



### 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 May 25, 2019 (Table 1).

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

	2019			2018	% Difference *2019 vs 2018
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	6,130	5	0.08	8,501	↓28
Confirmed Cholera	4	0	0.00	4	0
Confirmed Rotavirus	339	2	0.59	408	↓17
Hepatitis A	71	1	1.41	114	↓38
Typhoid Fever	8,512	15	0.18	8,131	↑5

### PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases


Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)	
<b>Reported Case</b>	▪ A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool.
Cholera	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	▪ <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>
	▪ <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>
	▪ <b>In an area where there is a cholera epidemic:</b> A person with acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed. Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 or 0139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.
Rotavirus	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	▪ A child <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 < 14 days) in a participating hospital.
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	▪ A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus.
Hepatitis A	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	▪ A person with acute illness characterized by acute jaundice, dark urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, extreme fatigue and right upper quadrant tenderness.
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV).
Typhoid Fever	
<b>Suspected Case</b>	▪ A person with an illness characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough.
<b>Probable Case</b>	▪ A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak.
<b>Confirmed Case</b>	▪ A suspected or probable case that is laboratory confirmed. (Isolation of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> from blood, stool, or other clinical specimen)


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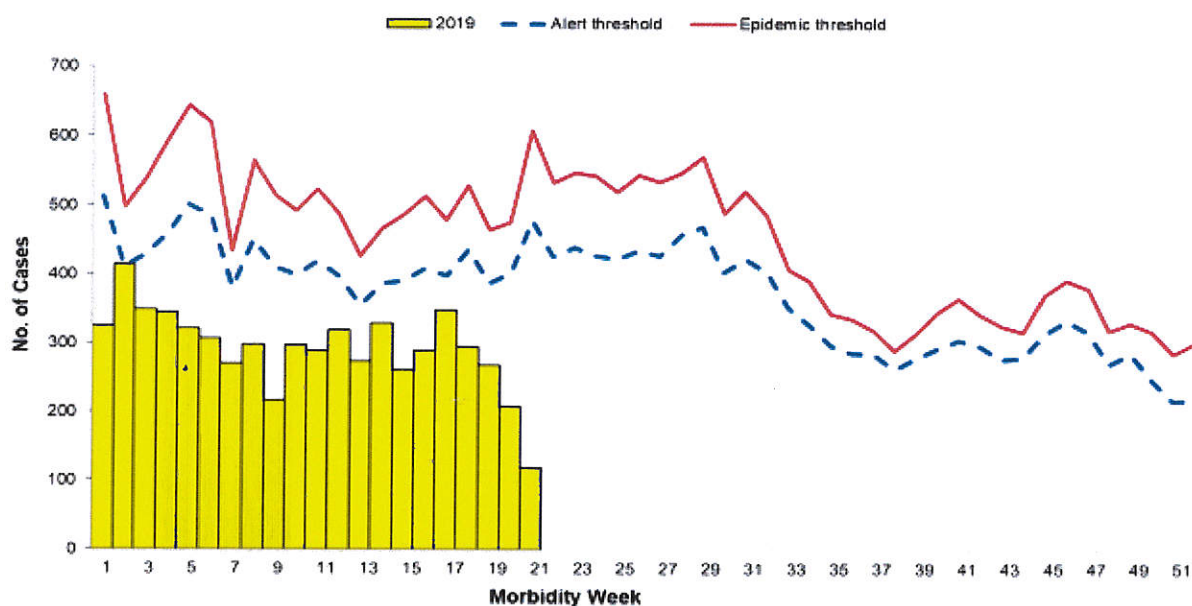


## I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 6,130 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 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 by Morbidity Week as of January 1- May 25, 2019 (N=6,130)**



### Geographical Distribution

There was a 28% decrease of reported ABD cases from 8,501 cases in 2018 to 6,130 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 – May 25, 2019). Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (2,089 or 34%), Region IX (996 or 16%) and CARAGA (888 or 14%) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=6,130)  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>↓28</b>
I	17	0	38	0	↓55
II	314	0	394	0	↓20
III	147	0	285	0	↓48
IV-A	195	0	364	0	↓46
MiMaRoPa	17	0	57	0	↓70
V	45	0	17	0	↑165
VI	13	0	20	0	↓35
VII	2,089	1	3,000	8	↓30
VIII	142	0	185	0	↓23
IX	996	2	1,229	0	↓19
X	380	1	732	0	↓48
XI	68	0	75	0	↓9
XII	94	0	99	0	↓5
ARMM	132	0	80	0	↑65
CAR	570	1	718	0	↓21
Caraga	888	0	1,178	1	↓25
NCR	23	0	30	0	↓23

\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2019

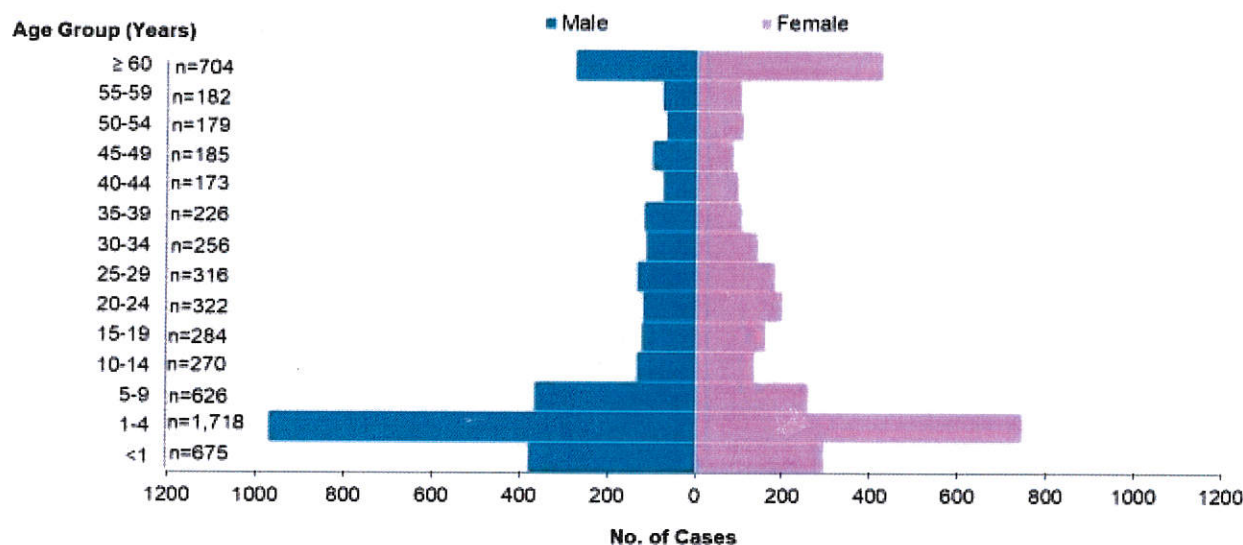
\*\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2018



### Profile of Cases

Almost equal distribution of reported ABD cases in males (3,051 or 50%) and females (3,079 or 50%) was noted. Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 102 years old (median age of 10 years). The most affected age group was 1 year to 4 years (1,718 or 28%) (Figure 2).

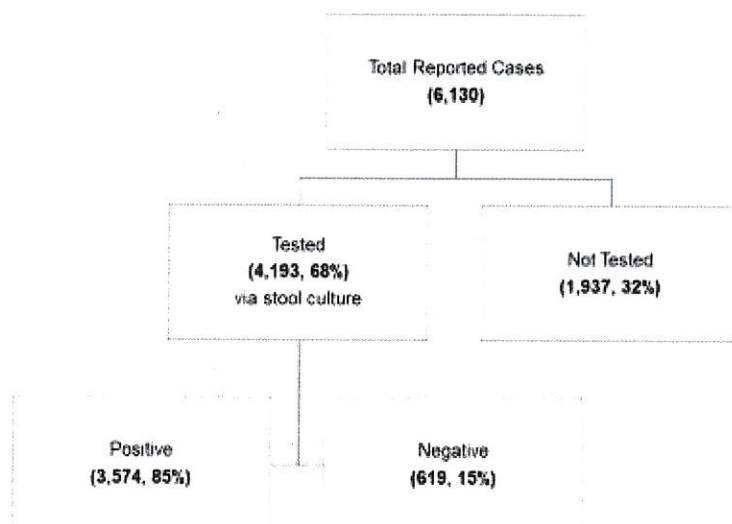
**Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=6,130)**  
Philippines, January 1 to May 25, 2019



### Laboratory Results

A total of 4,193 (68%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 3,574 (85%) yielded positive for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (3,103 or 87%) (Table 3).

**Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Result (N=6,130)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



**Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019

Organism	Cases
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	3,103
<i>Shigella</i>	281
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	81

### Profile of Deaths

Five deaths (CFR=0.08%) out of the 6,130 reported acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported from Regions VII, IX, X and CAR. Age range from 3 years to 76 years old (median: 29 years).



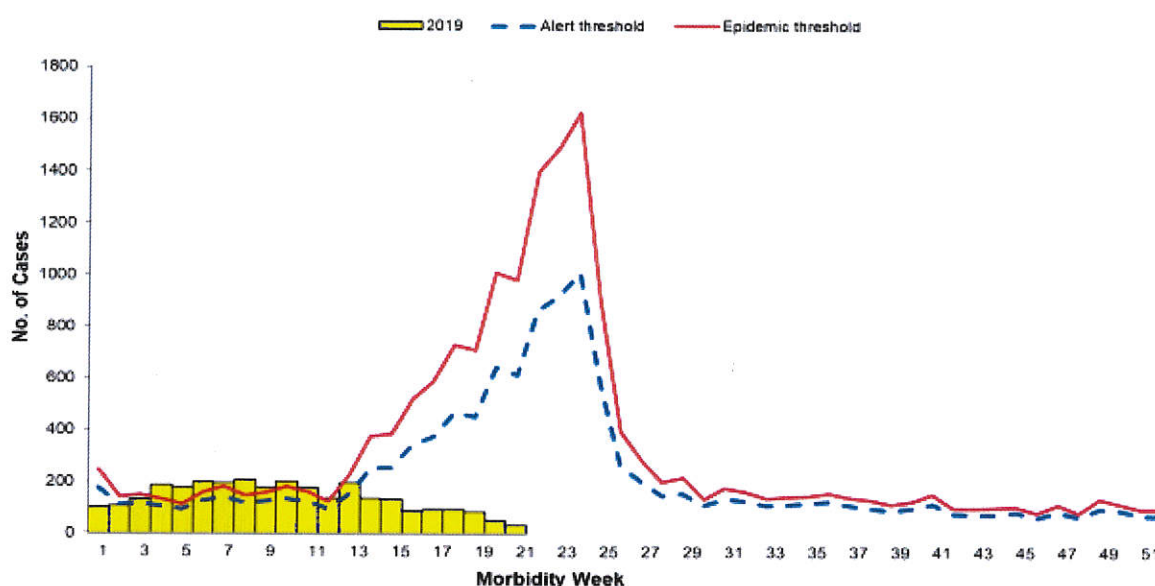


## II. Cholera

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 2,856 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Reported Cholera Cases by Morbidity Week (N=2,856)**  
**Morbidity Weeks 1-21 (January 1- May 25, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds**



### Geographical Distribution

There was a 211% increase of reported cholera cases from 918 cases in 2018 to 2,856 cases in 2019. Regions VIII (1,933 or 68%) reported the highest number of cholera cases from January 1 – May 25, 2019 (Table 4).

**Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=2,856)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>↑211</b>
I	1	0	0	0	↑
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	0	0	0	0	-
IV-A	1	0	3	0	↓67
MiMaRoPa	0	0	0	0	-
V	192	2	332	5	↓42
VI	0	0	1	0	↓100
VII	1	0	2	0	↓50
VIII	1,933	1	0	0	↑
IX	1	0	0	0	↑
X	16	0	116	0	↓86
XI	1	0	15	0	↓93
XII	0	0	0	0	-
ARMM	0	0	2	0	↓100
CAR	0	0	2	0	↓100
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑59</b>
<b>NCR</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑</b>

\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2019

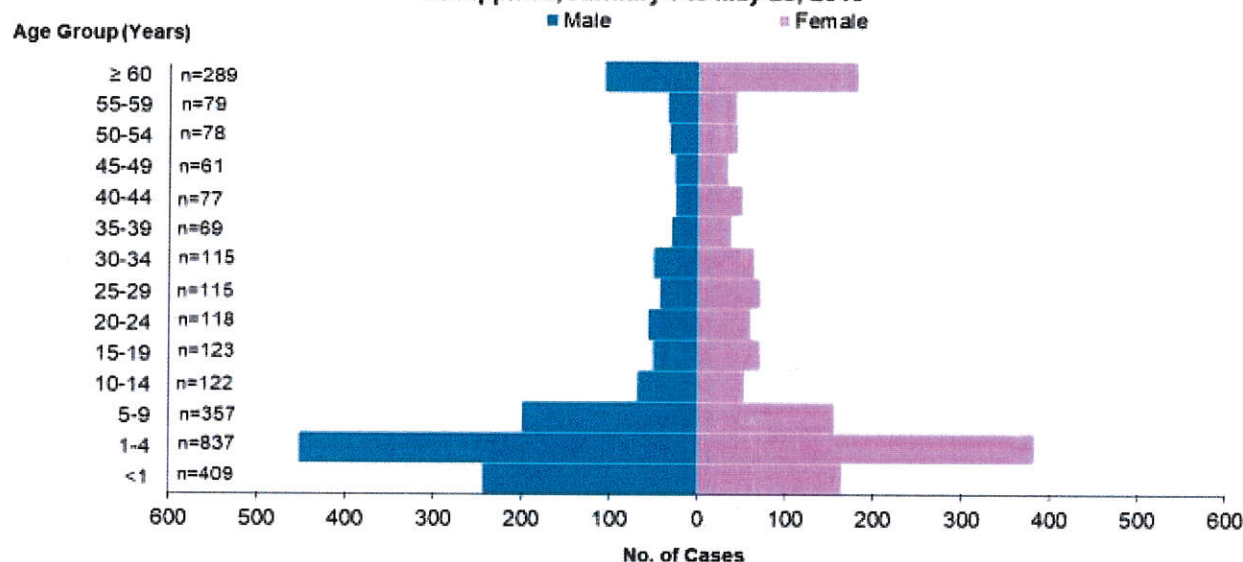
\*\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2018



### Profile of Cases

Almost equal distribution of reported cholera cases in males (1,431 or 50%) and females (1,425 or 50%) was noted. Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 93 years old (median age of 6 years). The most affected age groups were 1 to 4 years (837 or 29%) followed by less than 1 year (409 or 14%) (Figure 5).

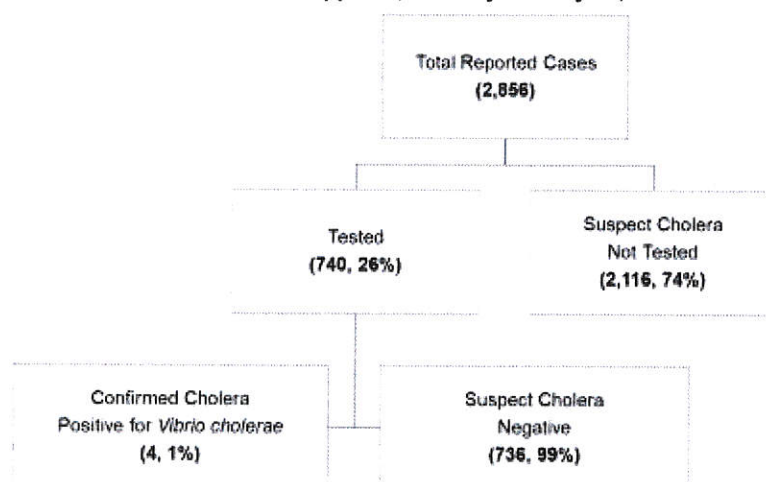
**Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=2,856)**  
Philippines, January 1 to May 25, 2019



### Laboratory Results

A total of 740 (26%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 6). Of these, 4 (1%) yielded positive for *Vibrio cholerae*.

**Figure 6. Cholera Cases by Laboratory Result (N=2,856)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Three deaths (CFR=0.11%) out of the 2,856 reported cholera cases were reported from Region V (Masbate and Sorsogon) and Region VIII (Samar). No deaths reported among confirmed cholera cases.





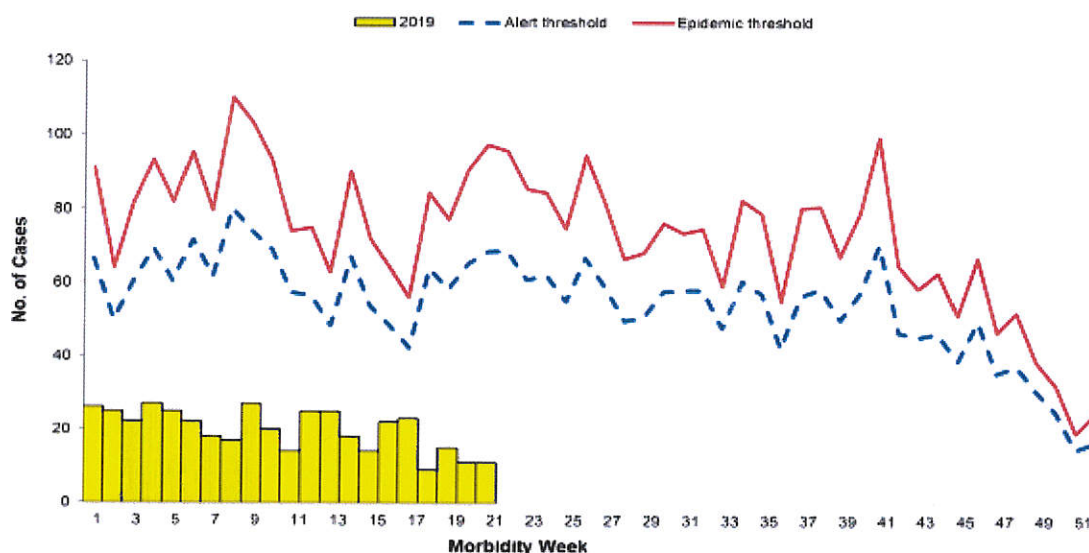
### III. Hepatitis A

#### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 416 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Morbidity Week (N=416)**  
Morbidity Weeks 1-21 (January 1- May 25, 2019) vs Epidemic and Alert Thresholds



##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 34% decrease of reported acute viral hepatitis cases from 632 cases in 2018 to 416 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (71 or 17%), Region VI (57 or 14%) and Region X (52 or 13%) (Table 6).

**Table 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases & Deaths by Region (N=416)**  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\*

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>↓34</b>
I	12	0	17	1	↓29
II	16	0	10	0	↑60
III	12	0	28	0	↓57
IV-A	47	1	54	0	↓13
MiMaRoPa	6	0	17	0	↓65
V	4	0	18	1	↓78
VI	57	0	76	0	↓25
VII	32	2	135	2	↓76
VIII	3	0	4	0	↓25
IX	71	0	22	0	↑223
X	52	0	85	0	↓39
XI	10	0	6	0	↑67
XII	8	0	11	0	↓27
ARMM	17	0	17	0	0
CAR	1	0	8	0	↓88
Caraga	15	0	56	0	↓73
NCR	53	0	68	0	↓22

\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2018

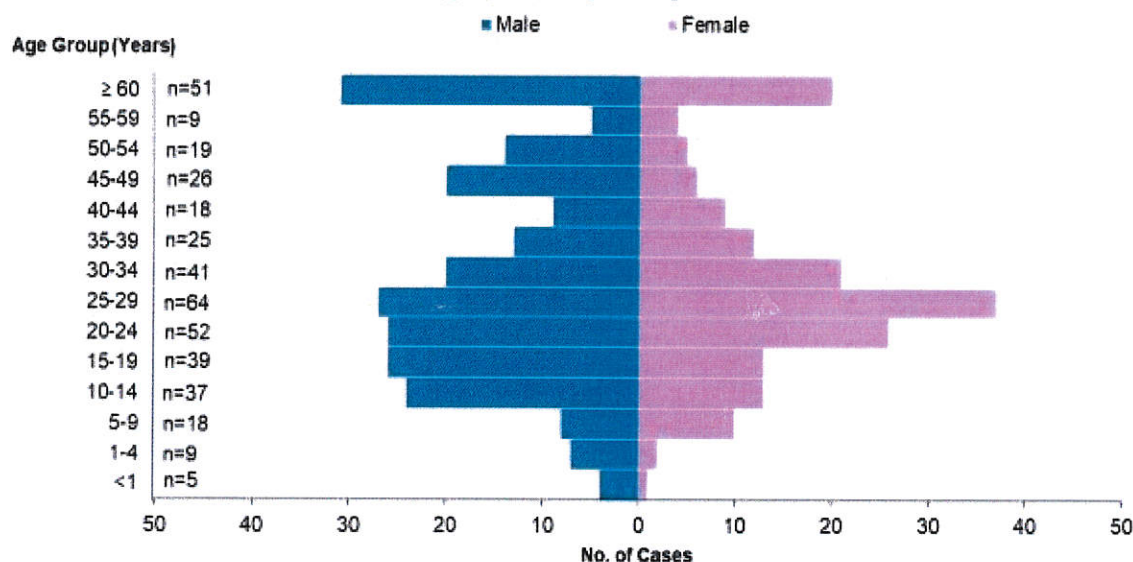


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (235 or 56%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 92 years old (median age of 29 years). Most of the cases were 25 to 29 years old (64 or 15%) (Figure 8).

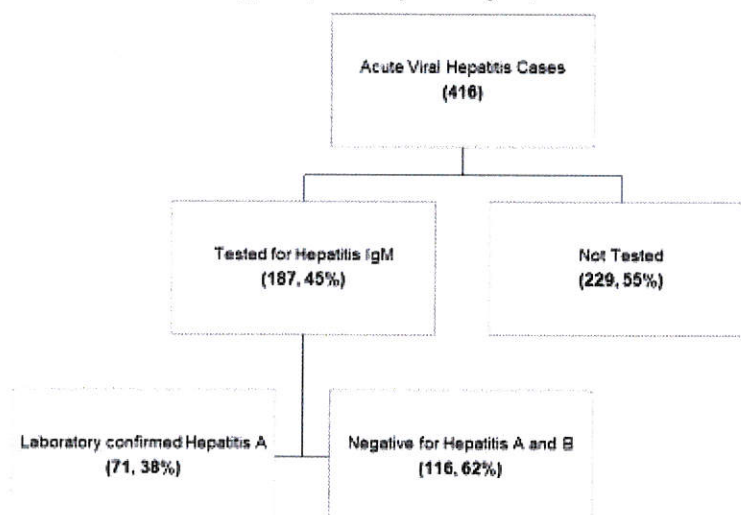
**Figure 8. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=416)**  
Philippines, January 1 to May 25, 2019



### Laboratory Status

A total of 187 (45%) reported cases were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 71 (38%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=416)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Three deaths (CFR=0.72%) out of the 416 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported from Regions IV-A (1 case in Cavite) and Region VII (2 cases in Cebu).





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 38% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 114 cases in 2018 to 71 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 – May 25, 2019). Region IX (15 or 21%) and Region X (15 or 21%) reported the highest number of Hepatitis A cases followed by Region VII (13 or 18%) as shown below (Table 7).

**Table 7. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (n=71)**  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\*

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓38</b>
I	4	0	0	0	↑
II	0	0	4	0	↓100
III	1	0	1	0	0
IV-A	6	0	9	0	↓33
MiMaRoPa	0	0	0	0	-
V	1	0	3	0	↓67
VI	5	0	14	0	↓64
VII	13	1	45	0	↓71
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
<b>IX</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑114</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑114</b>
XI	1	0	1	0	0
XII	1	0	0	0	↑
ARMM	2	0	4	0	↓50
CAR	1	0	3	0	↓67
Caraga	1	0	4	0	↓75
NCR	5	0	12	0	↓58

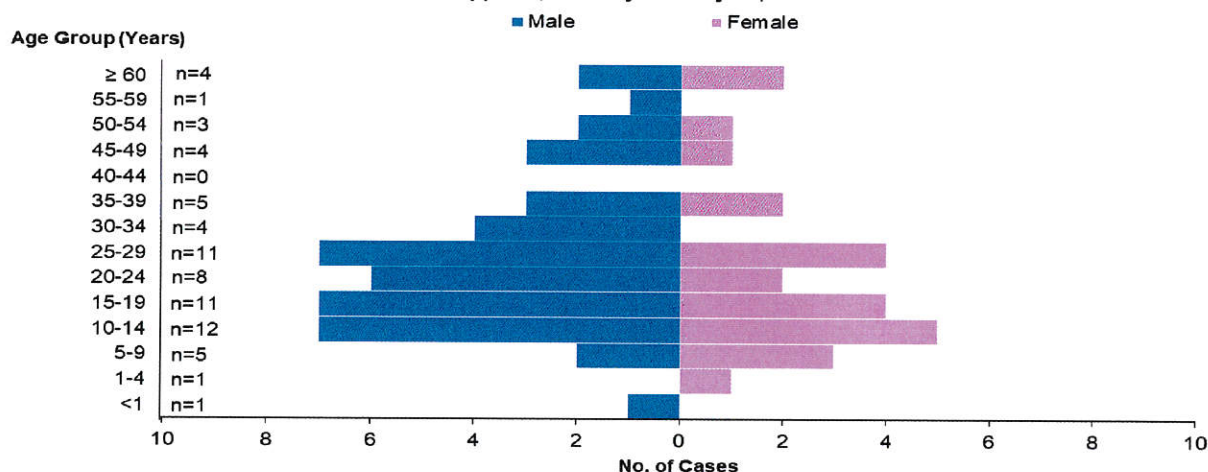
\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 to May 25, 2018

### Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (46 or 65%). Age of cases ranged from 2 months to 80 years old (median age of 23 years). The most affected age group was 10 to 14 years (12 or 17%) (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=71)**  
Philippines, January 1 to May 25, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

One death (CFR=1.41%) out of the 71 confirmed hepatitis A cases. The case is 70 years old, male from Region VII (Cebu).





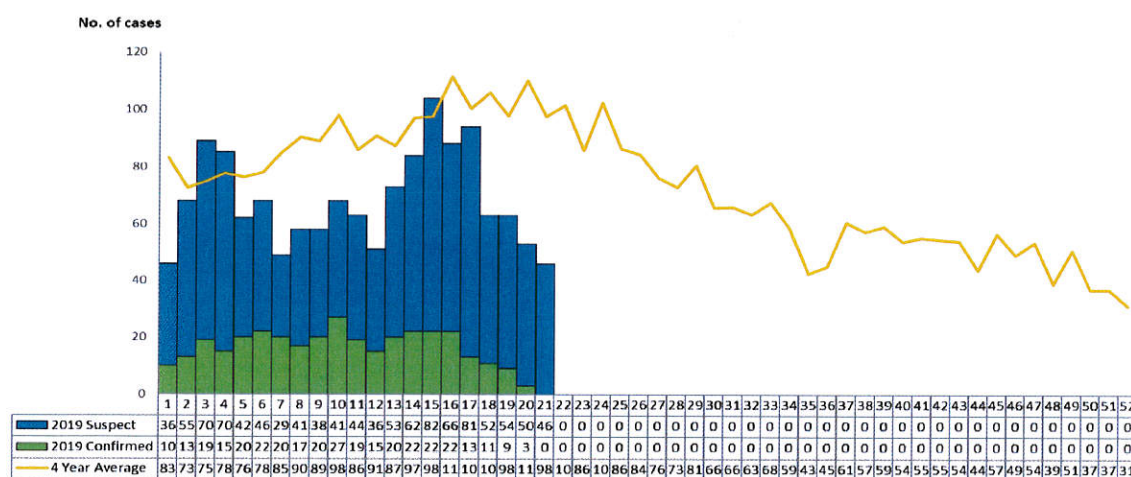
#### IV. Rotavirus

##### A. Reported Cases

##### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,433 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to the 4-year average of cases from 2015-2018 is shown below (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification (N=1,433)**  
Philippines, January 1- May 25, 2019 vs 4 Year Average Data



\*same time period

##### Geographical Distribution

There was a 9% increase of reported Rotavirus cases from 1,317 cases in 2018 to 1,433 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (421 or 29%), Region V (350 or 24%), Region VIII (205 or 14%), ARMM (119 or 8%) and Region XII (102 or 7%) (Table 8).

**Table 8. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,433)**  
Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\*

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>↑9</b>
<b>I***</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↑36</b>
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	1	0	2	0	↓50
IV-A	0	0	5	0	↓100
MiMaRoPa***	54	0	67	0	↓19
<b>V***</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑86</b>
<b>VI***</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓46</b>
VII	1	0	0	0	↑
VIII	205	0	0	0	↑
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	1	0	1	0	0
XI	0	0	0	0	-
<b>XII***</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>↓57</b>
ARMM	119	2	238	4	↓50
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Caraga***</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑162</b>
<b>NCR***</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓65</b>

\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2018

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

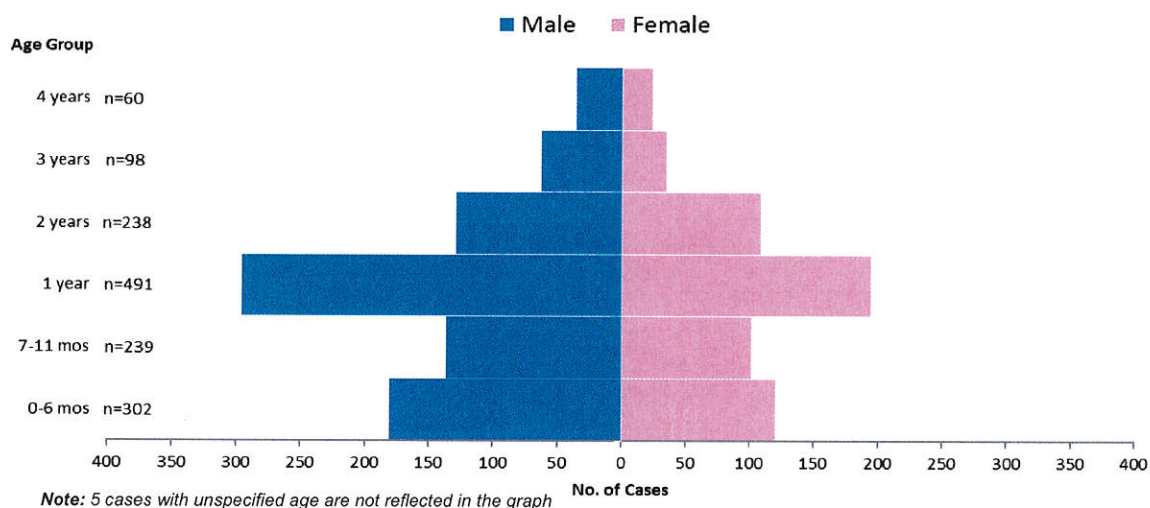


## Profile of Cases

### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (845 or 59%). 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 (491 or 34%) (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,433)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



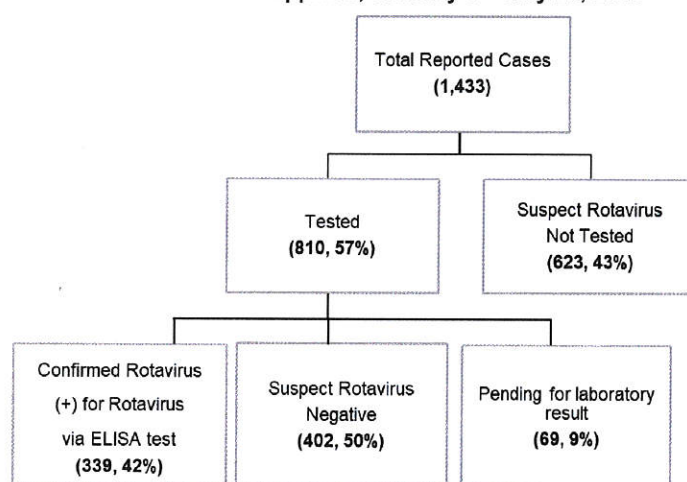
### Vaccination Status

Majority of reported rotavirus cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus vaccine (1,409 or 98%). Meanwhile, there were vaccinated cases as follows: 1 dose (4 or 0.3%), 2 doses or more doses (9 or 0.6%) and vaccinated with unknown number of dose (11 or 0.8%).

### Laboratory Results

A total of 810 (57%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 339 (42%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 402 (50%) were negative (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,433)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Nine deaths (CFR=0.63%) out of the 1,433 reported rotavirus cases were reported from Regions I (4 cases), V (1 case), XII (2 cases) and ARMM (2 cases).





## B. Confirmed Cases

### Geographical Distribution

There was a 17% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 408 cases in 2018 to 339 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (199 or 59%), Region V (41 or 12%), Region VI (29 or 9%) and Caraga (29 or 9%) (Table 9).

**Table 9. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (n=339)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓17</b>
<b>I***</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑47</b>
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	1	0	2	0	↓50
IV-A	0	0	3	0	↓100
MiMaRoPa***	0	0	2	0	↓100
<b>V***</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓18</b>
<b>VI***</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓52</b>
VII	1	0	0	0	↑
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	1	0	0	0	↑
XI	0	0	0	0	-
XII***	13	0	52	0	↓75
ARMM	15	0	48	0	↓69
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Caraga***</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↑222</b>
<b>NCR***</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>↓78</b>

\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2018

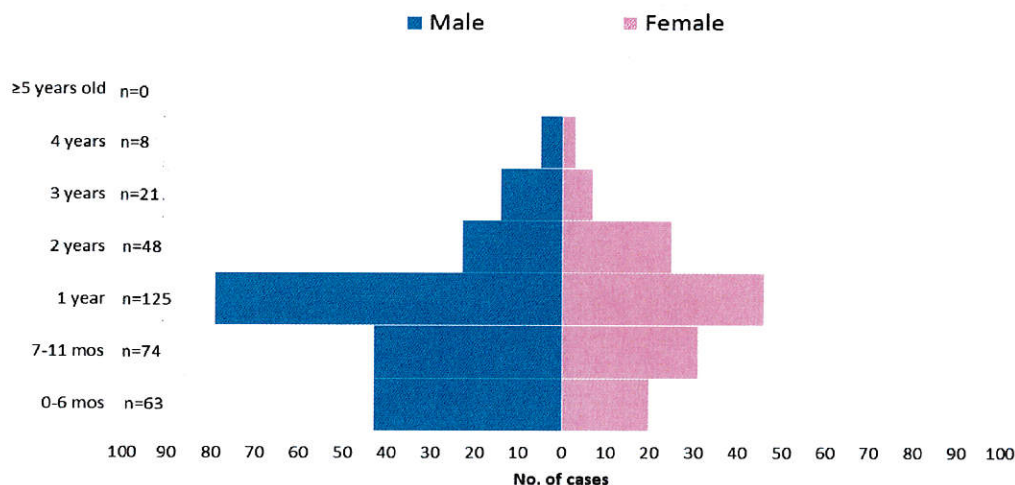
\*\*\*Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

### Profile of Cases

#### Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (207 or 61%). 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 (125 or 37%) (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group and Sex (n=339)**  
**Philippines, January 1-May 25, 2019**





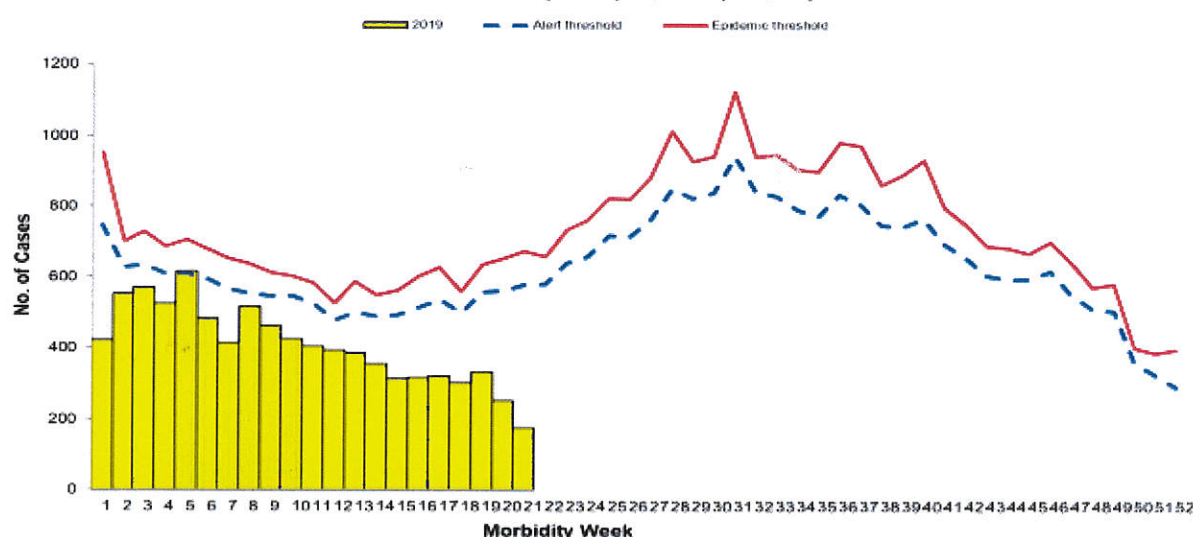
## V. Typhoid Fever

### A. Reported Cases

#### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 8,512 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 25, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 15).

**Figure 15. Reported Typhoid Cases by Morbidity Week as of January 1-May 25, 2019 (N=8,512)**



#### Geographical Distribution

There was a 5% increase of reported typhoid fever cases from 8,131 cases in 2018 to 8,512 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (1,355 or 16%), Region XII (1,084 or 13%), Region VI (970 or 11%), CAR (967 or 11%) and ARMM (705 or 8%) (Table 10).

**Table 10. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=8,512) Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018**		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>↑5</b>
I	257	0	257	0	0
II	327	1	166	0	↑97
III	225	0	193	0	↑17
IV-A	589	1	753	0	↓22
MiMaRoPa	151	0	101	0	↑50
V	103	0	136	2	↓24
VI	970	3	839	2	↑16
VII	588	2	414	3	↑42
VIII	198	1	407	1	↓51
IX	556	2	542	1	↑3
X	1,355	0	1,625	0	↓17
XI	95	0	79	0	↑20
XII	1,084	1	788	2	↑38
ARMM	705	4	720	1	↓2
CAR	967	0	540	0	↑79
Caraga	167	0	394	0	↓58
NCR	175	0	177	3	↓1

\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2018

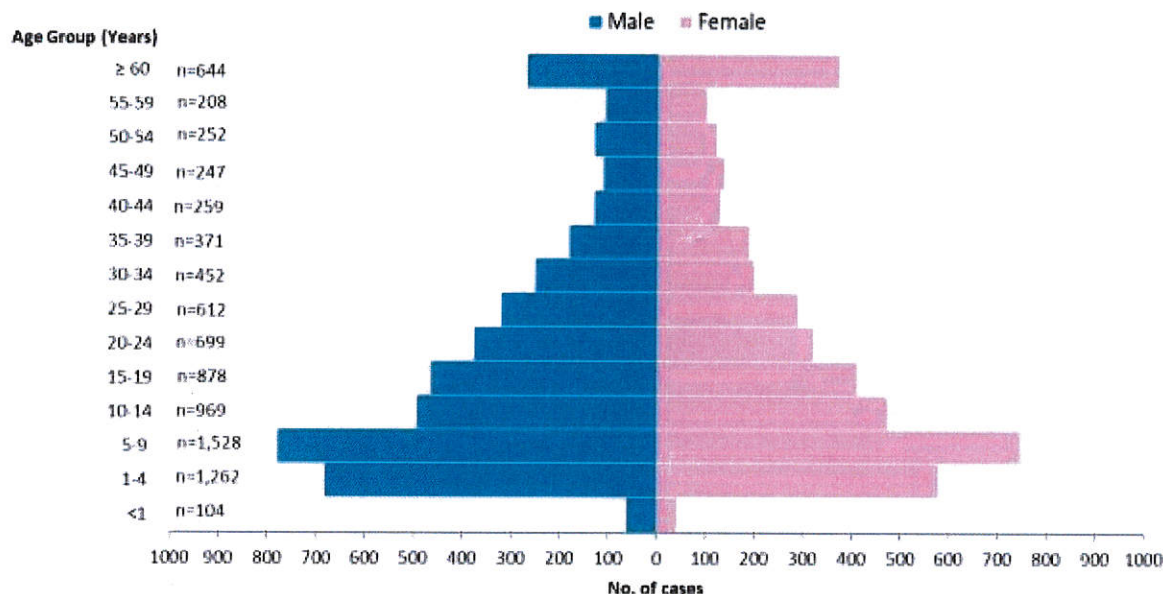




### Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (4,377 or 51%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 99 years old (median age of 17 years). The most affected age group was 5 to 9 years old (1,528 or 18%) (Figure 16).

**Figure 16. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=8,512)**  
Philippines, January 1 - May 25, 2019

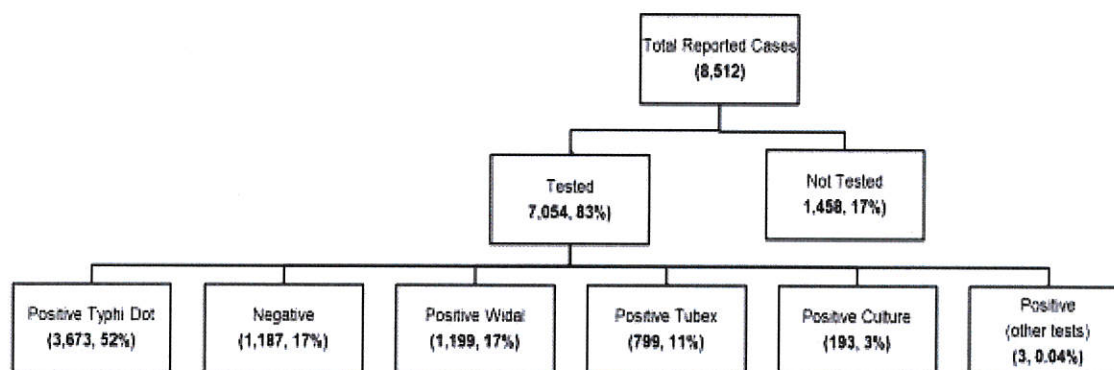


Note: 27 cases with unspecified age are not reflected in the graph

### Laboratory Results

A total of 7,054 (83%) specimens were referred for testing. Laboratory status of reported typhoid fever cases is shown below (Figure 17).

**Figure 17. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Laboratory Status (N=8,512)**  
Philippines, January 1 – May 25, 2019



### Profile of Deaths

Fifteen deaths (CFR=0.18%) out of the 8,512 reported typhoid fever cases were reported from Regions II, IV-A, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII and ARMM. Age range from 7 days to 73 years old (median: 39 years).



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

There was an 86% increase of confirmed typhoid fever cases from 104 cases in 2018 to 193 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (51 or 26%), Region VIII (41 or 21%), Region VII (24 or 12%), Region XII (21 or 11%) and Region II (20 or 10%) (Table 11).

**Table 11. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (n=193)**  
**Philippines, 2019\* vs 2018\*\***

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>↑86</b>
I	0	0	6	0	↓100
II	20	0	6	0	↑233
III	0	0	2	0	↓100
IV-A	4	0	4	0	0
MiMaRoPa	2	0	4	0	↓50
V	0	0	2	0	↓100
VI	6	0	6	0	0
VII	24	0	22	1	↑9
VIII	41	0	24	1	↑71
IX	51	0	1	0	↑5,000
X	2	0	5	0	↓60
XI	4	0	2	0	↑100
XII	21	0	1	0	↑2,000
ARMM	11	0	5	0	↑120
CAR	2	0	2	0	0
Caraga	1	0	1	0	0
NCR	4	0	11	1	↓64

\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2019

\*\*From the period of January 1 – May 25, 2018

**Profile of Cases**

**Age Group and Sex**

Majority of the confirmed cases were female (100 or 52%). Age of cases ranged from 7 months to 85 years old (median age of 16 years). Most affected age group is 1 to 4 years old (34 or 18%) (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=193)**  
**Philippines, January 1 - May 25, 2019**

