



Epidemiology Bureau  
Public Health Surveillance Division

January 1 to April 27, 2019

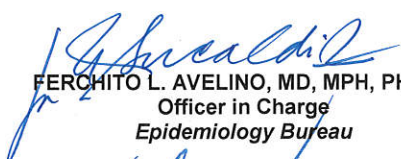



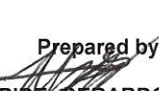
**PIDSR Case Definition**

Case Classification	Case Definition
<b>Influenza- like Illness (Suspect) Case</b>	a person with sudden onset of fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ AND cough or sore throat in the absence of other diagnoses
<b>Influenza (Confirmed) Case</b>	a patient with Influenza- like Illness or SARI (Severe Acute Respiratory Infection) and laboratory confirmation of influenza infection through Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) detection, antigen detection or virus isolation

Case Classification	Case Definition
<b>SARI Suspect Case</b>	<p>An acute respiratory illness with onset during the previous 7 days requiring hospitalization that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meets the ILI case definition (A person with sudden onset of fever of <math>\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}</math> and cough or sore throat in the absence of other diagnoses); WITH</li> <li>- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing; OR</li> <li>- A suspect case of severe undiagnosed pneumonia, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, severe respiratory disease due to Novel Respiratory Pathogens</li> </ul> <p><b>EITHER:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IMCI Criteria for pneumonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Any child 2 months to 5 years of age with cough or difficulty breathing, AND: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Breathing faster than 60 breaths/min (infants &lt; 2 months)</li> <li>▪ Breathing faster than 50 breaths/min (2-12 months)</li> <li>▪ Breathing faster than 40 breaths/min (1-5 years old)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- OR</li> <li>- IMCI Criteria for severe pneumonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Any child 2 months to 5 years of age with cough or difficult breathing and any of the following danger signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unable to drink or breastfeed</li> <li>▪ Vomits everything</li> <li>▪ Convulsions</li> <li>▪ Lethargic or unconscious</li> <li>▪ Chest indrawing or stridor in a calm child</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requires hospital admission</li> </ul>
<b>Notes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The requirement of "hospital admission" is meant to imply that in the judgment of a treating clinician the patient has an illness that is severe enough to require inpatient medical care.</li> <li>- "Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing" is intended to capture dyspnea or air hunger. This does not refer to nasal congestion or other upper airway obstruction.</li> <li>- "History of fever" does not require a history of documented fever and may include a patient's subjective report of having a fever or feeling "feverish".</li> <li>- SARI may reflect a new illness superimposed on an underlying condition or older illness</li> <li>- SARI is not equivalent to classic pneumonia and would not always present as pneumonia. It is expected that much of the severe respiratory disease associated with influenza would be due to exacerbations of chronic lung disease or heart disease, for example, and would not include an admitting diagnosis of pneumonia.</li> </ul>
<b>Probable Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A person fitting the definition above of a "Suspect Case" with clinical, radiological, or histopathological evidence of pulmonary parenchyma disease (ex. Pneumonia or ARDS) but no possibility of laboratory confirmation either because the patient samples are not available or there is no testing available for other respiratory infections, AND</li> <li>- Close contact with a laboratory confirmed case, AND</li> <li>- Condition not already explained by any other infection or etiology, including all clinically indicated tests for community-acquired pneumonia according to local management guidelines</li> </ul>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	- A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed

In 2014, Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) surveillance was established in six sentinel sites in the country (Figure 1). The surveillance of SARI aims :

1. To describe early epidemiological, virological and clinical characteristics of SARI,
2. To establish a mechanism for coordination among existing surveillance system in terms of case detection, confirmation, validation, investigation, reporting and feedback
3. To detect, in a timely manner, unusually severe morbidity and mortality caused by both unknown and known respiratory pathogens that have the potential for large-scale epidemics or pandemics.
4. To identify individuals with SARI in order that appropriate infection control measures may be implemented at the appropriate time to minimize transmission.
5. To provide recommendations to the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau for preventive and control measures/policies.

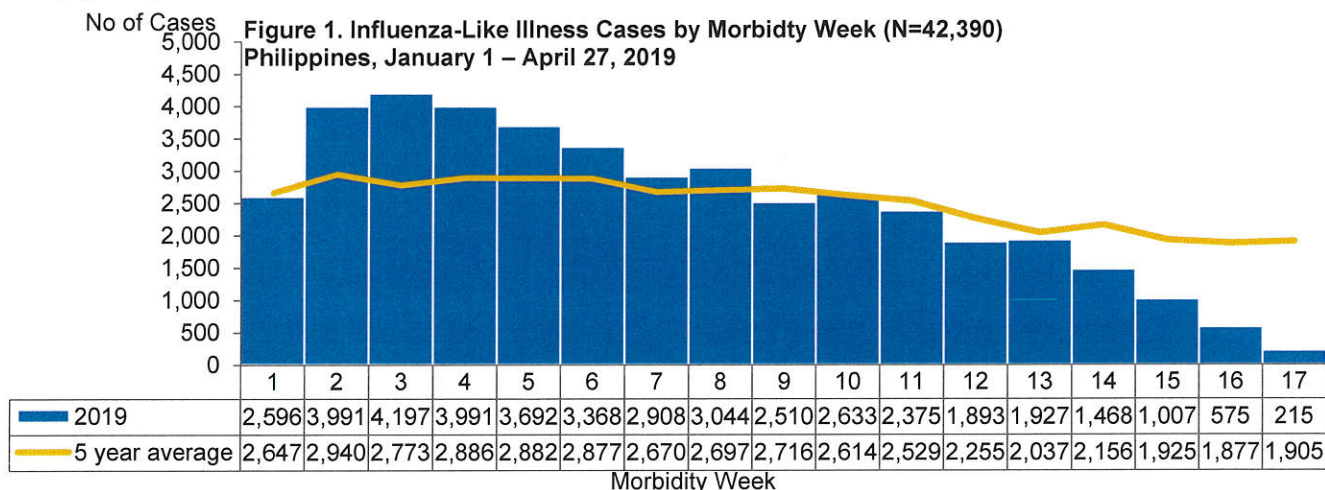
<p align="center"><b>Editorial Board</b></p> <p align="center"> <b>FERCHITO L. AVELINO, MD, MPH, PHSAE</b> Officer in Charge Epidemiology Bureau</p> <p align="center"> <b>MA. NEMIA SUCALDITO, MD, PHSAE</b> Medical Officer V</p> <p align="center"> <b>HERDIE L. HIZON</b> PIDSR Data Manager</p> <p align="center"> <b>JEZA JONAH C. ACLAN, RN, MPH</b> Nurse III</p> <p align="center">Prepared by:  <b>ALAPIDE, GERARDO NIÑO B</b> Disease Surveillance Officer</p>
--



## INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS

### I. Trends in the Philippines

A total of **42,390** Influenza-like Illness cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to April 27, 2019 for Morbidity Weeks 1 to 17. The distribution of Influenza-like Illness cases for 2019 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2014 to 2018 is shown below (Figure 1).



### II. Geographic Distribution of Cases

Most of the *Influenza*-like Illness (ILI) cases reported were from CARAGA (9,448 or 22%), Region 4A (5,209 or 12%) and Region XII (4,207 or 10%). There were four (4) reported deaths, with a CFR of 0.01% among the *Influenza*-like Illness (ILI)

**Table 1. Influenza-like Illness Cases and Deaths by Region (N=42,390)**  
Philippines, January 1 – April 27, 2019 vs 2018 same time period

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>42,390</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50,312</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>↓16</b>
I	2,883	0	3,915	1	↓26
II	635	0	402	0	↑58
III	1,492	0	1,371	0	↑9
IV-A	5,209	0	5,640	0	↓8
MIMAROPA	2,362	0	3,421	0	↓31
V	33	0	35	0	↓6
VI	47	0	21	0	↑124
VII	1,776	0	4,072	0	↓56
VIII	3,292	0	2,761	0	↑19
IX	245	0	325	0	↓25
X	3,263	2	4,554	2	↓28
XI	3,423	1	3,450	0	↓1
XII	4,207	0	4,623	0	↓9
ARMM	390	0	422	0	↓8
CAR	2,956	0	2,882	0	↑3
CARAGA	9,448	1	11,808	4	↓20
NCR	729	0	610	0	↑20



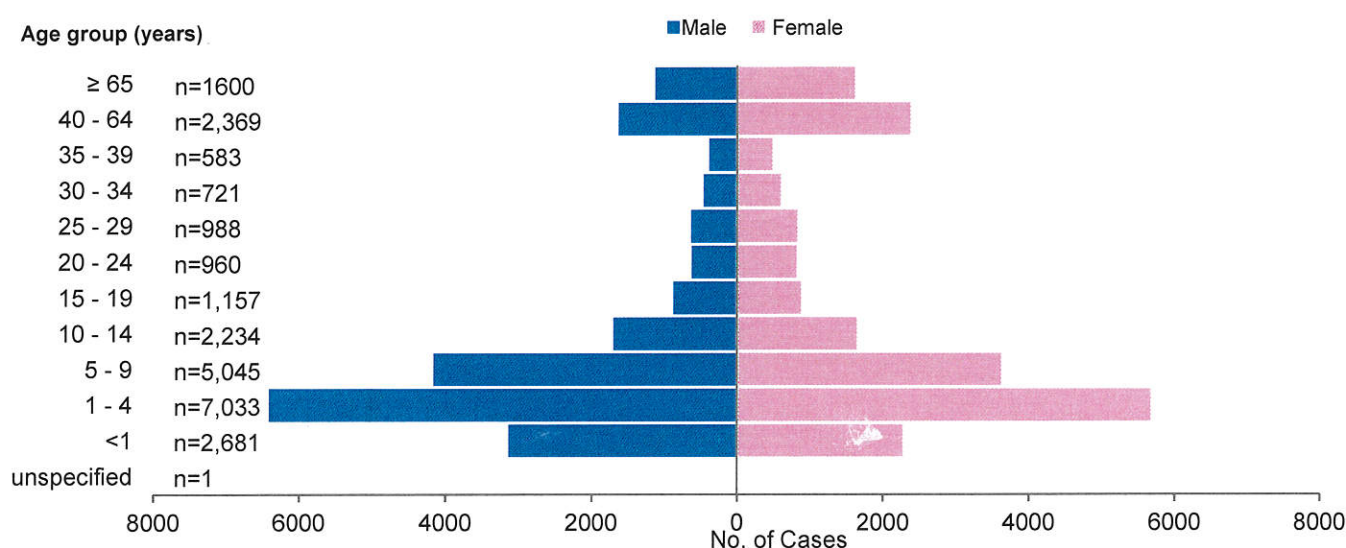


### III. Profile of Cases

#### A. Age Group and Sex

Among the **42,390** Influenza-like Illness cases, there were **21,395 (51%)** males and **20,995 (49%)** females. Age range from **less than 1 month to 101 years** (median: 7 years). Most of those affected belong to the 1 to 4 years (**12,125 or 29%**) (Figure 2).

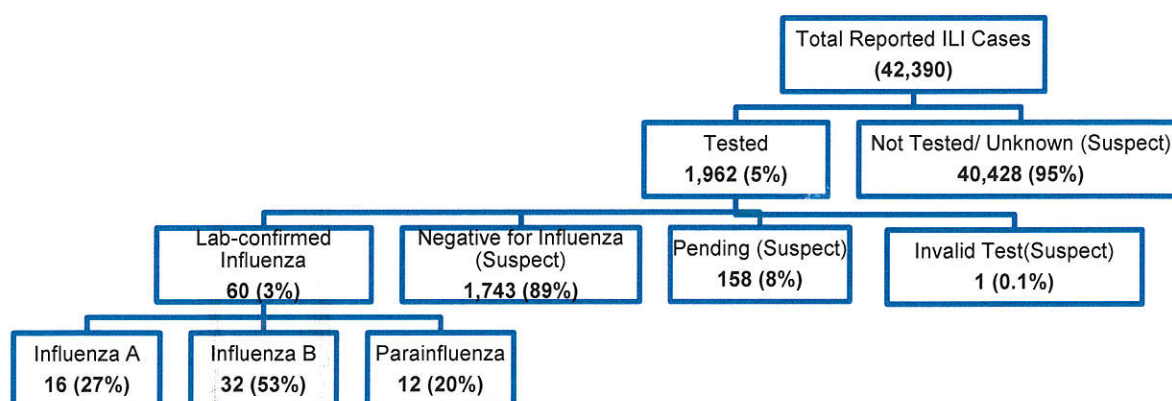
**Figure 2. Reported Influenza-like Illness cases by Age group and Sex (N=42,390)**  
Philippines, January 1 – April 27, 2019



#### B. Laboratory Status and Case Classification

Out of the **42,390** Influenza-like Illness cases, there were **1,962 (5%)** tested. There were **60 (3%)** laboratory-confirmed Influenza cases. Among the **60** confirmed influenza cases, *influenza B* was the most common isolated pathogen (**32, 53%**) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Laboratory Status of ILI cases and Isolated Pathogens of confirmed Influenza Cases (N=60)**  
Philippines, January 1 – April 27, 2019



<sup>1</sup> Influenza A: Influenza A: H1N1 (14), unspecified subtype (2)

<sup>2</sup> Influenza B: Victoria- lineage (30), unspecified subtype (2)

<sup>3</sup> Parainfluenza: type 1 (12)

### IV. Profile of Reported Deaths

The 4 reported deaths ranged from **2 months to 79 years** old (median age of 24). There were no reported deaths among the confirmed influenza cases. There were no reported deaths among the confirmed influenza cases.

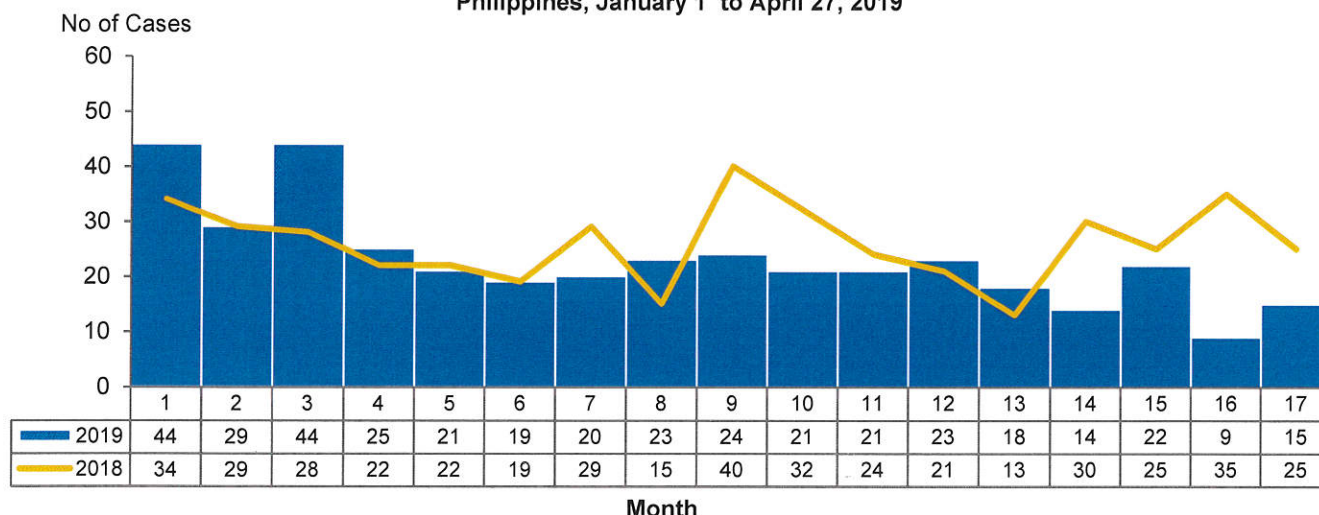


## SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (SARI)

### I. Trends in the Philippines

A total of **392** SARI cases were reported nationwide from January 1 – April 27, 2019. The distribution of SARI cases for 2019 compared to the 2018 cases is shown below. (Figure 4).

**Figure 3. Reported Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Cases by Morbidity Week (N=392)**  
 Philippines, January 1 to April 27, 2019



### II. Geographic Distribution

Top regions with reported cases were **NCR** (115 or 29%), followed by **Region VII** (81 or 21%). There were 19 deaths among the reported cases, having a CFR of 5% (Table 2).

**Table 2. Reported SARI Cases by Region (N=392),**  
 Philippines, January 1 to April 27, 2019 vs. 2018 same time period

REGION	2019*		2018		PERCENT CHANGE
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>↓12</b>
I	11	2	19	0	↓42
II	1	0	4	0	↓75
III	5	0	6	0	↓17
IV-A	14	0	9	0	↑56
IV-B	0	0	0	0	-
V	1	0	0	0	↑
VI	1	0	0	0	↑
VII	81	9	78	0	↑4
VIII	1	0	0	0	↑
IX	0	0	1	0	↓100
X	1	1	0	0	↑
XI	71	4	98	9	↓28
XII	4	1	2	1	↑100
ARMM	0	0	0	0	-
CAR	84	2	109	3	↓23
CARAGA	2	0	2	0	0
NCR	115	0	115	0	0



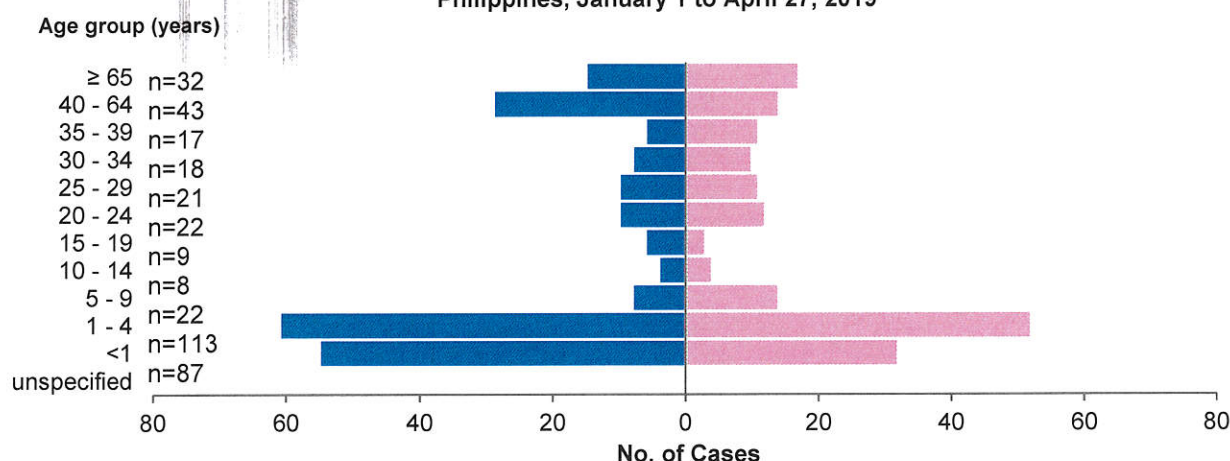


### III. Profile of Cases

#### A. Profile of Reported cases

Majority (212 or 54%) of the suspect cases were males. Age ranged from <1 years old to 88 years old (median of 4 years old). Most cases of SARI belonged to the 1-4 years old age group (113 or 29%) (Figure 5).

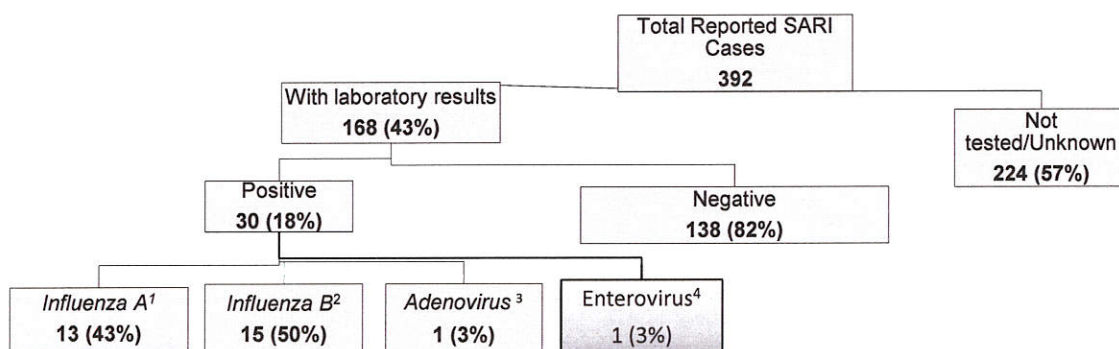
**Figure 5. SARI Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=392)\***  
Philippines, January 1 to April 27, 2019



#### B. Laboratory Status

Among the 392 reported SARI cases, 168 (43%) have reported laboratory results. Among cases with laboratory results, 30 (18%) had identified pathogens. The top isolated pathogen among SARI cases with laboratory confirmation was *Influenza B* (15 or 50%) (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. SARI Cases by Case Classification (N=392)**  
Philippines, January 1 to April 27, 2019



<sup>1</sup>Influenza A : Subtype H3 (1), AH1N1 pdm09 (10), Influenza A/Michigan/45/2015/Ah1N1pd09 like (1), Pending Subtype (1)

<sup>2</sup>Influenza B : Subtype (Victoria Lineage) (3), SubtypeINFLUENZA B/Brisbane/60/2008-Like(2), Pending Subtype(10)

<sup>3</sup>Adenovirus: (1); <sup>4</sup>EnteroVirus: (1)

### IV. Profile of Reported Deaths

- 19 deaths (CFR: 5%) were reported among suspected SARI cases
- Age range: <1 – 84 years old (median: 48 years)
- Sex distribution:
  - Male: 11 (58%)
  - Female: 9 (42%)
- Vaccination Status
  - No FLU vaccine: 14 (74%)
  - No data: 5 (26%)
- There were 3 deaths among the 19 reported SARI cases, with two cases with Influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 and one case with Influenza A (H3) strain respectively.