



### 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 26, 2019 or Morbidity Weeks 1-4 (Table 1).

**Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018**


FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES	2019*			2018	% Difference 2019* vs 2018
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	447	0	0.00	1,751	↓74
Confirmed Cholera	0	0	0.00	1	↓100
Confirmed Rotavirus	17	0	0.00	73	↓77
Hepatitis A	5	0	0.00	16	↓69
Typhoid Fever	836	1	0.12	1,616	↓48


### PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases


Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)	
<b>Reported Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool.</li> </ul>
Cholera	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Disease unknown in the area:</b> A person aged 5 years or more with severe dehydration or who died from acute watery diarrhea, <b>OR</b></li> <li><b>Disease endemic in the area:</b> A person aged 5 years or more with acute watery diarrhea with or without vomiting, <b>OR</b></li> <li><b>In an area where there is a cholera epidemic:</b> A person with acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed. Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 or 0139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.</li> </ul>
Rotavirus	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A child &lt;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 &lt; 14 days) in a participating hospital.</li> </ul>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus.</li> </ul>
Hepatitis A	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with acute illness characterized by acute jaundice, dark urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, extreme fatigue and right upper quadrant tenderness.</li> </ul>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV).</li> </ul>
Typhoid Fever	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with an illness characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough.</li> </ul>
<b>Probable Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak.</li> </ul>
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected or probable case that is laboratory confirmed. (Isolation of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> from blood, stool, or other clinical specimen)</li> </ul>

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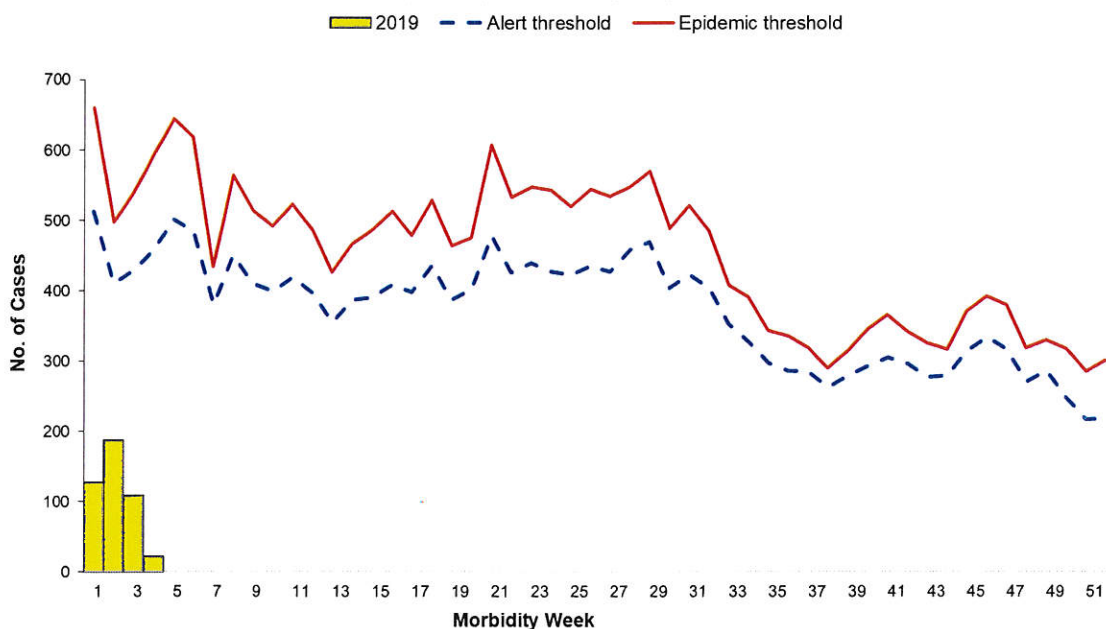


## I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 447 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to 26, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Reported Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases (N=447)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1 - 4 (January 1-26, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



### Geographical Distribution

There was a noted 74% decrease of reported ABD cases from 1,751 cases in 2018 to 447 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 - 26, 2019). Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (138 or 31%), Region VII (125 or 28%), Region X (55 or 12%) and CAR (40 or 9%) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=447)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>↓74</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑33</b>
<b>II</b>	2	0	71	0	↓97
<b>III</b>	18	0	35	0	↓49
<b>IV-A</b>	17	0	58	0	↓71
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	2	0	4	0	↓50
<b>V</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑150</b>
<b>VI</b>	3	0	4	0	↓25
<b>VII</b>	125	0	638	4	↓80
<b>VIII</b>	8	0	43	0	↓81
<b>IX</b>	138	0	333	0	↓59
<b>X</b>	55	0	159	0	↓65
<b>XI</b>	4	0	22	0	↓82
<b>XII</b>	13	0	16	0	↓19
<b>ARMM</b>	11	0	21	0	↓48
<b>CAR</b>	40	0	130	0	↓69
<b>CARAGA</b>	0	0	208	0	↓100
<b>NCR</b>	2	0	4	0	↓50

\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2018

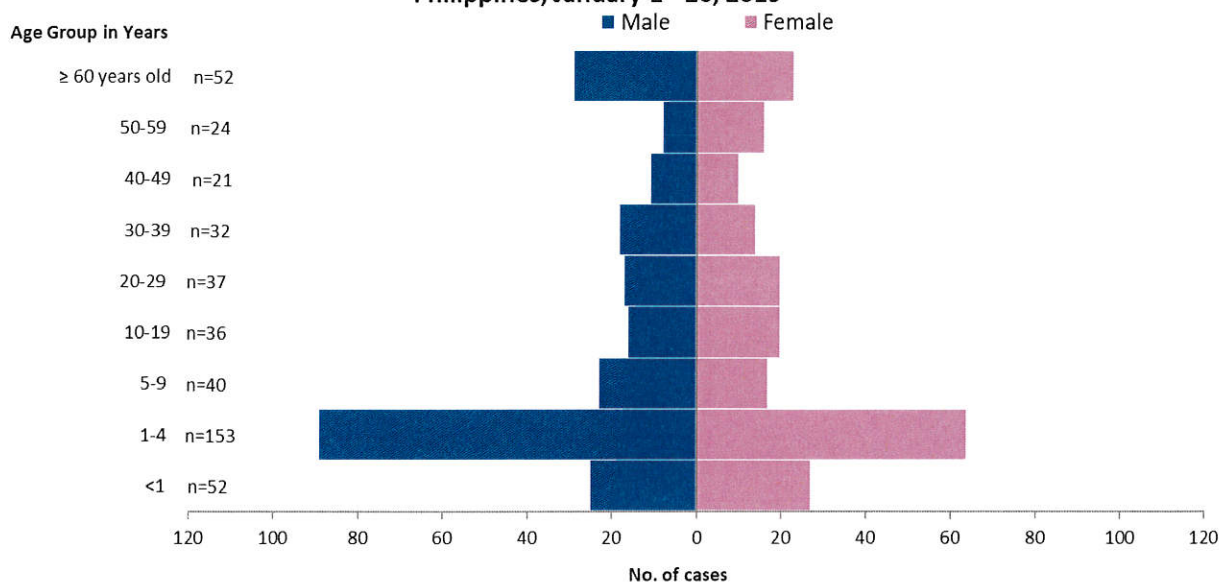




### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported ABD cases were male (236 or 53%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 94 years old (median age of 6 years). The most affected age group was 1 year to 4 years (153 or 34%) (Figure 2).

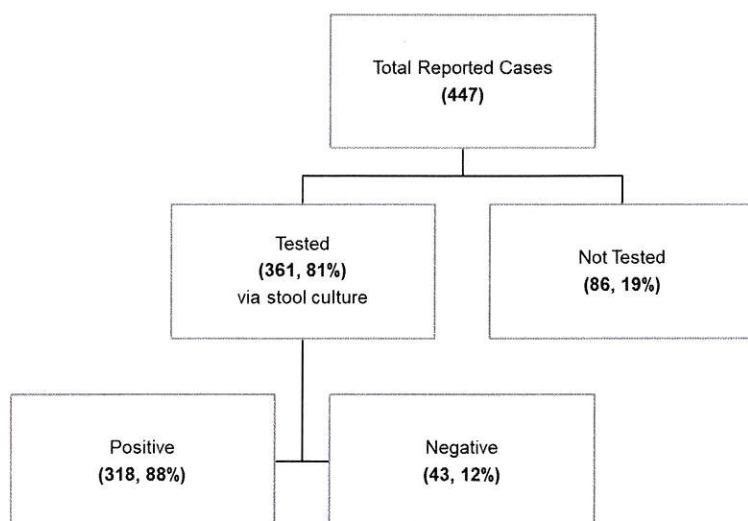
**Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=447)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019**



### Laboratory Results

A total of 361 (81%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 318 (88%) yielded positive for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (242 or 76%) (Table 3).

**Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Status (N=447)**  
**Philippines, January 1 – 26, 2019**



**Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases\***  
**Philippines, January 1 – 26, 2019**

Organism	Cases
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	242
<i>Shigella</i>	62
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	8

\*multiple results and tested via stool culture

### Profile of Deaths

No reported death among acute bloody diarrhea cases.

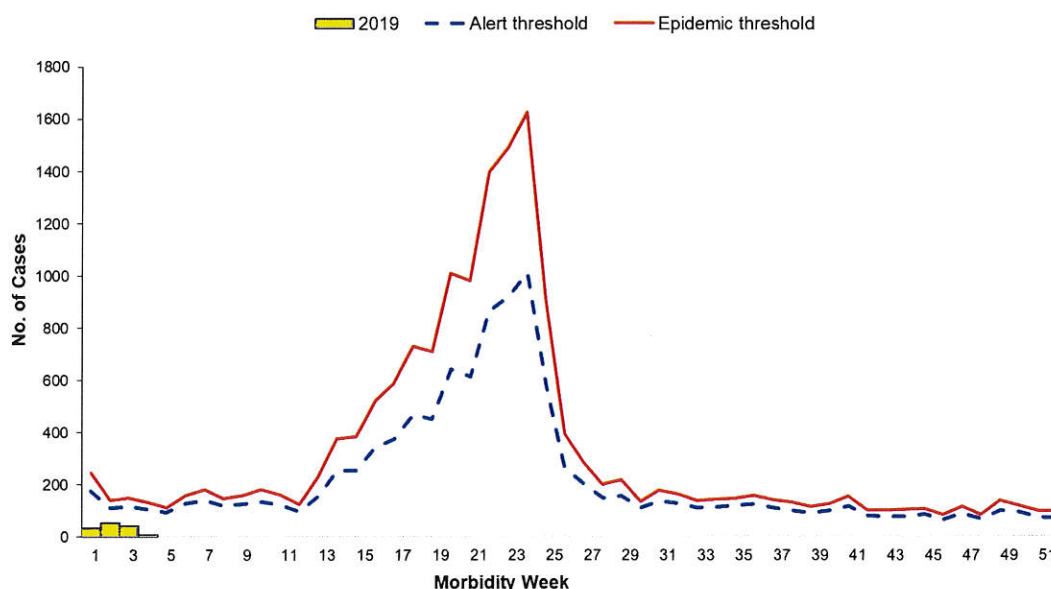


## II. Cholera

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 141 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to 26, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Reported Cholera Cases (N=141)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1 - 4 (January 1-26, 2019) vs Epidemic And Alert Thresholds**



### Geographical Distribution

There was a 31% decrease of reported cholera cases from 205 cases in 2018 to 141 cases in 2019. Only Regions V (39 or 28%) and VIII (102 or 72%) reported cholera cases from January 1 – 26, 2019 (Table 4).

**Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=141)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↓31</b>
I	0	0	0	0	-
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	0	0	1	0	↓100
MIMAROPA	0	0	0	0	-
V	39	0	77	2	↓49
VI	0	0	0	0	-
VII	0	0	1	0	↓100
<b>VIII</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	0	0	22	0	↓100
XI	0	0	8	0	↓100
XII	0	0	0	0	-
ARMM	0	0	1	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA	0	0	95	0	↓100
NCR	0	0	0	0	-

\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2019

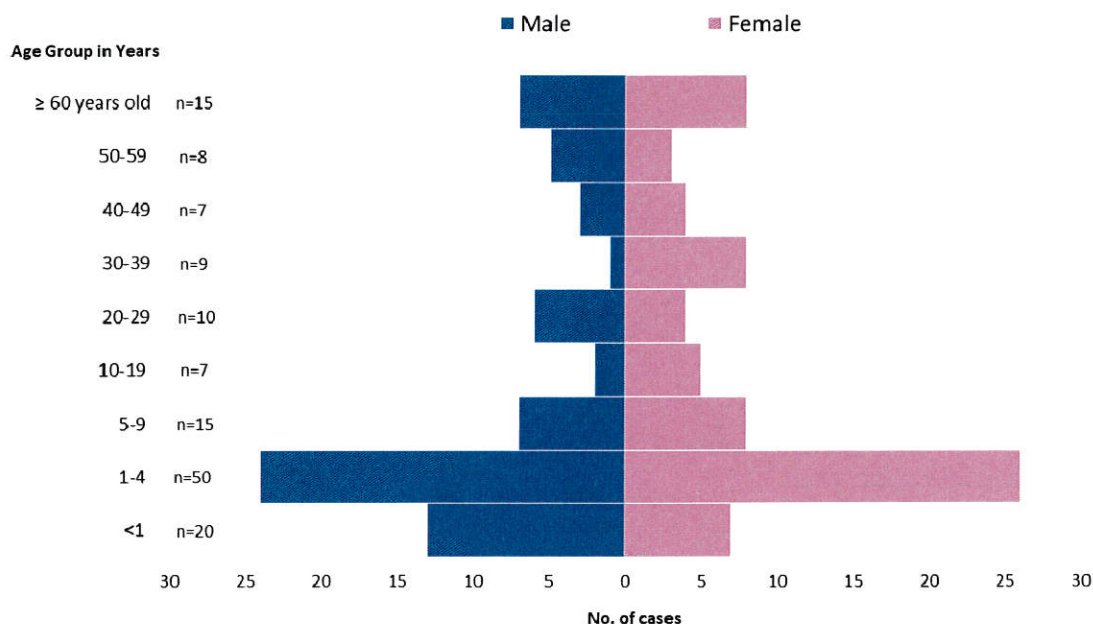
\*\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2018



### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were female (73 or 52%). Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 89 years old (median age of 5 years). The most affected age groups were 1 to 4 years (50 or 35%), less than 1 month (20 or 14%) and 5 to 9 years and 60 years and above (15 or 11%) (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=141)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019**



### Laboratory Results

Out of 141 reported cholera cases, no specimen was collected for laboratory testing.

### Profile of Deaths

No reported death among cholera cases.





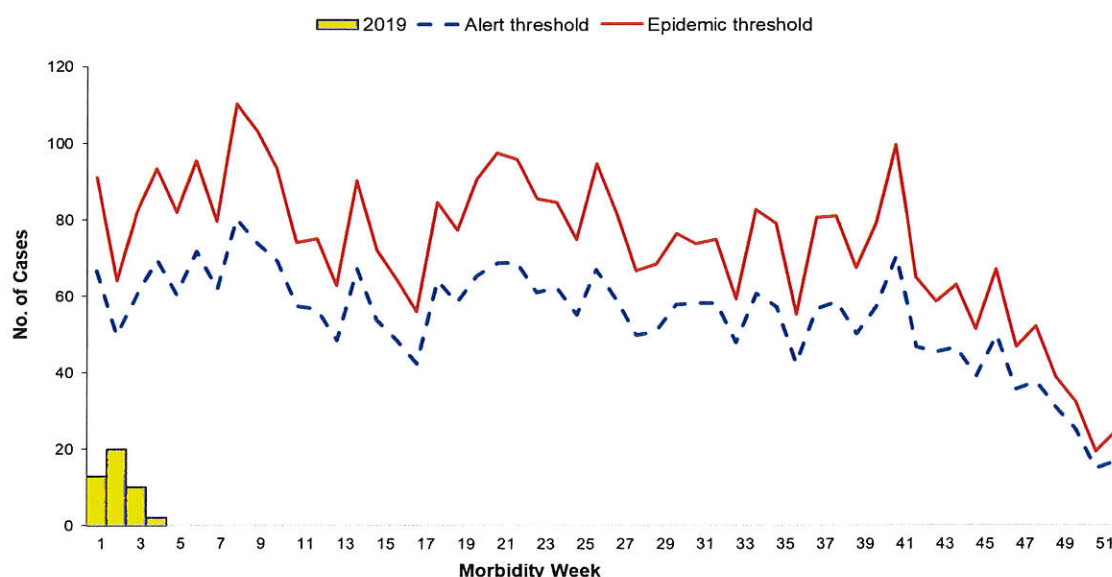
### III. Hepatitis A

#### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 45 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to 26, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases (N=45)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1 - 4 (January 1-26, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 67% decrease of reported acute viral hepatitis cases from 136 cases in 2018 to 45 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region II (10 or 22%), Region IX (8 or 18%), Region X (6 or 13%), Region IV-A (5 or 11%), Region XI (5 or 11%) and NCR (5 or 11%) (Table 5).

**Table 5. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases & Deaths by Region (N=45)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>↓67</b>
I	0	0	5	1	↓100
<b>II</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
III	0	0	8	0	↓100
IV-A	5	1	12	0	↓58
MIMAROPA	0	0	7	0	↓100
V	1	0	2	0	↓50
VI	2	0	18	0	↓89
VII	1	0	36	2	↓97
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IX</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑167</b>
X	6	0	17	0	↓65
<b>XI</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑400</b>
XII	0	0	4	0	↓100
ARMM	2	0	3	0	↓33
CAR	0	0	2	0	↓100
CARAGA	0	0	6	0	↓100
NCR	5	0	12	0	↓58

\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 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.

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](http://www.doh.gov.ph/statistics).

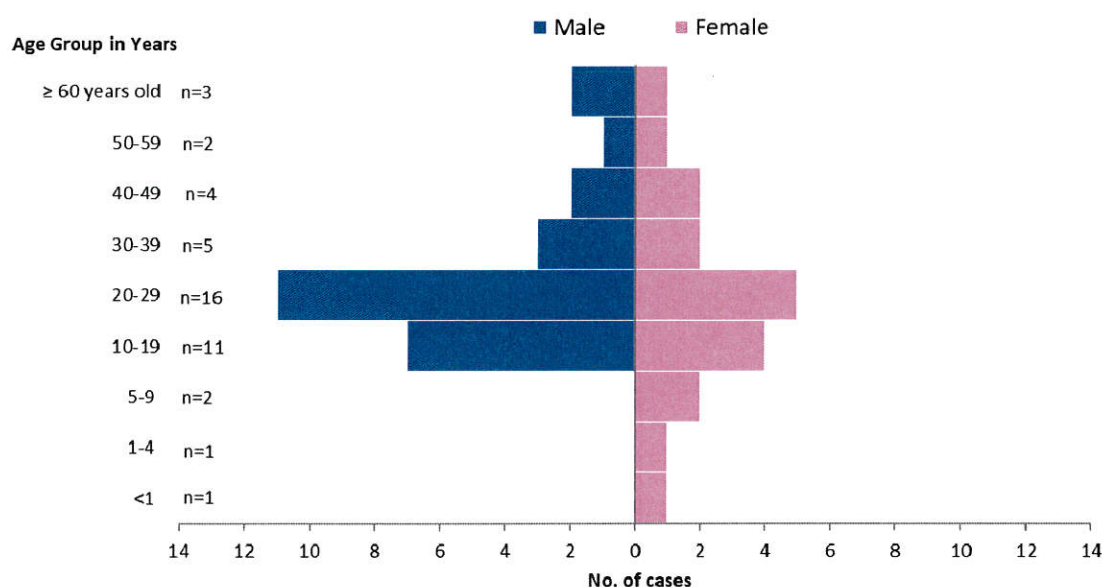


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (26 or 58%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 79 years old (median age of 27 years). Most of the cases were 20 to 29 years old (16, 36%) (Figure 7).

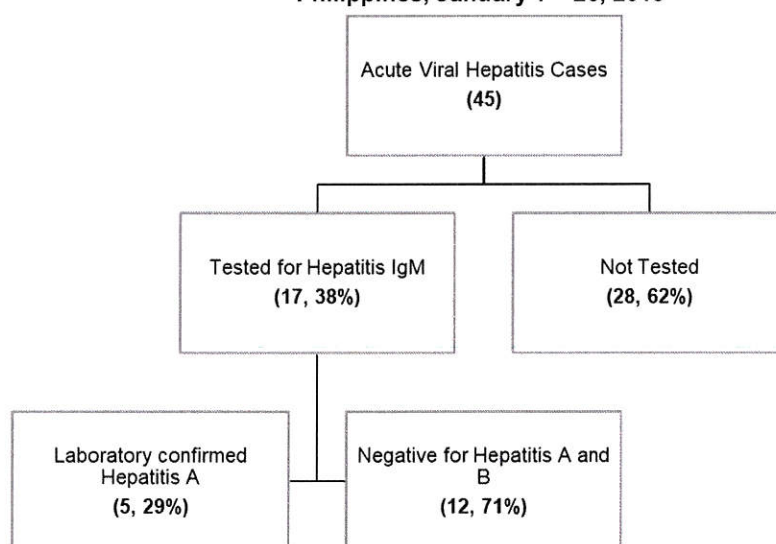
**Figure 7. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=45)**  
Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019



### Laboratory Status

A total of 17 (38%) reported cases were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 5 (29%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=45)**  
Philippines, January 1 – 26, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

One (1) death (CFR=2.22%) out of the 45 reported acute viral hepatitis cases. The case was 34 years old and male reported from Region IV-A.





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 69% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 16 cases in 2018 to 5 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 - 26, 2019). Only regions VII, IX, X and NCR reported confirmed Hepatitis A cases as shown below (Table 6). There was no reported death among confirmed Hepatitis A cases.

**Table 6. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (n=5)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓69</b>
I	0	0	0	0	-
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	0	0	3	0	↓100
MIMAROPA	0	0	0	0	-
V	0	0	1	0	↓100
VI	0	0	2	0	↓100
VII	1	0	7	0	↓86
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IX</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑100</b>
X	1	0	1	0	0
XI	0	0	0	0	-
XII	0	0	0	0	-
ARMM	0	0	1	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	-
<b>NCR</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>

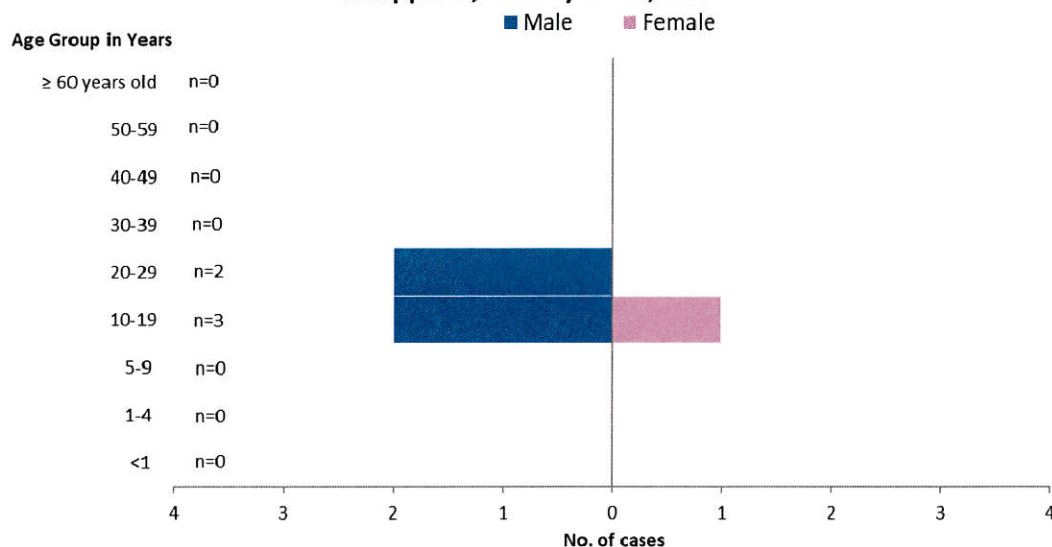
\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 to 26, 2018

### Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (4 or 80%). Age of cases ranged from 12 to 28 years old (median age of 14 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years (3 or 60%) (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=5)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019**







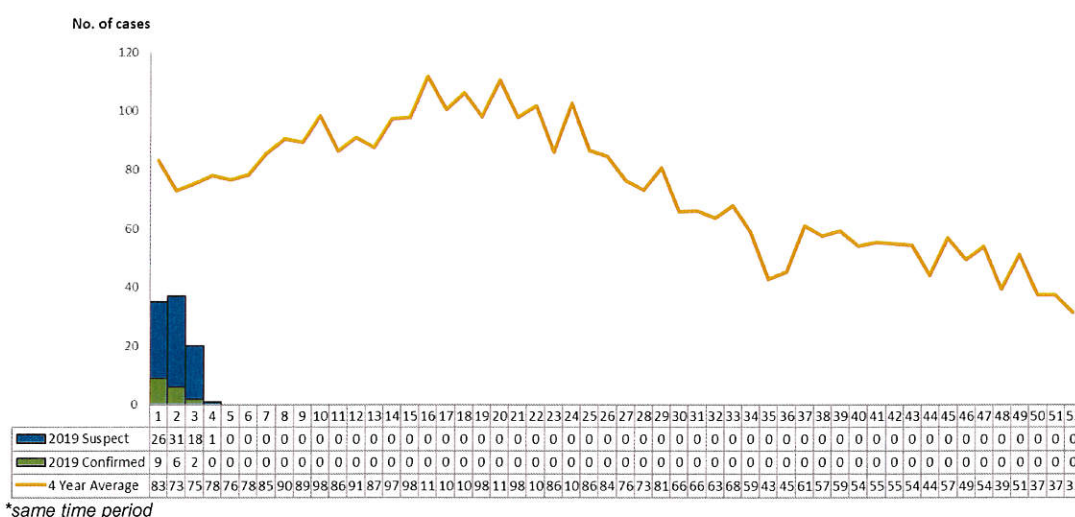
#### IV. Rotavirus

##### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 93 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to 26, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to the 4-year average of cases from 2015-2018 is shown below (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification (N=93)**  
Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019 vs 4 Year Average Data



##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 61% decrease of reported Rotavirus cases from 236 cases in 2018 to 93 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region V (28 or 30%), Region I (24 or 26%), MIMAROPA (14 or 15%), NCR (14 or 15%) and Region VI (12 or 13%) (Table 7).

**Table 7. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=93)**  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\*

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↓61</b>
<b>I***</b>	24	0	57	1	↓58
<b>II</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>III</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IV-A</b>	0	0	1	0	↓100
<b>MIMAROPA***</b>	14	0	16	0	↓13
<b>V***</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑87</b>
<b>VI***</b>	12	0	21	0	↓43
<b>VII</b>	1	0	0	0	↑
<b>VIII</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IX</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>X</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>XI</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>XII***</b>	0	0	49	1	↓100
<b>ARMM</b>	0	0	37	0	↓100
<b>CAR</b>	0	0	0	0	-
<b>CARAGA***</b>	0	0	10	0	↓100
<b>NCR***</b>	14	0	30	0	↓53

\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2018

\*\*\*Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

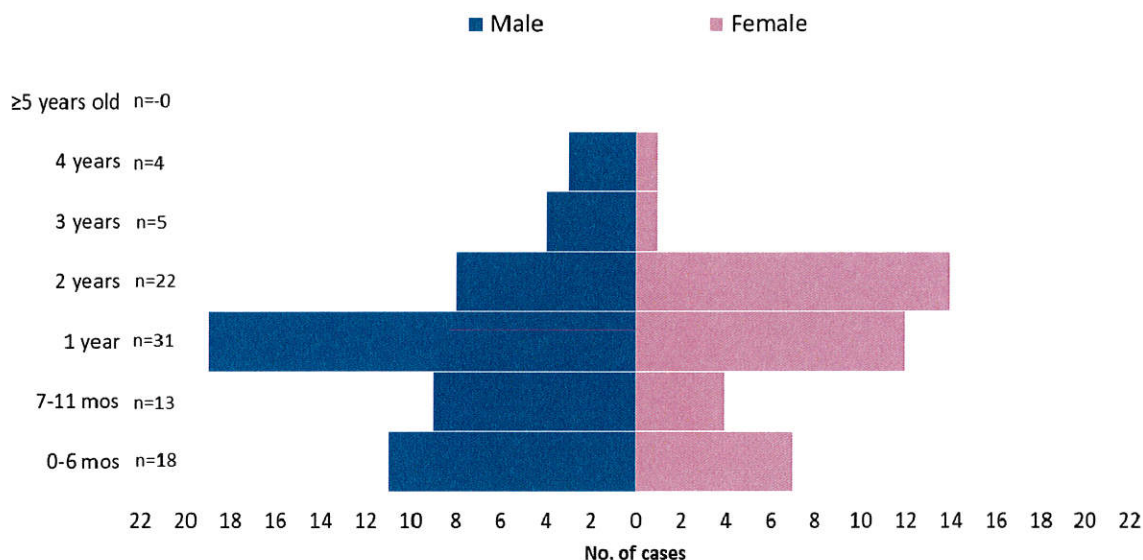


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (54 or 58%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 4 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (31 or 33%) (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=93)**  
Philippines, January 1-26, 2019



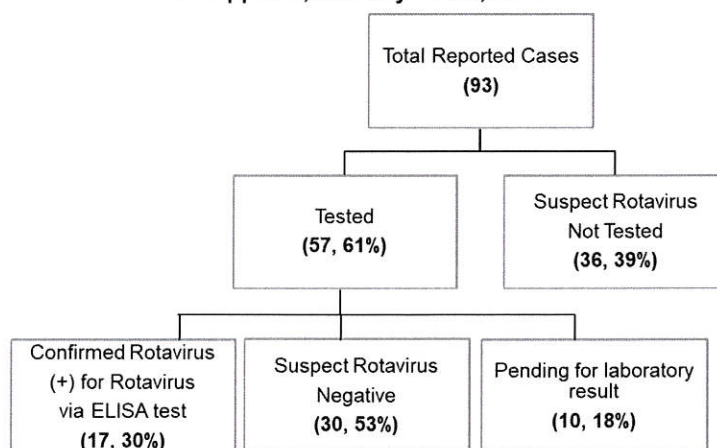
### Vaccination Status

All of the reported cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus vaccine (93 or 100%).

### Laboratory Results

A total of 57 (61%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 17 (30%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 30 (53%) were negative (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=93)**  
Philippines, January 1 – 26, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

No reported death among rotavirus cases.





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 77% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 73 cases in 2018 to 17 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (9 or 53%), Region V (3 or 18%) and NCR (3 or 18%) (Table 8).

**Table 8. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (n=17)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓77</b>
I***	9	0	15	0	↓40
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	0	0	0	0	-
MIMAROPA***	0	0	2	0	↓100
V***	3	0	5	0	↓40
VI***	1	0	11	0	↓91
VII	1	0	0	0	↑
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	0	0	0	0	-
XI	0	0	0	0	-
XII***	0	0	12	0	↓100
ARMM	0	0	10	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA***	0	0	4	0	↓100
NCR***	3	0	14	0	↓79

\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2018

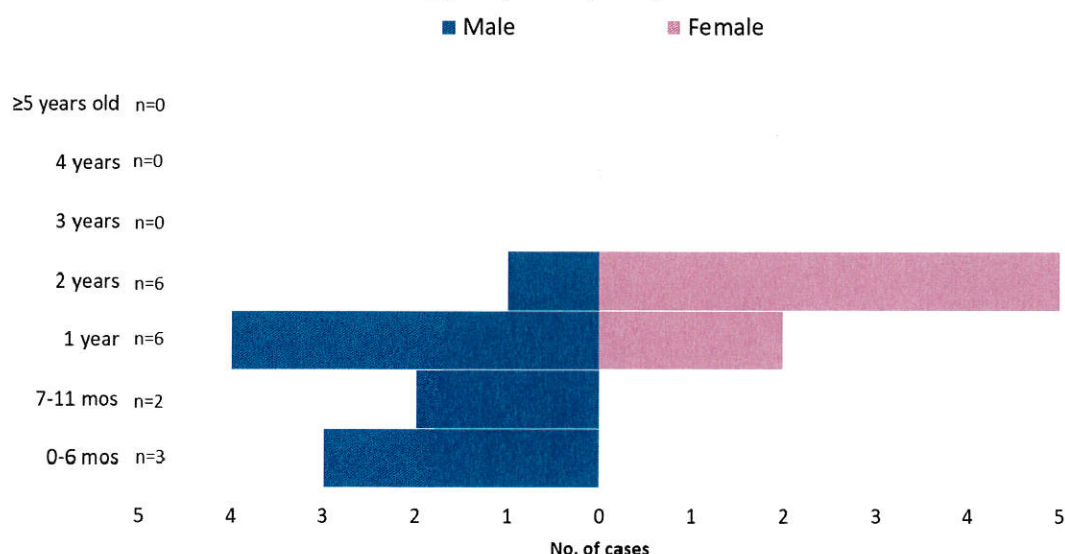
\*\*\*Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (10 or 59%). Age of cases ranged from less than 4 months to 2 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (6 or 35%) and 2 years old (6 or 35%) (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (n=17)**  
**Philippines, January 1-26, 2019**





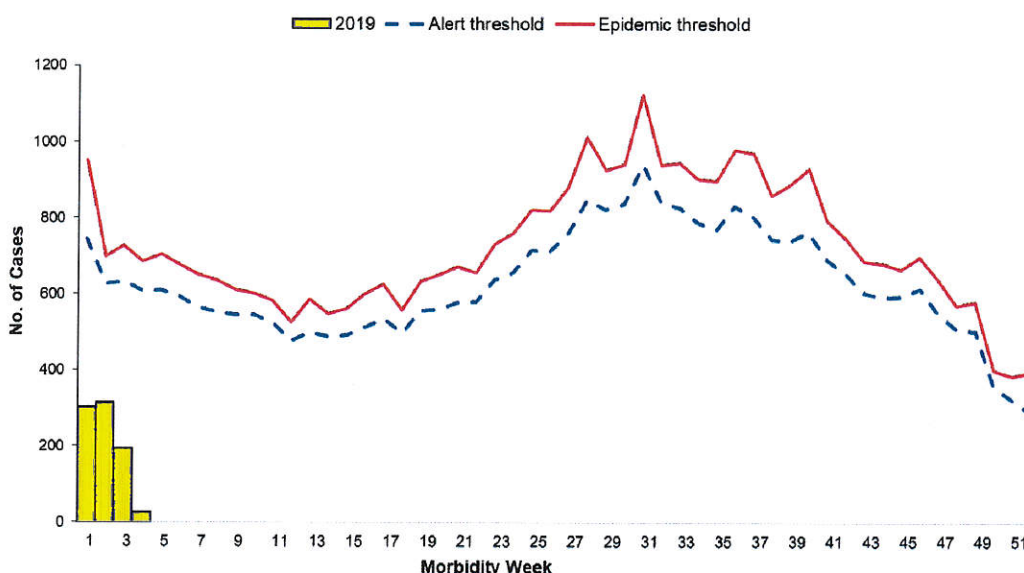
## V. Typhoid Fever

### A. Reported Cases

#### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 836 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to 26, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Reported Typhoid Cases (N=836)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1 - 4 (January 1-26, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



#### Geographical Distribution

There was a 48% decrease of reported typhoid fever cases from 1,616 cases in 2018 to 836 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (135 or 16%), CAR (118 or 14%), Region IV-A (102 or 12%), Region XII (91 or 11%) and Region VI (87 or 10%) (Table 9).

**Table 9. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=836)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↓48</b>
I	29	0	69	0	↓58
II	11	0	38	0	↓71
III	32	0	37	0	↓14
IV-A	102	0	165	0	↓38
MIMAROPA	16	0	20	0	↓20
V	24	0	28	0	↓14
VI	87	0	135	1	↓36
VII	51	0	79	0	↓35
VIII	9	0	86	0	↓90
IX	56	1	142	0	↓61
X	135	0	264	0	↓49
XI	17	0	15	0	↑13
XII	91	0	171	0	↓47
ARMM	31	0	139	1	↓78
CAR	118	0	101	0	↑17
CARAGA	2	0	98	0	↓98
NCR	25	0	29	0	↓14

\*From the period of January 1 – 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2018

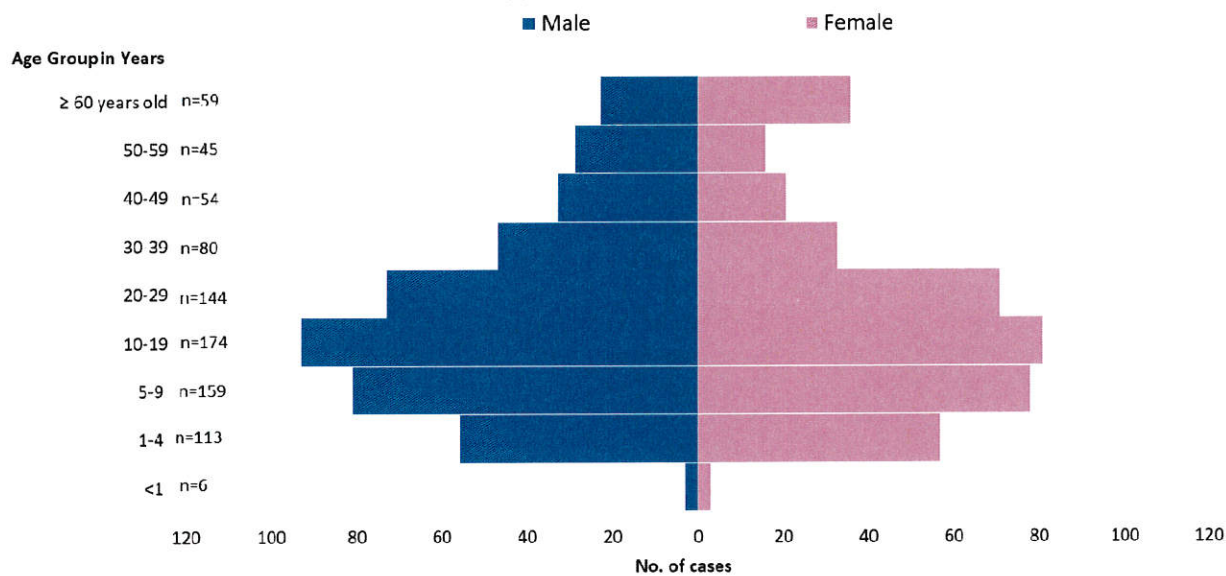




### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (440 or 53%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 17 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years old (174 or 21%) (Figure 15).

**Figure 15. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=836)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019**

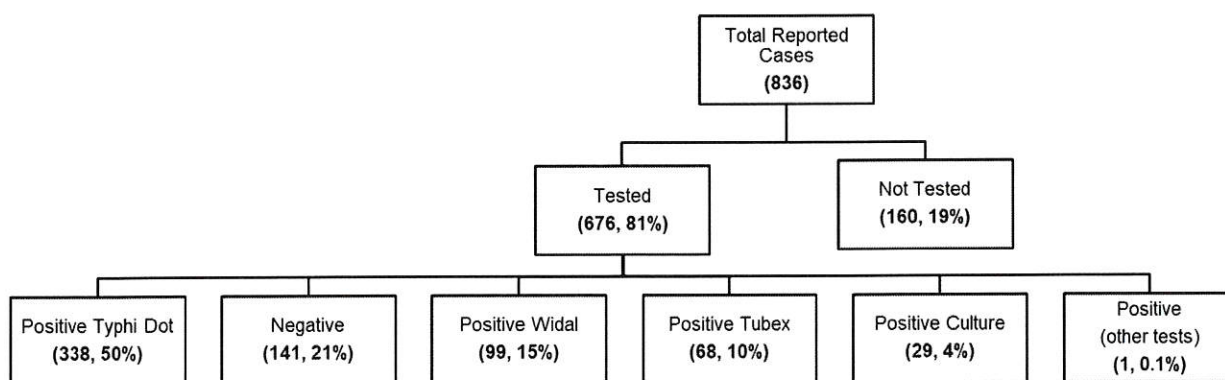


**Note:** 2 Male typhoid cases with unspecified age

### Laboratory Results

A total of 676 (81%) specimens were referred for testing. Laboratory status of reported typhoid fever cases is shown below (Figure 16).

**Figure 16. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Laboratory Status (N=836)**  
**Philippines, January 1 – 26, 2019**



### Profile of Deaths

One (1) death (CFR=0.12%) out of the 836 reported typhoid fever cases. The case was 29 years old and female reported from Region IX.



**B. Confirmed Cases**  
**Geographical Distribution**

There was a 81% increase of confirmed typhoid fever cases from 16 cases in 2018 to 29 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: ARMM (10 or 34%), Region IX (4 or 14%) and Region VI (3 or 10%), Region VII (3 or 10%) and NCR (3 or 10%) (Table 10).

**Table 10. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (n=29)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑81</b>
I	0	0	0	0	-
II	2	0	0	0	↑
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	2	0	1	0	↑100
MIMAROPA	0	0	1	0	↓100
V	0	0	1	0	↓100
VI	3	0	1	0	↑200
VII	3	0	3	0	0
VIII	0	0	7	0	↓100
IX	4	0	0	0	↑
X	0	0	0	0	-
XI	0	0	0	0	-
XII	2	0	0	0	↑
ARMM	10	0	0	0	↑
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	-
NCR	3	0	2	0	↑50

\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 - 26, 2018

**Profile of Cases**

**Age Group and Sex**

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (18 or 62%). Age of cases ranged from 2 years to 66 years old (median age of 21 years). Most affected age group is 10 to 19 years old (10 or 34%) (Figure 17).

**Figure 17. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=29)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - 26, 2019**

