



Dengue Surveillance Update

Dengue fever and the more severe form, dengue hemorrhagic fever, are caused by any of the four serotypes of dengue virus (types 1, 2, 3, and 4). An infected day-biting female Aedes mosquito transmits this viral disease to humans. This report provides data from the period of January 1 to July 27 or Morbidity Weeks 1 – 30.

PIDSR Case Definition for Dengue Diseases

Clinical Classification

- **Dengue Without Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus two of the following:

- Headache
- Body malaise
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Retro-orbital pain
- Anorexia
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Flushed skin
- Rash (petechial, Herman's sign)

- **Dengue With Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus any one of the following:

- Abdominal pain or tenderness
- Persistent vomiting
- Clinical signs of fluid accumulation
- Mucosal bleeding
- Lethargy, restlessness
- Liver enlargement
- Laboratory: increase in Hct and/or decreasing platelet count

- **Severe Dengue**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration and any of the clinical manifestations for dengue with or without warning signs,

Plus any of the following:

Severe plasma leakage leading to

- Shock
- Fluid accumulation with respiratory distress

Severe bleeding

Severe organ impairment

- Liver: AST or ALT ≥ 1000
- CNS: e.g. seizures, impaired consciousness
- Heart: e.g. myocarditis
- Kidneys: e.g. renal failure

Case Classification

- **Suspect**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with clinical signs and symptoms of dengue

- **Probable**

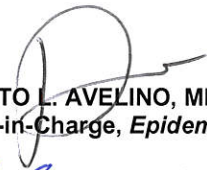
A suspect case plus:


Laboratory test, at least CBC (leucopenia with or without thrombocytopenia) and/or Dengue NS1, antigen test or dengue IgM antibody test (optional)

- **Confirmed**

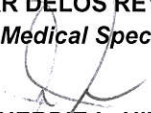
- Viral culture isolation,
- Polymerase Chain Reaction

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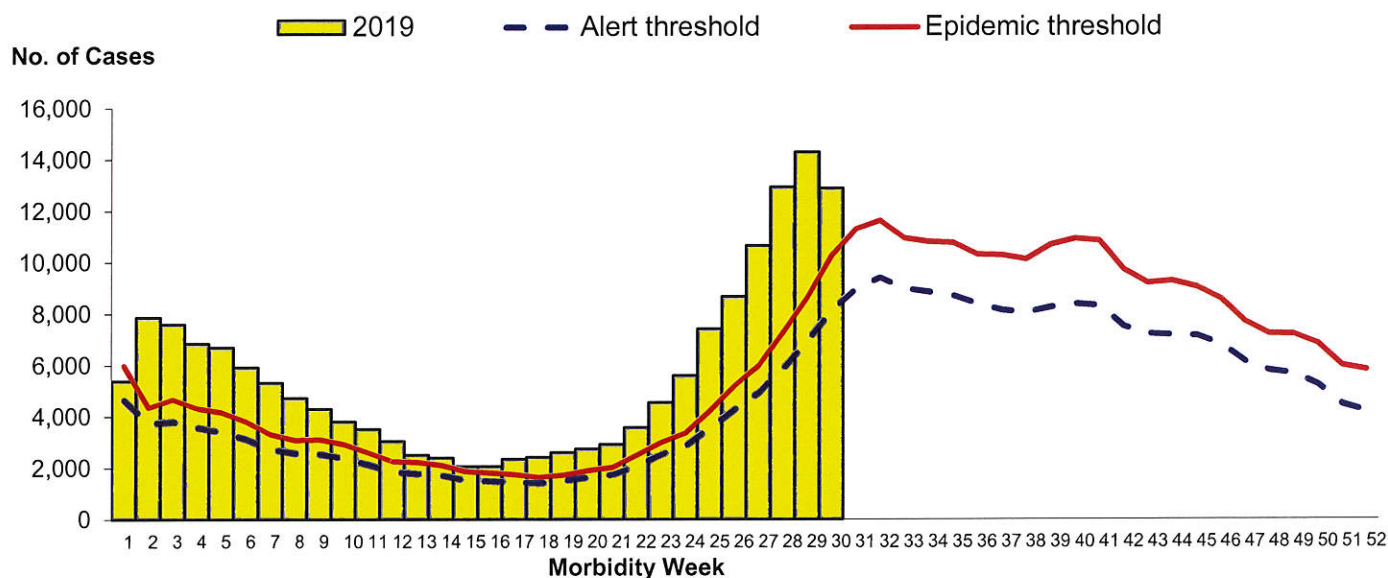

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I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **167,607** Dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 27. This is **95%** higher compared to the same period last year (**85,981**). Figure 1 shows weekly data of reported dengue cases in 2019 compared to alert and epidemic thresholds.

Figure 1. Reported Dengue Cases (N=167,607)
Morbidity Weeks 1 - 30 (January 1- July 27, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds



II. Geographic Distribution

Table 1 shows that majority of the cases were from the following regions: **Region VI** (27,765 or 17%), **Region IV-A** (19,732 or 11%), **Region X** (14,349 or 9%), **Region IX** (13,579 or 8%) and **Region XII** (12,506 or 8%).

The regions with the highest percent increase in the number of reported cases for this year compared to last year were: Region IX (428%), Region VI (336%), Region VIII (225%), Region XII (191%), and CARAGA (190%).



Table 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Region
 Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019 vs January 1 – July 27, 2018

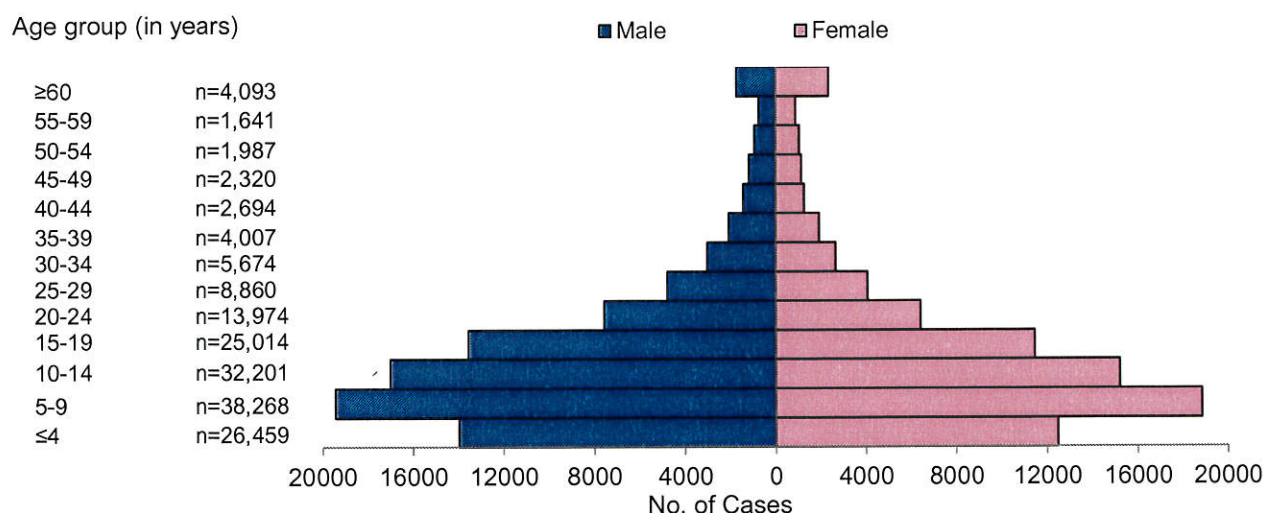
Region	2019		2018		% Change of Reported Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	167,607	720	85,981	468	↑ 95
I	5,169	10	6,135	27	↓ 16
II	7,968	38	3,523	12	↑ 126
III	9,571	29	12,744	40	↓ 25
IV-A CALABARZON	19,732	69	11,281	69	↑ 75
IV-B MIMAROPA	4,623	10	2,951	16	↑ 57
V	4,006	37	1,585	17	↑ 153
VI	27,765	126	6,361	47	↑ 336
VII	11,217	74	4,598	27	↑ 144
VIII	9,438	34	2,905	22	↑ 225
IX	13,579	70	2,571	16	↑ 428
X	14,349	55	7,809	56	↑ 84
XI	4,449	21	2,361	11	↑ 88
XII	12,506	57	4,298	20	↑ 191
BARMM	2,457	19	1,293	16	↑ 90
CAR	3,510	10	2,855	4	↑ 23
Caraga	7,165	18	2,474	10	↑ 190
NCR	10,103	43	10,237	58	↓ 1

III. Profile of Cases

A. Profile of Reported Dengue Cases

Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 100 years (median age of 12 years). Majority of the cases (87,627 or 52%) were male. Most of the cases belonged to the 5-9 years age group (38,268 or 23%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Reported Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=167,607)
 Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019



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, subject to change once annual 2018 data is completed. Percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off of figures. A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



B. Profile of Confirmed Dengue Cases

Out of 167,607 reported Dengue cases nationwide, **76,749 (46%)** cases were tested. Out of the tested, **498 (1%)** cases were confirmed via PCR.

Figure 3. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week (n=498)
Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019

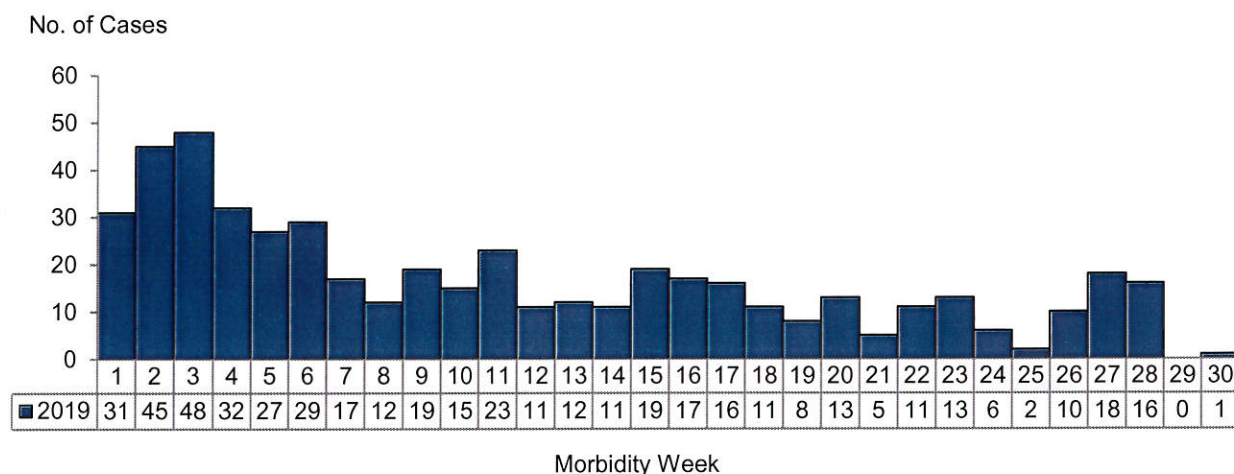


Table 2 shows that majority of the confirmed Dengue cases were from the following regions: **Region IVA** (88 or 18%), **Region IX** (75 or 15%), **Region II** (68 or 14%), and **Region XI** (55 or 11%). The predominant serotype from January 1 to July 27 is **DENV3** (357 cases or 72%) followed by **DENV 1** (72 cases or 14%), **DENV 2** (60 cases or 12%), **DENV 4** (7 cases or 1%) and **mixed serotype** (1 case or 0.2%)

Table 2. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype (n=498)
Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019

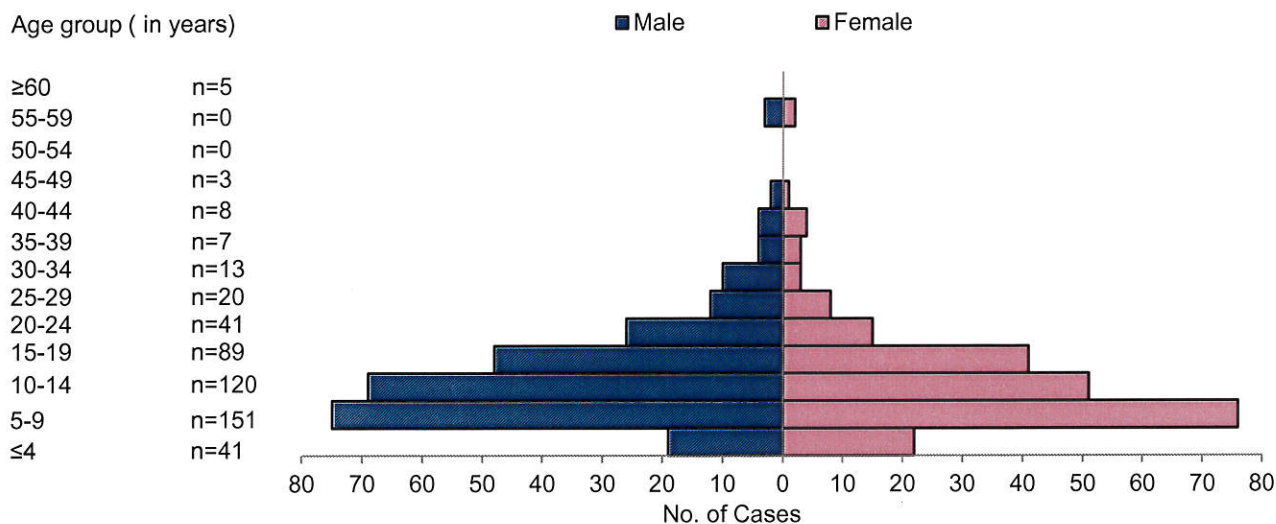
Region	Serotype					Total
	Dengue 1	Dengue 2	Dengue 3	Dengue 4	Mixed Serotype	
PHILIPPINES	72	60	357	7	2	498
I	1	1	15	0	0	17
II	0	2	66	0	0	68
III	3	3	10	0	0	16
IV-A CALABARZON	16	5	65	1	1	88
IV-B MIMAROPA	0	0	13	0	0	13
V	1	1	8	1	0	11
VI	0	1	10	0	0	11
VII	0	5	8	0	0	13
VIII	2	2	7	0	0	11
IX	2	15	56	2	0	75
X	2	0	0	0	0	2
XI	26	12	17	0	0	55
XII	4	5	26	2	0	37
BARMM	5	4	10	0	0	19
CAR	0	1	6	0	0	7
CARAGA	5	1	6	0	0	12
NCR	5	2	34	1	1	43

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Age of confirmed Dengue cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 80 years old (median age of 12 years). Majority of the confirmed cases (272 or 55%) were male. One hundred fifty-one or 30% of the confirmed cases belonged to the 5-9 years age group (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=498)
Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019



C. Profile of Reported Dengue Deaths

There were 720 deaths (CFR = 0.43%) reported from January 1 to July 27. The case fatality rate is lower compared to the same period last year, 468 deaths (CFR=0.54%). The provinces or city with the highest number of deaths were: **Iloilo** (49 or 7%), **Zamboanga del Sur** (41 or 6%), **Cebu** (40 or 6%), **Negros Occidental** (32 or 4%), and **Cavite** (18 or 4%).

Table 3. Top Provinces/Cities with Highest Reported Dengue Deaths (n=720)
Philippines January 1 – July 27, 2019

Province	Deaths	% among Deaths
Iloilo	49	7
Zamboanga Del Sur	41	6
Cebu	40	6
Negros Occidental	32	4
Cavite	18	4



Age of deaths ranged from less than 1 year old to 88 years old (median age of 8 years). Most of the reported deaths (387 or 41%) were female. Majority belonged to 5-9 years age group (292 deaths or 41%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Reported Dengue Deaths by Age Group and Sex (n=720)
Philippines, January 1 – July 27, 2019

