



Dengue Surveillance

Dengue fever and the more severe form, dengue hemorrhagic fever, are caused by any of the four serotypes of dengue virus (types 1, 2, 3, and 4). An infected day-biting female Aedes mosquito transmits this viral disease to humans. This report provides data from the period of January 1 to March 31, 2018 or Morbidity Weeks 1 – 13.

PIDSR Case Definition for Dengue Diseases

Clinical Classification

- **Dengue Without Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus two of the following:

- Headache
- Body malaise
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Retro-orbital pain
- Anorexia
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Flushed skin
- Rash (petechial, Herman's sign)

- **Dengue With Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus any one of the following:

- Abdominal pain or tenderness
- Persistent vomiting
- Clinical signs of fluid accumulation
- Mucosal bleeding
- Lethargy, restlessness
- Liver enlargement
- Laboratory: increase in Hct and/or decreasing platelet count

- **Severe Dengue**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration and any of the clinical manifestations for dengue with or without warning signs, Plus any of the following:

Severe plasma leakage leading to

- Shock
- Fluid accumulation with respiratory distress

Severe bleeding

Severe organ impairment

- Liver: AST or ALT ≥ 1000
- CNS: e.g. seizures, impaired consciousness
- Heart: e.g. myocarditis
- Kidneys: e.g. renal failure

Case Classification

- **Suspect**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with clinical signs and symptoms of dengue

- **Probable**

A suspect case plus:

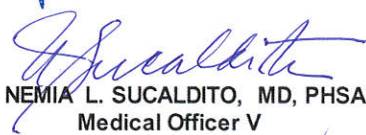
Laboratory test, at least CBC (leucopenia with or without thrombocytopenia) and/or Dengue NS1, antigen test or dengue IgM antibody test (optional)

- **Confirmed**

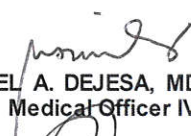
- Viral culture isolation,
- Polymerase Chain Reaction


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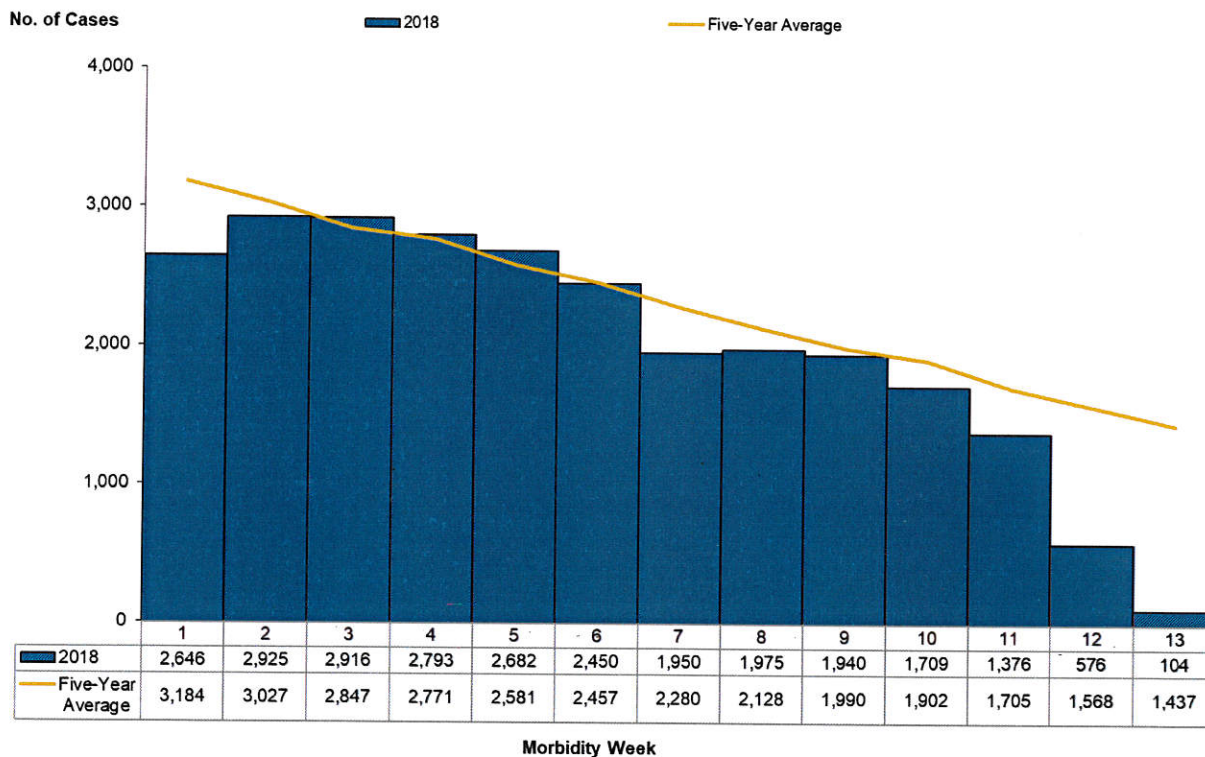

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I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **26,042** dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to March 31, 2018. This is **17%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**31,358**). Figure 1 shows weekly comparative data of Reported Dengue cases 2018-5-year average same time period.

Figure 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week vs 5-Year Average Philippines, January to March 2018 (N=26,042)



II. Geographic Distribution

Table 1 shows that majority of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IVA** and **NCR** (19%), **Region III** (17%), **Region X** (6%) and **Region VII** (6%).

Some regions have significant increased in the number of cases compared to same time period from last year: **Region I** (98%), **CAR** (61%), **Region IVA** (40%), **NCR** (30%), **Region V** (28%), **Region III** (5%) and **Region II** (1%).



Table 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Region
 Philippines, January to March 2017 vs January to March 2018

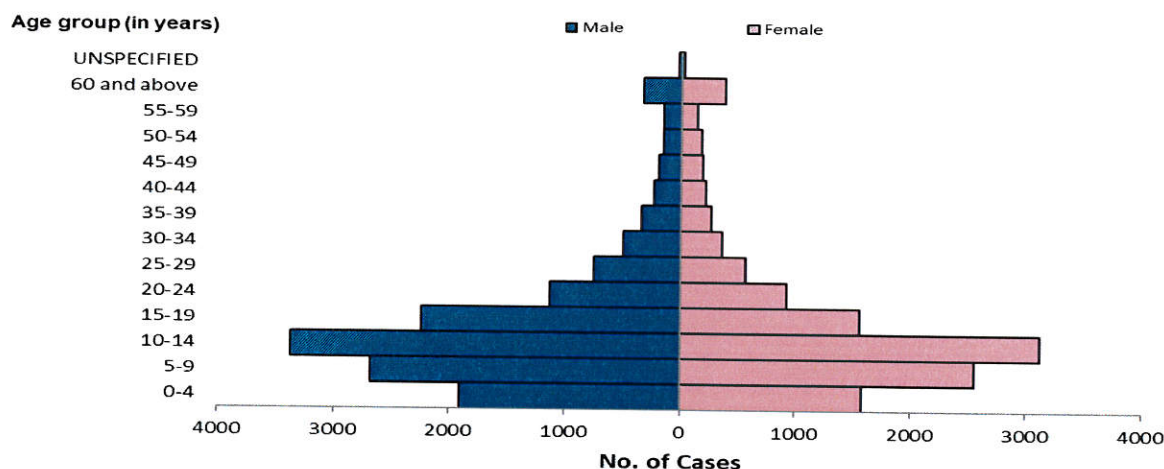
| Region | 2017 | | 2018 | | % Change |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | No. of Cases | Deaths | No. of Cases | Deaths | |
| I | 638, (2%) | 3, (2%) | 1265, (5%) | 8, (6%) | 98 |
| II | 447, (1%) | 3, (2%) | 453, (2%) | 2, (1%) | 1 |
| III | 4260, (14%) | 16, (9%) | 4482, (17%) | 11, (8%) | 5 |
| IV-A | 3493, (11%) | 15, (8%) | 4902, (19%) | 29, 21(%) | 40 |
| MIMAROPA | 618 (2%) | 0, (0%) | 468, (2%) | 2, (1%) | -24 |
| V | 450 (1%) | 2, (1%) | 575, (2%) | 5, (4%) | 28 |
| VI | 1511, (5%) | 11, (6%) | 1482, (7%) | 14, (10%) | -2 |
| VII | 5081, 16%) | 54, (30%) | 1487, (6%) | 11, (8%) | -71 |
| VIII | 1435, 5%) | 5, (3%) | 829, (3%) | 6, (4%) | -42 |
| IX | 1226, (4%) | 8, (4%) | 896, (3%) | 9, (7%) | -27 |
| X | 2128, (7%) | 8, (4%) | 1533, (6%) | 13, (10%) | -28 |
| XI | 1444, (5%) | 12, (7%) | 586, (2%) | 1, (1%) | -59 |
| XII | 2895, (9%) | 15, (8%) | 935, (4%) | 1, (1%) | -68 |
| ARMM | 590, (2%) | 5, (3%) | 245, (1%) | 3, (2%) | -58 |
| CAR | 351, (1%) | 1, (1%) | 565, (2%) | 3, (2%) | 61 |
| CARAGA | 1039, (3%) | 6, (3%) | 465, (2%) | 1, (1%) | -55 |
| NCR | 3752, (12%) | 16, (9%) | 4874 (19%) | 17, (13%) | 30 |
| Total | 31,358 | 180 | 26,042 | 136 | -17 |

III. Profile of Cases

A. Profile of Suspects

Ages of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 99 years (median age of 12 years). Majority of the cases (13,951, 53.57%) were male. Most of the cases belonged to the 10-14 years age group (6498, 25%). (Figure 3)

Figure 2. Reported Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (N= 26,042)
 Philippines, January-March, 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 2017 data reflects partial data only of all regions.

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



B. Profile of Confirmed

Out of 26,042 reported Dengue cases nationwide, 11,679 (45%) cases were tested. Out of the tested, 79 (0.68%) cases were confirmed. Figure 1 shows weekly comparative data of Reported Dengue cases from January to March 2018.

Figure 3. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week (n=79)
Philippines, January to March 2018

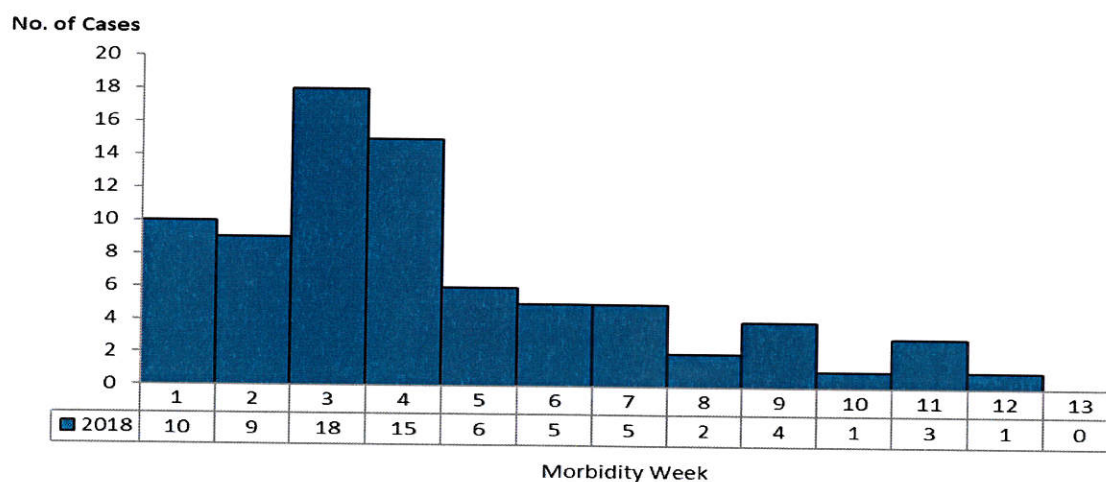


Table 2 shows that majority of the confirmed Dengue cases were from the following regions: **Region XI** (22, 28%), **Region III** (16, 20%), **NCR** (15, 19%), **Region IX** (7, 9%), **Region IV-A and CAR** (6, 8%). The predominant serotype of January to March 2018 is **DENV3** (36 cases, 46%) followed by **DENV 1** and **DENV 2** (20 cases, 25%) and **DENV4** (3 cases, 4%)

Table 2. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype (n=79)
Philippines, January to March 2018

| Region | Serotype | | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Dengue 1 | Dengue 2 | Dengue 3 | Dengue 4 | |
| Region I | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Region III | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 16 |
| Region 04A | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Region V | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Region VIII | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Region IX | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Region XI | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 22 |
| CAR | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| NCR | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 15 |
| Total | 20 | 20 | 36 | 3 | 79 |

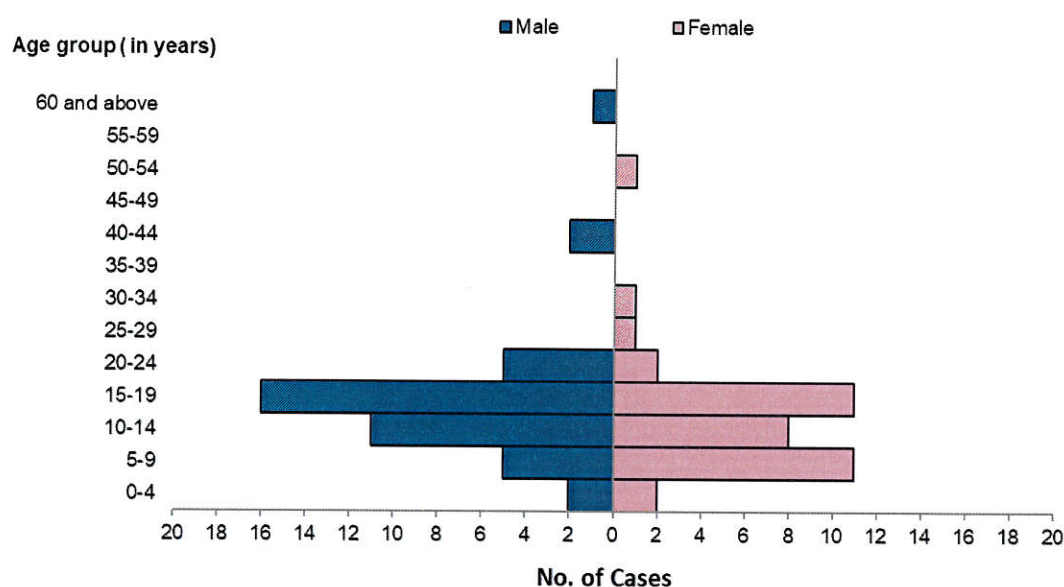
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Ages of confirmed Dengue cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 83 years old (median year of 15 years). Majority of the confirmed cases (42, 53.16%) were male. Twenty-seven (34.2%) of the confirmed cases belonged to the 15-19 years age group. (Figure 4)

Figure 4. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=79)
Philippines, January-March, 2018



C. Profile of Deaths

There were 136 deaths (CFR = 0.52%) reported from January 1 to March 31, 2018. This is lower compared to the same period last year, 180 deaths (CFR=0.57%). The provinces with the highest number of deaths were from **Metro Manila** (17 deaths, 13%), **Rizal** (11 deaths, 8%), **Negros Occidental** (10, 7%), **Zamboanga del Sur** (8 deaths, 6%), **Cebu** (7 deaths, 5%), and **Misamis Occidental** (7 deaths, 5%).

Table 3. Top 5 Provinces with Highest Reported Dengue Deaths (n=136)
Philippines January to March 2018

| Region | Province | No of Deaths |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| NCR | METRO MANILA | 17, (13%) |
| Region IV-A | RIZAL | 11, (8%) |
| Region VI | NEGROS OCCIDENTAL | 10, (7%) |
| Region IX | ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR | 8, (6%) |
| Region VII | CEBU | 7, (5%) |
| Region X | MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL | 7, (5%) |



Ages of deaths ranged from less than 1 year old to 93 years old (median age of 7 years). Most 74 (54%) of the cases were female. Most of the Dengue deaths belonged to 5-9 years age group (53, 39%). (Figure 6)

Figure 6. Reported Dengue Deaths by Age Group and Sex (n=136)
Philippines, Jan-March, 2018

