



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 July 28, 2018. (Table 1)

Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

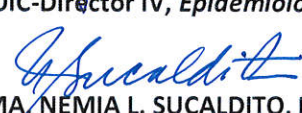
| FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES | 2018 | | | 2017 | % Difference *2018 vs 2017 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | CFR (%) | Cases | |
| Acute Bloody Diarrhea | 11,120 | 12 | 0.11 | 12,818 | ↓13 |
| Confirmed Cholera | 4 | 0 | 0 | 104 | ↓96 |
| Confirmed Rotavirus | 495 | 0 | 0 | 1,151 | ↓57 |
| Hepatitis A | 151 | 0 | 0 | 325 | ↓54 |
| Typhoid Fever | 11,140 | 20 | 0.2 | 13,846 | ↓20 |

PIDSR Case Definition for Food and Waterborne Diseases

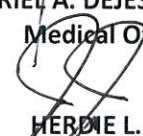
| Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD) | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Reported Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person with acute diarrhea with visible blood in the stool. |
| Cholera | |
| Suspected Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease unknown in the area: A person aged 5 years 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A suspected case that has been laboratory-confirmed as Rotavirus. |
| Hepatitis A | |
| Suspected Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed (positive for IgM anti-HAV). |
| Typhoid Fever | |
| Suspected Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A suspected case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case in an outbreak. |
| Confirmed Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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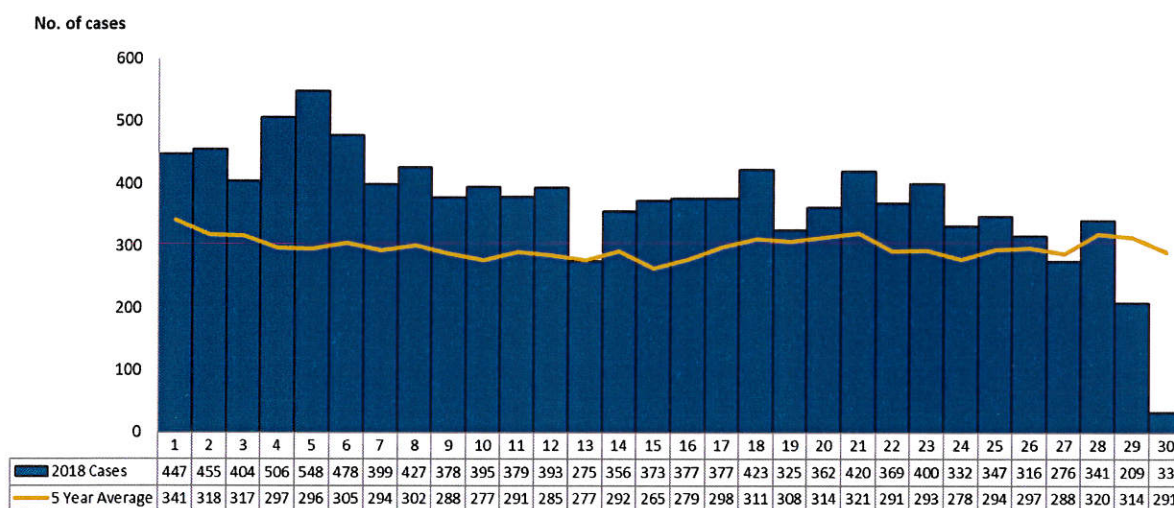


I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 11,120 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 28, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Morbidity Week (N=11,120)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 13% decrease of reported ABD cases from 12,818 cases in 2017 to 11,120 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (4,105, 37%), CARAGA (1,545, 14%), Region IX (1,338, 12%), CAR (960, 9%), and Region X (922, 8%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths (N=11,120)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 11,120 | 12 | 12,818 | 42 | ↓13 |
| I | 56 | 0 | 72 | 0 | ↓22 |
| II | 551 | 0 | 861 | 0 | ↓36 |
| III | 404 | 0 | 251 | 0 | ↑61 |
| IV-A | 565 | 0 | 470 | 2 | ↑20 |
| MIMAROPA | 76 | 0 | 92 | 0 | ↓17 |
| V | 18 | 0 | 57 | 0 | ↓68 |
| VI | 30 | 0 | 106 | 0 | ↓72 |
| VII | 4,105 | 11 | 4,426 | 31 | ↓7 |
| VIII | 217 | 0 | 378 | 1 | ↓43 |
| IX | 1,338 | 0 | 977 | 3 | ↑37 |
| X | 922 | 0 | 898 | 1 | ↑3 |
| XI | 92 | 0 | 193 | 2 | ↓52 |
| XII | 109 | 0 | 195 | 0 | ↓44 |
| ARMM | 96 | 0 | 118 | 1 | ↓19 |
| CAR | 960 | 0 | 1,151 | 1 | ↓17 |
| CARAGA | 1,545 | 1 | 2,488 | 0 | ↓38 |
| NCR | 36 | 0 | 85 | 0 | ↓58 |

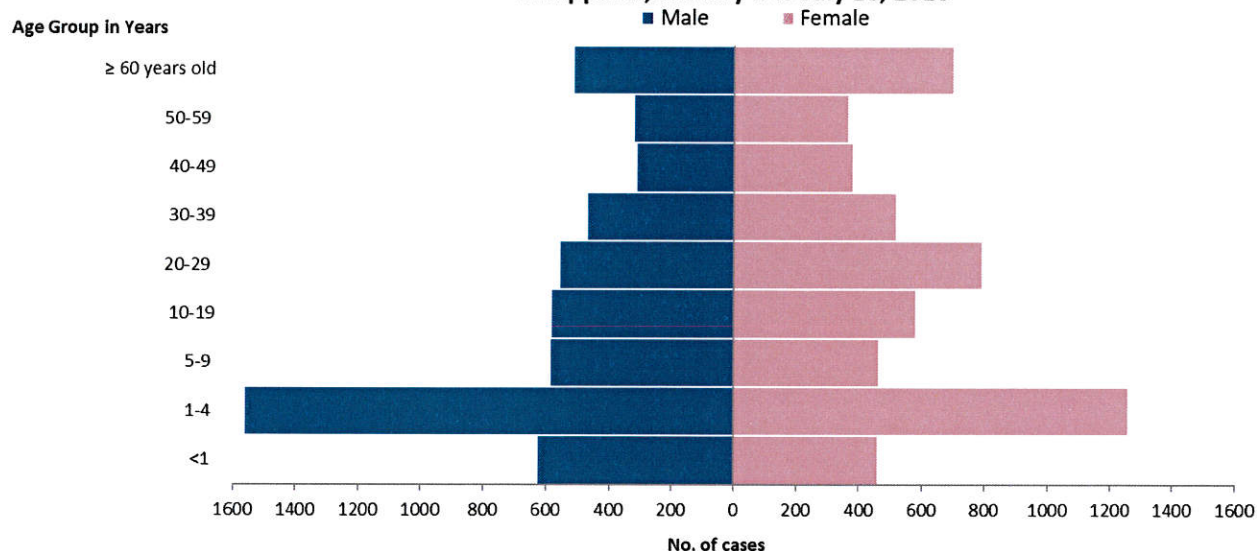
*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported ABD cases were male (5,572, 50.11%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 15 years). The most affected age group were from 1 year to 4 years (2,823, 25%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=11,120)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 6,886 (62%) samples were collected for laboratory testing (Figure 3). Of these, 5,852 (85%) were tested for different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *Entamoeba histolytica* (5,022, 86%) (Table 3).

Figure 3. ABD Cases by Laboratory Status (N=11,120)
Philippines, January to July 2018

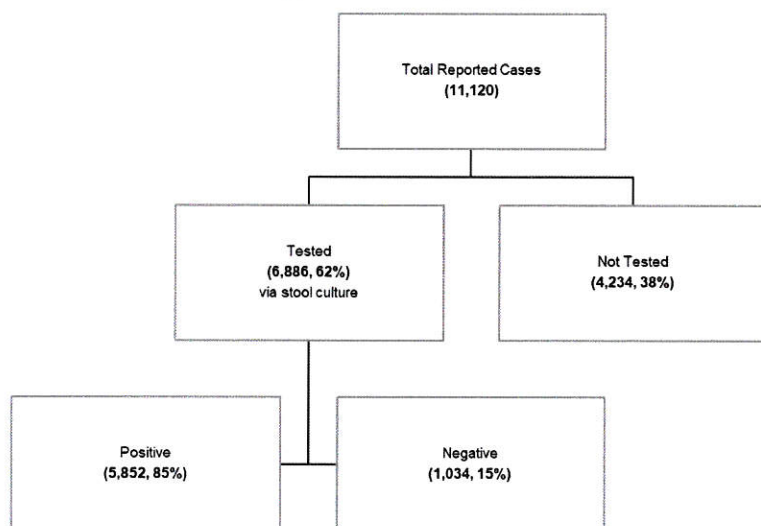


Table 3. Top 3 Organisms in ABD Cases*
Philippines, January to July 2018

| Organism | Cases |
|------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> | 5,022 |
| <i>Trophozoites</i> | 217 |
| <i>Escherichia Coli</i> | 212 |

*multiple results and tested via stool culture

Profile of Deaths

There were twelve (12) deaths (CFR=0.11%) out of the 11,120 reported ABD cases. Majority of the reported deaths were male (9, 75%). Age of deaths ranged from 7 months old to 64 years old (median age of 45 years). Age group of these deaths were : less than 1 year (1, 8%), 1 to 4 years (2, 17%), 5 to 9 years (2, 17%), 30 to 39 years (1, 8%), 50 to 59 years (3, 25%) and 60 years and above (3, 25%).

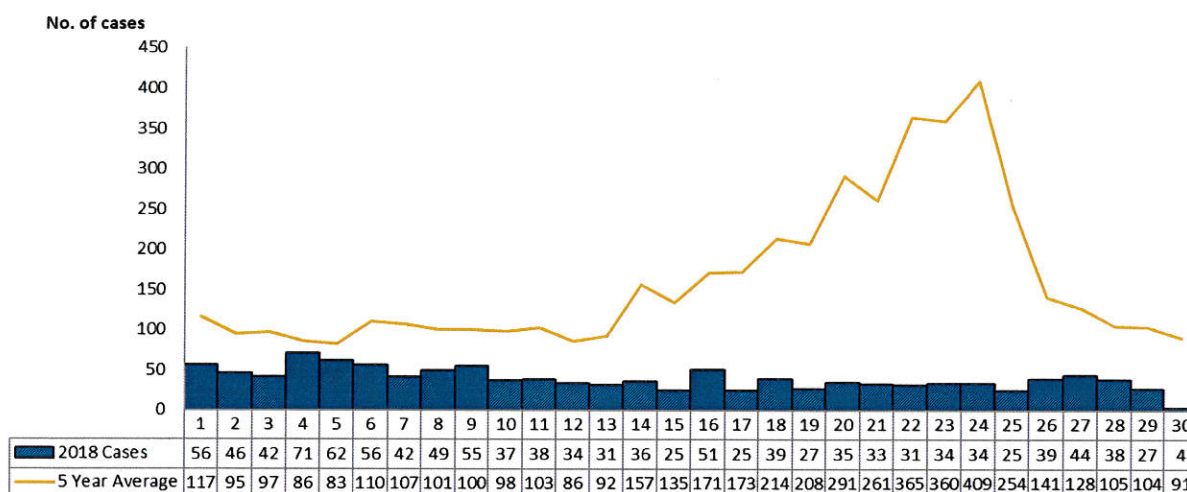


II. Cholera

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,166 reported cholera cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 28, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Cholera Cases by Morbidity Week (N=1,166)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 59% decrease of reported cholera cases from 2,813 cases in 2017 to 1,166 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: CARAGA (576, 49%), Region V (425, 36%), Region X (133, 11%), Region XI (15, 1%) and MIMAROPA (6, 1%) (Table 4). There were five deaths (CFR of 0.5%) coming from Region V.

Table 4. Reported Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,166)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 1,166 | 5 | 2,813 | 20 | ↓59 |
| I | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓100 |
| II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IV-A | 4 | 0 | 117 | 0 | ↓97 |
| MIMAROPA | 6 | 0 | 19 | 4 | ↓68 |
| V | 425 | 5 | 1,161 | 7 | ↓63 |
| VI | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | ↓86 |
| VII | 2 | 0 | 367 | 2 | ↓99 |
| VIII | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | ↓100 |
| IX | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | ↓100 |
| X | 133 | 0 | 659 | 6 | ↓80 |
| XI | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 | ↑275 |
| XII | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | ↓100 |
| ARMM | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | ↓50 |
| CAR | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| CARAGA | 576 | 0 | 451 | 0 | ↑28 |
| NCR | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓100 |

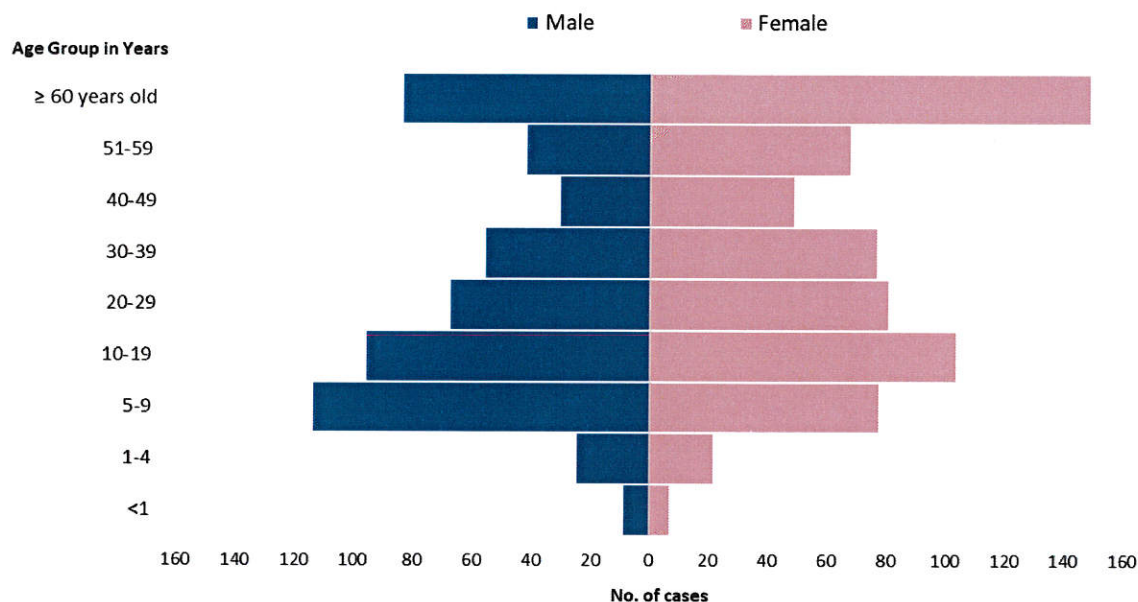
*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018



Profile of Cases

Majority of the suspect cases were female (638, 55%). Age of suspect cases ranged from 1 month to 105 years old (median age of 28 years). The most affected age group was from 60 years and above (233, 20%) (Figure 5).

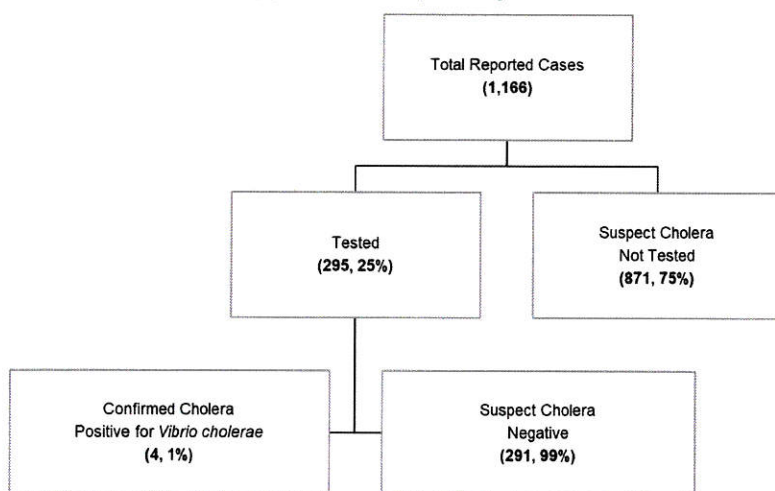
Figure 5. Reported Cholera Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,166)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 295 (25%) specimens were tested (Figure 6). Of these, 291 (99%) were negative and only 4 (1%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae* (one *V. cholerae*, one *V. cholera* Ogawa, one *V. cholera* Ogawa Biotype El Tor and one *V. cholera* 0139) (Table 5). Four laboratory confirmed were cases reported one each from regions VI, VII, X and XI (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Reported Cholera Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,166) **Table 5. Laboratory Status of Cholera cases (N=1,166)**
Philippines, January to July 2018



| | |
|--|-----------|
| Total Reported Cases | 1,166 |
| Tested | 295 (25%) |
| Positive (stool culture) | 4 (1%) |
| <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> | 1 (25%) |
| <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Ogawa | 1 (25%) |
| <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 0139 | 1 (25%) |
| <i>Vibrio Cholerae</i> Ogawa Biotype El Tor | 1 (25%) |
| Negative | 291 (99%) |
| Not Tested | 871 (75%) |

Profile of Deaths

There were five deaths (CFR=0.4%) out of the 1,166 reported cholera cases. All reported deaths were male (5, 100%). Ages of cases who died were: 8 years old, 20 years old, 39 years old, 58 years old and 77 years old. Among those who died, none was a confirmed cholera case.

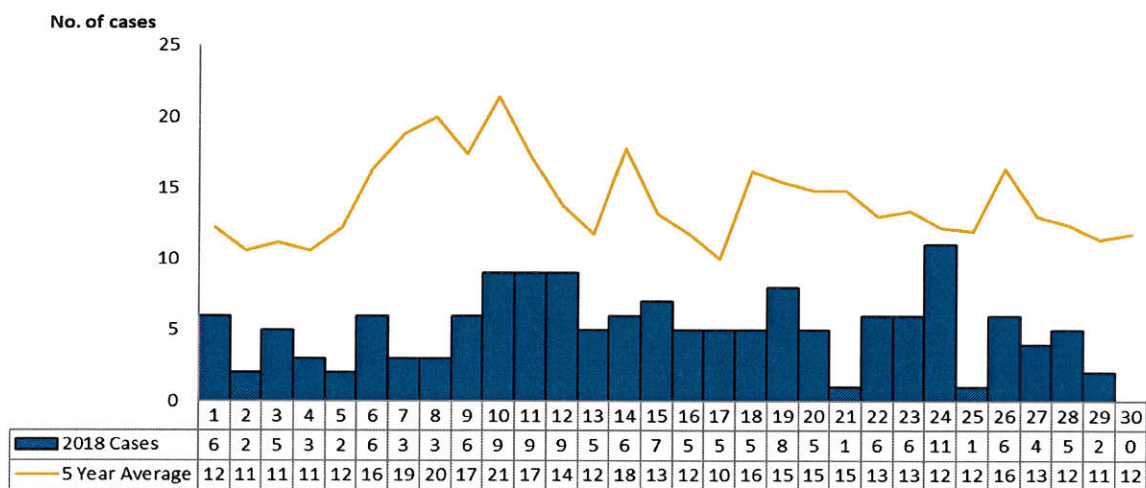


III. Hepatitis A

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 786 Hepatitis A cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 28, 2018. Out of this, there were 151 confirmed Hepatitis A cases reported. In 2017, 325 confirmed Hepatitis A reported during the same time period. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Morbidity Week (N=151)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 54% decrease of confirmed Hepatitis A cases from 325 cases in 2017 to 151 cases in 2018. Most of the cases were from the following regions: Region VII (54, 36%), Region VI (26, 17%) and NCR (15, 10%) (Table 6). There were no reported deaths among cases.

Table 6. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region (N=151)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 151 | 0 | 325 | 1 | ↓54 |
| I | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ↓100 |
| II | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ↑700 |
| III | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 | ↓92 |
| IV-A | 11 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ↓50 |
| MIMAROPA | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ↑100 |
| V | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | ↓83 |
| VI | 26 | 0 | 44 | 0 | ↓41 |
| VII | 54 | 0 | 78 | 0 | ↓31 |
| VIII | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | ↓100 |
| IX | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ↓52 |
| X | 7 | 0 | 38 | 0 | ↓82 |
| XI | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | ↓67 |
| XII | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ↓85 |
| ARMM | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ↓69 |
| CAR | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | ↓63 |
| CARAGA | 5 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ↓62 |
| NCR | 15 | 0 | 29 | 0 | ↓48 |

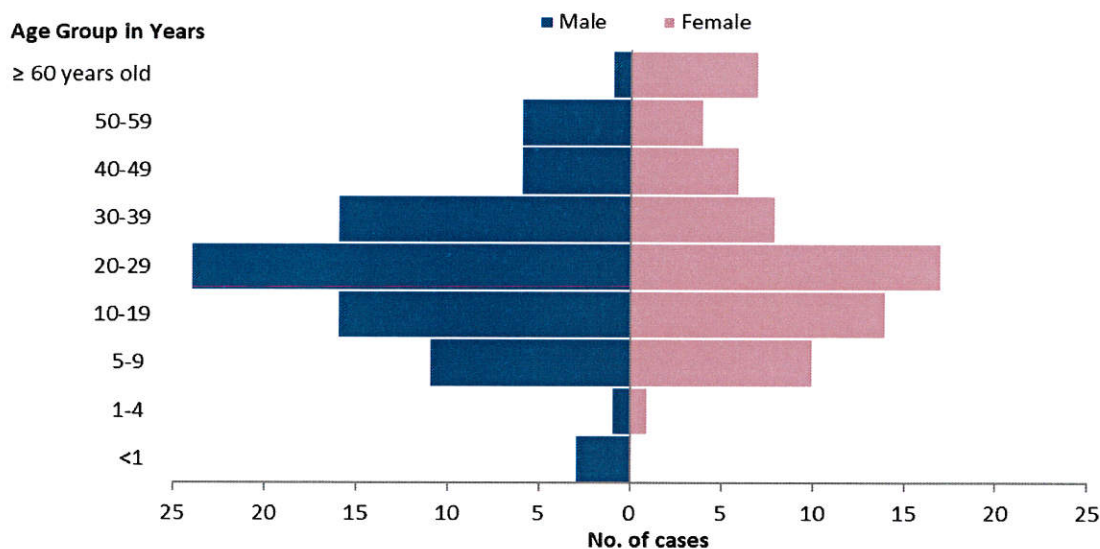
*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018



Profile of Cases

Majority of the cases were male (84, 56%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 82 years old (median age of 23 years). The most affected age group were from 20 to 29 years (41, 27%) (Figure 8).

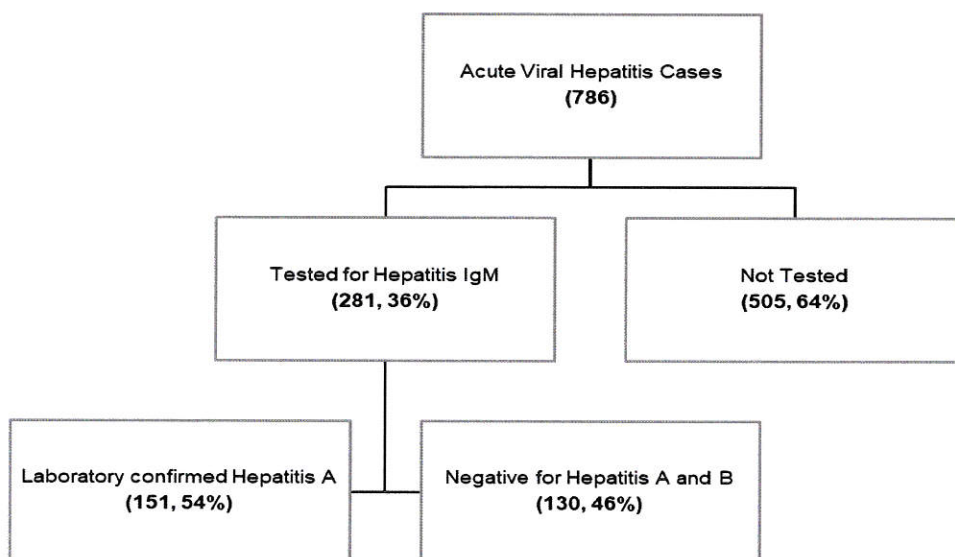
Figure 8. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=151)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Laboratory Status

A total of 786 reported cases of Acute Viral Hepatitis in the Philippines from January 1 to July 28, 2018, 281 (36%) were tested for Hepatitis A IgM. Among those tested, 151 (54%) were positive for Hepatitis A (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases by Case Classification (N=786)
Philippines, January to July 2018





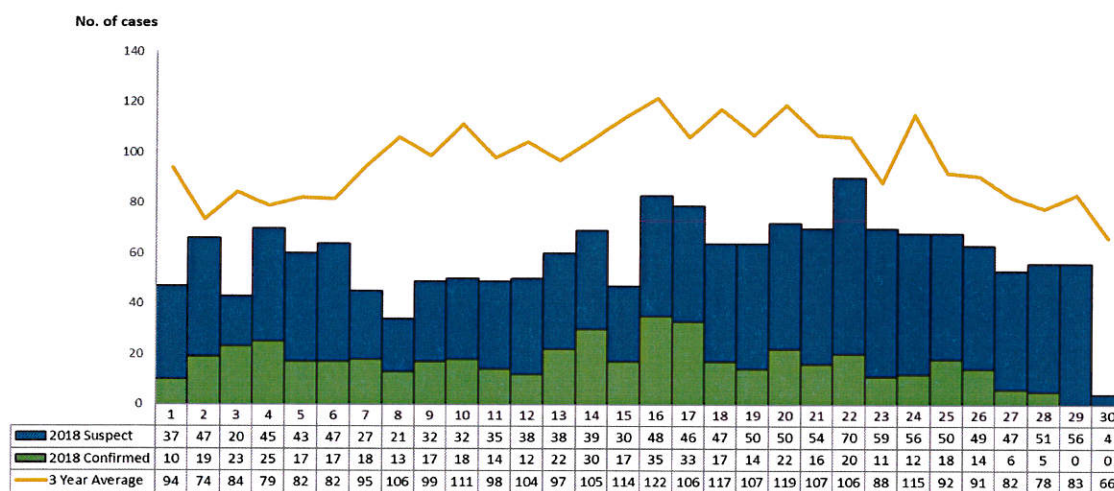
IV. Rotavirus

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,763 reported rotavirus cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 28, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 3-year average of cases from 2015-2017 is shown below (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification (N=1,763)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018 vs 3 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 40% decrease of reported Rotavirus cases from 2,925 cases in 2017 to 1,763 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (412, 23%), ARMM (298, 17%), Region V (253, 14%), Region XII (244, 14%) and Region VI (210, 12%) (Table 7).

Table 7. Reported Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=1,763)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 1,763 | 11 | 2,925 | 31 | ↓40 |
| I | 412 | 4 | 682 | 16 | ↓40 |
| II | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| III | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ↑100 |
| IV-A | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ↓50 |
| MIMAROPA | 158 | 0 | 167 | 1 | ↓5 |
| V | 253 | 0 | 195 | 0 | ↑30 |
| VI | 210 | 0 | 489 | 4 | ↓57 |
| VII | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓50 |
| VIII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IX | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| X | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| XI | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓100 |
| XII | 244 | 0 | 442 | 5 | ↓45 |
| ARMM | 298 | 7 | 467 | 5 | ↓36 |
| CAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CARAGA | 33 | 0 | 255 | 0 | ↓87 |
| NCR | 145 | 0 | 213 | 0 | ↓32 |

*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018

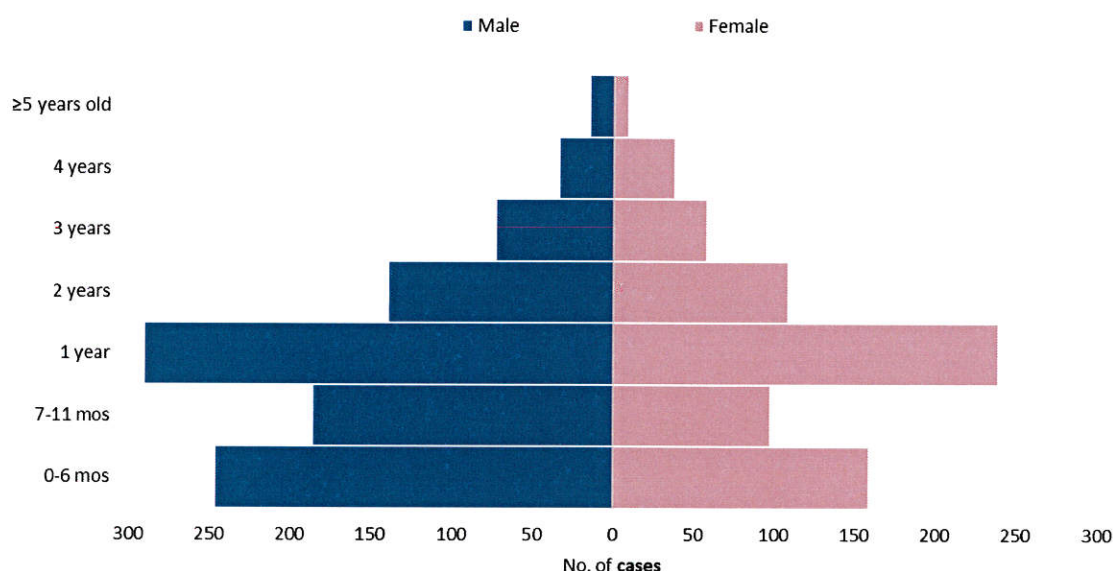


Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the reported cases were male (1,028, 58%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 14 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (530, 30%) (Figure 11).

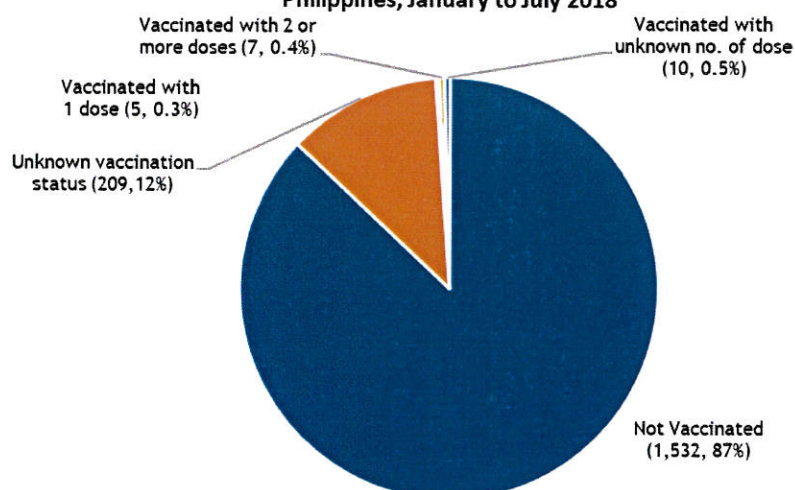
Figure 11. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,763)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Vaccination Status

Majority of the reported cases were not vaccinated with rotavirus (1,532, 87%) (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Vaccination Status of Reported Rotavirus Cases (N=1,763)
Philippines, January to July 2018

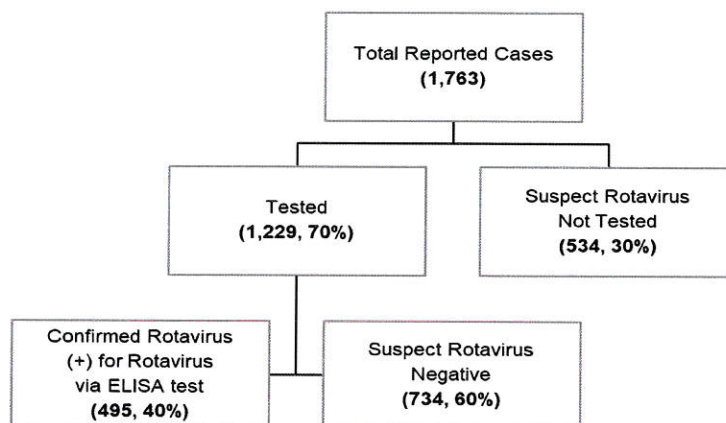




Laboratory Results

A total of 1,229 (70%) samples were collected for laboratory testing. Of these, 495 (40%) were laboratory confirmed for rotavirus and 734 (60%) were negative (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Reported Rotavirus Cases by Laboratory Status (N=1,763)
Philippines, January to July 2018



Profile of Deaths

Eleven deaths were reported (CFR=0.62%). Majority of the reported deaths were female (6, 55%). Age group of these deaths were : less than 1 month to 6 months (1, 9.09%), 7 to 11 months (3, 27.27%), 1 year (3, 27.27%), 2 years (1, 9.09%), 3 years (2, 18.18%) and 4 years (1, 9.09%). Majority of the reported deaths were female (6, 55%).

B. Confirmed Cases

Geographical Distribution

There was a 57% decrease of confirmed Rotavirus cases from 1,151 cases in 2017 to 495 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region I (162, 33%), Region VI (86, 17%), ARMM (67, 14%), Region XII (61, 12%) and Region V (52, 11%) (Table 8).

Table 8. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region (N=495)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 495 | 0 | 1,151 | 3 | ↓57 |
| I** | 162 | 0 | 342 | 1 | ↓53 |
| II | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| III | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ↑100 |
| IV-A | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | ↓40 |
| MIMAROPA** | 2 | 0 | 65 | 0 | ↓97 |
| V** | 52 | 0 | 54 | 0 | ↓4 |
| VI** | 86 | 0 | 248 | 1 | ↓65 |
| VII | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓100 |
| VIII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IX | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| XI | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | ↓100 |
| XII** | 61 | 0 | 113 | 0 | ↓46 |
| ARMM | 67 | 0 | 103 | 1 | ↓35 |
| CAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CARAGA** | 10 | 0 | 141 | 0 | ↓93 |
| NCR** | 49 | 0 | 75 | 0 | ↓35 |

*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018

**Region with selected rotavirus sentinel sites

*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. A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.

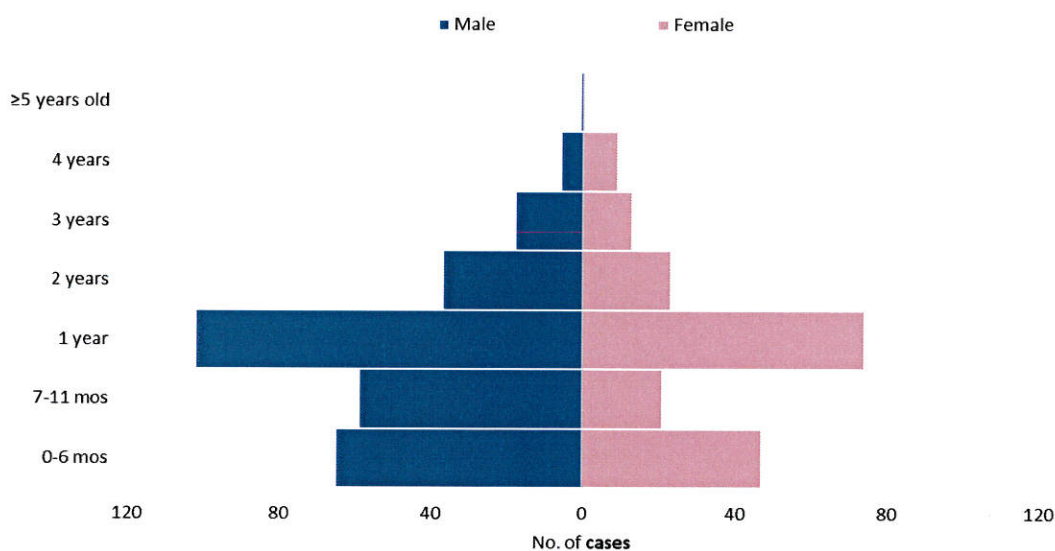


Profile of Cases

Age Group and Sex

Majority of the confirmed cases were male (300, 61%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 5 years old (median age of 1 year). Most of the cases were 1 year old (176, 36%) (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (n=495)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Profile of Deaths

No reported deaths among confirmed rotavirus cases.



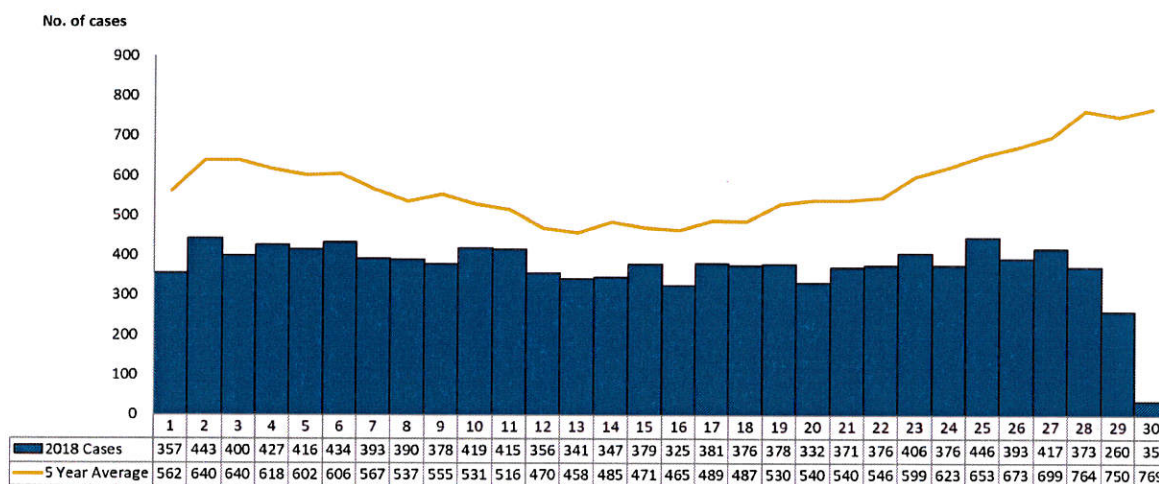
V. Typhoid Fever

A. Reported Cases

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 11,140 reported typhoid fever cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 28, 2018. The distribution of cases for 2018 compared to the 5-year average of cases from 2013-2017 is shown below (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Morbidity Week (N=11,140)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018 vs 5 Year Average Data



*same time period

Geographical Distribution

There was a 20% decrease of reported typhoid fever cases from 13,846 cases in 2017 to 11,140 cases in 2018. Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (2,455, 22%), Region VI (1,154, 10%), Region XII (983, 9%), Region IV-A (968, 9%) and ARMM (902, 8%) (Table 9.)

Table 9. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases & Deaths by Region (N=11,140)
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

| Region | 2018 | | 2017 | | % Change |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | |
| PHILIPPINES | 11,140 | 20 | 13,846 | 22 | ↓20 |
| I | 384 | 0 | 742 | 0 | ↓48 |
| II | 218 | 0 | 454 | 1 | ↓52 |
| III | 298 | 0 | 422 | 0 | ↓29 |
| IV-A | 968 | 0 | 1,086 | 0 | ↓11 |
| MIMAROPA | 168 | 0 | 224 | 1 | ↓25 |
| V | 192 | 2 | 261 | 1 | ↓26 |
| VI | 1,154 | 2 | 1,230 | 4 | ↓6 |
| VII | 608 | 4 | 830 | 4 | ↓27 |
| VIII | 440 | 1 | 327 | 2 | ↑35 |
| IX | 633 | 3 | 1,046 | 4 | ↓39 |
| X | 2,455 | 0 | 2,876 | 0 | ↓15 |
| XI | 104 | 0 | 132 | 0 | ↓21 |
| XII | 983 | 2 | 1,400 | 0 | ↓30 |
| ARMM | 902 | 1 | 727 | 5 | ↑24 |
| CAR | 884 | 0 | 1,155 | 0 | ↓23 |
| CARAGA | 510 | 0 | 672 | 0 | ↓24 |
| NCR | 239 | 5 | 262 | 0 | ↓9 |

*From the period of January 1 to July 28, 2018

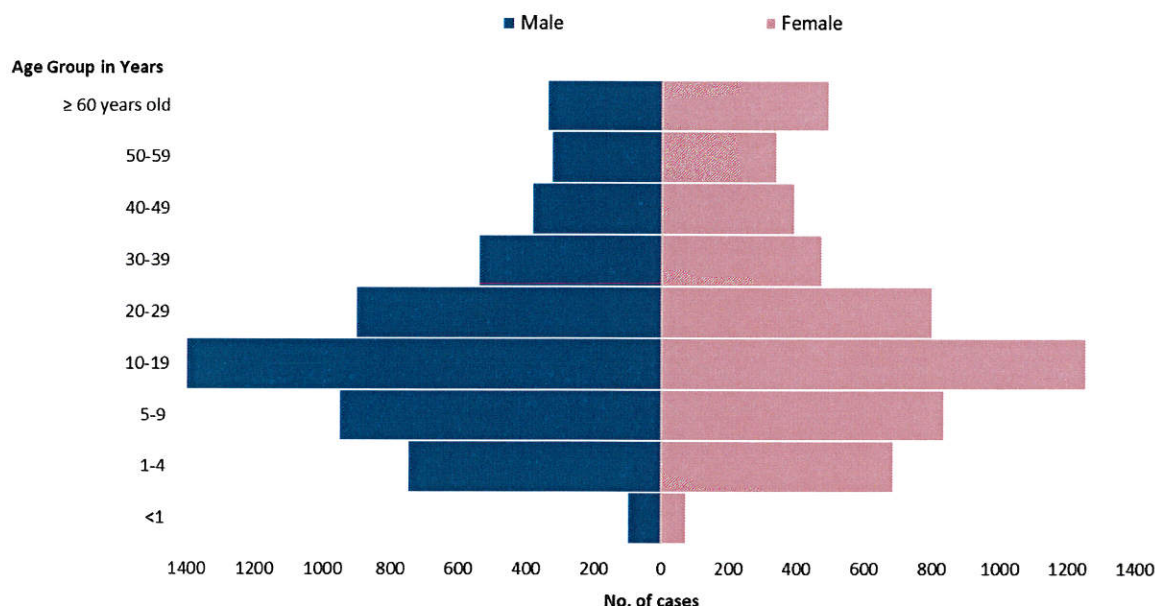
*Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases. All 2018 data reflects partial data only of all regions. A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



Profile of Cases

Majority of the reported cases were male (5,760, 52%). Age of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 98 years old (median age of 17 years). The most affected age group were from 10 to 19 years old (2,665, 24%) (Figure 16).

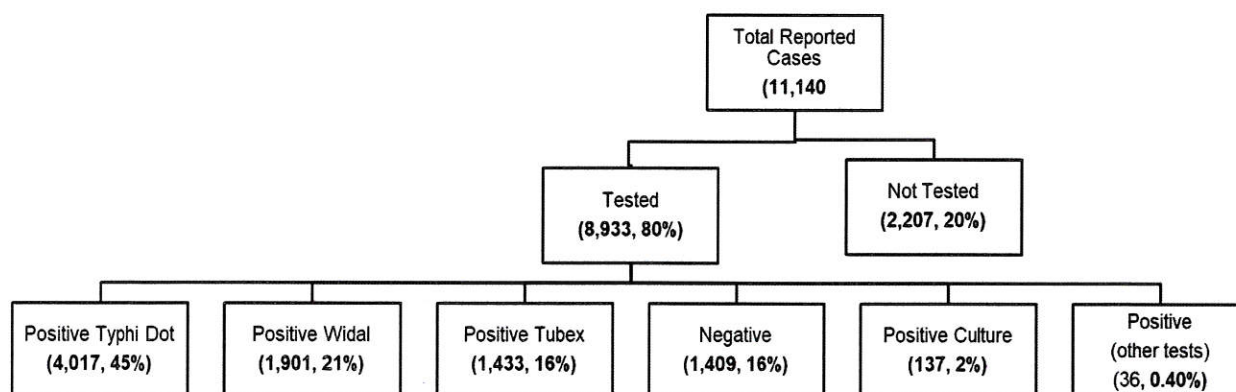
Figure 16. Reported Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=11,140)
Philippines, January 1 to July 28, 2018



Laboratory Results

A total of 8,933 (80%) 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=11,140)
Philippines, January 1 to July 2018



Profile of Deaths

There were 20 deaths (CFR=0.18%) out of the 11,140 reported typhoid fever cases. Ten (10) reported deaths were male (50%). Age of deaths ranged from 2 to 83 years old (median age of 28 years). Age group of these deaths were: 1 to 4 years (1, 5%), 5 to 9 years (1, 5%), 10 to 19 years (6, 30%), 20 to 29 years (2, 10%), 30 to 39 (3, 15%), 50 to 59 years (3, 15%) and 60 years and above (4, 20%).