



### Leptospirosis

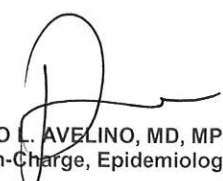


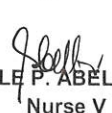
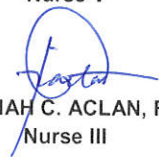
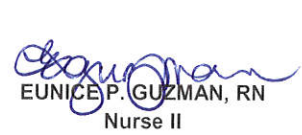
Leptospirosis is a group of zoonotic bacterial diseases with variable manifestations. Disease transmission may be through: contact of skin, especially if abraded, or of mucous membranes with moist soil, vegetation contaminated with urine with infected animals or contaminated water as swimming, wading 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	354	42	837	75	↓ 58

### PIDSR Case Definition for Leptospirosis

<b>Suspected Case</b>	<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"><li>• Congunctival suffocation</li><li>• Meningeal irritation</li><li>• Anuria or Oliguria and/ or proteinuria</li><li>• Jaundice</li><li>• Hemorrhages (from intestines or lungs)</li><li>• Cardiac arrhythmia or failure</li><li>• Skin rash</li></ul>
<b>Probable Case</b>	<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>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	<p>A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed.</p>

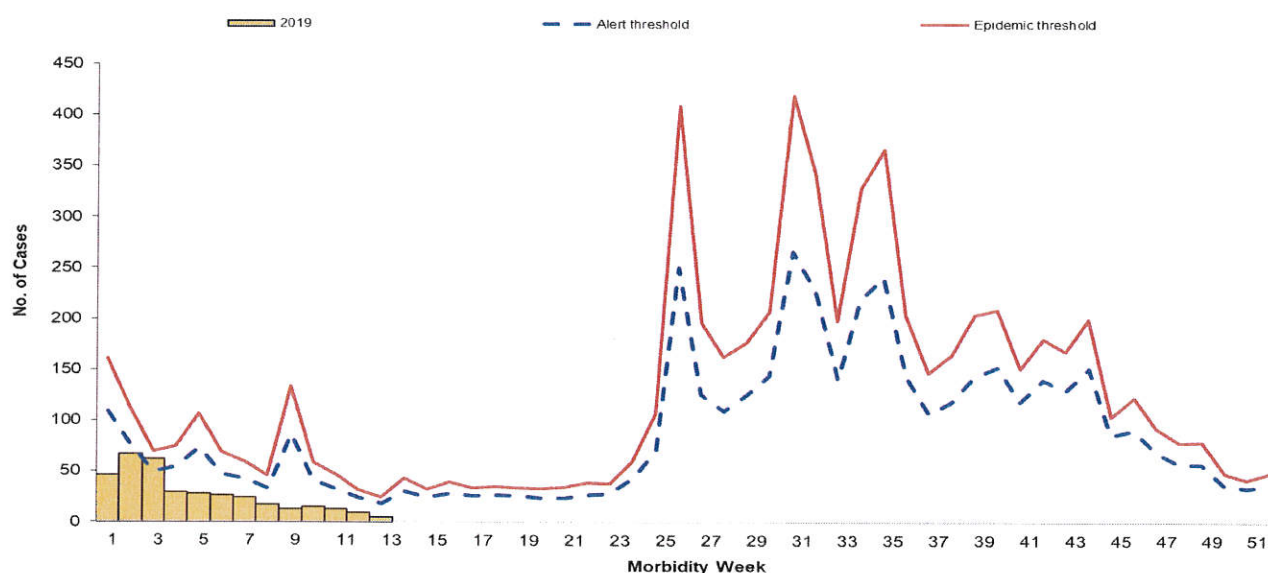
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### I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **354** leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to March 30, 2019 [Figure 1]. This is **58%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**837**) [Table 2].

**Figure 1. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week (N=354)  
Philippines, January 1 to March 30, 2019 Alert and Epidemic Threshold**



### II. Geographic Distribution of Cases

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION V** (76, 21%), **NCR** (74, 21%), **REGION VI** (49, 14%) **REGION II** (26, 7%) and **REGION IV-A** (21, 6%) [Table 2].

**Table 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Region,  
Philippines, March 2019\* (N=354) vs. March 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		Percent Change in Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>↓ 58</b>
I	11	3	32	6	↓ 66
II	26	3	46	3	↓ 43
III	18	2	27	1	↓ 33
IV-A	21	5	23	1	↓ 9
MIMAROPA	4	1	12	1	↓ 67
<b>V</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↑ 124</b>
VI	49	5	189	23	↓ 74
VII	13	3	42	5	↓ 69
VIII	12	1	41	1	↓ 71
IX	11	3	79	4	↓ 86
X	7	0	18	2	↓ 61
XI	19	2	75	7	↓ 75
XII	2	0	5	1	↓ 60
ARMM	2	0	6	1	↓ 67
CAR	6	1	12	0	↓ 50
CARAGA	3	0	130	3	↓ 98
<b>NCR</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>↑ 12</b>

\*From period of January 1 to March 30, 2019

\*\*From period of January 1 to March 30, 2018

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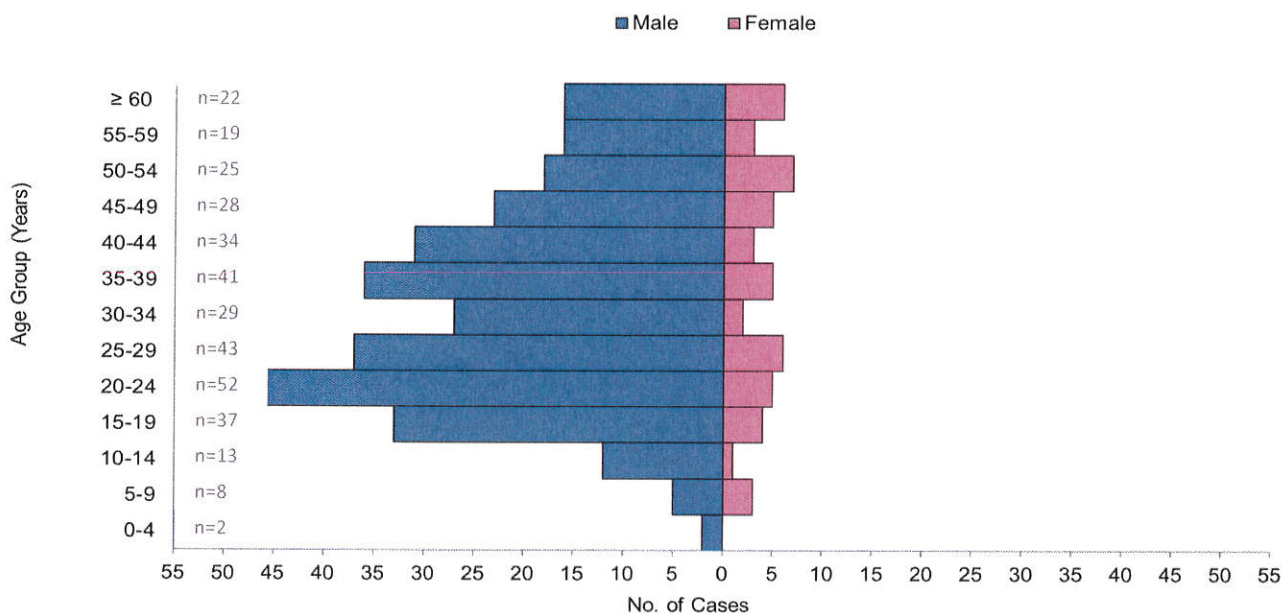




### III. Profile of Cases

Age of cases ranged from 3 years to 88 years (median = 34 years) [Figure 2]. Majority (304, 86%) of cases were male. Most (52, 15%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 20-24 years old. There were 42 deaths (CFR = 11.86%).

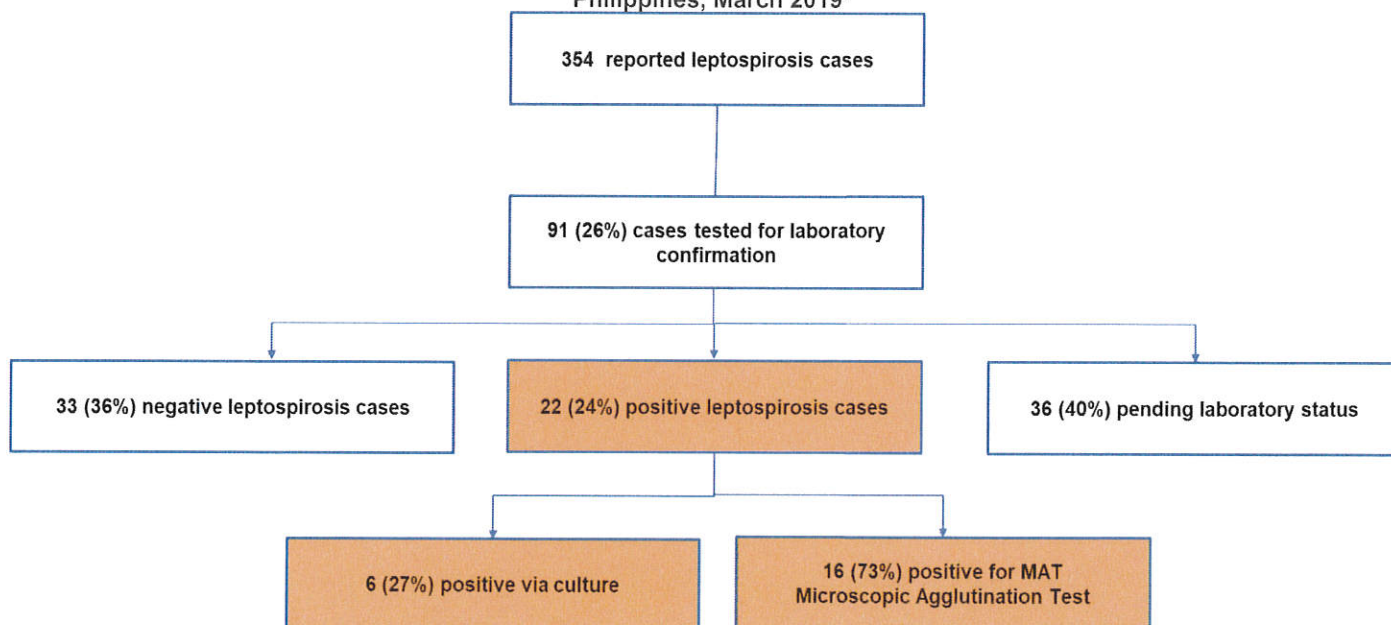
**Figure 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=354)**  
Philippines, March 2019\*



### IV. Laboratory Status of Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 354 reported leptospirosis cases, there were 91 cases (26%) tested for laboratory confirmation. Out of the tested, 22 cases (24%) yielded for positive results, 33 cases (36%) yielded negative results, while there were 36 cases (40%) awaiting laboratory results [Figure 3].

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



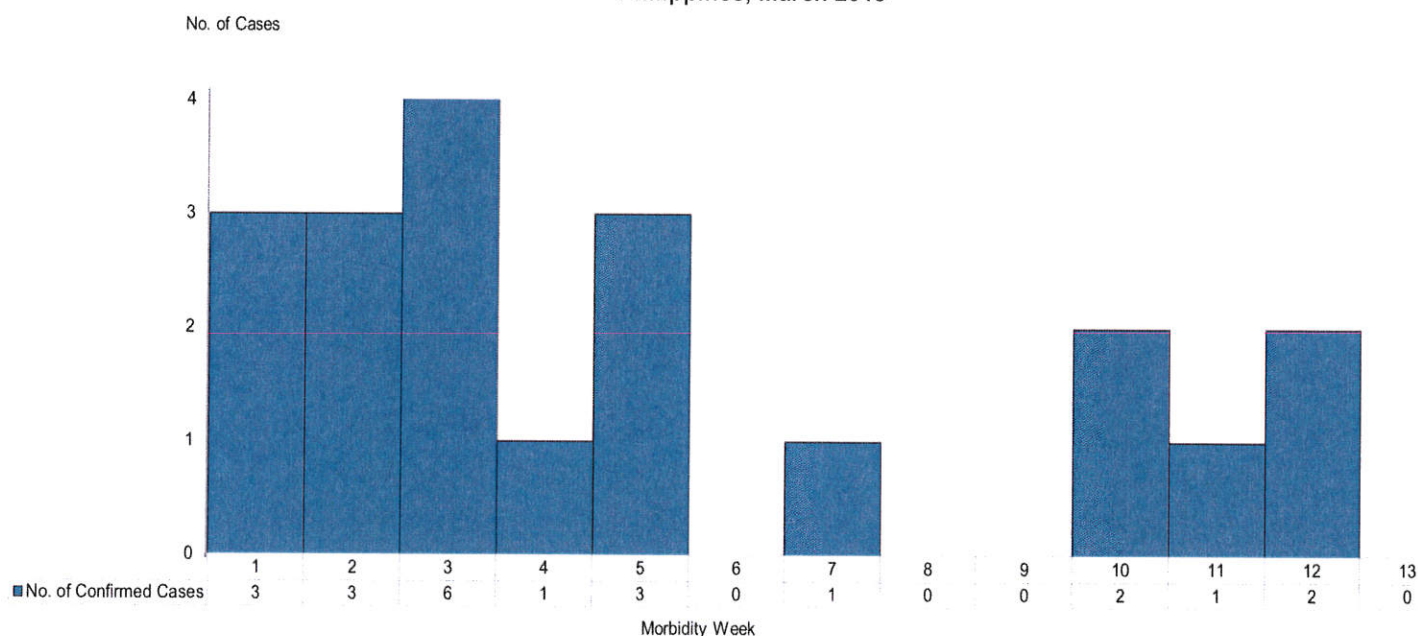
\*From period of January 1 to March 30, 2019



#### V. Profile of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 354 reported leptospirosis cases, a total of **22** confirmed leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to March 30, 2019 [Figure 4].

**Figure 4. Confirmed Leptospirosis by Morbidity Week (n=22)**  
 Philippines, March 2019\*



#### VI. Geographic Distribution of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Most of the confirmed leptospirosis cases were from the following regions: **NCR** (12, 55%), **REGION VI** (4, 18%) and **REGION IV-A** (3, 14%). Among the reported confirmed leptospirosis cases, 1 death was noted from NCR (CFR 4.55%).

**Table 3. Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases by Region (n=22)**  
 Philippines, March, 2019

Region	Cases	Deaths	CFR%
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.55</b>
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	12	1	8.33

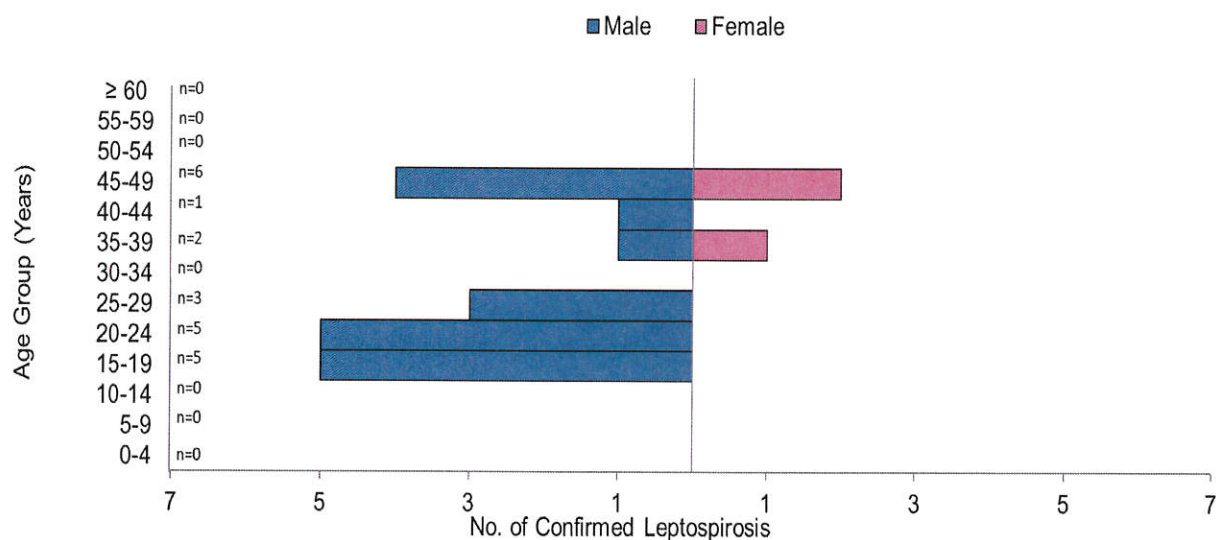
\*From period of January 1 to March 30, 2019



**VII. Sex and Age Group of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases**

Age of confirmed leptospirosis cases ranged from 15 years to 49 years (median = 25 years). Majority (19, 86%) of confirmed cases were male. Most (6, 27%) 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=22)**  
Philippines, March 2019\*



\*From period of January 1 to March 30, 2019

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

Fig. 6 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region I, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=11)

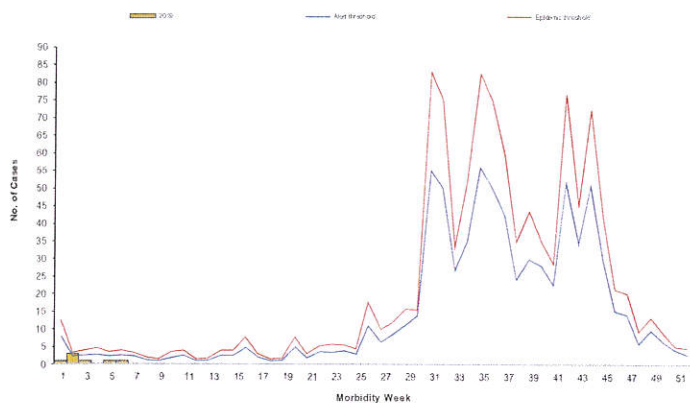


Fig. 7 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region II, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=26)

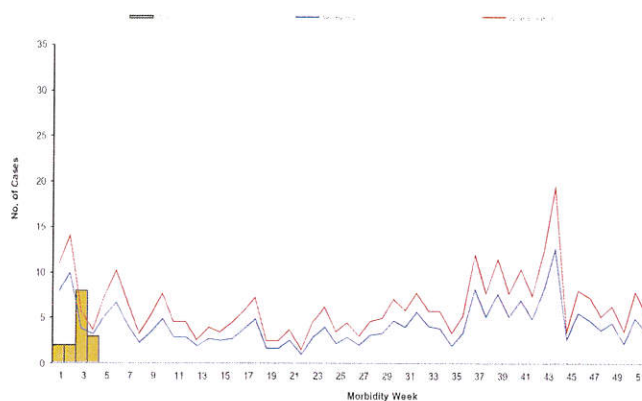


Fig. 8 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region III, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=18)

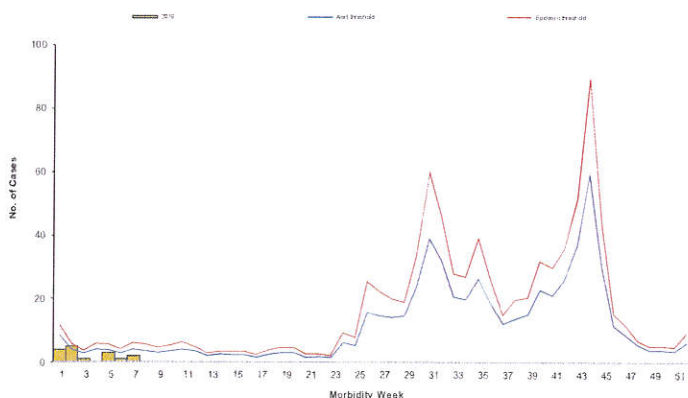


Fig. 9 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region IV-A, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=21)

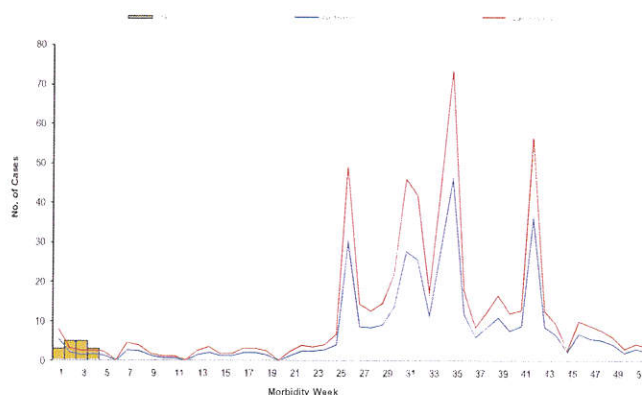


Fig. 10 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region MIMAROPA, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=4)

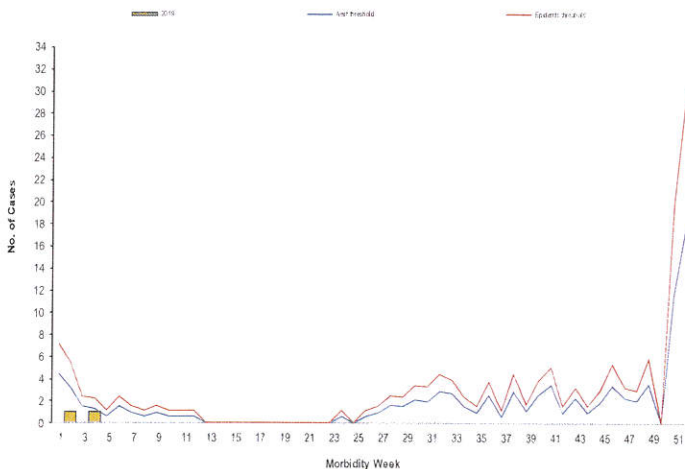
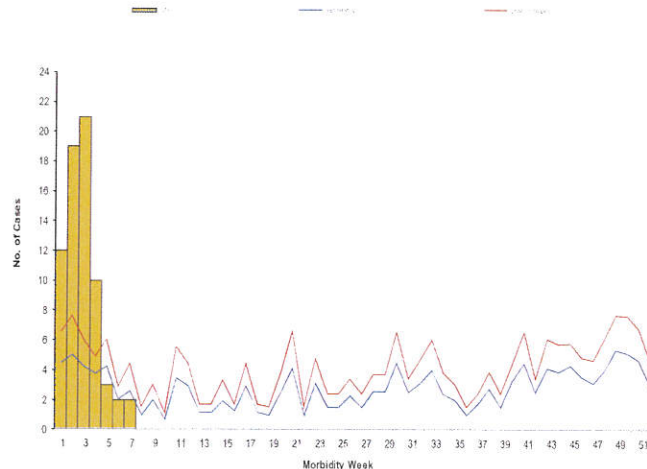


Fig. 11 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region V, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=76)



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

Fig. 12 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region VI, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=49)

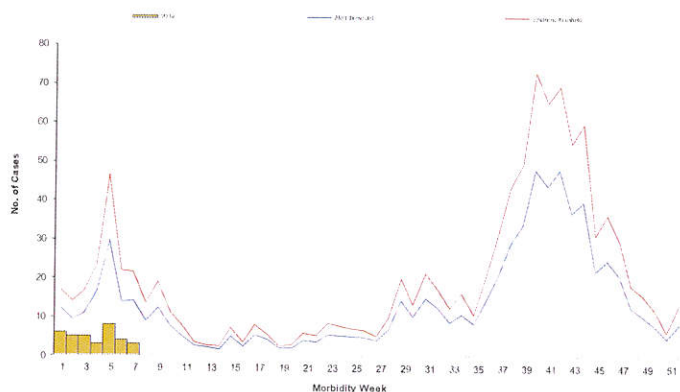


Fig. 13 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region VII, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=13)

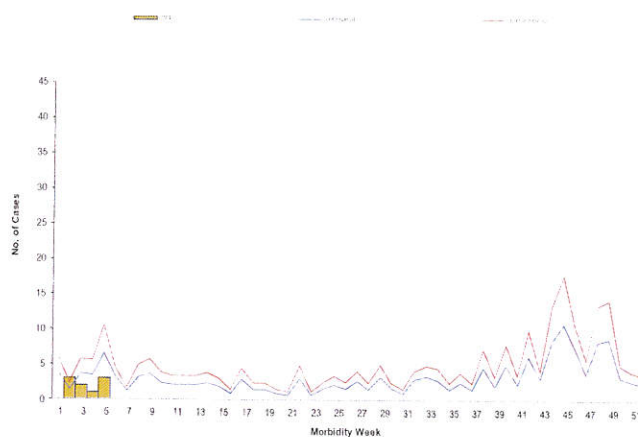


Fig. 14 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region VIII, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=12)

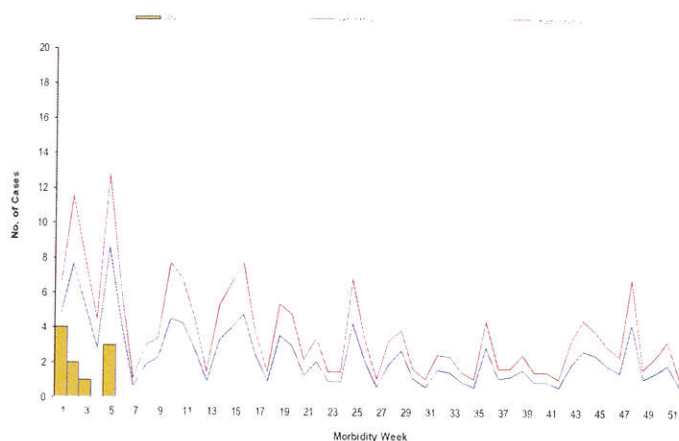


Fig. 15 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region IX, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=11)

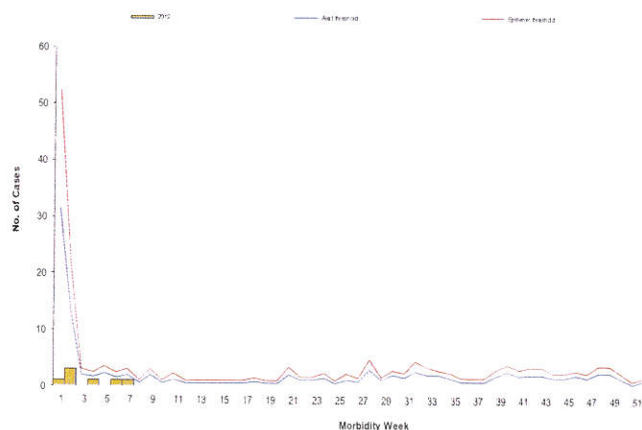


Fig. 16 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region X, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=7)

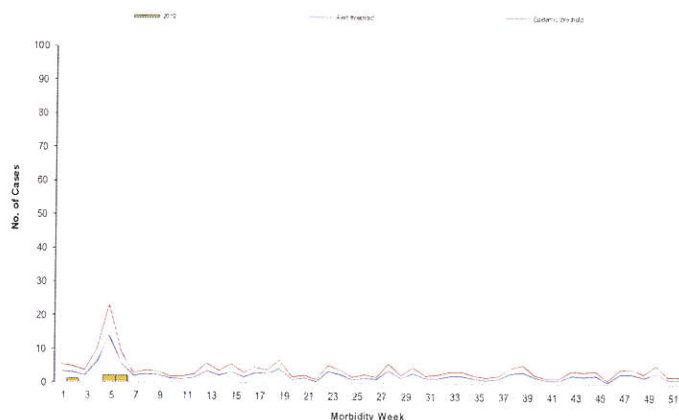
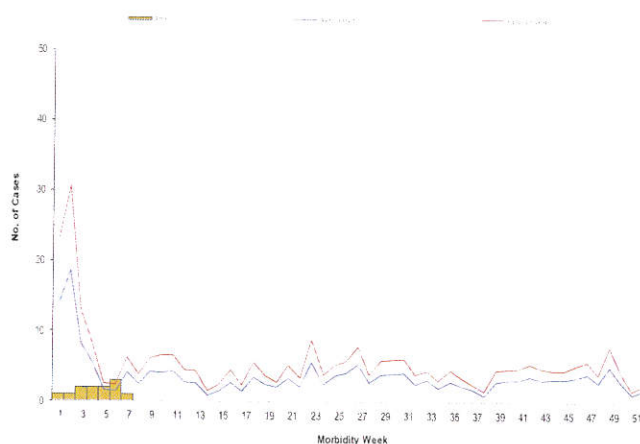


Fig. 17 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region XI, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=19)



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

Fig. 18 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region XII, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=2)

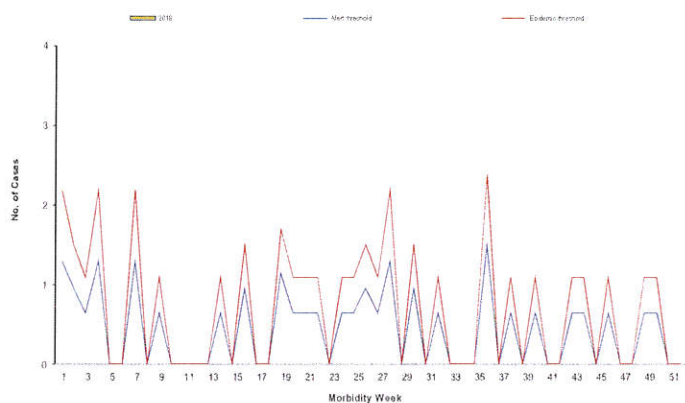


Fig. 19 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region ARMM, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=2)

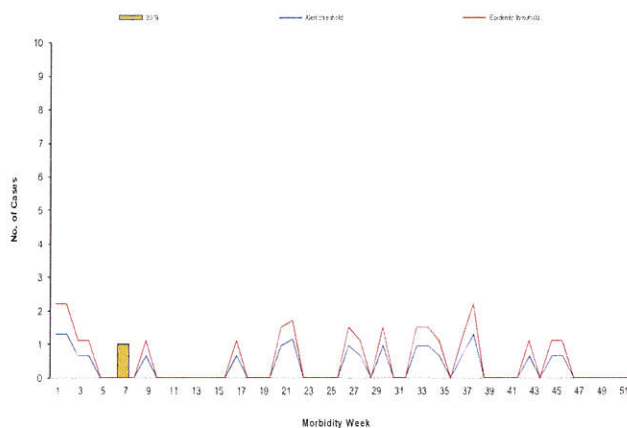


Fig. 20 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region CAR, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=6)

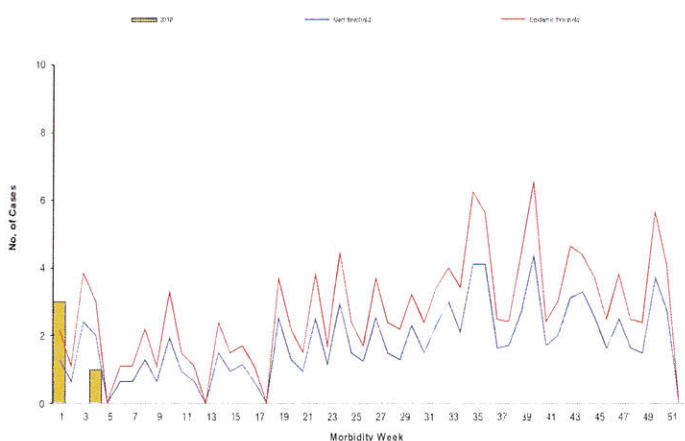


Fig. 21 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region CARAGA, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=3)

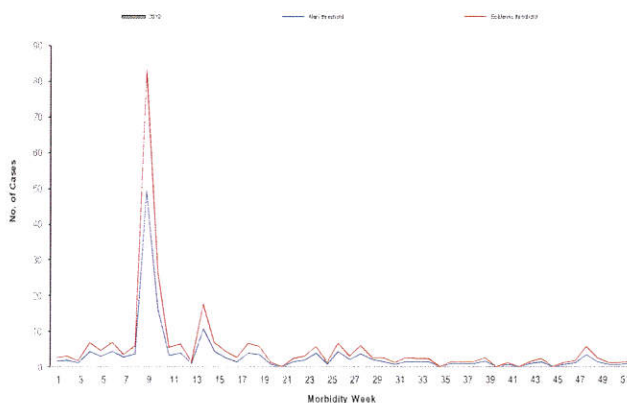
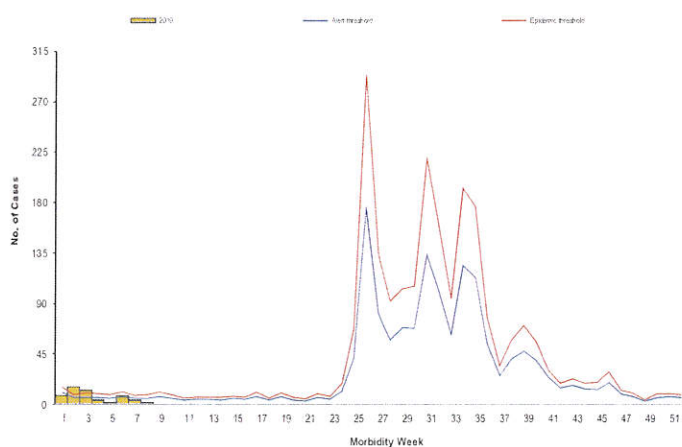


Fig. 22 Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week  
Region NCR, as of January 1-March 30, 2019 (n=74)



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