



Morbidity Week 23 – June 7 – June 13, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

Introduction

A parasitic disease caused by 4 protozoan parasites with asexual phases: *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium ovale* and *Plasmodium malariae*.

The incubation period is approximately 9 – 14 days for *P. falciparum*, 12 – 18 days for *P. vivax* and *P. ovale* and 18 – 40 days for *P. malariae*. Some strains of *P. vivax*, mostly from temperate areas, may have incubation period of 8 – 10 months and longer.

Infections with the 4 human types of malaria can present symptoms sufficiently similar to make species differentiation impossible without laboratory studies. The fever pattern of the first few days of infection resembles that in early stages of many other illness (bacterial, viral and parasitic).

Mixed infections are frequent in endemic areas.

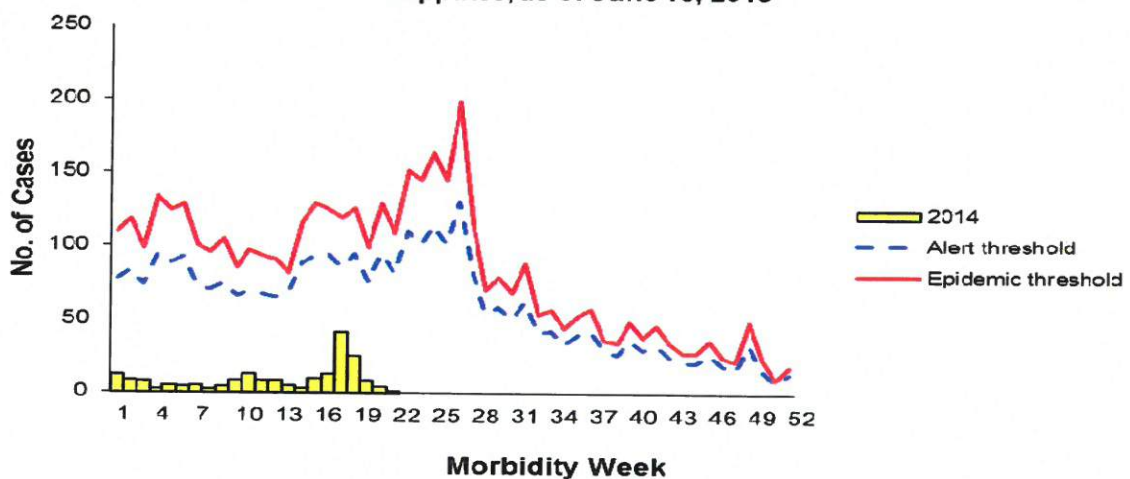
Signs and Symptoms

- Chills
- High-grade fever
- Severe headache
- Vomiting

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 195 suspect malaria cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to June 13, 2015. This is 43.31% lower compared to the same time period last year (344).

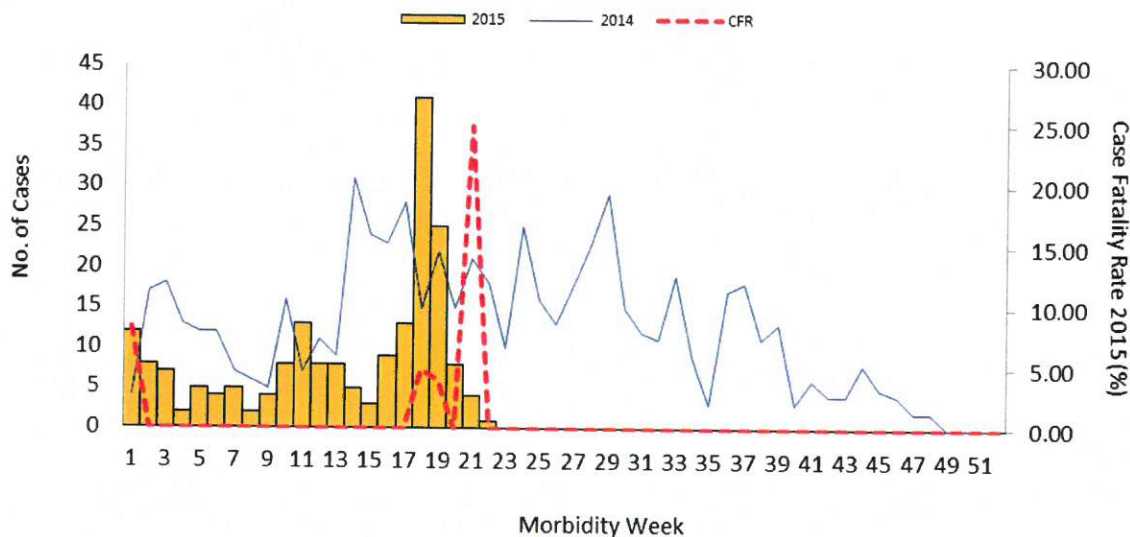
**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspected Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015**



**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.*



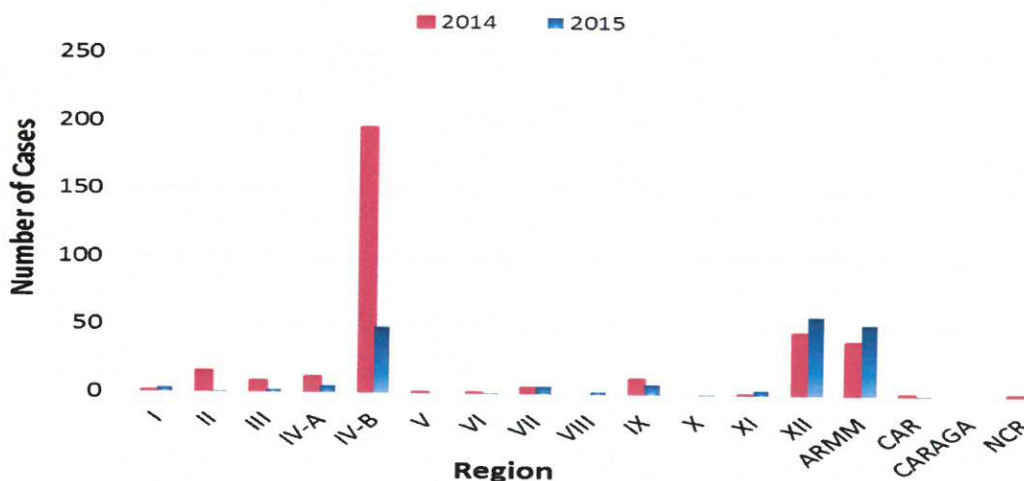
**Fig. 2 Suspect Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of June 13, 2015
 2015* vs 2014 (N=195)**



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region XII (30.3%), ARMM (27.2%), Region IV-B (25.1%), Region IX (4.1%) and Region VII (3.1%).**

Fig. 3 Suspect Malaria Cases by Region Philippines, 2015 vs 2014



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Fig. 4 Suspect Malaria Cases as of January 1 to June 13, 2015

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 3
Region 2	= 1
Region 3	= 2
Region 4A	= 5
Region 4B	= 49
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 6
Region 8	= 2
Region 9	= 8
Region 10	= 1
Region 11	= 4
Region 12	= 59
ARMM	= 53
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
Total	= 195

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Case

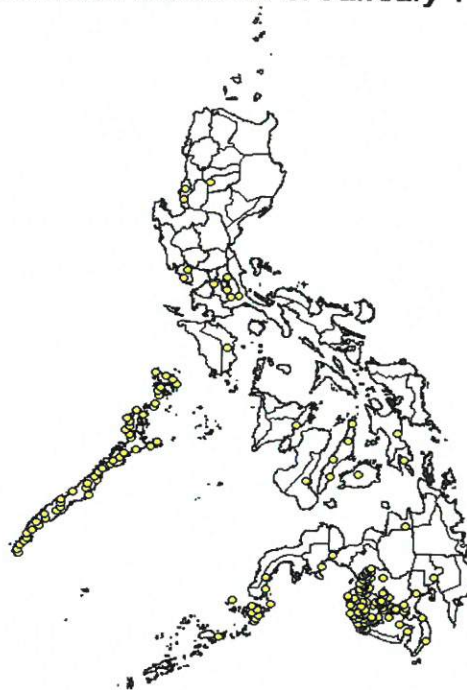


Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Deaths as of January 1 to June 13, 2015

Region	Deaths
Region 1	= 0
Region 2	= 0
Region 3	= 0
Region 4A	= 0
Region 4B	= 0
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 0
Region 7	= 1
Region 8	= 0
Region 9	= 0
Region 10	= 0
Region 11	= 0
Region 12	= 1
ARMM	= 3
CAR	= 0
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
Total	= 5

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Death



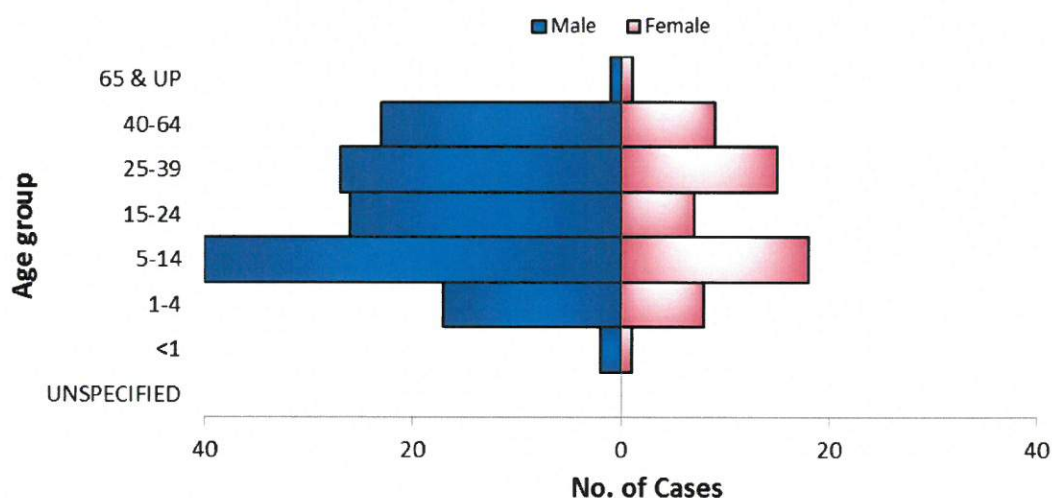
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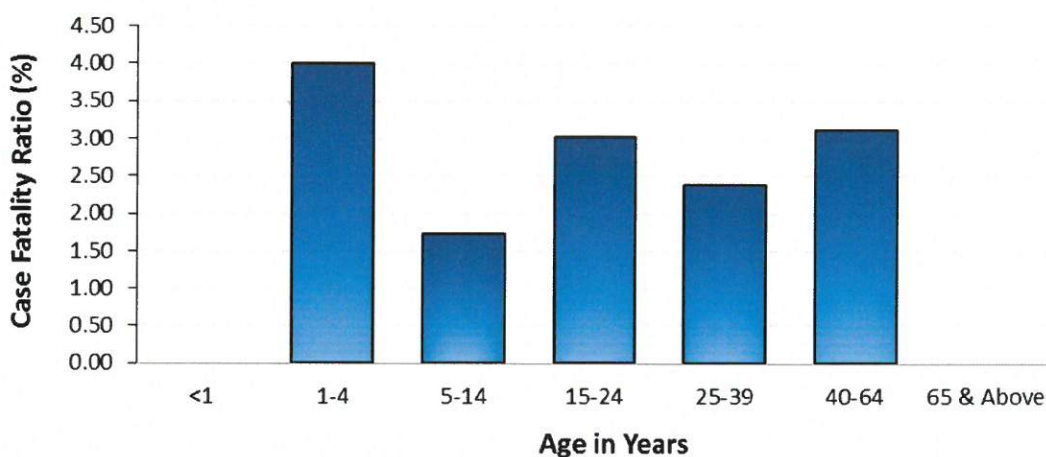
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 79 years old (median = 17 years). Majority of cases were male (69.7%). Most (29.7%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 3). There were 5 death (CFR = 2.56%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Malaria Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015 (N= 195)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015**



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Malaria Parasite Distribution in the Philippines

Out of 195 suspect cases, 183 were confirmed. Three of the protozoan parasites were present from January 1 – June 13, 2015. The predominant parasite is *P. falciparum* (87.4%) followed by *P. vivax* (8.2%). Most of the parasites detected were in **Region XII** (32.2%).

Fig. 8 Malaria Cases by Region and Parasite
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015 (n= 183)

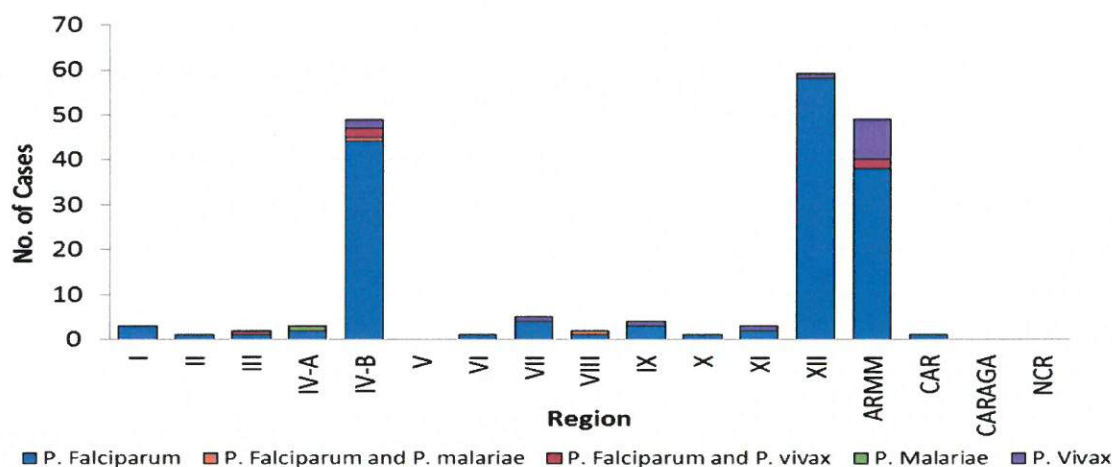
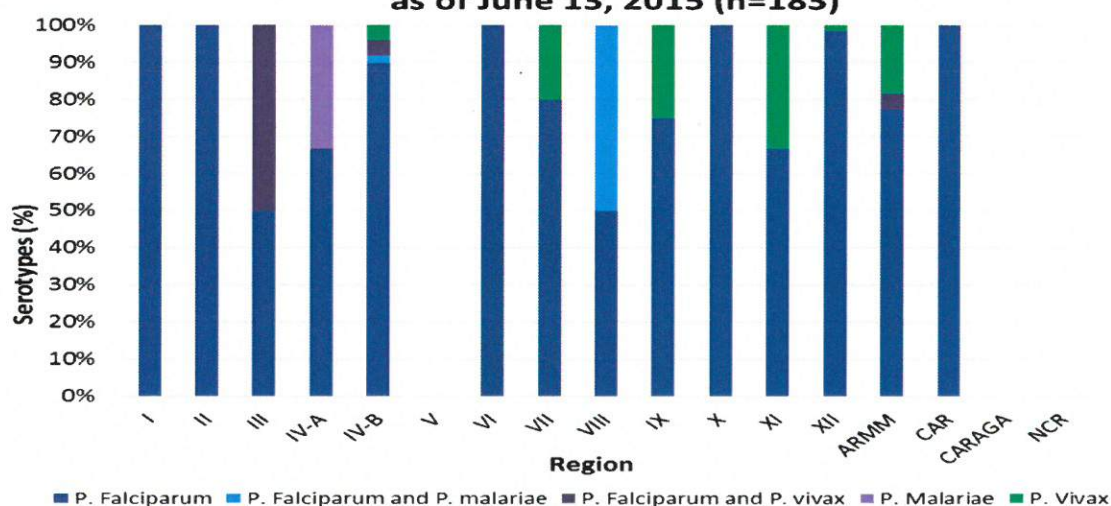


Fig. 9 Malaria Parasite distribution in the Philippines,
as of June 13, 2015 (n=183)



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Table 1. Malaria Cases & Deaths by Region
 Philippines, 2015* vs 2014

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	3	1	↑ 200.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	1	16	↓ -93.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	2	9	↓ -77.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	5	12	↓ -58.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-B	49	196	↓ -75.0	0	0.00	2	1.02
V	0	1	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	1	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	6	5	↑ 20.0	1	16.67	1	20.00
VIII	2	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	8	12	↓ -33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	1	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	4	1	↑ 300.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	59	46	↑ 28.3	1	1.69	0	0.00
ARMM	53	40	↑ 32.5	3	5.66	1	2.50
CAR	1	2	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	0	2	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	195	344	↓ -43.31	5	2.56	4	1.16

Table 2. Weekly Malaria Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of June 13, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				23rd Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 23rd wk	
	19	20	21	22	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
II	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16
III	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
IV-A	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	12
IV-B	2	1	0	0	0	8	49	196
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VII	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
VIII	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
XII	13	4	1	1	0	0	59	46
ARMM	8	3	2	0	0	0	53	40
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	25	8	4	1	0	10	195	344

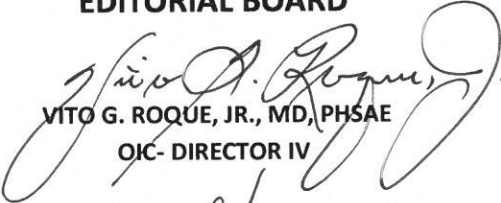
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Prevention and Control

- Use long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets, especially during night time.
- Wear long sleeved clothing and pants.
- Use mosquito repellants/coils and screens on doors and windows.
- Clear hanging branches of trees along streams.
- Have your blood examined if you have the signs and symptoms of malaria.
- Follow the advice of health workers on how to take anti-malaria drugs.


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