



Reported HIV Ab Seropositive Cases

In December 2009, there were 126 new HIV Ab seropositive individuals confirmed by the STD/AIDS Cooperative Central Laboratory (SACCL) and reported to the HIV and AIDS Registry (Table 1). This was a 232% increase compared to the same period last year (n=38 in 2008) and the highest number ever reported in the registry. This brings the total number for 2009 (January to December) to 835 cases. Of the 126 HIV positive cases reported, 52 were detected through community outreach programs.

Most of the cases (96%) were males. The median age was 26 years (age range: 18-61 years). The 25-29 year age-group had the most number of cases (35%). Seventy-five percent (94) of reported cases were from the National Capital Region (NCR).

All of the cases reported sexual contact as the mode of HIV transmission; seven cases had no data (Table 2). Males having sex with males (87%) were the predominant type of sexual transmission (Figure 2). Most (98%) of the cases were still asymptomatic at the time of reporting (Figure 3).

AIDS CASES

Three were reported as AIDS cases; all males. The median age was 38 years (age range: 33-61 years). All cases acquired the HIV infection through sexual contact (2 homosexual contact and 1 heterosexual contact). There was no death reported for this month.

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

Fourteen of the 126 (11%) reported cases were OFWs (Figure 5, page 2). Eleven (79%) were males. The median age was 33 years (age range: 23-50 years). All cases acquired the HIV infection through sexual contact (5 heterosexual, 4 homosexual, and 5 bisexual).

Table 1. Quick Facts

Demographic Data	Dec 2009	Jan-Dec 2009	Cumulative Data: 1984-2009
Total Reported Cases	126	835	4,424
Asymptomatic Cases	123	806	3,592
AIDS Cases	3	29	832
Males	121	732	3,232*
Females	5	103	1,181*
Youth 15-24yo	38	218	724
Children <15yo	0	2	52
Reported Deaths due to AIDS	0	1	318

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

Figure 1. Number of New HIV Cases per Month (2007-2009)

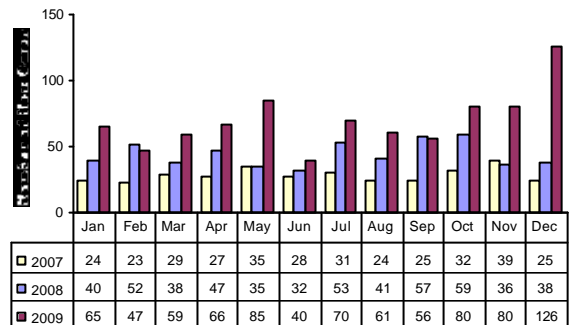


Figure 2. Comparison of the Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission in 2009, 2008 & Cumulative Data (1984-2009)

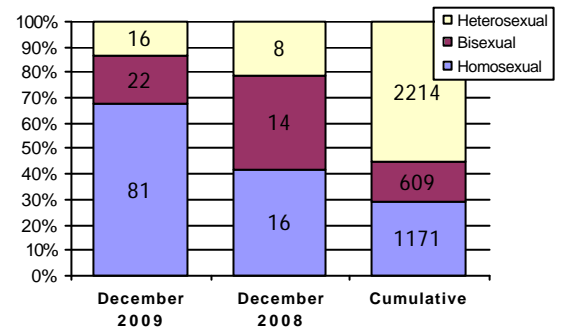
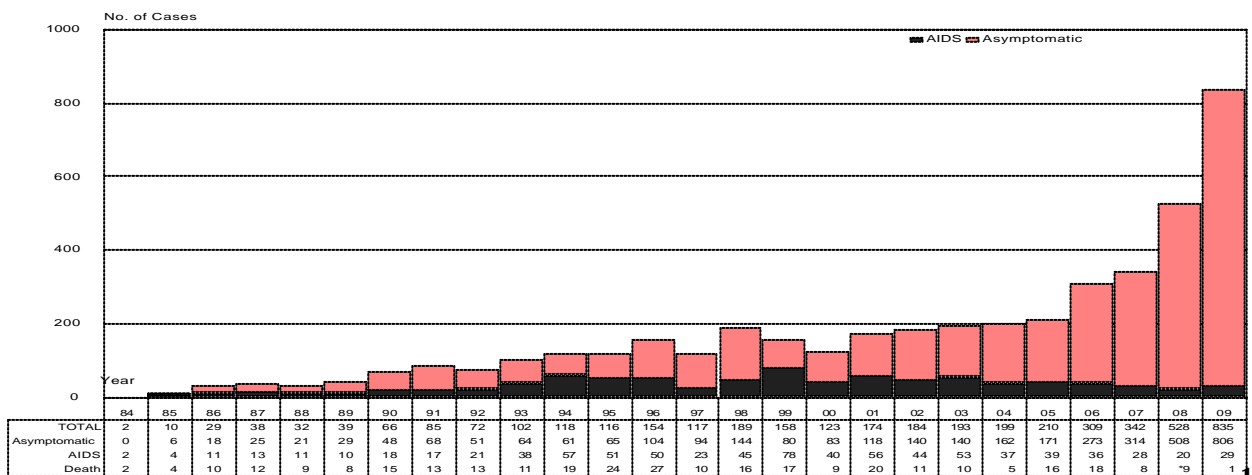


Figure 3. Number of HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, January 1984 to December 2009 (N=4,424)

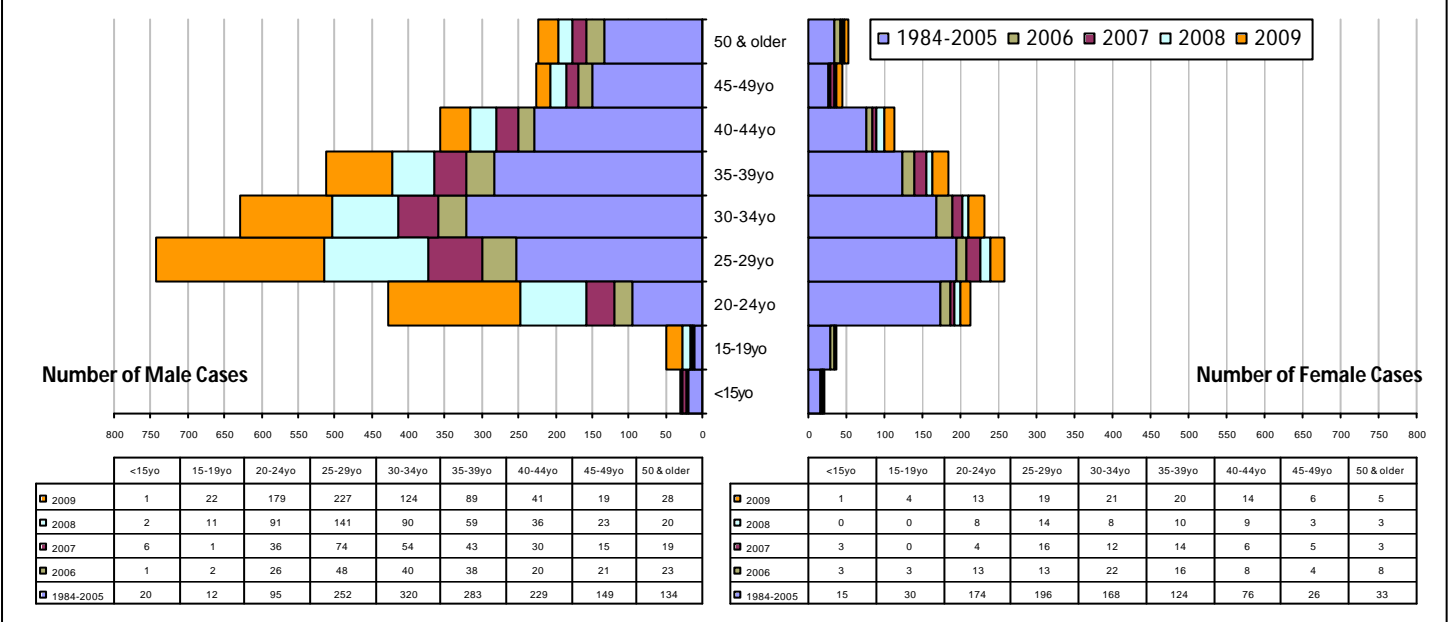


*Five asymptomatic cases died due to AIDS in 2008.

Cumulative Number of HIV Ab Seropositive Cases (1984-2009)

From January 1984 to December 2009, there were 4,424 HIV Ab seropositive cases reported (Figure 1), of which 3,592 (81%) were asymptomatic and 832 (19%) were AIDS cases. Ages ranged from 1-72 years (median 32 years). The age groups with the most number of cases were: 20-24 years (15%) 25-29 years (23%), 30-34 years (20%), 35-39 years (16%) [Figure 4]. Seventy-three percent (3,232) were males.

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



AIDS Cases

Of the 832 AIDS cases reported, 71% (588) were males. Median age was 36 years (range 1-72 years). Thirty-eight percent (314) had already died. Sexual intercourse was the most common mode of HIV transmission, accounting for 93% (772) of all AIDS cases. More than half (443 or 57%) of sexual transmissions was through heterosexual contact, followed by homosexual contact (257) then bisexual contact (72). Other modes of transmission include: mother-to-child transmission (17), blood transfusion (10), injecting drug use (4), and needle prick injuries (2). Three percent (27) of the AIDS cases did not report mode of HIV transmission.

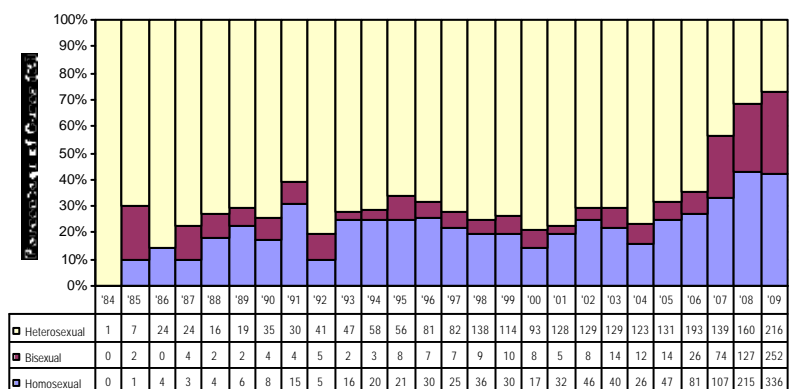
Mode of Transmission (1984-2009)

Of the 4,424 with HIV, 90% (3,994) were infected through sexual contact and 1% (49) through mother-to-child transmission. Other modes of transmission are listed in Table 2. No data is available for 8% (351) of the cases. Cumulative data shows 55% (2,214) were infected through heterosexual contact, 29% (1,171) through homosexual contact, and 15% (609) through bisexual contact. From 2007, 41% (658) of sexual transmission was homosexual, 32% (515) was heterosexual, and 28% (453) was bisexual [Figure 5].

Table 2. Mode of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	Dec 2009 n= 126	Jan–Dec 2009 n= 835	Cumulative N= 4,424
Sexual Contact	119	804	3,994
<i>Heterosexual contact</i>	16 (13%)	216 (27%)	2,214 (55%)
<i>Homosexual contact</i>	81 (68%)	336 (42%)	1,171 (29%)
<i>Bisexual contact</i>	22 (19%)	252 (31%)	609 (15%)
Blood/Blood Products	0	0	19
Injecting Drug Use	0	0	8
Needle Prick Injury	0	0	3
Mother-to-Child	0	2	49
No Data Available	7	29	351

Figure 5. Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission, Jan 1984–December 2009



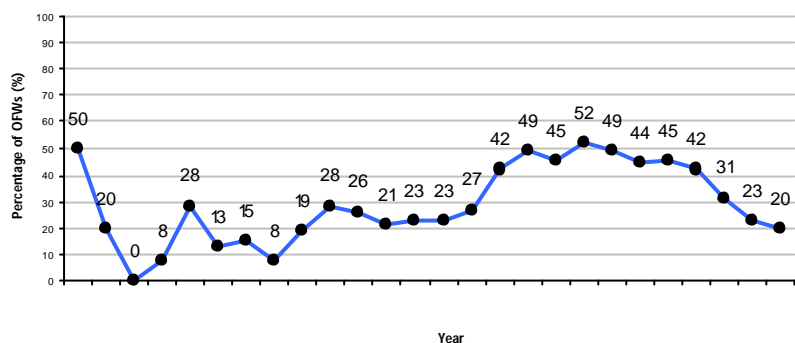
*Note: 2009 data covers the months of January to December

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

There were 1,348 HIV positive OFWs since 1984, comprising 30% of all reported cases, and 20% of cases in 2009 (Figure 6). Seventy-four percent (1000) were males. Ages ranged from 18 to 69 years (median 36 years). Twenty-four percent (321) were in the 30-34 year age group. Sexual intercourse (95%) was the predominant mode of transmission (Table 3). Eighty percent (1,083) were asymptomatic while 20% (265) were AIDS cases.

Of the 265 AIDS cases among OFWs, 81% (214) were males. Ages ranged from 20-69 years (median 40 years). Reported mode of transmission was mostly (257 or 97%) sexual contact of all AIDS cases. Other modes of transmission include: blood transfusion (4) and needle prick injury (2). Two did not report mode of transmission.

Figure 6. Percentage of OFWs of the Total Number of HIV Cases by Year (1984-2009*)



*Note: 2009 data covers the months of January to December.

Table 3. Reported Mode of HIV Transmission Among OFWs

Reported Mode of Transmission	Dec 2009 n=14	Jan-Dec 2009 n=164	Cumulative N=1,348
Sexual Transmission	14	164	1,286
Heterosexual contact	5 (36%)	102 (62%)	929 (72%)
Homosexual contact	4 (29%)	26 (16%)	225 (18%)
Bisexual contact	5 (36%)	36 (22%)	132 (10%)
Blood/Blood Products	0	0	10
Injecting Drug Use	0	0	1
Needle Prick Injury	0	0	3
No Data Available	0	0	48

Program Related Information

Of the 126 HIV cases reported in December 2009, three were classified as AIDS. Sixty-seven percent of the cases received information on HIV prevention, services available for HIV cases, implications of an HIV positive result from screening and confirmation. Their sources of information were one-on-one counseling, group counseling, pre-departure orientation seminar (PDOS), pamphlets, videos, internet and seminars.

Blood Units Screened for HIV

The following information is from the National Voluntary Blood Safety Program (NVBSP) which monitors blood safety of donated blood. HIV reactive blood units are referred to the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) for confirmation. RITM is the National Reference Laboratory for the NVBSP. From January to December 2008, 74 blood units were confirmed to be positive by the RITM.

For December 2009, 33 blood units referred for HIV confirmation; nine units were positive for HIV and none had indeterminate result. A total of 169 blood units were positive for HIV from January to December 2009 (Table 4).

Table 4. Results of Blood Units Referred for HIV Confirmation by Year (2007, 2008 & 2009)

Monthly Report	2007 (Jan-Dec)			2008 (Jan-Dec)			2009 (Jan-December)		
	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate
December	28	1	0	41	2	3	33	9	0
Total for the year	391	30	11	595	74	32	667	89	24

* One blood donor can donate more than one blood unit.

** These are HIV positive blood units, not donors. Donors of HIV positive blood units may or may not be in the HIV and AIDS Registry.

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