



Dengue Surveillance Update

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 this viral disease to humans. This report provides data from the period of January 1 to May 25, 2019 or Morbidity Weeks 1 – 21.

PIDSR Case Definition for Dengue Diseases

Clinical Classification

- **Dengue Without Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus two of the following:

- Headache
- Body malaise
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Retro-orbital pain
- Anorexia
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Flushed skin
- Rash (petechial, Herman's sign)

- **Dengue With Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus any one of the following:

- Abdominal pain or tenderness
- Persistent vomiting
- Clinical signs of fluid accumulation
- Mucosal bleeding
- Lethargy, restlessness
- Liver enlargement
- Laboratory: increase in Hct and/or decreasing platelet count

- **Severe Dengue**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration and any of the clinical manifestations for dengue with or without warning signs,

Plus any of the following:

Severe plasma leakage leading to

- Shock
- Fluid accumulation with respiratory distress

Severe bleeding

Severe organ impairment

- Liver: AST or ALT ≥ 1000
- CNS: e.g. seizures, impaired consciousness
- Heart: e.g. myocarditis
- Kidneys: e.g. renal failure

Case Classification

- **Suspect**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with clinical signs and symptoms of dengue

- **Probable**

A suspect case plus:

Laboratory test, at least CBC (leucopenia with or without thrombocytopenia) and/or Dengue NS1, antigen test or dengue IgM antibody test (optional)

- **Confirmed**

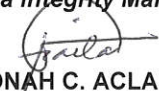
- Viral culture isolation,
- Polymerase Chain Reaction

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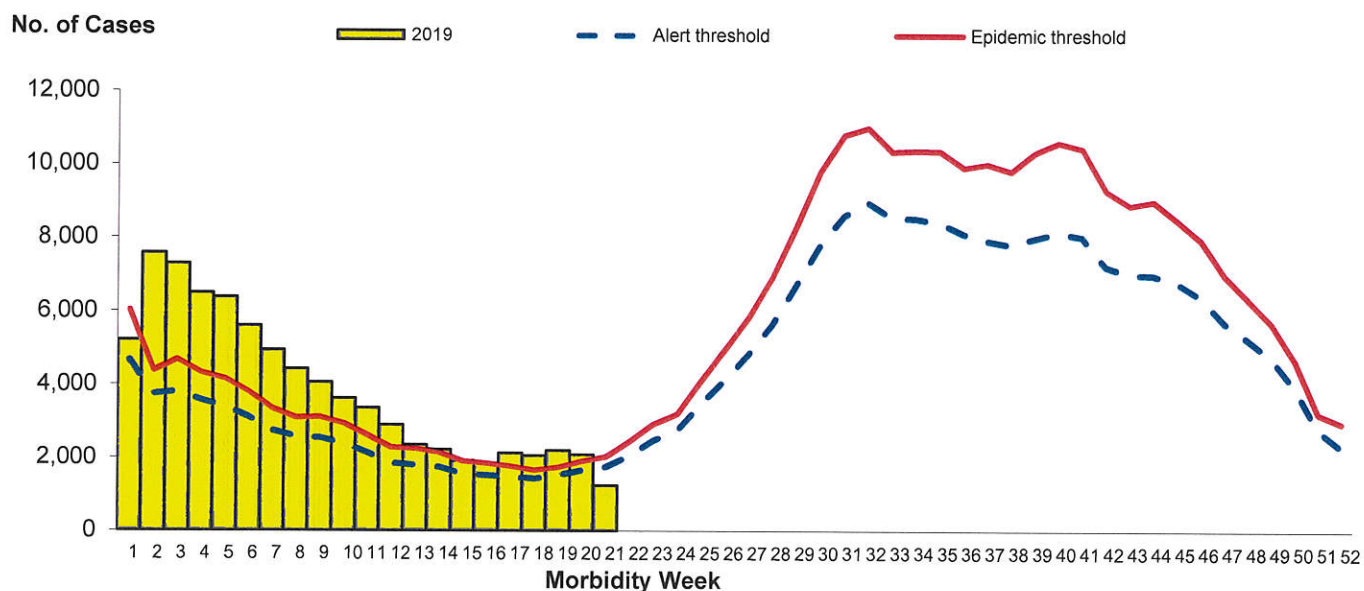

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I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **79,941** Dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 2019. This is **86%** higher compared to the same period last year (**42,990**). Figure 1 shows weekly data of reported dengue cases in 2019 compared to alert and epidemic thresholds.

Figure 1. Reported Dengue Cases (N=79,941)
Morbidity Weeks 1 - 21 (January 1- May 25, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds



II. Geographic Distribution

Table 1 shows that majority of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (8,565 or 11%), **Region VII** (8,007 or 10%), **Region VI** (7,807 or 10%), **Region XII** (6,402 or 8%) and **NCR** (6,349 or 8%).

The regions with the highest percent increase in the number of reported cases for this year compared to last year were: Caraga (372%), Region II (327%), Region IX (263%), Region VII (228%), and Region XII (207%).



Table 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Region
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019 vs January 1 – May 25, 2018

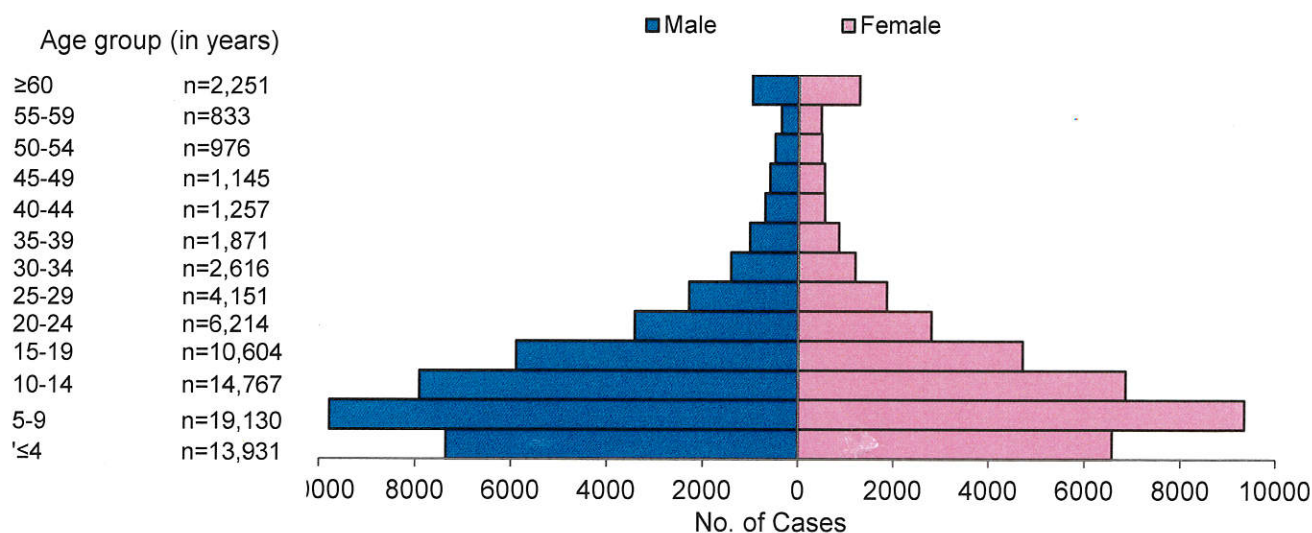
Region	2019		2018		% Change of Reported Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	79,941	338	42,990	228	↑ 86
I	1,636	3	2,021	9	↓ 19
II	5,268	22	1,235	4	↑ 327
III	5,525	10	6,952	14	↓ 21
IV-A	8,565	37	6,593	41	↑ 30
MiMaRoPa	2,484	8	1,065	8	↑ 133
V	1,533	15	888	7	↑ 73
VI	7,807	46	2,659	19	↑ 194
VII	8,007	47	2,439	20	↑ 228
VIII	3,371	15	1,653	13	↑ 104
IX	5,427	37	1,494	13	↑ 263
X	6,335	18	3,125	30	↑ 103
XI	2,706	5	1,032	2	↑ 162
XII	6,402	23	2,087	5	↑ 207
ARMM	1,167	11	595	7	↑ 96
CAR	1,548	3	970	3	↑ 60
Caraga	5,811	16	1,232	3	↑ 372
NCR	6,349	22	6,950	30	↓ 9

III. Profile of Cases

A. Profile of Reported Dengue Cases

Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 100 years (median age of 12 years). Majority of the cases (42,299 or 53%) were male. Most of the cases belonged to the 5-9 years age group (19,130 or 24%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Reported Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=79,941)
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



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, subject to change once annual 2018 data is completed. Percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off of figures. A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



B. Profile of Confirmed Dengue Cases

Out of 79,941 reported Dengue cases nationwide, **30,824 (39%)** cases were tested. Out of the tested, **363 (1%)** cases were confirmed via PCR.

Figure 3. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week (n=363)
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019

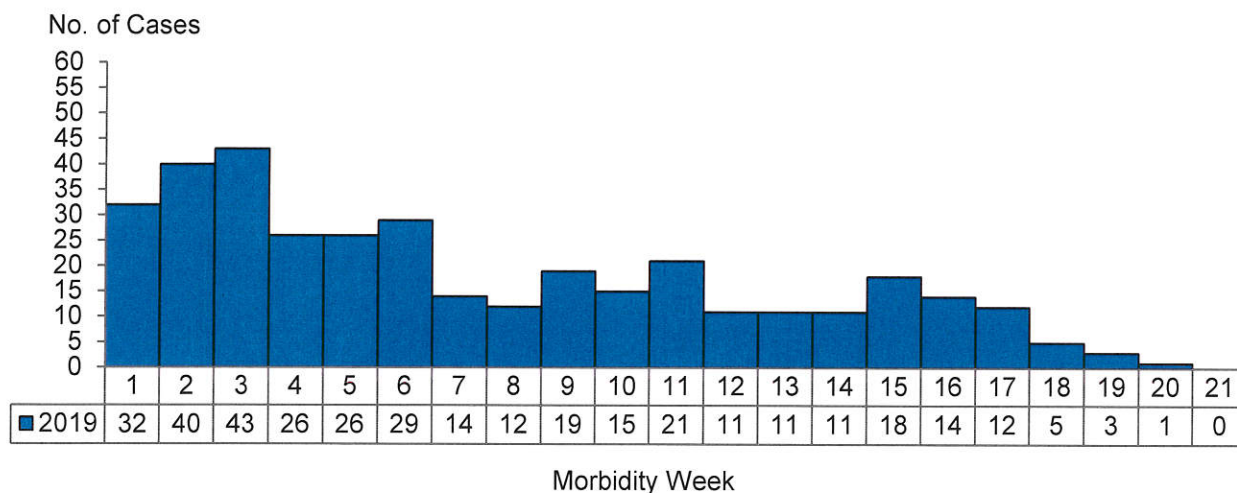


Table 2 shows that majority of the confirmed Dengue cases were from the following regions: **Region II** (61 or 17%), **Region IX** (53 or 15%), **NCR** (43 or 12%), and **Region XI** (47 or 13%). The predominant serotype from January 1 to May 25, 2019 is **DENV3** (267 cases or 74%) followed by **DENV 1** (49 cases or 13%), **DENV 2** (40 cases or 11%), **DENV 4** (6 cases or 1%) and **mixed serotype** (1 case or 0.3%)

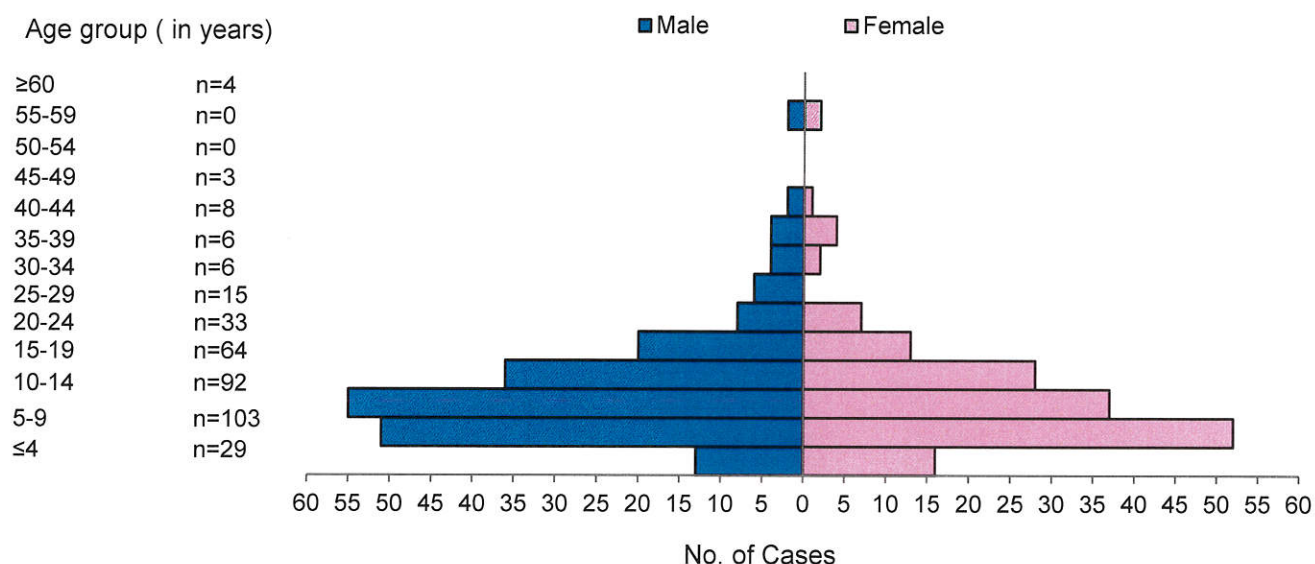
Table 2. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype (n=363)
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019

Region	Serotype					Total
	Dengue 1	Dengue 2	Dengue 3	Dengue 4	Mixed Serotype	
PHILIPPINES	49	40	267	6	1	363
I	0	0	9	0	0	9
II	0	2	59	0	0	61
III	3	3	10	0	0	16
IV-A	5	1	30	0	0	36
MIMAROPA	0	0	13	0	0	13
V	1	1	7	1	0	10
VI	0	0	2	0	0	2
VII	0	5	8	0	0	13
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	1	9	41	2	0	53
X	1	0	0	0	0	1
XI	21	10	16	0	0	47
XII	2	2	19	2	0	25
ARMM	5	4	10	0	0	19
CAR	0	0	3	0	0	3
CARAGA	5	1	6	0	0	12
NCR	5	2	34	1	1	43



Age of confirmed Dengue cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 80 years old (median age of 12 years). Majority of the confirmed cases (201 or 56%) were male. One hundred three or 28% of the confirmed cases belonged to the 5-9 years age group (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=363)
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



C. Profile of Reported Dengue Deaths

There were 338 deaths (CFR = 0.42%) reported from January 1 to May 25, 2019. The case fatality rate is lower compared to the same period last year, 228 deaths (CFR=0.53%). The provinces or city with the highest number of deaths were: **Cebu** (32 or 9%), **Zamboanga Del Sur** (21 or 6%), **Negros Occidental** (18 or 5%), and **Cavite** (15 or 4%).

Table 3. Top Provinces/Cities with Highest Reported Dengue Deaths (n=338)
Philippines January 1 – May 25, 2019

Province	Deaths	% among Deaths
Cebu	32	9
Zamboanga Del Sur	21	6
Negros Occidental	18	5
Cavite	15	4



Age of deaths ranged from less than 1 year old to 88 years old (median age of 8 years). Most of the reported deaths (179 or 53%) were female. Majority belonged to 5-9 years age group (127 deaths or 38%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Reported Dengue Deaths by Age Group and Sex (n=338)
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019

