

HIV Country Profile - Philippines

90-90-90 Goals Philippines 2016 Progress



PLHIV
diagnosed



On ART
of diagnosed



Virally suppressed of
viral load tests

Impact 2016

National adult
HIV prevalence

0.1%

New
infections

10 460

AIDS
related deaths

580

The Philippines had for many years a low level HIV epidemic. From 1984 to 2006, there was a slow but steady increase. However in recent years, the number of new cases detected per year has increased dramatically. The Philippines has one of the fastest-growing HIV epidemics in the world, with estimated HIV incidence having risen more than 25% since 2001. By 2016 an estimated 56 000 people were living with HIV. Newly available data, collected among men who have sex with men, show rapid increase in new infection rates and high HIV prevalence rates are

observed among people who inject drugs in several cities.

Country Statistics 2016

Population (million) ^(a)	103.3
GNI per capita, Atlas Method (current USD) ^(a)	3 580
Income level ^(b)	Lower-middle income
Birth rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	23
Death rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	7
Fertility rate, total (birth per woman) ^(c)	2.8
Estimated number of women aged 15 and up living with HIV ^(d)	5 500
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000) ^(e)	554
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) ^(f) (2013)	72.8

(a) Data; population [website]. Washington: World Bank; 2016

(<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>, accessed 24 November 2017)

(b) http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#Upper_middle_income

(c) 2016 World population data sheet [website]. Washington: Population Reference Bureau 2016
<http://www.prb.org/pdf16/prb-wpds2016-web-2016.pdf>

(d) AIDSinfo [website]. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2016 (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>, accessed 24 November 2017)

(e) Tuberculosis(TB) [online database]. Geneva: WHO, 2016
(<http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en>, accessed 24 November 2017)

(f) Millennium Development Goals Indicators [website]. New York: United Nations Statistics Division; 2015
(<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>, accessed 24 November 2017)

Fig. 1 Estimated number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and number on ART, Philippines, 2009-2016

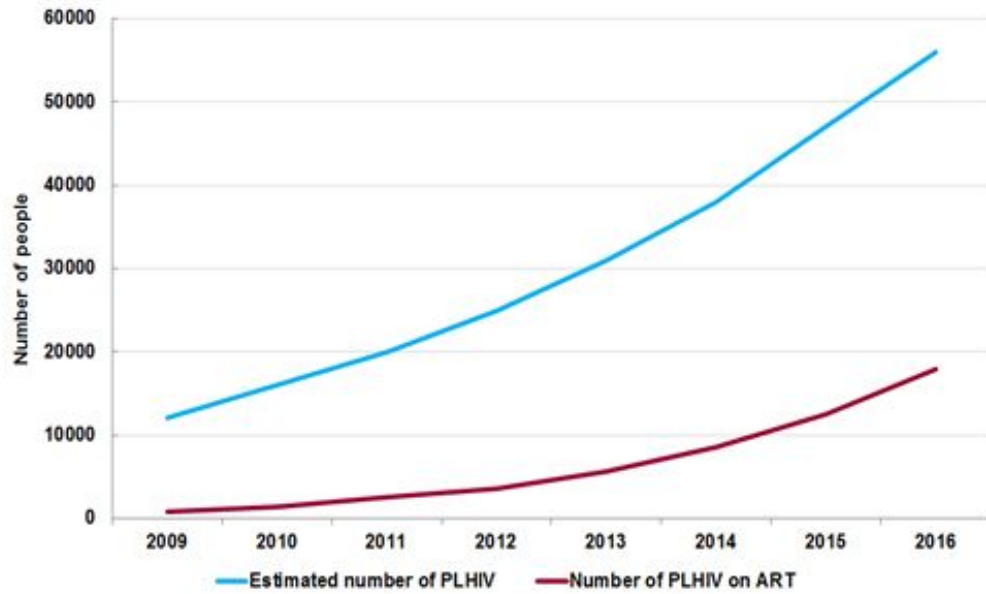


Fig. 2 Cascade of diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), Philippines, 2016

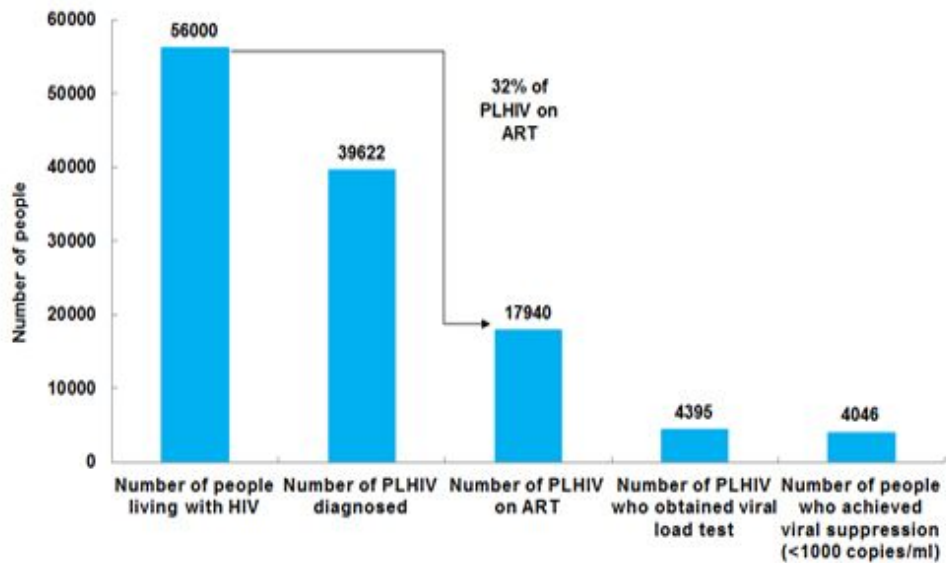


Fig. 3 HIV testing among pregnant women, Philippines

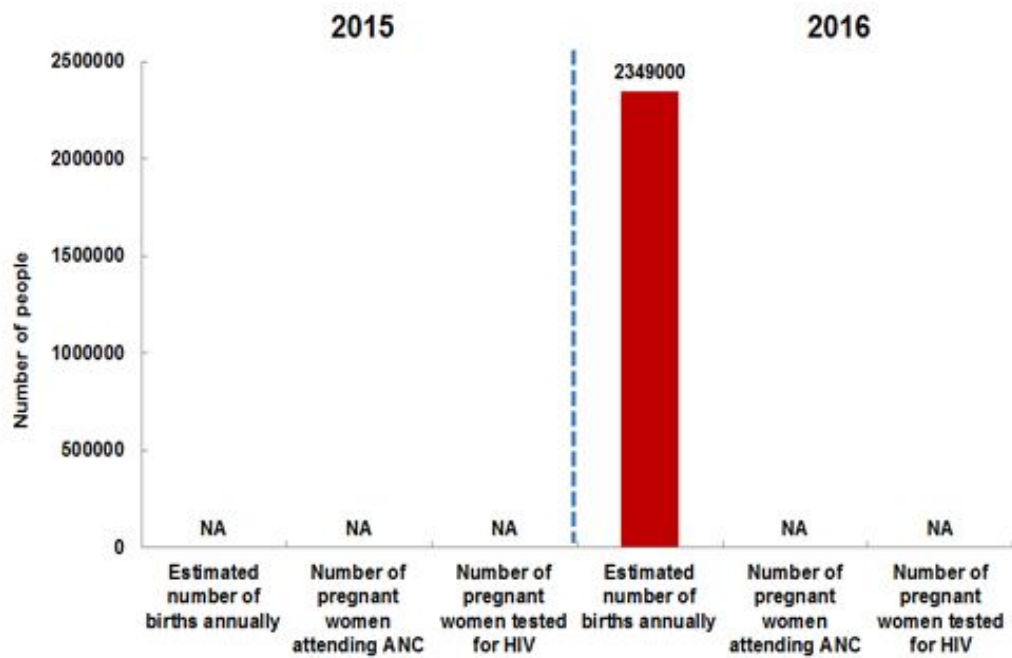


Fig. 4 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) in HIV positive mothers, Philippines

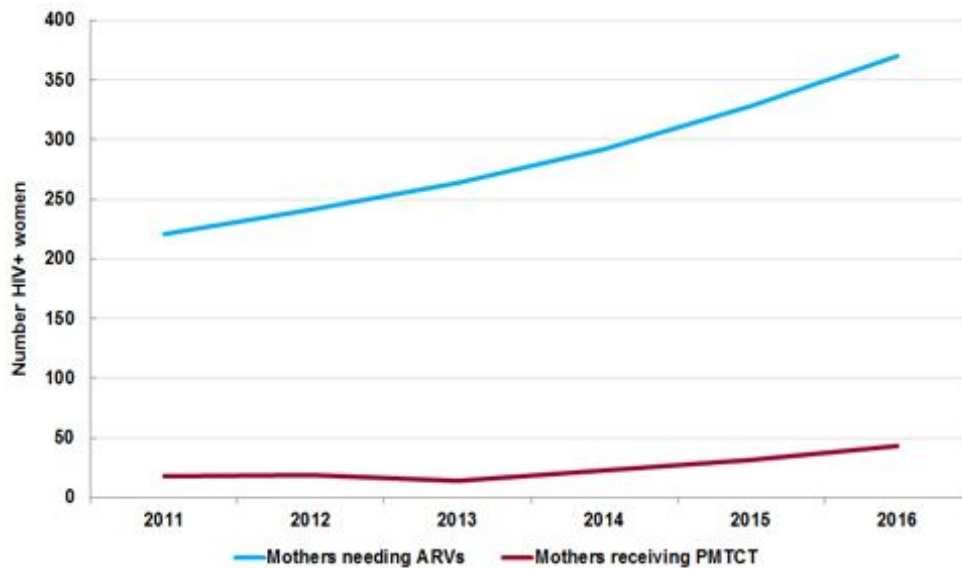


Fig. 5 Cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), Philippines

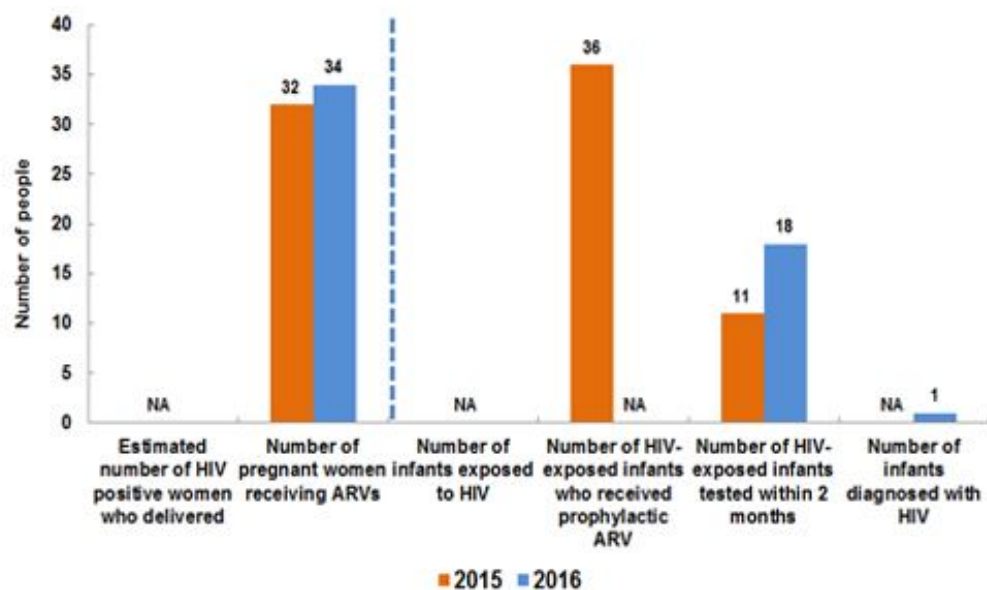


Fig. 6 HIV testing among newly registered TB cases, Philippines

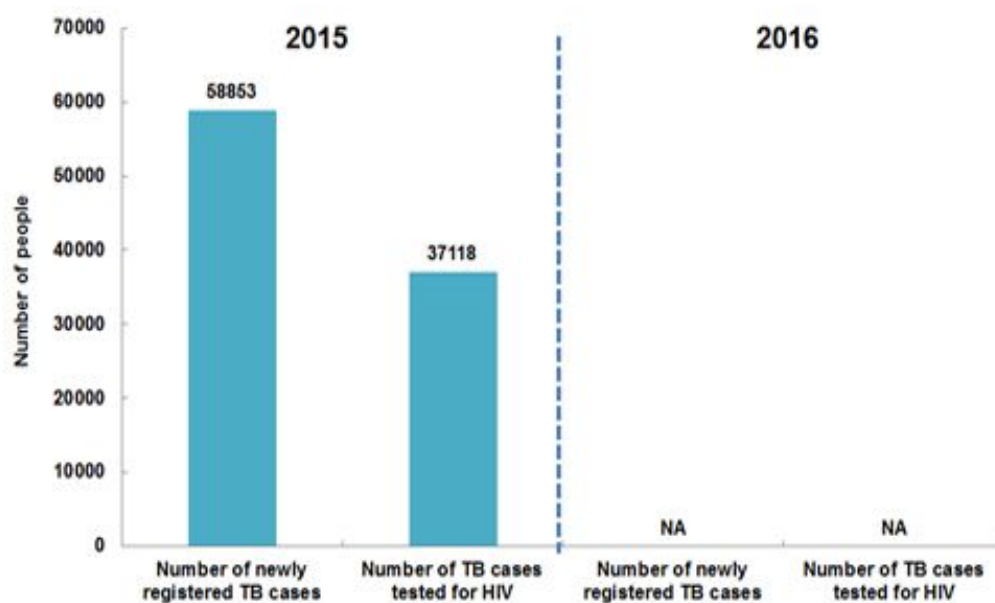
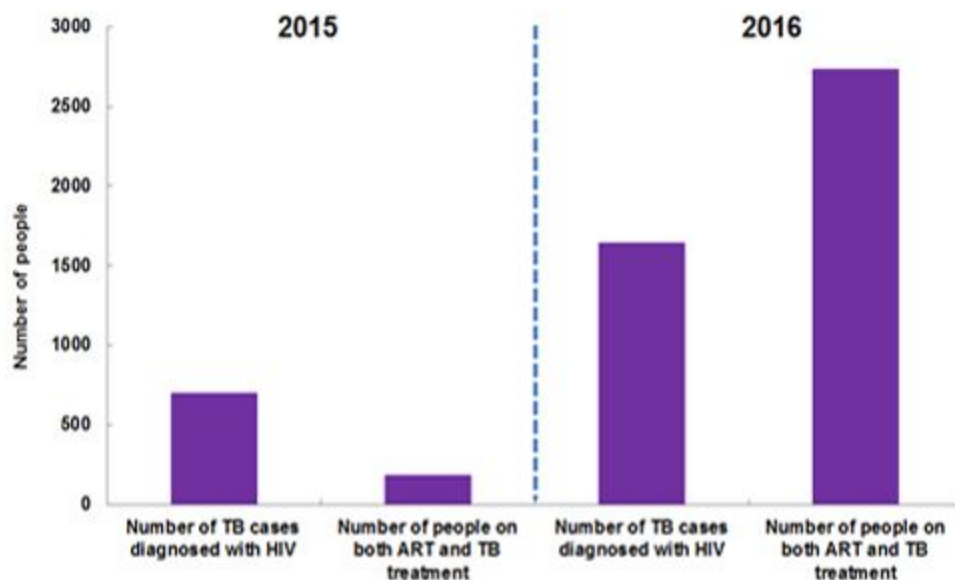


Fig. 7 Cascade of TB/HIV services, Philippines



Source:

All data from the databases below unless otherwise stated

AIDSInfo. Geneva: UNAIDS <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>

Global AIDS response progress reporting [online database]. Geneva: <https://aidsreportingtool.unaids.org/>

Tuberculosis data [online database]. Geneva. World Health Organisation, 2016: <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/>

Legend:

ARV = antiretroviral

ART = antiretroviral therapy

FSW = female sex workers

MSM = men who have sex with men

PMTCT = prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

PLHIV = people living with HIV

PWID = people who inject drugs

VL = viral load