HIV and co-infections programming

Co-infections occur when the body is affected by more than one disease at a time. People living with HIV are at a higher risk of developing other infections such as tuberculosis, hepatitis B and hepatitis C, which can make disease management difficult.

Promoting links between treatment and prevention programmes for HIV and other co-infections and integrating services and interventions is essential for reducing morbidity and mortality.

Tuberculosis monitoring

Integrating HIV and TB services is vital in order to tackle both infections.

Globally, an estimated 2.3 million people have HIV and hepatitis C co-infection meaning that approximately 6.2% of people living with HIV also have hepatitis C.

Last updated: 16 March 2017
Last full review: 21 October 2016
Next full review: 21 October 2019