



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.

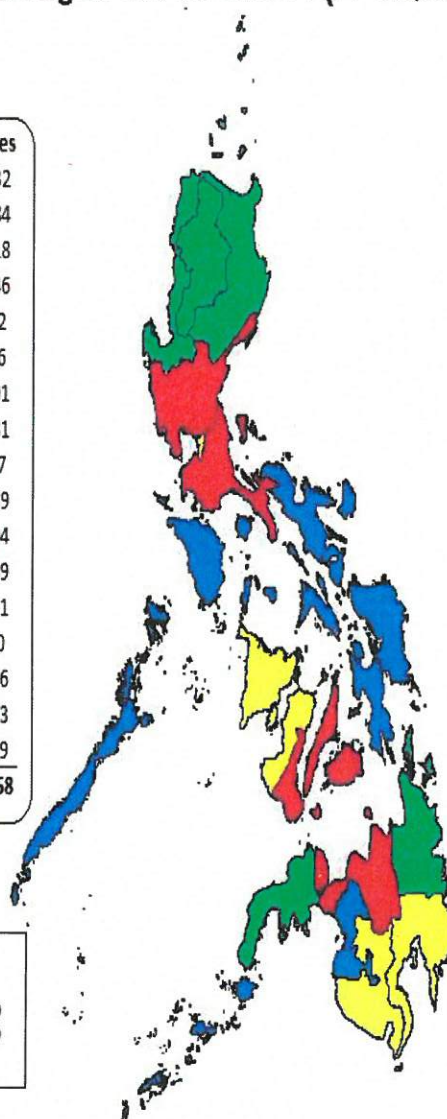
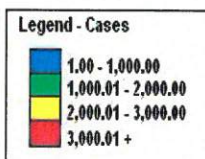
The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

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 MW14 (N=35,658)

Region	Cases
I	1332
II	1184
III	4518
IVA	5546
IVB	462
V	406
VI	2001
VII	4081
VIII	937
IX	1239
X	3604
XI	2289
XII	2251
ARMM	430
CAR	1036
CARAGA	1873
NCR	2469
PHILIPPINES	35658



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 14 : April 3 – April 9, 2016

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Trend in the Philippines

A total of **35,658** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to April 9, 2016. This is **37%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**26,021**).

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (15.6%), **Region III** (12.7%), **Region VII** (11.4%), **Region X** (10.1%) and **NCR** (6.9%).

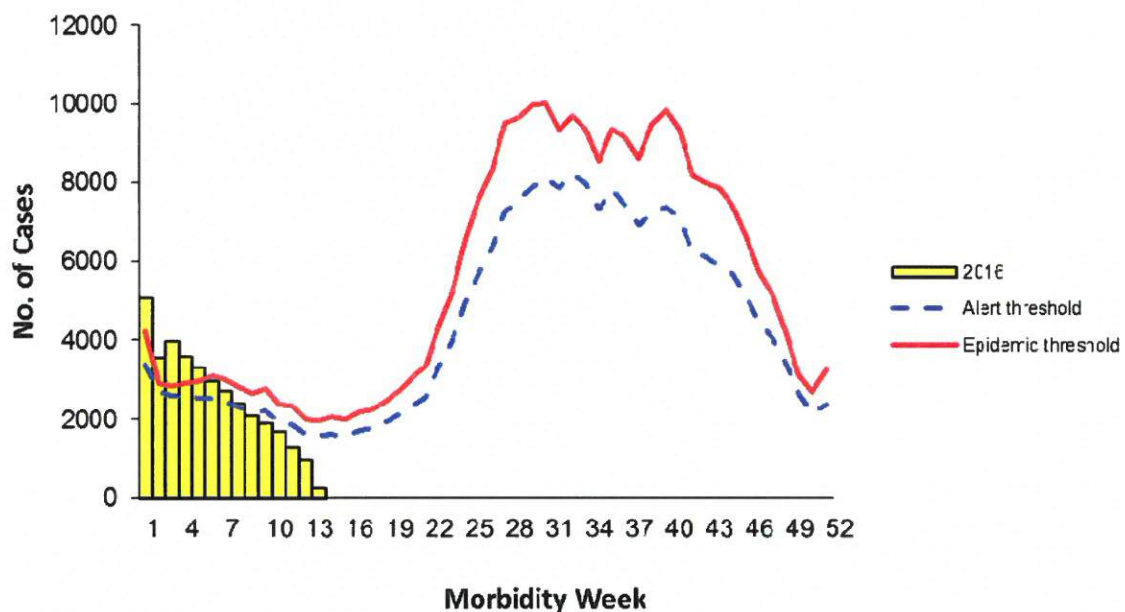
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 95 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (52.4%). Most (39.9%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 137 deaths (CFR = 0.38%).

Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

There were **64** laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to April 9, 2016. The predominant serotype is **DENV-1** (82.8%) followed by **DENV-2** (10.9%), mostly occurring in **Region IX** (65.6%).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of April 9, 2016 (N=35,658)**



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**Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of April 9, 2016
2016* vs 2015 (N=35,658)**

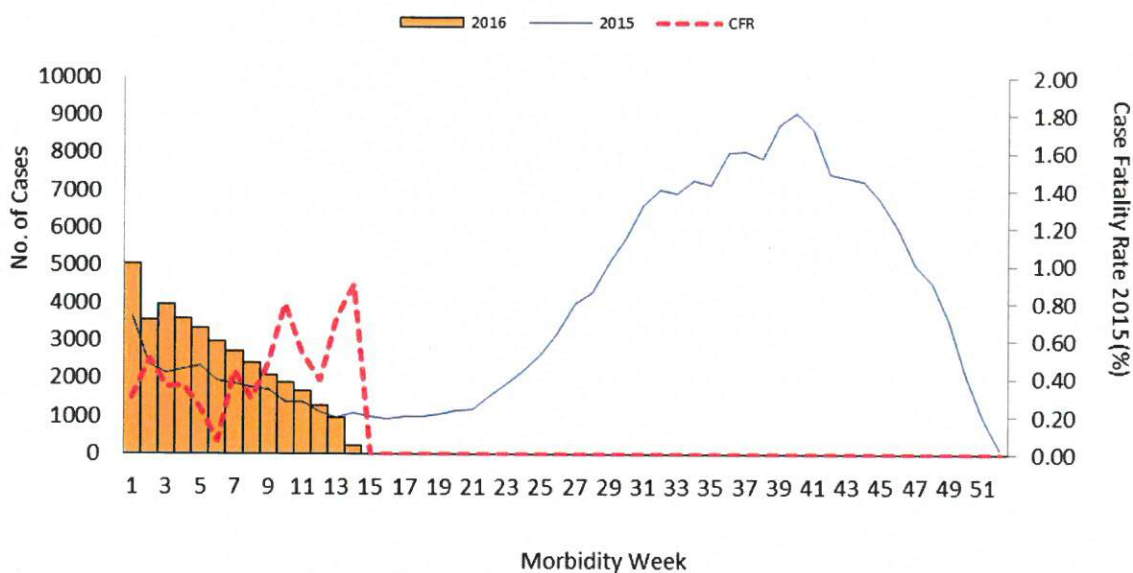
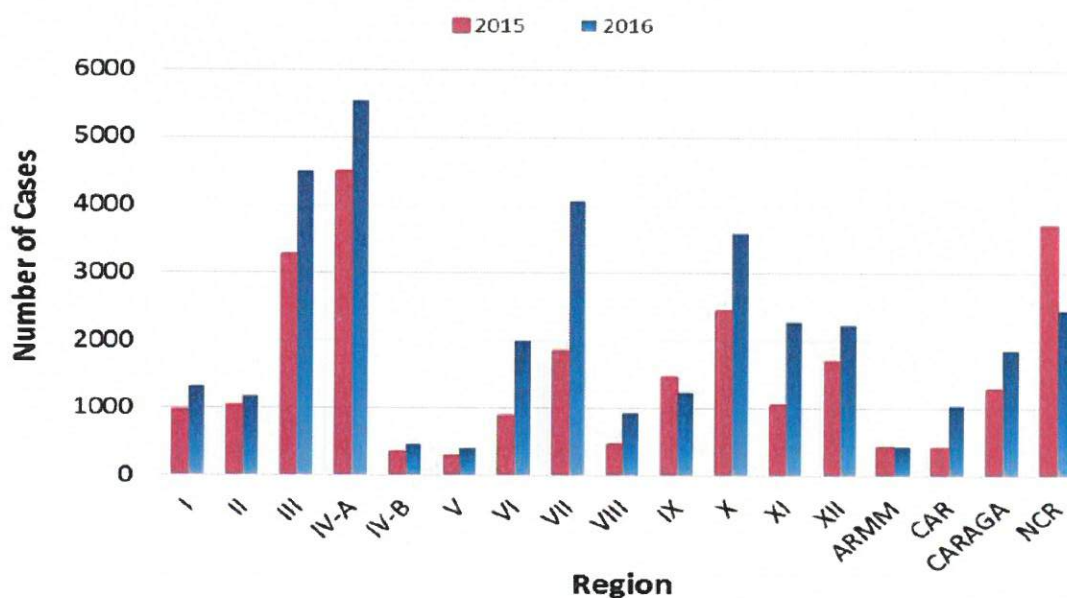


Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region, Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=35,658)



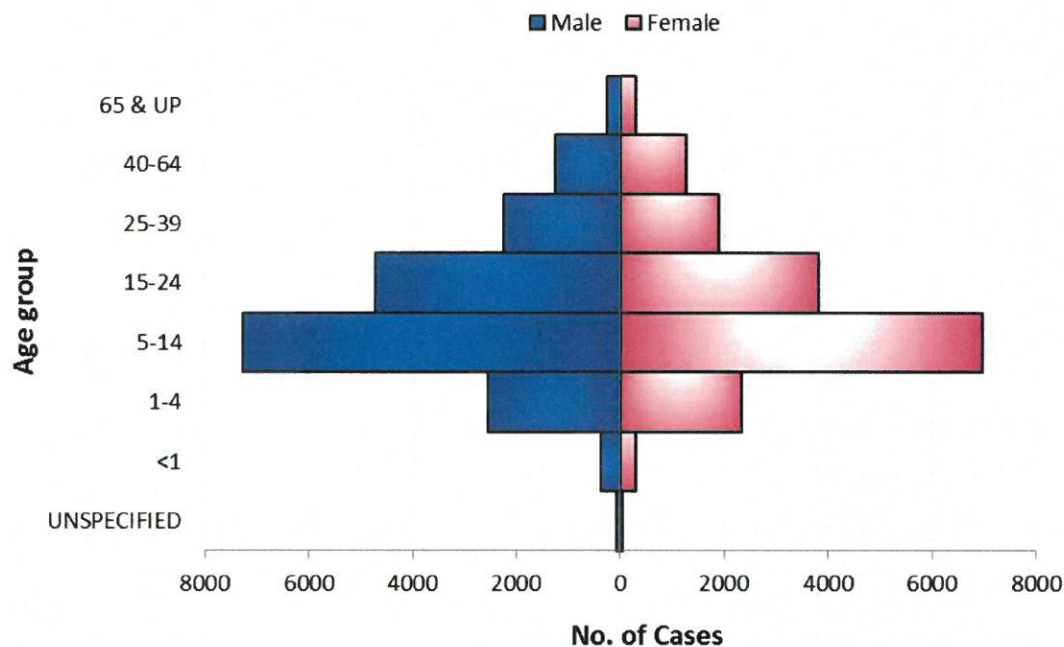
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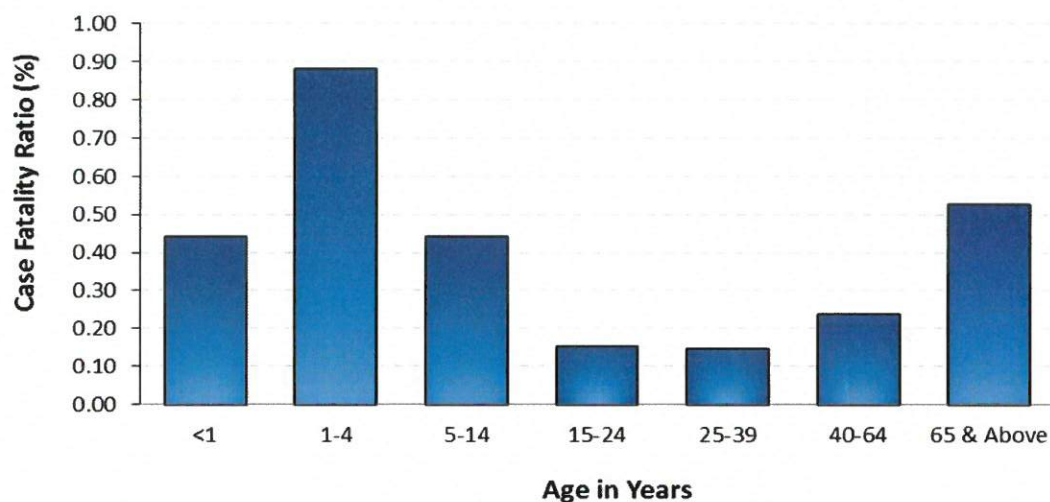
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**Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex
Philippines, as of April 9, 2016 (N= 35,658)**



**Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of April 9, 2016 (n=137)**



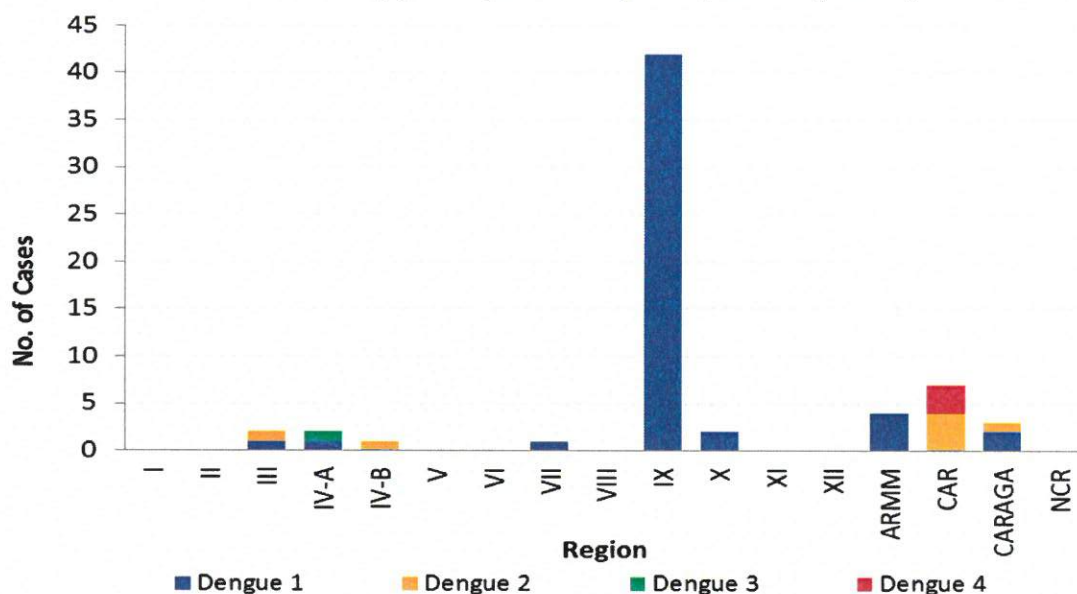
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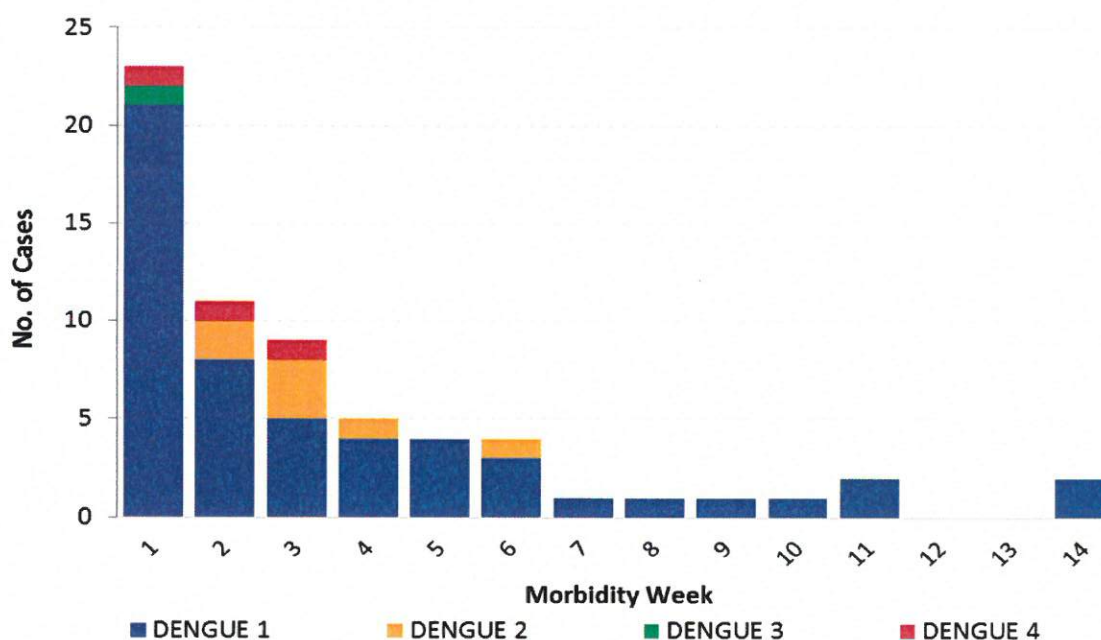
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**Fig. 6 Dengue Virus Serotype by Region
 Philippines, as of April 9, 2016 (n=64)**



**Fig. 7 Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution by Morbidity Week
 Philippines, as of April 9, 2016 (n=64)**



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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	1332	962	38.5	1	0.08	3	0.31
II	1184	1033	14.6	2	0.17	1	0.10
III	4518	3259	38.6	10	0.22	2	0.06
IV-A	5546	4490	23.5	23	0.41	12	0.27
IV-B	462	341	35.5	2	0.43	0	0.00
V	406	289	40.5	2	0.49	0	0.00
VI	2001	880	127.4	4	0.20	2	0.23
VII	4081	1850	120.6	24	0.59	8	0.43
VIII	937	454	106.4	3	0.32	3	0.66
IX	1239	1463	-15.3	5	0.40	5	0.34
X	3604	2435	48.0	9	0.25	12	0.49
XI	2289	1054	117.2	16	0.70	3	0.28
XII	2251	1684	33.7	11	0.49	9	0.53
ARMM	430	427	0.7	2	0.47	3	0.70
CAR	1036	407	154.5	4	0.39	1	0.25
CARAGA	1873	1281	46.2	7	0.37	6	0.47
NCR	2469	3712	-33.5	12	0.49	15	0.40
Total	35658	26021	37.0	137	0.38	85	0.33

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of April 9, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				14th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 14th wk	
	10	11	12	13	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	74	64	40	13	2	45	1332	962
II	22	16	18	8	1	45	1184	1033
III	212	180	127	71	8	124	4518	3259
IV-A	258	265	157	121	29	164	5546	4490
IV-B	38	35	18	6	0	15	462	341
V	31	18	16	10	2	8	406	289
VI	120	106	100	66	1	51	2001	880
VII	278	280	189	148	32	65	4081	1850
VIII	55	44	30	21	6	17	937	454
IX	81	74	70	26	3	80	1239	1463
X	188	182	150	189	103	110	3604	2435
XI	166	132	133	120	9	41	2289	1054
XII	73	21	43	41	4	114	2251	1684
ARMM	27	28	20	13	2	39	430	427
CAR	53	56	35	36	4	12	1036	407
CARAGA	79	47	26	6	2	40	1873	1281
NCR	129	130	107	72	14	124	2469	3712
Total	1884	1678	1279	967	222	1094	35658	26021

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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.

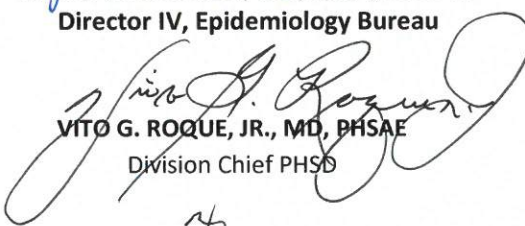
Prevention and Control

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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