



## Introduction

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 the viral disease to humans.

In the Philippines, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* are the primary and secondary mosquito vectors, respectively. The mosquito vectors breed in the small amount of water collected in such as storages such as tanks, cisterns, flower vases, plant axils and backyard litter.

The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

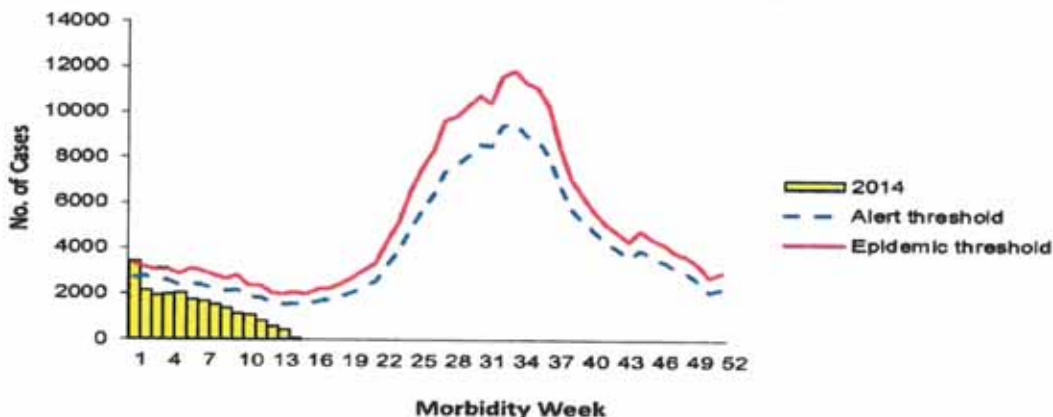
## Signs and Symptoms

- Sudden onset of high fever which may last from 2 to 7 days.
- Joint and muscle pain and pain behind the eyes.
- Weakness
- Skin rashes
- Nosebleeding when fever starts to subside
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting of coffee-colored matter
- Dark-colored stools
- Difficulty breathing.

## Trend in the Philippines

A total of 21,962 suspect dengue cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to April 18, 2015. This is 7.28% higher compared to the same time period last year (20,472).

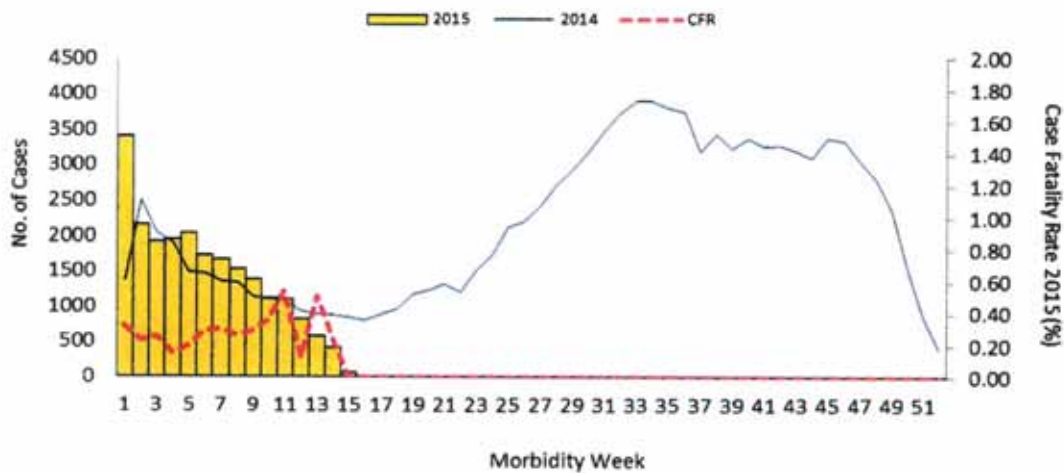
**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of April 18, 2015**



\*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.



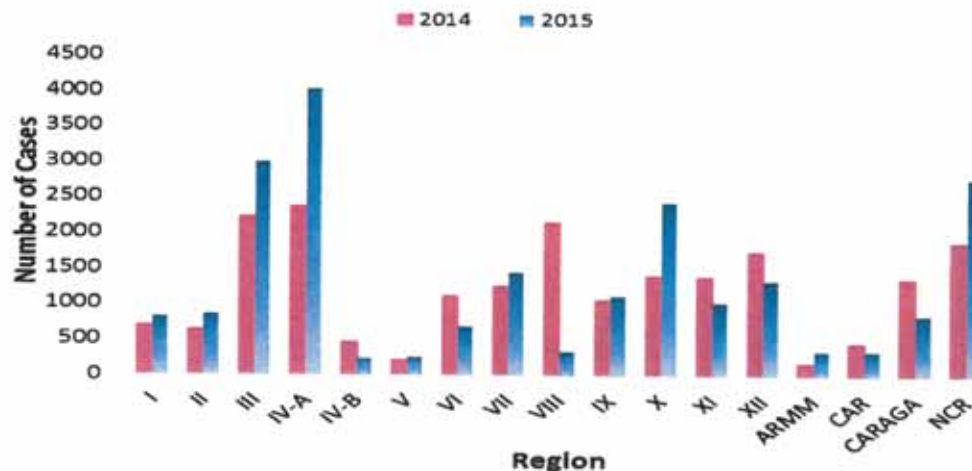
**Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of April 18, 2015**  
 2015\* vs 2014 (N=21,962)



### Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A (18.4%), Region III (13.7%), NCR (12.6%), Region X (11.1%) and Region VII (6.6%).**

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



*\*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. 4 Suspect Dengue Cases, as of January 1 to April 18, 2015**

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 826
Region 2	= 867
Region 3	= 3005
Region 4A	= 4042
Region 4B	= 226
Region 5	= 255
Region 6	= 688
Region 7	= 1456
Region 8	= 329
Region 9	= 1122
Region 10	= 2442
Region 11	= 1037
Region 12	= 1348
ARMM	= 346
CAR	= 343
CARAGA	= 858
NCR	= 2774
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 21962</b>



Legend  
 1 Dot = 15 Case

**Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Deaths, as of January 1 to April 18, 2015**

Region	Deaths
Region 1	= 2
Region 2	= 1
Region 3	= 1
Region 4A	= 8
Region 4B	= 0
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 7
Region 8	= 3
Region 9	= 3
Region 10	= 9
Region 11	= 3
Region 12	= 5
ARMM	= 3
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 4
NCR	= 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 61</b>



Legend  
 1 Dot = 1 Death

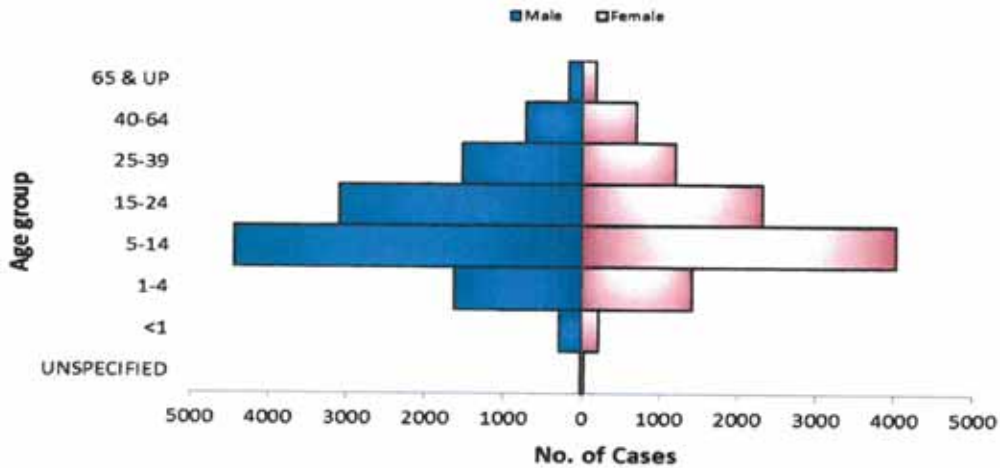
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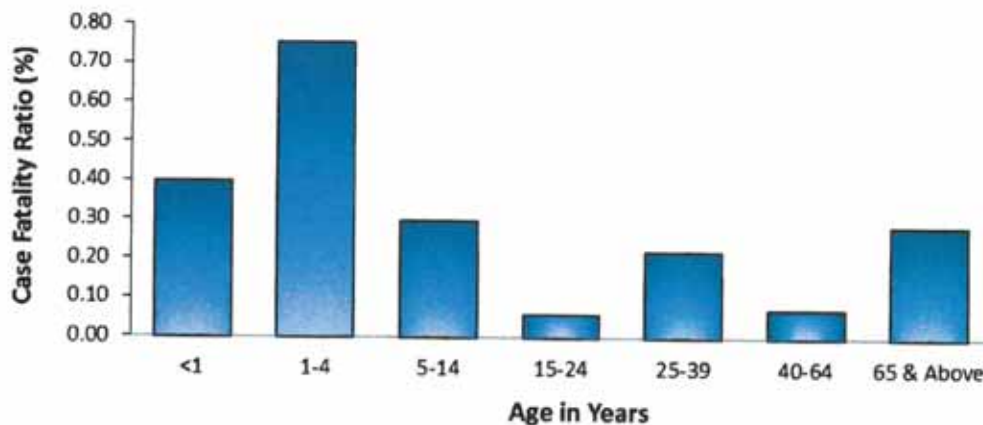
## Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 97 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (54.3%). Most (38.5%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 6). There were 61 deaths (CFR = 0.28%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex Philippines, as of April 18, 2015 (N=21,962)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of April 18, 2015**



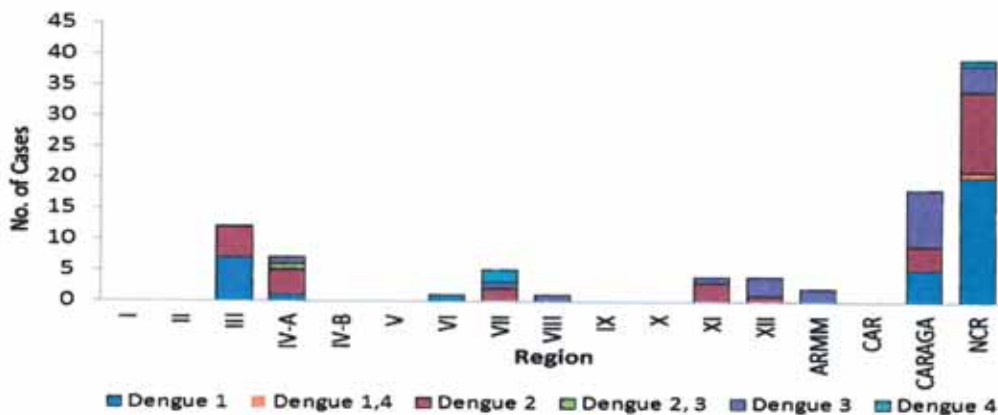
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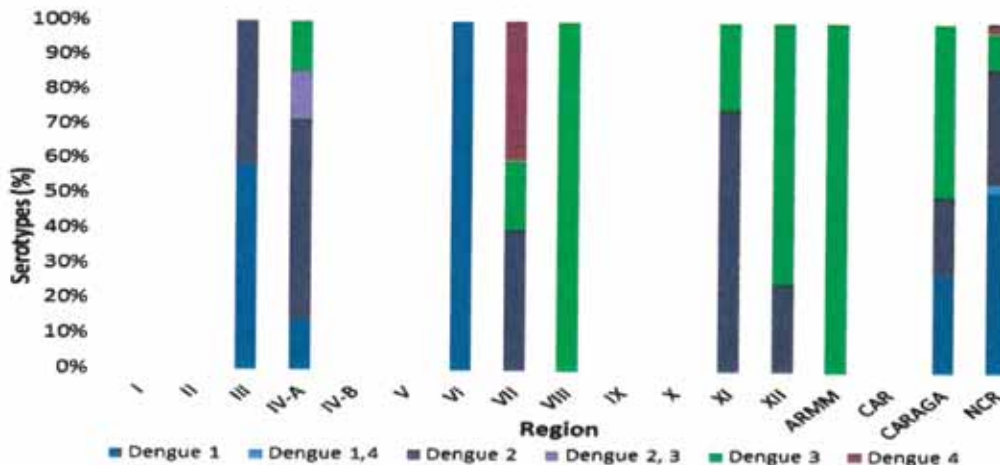
## Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

Based from the Sentinel Based Active Dengue Surveillance, there were 93 laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to April 18, 2015. The predominant serotype during the first four months of 2015 is DENV-1 followed by DENV-2, mostly occurring in the NCR region.

**Fig. 8 Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype Philippines, as of April 18, 2015 (N=93)**



**Fig. 9 Dengue virus serotype distribution in the Philippines, as of April 18, 2015 (N=93)**



\*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.



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	826	684	↑ 20.8	2	0.24	0	0.00
II	867	625	↑ 38.7	1	0.12	3	0.48
III	3005	2221	↑ 35.3	1	0.03	2	0.09
IV-A	4042	2360	↑ 71.3	8	0.20	7	0.30
IV-B	226	460	↓ -50.9	0	0.00	4	0.87
V	255	199	↑ 28.1	0	0.00	1	0.50
VI	688	1108	↓ -37.9	1	0.15	4	0.36
VII	1456	1249	↑ 16.6	7	0.48	6	0.48
VIII	329	2145	↓ -84.7	3	0.91	6	0.28
IX	1122	1048	↑ 7.1	3	0.27	6	0.57
X	2442	1397	↑ 74.8	9	0.37	9	0.64
XI	1037	1384	↓ -25.1	3	0.29	8	0.58
XII	1346	1743	↓ -22.8	5	0.37	19	1.09
ARMM	346	164	↑ 111.0	3	0.87	0	0.00
CAR	343	449	↓ -23.6	1	0.29	1	0.22
CARAGA	858	1361	↓ -37.0	4	0.47	9	0.66
NCR	2774	1875	↑ 47.9	10	0.36	4	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>21962</b>	<b>20472</b>	<b>↑ 7.28</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.43</b>

**Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region**  
 Philippines, as of April 18, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				15th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 15th wk	
	11	12	13	14	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	30	33	35	18	0	18	826	684
II	48	29	15	13	0	24	867	625
III	150	132	84	68	9	51	3005	2221
IV-A	192	138	113	90	21	53	4042	2360
IV-B	10	6	3	2	0	16	226	460
V	10	9	5	5	0	11	255	199
VI	34	26	8	11	0	48	688	1108
VII	57	44	37	15	1	34	1456	1249
VIII	22	7	5	12	2	98	329	2145
IX	83	48	23	13	0	62	1122	1048
X	116	113	85	84	31	109	2442	1397
XI	46	30	28	30	2	67	1037	1384
XII	120	78	74	30	4	98	1346	1743
ARMM	30	18	19	8	0	12	346	164
CAR	15	8	6	4	0	14	343	449
CARAGA	36	18	11	9	1	93	858	1361
NCR	106	85	40	13	0	45	2774	1875
<b>Total</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>21962</b>	<b>20472</b>

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**Table 3. Disease Reporting Unit with Reported Dengue Cases by Region**  
as of January 1 to April 18, 2015

Region	No. of DRU's
I	63
II	59
III	59
IV-A	153
IV-B	23
V	8
VI	64
VII	64
VIII	26
IX	37
X	123
XI	10
XII	74
ARMM	3
CAR	39
CARAGA	28
NCR	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>

### Treatment

- Do not give aspirin for fever.
- Give sufficient amount of water or rehydrate a dengue suspect.
- If fever or symptoms persist for 2 or more days, bring the patient to the nearest hospital.

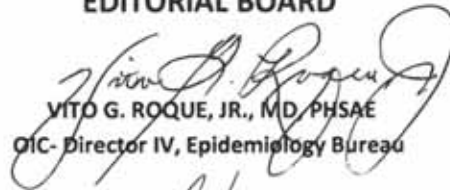
### Prevention and Control

Follow the 4-S against Dengue:


1. Search and Destroy
  - Cover water drums and pails.
  - Replace water in flower vases once a week.
  - Clean gutters of leaves and debris.
  - Collect and dispose all unusable tin, cans, jars, bottles and other items that can collect and hold water.
2. Self-protection Measures
  - Wear long pants and long sleeved shirt.
  - Use mosquito repellent every day.
3. Seek Early Consultant
  - Consult the doctors immediately if fever persist after 2 days and rashes appears.
4. Say Yes to Fogging When There is an Impending Outbreak or a Hotspot.




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