



Leptospirosis

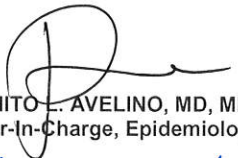




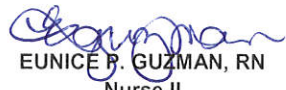
Leptospirosis is a group of zoonotic bacterial diseases with variable manifestations. Disease transmission may be through: contact of skin, especially if abraded, or of mucous membranes with moist soil, vegetation contaminated with urine with infected animals or contaminated water as swimming, wading in flood waters, accidental immersion or occupational abrasion; direct contact with urine or tissues of infected animals.

Table 1. Leptospirosis Cases in the Philippines, 2019* vs 2018

Region	2019		2018		Percent Change in Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Philippines	264	28	586	58	↓ 55

PIDSR Case Definition for Leptospirosis

Suspected Case	<p>A person who developed acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with any of the following possibly after exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congunctival suffocation• Meningeal irritation• Anuria or Oliguria and/ or proteinuria• Jaundice• Hemorrhages (from intestines or lungs)• Cardiac arrhythmia or failure• Skin rash
Probable Case	<p>A suspected case in an ongoing epidemic or an environment contaminated with animal urine (e.g. wading in water floods, rice fields, drainage)</p>
Confirmed Case	<p>A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed.</p>

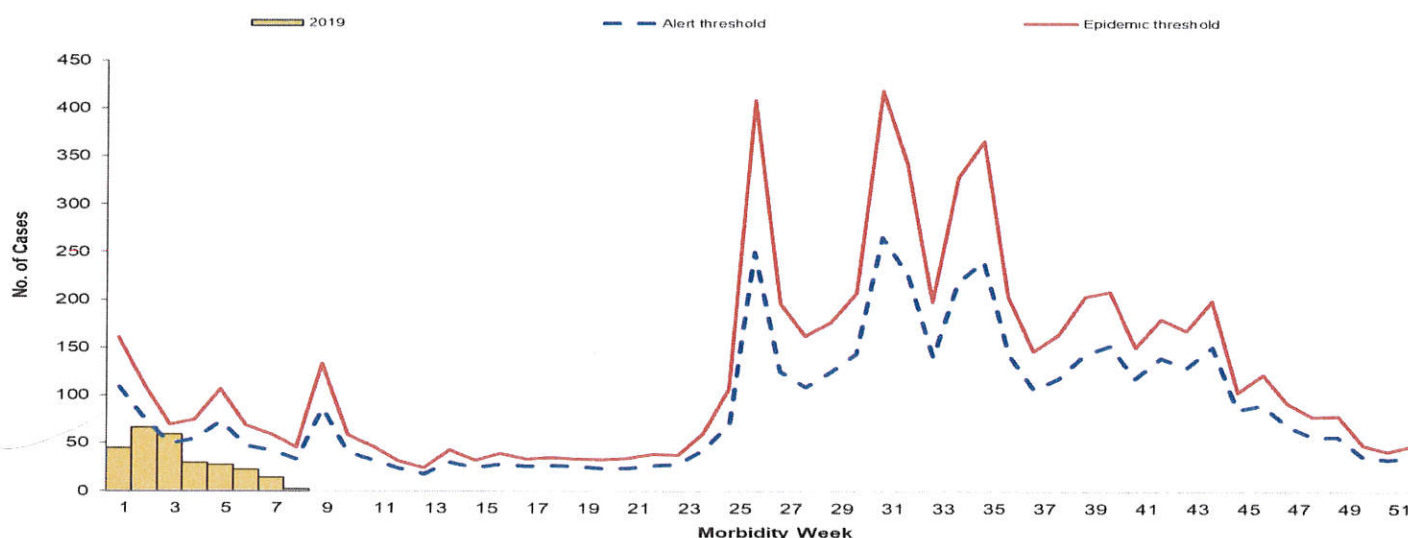
EDITORIAL BOARD
 FERCHITO L. AVELINO, MD, MPH, PHSAE Officer-In-Charge, Epidemiology Bureau
 MA. NEMIA L. SUCALDITO, MD, PHSAE Medical Officer V
 HERDIE L. HIZON EB Data Integrity Manager
 RICHELLE P. ABELLERA, RN Nurse V
 JEZZA JONAH C. ACLAN, RN, MPH Nurse III
 EUNICE P. GUZMAN, RN Nurse II



I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **264** leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019 [Figure 1]. This is **55%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**586**) [Table 2].

Figure 1. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week (N=264)
 Philippines, January 1 to February 23, 2019 Alert and Epidemic Threshold



II. Geographic Distribution of Cases

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION V** (69, 26%), **NCR** (57, 22%), **REGION VI** (34, 13%), **REGION III** (16, 6%) and **REGION IV-A** (16, 6%) [Table 2].

Table 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Region,
 Philippines, February 2019* (N=264) vs. February 2018**

Region	2019		2018		Percent Change in Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Philippines	264	28	586	58	↓ 55
I	7	2	26	6	↓ 73
II	15	3	39	2	↓ 62
III	16	1	16	1	→ 0
IV-A	16	3	19	1	↓ 16
MIMAROPA	2	1	11	1	↓ 82
V	69	3	24	1	↑ 188
VI	34	2	150	19	↓ 77
VII	9	2	27	3	↓ 67
VIII	10	0	33	1	↓ 70
IX	7	1	75	3	↓ 91
X	5	0	13	0	↓ 62
XI	12	2	68	7	↓ 82
XII	0	0	4	1	↓ 100
ARMM	1	0	5	1	↓ 80
CAR	4	1	8	0	↓ 50
CARAGA	0	0	21	2	↓ 100
NCR	57	7	47	9	↑ 21

*From period of January 1 to February 23, 2019

**From period of January 1 to February 23, 2018

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

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

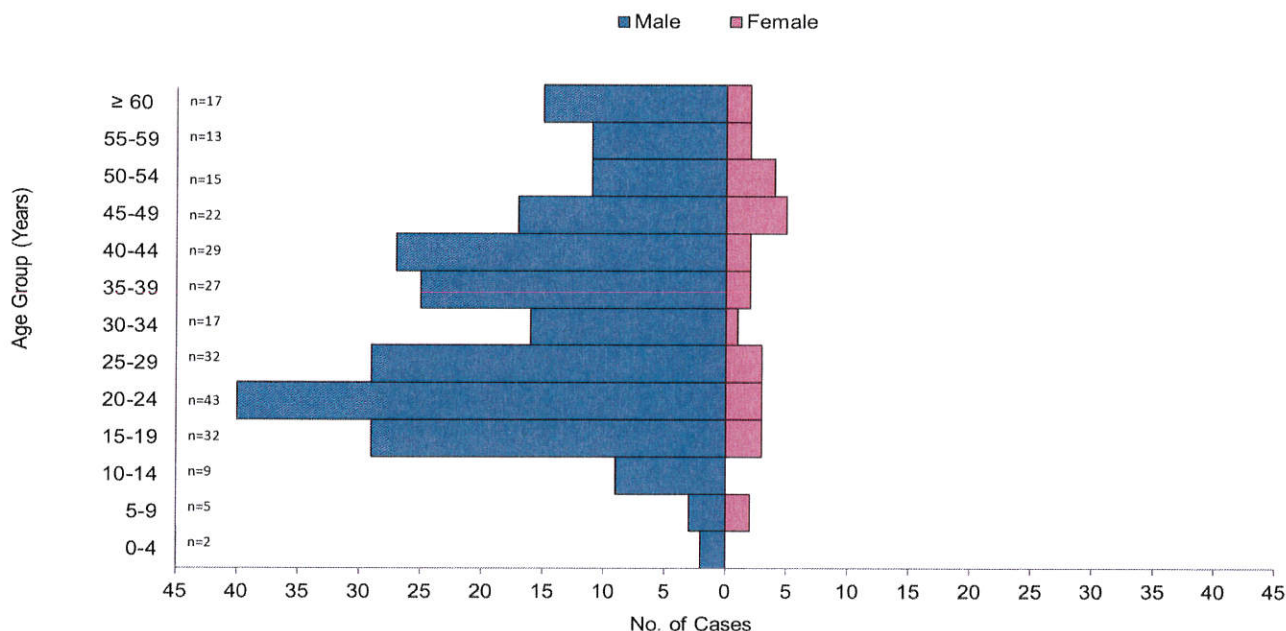
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



III. Profile of Cases

Age of cases ranged from 3 years to 88 years (median = 32 years) [Figure 2]. Majority (235, 89%) of cases were male. Most (43, 16%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 20-24 years old. There were 28 deaths (CFR = 10.61%).

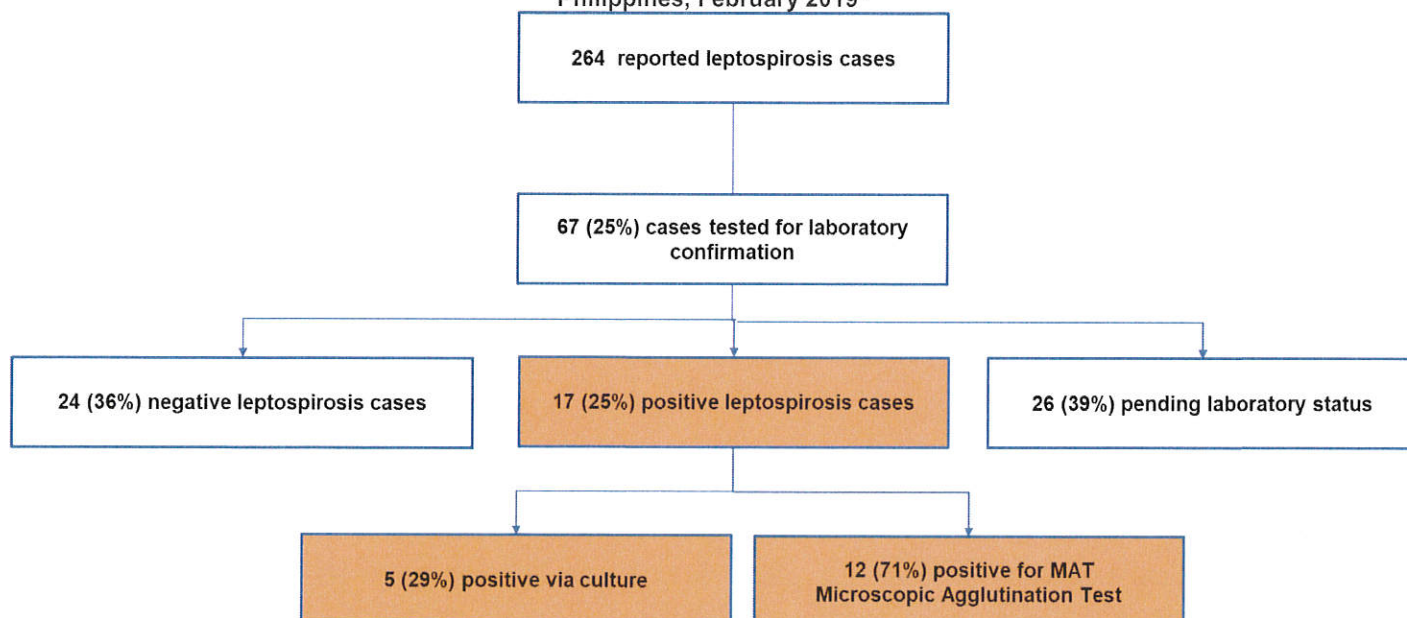
**Figure 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=264)
Philippines, February 2019***



IV. Laboratory Status of Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 264 reported leptospirosis cases, there were 67 cases (25%) tested for laboratory confirmation. Out of the tested, 17 cases (25%) yielded for positive results, 24 cases (36%) yielded negative results, while there were 26 cases (39%) awaiting laboratory results [Figure 3].

**Figure 3. Laboratory Status of Reported Leptospirosis Cases
Philippines, February 2019***



*From period of January 1 to February 23, 2019

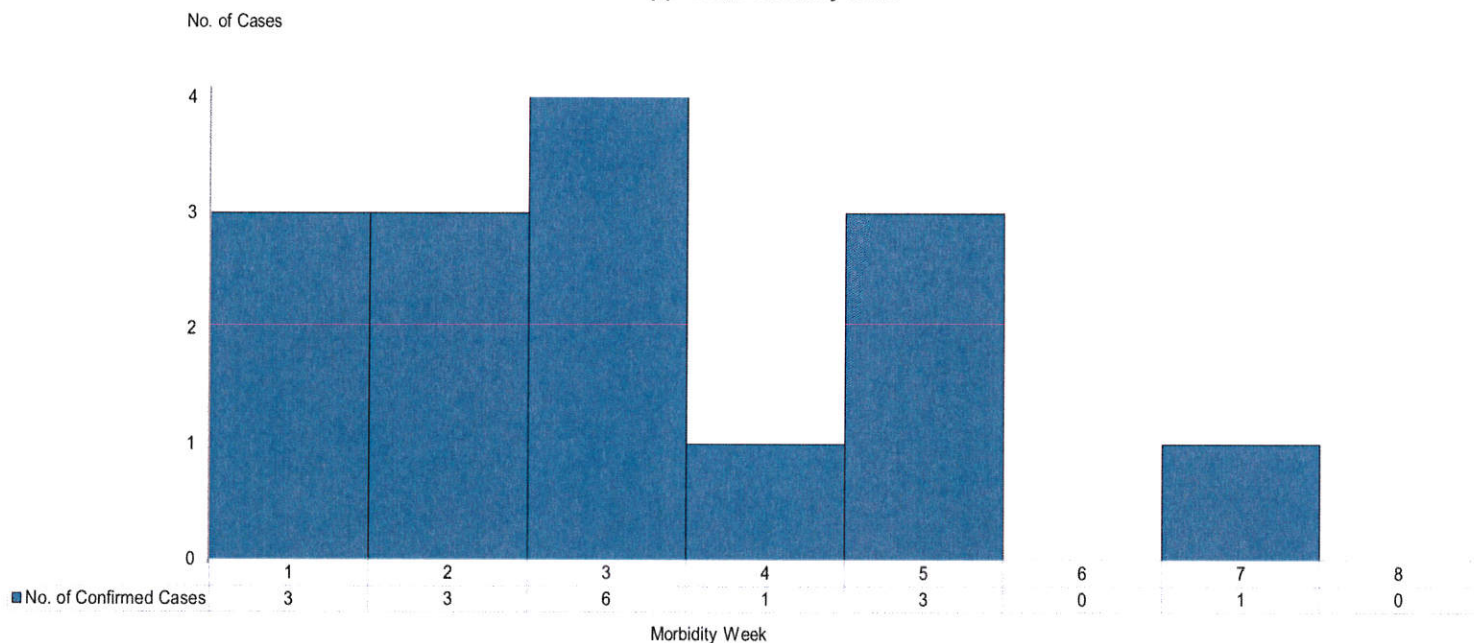
Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



V. Profile of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 264 reported leptospirosis cases, a total of 17 confirmed leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019 [Figure 4].

**Figure 4. Confirmed Leptospirosis by Morbidity Week (n=17)
 Philippines, February 2019***



VI. Geographic Distribution of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Most of the confirmed leptospirosis cases were from the following regions: **NCR** (7, 41%), **REGION VI** (4, 24%), and **REGION IV-A** (3, 18%). Among the reported confirmed leptospirosis cases, 1 death was noted from NCR (CFR 5.88%).

**Table 3. Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases by Region (n=17)
 Philippines, February 2019**

Region	Cases	Deaths	CFR%
PHILIPPINES	17	1	5.88
I	1	0	0.00
IV-A	3	0	0.00
V	1	0	0.00
VI	4	0	0.00
VIII	1	0	0.00
NCR	7	1	14.29

*From period of January 1 to February 23, 2019

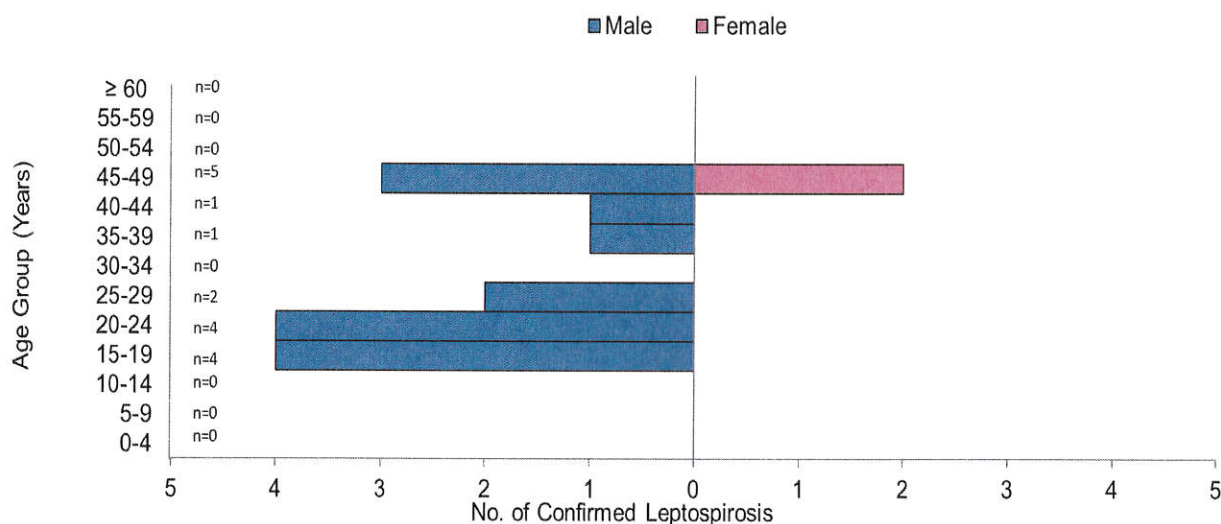
Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
 A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
 Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



VII. Sex and Age Group of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Age of confirmed leptospirosis cases ranged from 16 years to 49 years (median = 25 years). Majority (15, 88%) of confirmed cases were male. Most (5, 29%) of the confirmed leptospirosis cases belonged to the age group of 45-49 years old [Figure 5].

Figure 5. Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=17)
Philippines, February 2019*



*From period of January 1 to February 23, 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.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



Figures 6-22. Leptospirosis Alert and Epidemic Thresholds per Region as of February, 2019

Fig. 6 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region I, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=7)

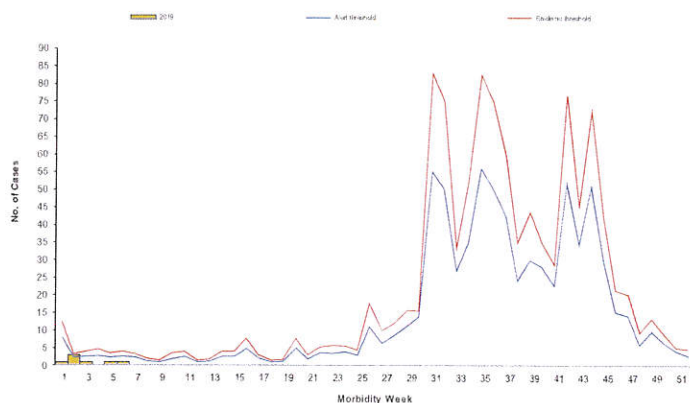


Fig. 7 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region II, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=15)

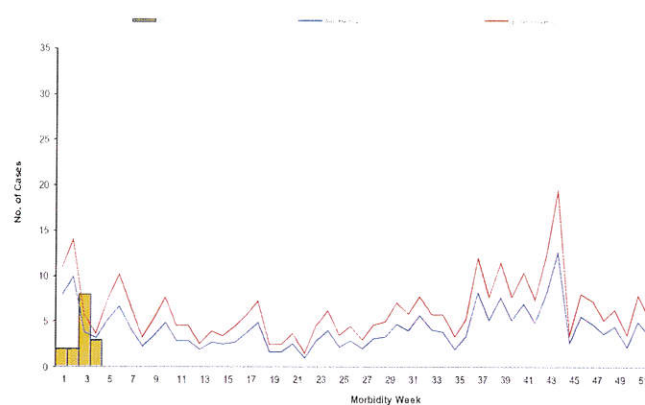


Fig. 8 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region III, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=16)

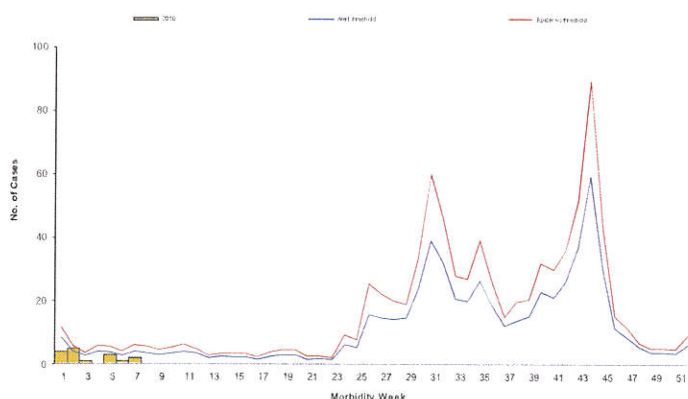


Fig. 9 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region IV-A, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=16)

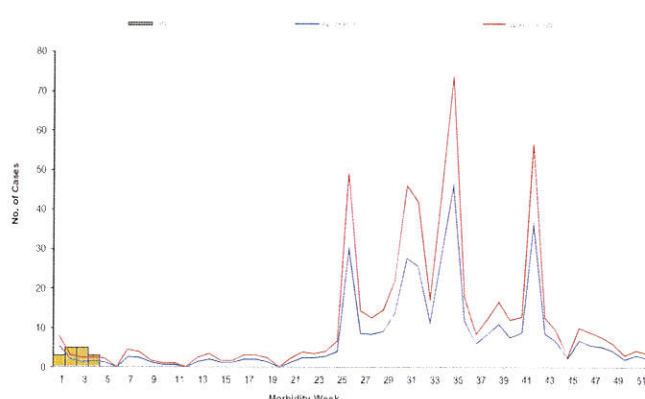


Fig. 10 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region MIMAROPA, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=2)

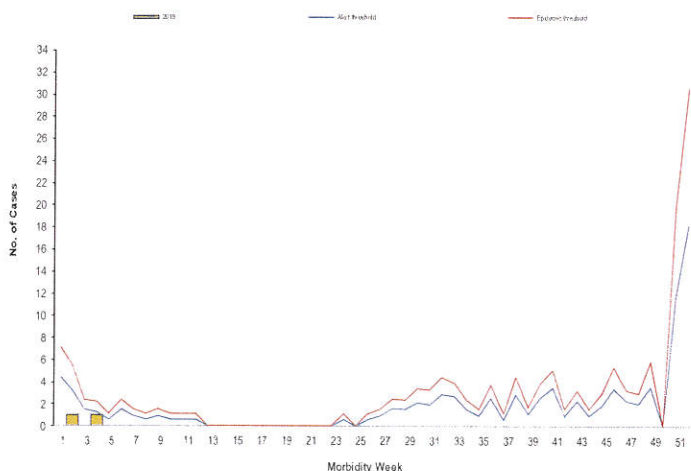
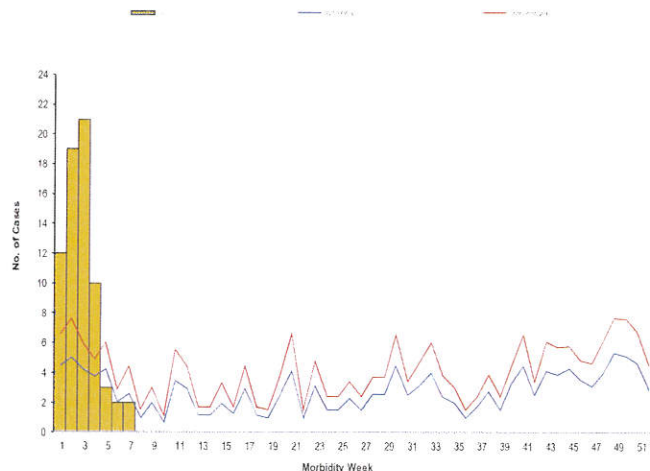


Fig. 11 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region V, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=69)



Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



Figures 6-22. Leptospirosis Alert and Epidemic Thresholds per Region as of February, 2019

Fig. 12 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region VI, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=34)

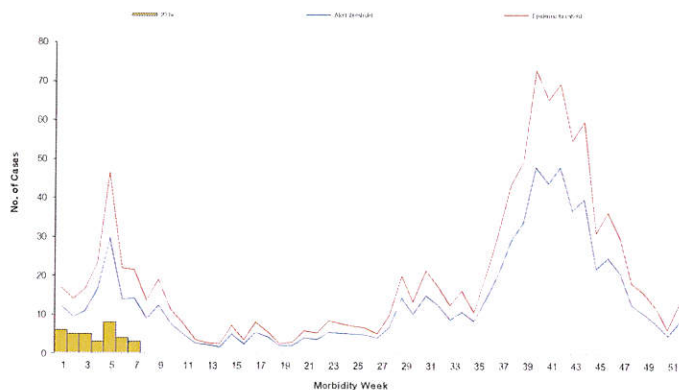


Fig. 13 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region VII, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=9)

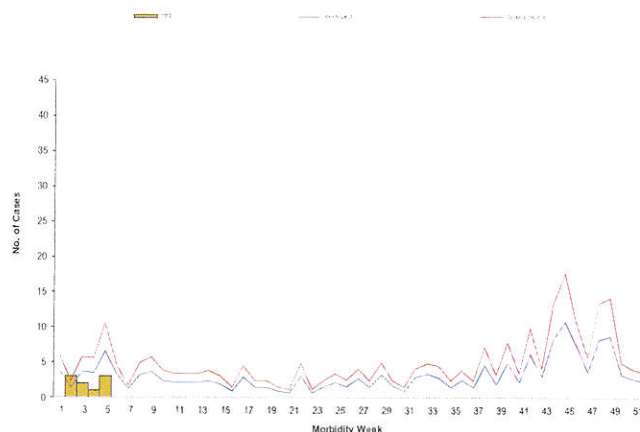


Fig. 14 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region VIII, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=10)

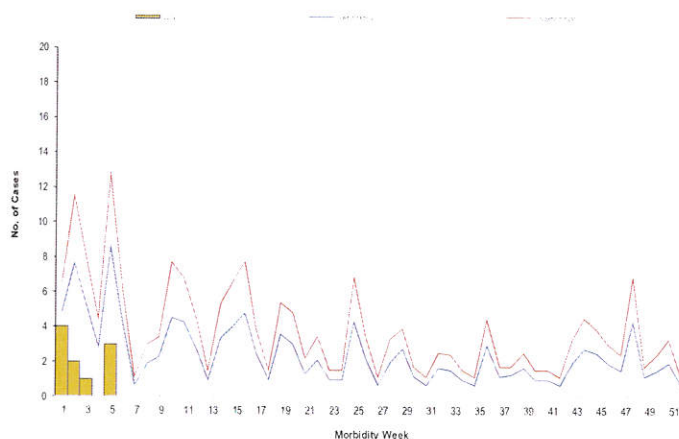


Fig. 15 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region IX, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=7)

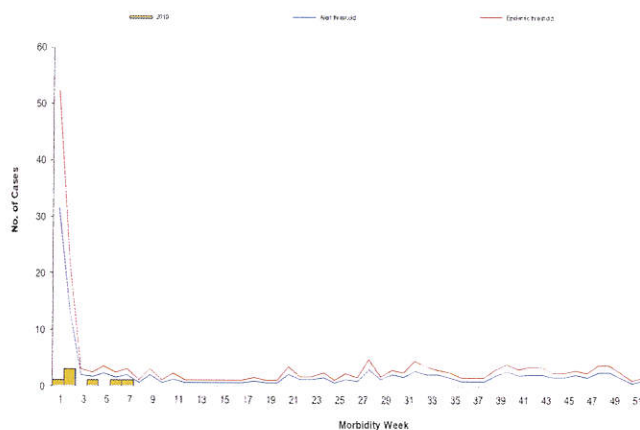


Fig. 16 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region X, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=5)

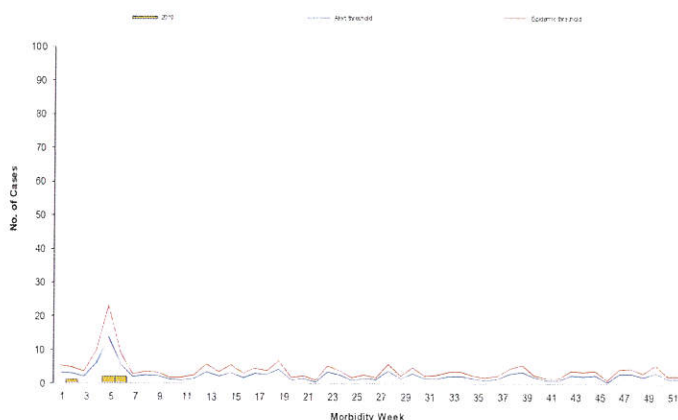
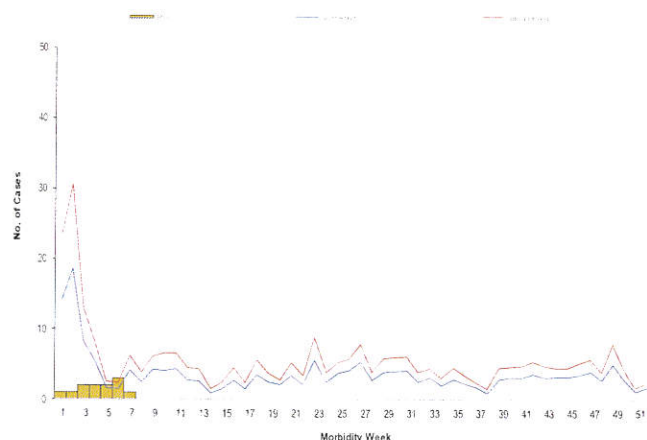


Fig. 17 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region XI, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=12)



Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.



Figures 6-22. Leptospirosis Alert and Epidemic Thresholds per Region as of February, 2019

Fig. 18 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region XII, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=0)

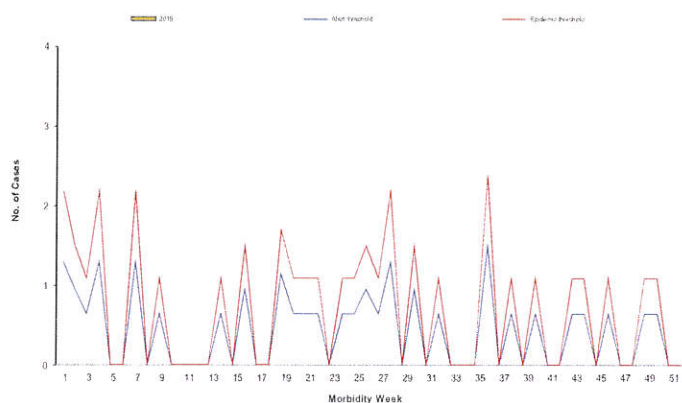


Fig. 19 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region ARMM, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=1)

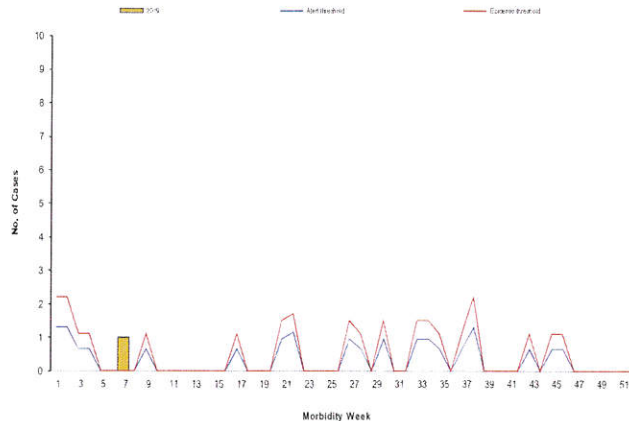


Fig. 20 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region CAR, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=4)

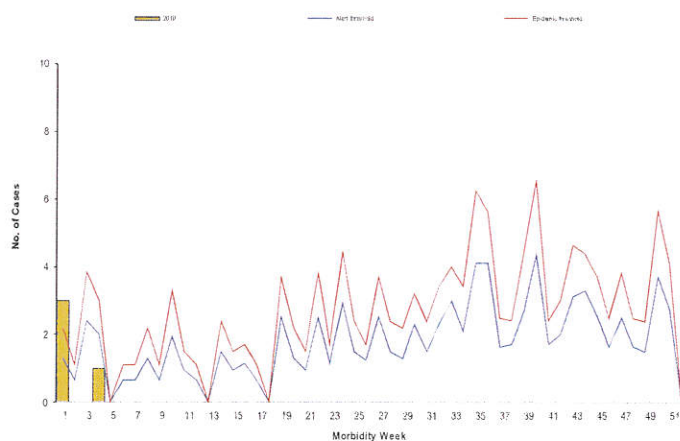


Fig. 21 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region CARAGA, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=0)

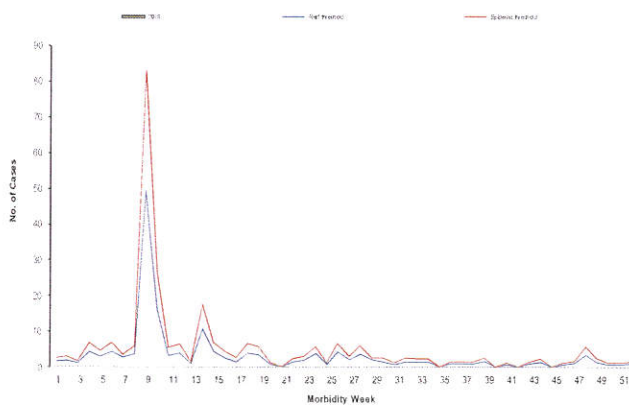
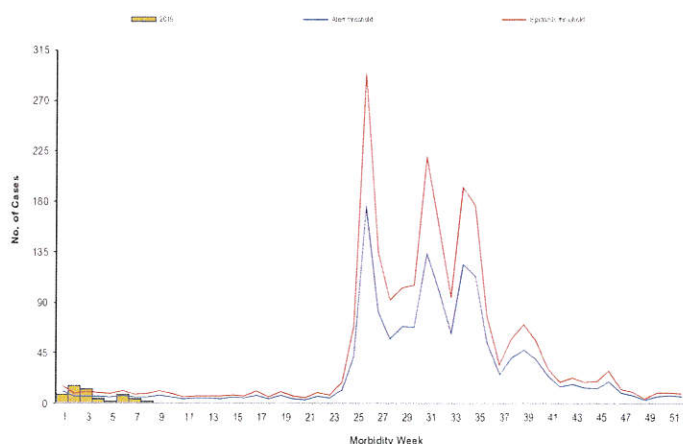


Fig. 22 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Region NCR, as of January 1-February 23, 2019 (n=57)



Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.
Percentage Total may not equal to 100 due to rounding-off figures.