



Food and Waterborne Diseases

Food and waterborne illnesses are conditions caused by eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated by microorganisms or the toxins they produce. It typically causes gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The mode of transmission is fecal-oral route. This summary report presents routinely collected FWBD data for the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018 (Table 1).

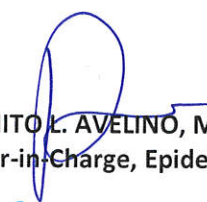
Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017


FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES	2018			2017	% Difference *2018 vs 2017
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	16,469	19	0.12	18,210	↓10
Confirmed Cholera	10	0	0.00	130	↓92
Confirmed Rotavirus	654	1	0.15	1,358	↓52
Hepatitis A	293	0	0.00	440	↓33
Typhoid Fever	19,792	29	0.15	22,777	↓13

PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases


Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)	
Reported Case	▪ A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool.
Cholera	
Suspected Case	▪ Disease unknown in the area: A person aged 5 years or more with severe dehydration or who died from acute watery diarrhea, OR
	▪ Disease endemic in the area: A person aged 5 years or more with acute watery diarrhea with or without vomiting, OR
	▪ In an area where there is a cholera epidemic: A person with acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed. Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 or 0139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.
Rotavirus	
Suspected Case	▪ A child <5 years of age who undergoes treatment (means that the child received intravenous rehydration therapy while undergoing observation at the Emergency Room OR was admitted in a hospital ward) for acute diarrhea (passage of 3 or more watery stools within a 24-hour period for < 14 days) in a participating hospital.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus.
Hepatitis A	
Suspected Case	▪ A person with acute illness characterized by acute jaundice, dark urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, extreme fatigue and right upper quadrant tenderness.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV).
Typhoid Fever	
Suspected Case	▪ A person with an illness characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough.
Probable Case	▪ A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected or probable case that is laboratory confirmed. (Isolation of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> from blood, stool, or other clinical specimen)


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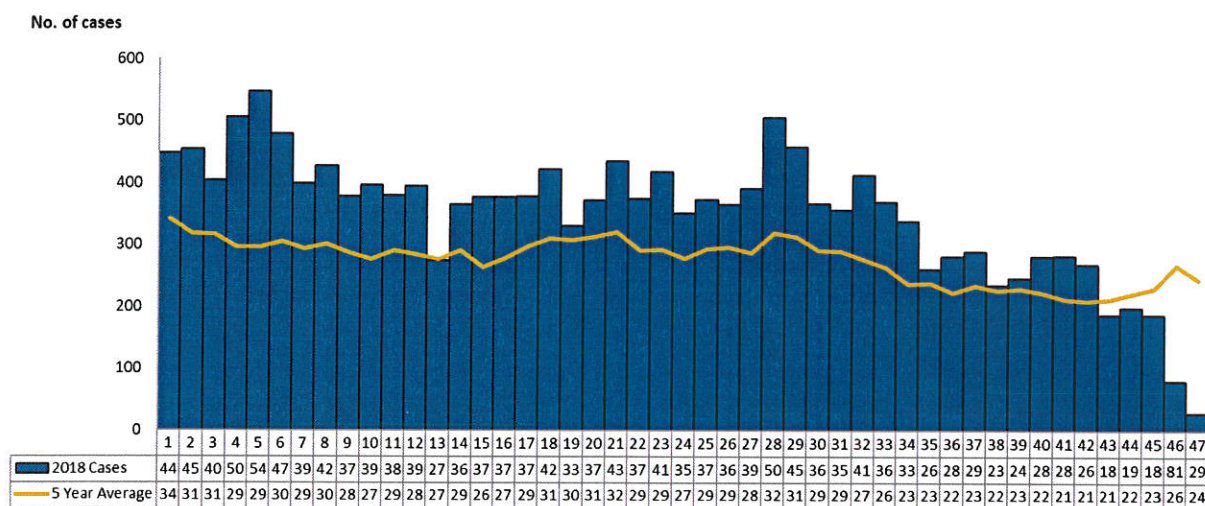


I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 16,469 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Morbidity Week (N=16,469)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

Despite an increase in cases in 2018 compared to the 5-year average, there was a noted 10% decrease of reported ABD cases from 18,210 cases in 2017 to 16,469 cases in 2018 for the same period (January 1 to November 24, 2018). Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (5,975, 36%), CARAGA (2,436, 15%), Region IX (2,292, 14%), CAR (1,487, 9%), and Region X (1,092, 7%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=16,469)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	16,469	19	18,210	49	↓10
I	78	0	99	0	↓21
II	689	0	1,407	1	↓51
III	588	0	377	0	↑56
IV-A	809	0	720	2	↑12
MIMAROPA	115	0	121	0	↓5
V	27	0	67	0	↓60
VI	59	0	143	0	↓59
VII	5,975	15	6,369	37	↓6
VIII	306	0	478	1	↓36
IX	2,292	1	1,542	3	↑49
X	1,092	0	1,257	1	↓13
XI	142	0	304	2	↓53
XII	160	0	277	0	↓42
ARMM	153	1	166	1	↓8
CAR	1,487	0	1,545	1	↓4
CARAGA	2,436	2	3,218	0	↓24
NCR	61	0	120	0	↓49

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

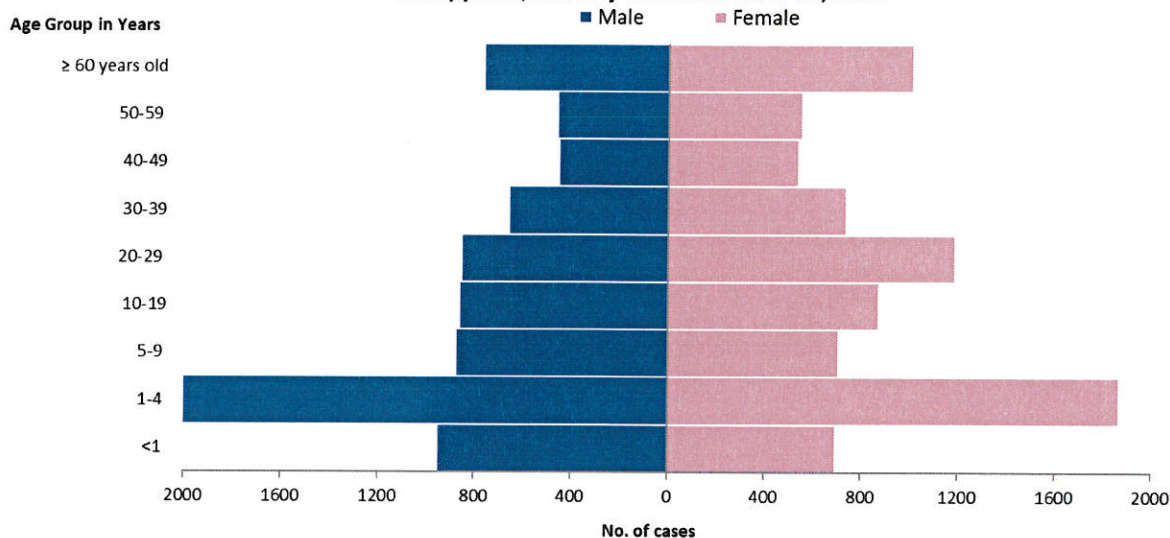
**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported ABD cases were male (8,269, 50.2%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 14 years). The most affected age group was 1 year to 4 years (4,238, 26%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=16,469)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 10,647 (65%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 9,319 (88%) yielded positive for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (7,879, 85%) (Table 3).

Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Status (N=16,469)
Philippines, January to November 2018

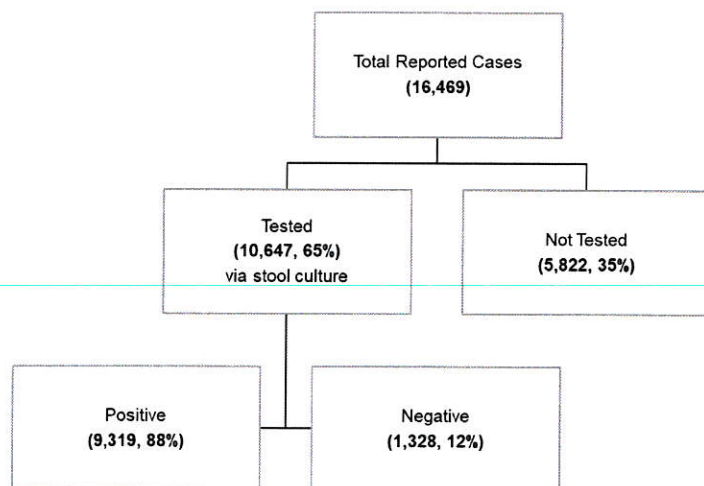


Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases*
Philippines, January to November 2018

Organism	Cases
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	7,879
<i>Shigella</i>	525
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	330

*multiple results and tested via stool culture

Profile of Deaths

There were nineteen (19) deaths (CFR=0.12%) out of the 16,469 reported ABD cases. Majority of the reported deaths were male (13, 68%). Age of deaths ranged from 7 months old to 80 years old (median age of 51 years). Age groups of these deaths were : less than 1 year (1, 5%), 1 to 4 years (3, 16%), 5 to 9 years (2, 11%), 10 to 19 years (1, 5%), 30 to 39 years (1, 5%), 40 to 49 years (1, 5%), 50 to 59 years (4, 21%) and 60 years and above (6, 32%).

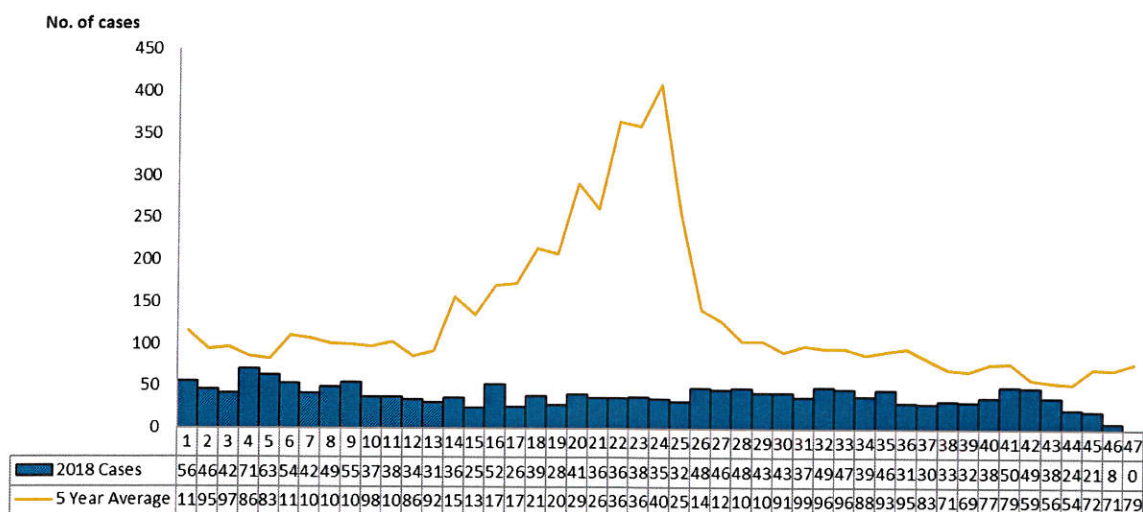


II. Cholera

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,842 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Cholera Cases by Morbidity Week (N=1,842)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 51% decrease of reported cholera cases from 3,733 cases in 2017 to 1,842 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: CARAGA (1,017, 55%), Region V (625, 34%), Region X (156, 8%), Region XI (15, 1%) and Region IV-A (11, 1%) (Table 4). There were six deaths (CFR of 0.3%) reported from Regions IV-A and V.

Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,842)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	1,842	6	3,733	26	↓51
I	0	0	3	0	↓100
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	11	1	121	0	↓91
MIMAROPA	6	0	272	4	↓98
V	625	5	1,453	11	↓57
VI	1	0	10	0	↓90
VII	2	0	380	3	↓99
VIII	1	0	18	1	↓94
IX	1	0	5	0	↓80
X	156	0	818	6	↓81
XI	15	0	5	0	↑200
XII	0	0	3	0	↓100
ARMM	3	0	6	0	↓50
CAR	3	0	1	0	↑200
CARAGA	1,017	0	635	1	↑60
NCR	1	0	3	0	↓67

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

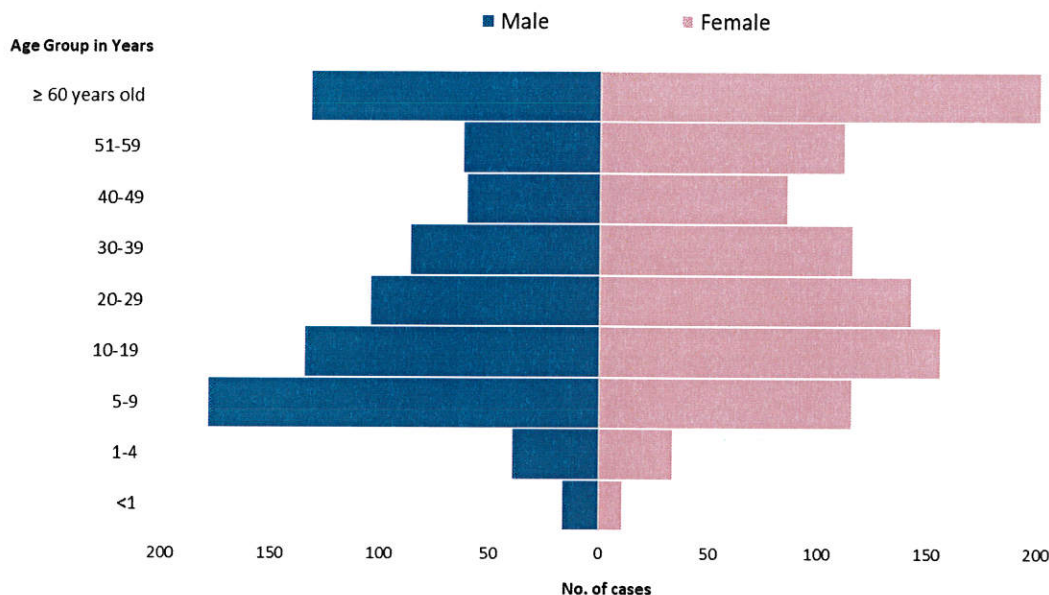
**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were female (1,019, 55%). Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 95 years old (median age of 29 years). The most affected age groups were 60 years and above (375, 20%), 5 to 9 years (295, 16%) and 10 to 19 years (291, 16%) (Figure 5).

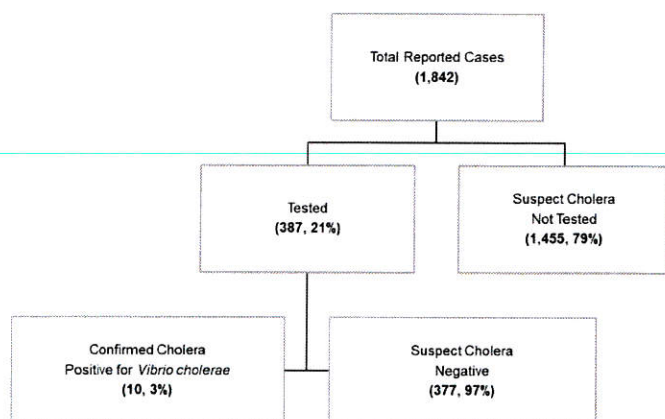
Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,842)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 387 (21%) specimens were tested (Figure 6). Of these, 377 (97%) were negative and only 10 (3%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae* (one *V. cholerae*, five *V. cholerae* Ogawa, one *V. cholerae* Ogawa Biotype El Tor and three *V. cholerae* 0139) (Table 5). Ten laboratory confirmed cases were reported from regions CARAGA (3, 30%), IVA (2, 20%), VI (1, 10%), VII (1, 10%), X (1, 10%), XI (1, 10%) and ARMM (1, 10%).

Figure 6. Reported Cholera Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,842) **Table 5. Laboratory Status of Cholera cases (N=1,842)**
Philippines, January to November 2018



Total Reported Cases	1,842
Tested	387 (21%)
Positive (stool culture)	10 (3%)
Vibrio cholerae	1 (10%)
Vibrio cholerae Ogawa	5 (50%)
Vibrio cholerae 0139	3 (30%)
Vibrio Cholerae Ogawa Biotype El Tor	1 (10%)
Negative	377 (97%)
Not Tested	1,455 (79%)

Profile of Deaths

There were six deaths (CFR=0.3%) out of the 1,842 reported cholera cases. All reported deaths were male (6, 100%). Ages of cases who died were: 6 years old, 8 years old, 20 years old, 39 years old, 58 years old and 77 years old. Among those who died, none was a confirmed cholera case.



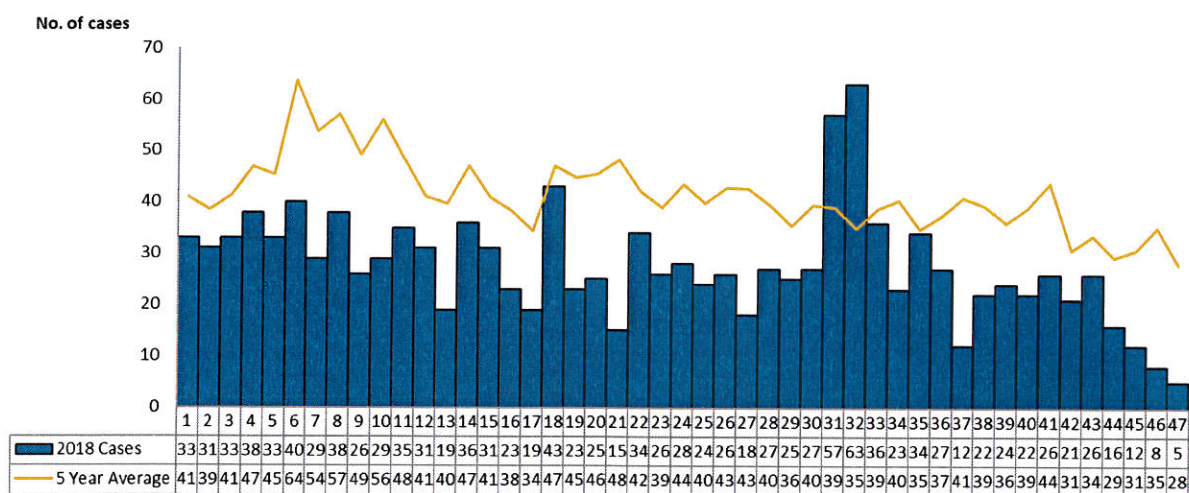
III. Hepatitis A

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,299 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Morbidity Week (N=1,299)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 27% decrease of reported acute viral hepatitis cases from 1,790 cases in 2017 to 1,299 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VI (269, 21%), Region VII (225, 17%), NCR (152, 12%), Region X (131, 10%) and Region IV-A (108, 8%) (Table 6).

Table 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,299)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	1,299	11	1,790	21	↓27
I	33	1	53	0	↓38
II	21	0	33	0	↓36
III	65	0	60	2	↑8
IV-A	108	0	123	0	↓12
MIMAROPA	28	0	60	1	↓53
V	21	1	55	3	↓62
VI	269	0	286	1	↓6
VII	225	8	322	10	↓30
VIII	5	0	24	1	↓79
IX	74	0	78	0	↓5
X	131	0	157	0	↓17
XI	17	0	65	0	↓74
XII	20	0	55	0	↓64
ARMM	32	0	30	0	↑7
CAR	11	0	23	0	↓52
CARAGA	87	0	150	1	↓42
NCR	152	1	216	2	↓30

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017

*Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.

All 2018 data reflects partial data only of all regions. Total percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off of figures.

A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.

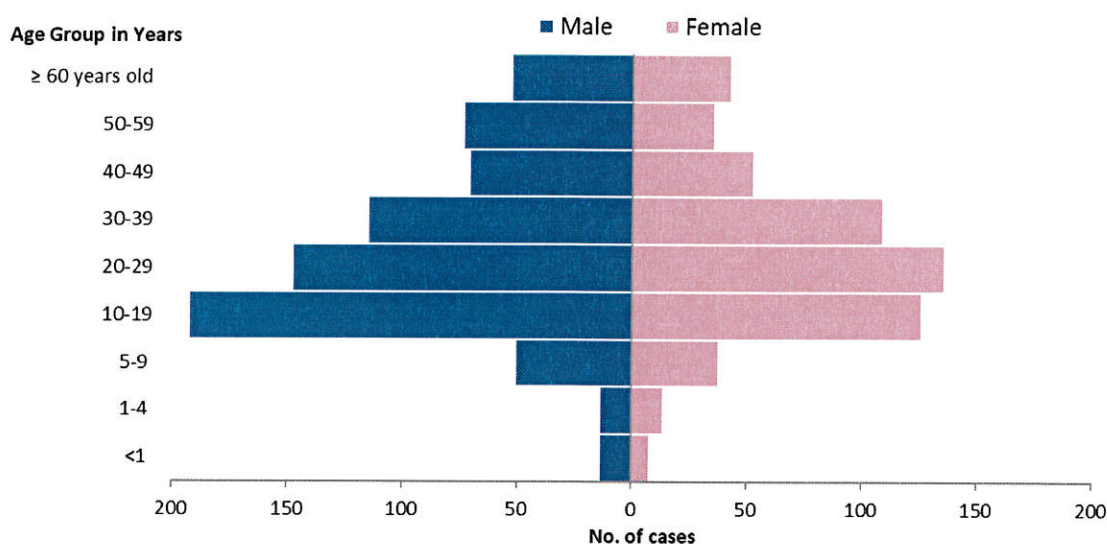


Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (733, 56%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 92 years old (median age of 26 years). Most of the cases were 10 to 19 years old (319, 25%) (Figure 8).

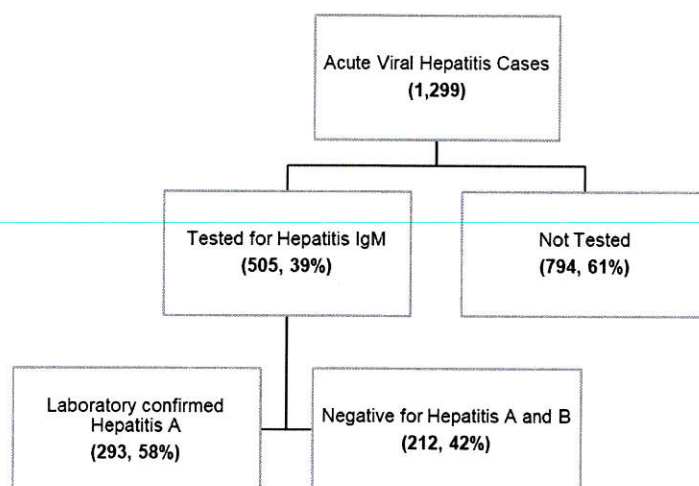
Figure 8. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,299)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



Laboratory Status

A total of 505 (39%) reported cases were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 293 (58%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=1,299)
Philippines, January to November 2018



Profile of Deaths

Eleven deaths were reported (CFR=0.85%). Majority of the reported deaths were male (10, 91%). Age groups of these deaths were: 5-9 years (1, 9%), 10 to 19 years (1, 9%), 40 to 49 years (2, 18%), 50 to 59 (4, 36%) and 60 and above (3, 27%).

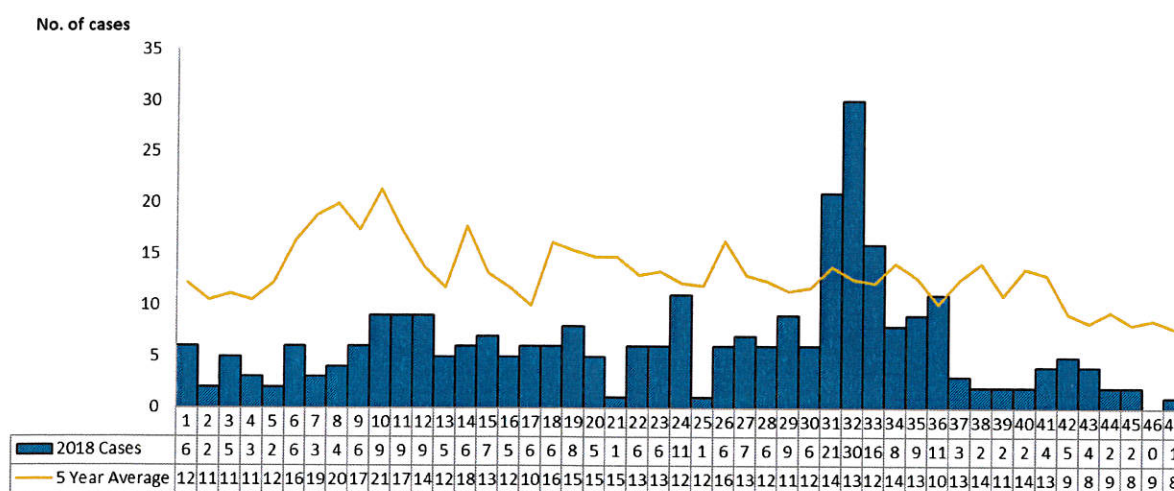


B. Confirmed Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,299 acute viral cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. Out of this, there were 293 confirmed Hepatitis A cases reported. The distribution of confirmed cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Morbidity Week (N=293)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 33% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 440 cases in 2017 to 293 cases in 2018 for the same period (January 1 to November 24, 2018). Most of the cases were from the following regions: Region VI (97, 33%), Region VII (73, 25%), IV-A (23, 8%), Region IX (20, 7%) and NCR (19, 6%) (Table 7). There were no reported deaths among cases.

Table 7. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (N=293)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	293	0	440	1	↓33
I	1	0	15	0	↓93
II	8	0	4	0	↑100
III	3	0	16	1	↓81
IV-A	23	0	31	0	↓26
MIMAROPA	3	0	1	0	↑200
V	2	0	17	0	↓88
VI	97	0	60	0	↑62
VII	73	0	112	0	↓35
VIII	1	0	7	0	↓86
IX	20	0	24	0	↓17
X	9	0	53	0	↓83
XI	2	0	4	0	↓50
XII	6	0	16	0	↓63
ARMM	5	0	14	0	↓64
CAR	5	0	8	0	↓38
CARAGA	16	0	14	0	↑14
NCR	19	0	44	0	↓57

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

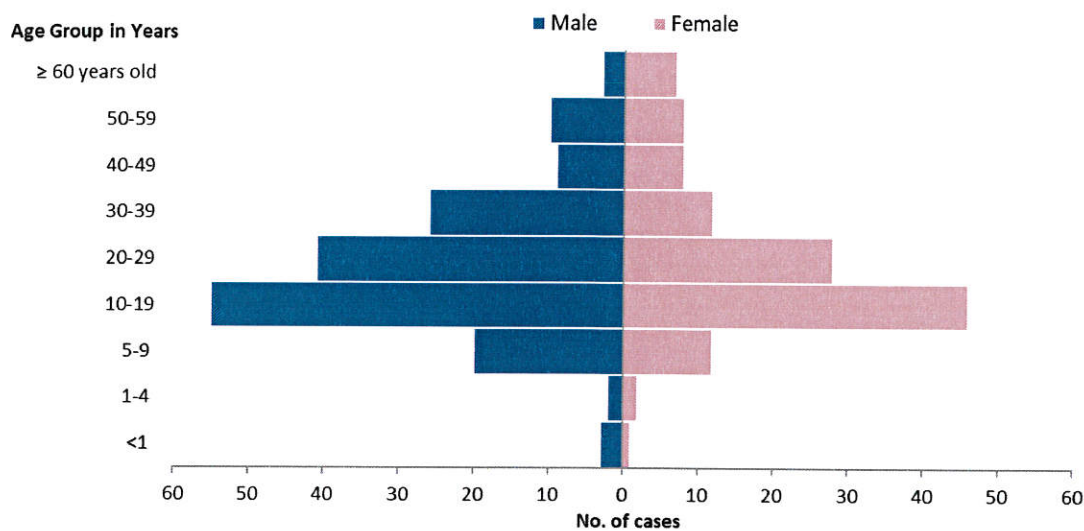
**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017



Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (169, 58%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 82 years old (median age of 21 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years (101, 34%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=293)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



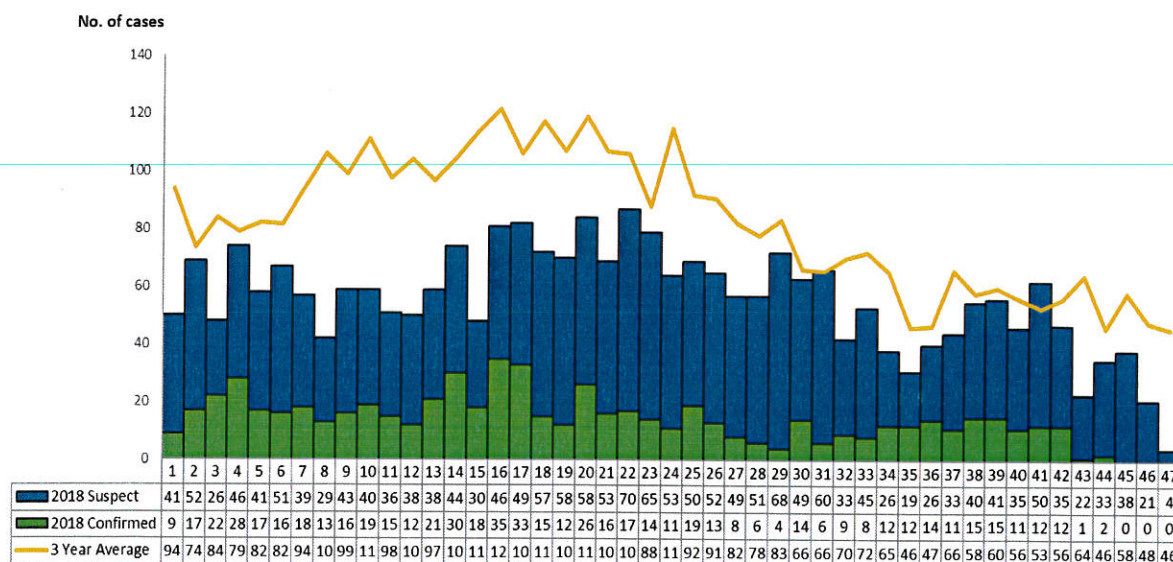
IV. Rotavirus

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 2,637 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 3-year average of cases from 2015-2017 is shown below (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification (N=2,637)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 3 Year Average Data



*same time period



Geographical Distribution

There was a 31% decrease of reported Rotavirus cases from 3,816 cases in 2017 to 2,637 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (573, 22%), ARMM (492, 19%), Region XII (411, 16%), Region VI (354, 13%) and Region V (298, 11%) (Table 8).

Table 8. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=2,637)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	2,637	24	3,816	48	↓31
I***	573	7	821	20	↓30
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	4	0	1	0	↑300
IV-A	8	0	12	0	↓33
MIMAROPA***	222	0	167	1	↑33
V***	298	0	228	0	↑31
VI***	354	0	650	8	↓46
VII	1	0	2	0	↓50
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	1	0	0	0	↑
XI	0	0	2	0	↓100
XII***	411	4	688	9	↓40
ARMM	492	13	688	10	↓28
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA***	65	0	297	0	↓78
NCR***	208	0	260	0	↓20

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017

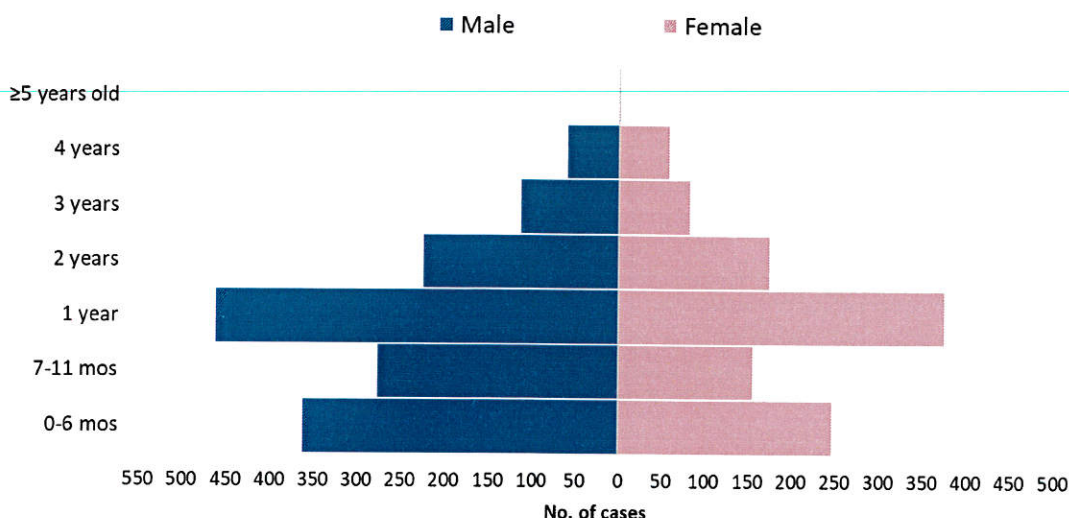
***Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (1,530, 58%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 5 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (839, 32%) (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=2,637)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018

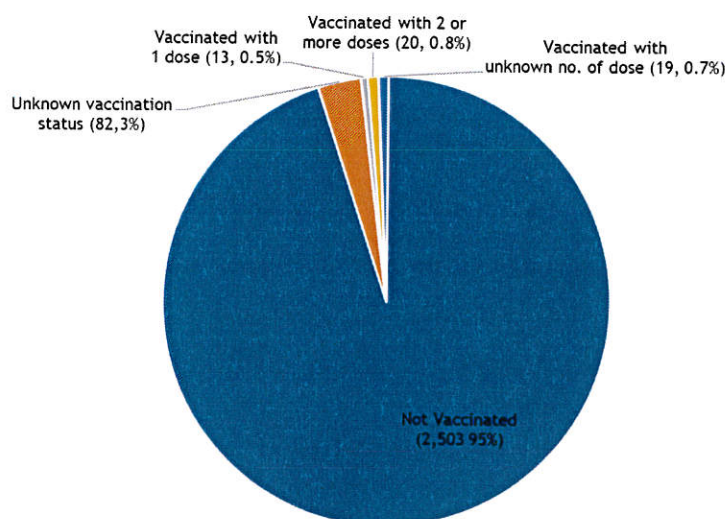




Vaccination Status

Majority of the reported cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus (2,503, 95%) (Figure 14).

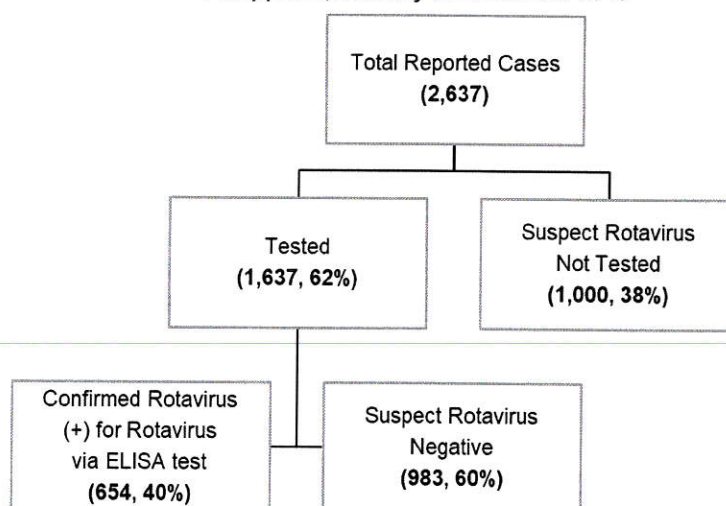
Figure 14. Vaccination Status of Reported Rotavirus Cases (N=2,637)
Philippines, January to November 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 1,637 (62%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 654 (40%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 983 (60%) were negative (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=2,637)
Philippines, January to November 2018



Profile of Deaths

Twenty-four deaths were reported (CFR=0.91%). Half of the reported deaths were female (12, 50%). Age groups of these deaths were : less than 1 month to 6 months (7, 29%), 7 to 11 months (5, 21%), 1 year (6, 25%), 2 years (2, 8%), 3 years (3, 13%) and 4 years (1, 4%).



B. Confirmed Cases

Geographical Distribution

There was a 52% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 1,358 cases in 2017 to 654 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (216, 33%), Region VI (112, 17%), ARMM (108, 17%), Region XII (83, 13%) and NCR (56, 9%) (Table 9).

Table 9. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=654)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	654	1	1,358	4	↓52
I***	216	1	347	1	↓38
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	3	0	1	0	↑200
IV-A	4	0	6	0	↓33
MIMAROPA***	2	0	65	0	↓97
V***	54	0	56	0	↓4
VI***	112	0	307	1	↓64
VII	0	0	2	0	↓100
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	0	0	0	0	-
XI	0	0	2	0	↓100
XII***	83	0	182	0	↓54
ARMM	108	0	158	2	↓32
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA***	16	0	156	0	↓90
NCR***	56	0	76	0	↓26

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017

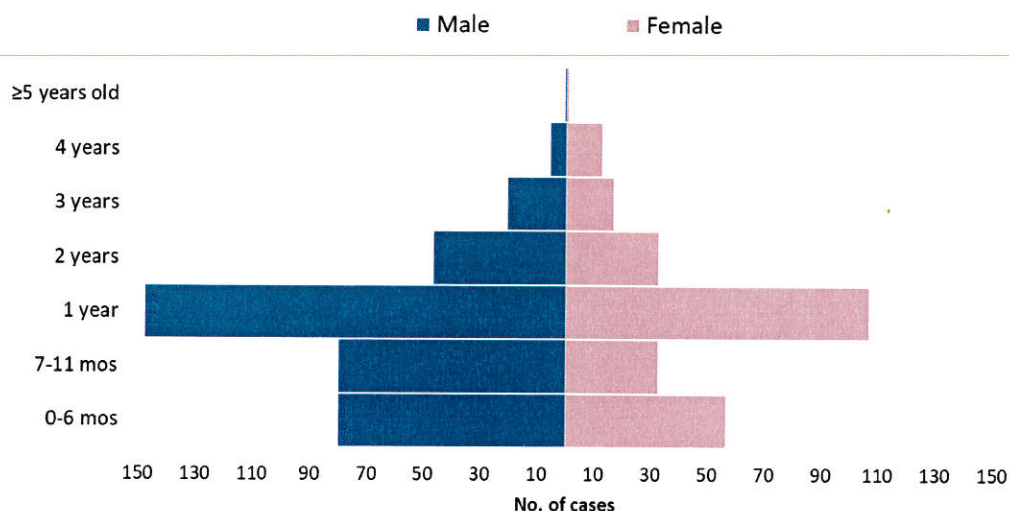
***Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (390, 60%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 5 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (255, 39%) (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (n=654)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



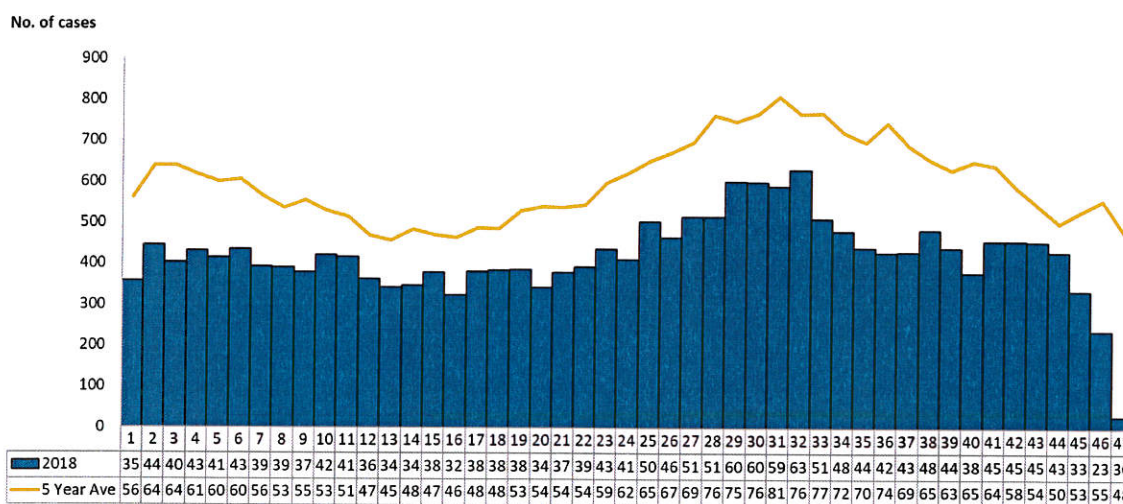


V. Typhoid Fever

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 19,792 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to November 24, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Morbidity Week (N=19,792)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 13% decrease of reported typhoid fever cases from 22,777 cases in 2017 to 19,792 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (3,892, 20%), Region VI (2,446, 12%), CAR (2,031, 10%), Region IVA (1,595, 8%) and Region XII (1,589, 8%) (Table 10).

Table 10. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=19,792)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017**

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	19,792	29	22,777	39	↓ 13
I	768	0	1,310	1	↓ 41
II	419	0	790	3	↓ 47
III	530	0	692	0	↓ 23
IV-A	1,595	0	1,853	0	↓ 14
MIMAROPA	308	0	382	1	↓ 19
V	314	3	396	1	↓ 21
VI	2,446	5	2,080	4	↑ 18
VII	1,266	6	1,397	14	↓ 9
VIII	622	2	470	2	↑ 32
IX	1,146	4	1,672	5	↓ 31
X	3,892	1	4,644	0	↓ 16
XI	175	0	198	0	↓ 12
XII	1,589	2	2,264	0	↓ 30
ARMM	1,478	1	1,202	6	↑ 23
CAR	2,031	0	2,076	1	↓ 2
CARAGA	780	0	985	0	↓ 21
NCR	433	5	366	1	↑ 18

*From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2018

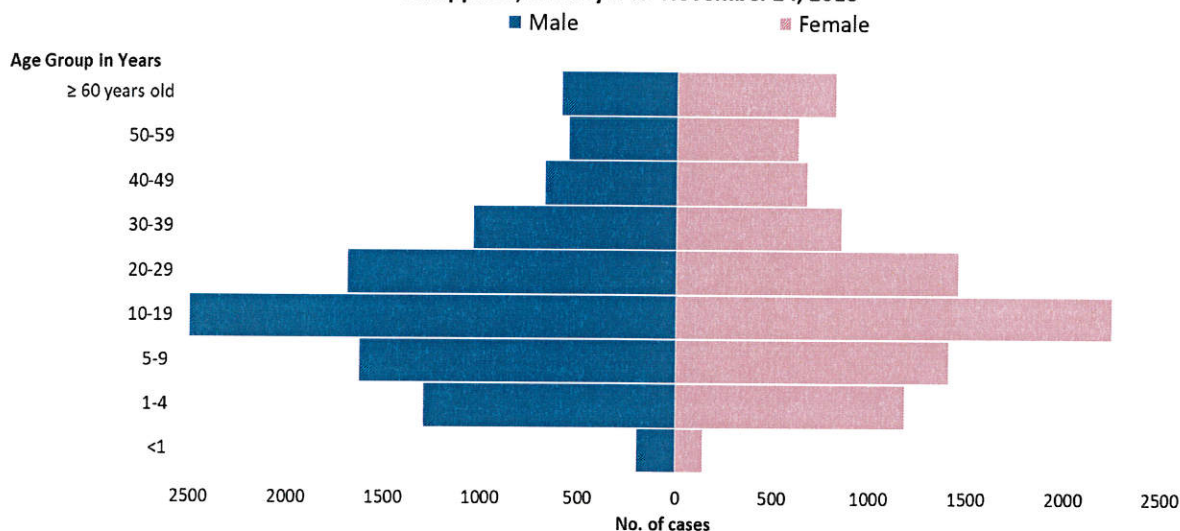
**From the period of January 1 to November 24, 2017



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (10,332, 52%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 18 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years old (4,795, 24%) (Figure 18).

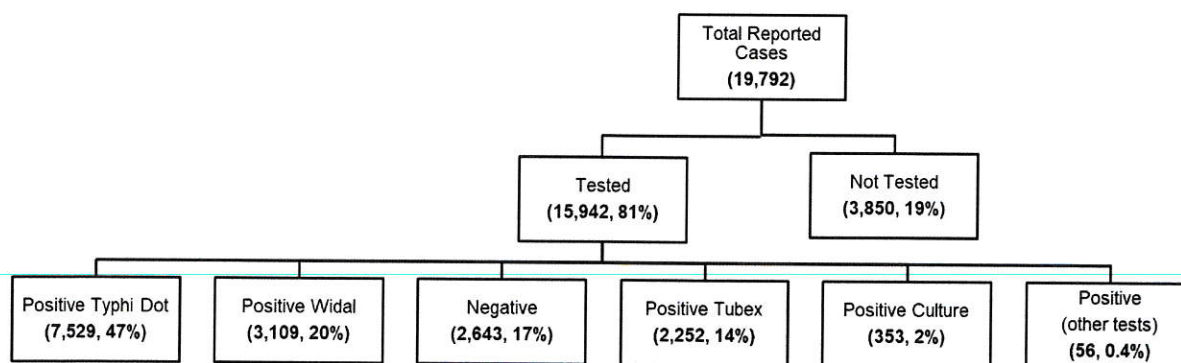
Figure 18. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=19,792)
Philippines, January 1 to November 24, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 15,942 (81%) specimens were referred for testing. Laboratory status of reported typhoid fever cases is shown below (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Laboratory Status (N=19,792)
Philippines, January to November 2018



Profile of Deaths

There were 29 deaths (CFR=0.15%) out of the 19,792 reported typhoid fever cases. Sixteen (16) reported deaths were male (55%). Age of deaths ranged from 2 to 83 years old (median age of 27 years). Age group of these deaths were: 1 to 4 years (1, 3%), 5 to 9 years (1, 3%), 10 to 19 years (7, 24%), 20 to 29 years (6, 21%), 30 to 39 (4, 14%), 40 to 49 years (2, 7%), 50 to 59 years (3, 10%) and 60 years and above (5, 17%).