



Morbidity Week 30 – July 26-August 1, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau  
Public Health Surveillance Division

### 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. Some cases may have yellowish body discoloration, dark-colored urine and light stools, low urine output, severe headache.

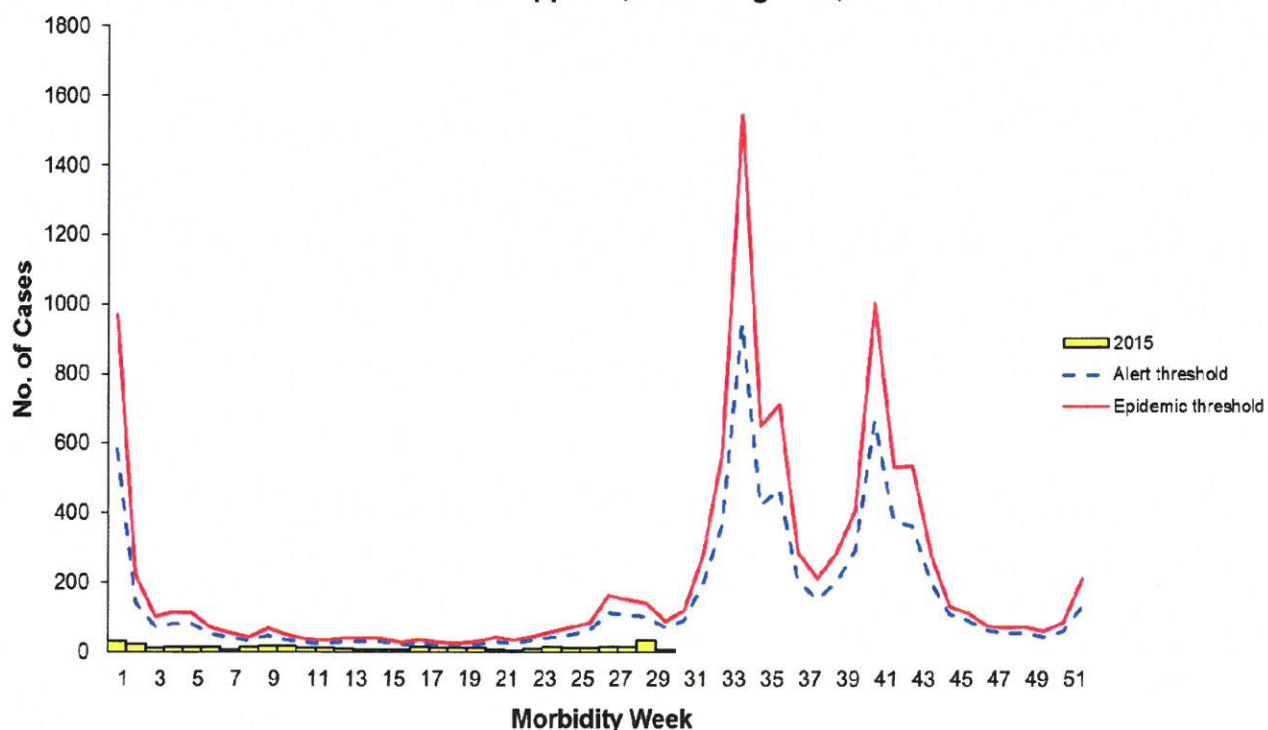
Caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospire can gain entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth.

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 the disease is 7-10 days.

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of 406 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to August 1, 2015. This is **16.1%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**484**).

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



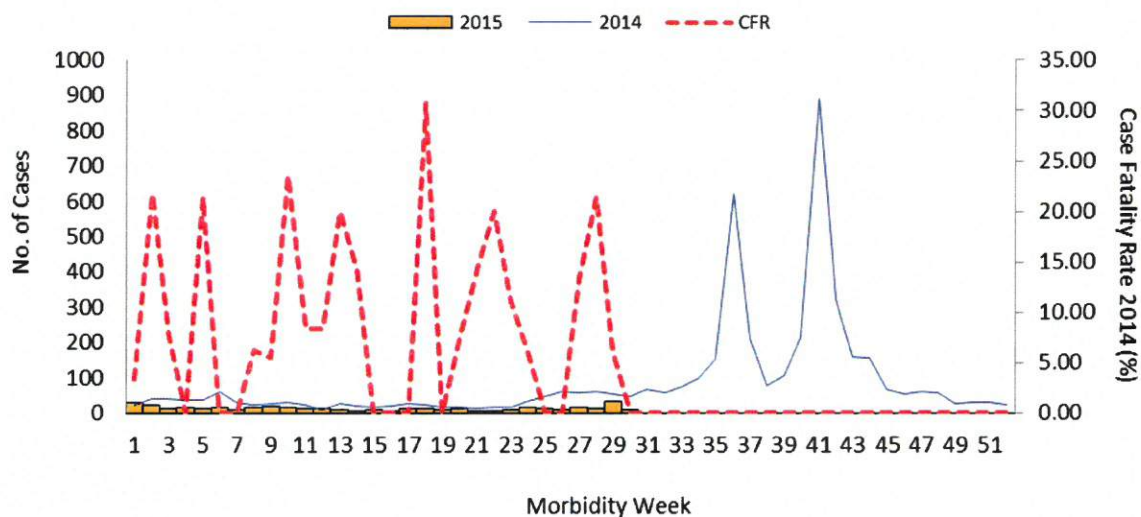
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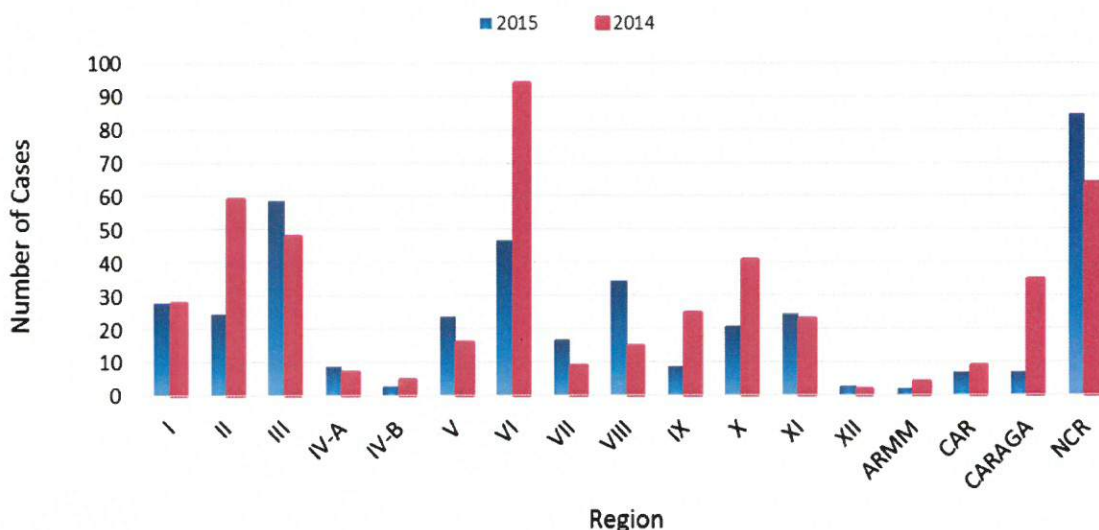
**Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of August 1, 2015  
 2015\* vs 2014 (N=406)**



### Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **NCR (20.9%)**, **REGION II (14.5%)**, **REGION VI (11.6%)**, **REGION VIII (8.6%)** and **Region I (6.9%)**.

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



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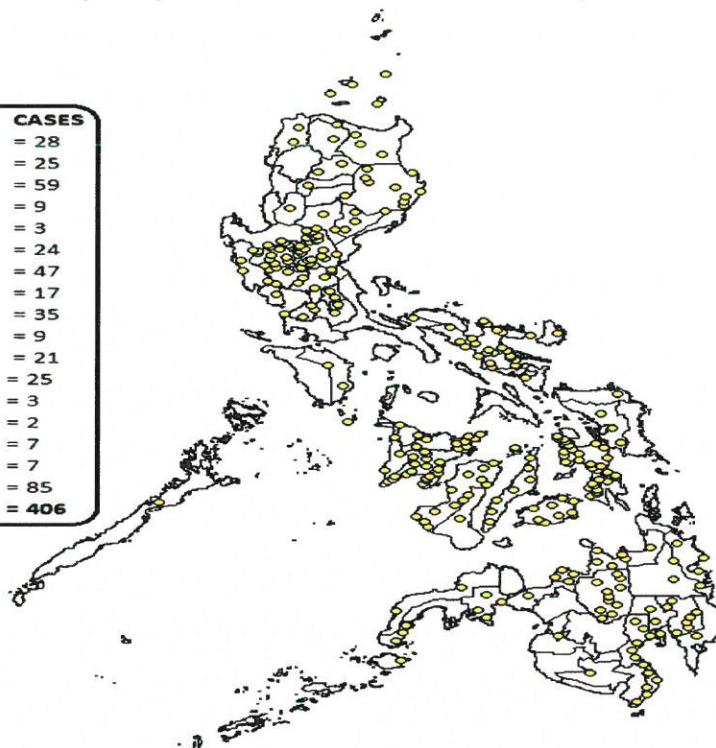
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**Fig. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases as of January 1 to August 1, 2015**

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 28
Region 2	= 25
Region 3	= 59
Region 4A	= 9
Region 4B	= 3
Region 5	= 24
Region 6	= 47
Region 7	= 17
Region 8	= 35
Region 9	= 9
Region 10	= 21
Region 11	= 25
Region 12	= 3
ARMM	= 2
CAR	= 7
CARAGA	= 7
NCR	= 85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 406</b>

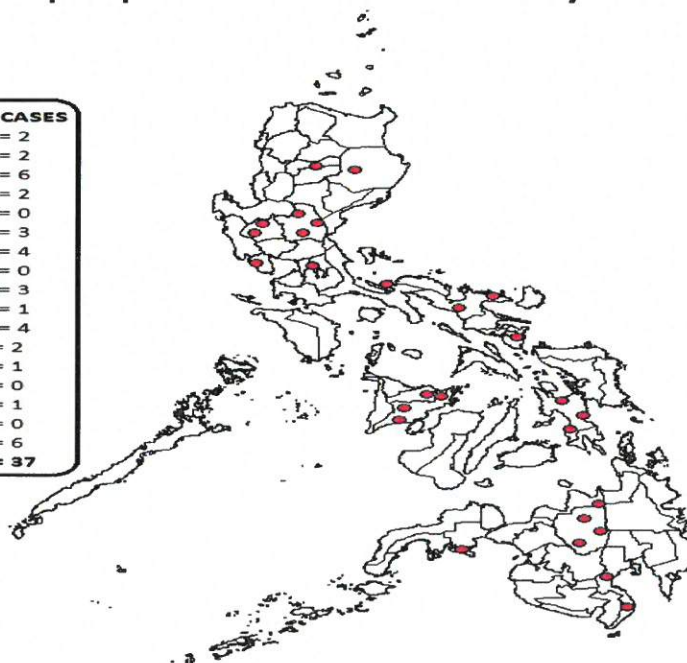
LEGEND  
1 Dot = 1 Case



**Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Deaths as of January 1 to August 1, 2015**

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 2
Region 2	= 2
Region 3	= 6
Region 4A	= 2
Region 4B	= 0
Region 5	= 3
Region 6	= 4
Region 7	= 0
Region 8	= 3
Region 9	= 1
Region 10	= 4
Region 11	= 2
Region 12	= 1
ARMM	= 0
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 37</b>

LEGEND  
1 Dot = 1 Case



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### Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 0 to 78 years old (median = 29.0 years). Majority (89.9%) of cases were male. Most (36.5%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 4). There were 37 deaths (9.11%).

Fig. 6 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex  
Philippines, as of August 1, 2015 (N=406)

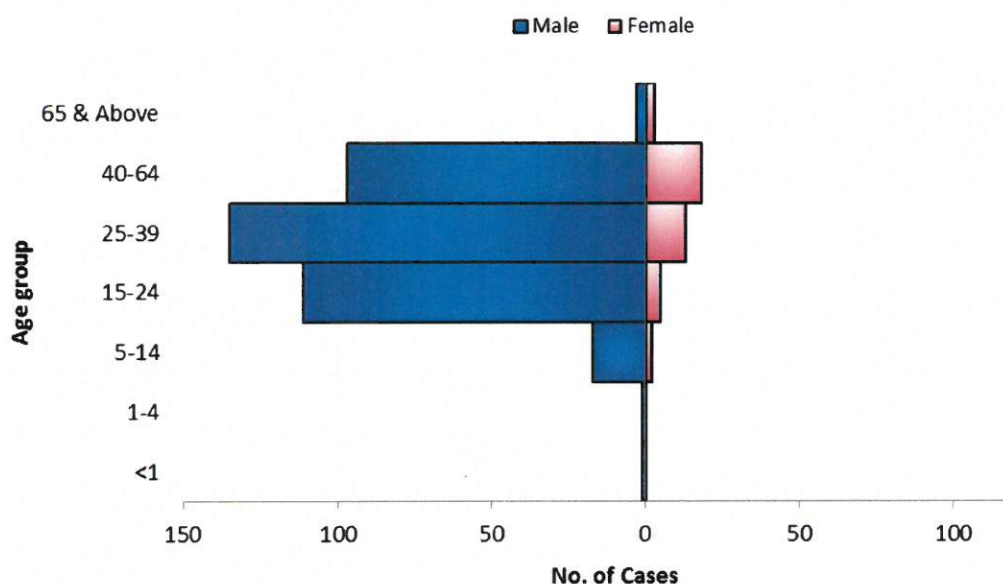
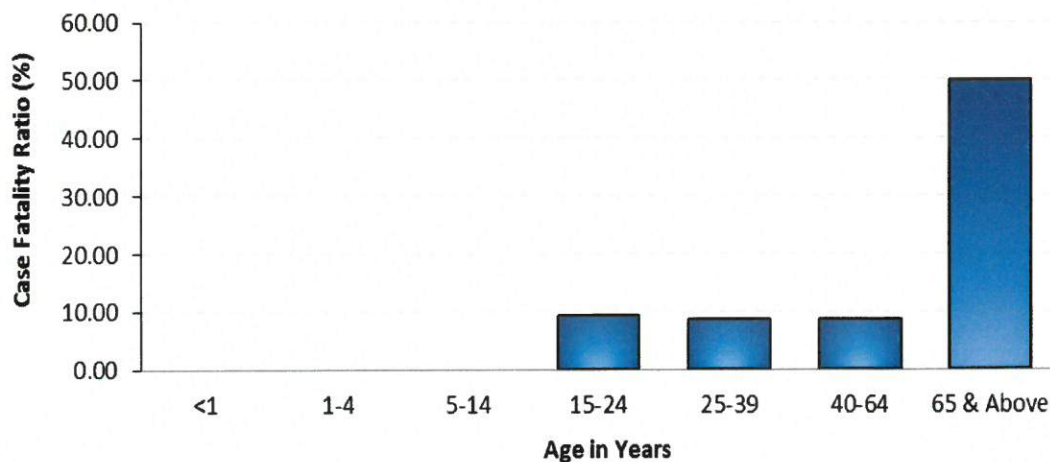


Fig. 7 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,  
Philippines, as of August 1, 2015



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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	28	28	0.0	2	7.14	8	28.57
II	25	59	-57.6	2	8.00	2	3.39
III	59	48	22.9	6	10.17	2	4.17
IV-A	9	7	28.6	2	22.22	1	14.29
IV-B	3	5	-40.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	24	16	50.0	3	12.50	1	6.25
VI	47	94	-50.0	4	8.51	3	3.19
VII	17	9	88.9	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	35	15	133.3	3	8.57	1	6.67
IX	9	25	-64.0	1	11.11	2	8.00
X	21	41	-48.8	4	19.05	1	2.44
XI	25	23	8.7	2	8.00	1	4.35
XII	3	2	50.0	1	33.33	0	0.00
ARMM	2	4	-200.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	7	9	-22.2	1	14.29	0	0.00
CARAGA	7	35	-80.0	0	0.00	3	8.57
NCR	85	64	32.8	6	7.06	5	7.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6.20</b>

**Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region**  
 Philippines, as of August 1, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				30th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 30th wk	
	26	27	28	29	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	1	0	0	0	0	3	28	28
II	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	59
III	1	5	4	11	2	7	59	48
IV-A	1	0	2	0	0	1	9	7
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
V	1	0	0	0	1	1	24	16
VI	2	2	0	1	0	5	47	94
VII	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	9
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	15
IX	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	25
X	1	1	1	1	0	4	21	41
XI	0	3	1	0	0	0	25	23
XII	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
CAR	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
CARAGA	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	35
NCR	1	2	4	20	5	11	85	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>484</b>

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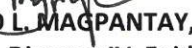
### Treatment

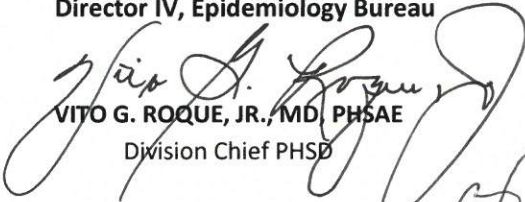
- Take antibiotics duly prescribed by a physician.
- Early recognition and treatment within 2 days of illness prevents complications of leptospirosis, so early consultation is advised.

### 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.

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
  
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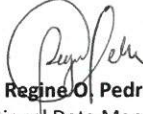
  
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