



Morbidity Week 25 – June 21 – June 27, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau  
Public Health Surveillance Division

## Introduction

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

The incubation period is approximately 9 – 14 days for *P. falcifarum*, 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 illnesses (bacterial, viral and parasitic).

Mixed infections are frequent in endemic areas.

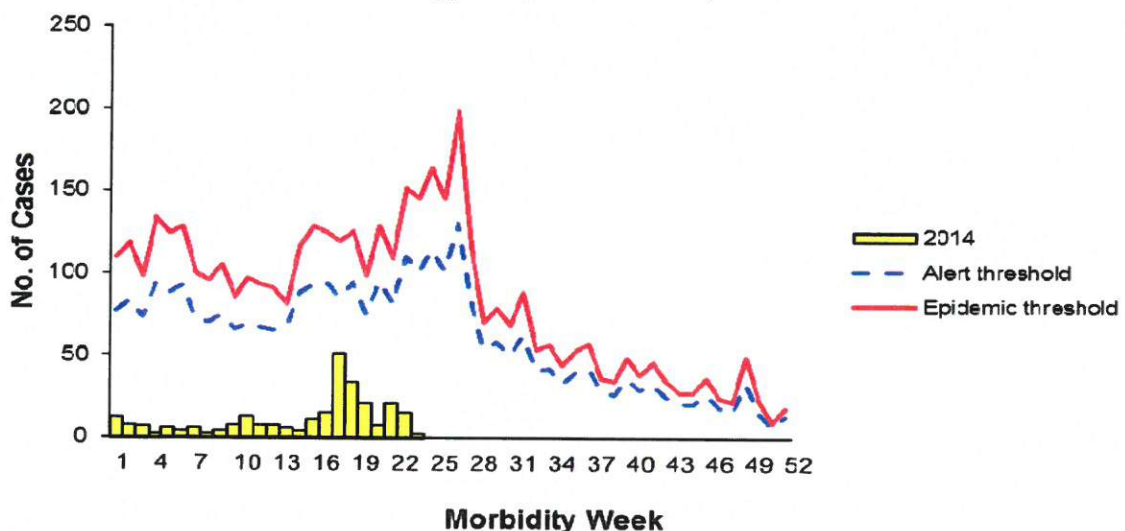
## Signs and Symptoms

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

## Trend in the Philippines

A total of **276** suspect malaria cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 27, 2015. This is **28.31%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**385**).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspected Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week  
Philippines, as of June 27, 2015**



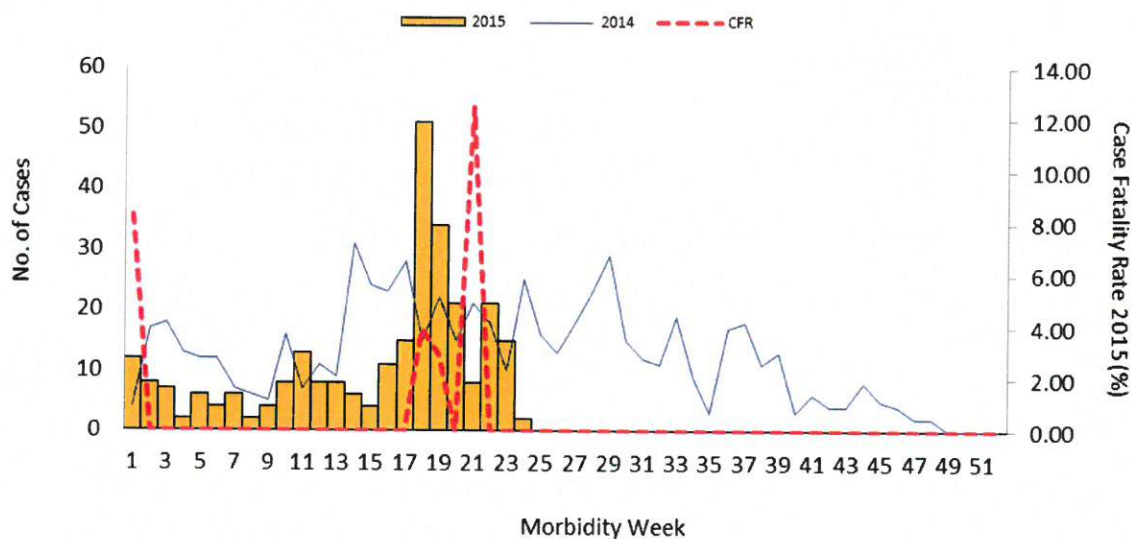
\*NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.



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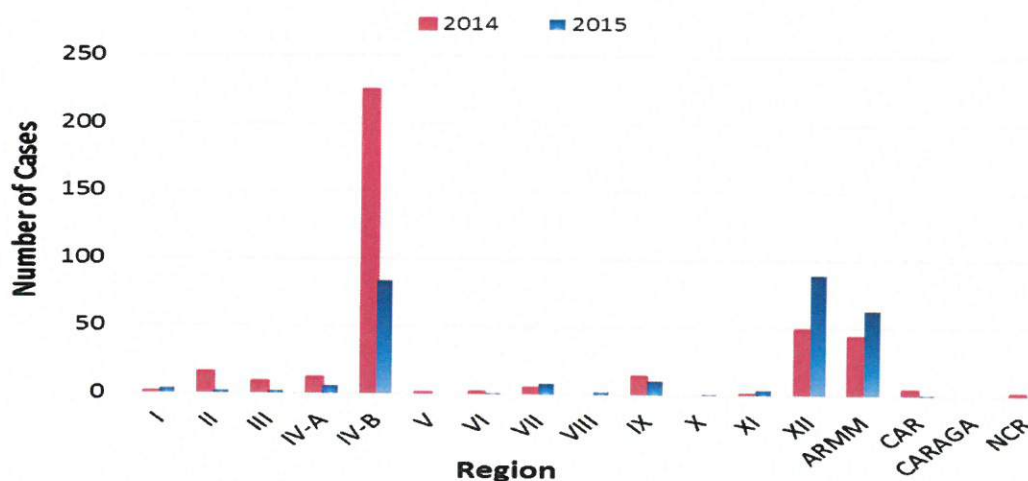
**Fig. 2 Suspect Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of June 27, 2015  
2015\* vs 2014 (N=276)**



## Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region XII** (32.2%), **Region IV-B** (30.4%), **ARMM** (22.8%), **Region IX** (3.6%) and **Region VII** (2.9%).

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



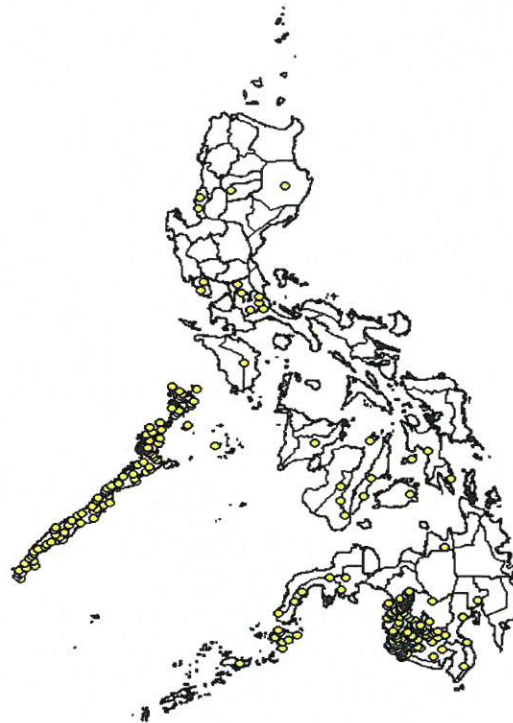
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**Fig. 4 Suspect Malaria Cases as of January 1 to June 27, 2015**

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 3
Region 2	= 2
Region 3	= 2
Region 4A	= 6
Region 4B	= 84
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 8
Region 8	= 2
Region 9	= 10
Region 10	= 1
Region 11	= 4
Region 12	= 89
ARMM	= 63
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 276</b>

Legend  
 1 Dot = 1 Case



**Fig. 5 Suspect Malaria Deaths as of January 1 to June 27, 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 5</b>

Legend  
 1 Dot = 1 Death



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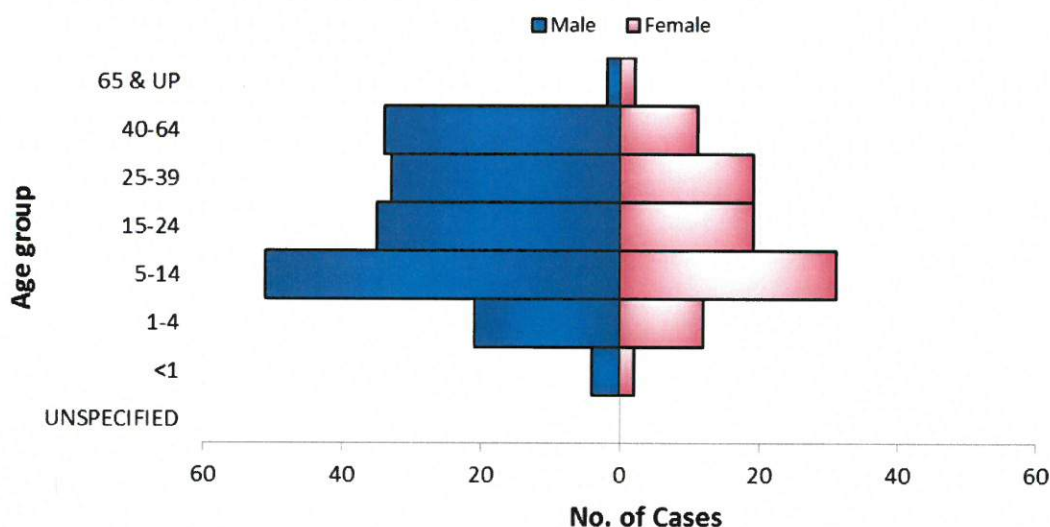




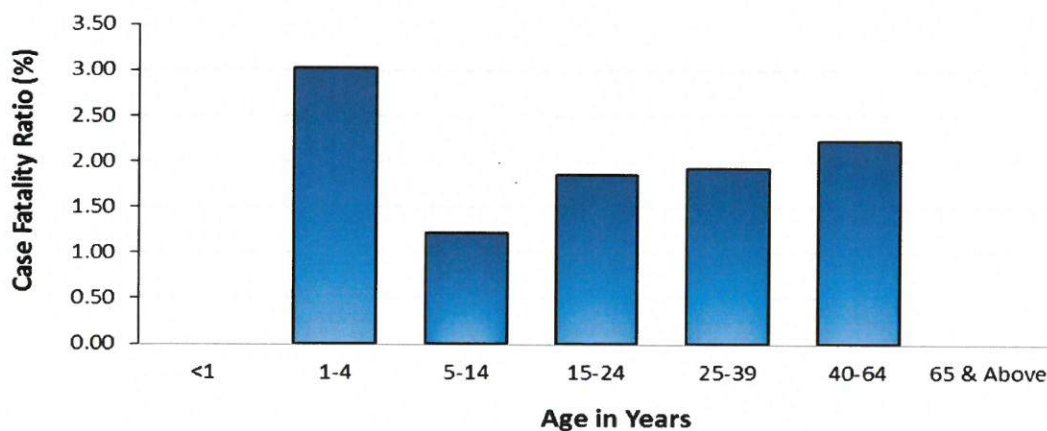
### Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 79 years old (median = 17 years). Majority of cases were male (65.2%). Most (29.7%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 3). There were 5 deaths (CFR = 1.81%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Malaria Cases by Agegroup and Sex  
Philippines, as of June 27, 2015 (N= 276)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,  
Philippines, as of June 27, 2015**



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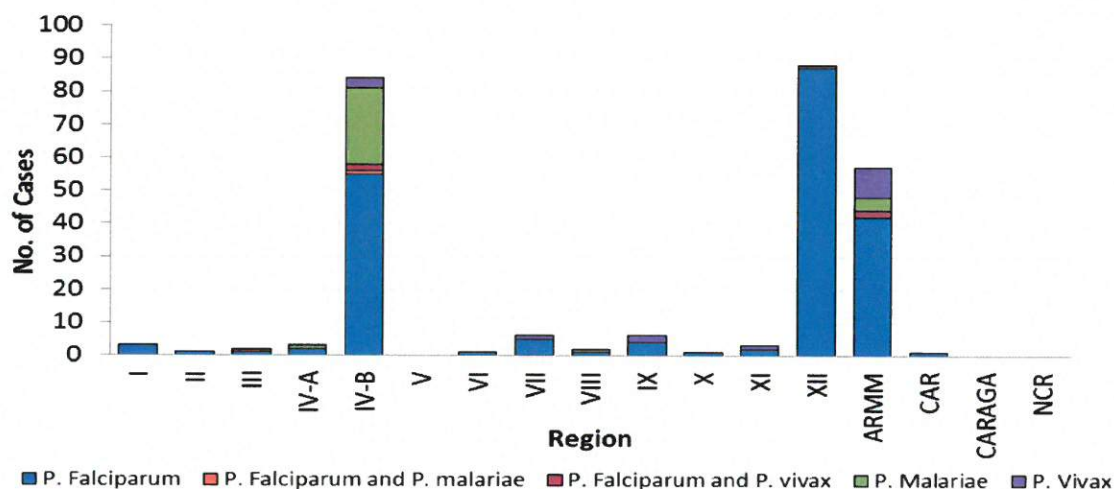
Morbidity Week 25 – June 21 – June 27, 2015

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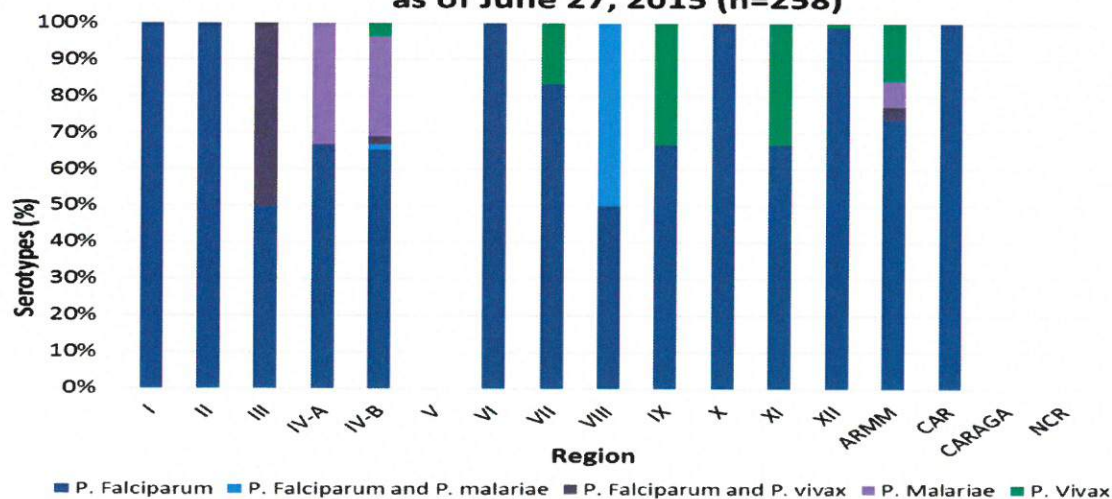
## Malaria Parasite Distribution in the Philippines

Out of 276 suspect cases, 258 were confirmed. Three of the protozoan parasites were present from January 1 – June 27, 2015. The predominant parasite is *P. falciparum* (79.8%) followed by *P. malariae* (10.9%). Most of the parasites detected were in Region XII (34.1%).

**Fig. 8 Malaria Cases by Region and Parasite**  
Philippines, as of June 27, 2015 (n= 258)



**Fig. 9 Malaria Parasite distribution in the Philippines,**  
as of June 27, 2015 (n=258)



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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	2	16	↓ -87.5	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	2	9	↓ -77.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	6	12	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-B	84	225	↓ -62.7	0	0.00	2	0.89
V	0	1	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	2	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	8	5	↑ 60.0	1	12.50	1	20.00
VIII	2	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	10	14	↓ -28.6	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	89	49	↑ 81.6	1	1.12	0	0.00
ARMM	63	44	↑ 43.2	3	4.76	1	2.27
CAR	1	4	↓ -75.0	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>↓ -28.31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.04</b>

**Table 2. Weekly Malaria Summary Report by Region**  
 Philippines, as of June 27, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				25h Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 25th wk	
	21	22	23	24	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
II	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
III	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
IV-A	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	12
IV-B	0	0	8	1	0	9	84	225
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VI	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
VII	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	5
VIII	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	14
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
XII	3	21	6	0	0	2	89	49
ARMM	3	0	0	0	0	2	63	44
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>385</b>

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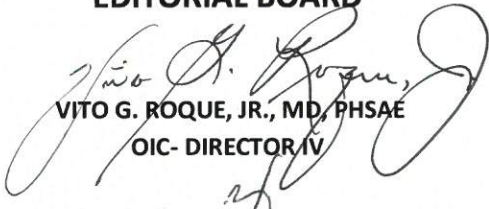
Morbidity Week 25 – June 21 – June 27, 2015

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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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