



Morbidity Week 7 : February 14 – February 20, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

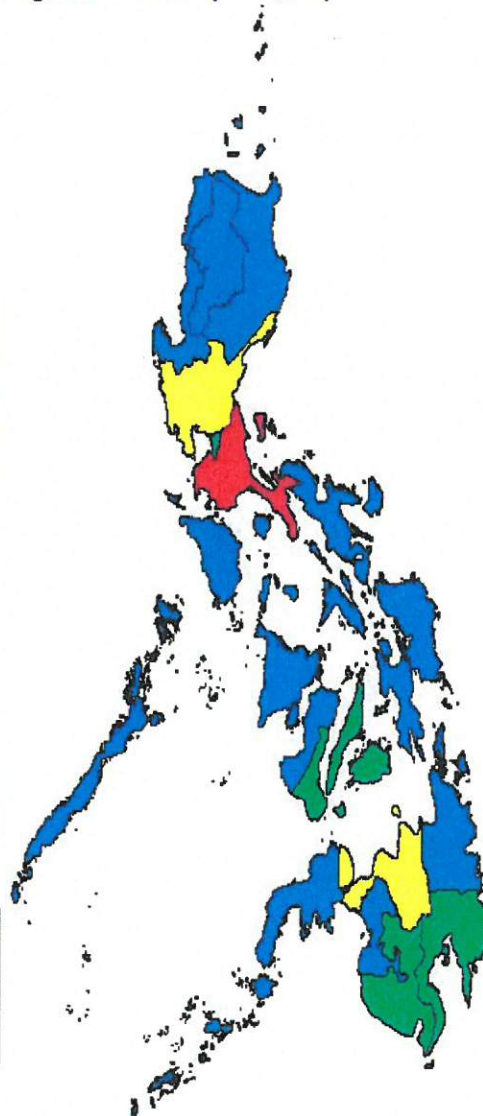
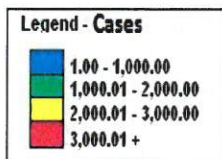
Suspect Dengue Cases MW7 (N=18,790)

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.

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.

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 677
Region 2	= 733
Region 3	= 2,596
Region 4A	= 3,182
Region 4B	= 224
Region 5	= 213
Region 6	= 965
Region 7	= 1,529
Region 8	= 465
Region 9	= 544
Region 10	= 2,002
Region 11	= 1,232
Region 12	= 1,228
ARMM	= 175
CAR	= 558
CARAGA	= 988
NCR	= 1,479
Total	= 18,790



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 **18,790** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 20, 2016. This is **13.2%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**16,606**).

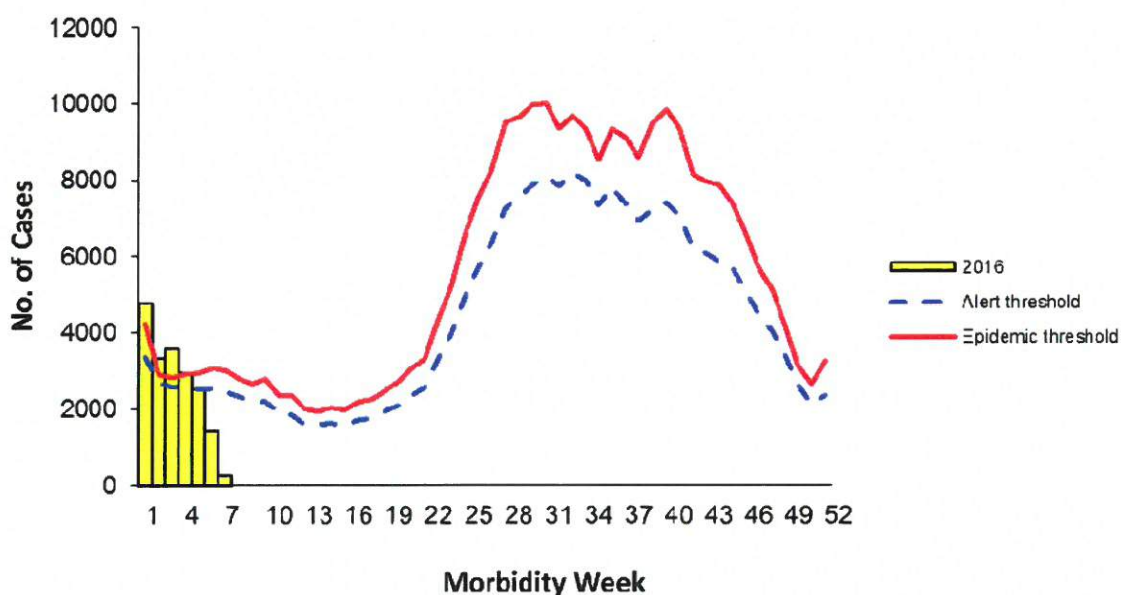
Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A (16.9%)**, **Region III (13.8%)**, **Region X (10.7%)**, **Region VII (8.1%)** and **NCR (7.9%)**.

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year to 95 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (52.5%). Most (40.1%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 65 deaths (CFR = 0.35%).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of February 20, 2016 (N=18,790)**



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**Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of February 20, 2016
2016* vs 2015 (N=18,790)**

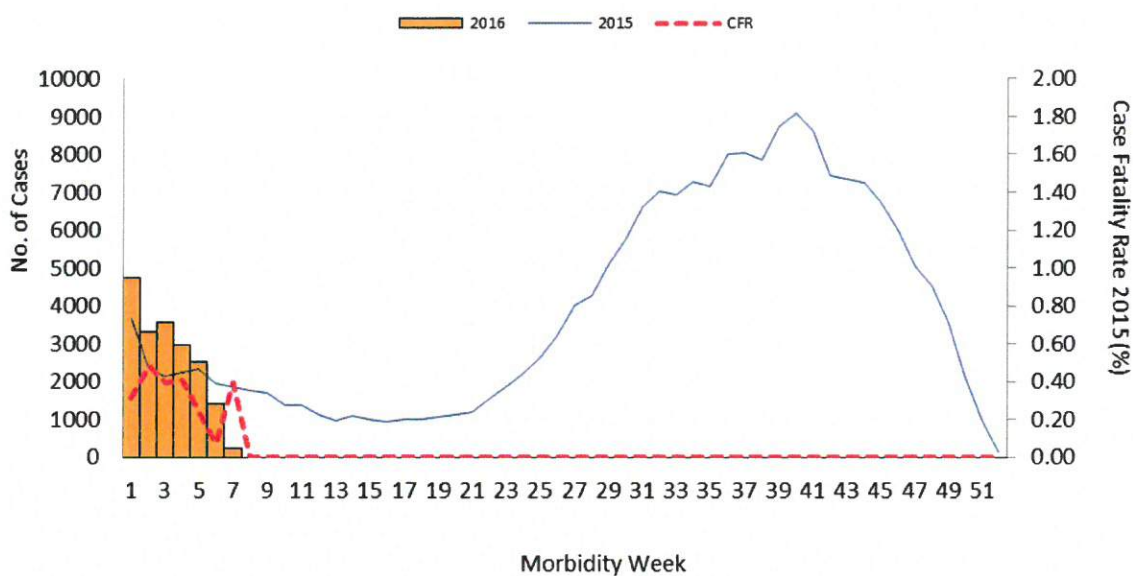
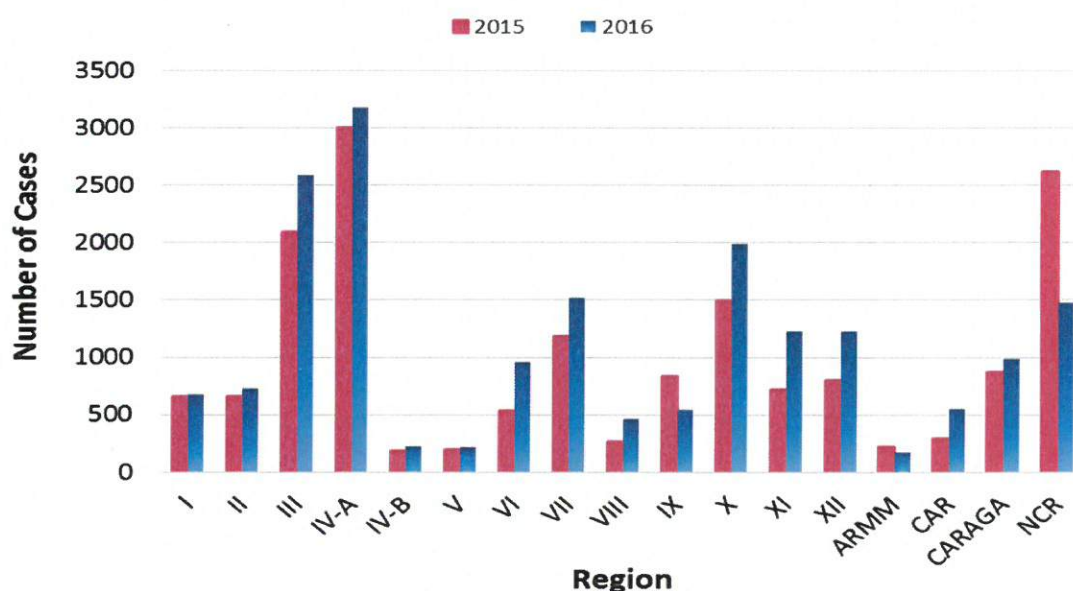


Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=18,790)



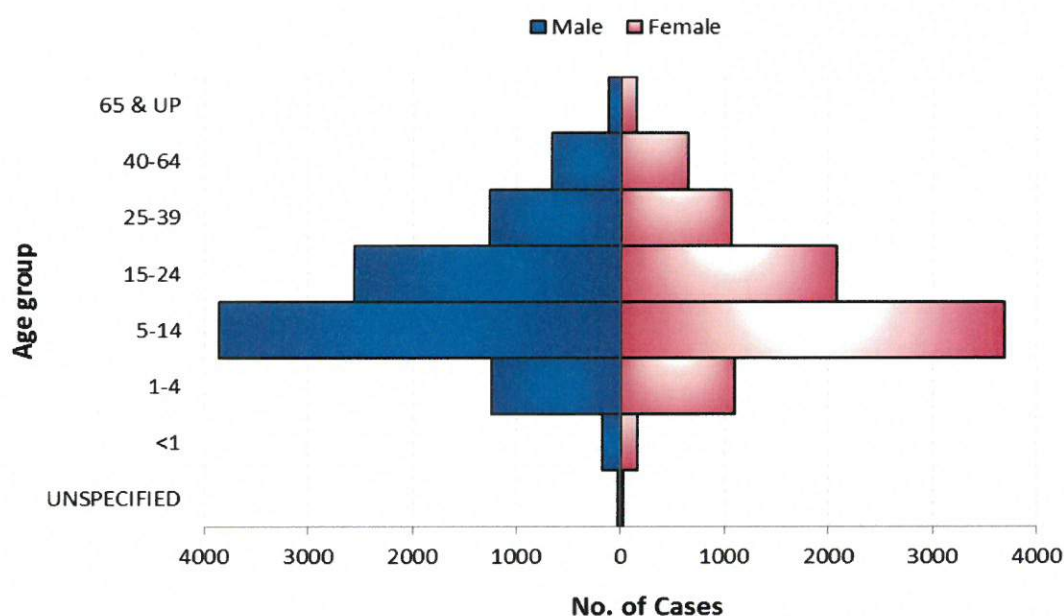
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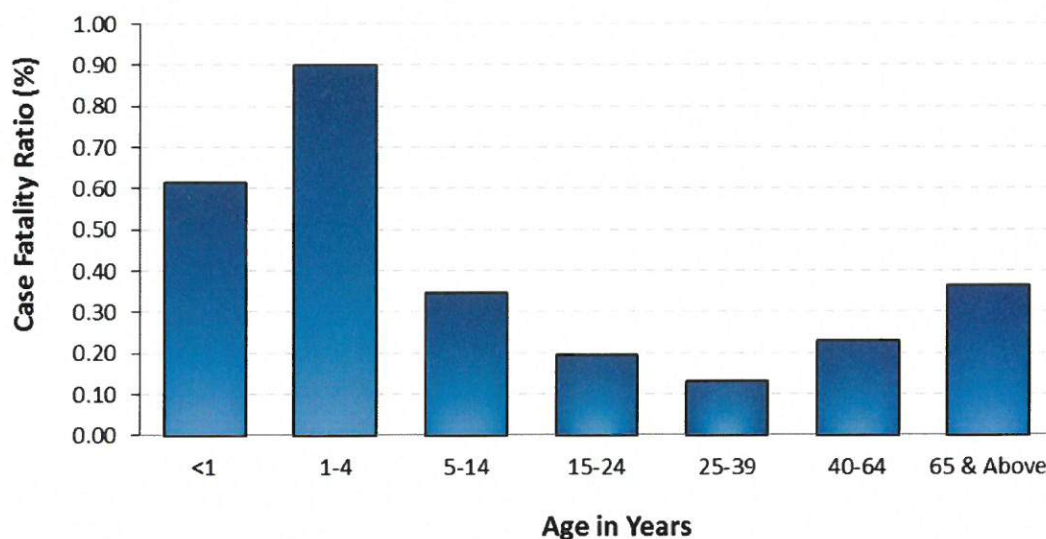
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**Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of February 20, 2016 (N= 18,790)**



**Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of February 20, 2016 (N=18,790)**



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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	677	654	3.5	1	0.15	2	0.31
II	733	659	11.2	0	0.00	1	0.15
III	2596	2095	23.9	3	0.12	1	0.05
IV-A	3182	3000	6.1	11	0.35	7	0.23
IV-B	224	182	23.1	1	0.45	0	0.00
V	213	196	8.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	965	532	81.4	1	0.10	2	0.38
VII	1529	1185	29.0	13	0.85	6	0.51
VIII	465	261	78.2	1	0.22	3	1.15
IX	544	836	-34.9	3	0.55	3	0.36
X	2002	1492	34.2	5	0.25	5	0.34
XI	1232	722	70.6	5	0.41	3	0.42
XII	1228	799	53.7	7	0.57	2	0.25
ARMM	175	218	-19.7	1	0.57	1	0.46
CAR	558	287	94.4	3	0.54	1	0.35
CARAGA	988	871	13.4	3	0.30	3	0.34
NCR	1479	2617	-43.5	7	0.47	9	0.34
Total	18790	16606	13.2	65	0.35	49	0.30

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region

Philippines, as of February 20, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				7th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total	
	3	4	5	6	2016	2015	1st wk to 7th wk	
I	138	112	90	14	0	63	677	654
II	160	98	86	24	3	59	733	659
III	451	467	428	255	19	240	2596	2095
IV-A	569	525	423	266	87	318	3182	3000
IV-B	50	29	51	21	7	15	224	182
V	30	23	24	30	5	19	213	196
VI	194	156	102	75	2	74	965	532
VII	326	258	150	44	0	121	1529	1185
VIII	92	66	66	38	15	39	465	261
IX	93	72	74	29	2	108	544	836
X	384	326	303	203	66	185	2002	1492
XI	230	208	223	134	12	87	1232	722
XII	225	196	139	43	2	121	1228	799
ARMM	40	32	33	11	3	33	175	218
CAR	86	75	66	28	2	30	558	287
CARAGA	206	98	80	70	4	84	988	871
NCR	296	216	182	131	25	277	1479	2617
Total	3570	2957	2520	1416	254	1873	18790	16606

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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:

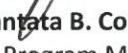
1. Search and Destroy
 - Cover water drums and pails.
 - Replace water in flower vases once a week.
 - Clean gutters of leaves and debris.
 - Collect and dispose all unsuitable tin, cans, jars, bottles and other items that can collect and hold water.
2. Self-protection Measures
 - Wear long pants and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


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