

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.

Last full review:

21 October 2016

Next full review:

21 October 2019



HIV and tuberculosis co-infection programmes

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

HIV and hepatitis C co-infection programmes

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.
