



Reported HIV Ab Seropositive Cases

In October 2009, there were 80 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 36% increase compared to the same period last year (n=59 in 2008) and the highest number reported in a month. This brings the total for 2009 (January to October) to 629 cases.

Most of the cases (84%) were males. The median age was 30 years (age range: 19-56 years). The 25-34 year age-group had the most cases (28%). Fifty-five percent (43) of reported cases were from the National Capital Region (NCR).

All of the cases reported sexual contact as the mode of HIV transmission; three cases had no data (Table 2). Males having sex with males (69%) were the predominant type of sexual transmission (Figure 2). Most (95%) of the cases were still asymptomatic at the time of reporting (Figure 3). There was no death for this month.

AIDS CASES

Four were reported as AIDS cases; All were males. The median age was 32 years (age range: 29-34 years). All cases acquired the HIV infection through sexual contact (2 heterosexual and 2 bisexual). There was no death reported for this month.

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

Eighteen of the 80 (23%) reported cases were OFWs (Figure 5, page 2). Eleven (61%) were males. The median age was 36 years (age range: 24-55 years). All cases acquired the HIV infection through sexual contact (12 heterosexual, 5 homosexual, and 1 bisexual).

Table 1. Quick Facts

Demographic Data	Oct 2009	Jan-Oct 2009	Cumulative Data: 1984-2009
Total Reported Cases	80	629	4,218
Asymptomatic Cases	76	604	3,390
AIDS Cases	4	25	828
Males	67	546	3,046*
Females	13	83	1,161*
Youth 15-24yo	16	161	667
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)

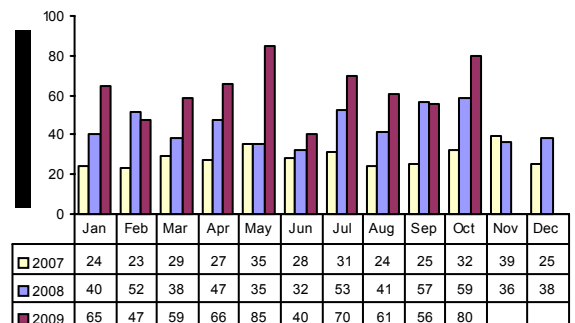


Figure 2. Comparison of the Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission in 2009, 2008 & Cumulative Data (1984-2009)

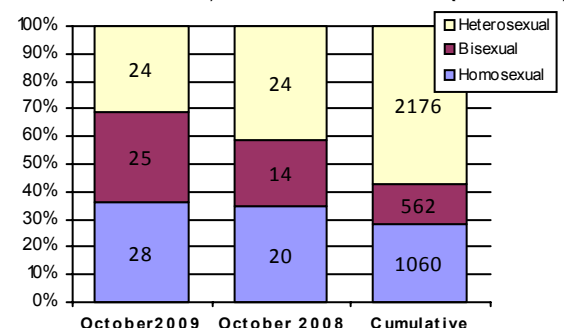
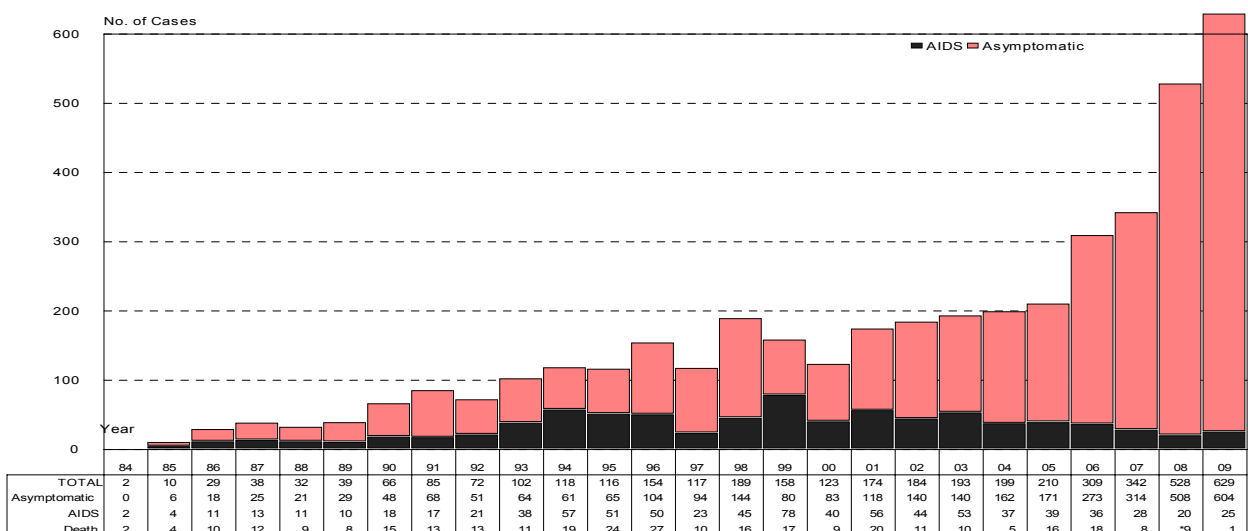


Figure 3. Number of HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in the Philippines by Year, Jan 1984 to October 2009 (N=4,218)

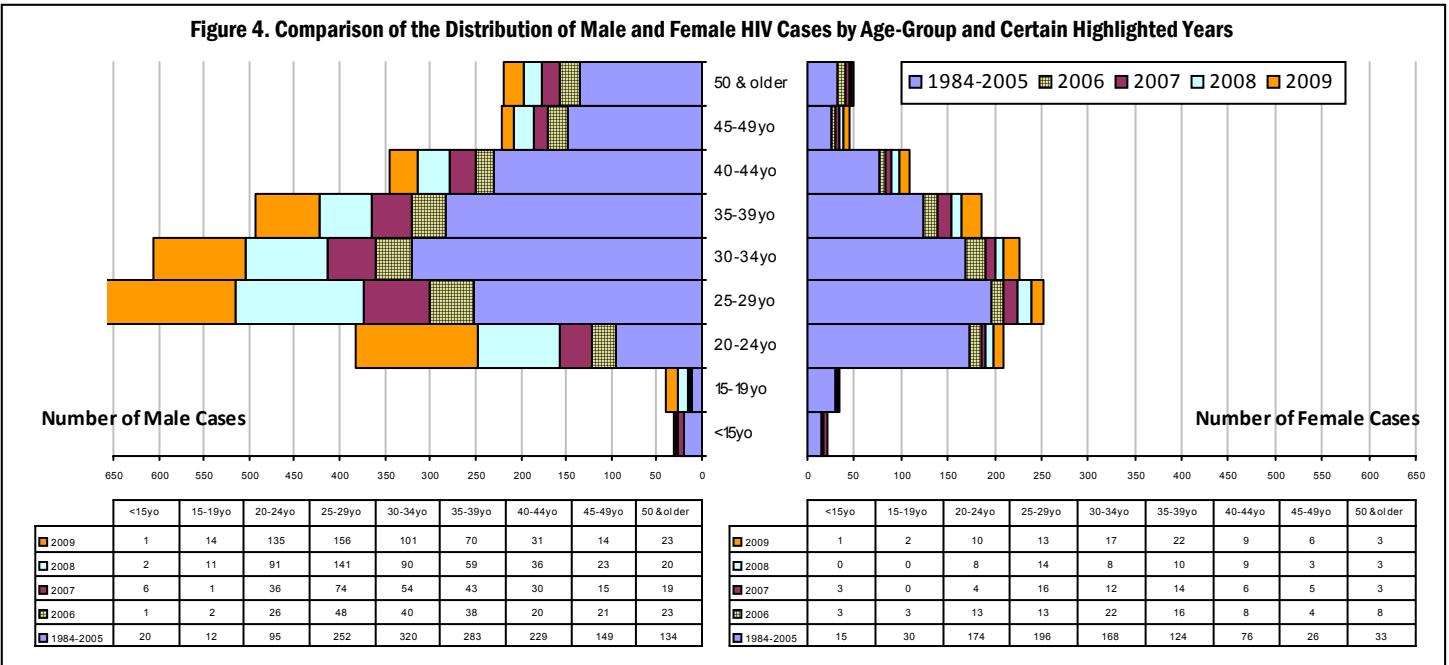


*Five asymptomatic cases died due to AIDS in 2008.

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

From January 1984 to October 2009, there were 4,218 HIV Ab seropositive cases reported (Figure 1), of which 3,390 (80%) were asymptomatic and 828 (20%) were AIDS cases. Ages ranged from 1-72 years (median 32 years). The age groups with the most number of cases were: 25-29 years (22%), 30-34 years (20%), 35-39 years (19%) [Figure 4]. Seventy-two percent (3,046) 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 828 AIDS cases reported, 70% (584) 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% (768) of all AIDS cases. More than half (442 or 58%) of sexual transmissions was through heterosexual contact, followed by homosexual contact (255) then bisexual contact (71). 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.

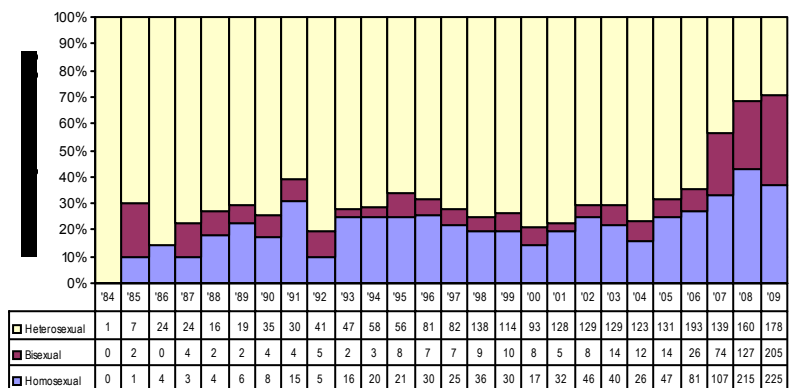
Mode of Transmission (1984-2009)

Of the 4,218 with HIV, 90% (3,798) 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% (341) of the cases. Cumulative data shows 57% (2,176) were infected through heterosexual contact, 28% (1,060) through homosexual contact, and 15% (562) through bisexual contact. From 2007, 38% (547) of sexual transmission was homosexual, 33% (477) was heterosexual, and 28% (406) was bisexual [Figure 5].

Table 2. Mode of HIV Transmission

Mode of Transmission	Oct 2009 n= 80	Jan–Oct 2009 n= 629	Cumulative N= 4,218
Sexual Contact	77	608	3,798
<i>Heterosexual contact</i>	<i>24 (31%)</i>	<i>178 (29%)</i>	<i>2,176 (57%)</i>
<i>Homosexual contact</i>	<i>28(36%)</i>	<i>225 (37%)</i>	<i>1,060 (28%)</i>
<i>Bisexual contact</i>	<i>25 (33%)</i>	<i>205 (34%)</i>	<i>562 (15%)</i>
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	3	19	341

Figure 5. Proportion of Types of Sexual Transmission, Jan 1984–Oct 2009 (n=4,218)



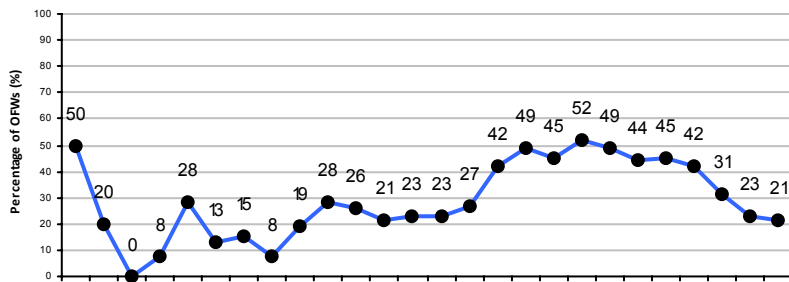
*Note: 2009 data consists for the month of January to October

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW)

There were 1,316 HIV positive OFWs since 1984, comprising 32% of all reported cases, and 21% of cases in 2009 (Figure 6). Seventy-four percent (978) were males. Ages ranged from 18 to 69 years (median 36 years). Twenty-four percent (318) were in the 35-39 year age group. Sexual intercourse (95%) was the predominant mode of transmission (Table 3). Eighty percent (1,051) 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 consists for the month of January to October. Year

Table 3. Reported Mode of HIV Transmission Among OFWs

Reported Mode of Transmission	Oct 2009 n=18	Jan-Oct 2009 n=132	Cumulative N=1,316
Sexual Transmission	18	132	1,254
<i>Heterosexual contact</i>	12 (67%)	85 (64%)	912 (73%)
<i>Homosexual contact</i>	5 (28%)	21 (16%)	220 (18%)
<i>Bisexual contact</i>	1 (6%)	26 (20%)	122 (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 80 HIV cases reported in October 2009, four were classified as AIDS cases. Sixty-four 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 October 2009, 68 blood units referred for HIV confirmation; twelve units were positive for HIV and one unit had indeterminate result. A total of 133 blood units were positive for HIV from January to October 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-October only)		
	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate	Blood units* referred	Positive**	Indeterminate
October	40	1	1	58	7	4	68	12	1
Total for the year	391	30	11	595	74	32	584	77	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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