



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.

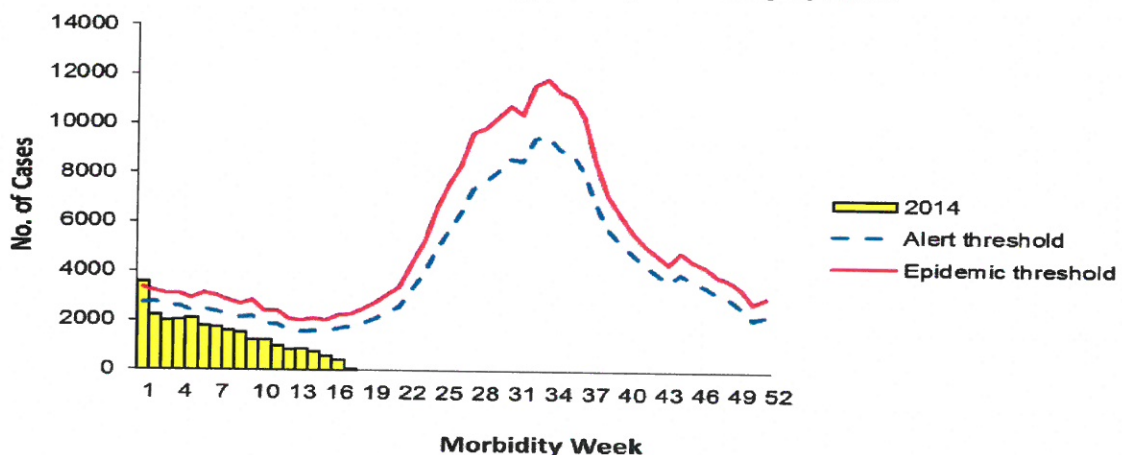
Signs and Symptoms

- 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 **25,616** suspect dengue cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to May 9, 2015. This is **10.65%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**23,151**).

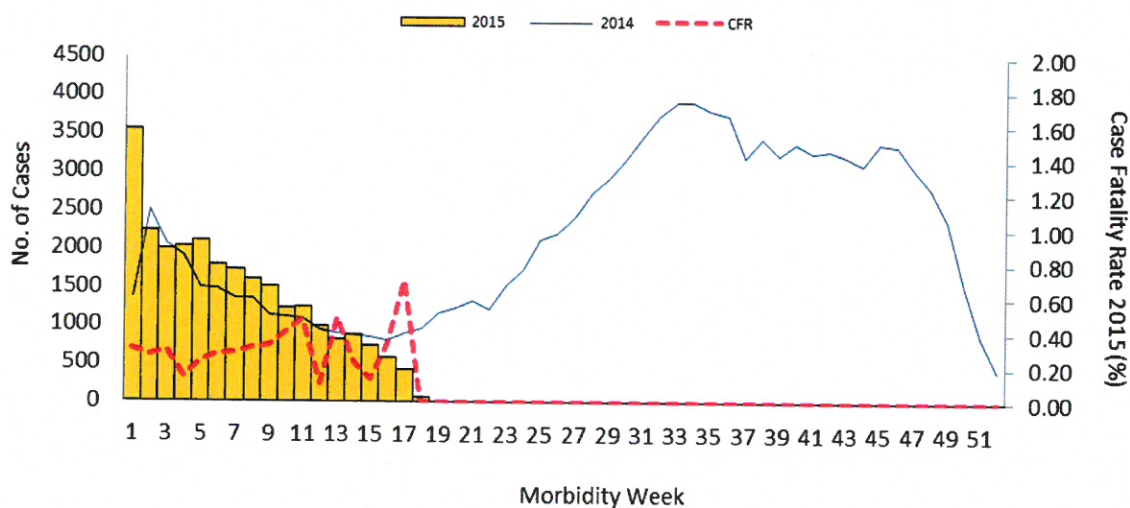
Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of May 9, 2015



**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.*



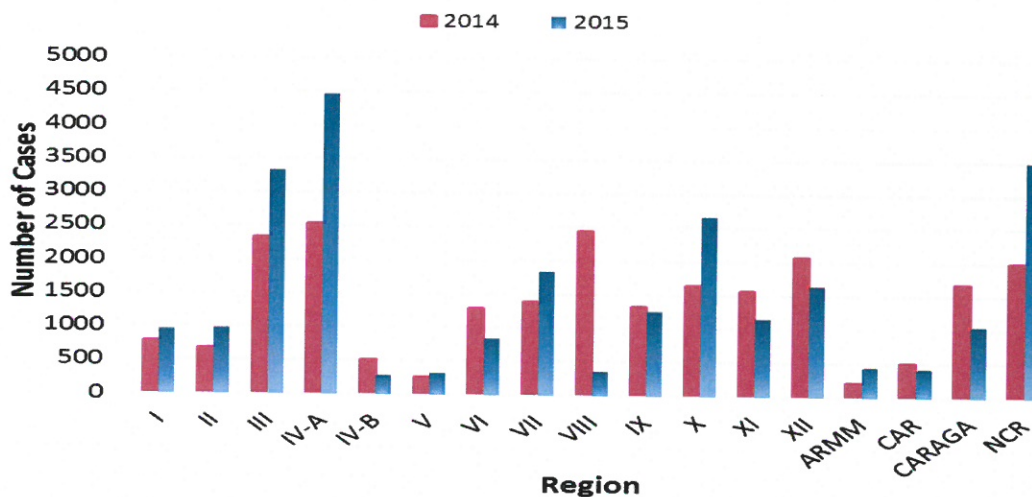
Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of May 9, 2015
 2015* vs 2014 (N=25,616)



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (17.5%), **NCR** (13.7%), **Region III** (13%), **Region X** (10.5%) and **Region VII** (7.2%).

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



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Fig. 4 Suspect Dengue Cases as of January 1 to May 9, 2015

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 961
Region 2	= 989
Region 3	= 3339
Region 4A	= 4477
Region 4B	= 281
Region 5	= 318
Region 6	= 843
Region 7	= 1845
Region 8	= 364
Region 9	= 1262
Region 10	= 2682
Region 11	= 1163
Region 12	= 1662
ARMM	= 443
CAR	= 426
CARAGA	= 1061
NCR	= 3500
Total	= 25616

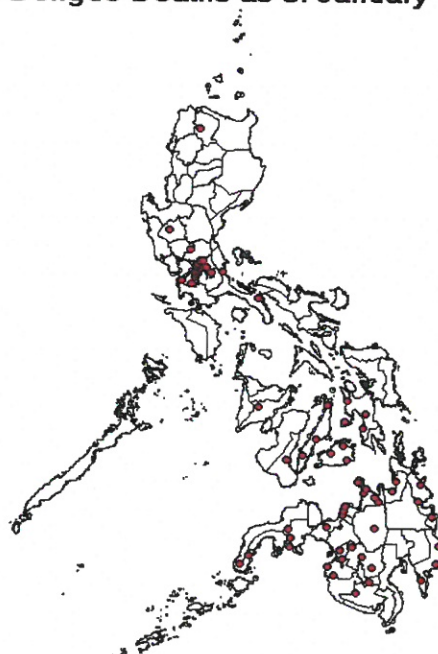
Legend
 1 Dot = 20 Cases



Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Deaths as of January 1 to May 9, 2015

Region	Deaths
Region 1	= 2
Region 2	= 1
Region 3	= 2
Region 4A	= 9
Region 4B	= 0
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 8
Region 8	= 3
Region 9	= 5
Region 10	= 10
Region 11	= 3
Region 12	= 6
ARMM	= 4
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 5
NCR	= 15
Total	= 75

Legend
 1 Dot = 1 Death



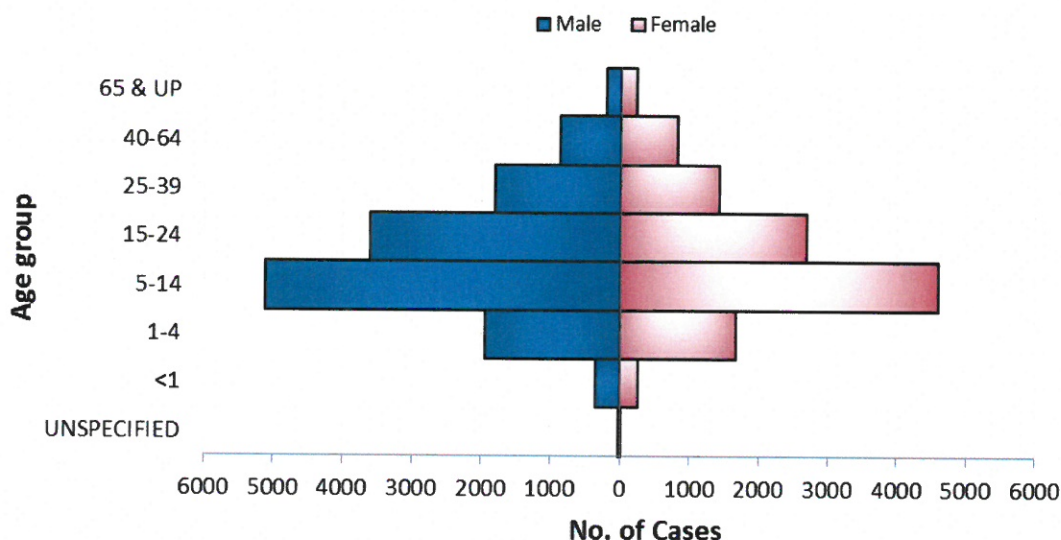
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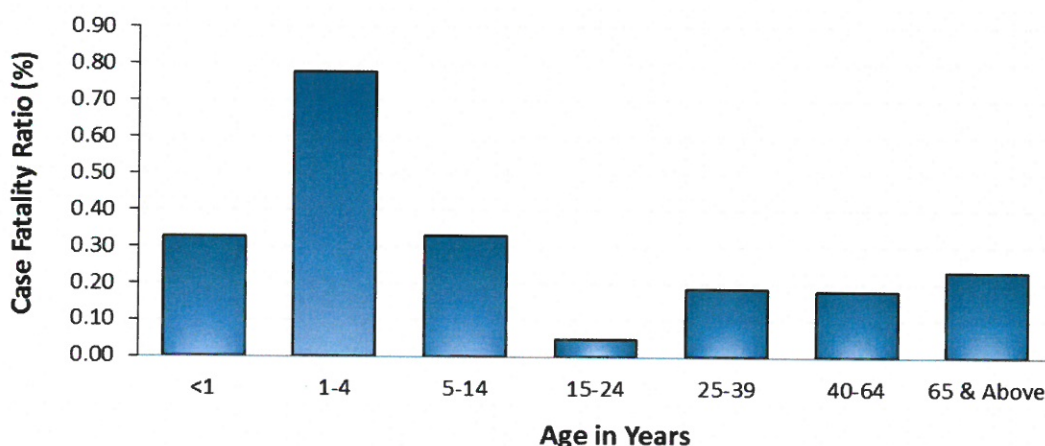
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 97 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (54.4%). Most (37.9%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 6). There were 75 deaths (CFR = 0.29%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex
 Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (N=25,616)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
 Philippines, as of May 9, 2015**



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Morbidity Week 18 – May 3 – May 9, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

Based from the Sentinel Based Active Dengue Surveillance, there were **132** laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to May 9, 2015. The predominant serotype during the first four months of 2015 is **DENV-1** (46.2%) followed by **DENV-2** (28%), mostly occurring in the NCR region.

Fig. 8 Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (n=132)

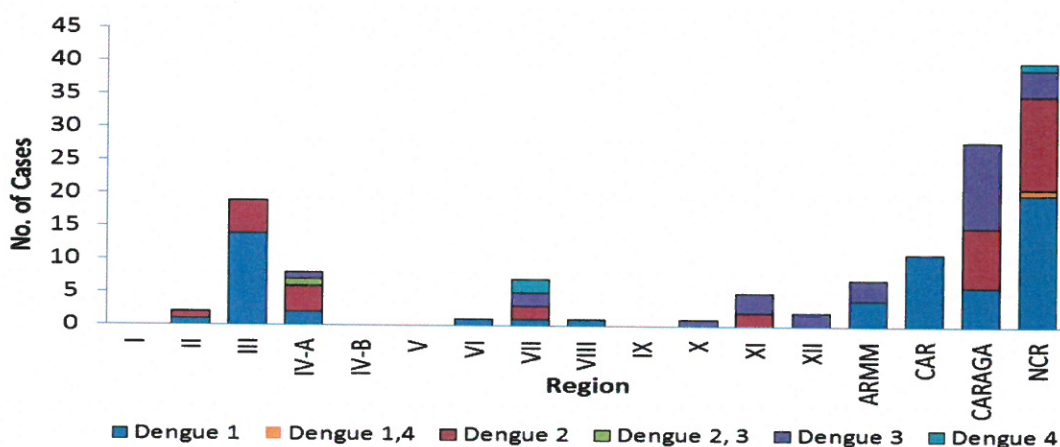
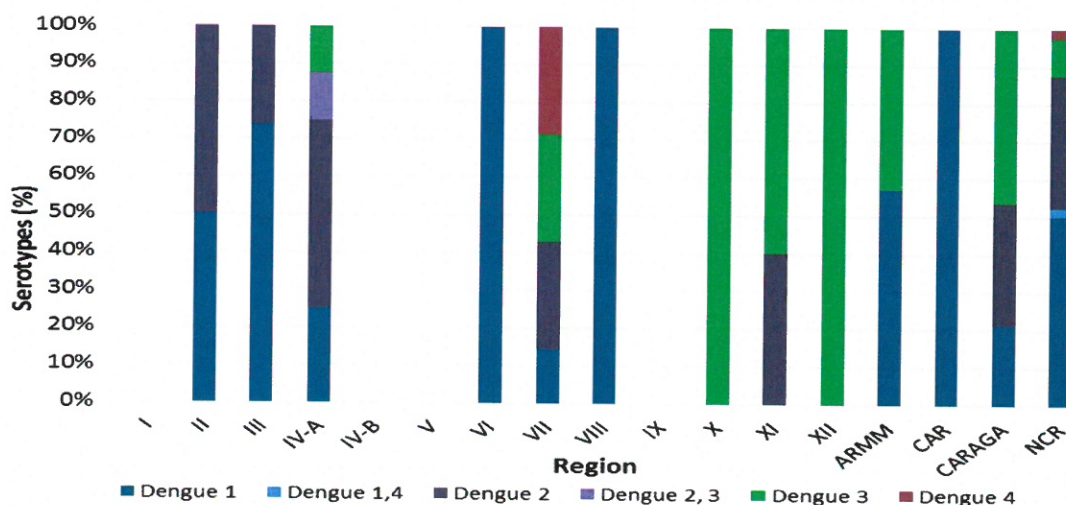


Fig. 9 Dengue virus serotype distribution in the Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (n=132)



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	961	777	↑ 23.7	2	0.21	0	0.00
II	989	668	↑ 48.1	1	0.10	3	0.45
III	3339	2331	↑ 43.2	2	0.06	2	0.09
IV-A	4477	2532	↑ 76.8	9	0.20	8	0.32
IV-B	281	510	↓ -44.9	0	0.00	4	0.78
V	318	245	↑ 29.8	0	0.00	1	0.41
VI	843	1277	↓ -34.0	1	0.12	5	0.39
VII	1845	1381	↑ 33.6	8	0.43	6	0.43
VIII	364	2444	↓ -85.1	3	0.82	7	0.29
IX	1262	1316	↓ -4.1	5	0.40	8	0.61
X	2682	1636	↑ 63.9	10	0.37	9	0.55
XI	1163	1568	↓ -25.8	3	0.26	8	0.51
XII	1662	2078	↓ -20.0	6	0.36	23	1.11
ARMM	443	217	↑ 104.1	4	0.90	1	0.46
CAR	426	503	↓ -15.3	1	0.23	1	0.20
CARAGA	1061	1678	↓ -36.8	5	0.47	10	0.60
NCR	3500	1990	↑ 75.9	15	0.43	4	0.20
Total	25616	23151	↑ 10.65	75	0.29	100	0.43

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of May 9, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				18th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 18th wk	
	14	15	16	17	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	39	40	23	24	0	41	961	777
II	35	26	13	5	0	15	989	668
III	119	117	83	46	4	34	3339	2331
IV-A	138	113	82	77	22	55	4477	2532
IV-B	13	11	3	5	2	21	281	510
V	6	13	9	10	5	14	318	245
VI	40	42	24	19	0	74	843	1277
VII	59	34	41	22	3	45	1845	1381
VIII	14	12	5	2	1	107	364	2444
IX	35	21	19	22	0	97	1262	1316
X	100	79	81	74	18	99	2682	1636
XI	36	37	40	42	2	66	1163	1568
XII	94	76	72	24	5	112	1662	2078
ARMM	32	20	15	16	4	22	443	217
CAR	11	15	29	6	0	23	426	503
CARAGA	22	25	8	2	1	110	1061	1678
NCR	89	69	47	29	6	34	3500	1990
Total	882	750	594	425	73	969	25616	23151

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Morbidity Week 18 – May 3 – May 9, 2015

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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.

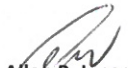
Prevention and Control


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 unsuable 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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