



## Food and Waterborne Diseases

Food and waterborne illnesses are conditions caused by eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated by microorganisms or the toxins they produce. It typically causes gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The mode of transmission is fecal-oral route. This summary report presents routinely collected FWBD data for the period of January 1 to February 23, 2019 or Morbidity Weeks 1-8 (Table 1).

Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018


FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES	2019*			2018	% Difference 2019* vs 2018
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	1,385	1	0.07	3,670	↓62
Confirmed Cholera	2	0	0.00	3	↓33
Confirmed Rotavirus	70	0	0.00	140	↓50
Hepatitis A	25	0	0.00	32	↓22
Typhoid Fever	2,720	2	0.07	3,254	↓16

## PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases


Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)	
Reported Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool.</li> </ul>
Cholera	
Suspected Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Disease unknown in the area:</b> A person aged 5 years or more with severe dehydration or who died from acute watery diarrhea, <b>OR</b></li> <li><b>Disease endemic in the area:</b> A person aged 5 years or more with acute watery diarrhea with or without vomiting, <b>OR</b></li> <li><b>In an area where there is a cholera epidemic:</b> A person with acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.</li> </ul>
Confirmed Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed. Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 or 0139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.</li> </ul>
Rotavirus	
Suspected Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A child &lt;5 years of age who undergoes treatment (means that the child received intravenous rehydration therapy while undergoing observation at the Emergency Room OR was admitted in a hospital ward) for acute diarrhea (passage of 3 or more watery stools within a 24-hour period for &lt; 14 days) in a participating hospital.</li> </ul>
Confirmed Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus.</li> </ul>
Hepatitis A	
Suspected Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with acute illness characterized by acute jaundice, dark urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, extreme fatigue and right upper quadrant tenderness.</li> </ul>
Confirmed Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV).</li> </ul>
Typhoid Fever	
Suspected Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person with an illness characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough.</li> </ul>
Probable Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak.</li> </ul>
Confirmed Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A suspected or probable case that is laboratory confirmed. (Isolation of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> from blood, stool, or other clinical specimen)</li> </ul>

## Editorial Board

  
FERCHITO L. AVELINO, MD, MPH, PHSAE  
Officer-in-Charge, Epidemiology Bureau

  
MA. NEMIA L. SUCALDITO, MD, PHSAE  
Medical Officer V

  
HERDIE L. HIZON  
Supervising Health Program Officer  
Data Integrity Manager

  
RICHELLE P. ABELLERA, RN  
Nurse V

JEZZA JONAH C. ACLAN, RN, MPH  
Nurse III

  
KRIS PAULINE D. MARTINEZ, RN  
Nurse II



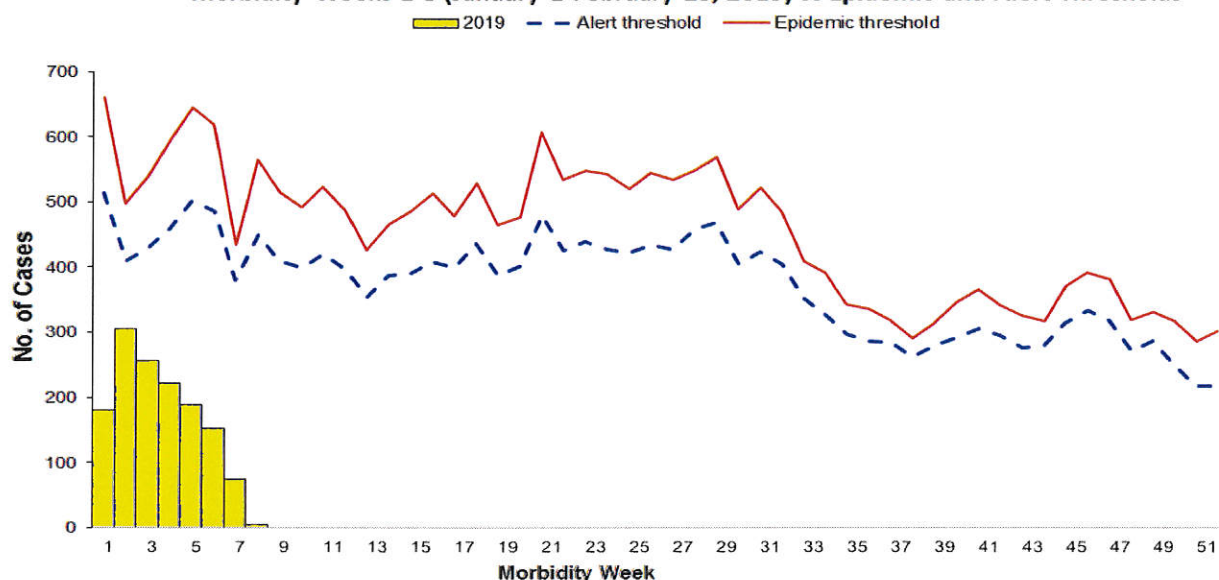


# **I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)**

## **Trend in the Philippines**

A total of 1,385 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Reported Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases (N=1,385)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1-8 (January 1-February 23, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



## **Geographical Distribution**

There was a noted 62% decrease of reported ABD cases from 3,670 cases in 2018 to 1,385 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 to February 23, 2019). Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (410 or 30%), Region IX (278 or 20%), and CARAGA (201 or 15%) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=1,385)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>↓62</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑80</b>
<b>II</b>	66	0	114	0	↓42
<b>III</b>	34	0	75	0	↓55
<b>IV-A</b>	46	0	148	0	↓69
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	4	0	14	0	↓71
<b>V</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑167</b>
<b>VI</b>	7	0	8	0	↓13
<b>VII</b>	410	1	1,347	6	↓70
<b>VIII</b>	29	0	100	0	↓71
<b>IX</b>	278	0	723	0	↓62
<b>X</b>	113	0	346	0	↓67
<b>XI</b>	13	0	32	0	↓59
<b>XII</b>	29	0	45	0	↓36
<b>ARMM</b>	19	0	33	0	↓42
<b>CAR</b>	112	0	221	0	↓49
<b>CARAGA</b>	201	0	448	0	↓55
<b>NCR</b>	7	0	8	0	↓13

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

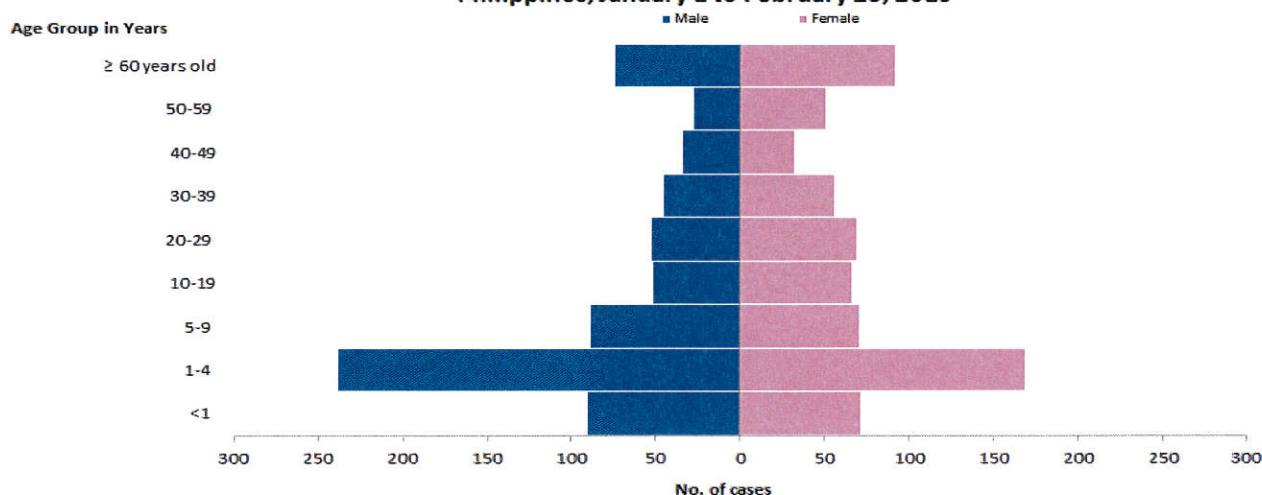
\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018



### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported ABD cases were male (707 or 51%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 94 years old (median age of 8 years). The most affected age group was 1 year to 4 years (407, 29%) (Figure 2).

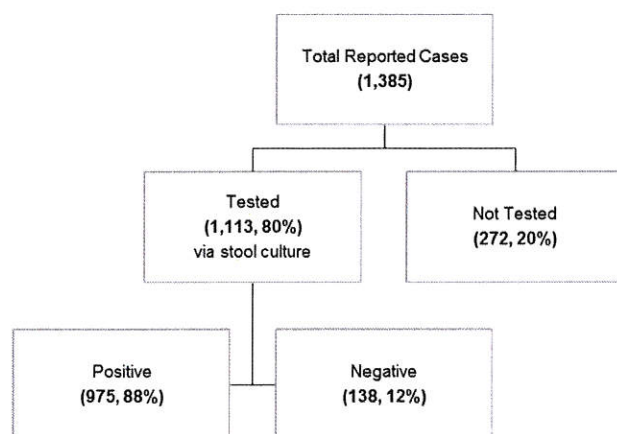
**Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,385)**  
**Philippines, January 1 to February 23, 2019**



### Laboratory Results

A total of 1,113 (80%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 975 (88%) yielded positive for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (806, 83%) (Table 3).

**Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,385)**  
**Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019**



**Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases\***  
**Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019**

Organism	Cases
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	806
<i>Shigella</i>	106
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	25

\*multiple results and tested via stool culture

### Profile of Deaths

One (1) death (CFR=0.07%) out of the 1,385 reported ABD cases. The case was 3 years old and male reported from Region VII.



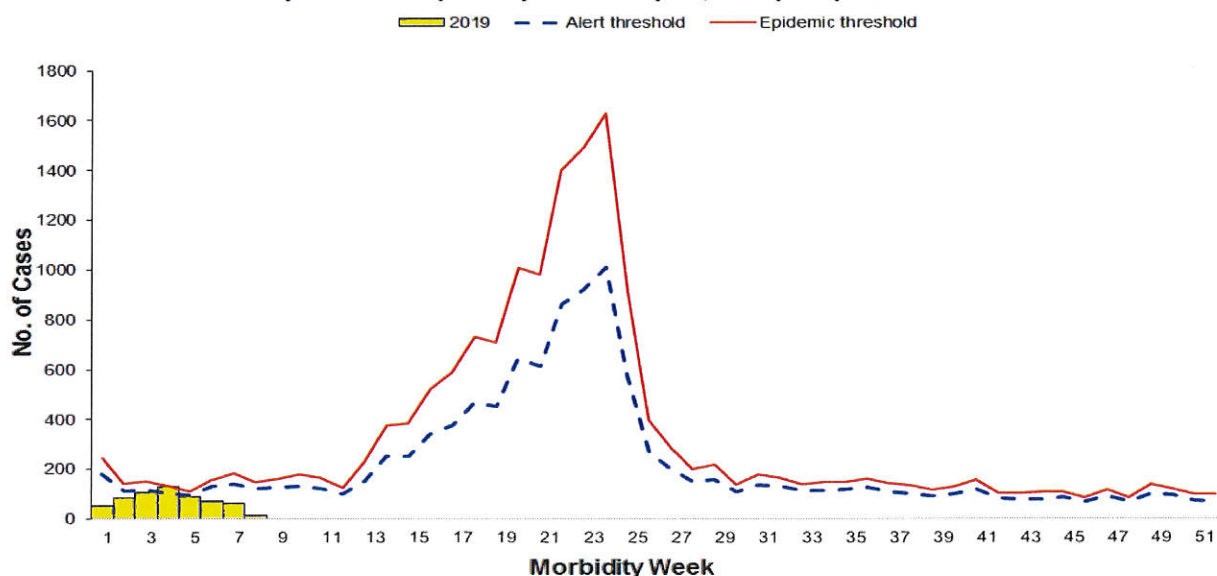


## II. Cholera

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 606 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Reported Cholera Cases (N=606)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1-8 (January 1-February 23, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



### Geographical Distribution

There was a 42% increase of reported cholera cases from 427 cases in 2018 to 606 cases in 2019. Only Regions V (72 or 12%), VIII (397 or 66%), X (2 or 0.3%), and CARAGA (135 or 22%) reported cholera cases from January 1 – February 23, 2019 (Table 4).

**Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=606)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>↑42</b>
I	0	0	0	0	-
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	0	0	2	0	↓100
MIMAROPA	0	0	0	0	-
V	72	0	165	3	↓56
VI	0	0	1	0	↓100
VII	0	0	1	0	↓100
<b>VIII</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	2	0	62	0	↓97
XI	0	0	14	0	↓100
XII	0	0	0	0	-
ARMM	0	0	2	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓25</b>
NCR	0	0	0	0	-

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

\*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. Total percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off of figures.

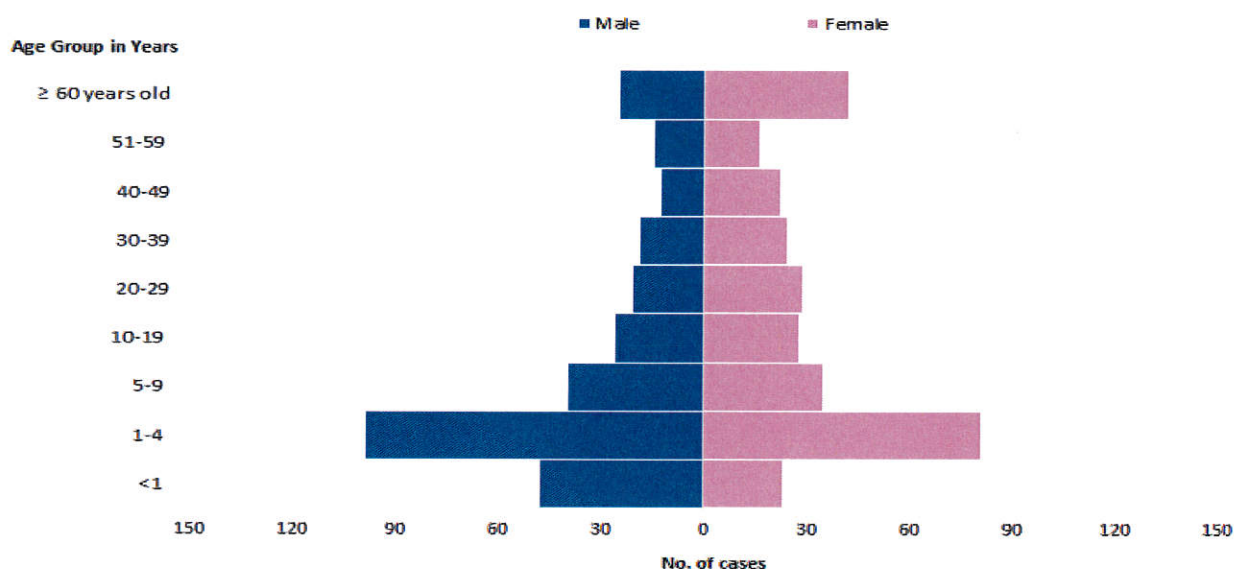
A PDF file of this report is available at [www.doh.gov.ph/statistics](http://www.doh.gov.ph/statistics).



### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (306 or 51%). Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 89 years old (median age of 8 years). The most affected age group was 1 to 4 years (180 or 30%) (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=606)**  
**Philippines, January 1 to February 23, 2019**



### Laboratory Results

A total of 133 (22%) reported cases were tested for Cholera. Among those tested, 2 (2%) were positive for Cholera (Table 5).

**Table 5. Laboratory Result of Cholera Cases (N=606)**  
**Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019**

<b>Total Reported Cases</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Tested</b>	<b>133 (22%)</b>
Positive (culture)	2 (2%)
<i>Vibrio cholera</i> 0139	1
<i>Vibrio cholera</i> Ogawa	1
Negative	131 (98%)
<b>Not Tested</b>	<b>473 (78%)</b>

### Profile of Deaths

No reported death among cholera cases.





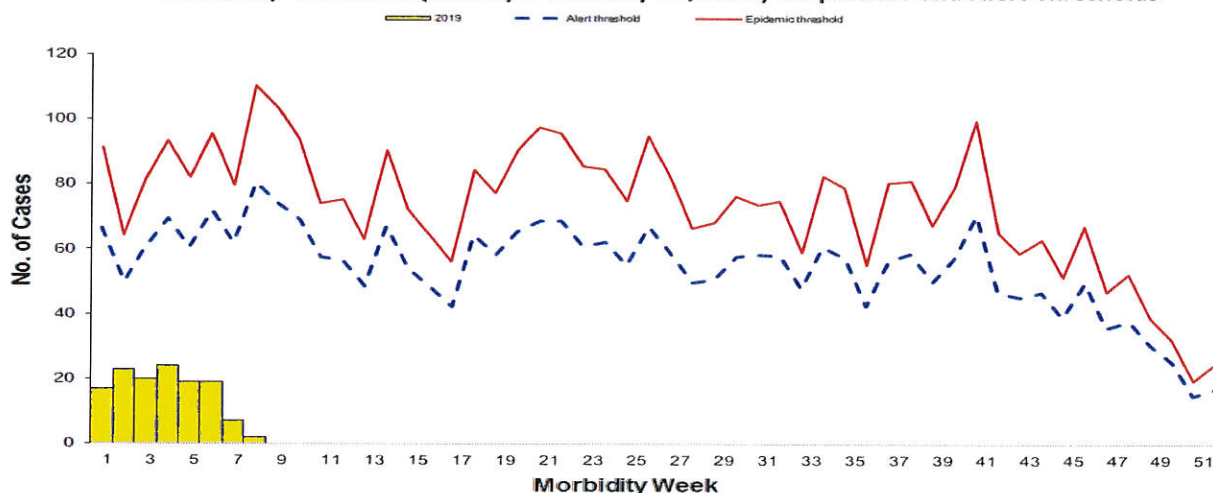
### III. Hepatitis A

#### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 131 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases (N=131)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1-8 (January 1-February 23, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 53% decrease of reported acute viral hepatitis cases from 278 cases in 2018 to 131 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (29 or 22%), Region X (25 or 19%), Region VI (16 or 12%), NCR (13 or 10%), and Region II (12 or 9%) (Table 6).

**Table 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases & Deaths by Region (N=131)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>↓53</b>
I	1	0	8	1	↓88
<b>II</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
III	3	0	14	0	↓79
IV-A	9	1	21	0	↓57
MIMAROPA	1	0	10	0	↓90
V	3	0	9	1	↓67
VI	16	0	33	0	↓52
VII	5	1	63	2	↓92
VIII	1	0	3	0	↓67
<b>IX</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑383</b>
X	25	0	41	0	↓39
<b>XI</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑600</b>
XII	2	0	8	0	↓75
ARMM	4	0	6	0	↓33
CAR	0	0	3	0	↓100
CARAGA	0	0	19	0	↓100
NCR	13	0	33	0	↓61

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019  
 \*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

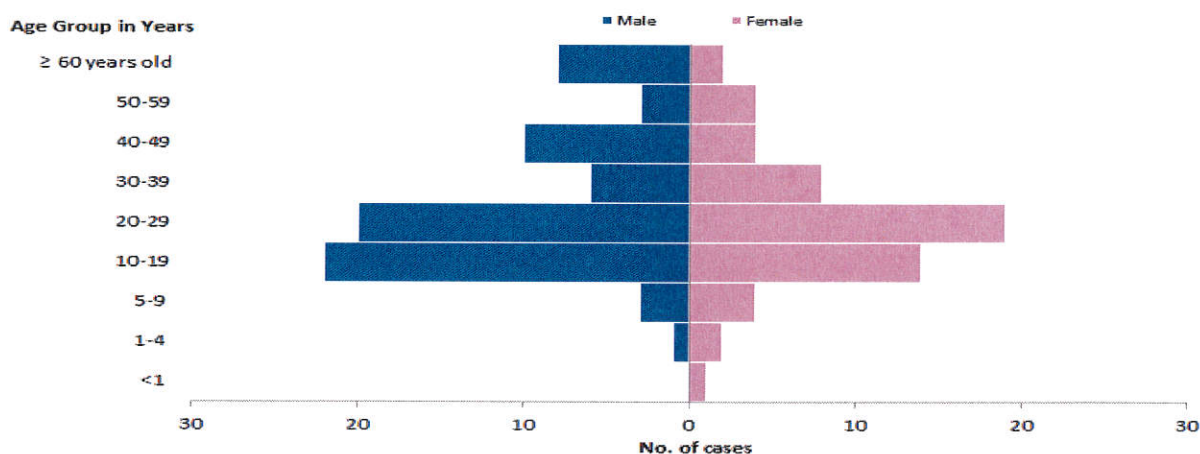


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (73 or 56%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 92 years old (median age of 25 years). Most of the cases were 20 to 29 years old (39 or 30%) (Figure 7).

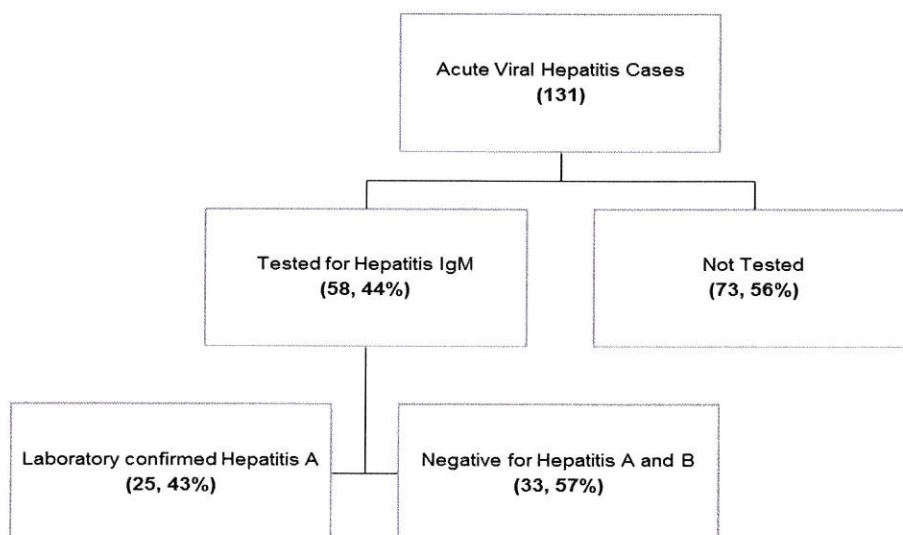
**Figure 7. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=131)**  
Philippines, January 1 to February 23, 2019



### Laboratory Status

A total of 58 (44%) reported cases were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 25 (43%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=131)**  
Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Two (2) deaths (CFR=1.53%) out of the 131 reported acute viral hepatitis cases from Regions IV-A and VII. One case was 34 years old and male, while the other was 61 years old and female.





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 22% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 32 cases in 2018 to 25 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 – February 23, 2019). Most of the confirmed cases were from the following regions: Region X (9 or 36%), Region IX (6 or 24%), and Region VII (4 or 16%) (Table 7). There were no reported deaths among cases.

**Table 7. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (n=25)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓22</b>
I	0	0	0	0	-
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	1	0	4	0	↓75
MIMAROPA	0	0	0	0	-
V	1	0	2	0	↓50
VI	2	0	3	0	↓33
VII	4	0	11	0	↓64
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IX</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑500</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑200</b>
XI	0	0	0	0	-
<b>XII</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
ARMM	0	0	2	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	1	0	↓100
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	-
NCR	1	0	5	0	↓80

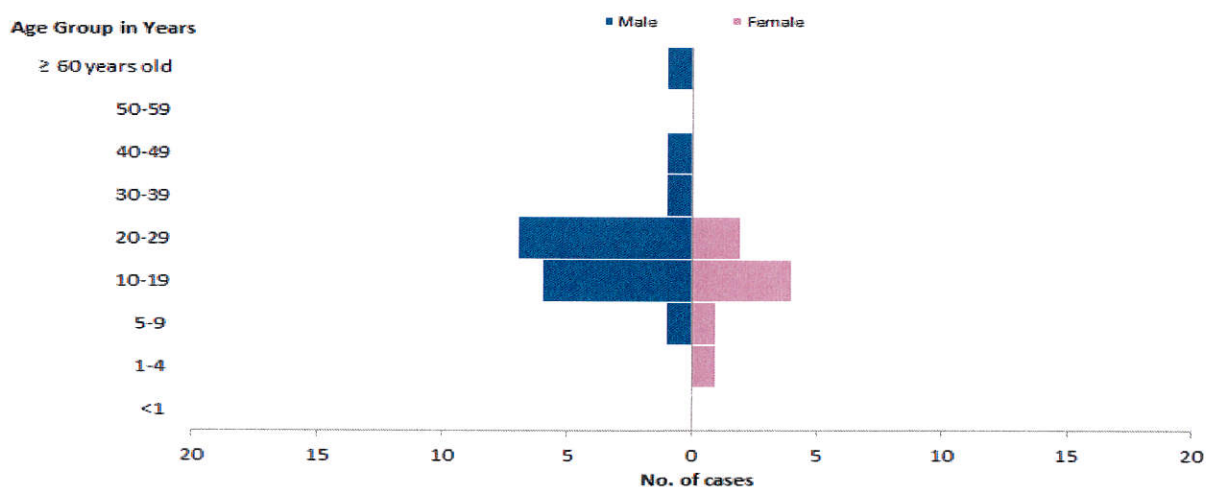
\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

### Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (17 or 68%). Age of cases ranged from 4 to 80 years old (median age of 19 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years (10 or 40%) (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=25)**  
**Philippines, January 1 to February 23, 2019**







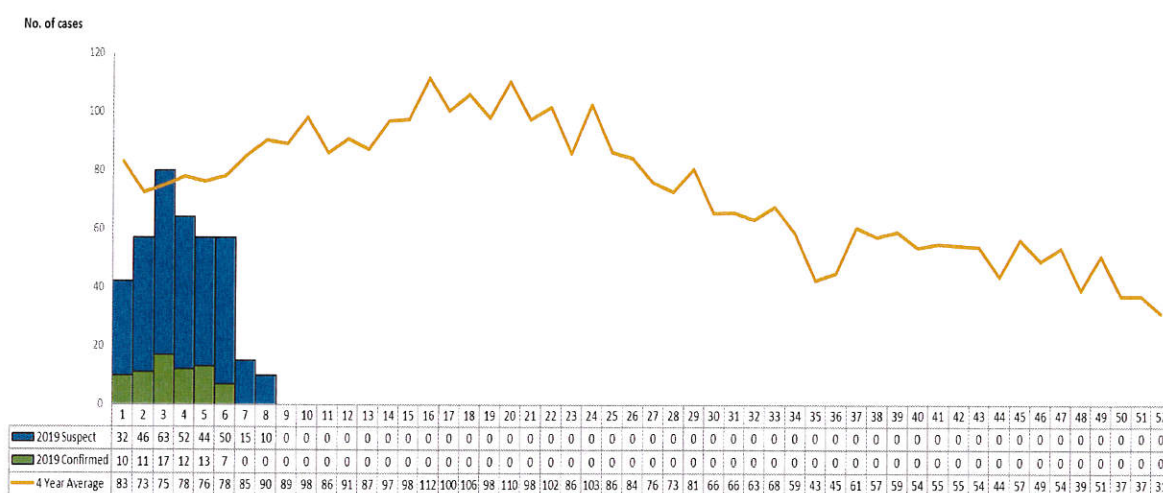
#### IV. Rotavirus

##### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 382 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to the 4-year average of cases from 2015-2018 is shown below (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification (N=382)  
Philippines, January 1- February 23, 2019 vs 4 Year Average Data



\*same time period

##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 17% decrease of reported Rotavirus cases from 463 cases in 2018 to 382 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region V (133 or 35%), Region I (90 or 24%), ARMM (42 or 11%), Region XII (33 or 9%) and MIMAROPA (29 or 8%) (Table 8).

**Table 8. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=382)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↓17</b>
I***	90	1	98	1	↓8
II	0	0	0	0	0
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV-A	0	0	3	0	↓100
<b>MIMAROPA***</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑21</b>
<b>V***</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑93</b>
VI***	29	0	37	0	↓22
VII	1	0	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0
X	0	0	0	0	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0
XII***	33	1	91	1	↓64
ARMM	42	0	71	0	↓41
CAR	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CARAGA***</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓42</b>
<b>NCR***</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓73</b>

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

\*\*\*Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

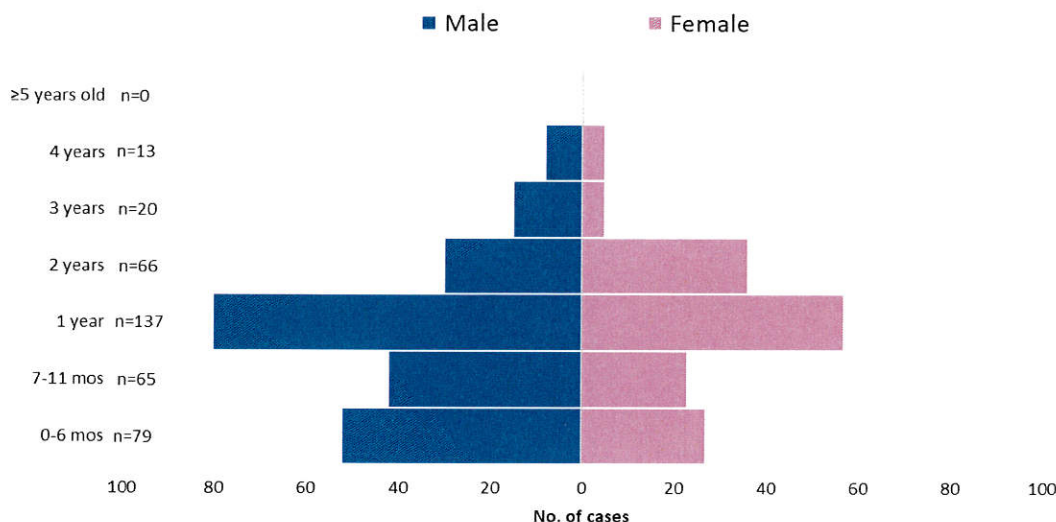


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (229 or 60%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 4 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (137 or 36%) (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=382)**  
Philippines, January 1-February 23, 2019



*Note: 14 cases with unspecified age are not reflected in the graph*

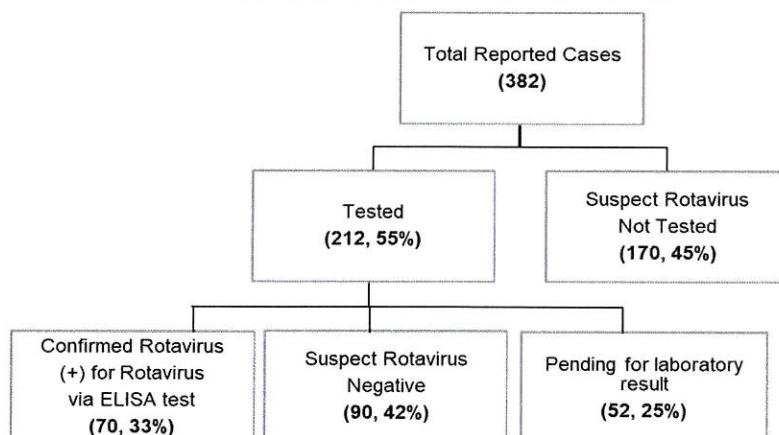
### Vaccination Status

Majority of reported rotavirus cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus vaccine (374 or 98%). Meanwhile, there were cases that were vaccinated as follows: 1 dose (1 or 0.3%), 2 doses or more doses (1 or 0.3%) and vaccinated with unknown number of dose (6 or 1.6%).

### Laboratory Results

A total of 212 (55%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 70 (33%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 90 (42%) were negative (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=382)**  
Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Two (2) deaths (CFR=0.52%) out of the 382 reported rotavirus cases. Both cases were male reported from Regions I and XII. One was 12 days old, and the other was 4 months old.





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 50% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 140 cases in 2018 to 70 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (36 or 51%), Region V (19 or 27%) and NCR (6 or 9%) (Table 9).

**Table 9. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (n=17)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓50</b>
I***	36	0	24	0	↑50
II	0	0	0	0	0
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV-A	0	0	2	0	↓100
MIMAROPA***	0	0	2	0	↓100
V***	19	0	25	0	↓24
VI***	1	0	17	0	↓94
VII	1	0	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0
X	0	0	0	0	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0
XII***	2	0	20	0	↓90
ARMM	5	0	20	0	↓75
CAR	0	0	0	0	0
CARAGA***	0	0	7	0	↓100
NCR***	6	0	23	0	↓74

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

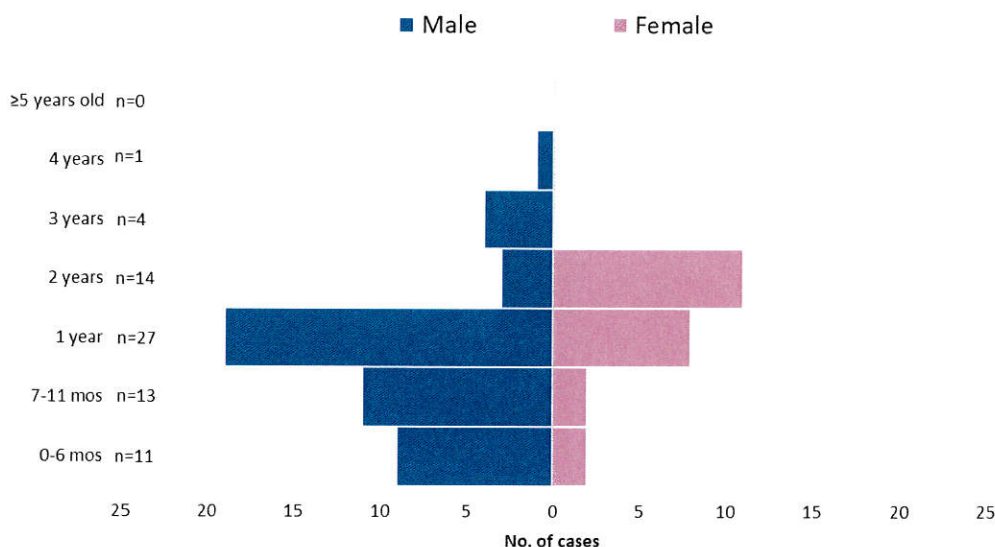
\*\*\*Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (47 or 67%). Age of cases ranged from 2 months to 4 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (27 or 39%) (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (n=70)**  
**Philippines, January 1-February 23, 2019**





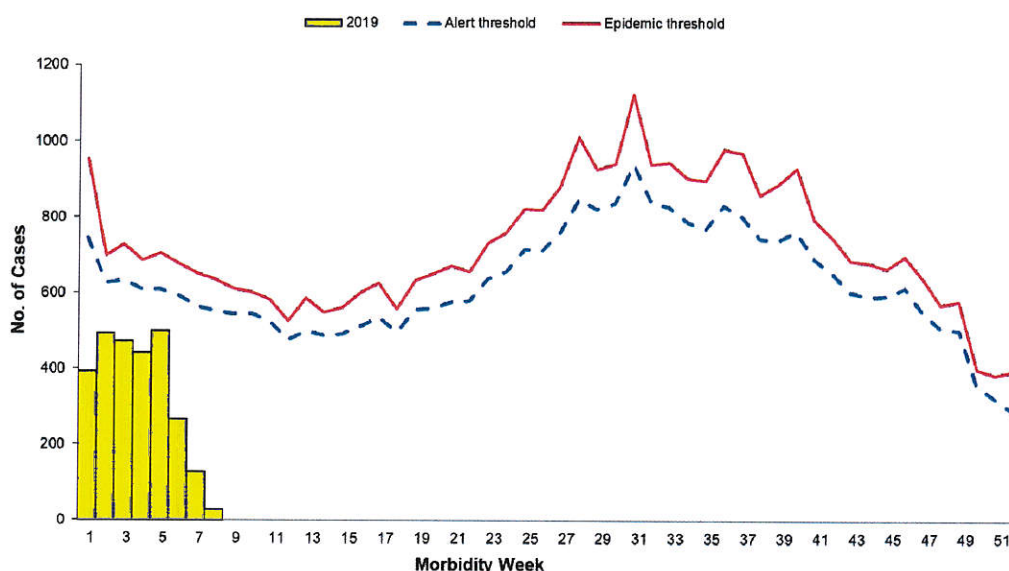
## V. Typhoid Fever

### A. Reported Cases

#### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 2,720 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 23, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Reported Typhoid Cases (N=2,720)**  
Morbidity Weeks 1-8 (January 1-February 23, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds



#### Geographical Distribution

There was a 16% decrease of reported typhoid fever cases from 3,254 cases in 2018 to 2,720 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (478 or 18%), CAR (374 or 14%), Region XII (334 or 12%) and Region VI (326 or 12%) (Table 10).

**Table 10. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=2,720)**  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\*

Region	2018		2017		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>↓16</b>
I	61	0	133	0	↓54
II	40	0	60	0	↓33
III	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑60</b>
IV-A	200	0	322	0	↓38
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑2</b>
V	40	0	56	1	↓29
VI	326	0	326	2	0
<b>VII</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↑2</b>
VIII	48	0	191	0	↓75
IX	136	1	270	0	↓50
X	478	0	574	0	↓17
<b>XI</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑31</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑9</b>
ARMM	187	0	263	1	↓29
<b>CAR</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑127</b>
CARAGA	41	0	200	0	↓80
<b>NCR</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑15</b>

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

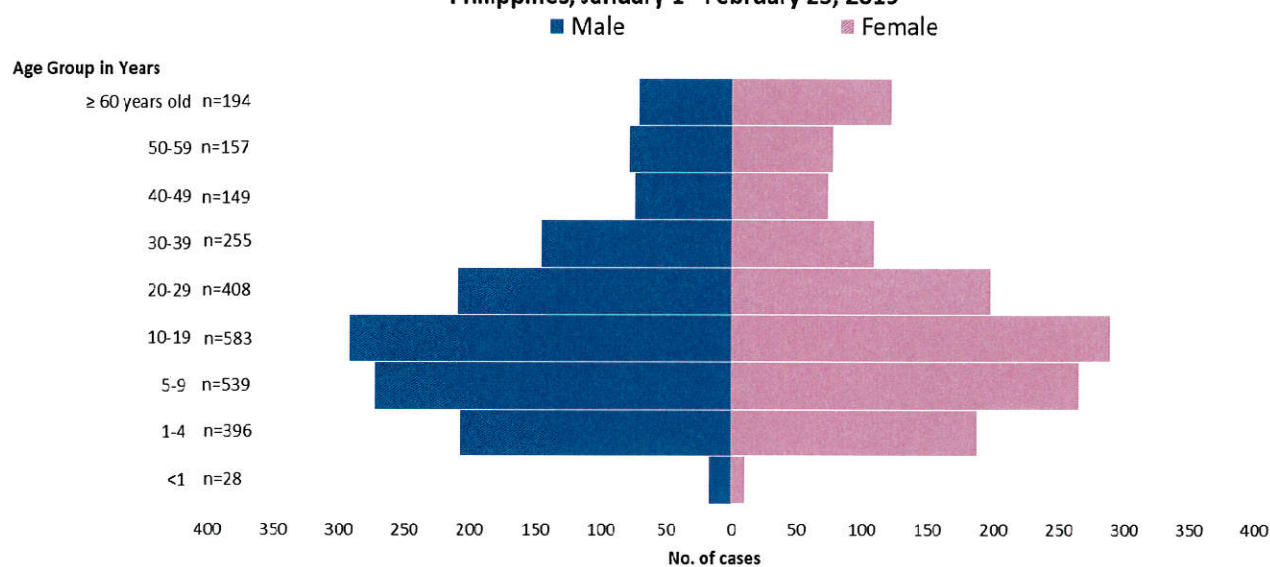




### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (1,380 or 51%). Age of cases ranged from 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 16 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 19 years old (583 or 21%) (Figure 15).

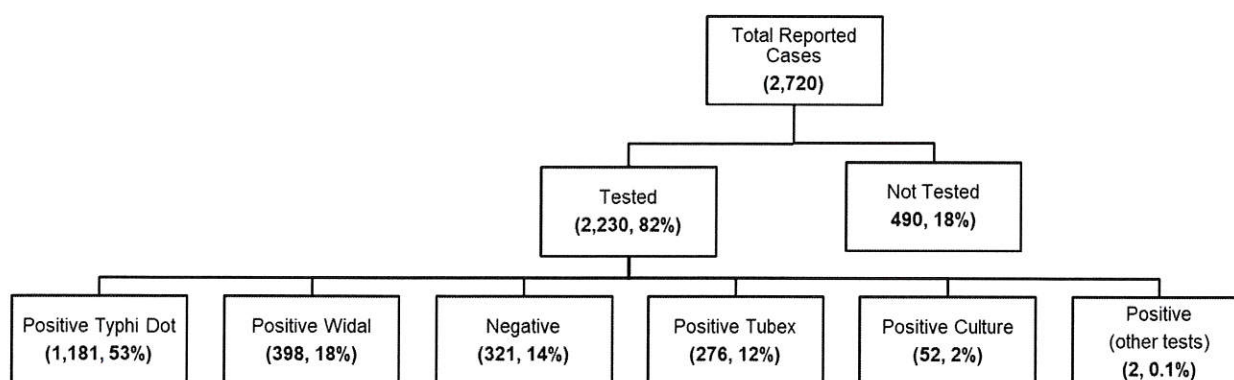
**Figure 15. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=2,720)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - February 23, 2019**



### Laboratory Results

A total of 2,230 (82%) specimens were referred for testing. Laboratory status of reported typhoid fever cases is shown below (Figure 16).

**Figure 16. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Laboratory Status (N=2,720)**  
**Philippines, January 1 – February 23, 2019**



### Profile of Deaths

Two (2) deaths (CFR=0.07%) out of the 2,720 reported typhoid fever cases. The cases were 29 and 36 years old from region VII and IX.



**B. Confirmed Cases**  
**Geographical Distribution**

There was a 41% increase of confirmed typhoid fever cases from 37 cases in 2018 to 52 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: ARMM (10 or 19%), Region VII (9 or 17%), Region VIII (9 or 17%) and Region IX (9 or 17%) (Table 11).

**Table 11. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (n=52)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>↑41</b>
I	0	0	1	0	↓100
II	2	0	0	0	0
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	2	0	3	0	↓33
MIMAROPA	0	0	3	0	↓100
V	0	0	2	0	↓100
VI	3	0	6	0	↓50
<b>VII</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>↑13</b>
VIII	9	0	9	0	0
IX	9	0	0	0	↑
X	1	0	0	0	↑
XI	0	0	0	0	-
<b>XII</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑100</b>
<b>ARMM</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>
CAR	2	0	0	0	↑
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	-
NCR	3	0	4	0	↓25

\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2019  
\*\*From the period of January 1 – February 23, 2018

**Profile of Cases**

**Age Group and Sex**

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (29 or 56%). Age of cases ranged from 2 years to 74 years old (median age of 17 years). Most affected age group is 10 to 19 years old (14 or 27%) (Figure 17).

**Figure 17. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=52)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - February 23, 2019**

