Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan

Dengue Cases

Morbidity Week 5 : January 31 – February 6, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

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 storages such as tanks, cisterns, flower vases, plant axils and backyard litter.

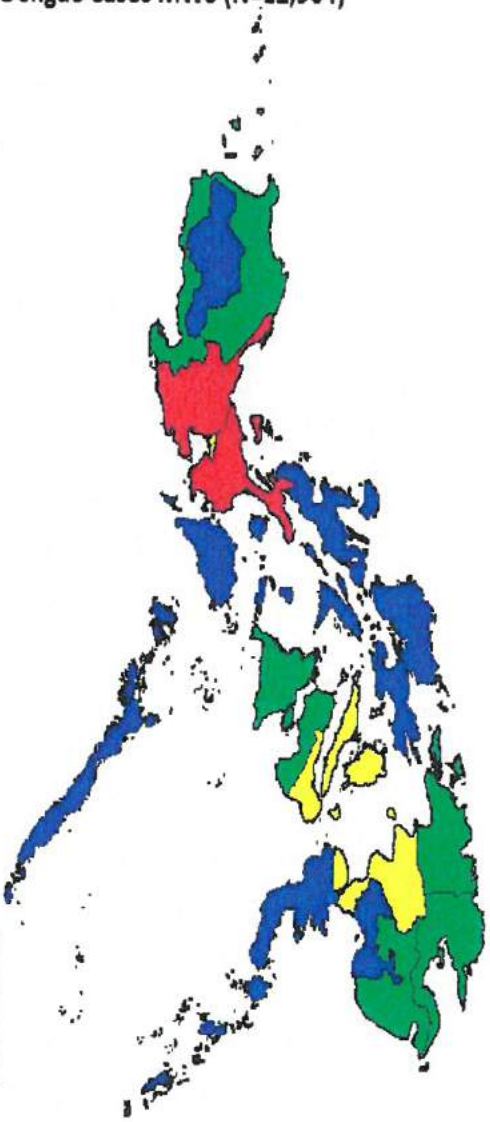
The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

Signs and Symptoms

- Sudden onset of high fever which may last from 2 to 7 days.
- Joint & 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.

Suspected Dengue Cases MW5 (N=12,904)

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 507
Region 2	= 508
Region 3	= 1,750
Region 4A	= 2,182
Region 4B	= 137
Region 5	= 105
Region 6	= 601
Region 7	= 1,264
Region 8	= 255
Region 9	= 411
Region 10	= 1,427
Region 11	= 839
Region 12	= 755
ARMM	= 136
CAR	= 433
CARAGA	= 521
NCR	= 1,073
Total	**=12,904**



Dengue Fever/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever has emerged as a major public health problem in the past 20 years, with an increasing incidence and expanding geographical distribution in both the vector and the disease (Gubler, 2002). Increased human migration and travel, climate change, urbanization and social changes have all contributed to this resurgence. These factors will continue to increase in the future, thus, an effective prevention and control program needs to be in place in order to predict and prevent epidemics.

**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.*

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Trend in the Philippines

A total of **12,904** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 6, 2016. This is **1.1%** higher compared to the same time period last year **(12,766).**

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (16.9%), **Region III** (13.6%), **Region X** (11.1%), **Region VII** (9.8%) and **NCR** (8.3%).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year to 95 years old (median = 16 years). Majority of cases were male (52.6%). Most (40.6%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 49 deaths (CFR = 0.38%).

Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of February 6, 2016 (N=12,904)

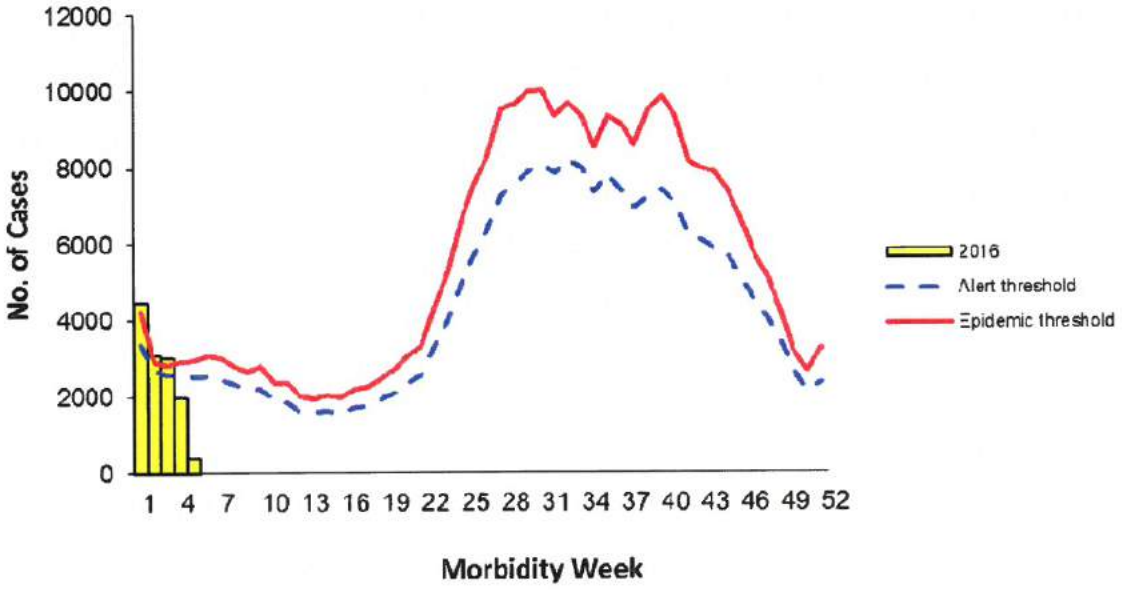

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Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of February 6, 2016
2016* vs 2015 (N=12,904)

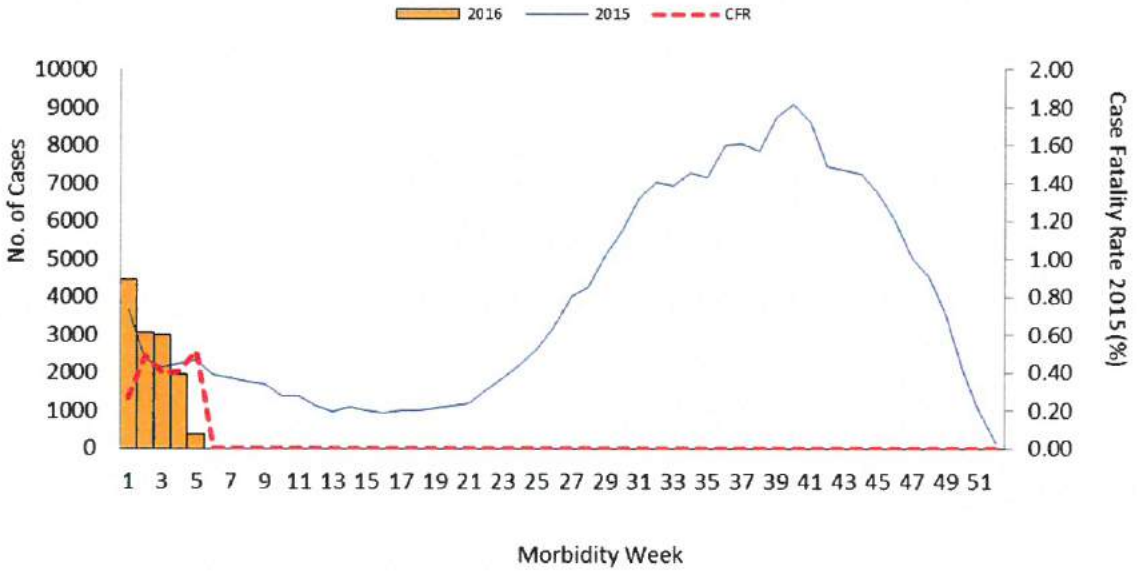

Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=12,904)

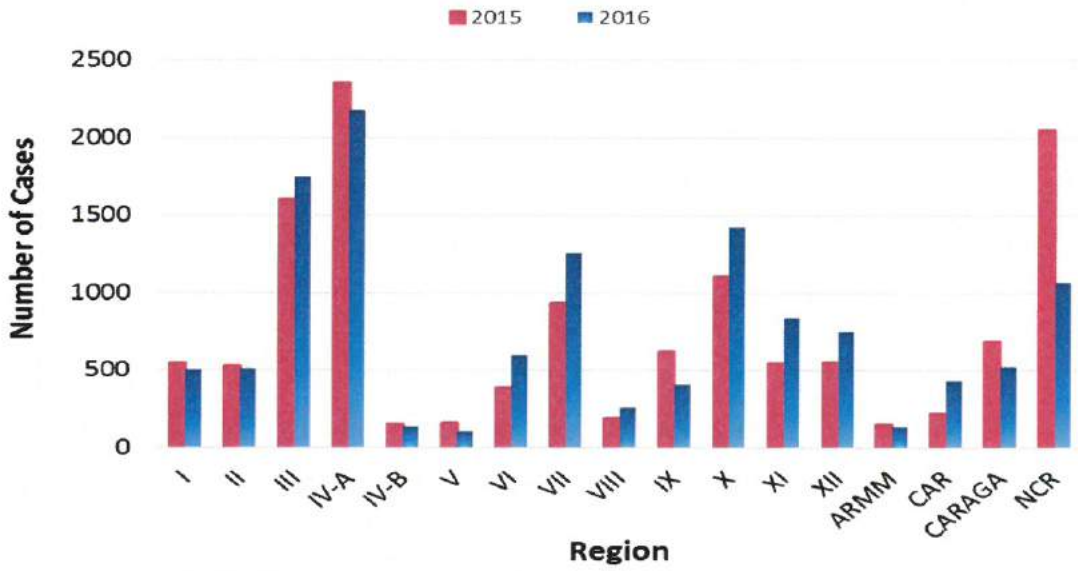

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Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex Philippines, as of February 6, 2016 (N= 12,904)

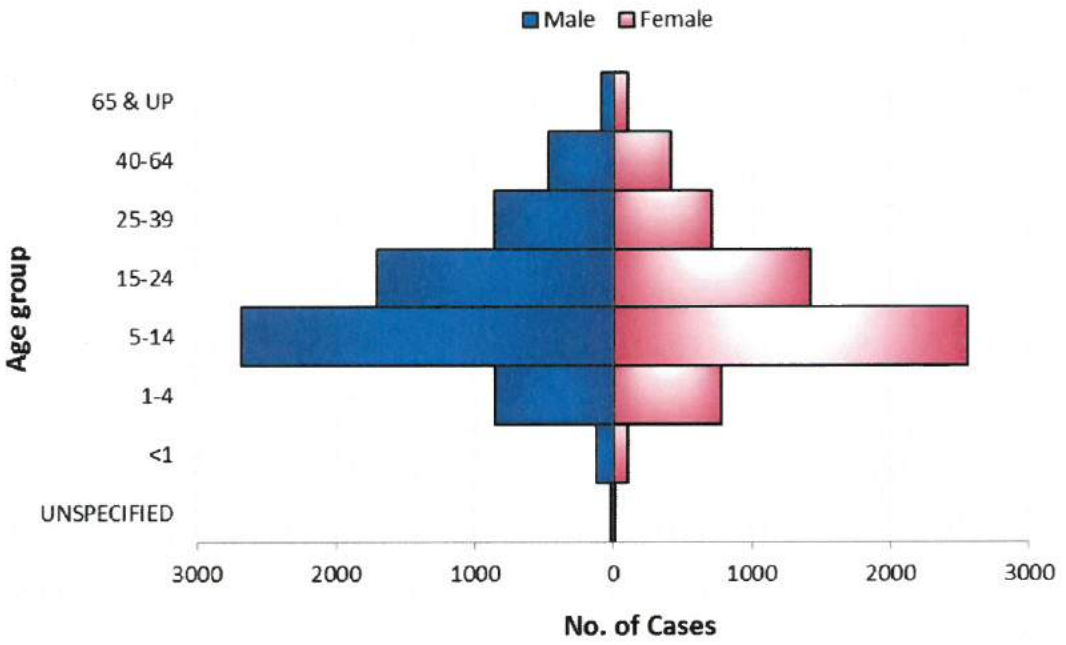

Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of February, 2016 (N=12,904)

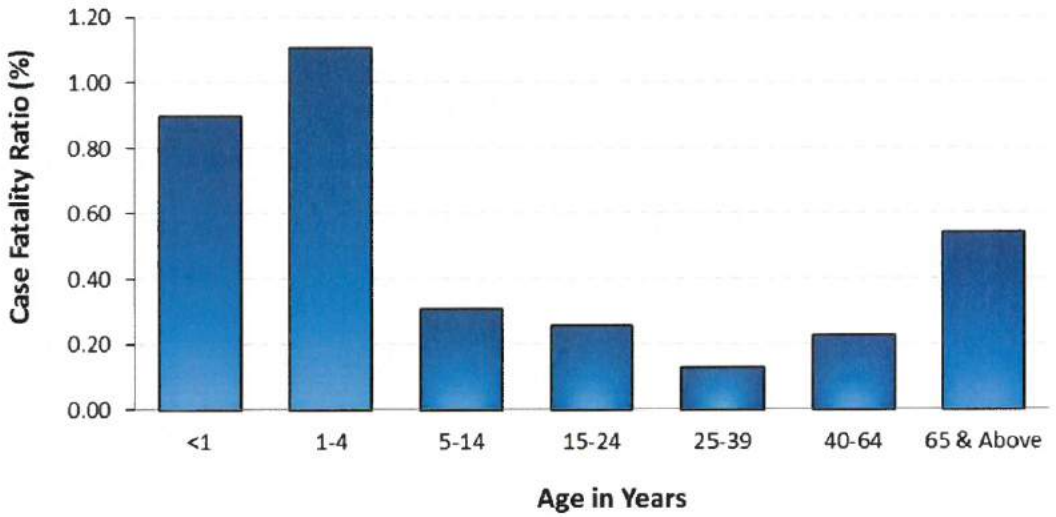

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Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2016* vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	507	543	-6.6	1	0.20	1	0.18
II	508	525	-3.2	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	1750	1600	9.4	3	0.17	0	0.00
IV-A	2182	2352	-7.2	9	0.41	4	0.17
IV-B	137	152	-9.9	1	0.73	0	0.00
V	105	155	-32.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	601	385	56.1	1	0.17	0	0.00
VII	1264	936	35.0	11	0.87	4	0.43
VIII	255	191	33.5	1	0.39	3	1.57
IX	411	621	-33.8	2	0.49	3	0.48
X	1427	1103	29.4	4	0.28	3	0.27
XI	839	545	53.9	5	0.60	3	0.55
XII	755	553	36.5	4	0.53	2	0.36
ARMM	136	152	-10.5	1	0.74	1	0.66
CAR	433	220	96.8	2	0.46	1	0.45
CARAGA	521	685	-23.9	1	0.19	3	0.44
NCR	1073	2048	-47.6	3	0.28	7	0.34
Total	12904	12766	1.1	49	0.38	35	0.27

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of February 6, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				5th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 5th wk	
	1	2	3	4	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	177	135	118	68	9	79	507	543
II	197	136	119	53	3	94	508	525
III	582	376	415	344	33	287	1750	1600
IV-A	750	486	487	362	97	430	2182	2352
IV-B	23	33	39	23	19	27	137	152
V	42	29	24	10	0	27	105	155
VI	239	164	138	59	1	72	601	385
VII	398	353	298	178	37	158	1264	936
VIII	87	58	54	37	19	51	255	191
IX	168	97	89	53	4	125	411	621
X	413	282	369	258	105	205	1427	1103
XI	229	196	218	184	12	111	839	545
XII	393	171	138	53	0	133	755	553
ARMM	24	30	39	26	17	32	136	152
CAR	165	130	79	49	10	37	433	220
CARAGA	253	126	102	39	1	111	521	685
NCR	331	269	280	172	21	352	1073	2048
Total	4471	3071	3006	1968	388	2331	12904	12766

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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 repellant every day.
3. Seek Early Consultation
    - 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.