

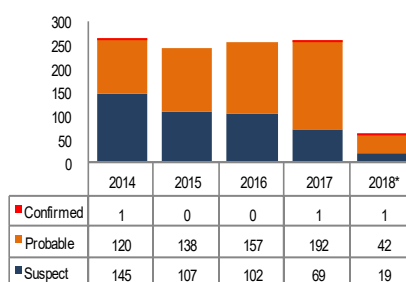


## Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1094 cases have been reported from January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2018 (Fig. 1). Cases from 2014 to 2017 ranges from 245 to 266 with an average of 258 cases each year. As of March 31, 2018, sixty-two (62) cases have been reported, this is 15% lower compared to the same period last year (73).

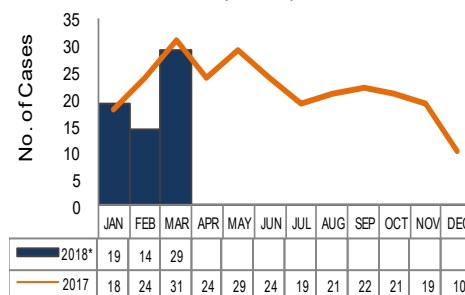
Only 1% of the reported cases was laboratory confirmed, majority (68%) were classified as probable or having exposure to suspected rabid animal while the remaining 31% were suspect cases (Fig 2).

**Fig. 1 Reported Rabies Cases by Year and Case Classification, Philippines, 2014-2018\* (N=1094)**



\*2018 Cases as of March 31, 2018

**Fig. 2 Reported Rabies Cases by Month, Philippines, 2018\* vs 2017 (n=324)**



## Geographic Distribution

**Table 1. Reported Human Rabies Case by Region, Philippines, 2014-2018\* (N=1094)**

REGION	YEAR					TOTAL
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
3	29	29	39	50	15	162
04A	49	31	37	32	9	158
12	27	21	19	34	3	104
5	16	25	22	18	1	82
1	21	24	19	10	4	78
11	21	16	15	10	5	67
NCR	21	22	10	10	3	66
6	10	15	11	19	3	58
7	3	10	15	21	7	56
10	12	16	16	11	1	56
9	15	8	11	10	3	47
2	19	10	7	5	2	43
CARAGA	10	11	11	7	1	40
8	7	5	10	12	2	36
04B	4	0	4	5	1	14
ARMM	1	2	6	3	2	14
CAR	1	0	7	5	0	13
Philippines	266	245	259	262	62	1094

\* Data as of March 31, 2018

Note: Disaggregation of cases is based on Place of Exposure/ bite

**Table 2. Provinces with the Highest Reported Human Rabies, Philippines, 2018 (n=62)**

PROVINCE	CASES	%	PROVINCE	CASES	%
BULACAN	6	9.7%	LA UNION	1	0.0%
CEBU	6	9.7%	LEYTE	1	0.0%
NUEVA ECJIA	5	8.1%	MARINDUQUE	1	0.0%
METRO MANILA	4	6.5%	MISAMIS ORIENTAL	1	0.0%
LAGUNA	3	4.8%	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	1	0.0%
PANGASINAN	3	4.8%	NEGROS ORIENTAL	1	0.0%
SOUTH COTABATO	3	4.8%	NORTHERN SAMAR	1	0.0%
ZAMBALES	3	4.8%	NUEVA VIZCAYA	1	0.0%
BATANGAS	2	3.2%	QUEZON	1	0.0%
DAVAO DEL NORTE	2	3.2%	SORSOGON	1	0.0%
DAVAO DEL SUR	2	3.2%	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	1	0.0%
MAGUINDANAO	2	3.2%	TARLAC	1	0.0%
RIZAL	2	3.2%	NORTE	1	0.0%
ANTIQUE	1	1.6%	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	1	0.0%
CAGAYAN	1	1.6%	ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	1	0.0%
CAPIZ	1	1.6%	TOTAL	62	0.0%
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	1	1.6%			

More than half (53%) of cases from January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2018 came from the following regions: Region 03 (15%); Region 04A (14%), Region 12 (10%); Region 05 (7%), and Region 01 (7%) while the remaining 47% came from the rest of the regions in the country (Table 1). For 2018, Region 03 comprises almost a quarter (24%) of cases in the country followed by Region 04A (15%), and Region 07 (11%).

One (1) rabies case was reported from a province declared as "Rabies Free Area, Marinduque. On going investigation is being conducted to determine whether there is a resurgence of the disease in that province.

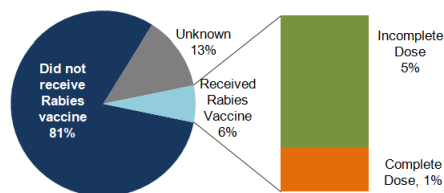
## Profile of Cases (2017)



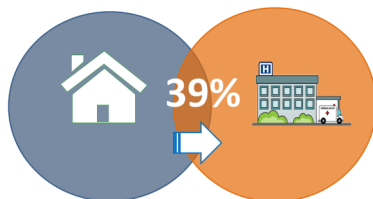
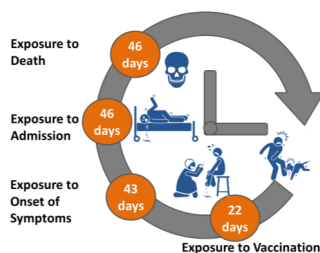
Majority of cases were males (77%) with age ranging from 3 years old to 82 years old with median age of 50 years old.



Large Proportion (92%) of cases were due to exposure to suspected Rabid Dogs, followed by Cats (5%). Half (50%) were domesticated (pet) while 39% were stray. One (1) out of 62 rabies cases were bitten by a dog vaccinated against rabies.



Only 6% received post exposure prophylaxis vaccine however only 1% completed the recommended dosage. Only 5% received passive immunization (Rabies Immuno Globulin or RIG).



Thirty Nine (39%) percent of cases were hospitalized outside their province of residence. Facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR) reported almost third (30%) of cases in 2018.

Interval of days from date of bite (exposure) to vaccination ranges from 1 day to 43 days with median interval if 22 days. Cases reported to have died on the same day as the day of hospitalization.

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