



Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting both humans and animals. The early stages of the disease may include high fever, muscle pain, chills, and redness in the eyes, abdominal pain, hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes (including pulmonary bleeding), vomiting, diarrhea and rashes. Severe cases resulting in liver involvement, kidney failure, or brain involvement (Thus some cases may have yellowish body discoloration, dark-colored urine and light stools, low urine output, severe headache.)

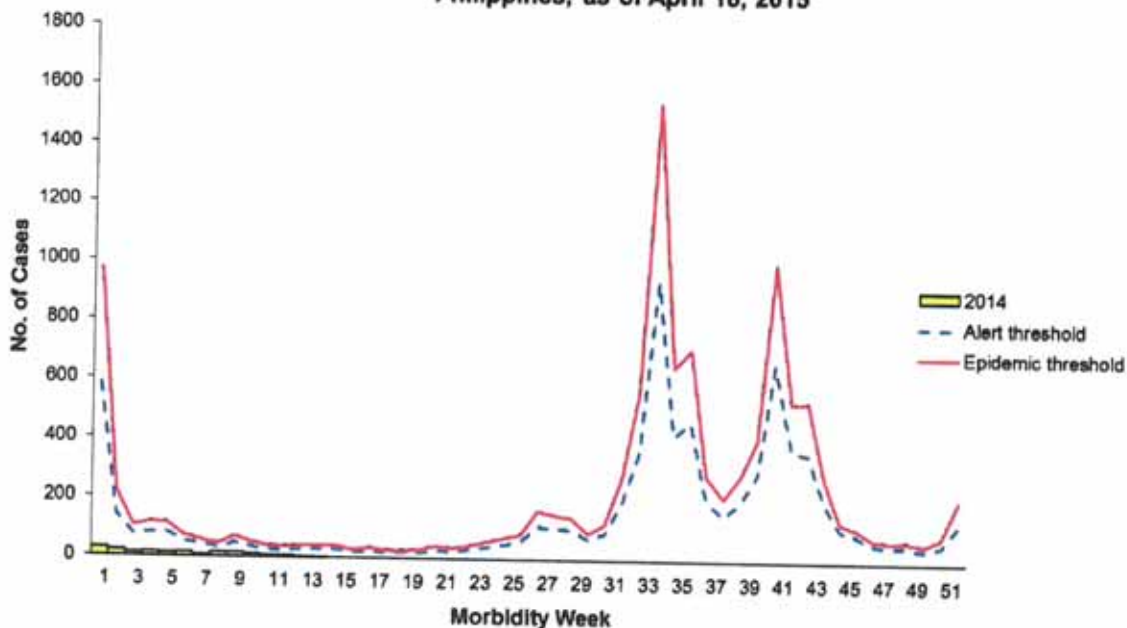
Caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospire can gain entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth.

Leptospirosis has low case fatality rate, however, it increases with advancing age and may reach 20% or more in patients with jaundice and kidney damage (Weil's disease) who have not been treated with renal dialysis. Incubation period of bacteria is 7-10 days.

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 173 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to April 18, 2015. This is 23.8% lower compared to the same time period last year (227).

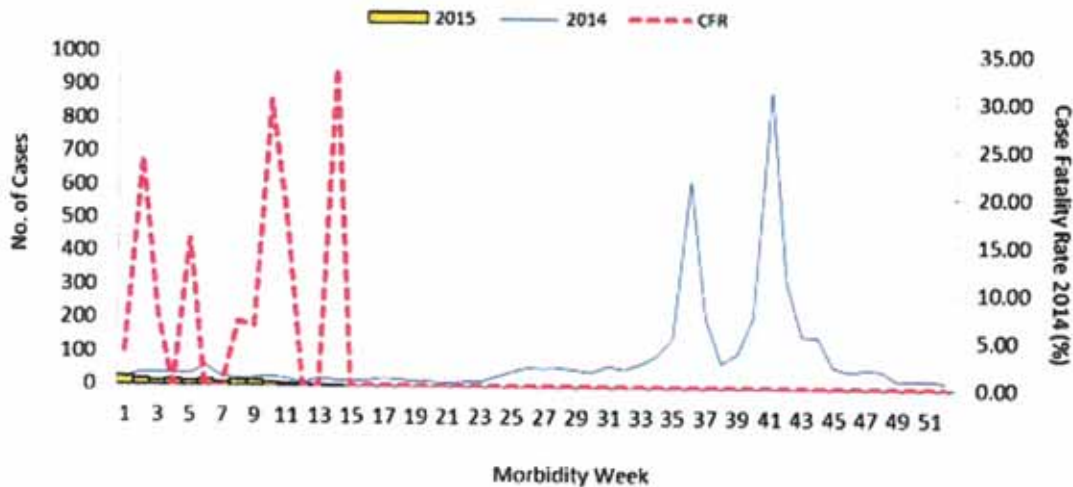
Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of April 18, 2015



*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.



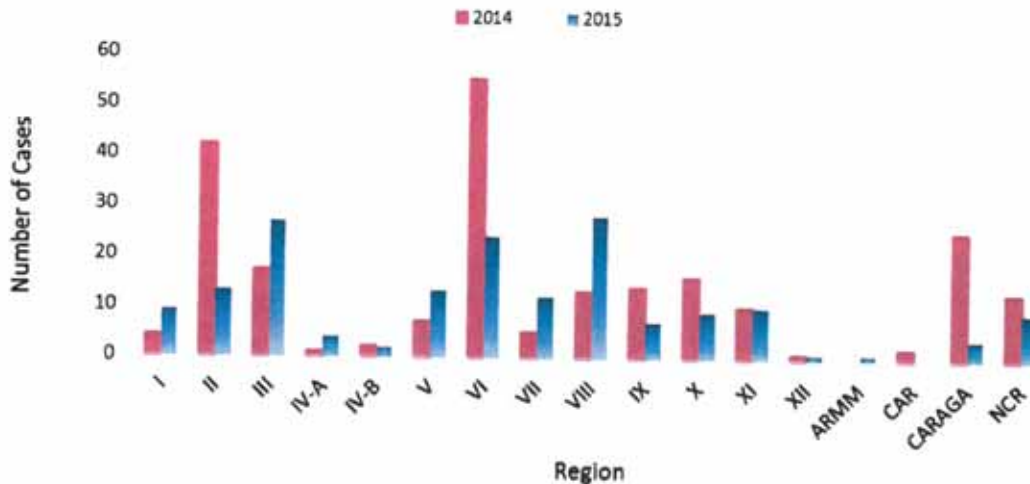
**Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of April 18, 2015
 2015* vs 2014 (N=173)**



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION VIII (16.2%), REGION III (15.6%), Region VI (13.9%).**

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



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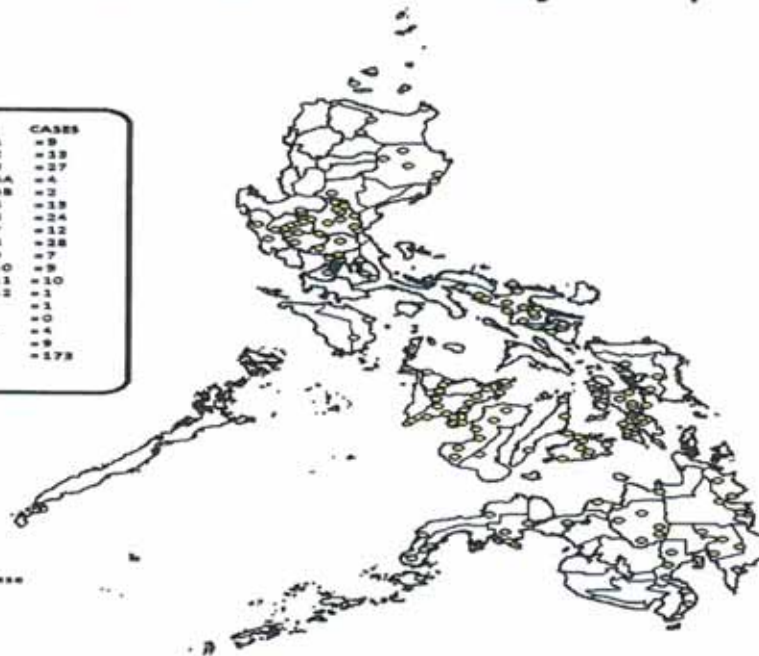
Morbidity Week 15 – April 12 – 18, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

Leptospirosis Cases, as of January 1 to April 18, 2015

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 9
Region 2	= 33
Region 3	= 27
Region 4A	= 4
Region 4B	= 2
Region 5	= 13
Region 6	= 24
Region 7	= 12
Region 8	= 28
Region 9	= 7
Region 10	= 9
Region 11	= 10
Region 12	= 1
ARMM	= 1
CAR	= 0
CARAGA	= 4
NCR	= 9
TOTAL	= 173

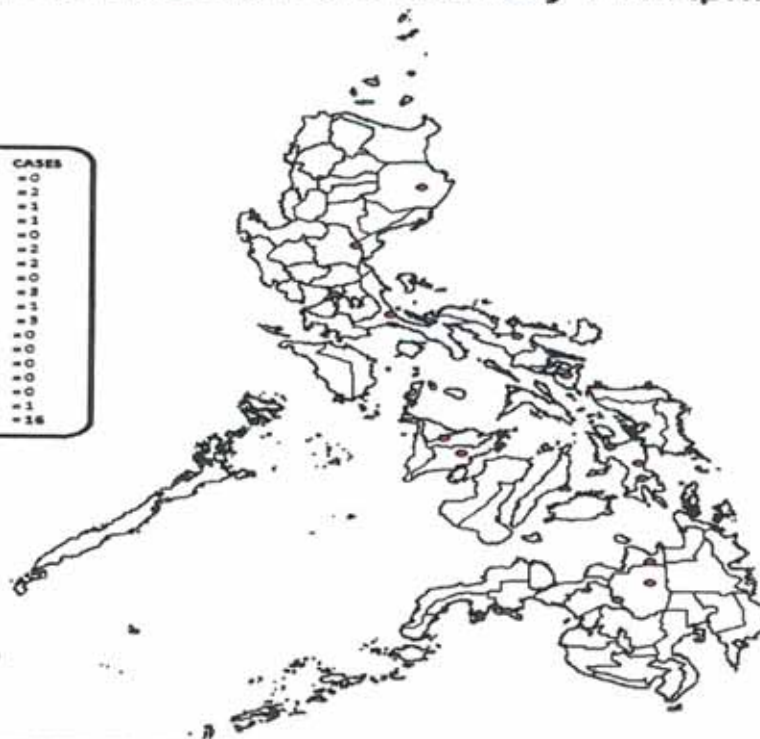
LEGEND
 1 Dot = 1 Case



Leptospirosis Deaths, as of January 1 to April 18, 2015

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 0
Region 2	= 2
Region 3	= 1
Region 4A	= 1
Region 4B	= 0
Region 5	= 2
Region 6	= 2
Region 7	= 0
Region 8	= 2
Region 9	= 1
Region 10	= 3
Region 11	= 0
Region 12	= 0
ARMM	= 0
CAR	= 0
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 1
TOTAL	= 16

LEGEND
 1 Dot = 1 Case

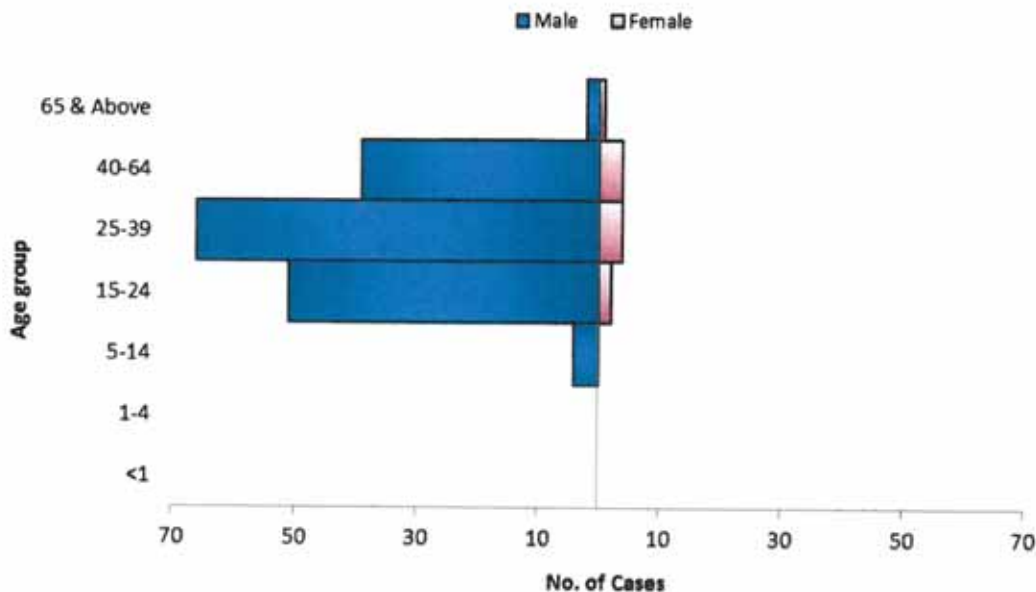




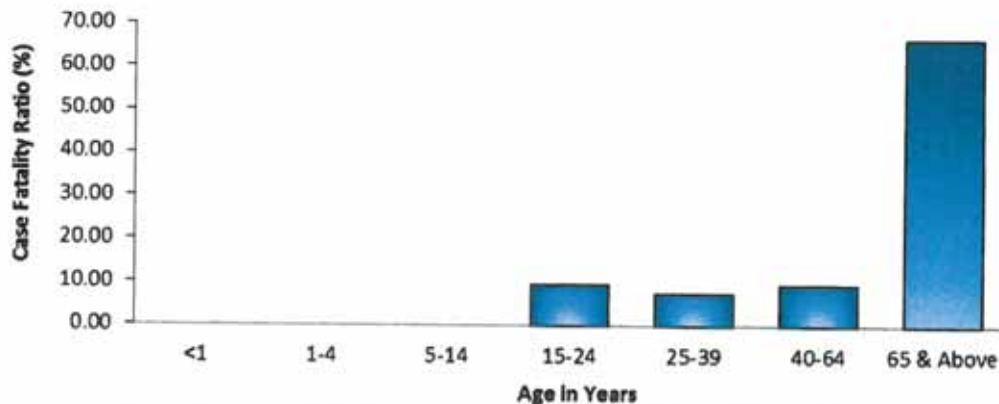
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 7 to 77 years old (median = 31.0 years). Majority (93.6%) of cases were male. Most (40.5%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 3). There were 16 deaths (9.25%).

**Fig. 3 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of April 18, 2015 (N=173)**



**Fig. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of April 18, 2015**



**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusive of delayed reports and review of cases.*



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	9	4	↑ 125.0	0	0.00	1	25.00
II	13	42	↓ -69.0	2	15.38	1	2.38
III	27	17	↑ 58.8	1	3.70	0	0.00
IV-A	4	1	↑ 300.0	1	25.00	0	0.00
IV-B	2	2	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	13	7	↑ 85.7	2	15.38	1	14.29
VI	24	55	↓ -56.4	2	8.33	2	3.64
VII	12	5	↑ 140.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	28	13	↑ 115.4	3	10.71	1	7.69
IX	7	14	↓ -50.0	1	14.29	2	14.29
X	9	16	↓ -43.8	3	33.33	1	6.25
XI	10	10	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	1	1	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	1	0	↑ 100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	0	2	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	4	25	↓ -84.0	0	0.00	3	12.00
NCR	9	13	↓ -30.8	1	11.11	3	23.08
Total	173	227	↓ -23.8	16	9.25	15	6.61

Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis 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	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	4
II	0	0	0	1	0	2	13	42
III	2	2	2	1	0	1	27	17
IV-A	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
V	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	7
VI	0	1	1	0	0	3	24	55
VII	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	5
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	13
IX	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	14
X	1	1	0	0	0	5	9	16
XI	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10
XII	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
NCR	1	1	0	0	0	2	9	13
Total	6	7	3	3	0	17	173	227

*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 3. Number of Disease Reporting Unit by Region
as of January 1 to April 18, 2015**

Region	No. of DRU's
I	2
II	5
III	11
IV-A	4
IV-B	1
V	3
VI	15
VII	9
VIII	5
IX	2
X	5
XI	4
XII	1
ARMM	0
CAR	0
CARAGA	1
NCR	7
TOTAL	148

Treatment

- Take antibiotics duly prescribed by a physician.
- Early recognition and treatment within 2 days of illness prevents complications of leptospirosis, so early consultation is advised.

Prevention and Control

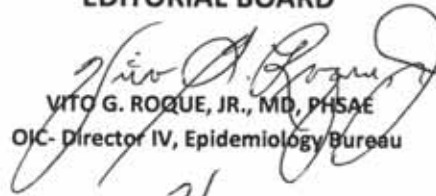
- Avoid swimming or wading in potentially contaminated water or flood water.
- Use proper protection, like boots and gloves, when work requires exposure to contaminated water.
- Drain potentially contaminated water when possible.
- Control rodents in the household by using rat traps or rat poison and maintaining cleanliness in the house.



Morbidity Week 15 – April 12 – 18, 2015


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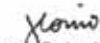
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