Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan

Dengue Cases

Morbidity Week 4 : January 24 – January 30, 2016	Epidemiology Bureau Public Health Surveillance Division

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.

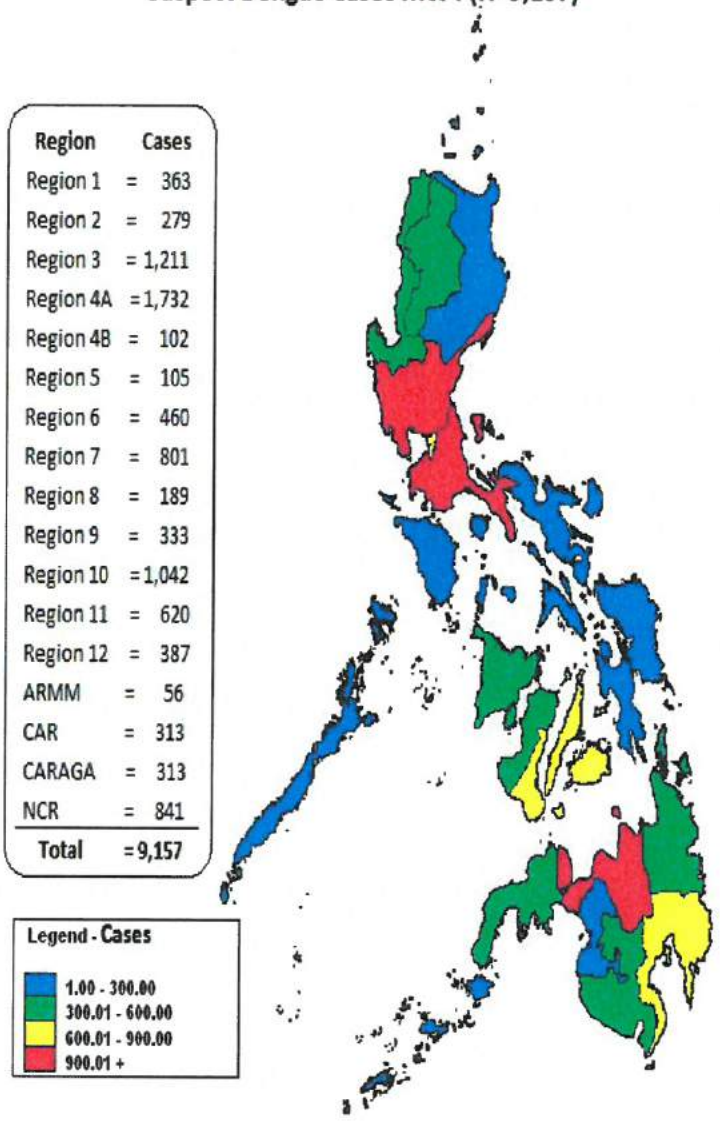
The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

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 breathing.

Suspect Dengue Cases MW4 (N=9,157)

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 363
Region 2	= 279
Region 3	= 1,211
Region 4A	= 1,732
Region 4B	= 102
Region 5	= 105
Region 6	= 460
Region 7	= 801
Region 8	= 189
Region 9	= 333
Region 10	= 1,042
Region 11	= 620
Region 12	= 387
ARMM	= 56
CAR	= 313
CARAGA	= 313
NCR	= 841
Total	**= 9,157**



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.*

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Trend in the Philippines

A total of **9,157** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to January 30, 2016. This is **12.2%** lower compared to the same time period last year **(10,435).**

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (18.9%), **Region III** (13.3%), **Region X** (11.4%), **NCR** (9.2%), and **Region VII** (8.7%).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year to 95 years old (median = 16 years). Majority of cases were male (52.6%). Most (39.9%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 35 deaths (CFR = 0.38%).

Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of January 30, 2016 (N=9,157)

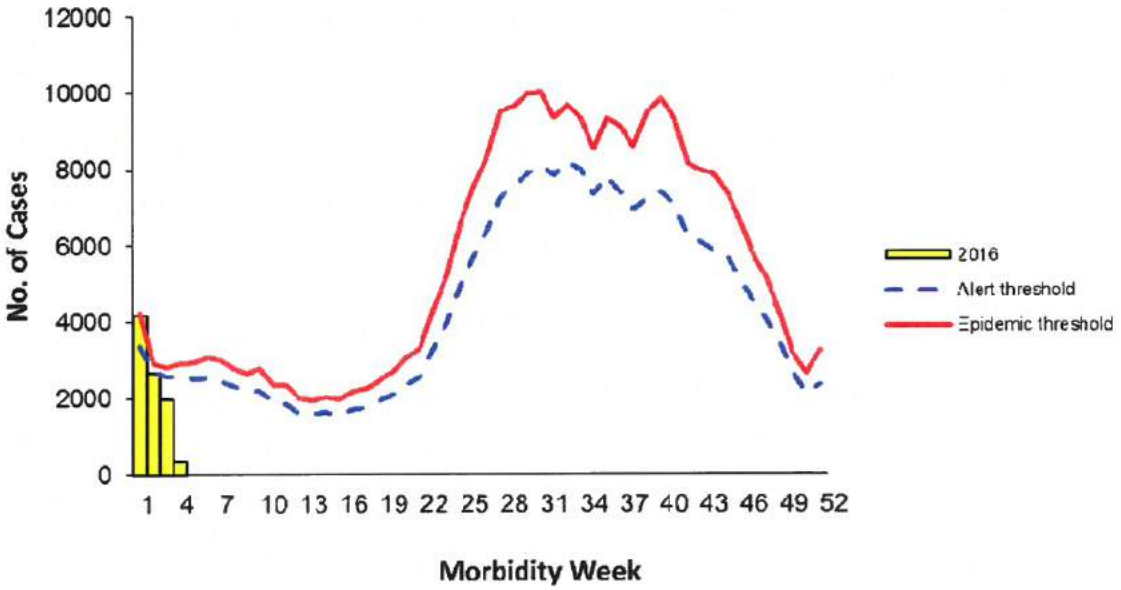

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Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of January 30, 2016
2016* vs 2015 (N= 9,157)

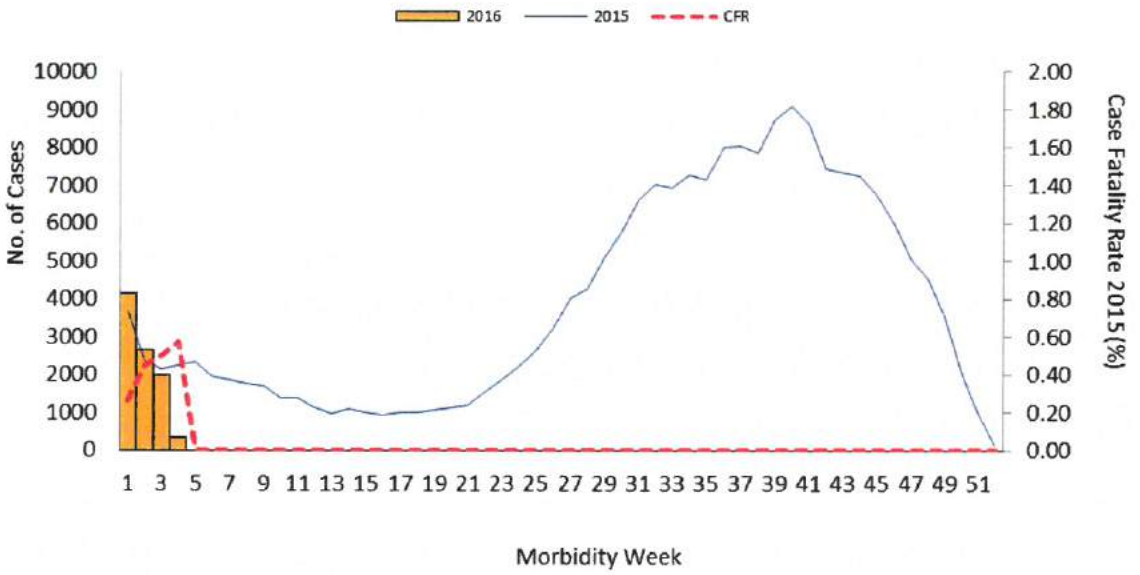

Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=9,157)

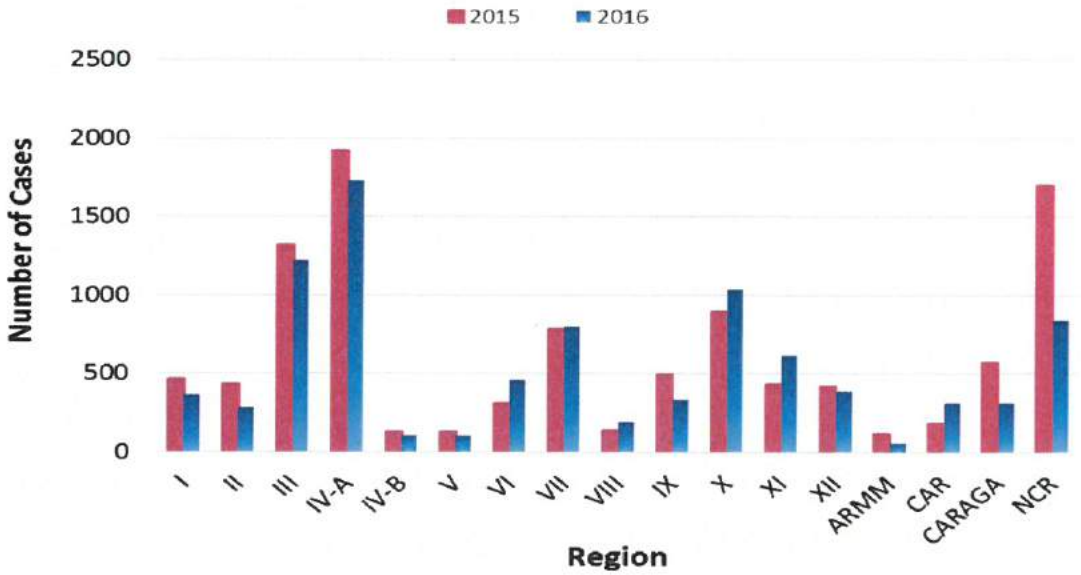

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Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex Philippines, as of January 30, 2016 (N= 9,157)

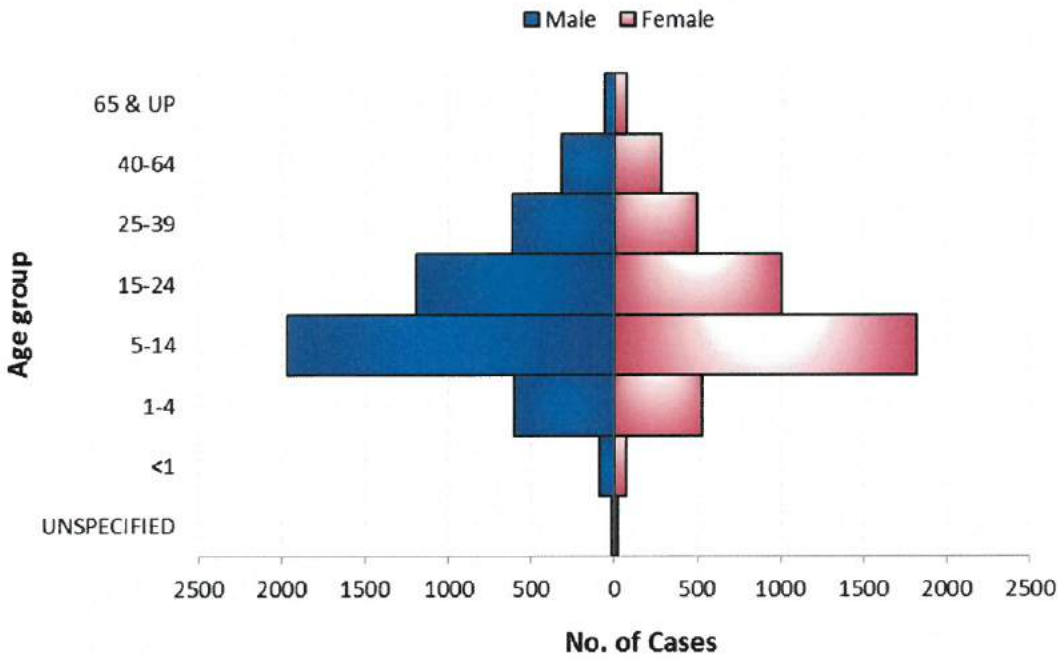

Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of January 30, 2016 (N=9,157)

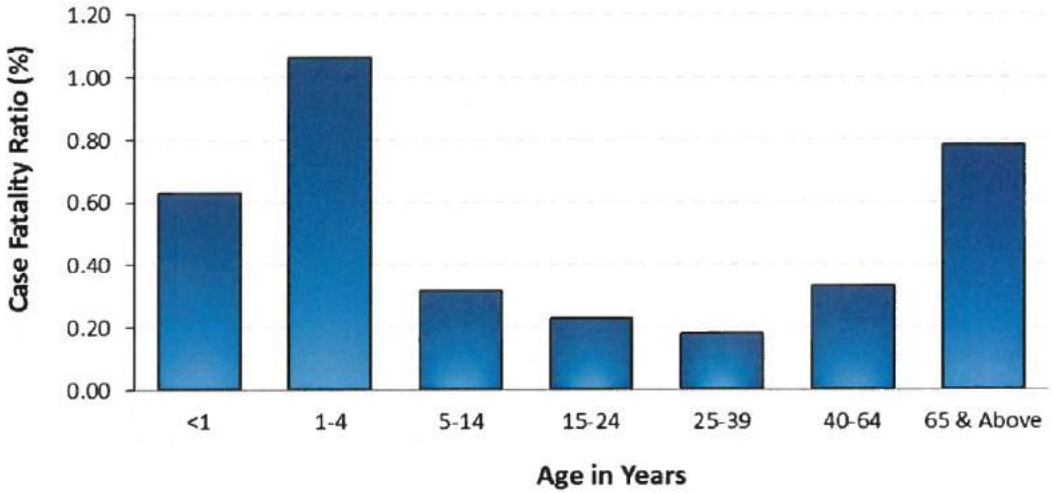

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Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2016* vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	363	464	-21.8	0	0.00	1	0.22
II	279	431	-35.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	1221	1313	-7.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	1732	1922	-9.9	9	0.52	4	0.21
IV-B	102	125	-18.4	1	0.98	0	0.00
V	105	128	-18.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	460	313	47.0	1	0.22	0	0.00
VII	801	778	3.0	9	1.12	3	0.39
VIII	189	140	35.0	1	0.53	3	2.14
IX	333	496	-32.9	1	0.30	3	0.60
X	1042	898	16.0	3	0.29	1	0.11
XI	620	434	42.9	4	0.65	2	0.46
XII	387	420	-7.9	1	0.26	2	0.48
ARMM	56	120	-53.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	313	183	71.0	1	0.32	1	0.55
CARAGA	313	574	-45.5	1	0.32	2	0.35
NCR	841	1696	-50.4	3	0.36	7	0.41
Total	9157	10435	-12.2	35	0.38	29	0.28

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of January 30, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week			4th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 4th wk	
	1	2	3	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	176	119	61	7	84	363	464
II	150	102	23	4	108	279	431
III	556	359	291	15	244	1221	1313
IV-A	738	472	415	107	402	1732	1922
IV-B	22	31	37	12	9	102	125
V	42	29	24	10	26	105	128
VI	223	137	98	2	64	460	313
VII	352	283	136	30	198	801	778
VIII	82	56	41	10	40	189	140
IX	167	88	75	3	113	333	496
X	397	275	273	97	222	1042	898
XI	228	192	191	9	109	620	434
XII	314	63	10	0	101	387	420
ARMM	24	20	11	1	26	56	120
CAR	157	108	41	7	35	313	183
CARAGA	205	70	29	9	125	313	574
NCR	328	253	233	27	332	841	1696
Total	4161	2657	1989	350	2238	9157	10435

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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 repellant 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.