)	142 (17%)	539 (16%)
Male	52	129	489
Female	3	13	50
Age Range (Median) in Years	19-52 (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

For July to October 2016, there were 89 reported deaths. Ninety three percent (83) were male while 7% (6) were female (Table 5). Forty-four (49%) of the reported deaths belong to the 25-34 year age group, 15 were in the 35-49 year age group, 21 were youth aged 15-24 years old and 1 child aged <15 years old. Ninety-seven percent (86) were infected through sexual contact (15 male-female sex, 39 male-male sex, 32 sex with both males & females). Two were infected through sharing of infected needles, and one through mother-to-child transmission. [Figure 11].

A total of 1,912 deaths were reported from January 1984 to October 2016. Eighty-eight percent (1,678) were male (Table 5). Of the reported deaths, almost half (907 or 47%) belong to 25-34 year age group, 556 (29%) were in 35-49 year age group, while 277 (14%) were youth aged 15-24 years old and 16 were aged <15 years old. Sexual contact (95%) was the most common mode of HIV transmission (477 male-female sex, 863 male-male sex, 484 sex with both males & females). There were 42 reported deaths among those who were infected through sharing of infected needles, and 16 reported deaths among those who were infected through mother-to-child transmission (Figure 11).

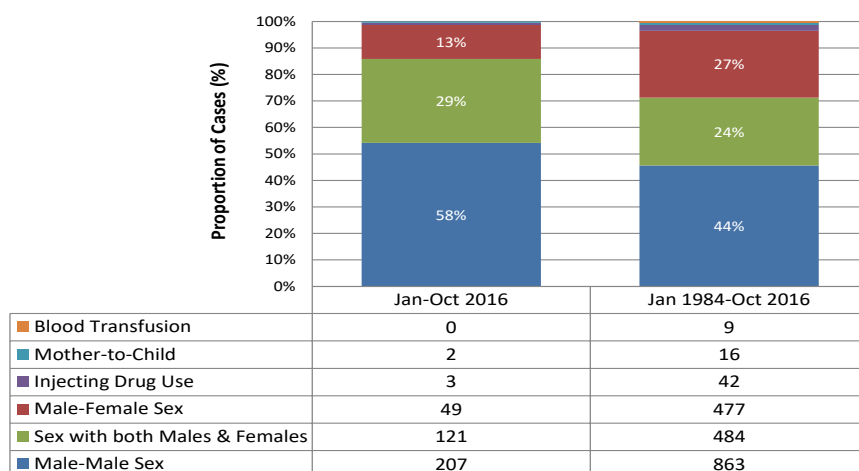
Table 5. Demographic data of reported deaths among PHIV

Demographic Data	Jul- Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2016	Cumulative* Jan 1984- Oct 2016
Total Reported Deaths	89*	382	1,912**
Male	83	361	1,678
Female	6	21	234
Less than 15 y/o	1	2	16
15-24 y/o	21	79	277
25-34 y/o	44	198	907
35-49 y/o	15	88	556
50 y/o & above	8	15	153

\*Note: These are reported deaths for July-Oct 2016 only. Date of death does not necessarily fall in the reporting months.

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

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



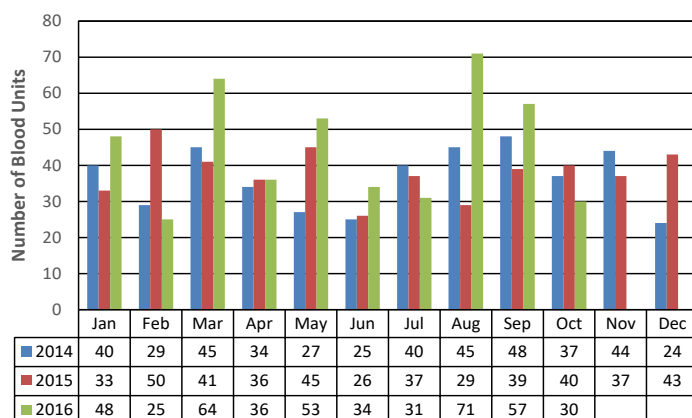
\*\*Note: No mode of transmission reported for 21 cases

## BLOOD UNITS CONFIRMED FOR HIV

From July to October 2016, 189 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)



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



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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) 607-9912
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

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	09324735561/ 09157260311
	Angeles City HIV Satellite Treatment Hub ("Bale Angeleño")	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
	Bacoor Social Hygiene Clinic	Floraville Subdivision, Panapaan 1, Bacoor City	09086144183
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	09178561158
	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
	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
11	Valenzuela Social Hygiene Clinic	Valenzuela City Hall, Poblacion II, Malinta, Valenzuela City	(02) 352-6000
	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