



Morbidity Week 8 : January 1-February 27, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting both humans and animals. The early stages of the disease may include high fever, muscle pain, chills, redness in the eyes, abdominal pain, hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes (including pulmonary bleeding), vomiting, diarrhea and rashes. Some cases may have yellowish body discoloration, dark-colored urine and light stools, low urine output, severe headache.

Caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospirae can gain entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth.

Leptospirosis has low case fatality rate. However, it increases with advancing age and may reach 20% or more in patients with jaundice and kidney damage (Weil's disease) who have not been treated with renal dialysis. Incubation period of the disease is 7-10 days.

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 118 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 27, 2016. This is **15.1%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**139**).

Geographic Distribution

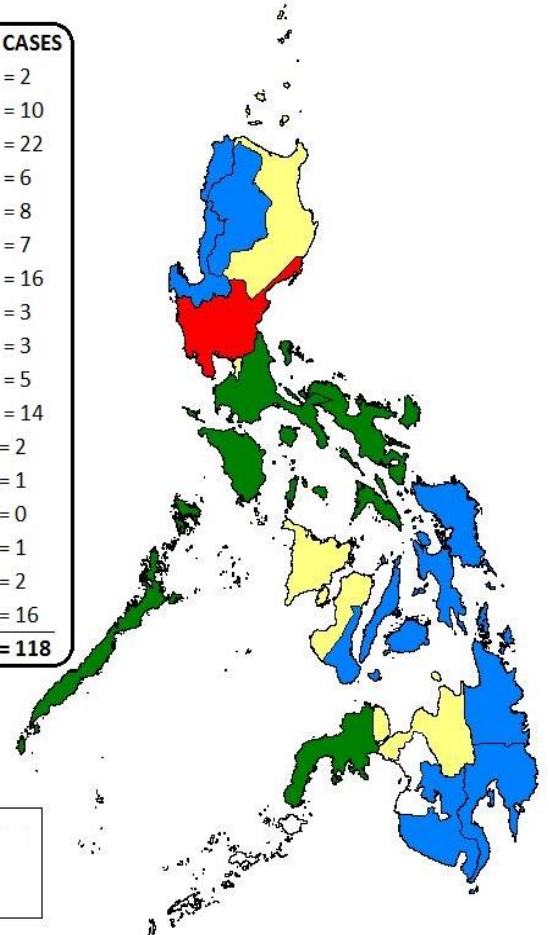
Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION III** (18.6%), **REGION VI & NCR** (13.6%), **REGION X** (11.9%) and **REGION II** (8.5%).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 0 to 75 years old (median = 32.0 years). Majority (89.8%) of cases were male. Most (36.4%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 40 to 64 years old (Fig. 4). There were 12 deaths (CFR = 10.17%).

Suspect Leptospirosis Cases MW8

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 2
Region 2	= 10
Region 3	= 22
Region 4A	= 6
Region 4B	= 8
Region 5	= 7
Region 6	= 16
Region 7	= 3
Region 8	= 3
Region 9	= 5
Region 10	= 14
Region 11	= 2
Region 12	= 1
ARMM	= 0
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 2
NCR	= 16
TOTAL	= 118

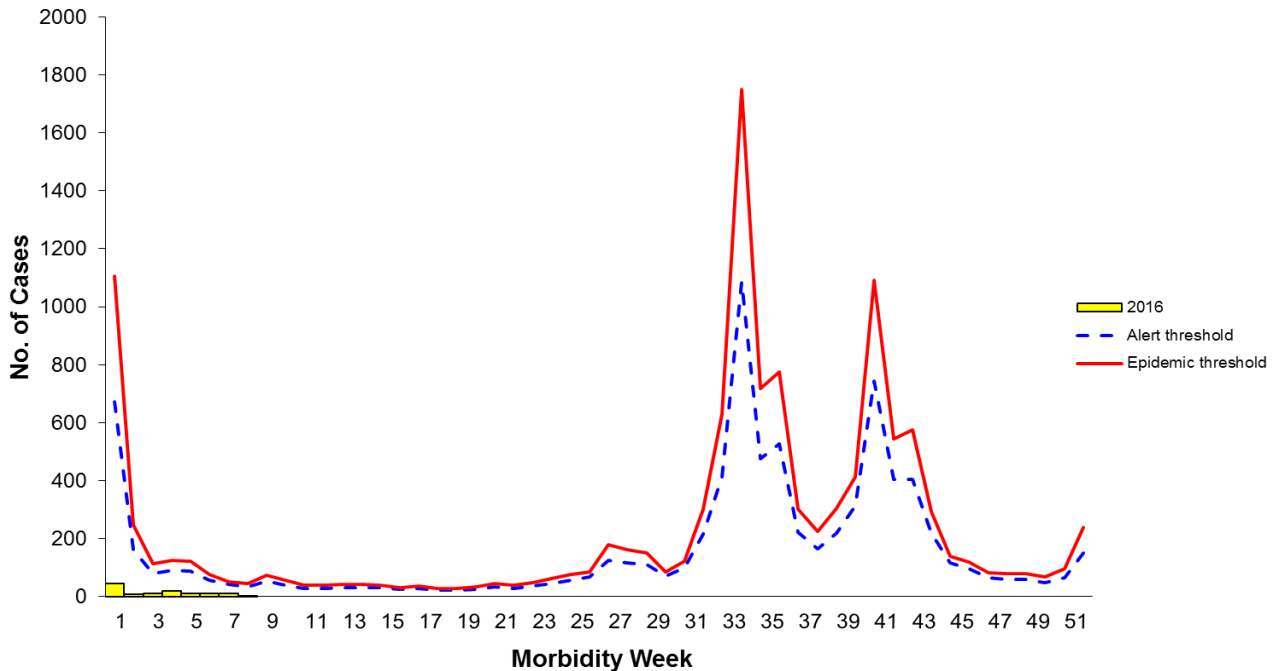




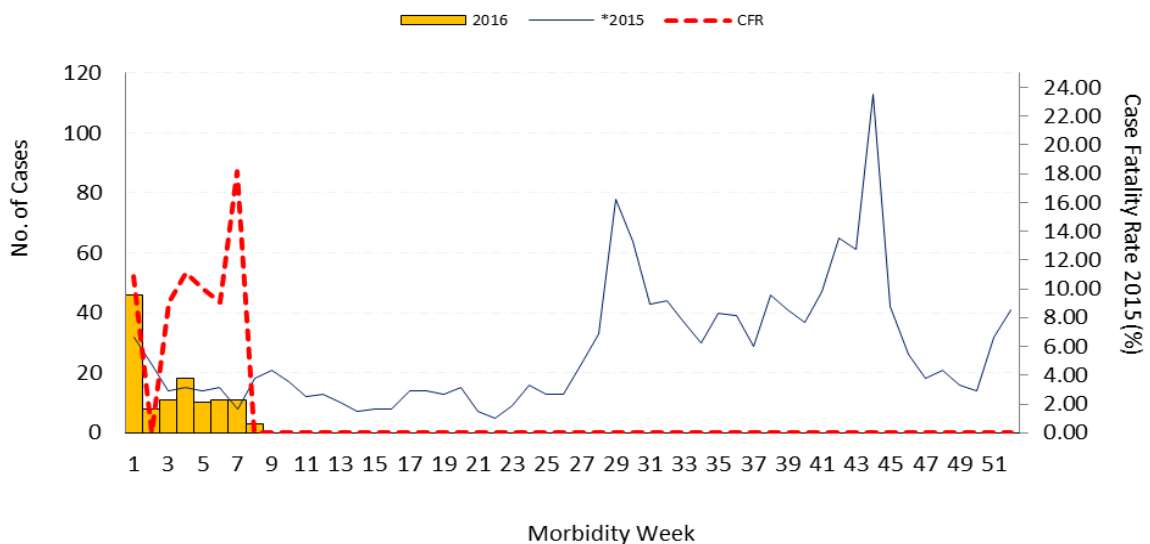
Morbidity Week 8 : January 1-February 27, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of February 27, 2016**



**Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week,
Philippines, as of February 27, 2016**
*2016 vs 2015 (N=118)



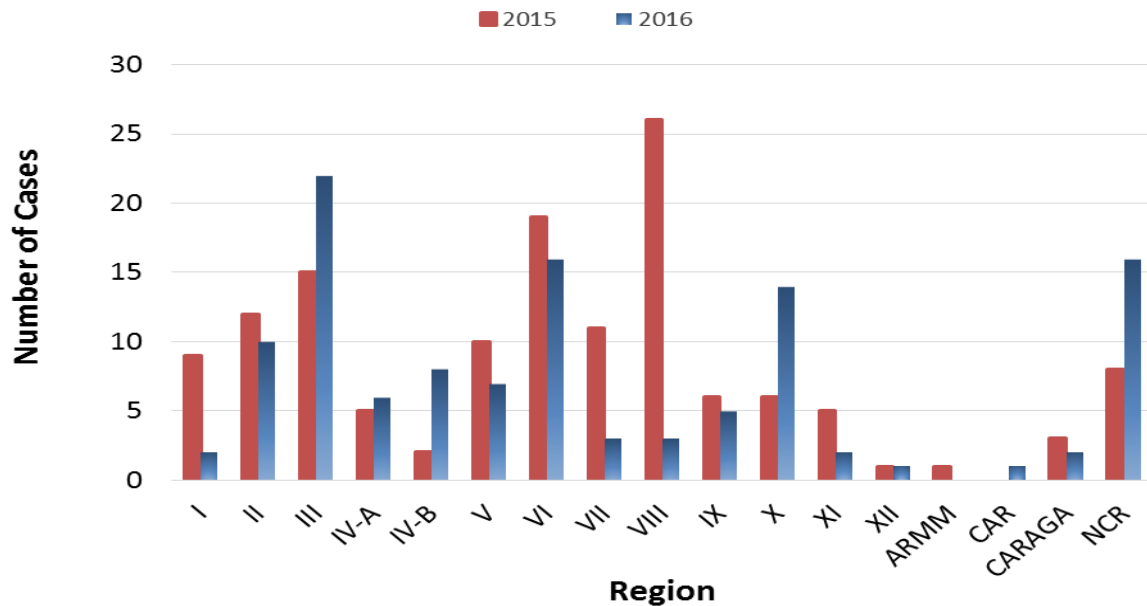
**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.*



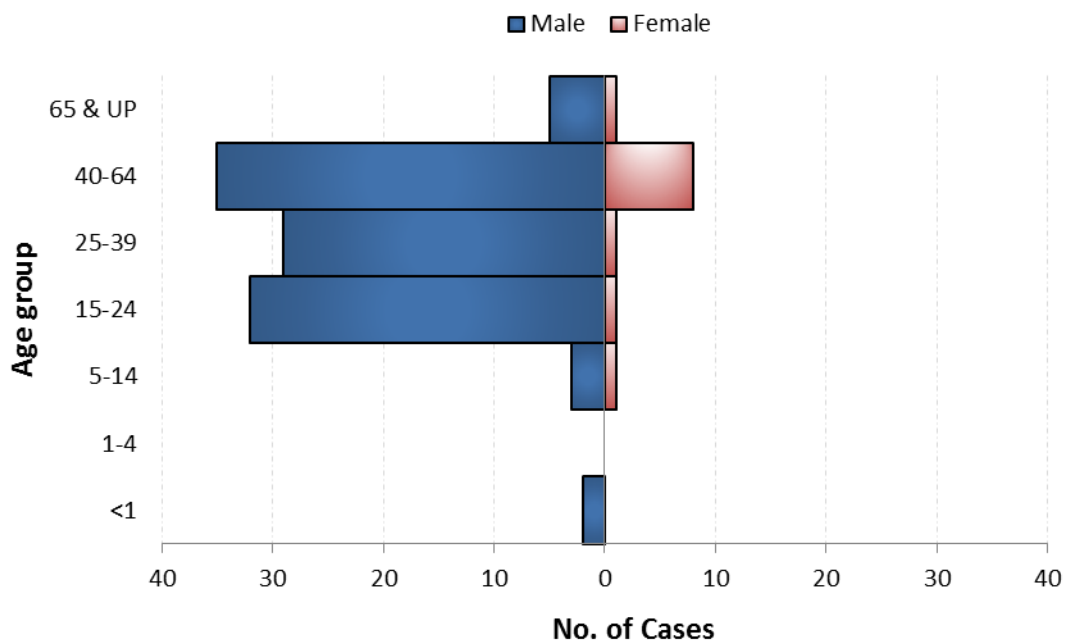
Morbidity Week 8 : January 1-February 27, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

**Fig. 3 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Region
 Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=118)**



**Fig.4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex
 Philippines, as of February 27, 2016 (N= 118)**



**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.*



Morbidity Week 8 : January 1-February 27, 2016 Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of February 27, 2016 (N=118)

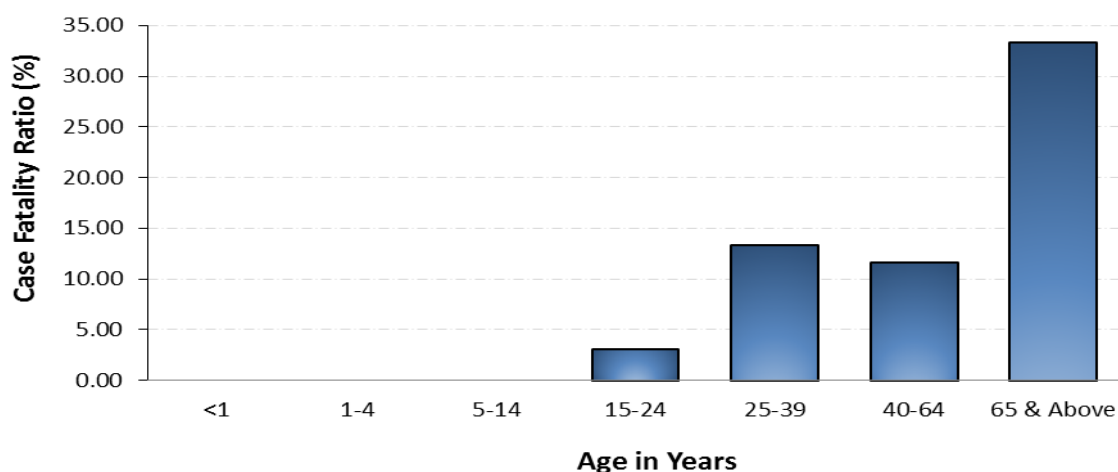


Table 1. Leptospirosis Cases & Deaths by Region
 Philippines, *2016 vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	*2016	2015	% Change	*2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	2	9	-77.8	1	50.00	0	0.00
II	10	12	-16.7	0	0.00	1	8.33
III	22	15	46.7	0	0.00	1	6.67
IV-A	6	5	20.0	1	16.67	1	20.00
IV-B	8	2	300.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	7	10	-30.0	1	14.29	1	10.00
VI	16	19	-15.8	4	25.00	1	5.26
VII	3	11	-72.7	2	66.67	0	0.00
VIII	3	26	-88.5	0	0.00	3	11.54
IX	5	6	-16.7	1	20.00	1	16.67
X	14	6	133.3	1	7.14	1	16.67
XI	2	5	-60.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	0	1	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	2	3	-33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	16	8	100.0	1	6.25	1	12.50
Total	118	139	-15.1	12	10.17	11	7.91

*NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.



Morbidity Week 8 : January 1-February 27, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region


Philippines, as of February 27, 2016

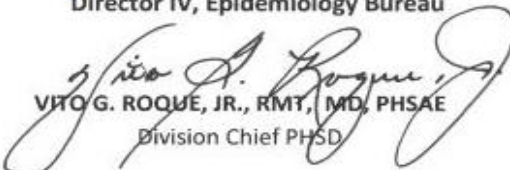
Region	Morbidity Week				8th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total	
	4	5	6	7	2016	2015	1st wk to 8th wk	2015
I	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	9
II	2	0	1	0	0	2	10	12
III	5	4	2	1	0	0	22	15
IV-A	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	5
IV-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2
V	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	10
VI	3	2	1	3	0	2	16	19
VII	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	11
VIII	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	26
IX	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
X	1	1	2	2	3	2	14	6
XI	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
XII	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CARAGA	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
NCR	1	2	0	1	0	1	16	8
Total	18	10	11	11	3	18	118	139

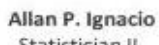
Prevention and Control


- Avoid swimming or wading in potentially contaminated water or flood water.
- Use proper protection, like boots and gloves, when work requires exposure to contaminated water.
- Drain potentially contaminated water when possible.
- Control rodents in the household by using rat traps or rat poison and maintaining cleanliness in the house.


EDITORIAL BOARD


IRMA L. ASUNCION, MD, MHA, CESO IV
 Director IV, Epidemiology Bureau


VITO G. ROQUE, JR., RMT, MD, PHSAE
 Division Chief PHSD


Allan P. Ignacio
 Statistician II


June B. Corpuz, RN
 Nurse III


Jeza Jonah D. Crucena, RN
 Nurse III