



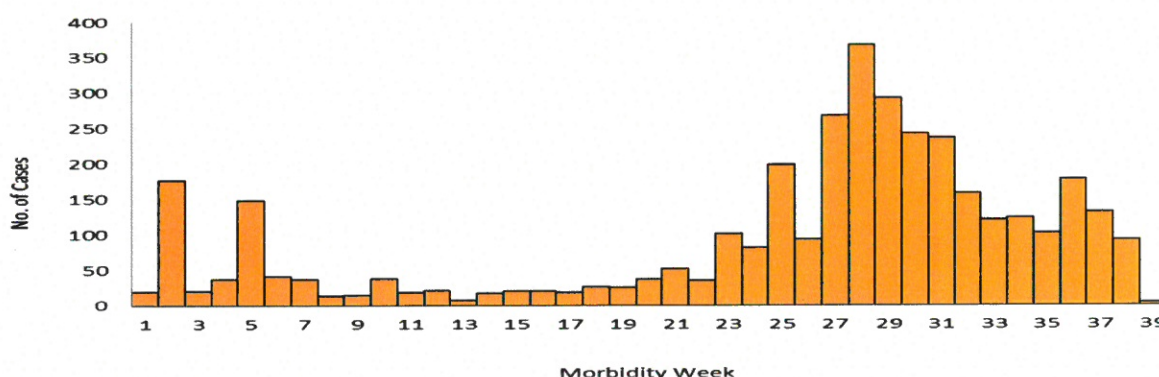
Chikungunya

Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. It can cause high fever, joint and muscle pain, and headache. Chikungunya does not often result in death, but the joint pain may last for months or years and may become a cause of chronic pain and disability. There is no specific treatment for chikungunya infection, nor any vaccine to prevent it. Pending the development of a new vaccine, the only effective means of prevention is to protect individuals against mosquito bites.

Trend in the Philippines

A total 3, 635 suspect chikungunya cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to October 1, 2016.

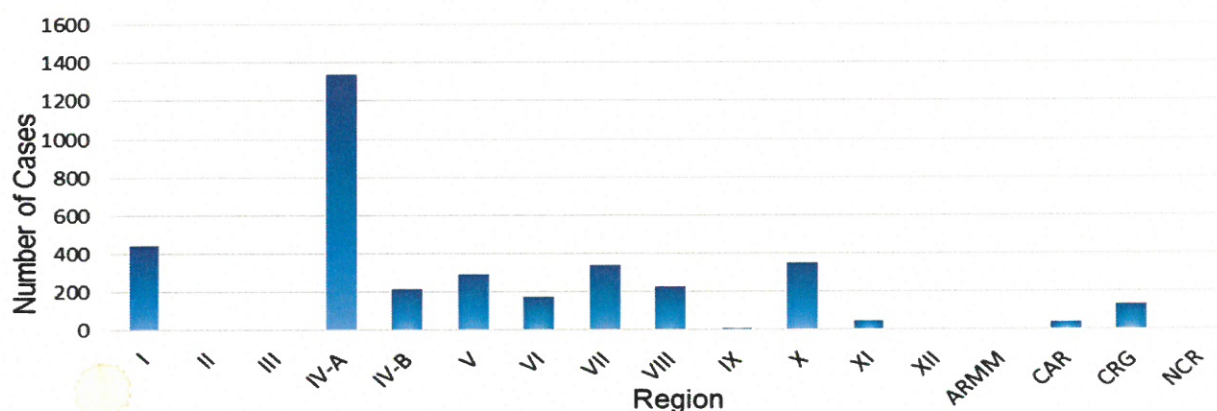
Fig. 1 Suspect Chikungunya Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of October 1, 2016
2016* (N= 3, 635)



Geographic Distribution

Most of the suspect cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (36.86%), **Region I** (12.16%), **Region X** (9.71%), **Region VII** (9.35%), and **Region V** (8.01%).

Fig. 2 Suspect Chikungunya Cases by Region Philippines, 2016* as of October 1, 2016

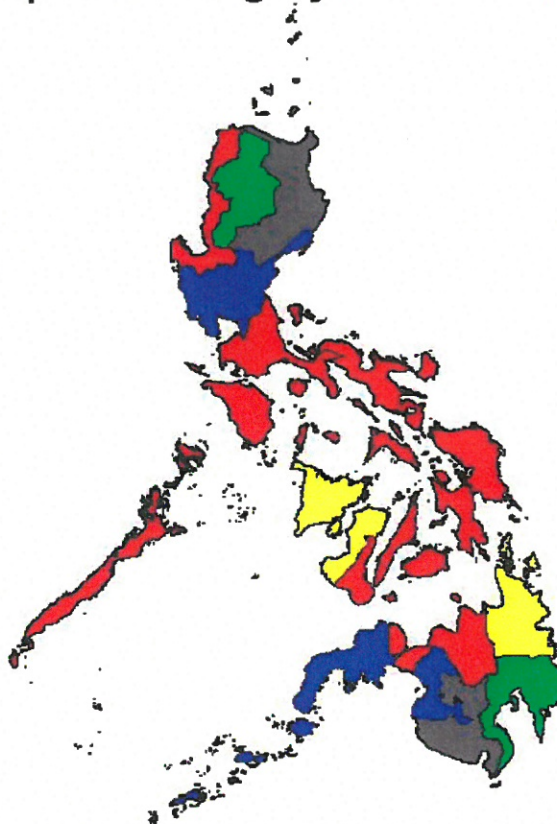




Suspect Chikungunya Cases MW 39

Region	Cases
01	442
02	0
03	7
04A	1340
04B	217
05	291
06	176
07	340
08	228
09	13
10	353
11	45
12	0
ARMM	1
CAR	41
CARAGA	136
NCR	5
PHILIPPINES	3635

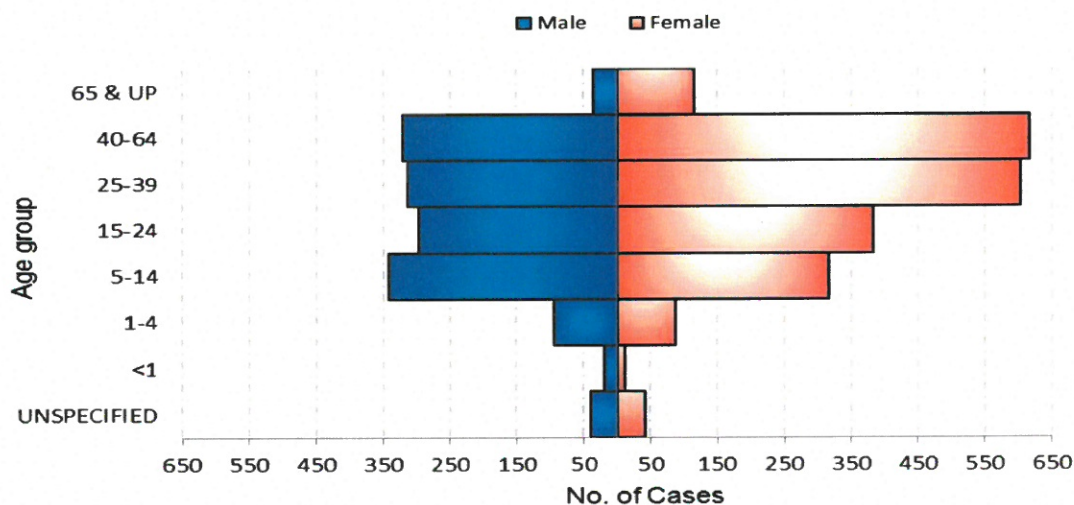
Legend - Cases
No Reported Cases
1.00 - 40.00
40.01 - 100.00
100.01 - 200.00
200.01 +



Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 95 years old (median = 28 years). Majority of cases were female (59.8%). Most (25.25%) of the cases belonged to the 40-64 years age group.

Fig. 3 Suspect Chikungunya Cases by Agegroup and Sex
 Philippines, as of October 1, 2016 (N= 3, 635)

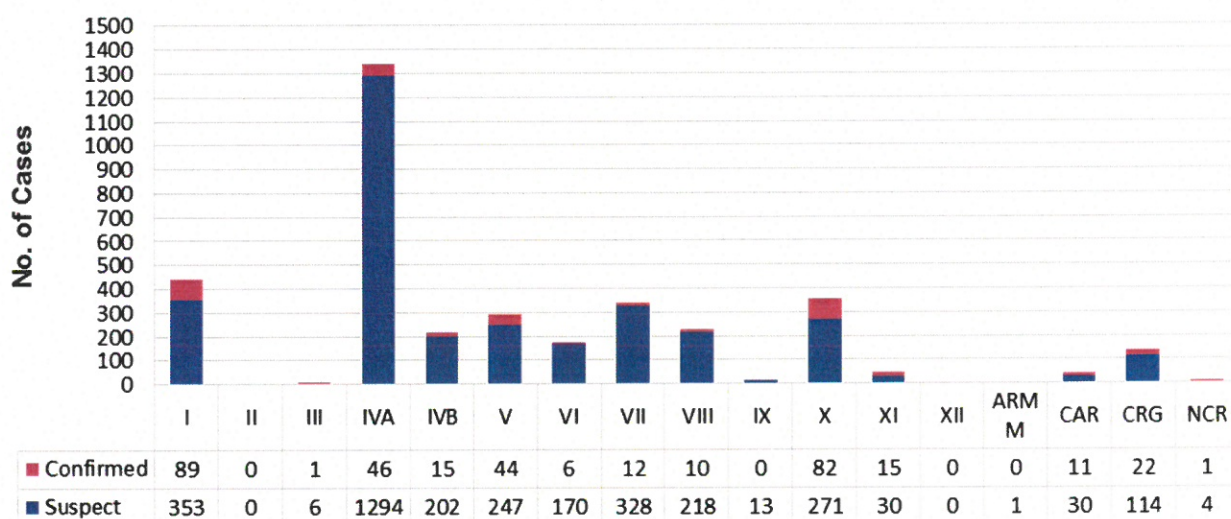




Chikungunya Case Distribution in the Philippines

Out of 3, 635 suspect chikungunya cases, there were **354** laboratory confirmed cases in the Philippines. Most of the confirmed chikungunya cases were from **Region I** (2.45%).

Fig. 4 Chikungunya Cases by Region and Case Classification
 Philippines, as of October 1, 2016 (N= 3, 635)



There were 3, 635 suspect chikungunya cases distributed in the Philippines. Out of 3, 635 suspect cases, 1, 165 cases were collected with specimens and were sent to RITM for testing. Out of the 1, 165 cases, 354 were laboratory confirmed chikungunya cases.

Fig. 5 Chikungunya Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification
 Philippines, as of October 1, 2016 (N=3, 635)

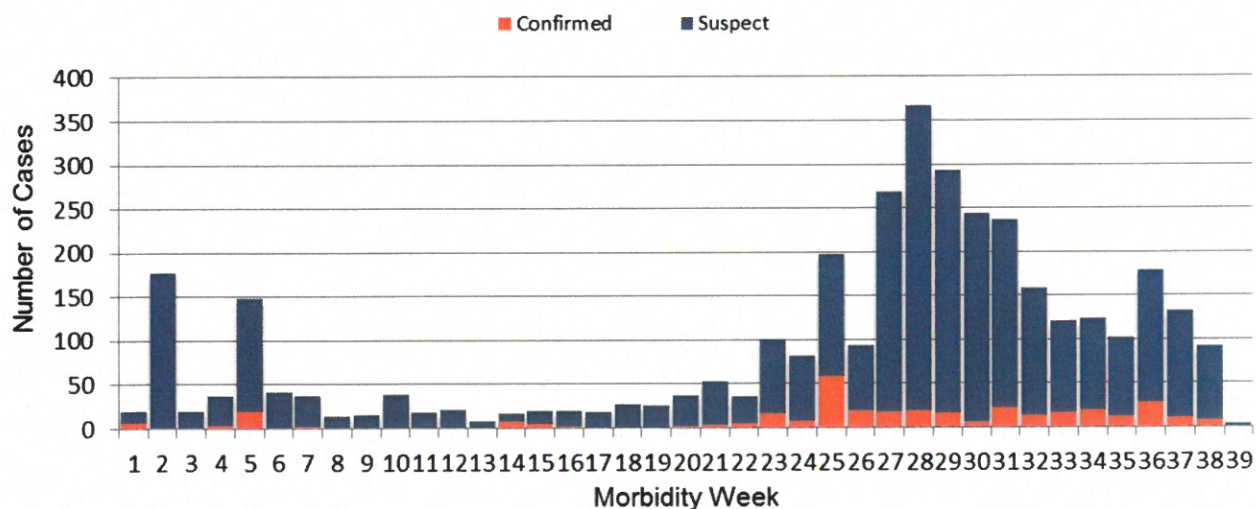
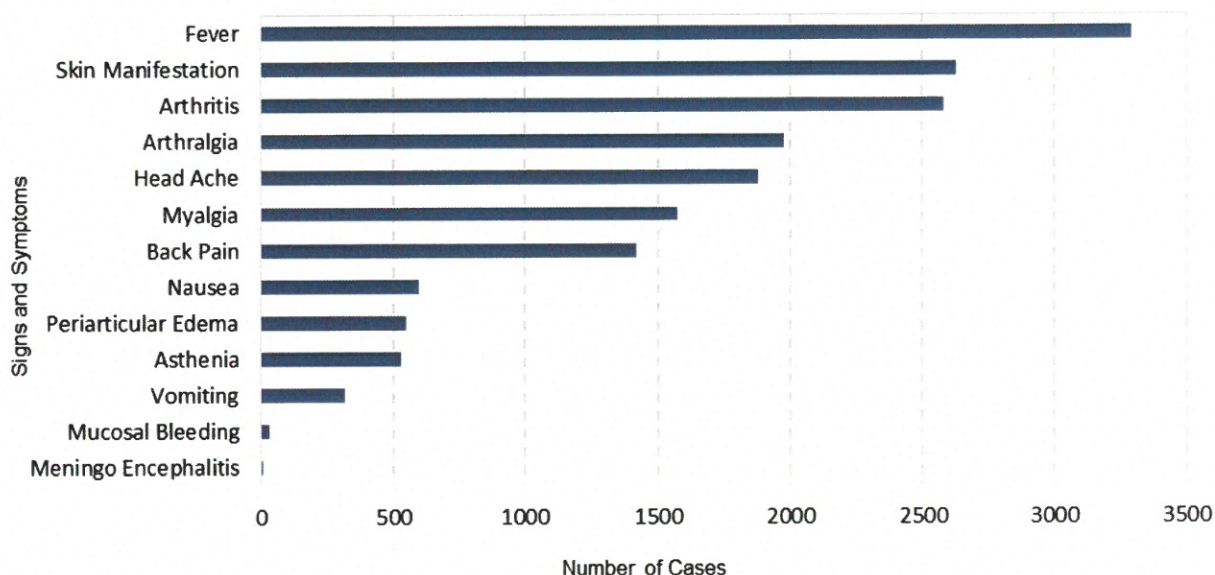




Fig. 6 Signs and Symptoms Experienced by Suspect Chikungunya Cases, Philippines, as of October 1, 2016 *



*multiple responses

Annex A - Clusters (Three or More Cases in a Barangay for the Past Four Consecutive Weeks)


Region	Province	Muncity	Barangay
01	ILOCOS NORTE	BADOC	ARING
04A	BATANGAS	CALATAGAN	ENCARNACION
		LEMERY	BUKAL
	CAVITE	INDANG	GUYAM MUNTI
	LAGUNA	ALAMINOS	SAN BENITO
		LOS BAÑOS	BATONG MALAKE
	RIZAL	ANTIPOLO CITY	SAN LUIS
		BINANGONAN	HABAGATAN
04B	ROMBLON	ODIONGAN	BATIANO
05	SORSOGON	SANTA MAGDALENA	BARANGAY POBLACION I
			BARANGAY POBLACION II
			BARANGAY POBLACION III
		SORSOGON CITY	BIBINCAHAN
08	BILIRAN	MARIPIPI	AGUTAY
		MARIPIPI	DANAO
10	BUKIDNON	MALAYBALAY CITY	CASISANG
		MARAMAG	DOLOGON
		VALENCIA CITY	LUMBO
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	SAN FRANCISCO	BARANGAY 2 (POB.)




Morbidity Week 39 : January 1 – October 1, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

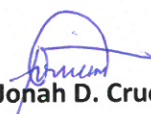
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