



Introduction

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 the viral disease to humans.

In the Philippines, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* are the primary and secondary mosquito vectors, respectively. The mosquito vectors breed in the small amount of water collected in storages such as tanks, cisterns, flower vases, plant axils and backyard litter.

The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

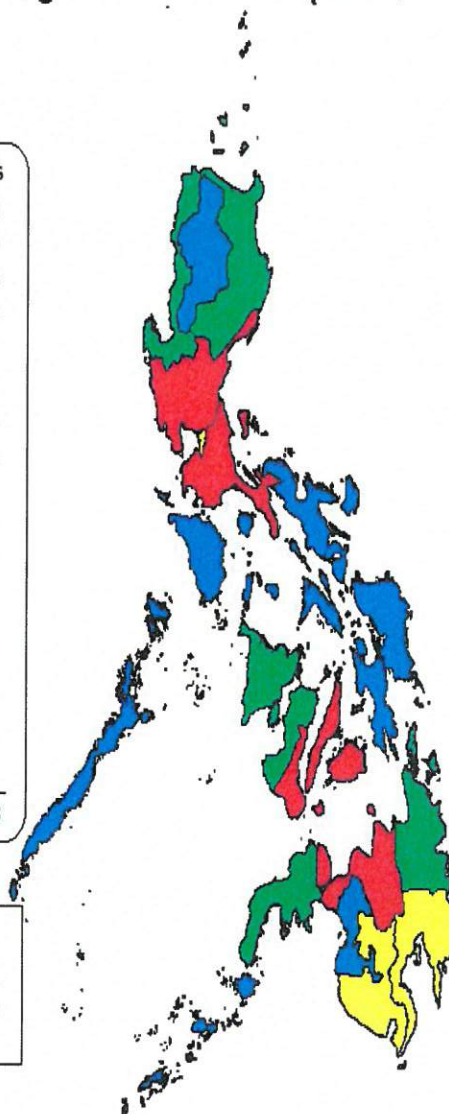
Signs and Symptoms

- Sudden onset of high fever which may last from 2 to 7 days.
- Joint & muscle pain, and pain behind the eyes.
- Weakness
- Skin rashes
- Nosebleeding when fever starts to subside
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting of coffee-colored matter
- Dark-colored stools
- Difficulty of breathing.

Suspect Dengue Cases MW13 (N=33,748)

Region	Cases
I	1292
II	1129
III	4384
IVA	5276
IVB	459
V	368
VI	1828
VII	3812
VIII	856
IX	1193
X	3296
XI	2120
XII	2213
ARMM	401
CAR	967
CARAGA	1864
NCR	2290
PHILIPPINES	33748

Legend - Cases	
	1.00 - 1,000.00
	1,000.01 - 2,000.00
	2,000.01 - 3,000.00
	3,000.01 +



Dengue Fever/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever has emerged as a major public health problem in the past 20 years, with an increasing incidence and expanding geographical distribution in both the vector and the disease (Gubler, 2002). Increased human migration and travel, climate change, urbanization and social changes have all contributed to this resurgence. These factors will continue to increase in the future, thus, an effective prevention and control program needs to be in place in order to predict and prevent epidemics.

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



Morbidity Week 13 : March 27 – April 2, 2016

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Trend in the Philippines

A total of **33,748** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to April 2, 2016. This is **35.4%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**24,927**).

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (15.6%), **Region III** (13%), **Region VII** (11.3%), **Region X** (9.8%) and **NCR** (6.8%).

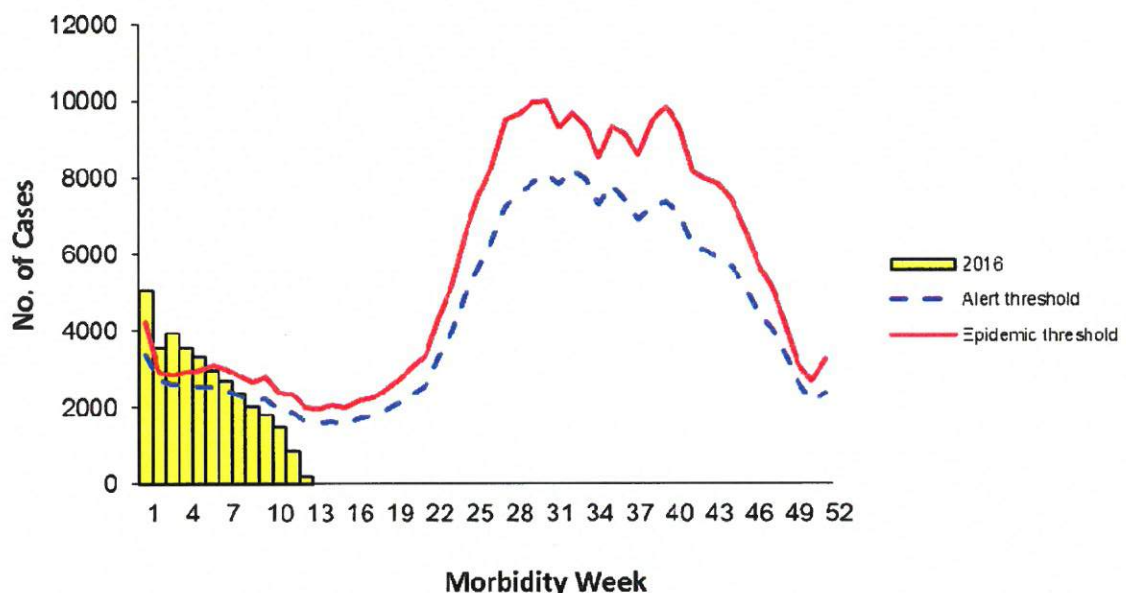
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 95 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (52.5%). Most (39.8%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 126 deaths (CFR = 0.37%).

Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

There were **62** laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to April 2, 2016. The predominant serotype is **DENV-1** (82.3%) followed by **DENV-2** (11.3%), mostly occurring in **Region IX** (67.7%).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of April 2, 2016 (N=33,748)**



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Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of April 2, 2016
2016* vs 2015 (N=33,748)

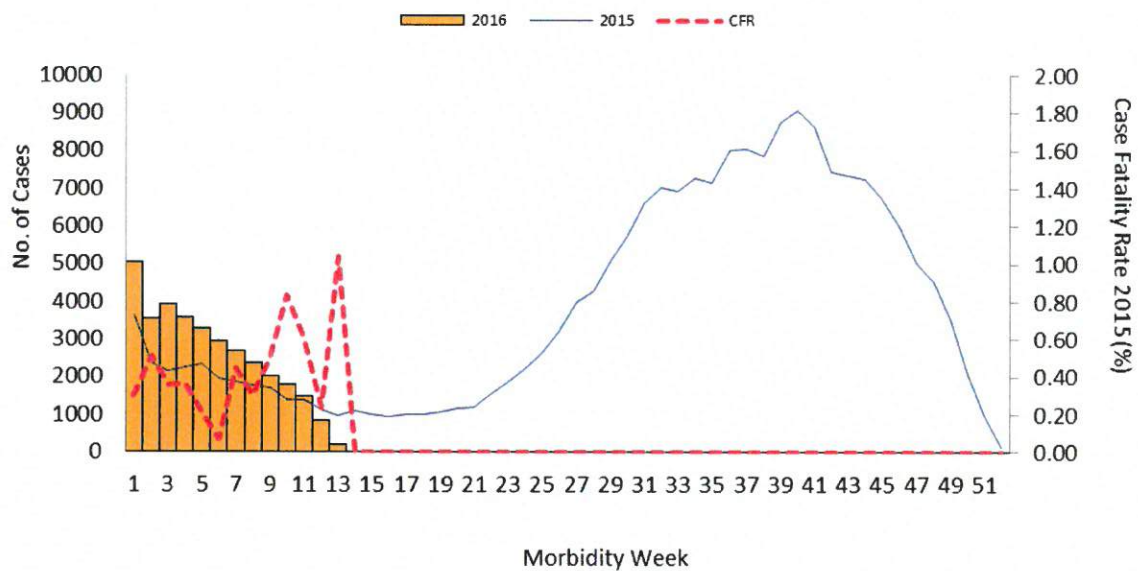
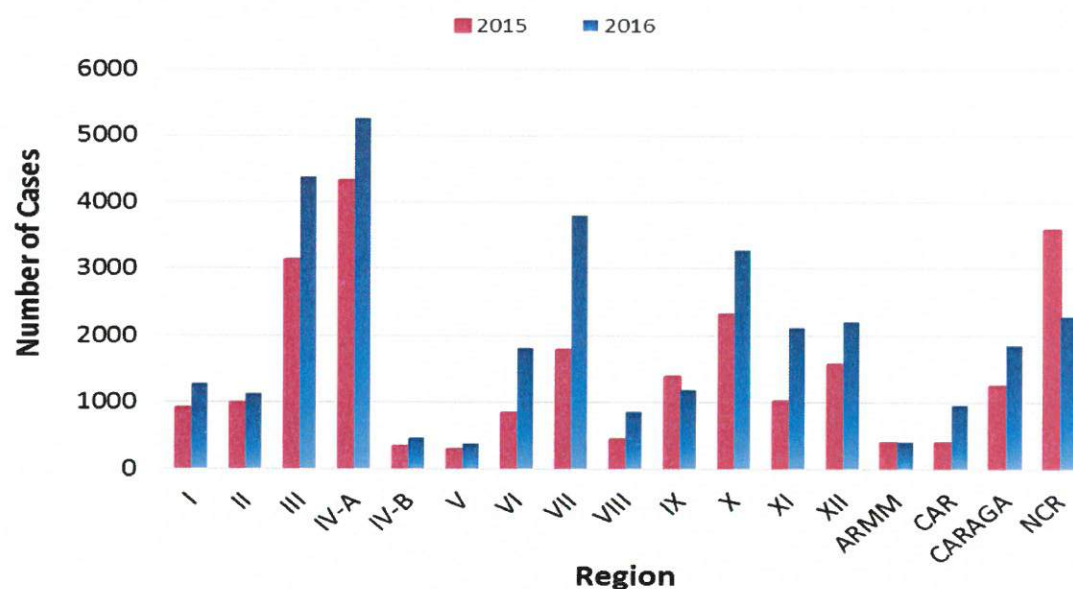


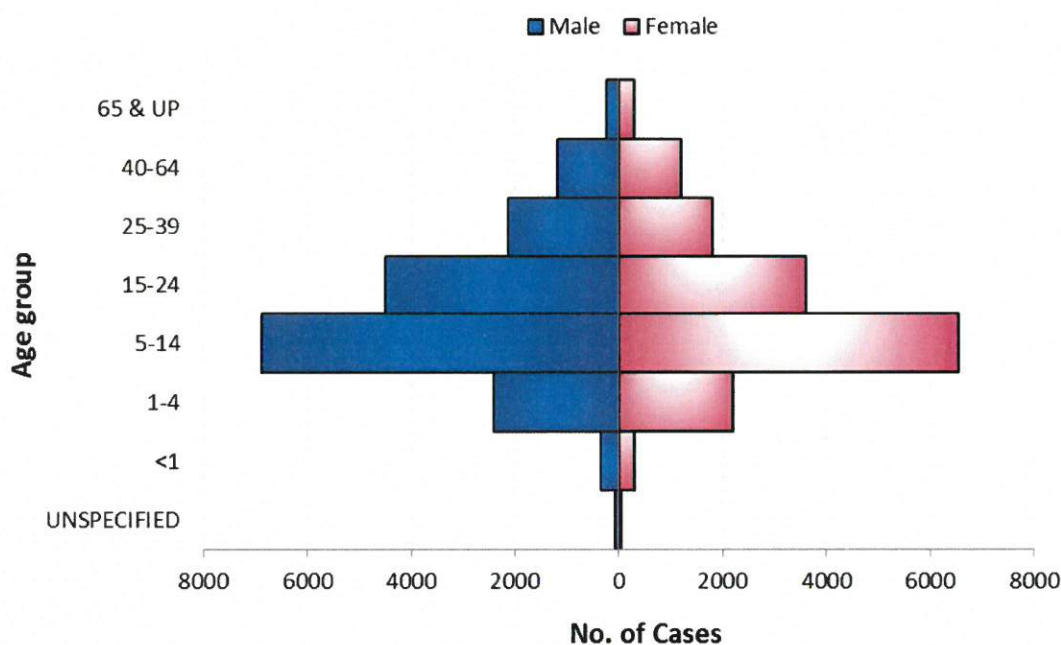
Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=33,748)



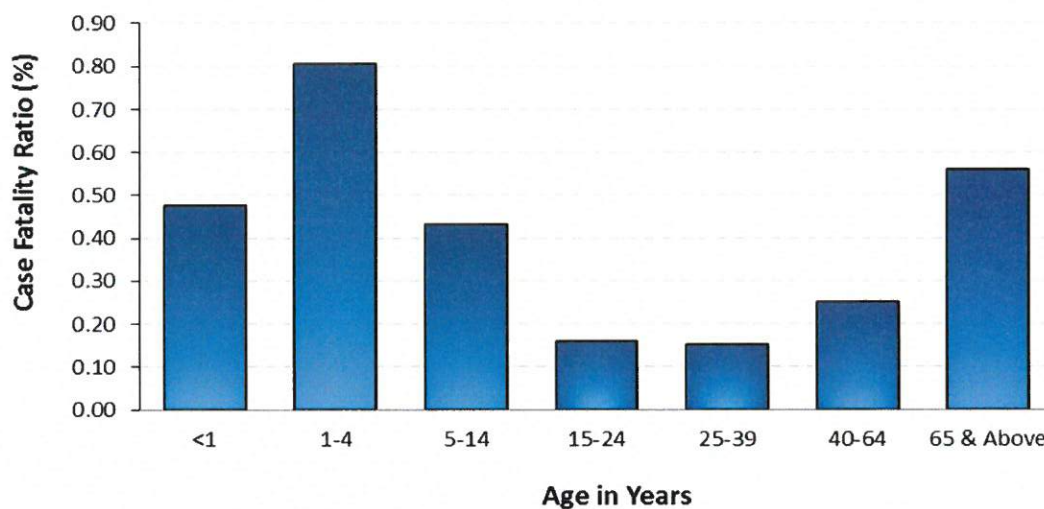
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**Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex
Philippines, as of April 2, 2016 (N= 33,748)**



**Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of April 2, 2016 (N=33,748)**



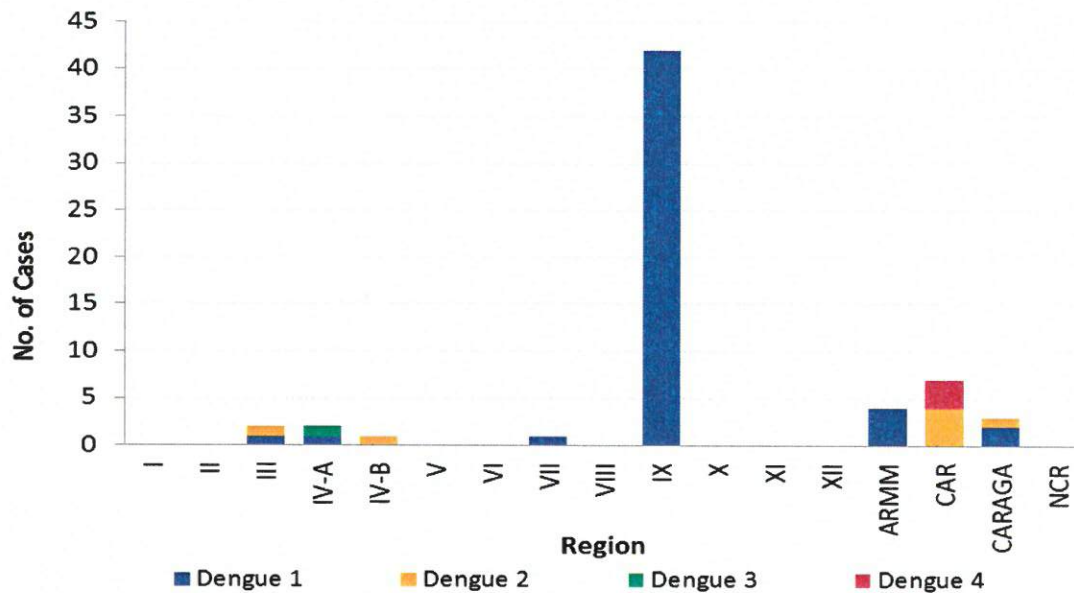
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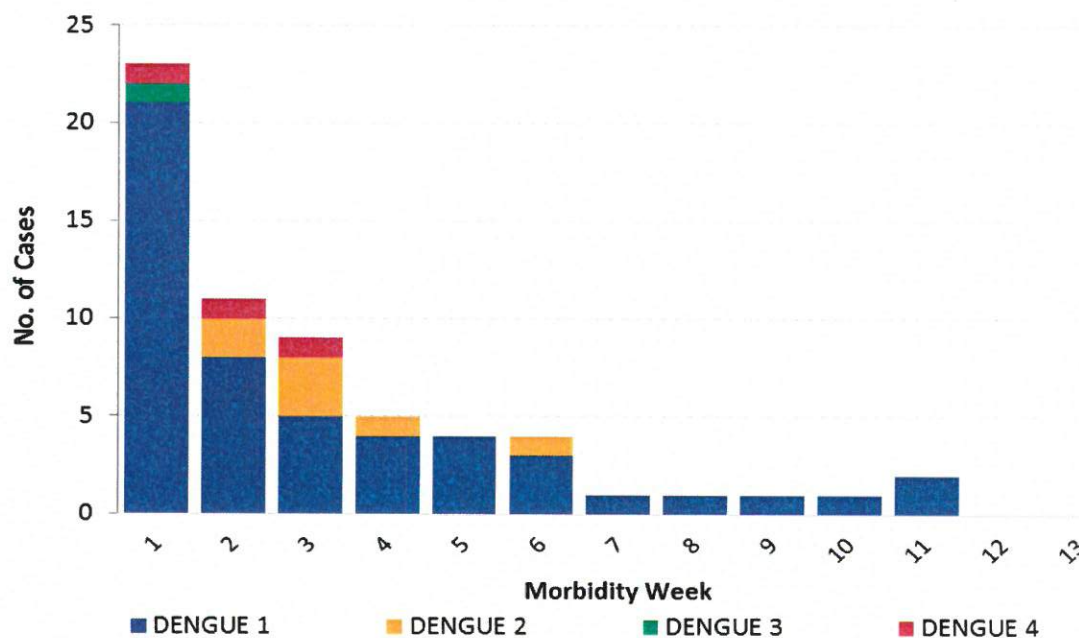
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**Fig. 6 Dengue Virus Serotype by Region
 Philippines, as of April 2, 2016 (n=62)**



**Fig. 7 Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution by Morbidity Week
 Philippines, as of April 2, 2016 (n=62)**



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Dengue Cases

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Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region
 Philippines, 2016* vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	1292	917	40.9	1	0.08	3	0.33
II	1129	988	14.3	2	0.18	1	0.10
III	4384	3135	39.8	10	0.23	1	0.03
IV-A	5276	4326	22.0	20	0.38	12	0.28
IV-B	459	326	40.8	2	0.44	0	0.00
V	368	281	31.0	2	0.54	0	0.00
VI	1828	829	120.5	4	0.22	2	0.24
VII	3812	1785	113.6	23	0.60	8	0.45
VIII	856	437	95.9	3	0.35	3	0.69
IX	1193	1383	-13.7	4	0.34	4	0.29
X	3296	2325	41.8	8	0.24	11	0.47
XI	2120	1013	109.3	13	0.61	3	0.30
XII	2213	1570	41.0	11	0.50	8	0.51
ARMM	401	388	3.4	2	0.50	3	0.77
CAR	967	395	144.8	4	0.41	1	0.25
CARAGA	1864	1241	50.2	7	0.38	5	0.40
NCR	2290	3588	-36.2	10	0.44	14	0.39
Total	33748	24927	35.4	126	0.37	79	0.32

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of April 2, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				13th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 13th wk	
	9	10	11	12	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	62	70	55	22	6	41	1292	917
II	31	17	8	11	0	41	1129	988
III	263	209	165	86	7	113	4384	3135
IV-A	310	239	217	88	31	142	5276	4326
IV-B	32	38	35	17	5	13	459	326
V	31	29	15	12	3	11	368	281
VI	137	110	83	34	1	35	1828	829
VII	266	265	250	134	43	80	3812	1785
VIII	57	45	27	14	6	17	856	437
IX	67	81	74	63	1	55	1193	1383
X	242	187	179	104	48	93	3296	2325
XI	137	166	123	99	3	30	2120	1013
XII	106	73	20	38	12	110	2213	1570
ARMM	36	26	28	14	1	34	401	388
CAR	34	51	47	16	5	14	967	395
CARAGA	133	79	46	24	1	28	1864	1241
NCR	71	107	105	76	20	119	2290	3588
Total	2015	1792	1477	852	193	976	33748	24927

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Treatment


- Do not give aspirin for fever.
- Give sufficient amount of water or rehydrate a dengue suspect.
- If fever or symptoms persist for 2 or more days, bring the patient to the nearest hospital.

Prevention and Control

Follow the 4-S against Dengue:

1. Search and Destroy
 - Cover water drums and pails.
 - Replace water in flower vases once a week.
 - Clean gutters of leaves and debris.
 - Collect and dispose all unsuable tin, cans, jars, bottles and other items that can collect and hold water.
2. Self-protection Measures
 - Wear long pants and long sleeved shirt.
 - Use mosquito repellent every day.
3. Seek Early Consultation
 - Consult the doctors immediately if fever persist after 2 days and rashes appears.
4. Say Yes to Fogging When There is an Impending Outbreak or a Hotspot.

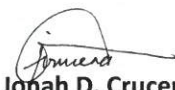
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