



January 1 – June 3, 2017

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

Trend in the Philippines

Since 2013, there has been a gradual but continuous decrease of reported NT cases in the Philippines (Figure 1). From January 1 to June 3, 2017 alone, there are **28** clinically confirmed NT cases nationwide. This is **36.36%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**44 cases**).

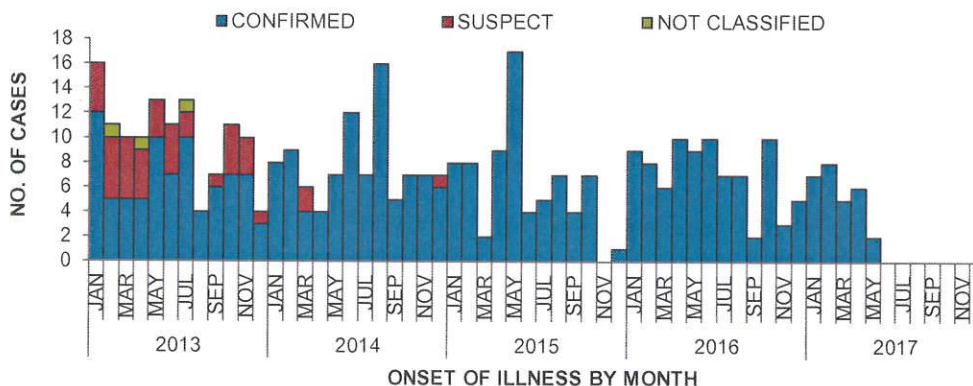
Geographic Distribution

Clinically confirmed Neonatal Tetanus cases were variably distributed among regions, with ARMM reporting the most number of cases (Figures 2 & 3). Furthermore, NT rates in provinces with reported cases remain at the target rate of <1/1,000 livebirths (Figure 2).

Profile of Cases

Sixteen cases (57%) were male. Majority of the cases are from the **3 to 7 days old** age group (82%) (Figure 4). Larger part (46%) of the immunization status of the mother of clinically confirmed NT cases have **zero (0) dose of Tetanus Toxoid vaccine** (Figure 5).

Fig. 1 Trends of Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, 2013-2017*



*data as of June 3, 2017

Fig. 2 Clinically Confirmed NT Cases and Incidence Rate by Province, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)

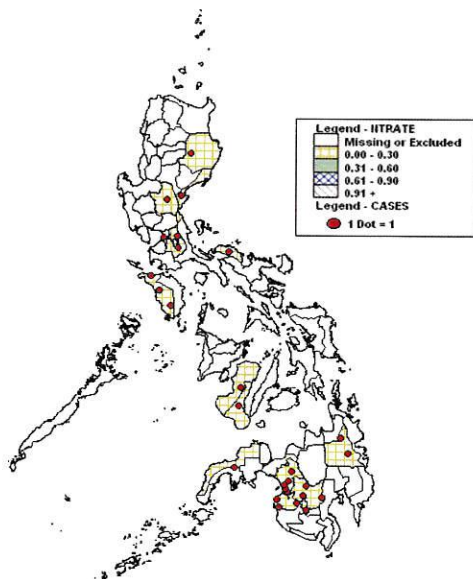
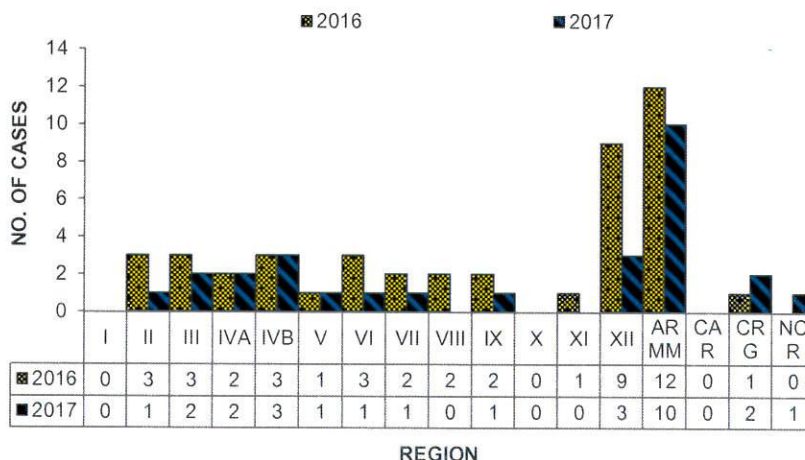


Fig. 3 Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases by Region, 2016 VS 2017, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)





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Fig. 4 Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases by Age Group and Sex, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)

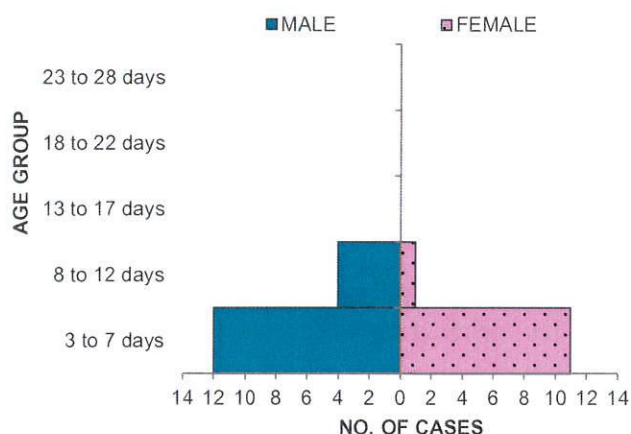
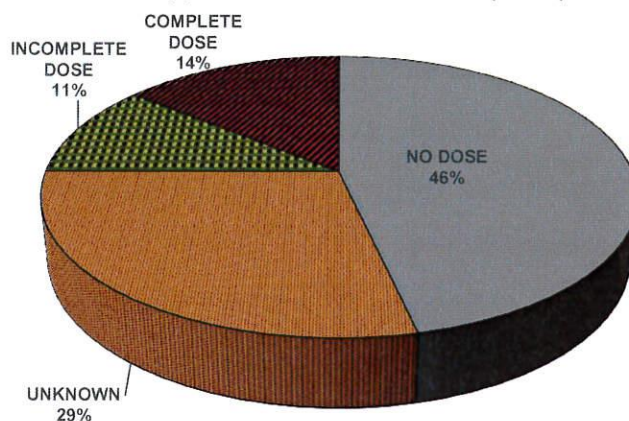


Fig. 5 Immunization Status of Mother of Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)



Delivery Practices of Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases

In terms of delivery practices, 1 NT case was delivered in a hospital (4%) while the rest were delivered at home (96%). Majority were attended by a hilot (78%). Most common cord cutting tools used was blade (36%). Umbilical stump treatment of majority of the NT cases was alcohol (43%). See Figures 6-9.

LEGEND : * Lay Person: husband and mother

Fig. 6 Place of Delivery of Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)

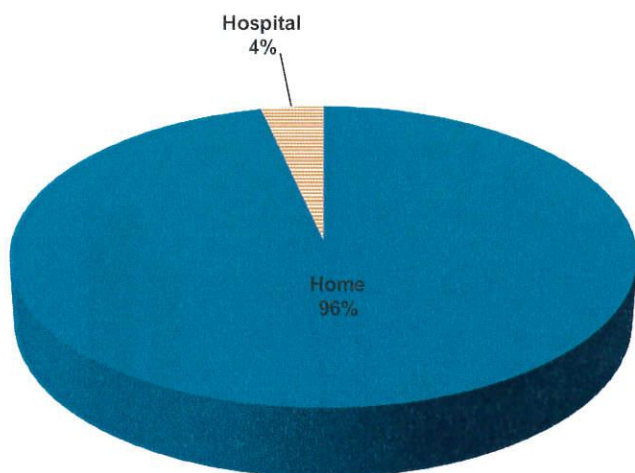
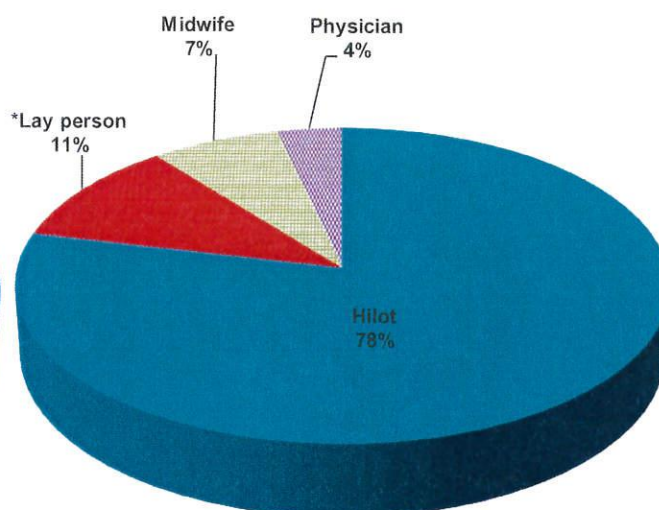


Fig. 7 Delivery Attendant of Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)





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Fig. 8 Cord Cutting Tool Used among Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)

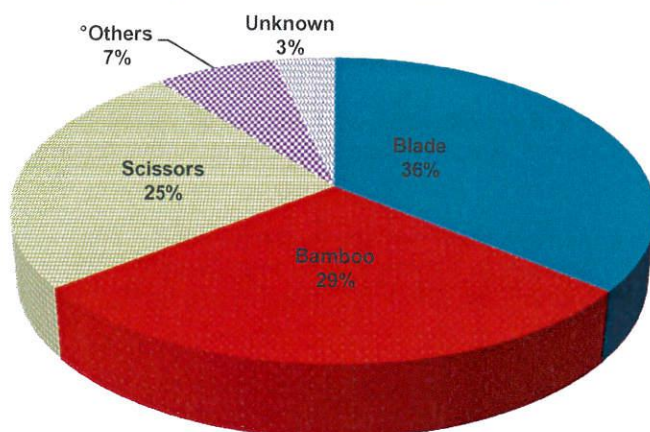
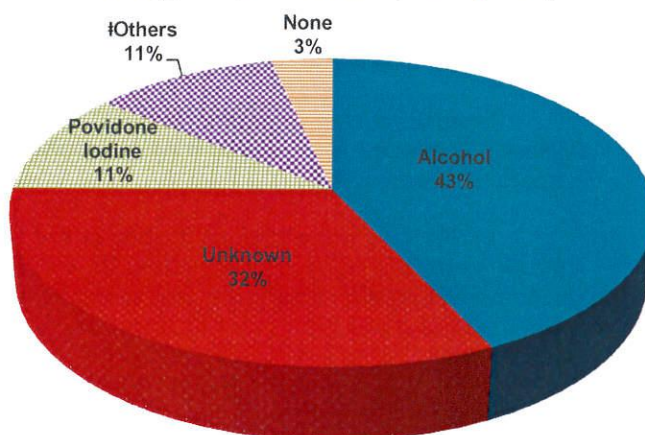


Fig. 9 Stump Treatment Used of Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)



LEGEND : °Others: palm frond
 †Others: ash, hot water and merthiolate

Table 1. Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases and Fatality Rate by Region, Philippines, as of June 3, 2017 (N=28)

| Region | Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus Cases | | | | | | |
|--------|---|------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| | Cases | | | Deaths | | | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | % Change | 2017 | CFR | 2016 | CFR |
| I | 0 | 0 | ⇒ 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | - |
| II | 1 | 3 | ↓ -66.67 | 1 | 100.00 | 2 | 66.67 |
| III | 2 | 3 | ↓ -33.33 | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | - |
| IVA | 2 | 2 | ⇒ 0.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 2 | 100.00 |
| IVB | 3 | 3 | ⇒ 0.00 | 2 | 66.67 | 3 | 100.00 |
| V | 1 | 1 | ⇒ 0.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| VI | 1 | 3 | ↓ -66.67 | 1 | 100.00 | 3 | 100.00 |
| VII | 1 | 2 | ↓ -50.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2 | 100.00 |
| VIII | 0 | 2 | ↓ -100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 100.00 |
| IX | 1 | 2 | ↓ -50.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2 | - |
| X | 0 | 0 | ⇒ 0.00 | 0 | - | 0 | 0.00 |
| XI | 0 | 1 | ↓ -100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| XII | 3 | 9 | ↓ -66.67 | 3 | 100.00 | 7 | 77.78 |
| ARMM | 10 | 12 | ↓ -16.67 | 7 | 70.00 | 5 | 41.67 |
| CAR | 0 | 0 | ⇒ 0.00 | 0 | - | 0 | 0.00 |
| CRG | 2 | 1 | ↑ 100.00 | 2 | 100.00 | 1 | - |
| NCR | 1 | 0 | ⇒ 0.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| PHL | 28 | 44 | ↓ -36.36 | 22 | 78.57 | 32 | 72.73 |



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Neonatal Tetanus Elimination in the Philippines

NT elimination is defined as the achievement of <1 NT case per 1, 000 live births (LB) in every province/city of every country. This is operationally defined by an algorithm assessing four major indicators: reported incidence of NT, the reliability of NT surveillance (quality NT surveillance indicators), the proportion of women with at least two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT2+) and the estimated clean delivery rate.

In 2013, a new Neonatal Tetanus case definition and classification was introduced retaining only Clinically Confirmed NT. These may be observed in Figure 1 which depicts a decrease in the reported suspect NT cases overtime from 2013.

In 2015, 16 out of the 17 regions in the Philippines have been certified to eliminate NT. This was after an external validation of the UNICEF and WHO conducted in February 2015 in partnership with the Department of Health. Efforts are now being made for ARMM to meet WHO requirements and be NT free as well.

In 2016, 4 high risk areas in ARMM were identified. Tetanus diphtheria-oral polio vaccine (Td-OPV) supplemental immunization activity (SIA) was one of the strategies where in all women from 15 to 40 years old irrespective of their prior TT immunization status and children less than 5 years old were target for 2 doses of OPV irrespective of their previous immunization status. Round 2 of SIA was completed and agreements to improve maternal and child programs was made.

Standard Case Definition

- **Clinically Confirmed Neonatal Tetanus**

- Any neonate (≤ 28 days of life) that sucks and cries normally during the first 2 days of life, and becomes ill between 3 to 28 days of age and develops both an inability to suck and diffuse muscle rigidity (stiffness) and spasms (jerking of the muscles), which may include trismus, clenched fists or feet, continuously pursed lips, and/or curved back (opisthotonus);
OR
- A neonate between 3 to 28 days of life, diagnosed as a case of tetanus by a physician.


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Neonatal Tetanus Cases

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ANNEX A. Reported Neonatal Tetanus Cases by Barangay

| REPORTED NEONATAL TETANUS CASES PHILIPPINES, JANUARY 1 - JUNE 3, 2017 (N=28) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| REGION | PROVINCE | MUNCITY | BARANGAY | ALIVE | DIED | TOTAL |
| 02 | ISABELA | ANGADANAN | MACANIAO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 03 | AURORA | CASIGURAN | COZO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | NUEVA ECIJA | PANTABANGAN | VILLARICA | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 04A | LAGUNA | CALAUAN | LIMAO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | RIZAL | RODRIGUEZ | SAN RAFAEL | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 04B | OCCIDENTAL MINDORO | ABRA DE ILOG | UDALO (CAMURONG) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | CALINTAAN | NEW DAGUPAN | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | MAGSAYSAY | GAPASAN | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 05 | CAMARINES NORTE | MERCEDES | COLASI | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 06 | NEGROS OCCIDENTAL | CAUAYAN | UNSPECIFIED | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 07 | NEGROS ORIENTAL | TAYASAN | BAGO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 09 | ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE | SIAYAN | MOYO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | NORTH COTABATO | BANISILAN | SOLAMA | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | KABACAN | BANNAWAG | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | PIKIT | FORT PIKIT | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| ARMM | LANAO DEL SUR | MARAWI CITY | CALOCAN EAST | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | MAGUINDANAO | AMPATUAN | DICALONGAN (POB.) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | DATU ANGGAL MIDTIMBANG | TUGAL | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | DATU ODIN SINSUAT | DALICAN POBLACION | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | DATU PIANG | GANTA | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | PAGALUNGAN | KILANGAN | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | PARANG | BONGO ISLAND (LITAYEN) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | SOUTH UPI | ROMANGAOB (POB.) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| CARAGA | AGUSAN DEL SUR | SAN LUIS | SAN PEDRO | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| NCR | METRO MANILA | LAS PIÑAS CITY | B. F. INTERNATIONAL VILLAGE | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| PHILIPPINES | | | | 6 | 22 | 28 |

