



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 June 29, 2019 (Table 1).

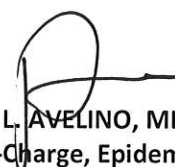
Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018

FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES	2019			2018	% Difference *2019 vs 2018
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	7,894	11	0.14	10,402	↓24
Confirmed Cholera	6	0	0.00	4	↑50
Confirmed Rotavirus	386	2	0.52	482	↓20
Hepatitis A	99	1	1.01	146	↓32
Typhoid Fever	10,842	25	0.23	10,327	↑5


PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases


Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)	
Reported Case	▪ A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool.
Cholera	
Suspected Case	▪ Disease unknown in the area: A person aged 5 years or more with severe dehydration or who died from acute watery diarrhea, OR
	▪ Disease endemic in the area: A person aged 5 years or more with acute watery diarrhea with or without vomiting, OR
	▪ In an area where there is a cholera epidemic: A person with acute watery diarrhea, with or without vomiting.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory-confirmed. Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 or 0139 from stools in any patient with diarrhea.
Rotavirus	
Suspected Case	▪ 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.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus.
Hepatitis A	
Suspected Case	▪ A person with acute illness characterized by acute jaundice, dark urine, loss of appetite, body weakness, extreme fatigue and right upper quadrant tenderness.
Confirmed Case	▪ A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV).
Typhoid Fever	
Suspected Case	▪ A person with an illness characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough.
Probable Case	▪ A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak.
Confirmed Case	▪ 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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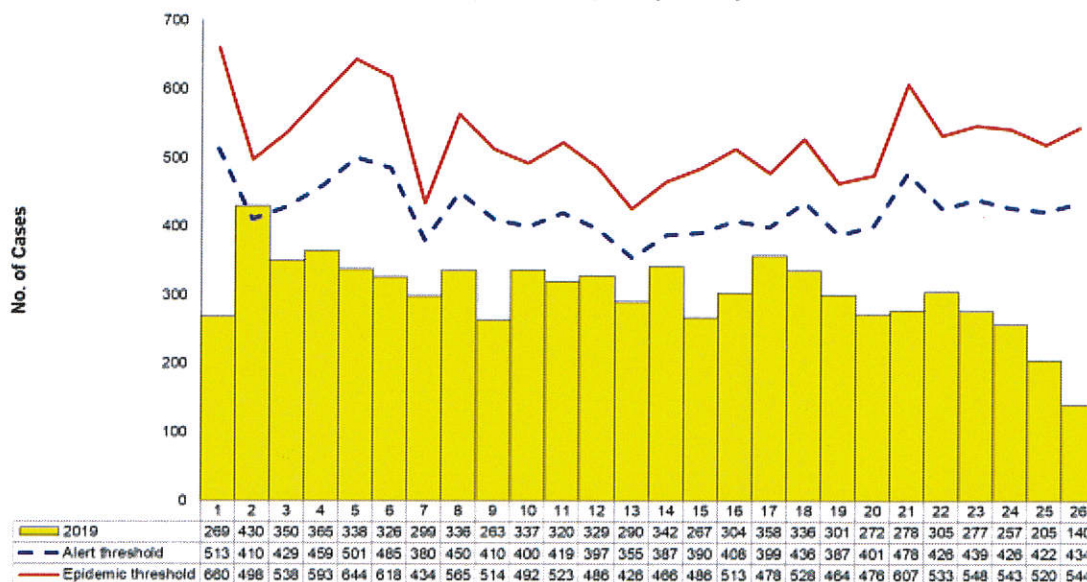


I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 7,894 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 29, 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 to June 29, 2019 (N=7,894)



Geographical Distribution

There was a 24% decrease of reported ABD cases from 10,402 cases in 2018 to 7,894 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 – June 29, 2019). Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (2,785 or 35%), Region IX (1,202 or 15%) and CARAGA (1,086 or 14%) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=7,894)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018****

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	7,894	11	10,402	12	↓24
I	17	0	52	0	↓67
II	386	0	496	0	↓22
III	181	0	344	0	↓47
IV-A	259	0	480	0	↓46
MIMAROPA	23	0	72	0	↓68
V	56	0	19	0	↑195
VI	25	0	29	0	↓14
VII	2,785	7	3,730	11	↓25
VIII	168	0	205	0	↓18
IX	1,202	2	1,342	0	↓10
X	478	1	860	0	↓44
XI	108	0	84	0	↑29
XII	111	0	107	0	↑4
BARMM	167	0	93	0	↑80
CAR	810	1	912	0	↓11
Caraga	1,086	0	1,538	1	↓29
NCR	32	0	39	0	↓18

*From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2019

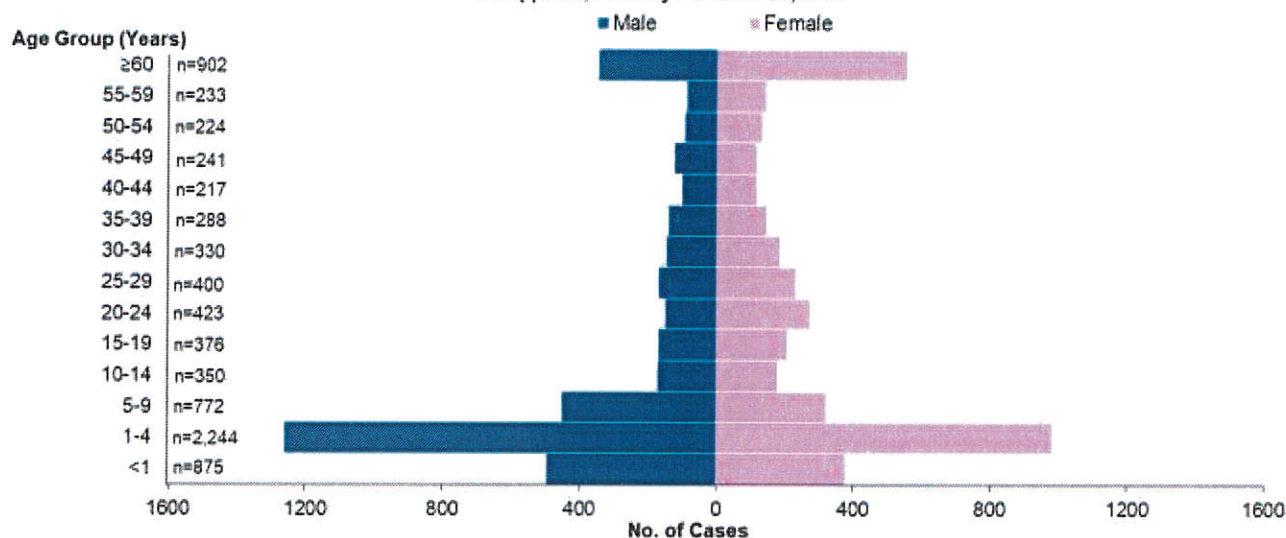
**From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2018



Profile of Cases

Almost equal distribution of reported ABD cases in males (3,910 or 50%) and females (3,984 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 to 4 years old (2,244 or 28%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=7,894)
Philippines, January 1 to June 29, 2019



Laboratory Results

A total of 5,263 (67%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 4,537 (86%) yielded positive for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (3,956 or 87%) (Table 3).

Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Result (N=7,894)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019

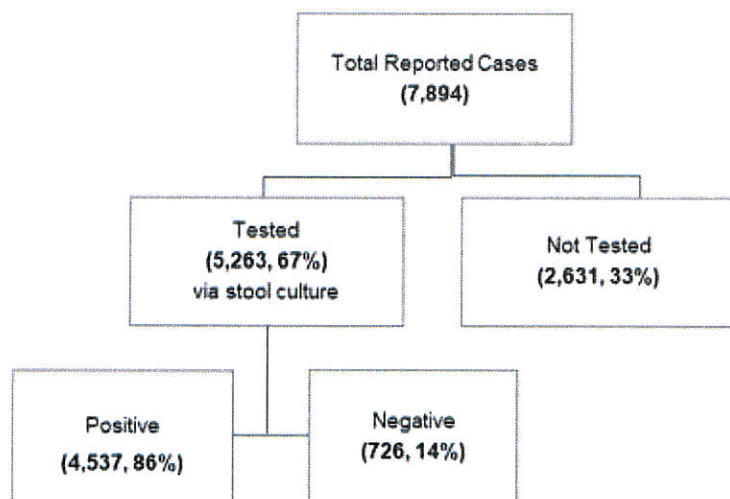


Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019

Organism	Cases
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	3,956
<i>Shigella</i>	339
<i>Escherichia Coli</i>	104

Profile of Deaths

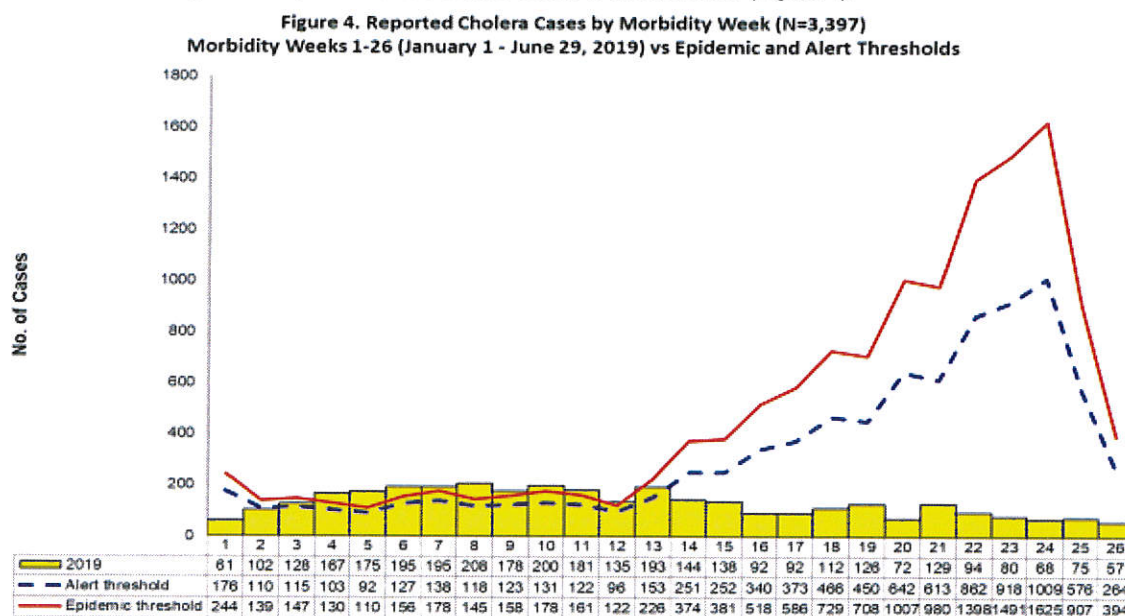
Eleven deaths (CFR=0.1%) out of the 7,894 reported acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported from Regions VII, IX, X and CAR. Age range from 3 years to 76 years old (median: 21 years).



II. Cholera

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 3,397 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 29, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 4).



Geographical Distribution

There was a 209% increase of reported cholera cases from 1,099 cases in 2018 to 3,397 cases in 2019. Regions VIII (2,251 or 66%) reported the highest number of cholera cases from January 1 – June 29, 2019 (Table 4).

Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=3,397)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	3,397	5	1,099	5	↑209
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	250	2	399	5	↓37
VI	0	0	1	0	↓100
VII	1	0	2	0	↓50
VIII	2,251	3	0	0	↑
IX	3	0	0	0	↑
X	25	0	130	0	↓81
XI	1	0	15	0	↓93
XII	0	0	0	0	-
BARMM	2	0	2	0	0
CAR	0	0	2	0	↓100
Caraga	860	0	545	0	↑58
NCR	2	0	0	0	↑

*From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2019

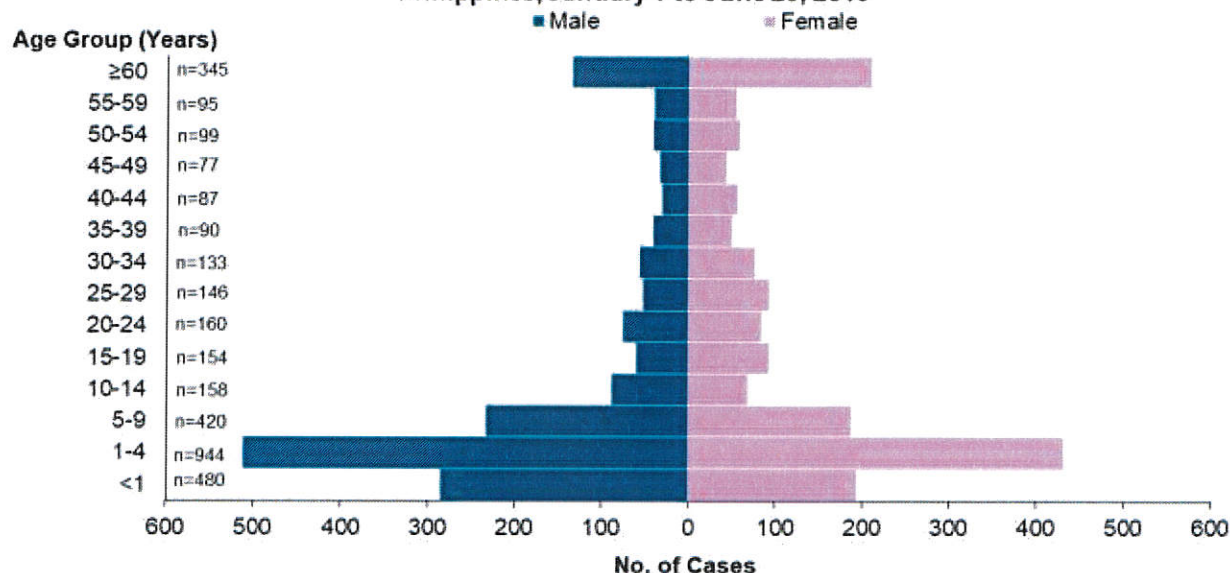
**From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2018



Profile of Cases

Almost equal distribution of reported cholera cases in males (1,691 or 50%) and females (1,706 or 50%) was noted. Age of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 93 years old (median age of 7 years). The most affected age groups were 1 to 4 years (944 or 28%) followed by less than 1 year (480 or 14%) (Figure 5).

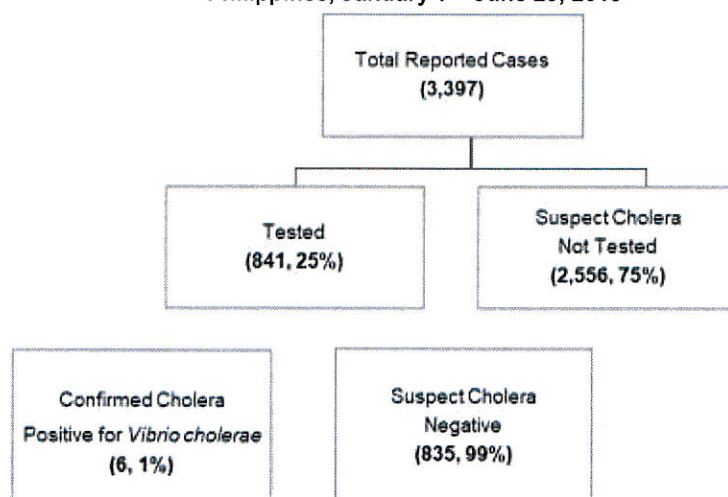
Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=3,397)
Philippines, January 1 to June 29, 2019



Laboratory Results

A total of 841 (25%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 6). Of these, 6 (1%) yielded positive for *Vibrio cholerae*.

Figure 6. Cholera Cases by Laboratory Result (N=3,397)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019



Profile of Deaths

Five deaths (CFR=0.15%) out of the 3,397 reported cholera cases were reported from Region V (Masbate and Sorsogon) and Region VIII (Samar). No deaths reported among confirmed cholera cases.

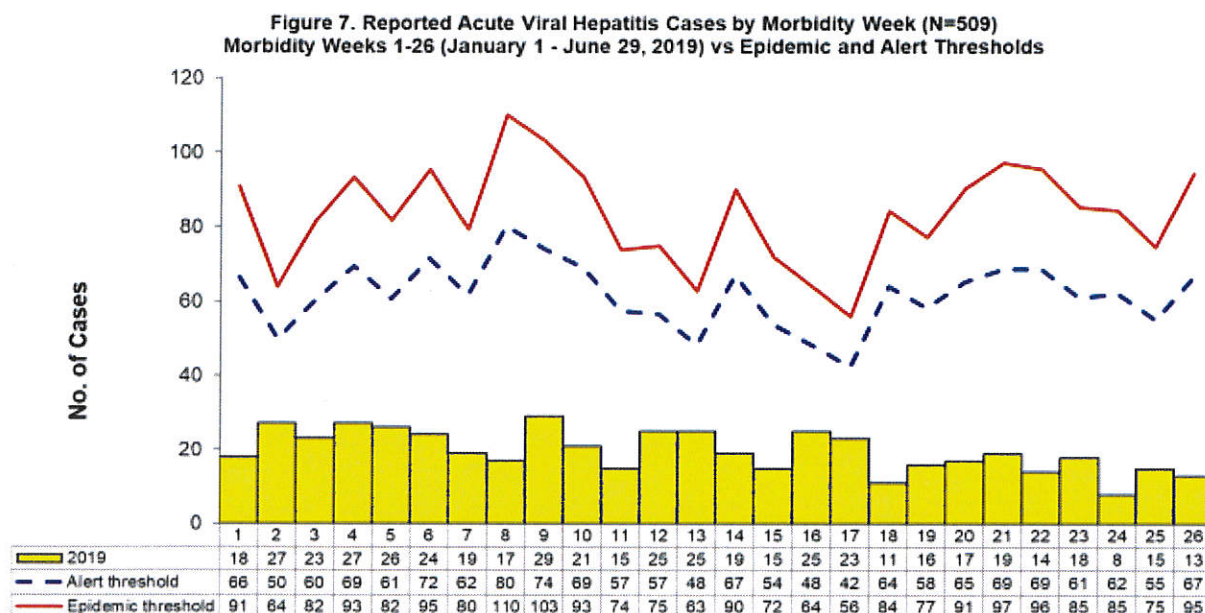


III. Hepatitis A

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 509 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 29, 2019. The distribution of cases for 2019 compared to epidemic and alert thresholds is shown below (Figure 7).



Geographical Distribution

There was a 34% decrease of reported acute viral hepatitis cases from 772 cases in 2018 to 509 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (85 or 17%), Region VI (74 or 15%) and NCR (62 or 12%) (Table 6).

Table 6. Reported Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases & Deaths by Region (N=509)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	509	5	772	8	↓34
I	16	0	18	1	↓11
II	18	0	16	0	↑13
III	17	0	34	0	↓50
IV-A	56	1	62	0	↓10
MIMAROPA	7	0	19	0	↓63
V	4	0	20	1	↓80
VI	74	0	107	0	↓31
VII	45	4	165	6	↓73
VIII	3	0	4	0	↓25
IX	85	0	31	0	↑174
X	58	0	98	0	↓41
XI	11	0	6	0	↑83
XII	13	0	17	0	↓24
BARMM	21	0	19	0	↑11
CAR	2	0	10	0	↓80
Caraga	17	0	59	0	↓71
NCR	62	0	87	0	↓29

*From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2019

**From the period of January 1 to June 29, 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.

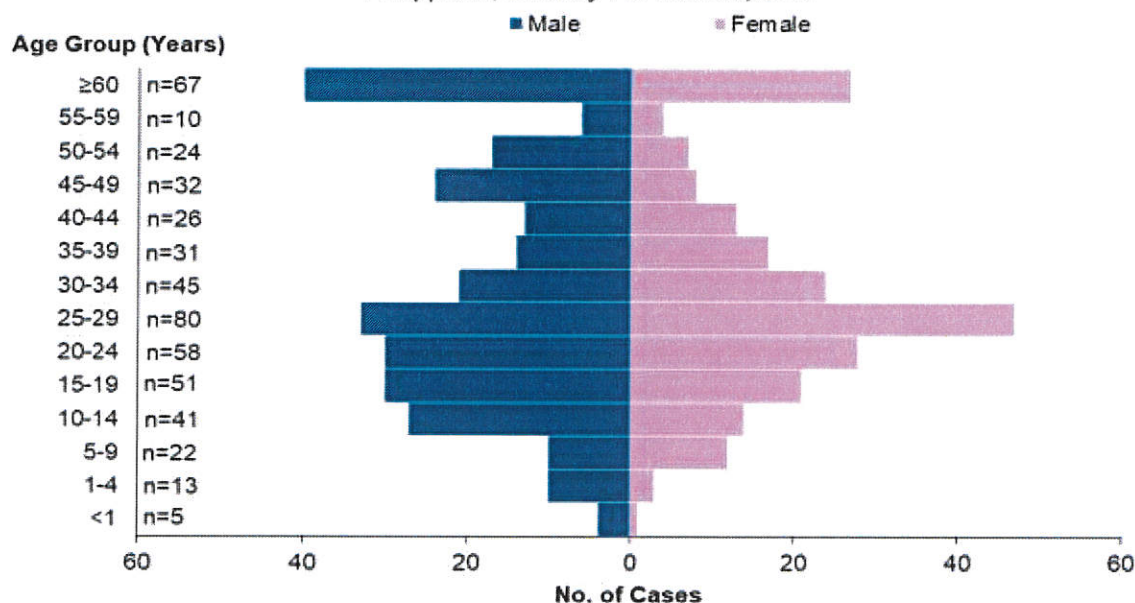


Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (281 or 55%). 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 (75 or 15%) (Figure 8).

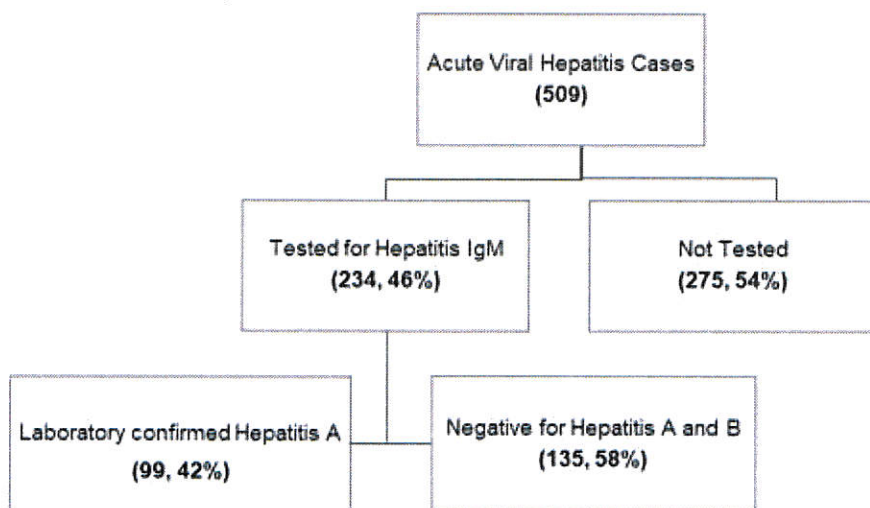
Figure 8. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=509)
Philippines, January 1 to June 29, 2019



Laboratory Status

A total of 234 (46%) reported cases were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 99 (42%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=509)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019



Profile of Deaths

Five deaths (CFR=1%) out of the 509 reported acute viral hepatitis cases were reported from Regions IV-A (1 case in Cavite) and Region VII (3 cases in Cebu and 1 case in Bohol).



B. Confirmed Cases

Geographical Distribution

There was a 32% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 146 cases in 2018 to 99 cases in 2019 for the same period (January 1 – June 29, 2019). Region VII (15 or 20%) and Region IX (20 or 20%) reported the highest number of Hepatitis A cases followed by Region X (16 or 16%) as shown below (Table 7).

Table 7. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (n=99)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	99	1	146	0	↓32
I	6	0	0	0	↑
II	0	0	7	0	↓100
III	1	0	1	0	0
IV-A	6	0	9	0	↓33
MIMAROPA	1	0	1	0	0
V	1	0	3	0	↓67
VI	7	0	24	0	↓71
VII	20	1	52	0	↓62
VIII	0	0	0	0	-
IX	20	0	9	0	↑122
X	16	0	7	0	↑129
XI	1	0	1	0	0
XII	5	0	4	0	↑25
BARMM	3	0	4	0	↓25
CAR	2	0	5	0	↓60
Caraga	1	0	5	0	↓80
NCR	9	0	14	0	↓36

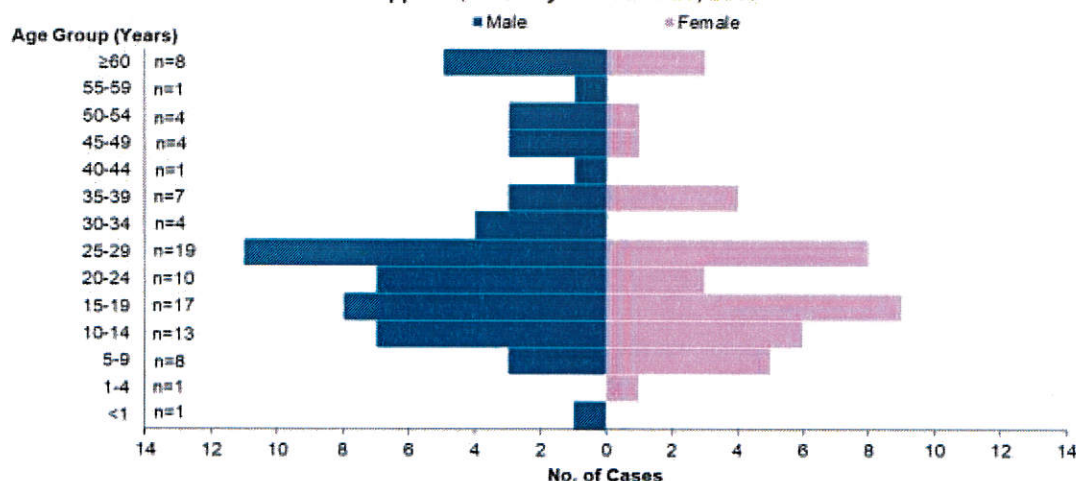
*From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2019

**From the period of January 1 to June 29, 2018

Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (58 or 59%). Age of cases ranged from 2 months to 80 years old (median age of 24 years). The most affected age group was 25 to 29 years (19 or 19%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=99)
Philippines, January 1 to June 29, 2019



Profile of Deaths

One death (CFR=1%) out of the 99 confirmed hepatitis A cases. The case is 70 years old, male from Region VII (Cebu).



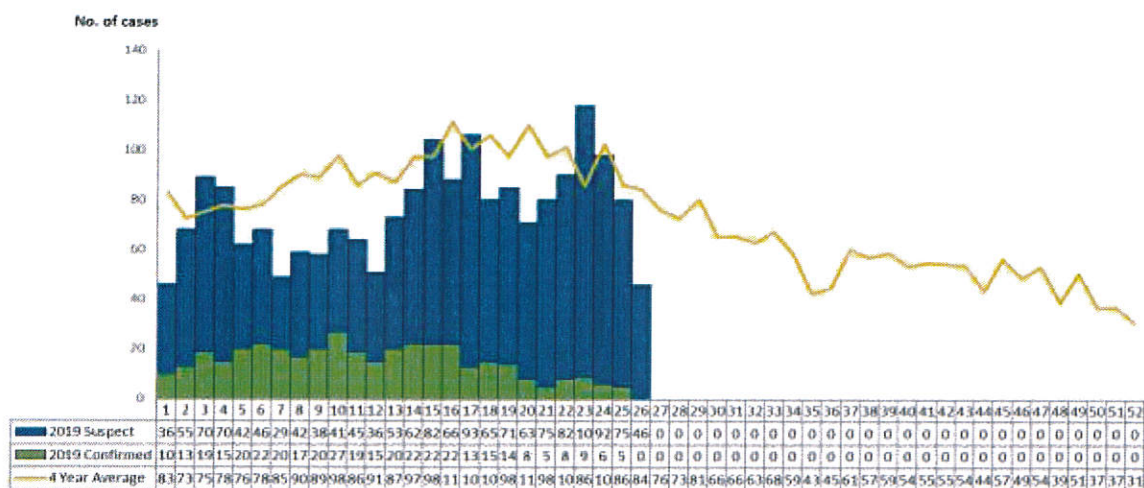
IV. Rotavirus

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,970 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 29, 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=1,970)
Philippines, January 1- June 29, 2019 vs 4 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 17% increase of reported Rotavirus cases from 1,677 cases in 2018 to 1,970 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region V (472 or 24%), Region I (468 or 24%), Region VIII (349 or 18%), BARMM (209 or 11%) and Region XII (179 or 9%) (Table 8).

Table 8. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,970)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	1,970	16	1,677	14	↑17
I***	468	4	379	4	↑23
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	1	0	2	0	↓50
IV-A	0	0	5	0	↓100
MIMAROPA***	72	0	105	0	↓31
V***	472	2	236	0	↑100
VI***	99	0	190	0	↓48
VII	1	0	1	0	0
VIII	349	0	0	0	↑
IX	0	0	0	0	-
X	2	0	1	0	↑100
XI	0	0	0	0	-
XII***	179	2	279	3	↓36
BARMM	209	8	317	7	↓34
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
Caraga***	68	0	33	0	↑106
NCR***	50	0	129	0	↓61

*From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2019

**From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2018

***Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

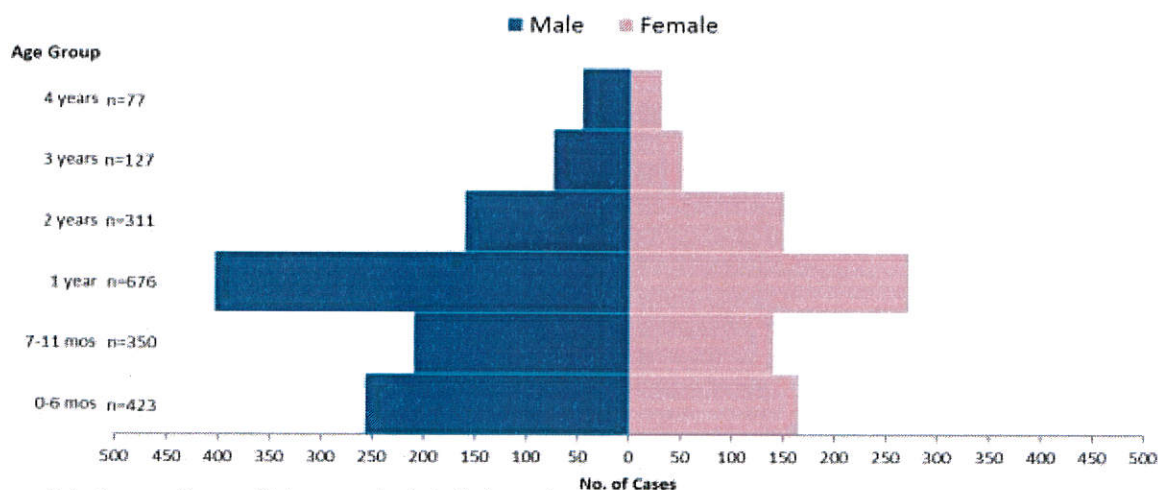


Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (1,155 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 (676 or 34%) (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,970)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019



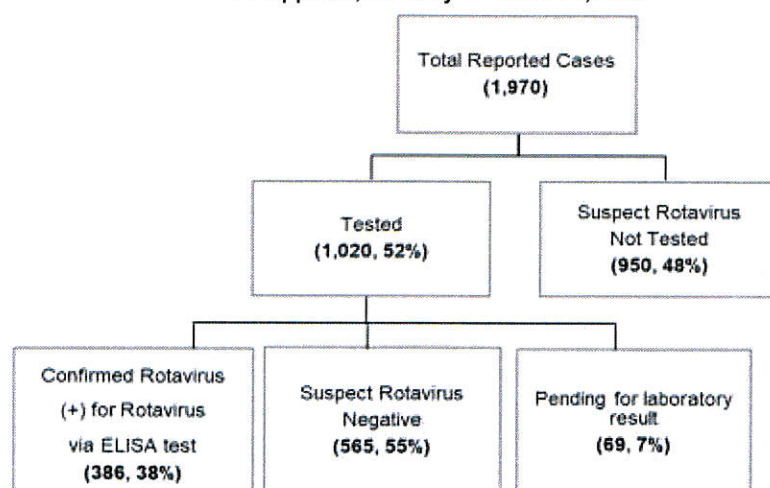
Vaccination Status

Majority of reported rotavirus cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus vaccine (1,937 or 98%). Meanwhile, there were vaccinated cases as follows: 1 dose (10 or 0.5%), 2 doses or more doses (10 or 0.5%) and vaccinated with unknown number of dose (12 or 0.6%).

Laboratory Results

A total of 1,020 (52%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 386 (38%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 565 (55%) were negative (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,970)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019



Profile of Deaths

Sixteen deaths (CFR=1%) out of the 1,970 reported rotavirus cases were reported from Regions I (4 cases), V (2 cases), XII (2 cases) and ARMM (8 cases). Two (2) confirmed rotavirus deaths were reported from Pangasinan (Region I).



B. Confirmed Cases

Geographical Distribution

There was a 20% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 482 cases in 2018 to 386 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (204 or 53%), Region V (59 or 15%), Region VI (36 or 9%) and Caraga (29 or 8%) (Table 9).

Table 9. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (n=386)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	386	2	482	0	↓20
I***	204	2	158	0	↑29
II	0	0	0	0	-
III	1	0	2	0	↓50
IV-A	0	0	3	0	↓100
MIMAROPA***	0	0	2	0	↓100
V***	59	0	53	0	↑11
VI***	36	0	85	0	↓58
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***	21	0	58	0	↓64
BARMM	22	0	63	0	↓65
CAR	0	0	0	0	-
Caraga***	29	0	10	0	↑190
NCR***	12	0	48	0	↓75

*From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2019

**From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2018

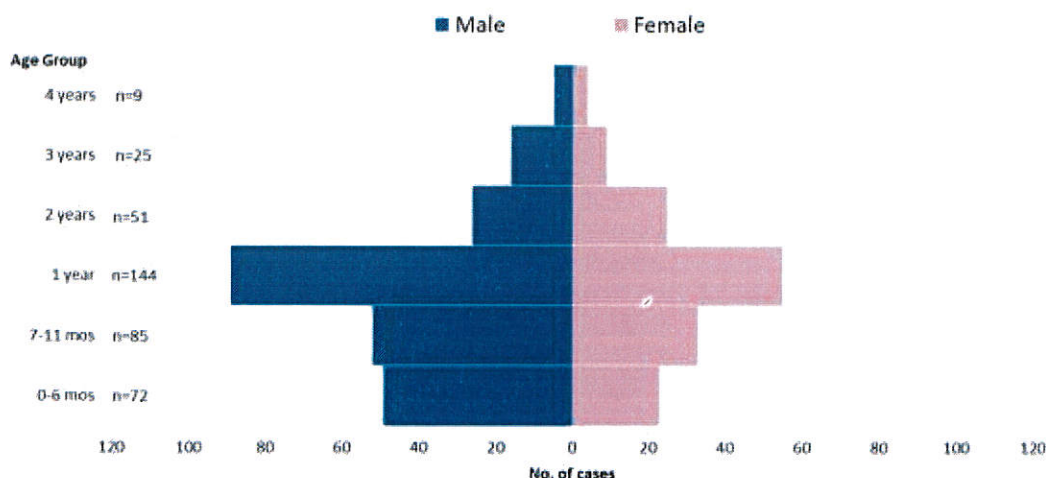
***Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (237 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 (144 or 37%) (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (n=386)
Philippines, January 1-June 29, 2019





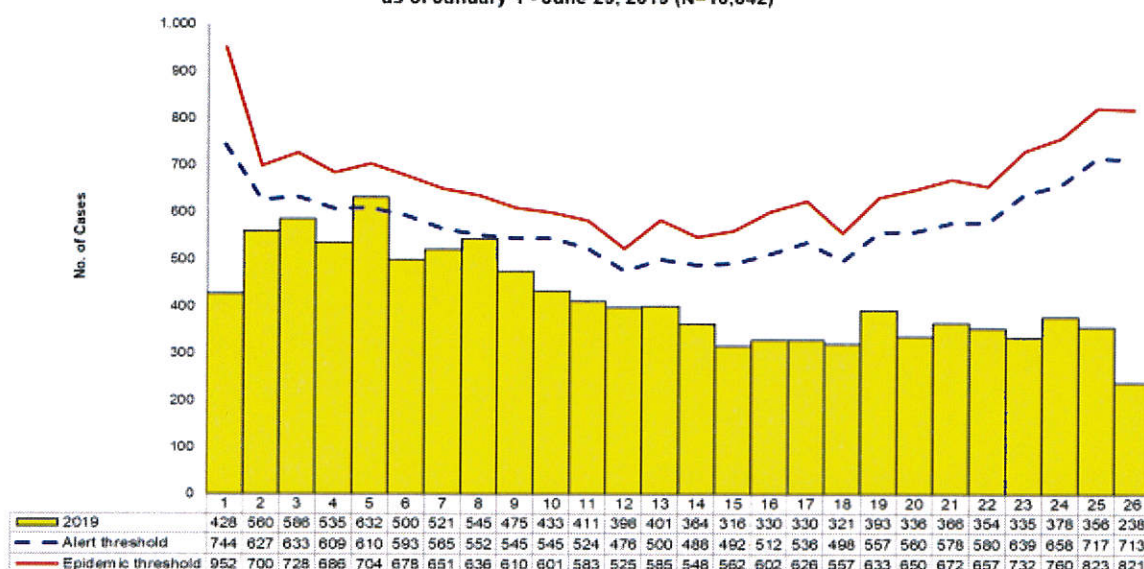
V. Typhoid Fever

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 10,842 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 29, 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 - June 29, 2019 (N=10,842)



Geographical Distribution

There was a 5% increase of reported typhoid fever cases from 10,327 cases in 2018 to 10,842 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (1,768 or 16%), Region VI (1,346 or 12%), Region XII (1,302 or 12%), CAR (1,297 or 12%) and BARMM (916 or 8%) (Table 10).

Table 10. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=10,842)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	10,842	25	10,327	18	↑5
I	346	2	333	0	↑4
II	409	1	204	0	↑100
III	261	0	272	0	↓4
IV-A	713	1	887	0	↓20
MIMAROPA	185	2	148	0	↑25
V	122	1	179	2	↓32
VI	1,346	3	1,075	2	↑25
VII	720	4	560	4	↑29
VIII	213	1	450	1	↓53
IX	689	5	637	3	↑8
X	1,768	0	2,240	0	↓21
XI	146	0	96	0	↑52
XII	1,302	1	991	2	↑31
BARMM	916	4	844	1	↑9
CAR	1,297	0	720	0	↑80
Caraga	196	0	464	0	↓58
NCR	213	0	227	3	↓6

*From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2019

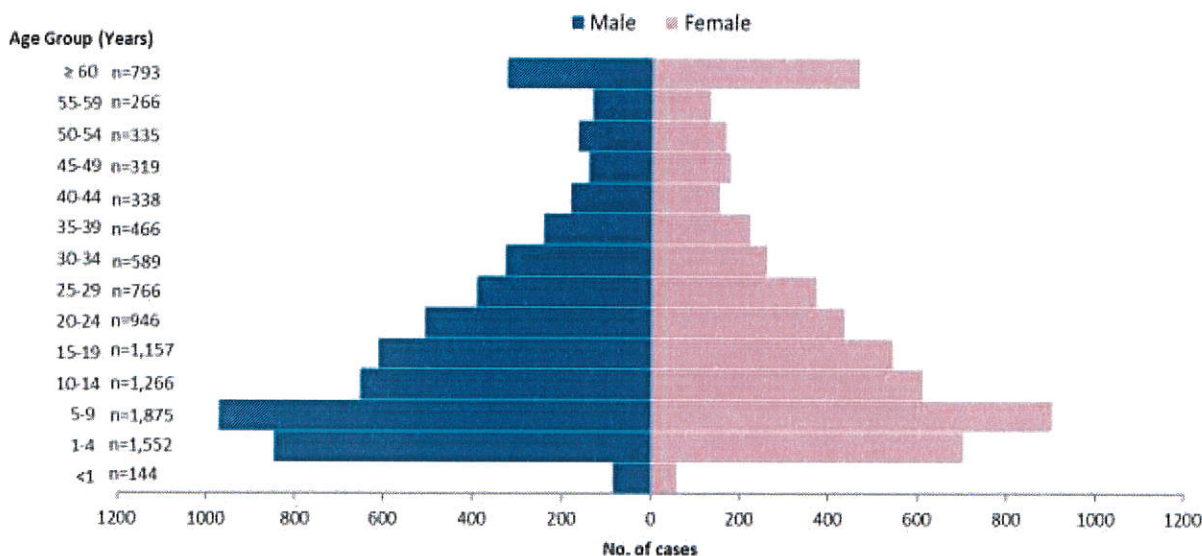
**From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2018



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (5,602 or 52%). 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 (1,875 or 17%) (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=10,842)
Philippines, January 1 - June 29, 2019

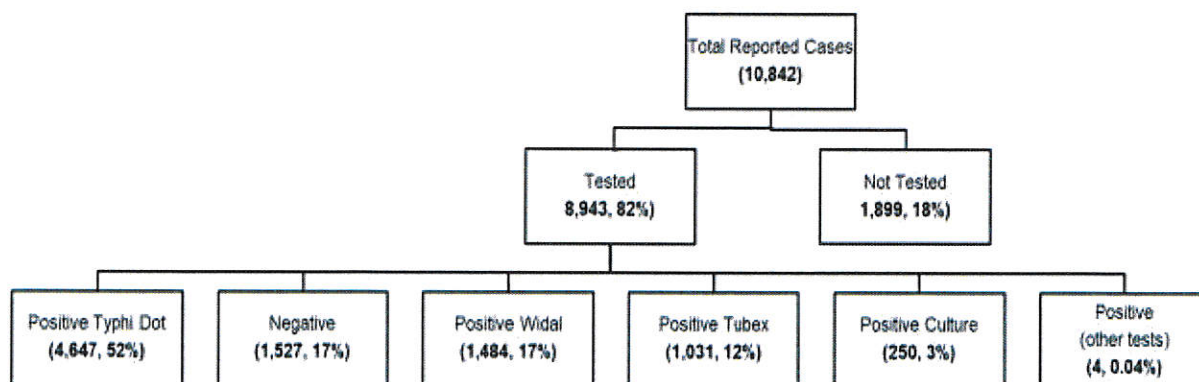


Note: 30 cases with unspecified age are not reflected in the graph

Laboratory Results

A total of 8,943 (82%) 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=10,842)
Philippines, January 1 – June 29, 2019



Profile of Deaths

Twenty-five deaths (CFR=0.2%) out of the 10,842 reported typhoid fever cases. Age range from 7 days to 73 years old (median: 41 years).



B. Confirmed Cases
Geographical Distribution

There was an 88% increase of confirmed typhoid fever cases from 133 cases in 2018 to 250 cases in 2019. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region IX (53 or 21%), Region VIII (44 or 18%), BARMM (36 or 14%), Region VII (32 or 13%) and Region XII (24 or 10%) (Table 11).

Table 11. Confirmed Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (n=250)
Philippines, 2019* vs 2018**

Region	2019		2018		% Change
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PHILIPPINES	250	0	133	3	↑88
I	2	0	6	0	↓67
II	20	0	12	0	↑67
III	0	0	4	0	↓100
IV-A	5	0	5	0	0
MIMAROPA	2	0	4	0	↓50
V	0	0	2	0	↓100
VI	12	0	6	0	↑100
VII	32	0	24	1	↑33
VIII	44	0	25	1	↑76
IX	53	0	1	0	↑5,200
X	4	0	12	0	↓67
XI	5	0	2	0	↑150
XII	24	0	3	0	↑700
BARMM	36	0	9	0	↑300
CAR	3	0	2	0	↑50
Caraga	1	0	1	0	0
NCR	7	0	15	1	↓53

*From the period of January 1 – June 29, 2019
 **From the period of January 1 – June 29, 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=250)
Philippines, January 1 - June 29, 2019

