



Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting both humans and animals. The early stages of the disease may include high fever, muscle pain, chills, 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.)

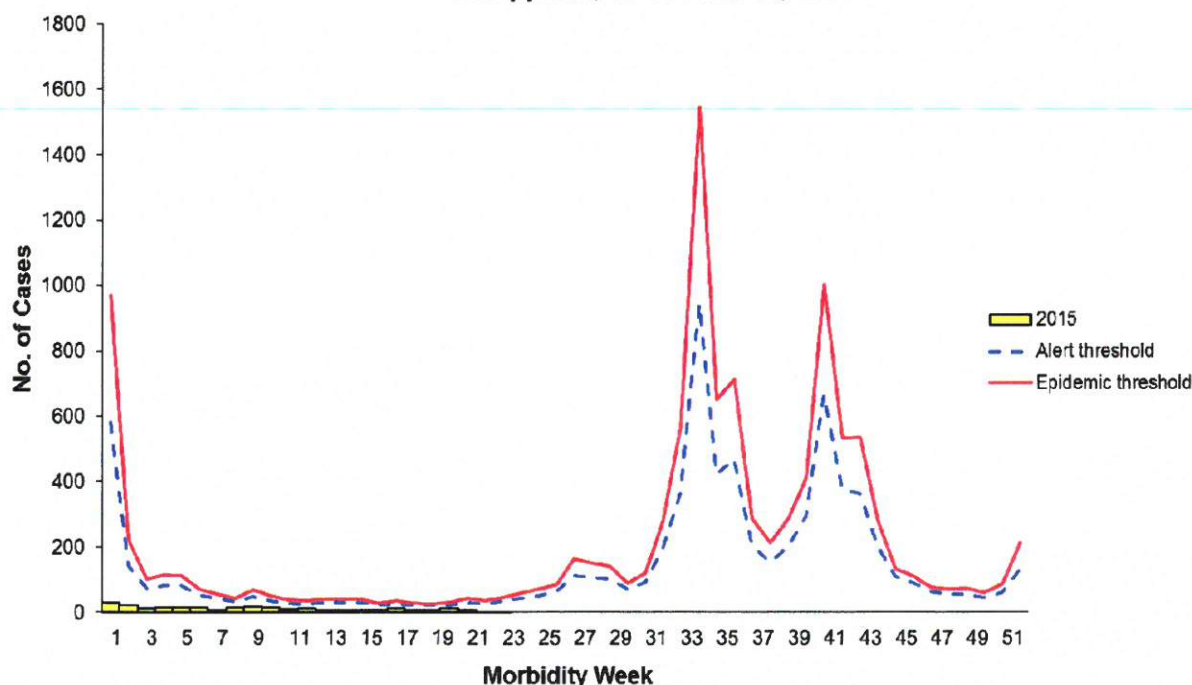
Caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospirae can gain entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth.

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 264 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to June 13, 2015. This is 15.9% lower compared to the same time period last year (314).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015**



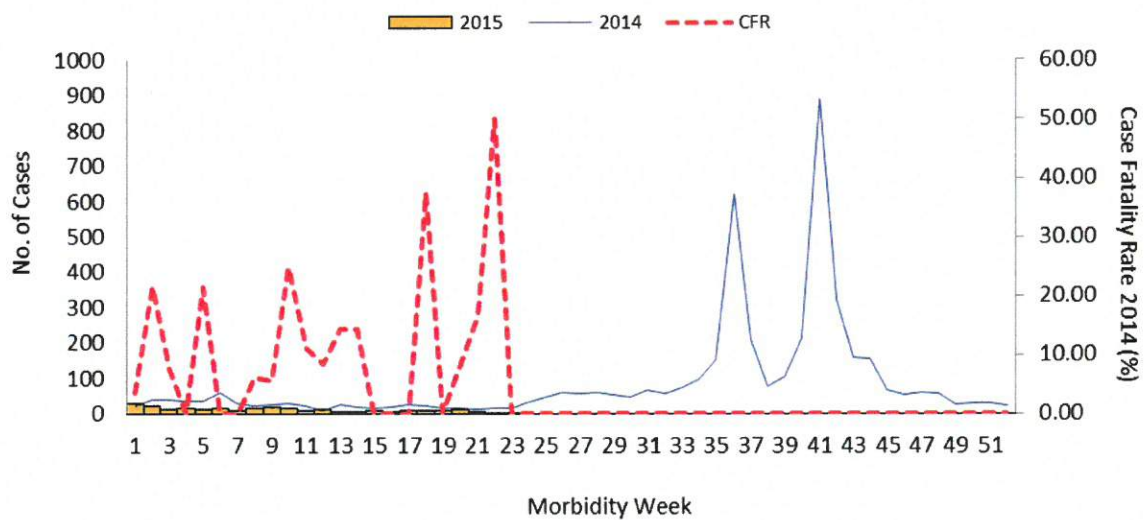
**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.*



Morbidity Week 23 – June 7-13, 2015

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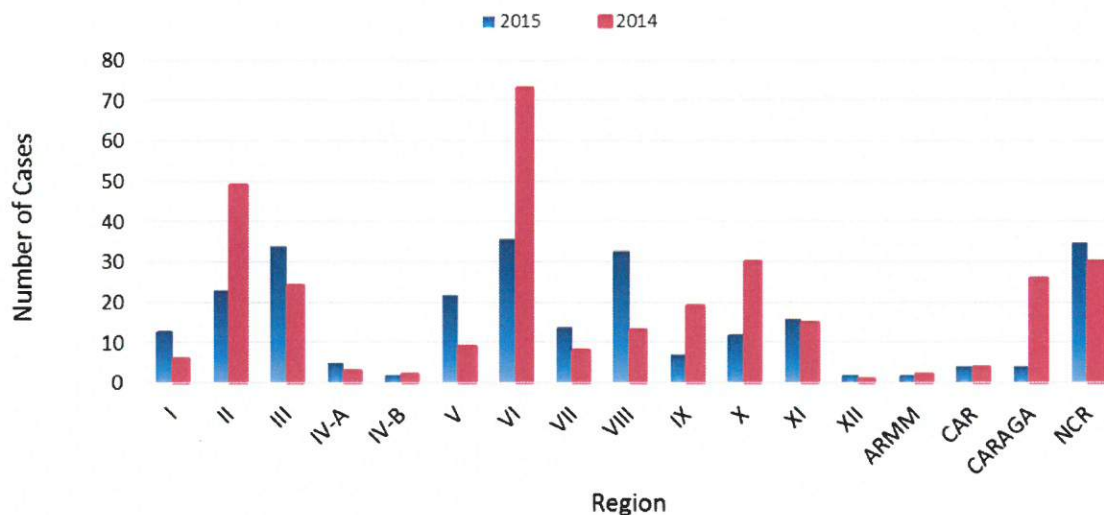
Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week,
Philippines, as of June 13, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=264)



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION VI** (13.6%), **NCR** (13.3%), **REGION III** (12.9%), **REGION VIII** (12.5%) and **Region II** (8.7%).

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



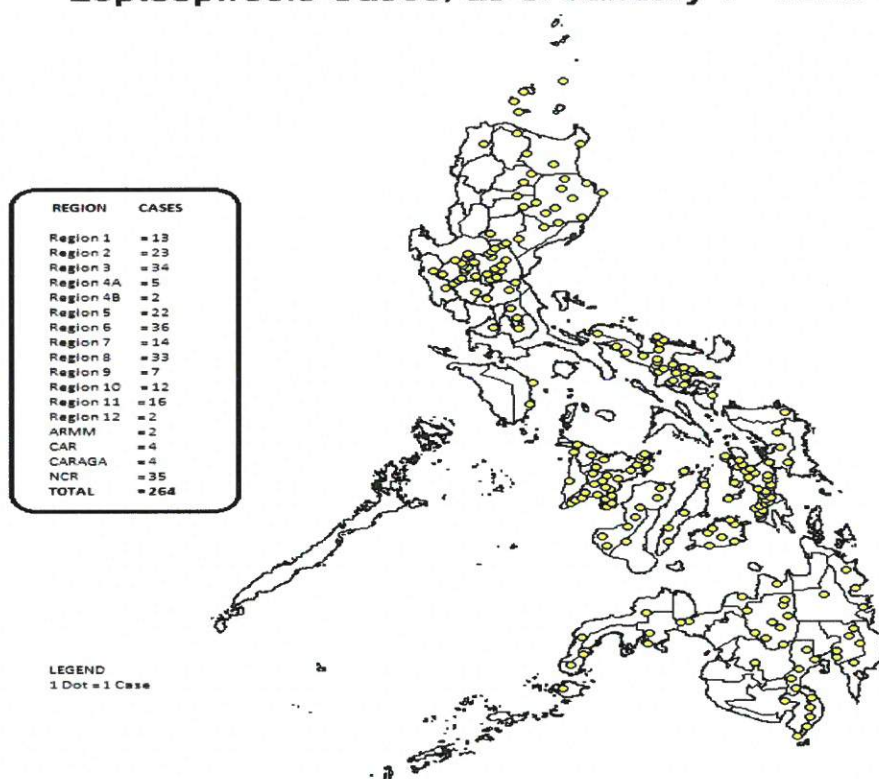
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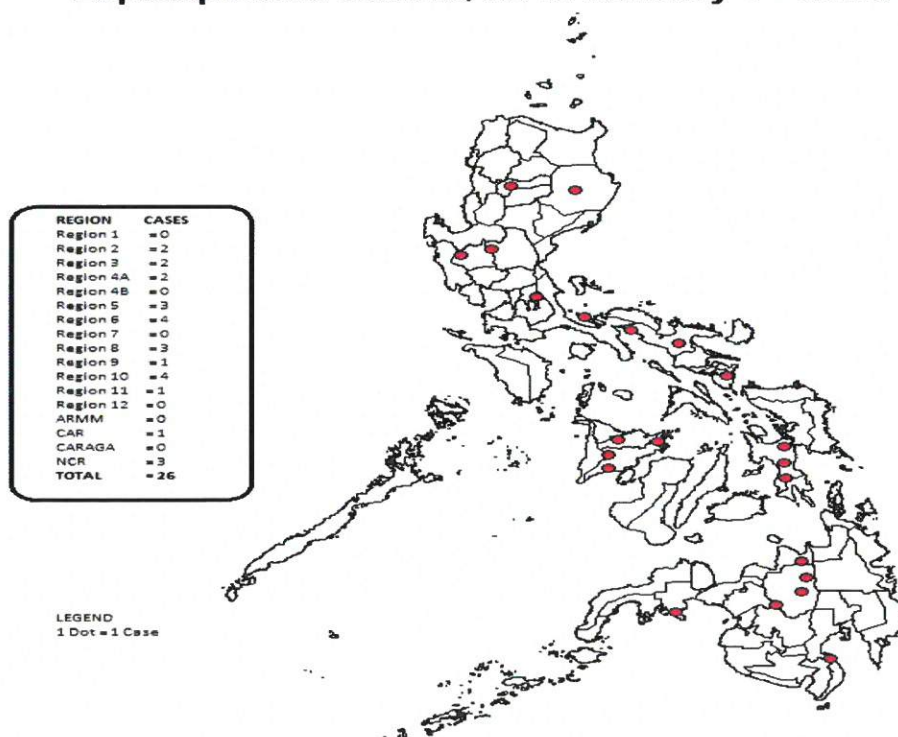
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Leptospirosis Cases, as of January 1 - June 13, 2015



Leptospirosis Deaths, as of January 1 - June 13, 2015





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Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 4 to 78 years old (median = 30.5 years). Majority (91.3%) of cases were male. Most (40.2%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 4). There were 26 deaths (9.85%).

Fig. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex, Philippines, as of June 13, 2015 (N=264)

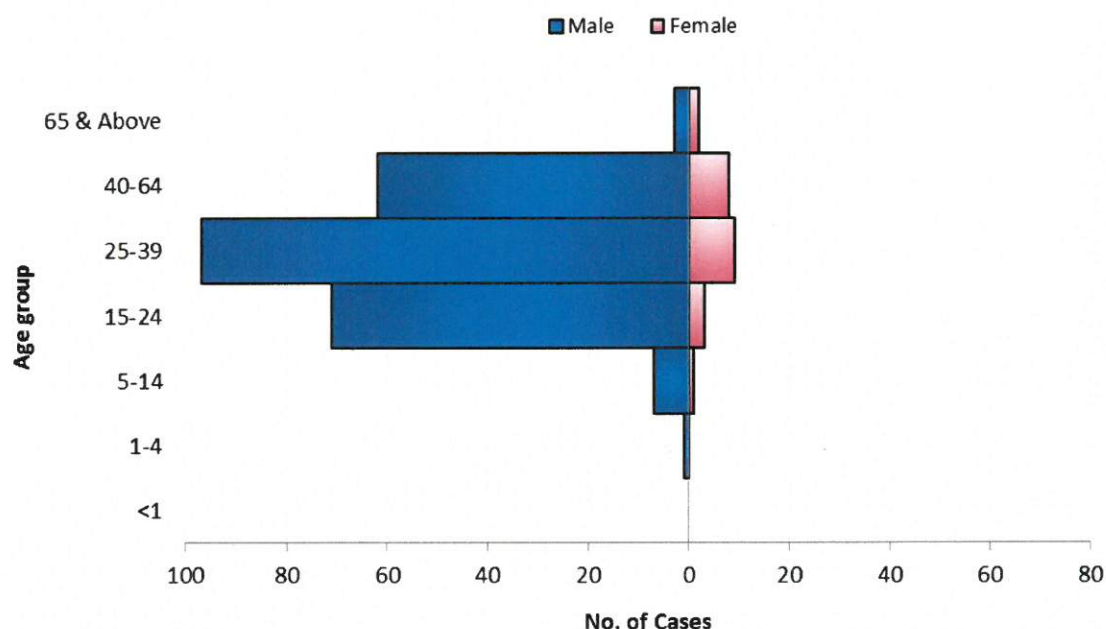
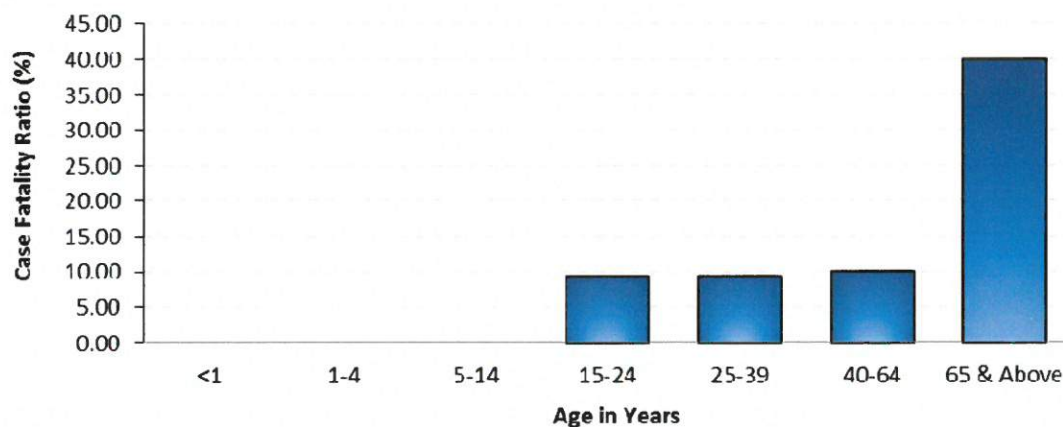


Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of June 13, 2015



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	13	6	↑ 116.7	0	0.00	2	33.33
II	23	49	↓ -53.1	2	8.70	1	2.04
III	34	24	↑ 41.7	2	5.88	1	4.17
IV-A	5	3	↑ 66.7	2	40.00	0	0.00
IV-B	2	2	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	22	9	↑ 144.4	3	13.64	1	11.11
VI	36	73	↓ -50.7	4	11.11	3	4.11
VII	14	8	↑ 75.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	33	13	↑ 153.8	3	9.09	1	7.69
IX	7	19	↓ -63.2	1	14.29	2	10.53
X	12	30	↓ -60.0	4	33.33	1	3.33
XI	16	15	↑ 6.7	1	6.25	0	0.00
XII	2	1	↑ 100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	2	2	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	4	4	→ 0.0	1	25.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	4	26	↓ -84.6	0	0.00	3	11.54
NCR	35	30	↑ 16.7	3	8.57	4	13.33
Total	264	314	↓ -15.9	26	9.85	19	6.05

Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of June 13, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				23rd Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 23rd wk	
	19	20	21	22	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6
II	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	49
III	0	2	1	1	1	1	34	24
IV-A	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
V	1	3	1	0	0	0	22	9
VI	1	1	0	0	0	4	36	73
VII	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	8
VIII	1	0	2	0	0	0	33	13
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19
X	1	0	0	1	0	3	12	30
XI	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	15
XII	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
CAR	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	26
NCR	0	3	1	0	0	6	35	30
Total	8	12	6	2	1	18	264	314

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Morbidity Week 19 – May 10-16, 2015


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
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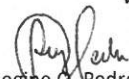

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