



Introduction

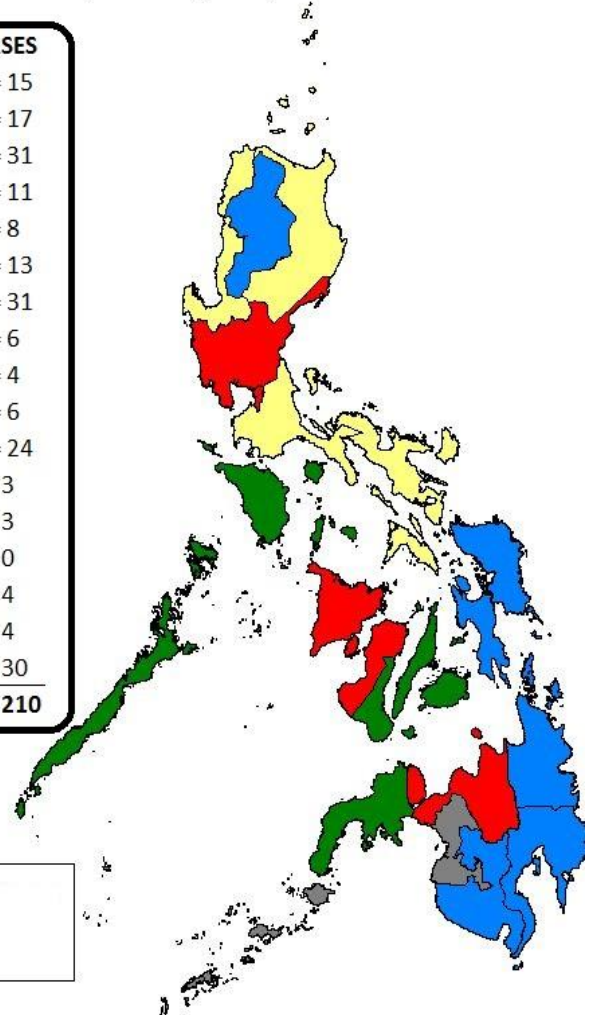
Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting both humans and animals. The early stages of the disease may include high fever, muscle pain, chills, redness in the eyes, abdominal pain, hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes (including pulmonary bleeding), vomiting, diarrhea and rashes. Some cases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

Suspect Leptospirosis Cases MW19

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 15
Region 2	= 17
Region 3	= 31
Region 4A	= 11
Region 4B	= 8
Region 5	= 13
Region 6	= 31
Region 7	= 6
Region 8	= 4
Region 9	= 6
Region 10	= 24
Region 11	= 3
Region 12	= 3
ARMM	= 0
CAR	= 4
CARAGA	= 4
NCR	= 30
TOTAL	= 210





Morbidity Week 19 : January 1-May 14, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 210 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to May 14, 2016. This is **23.9%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**276**).

Fig. 1 Suspected Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of May 14, 2016

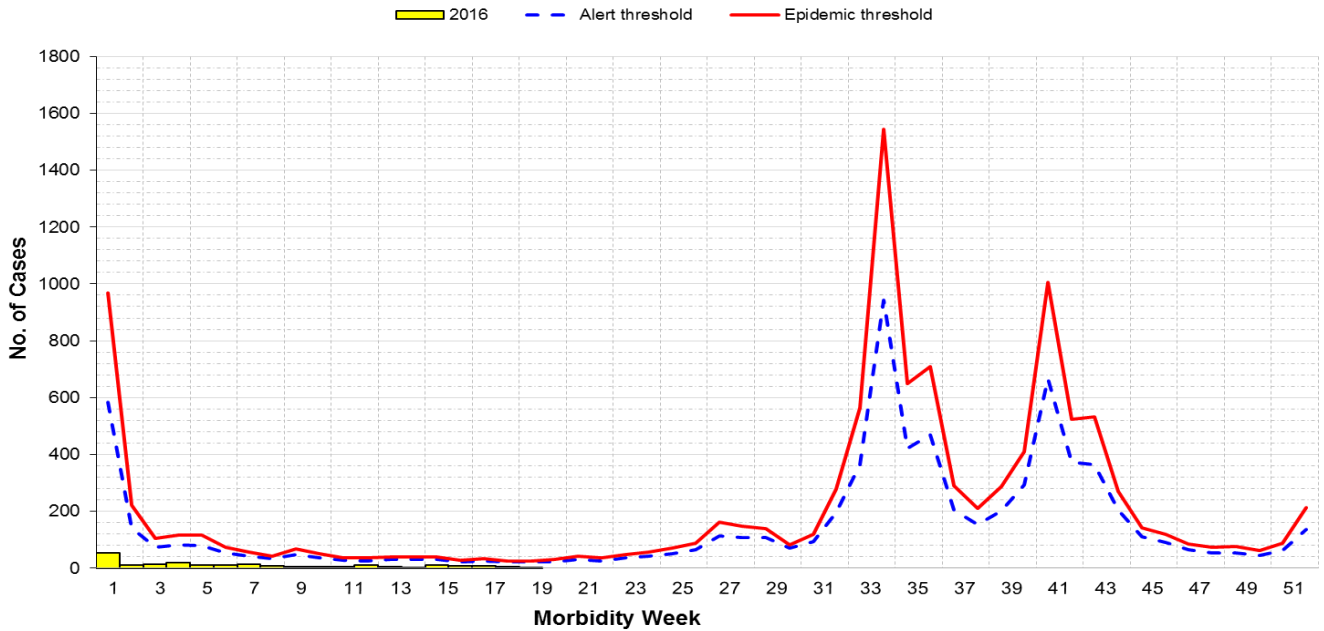
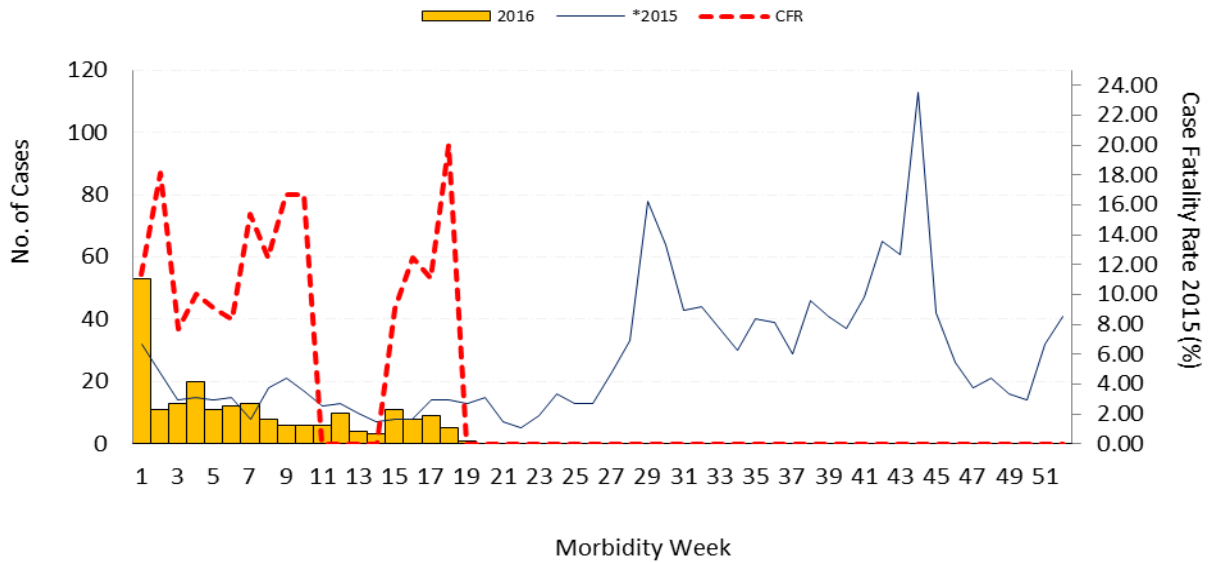


Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of May 14, 2016
 *2016 vs 2015 (N=210)



**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.*

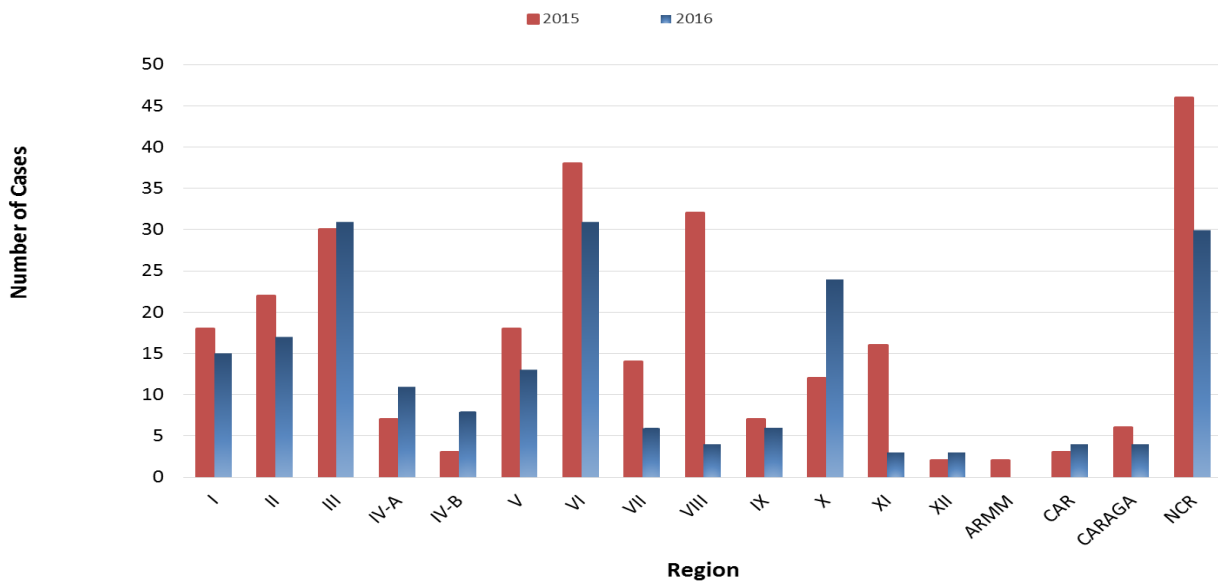


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Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION III & VI** (14.8%), **NCR** (14.3%), **REGION X** (11.4%) and **REGION II** (8.1%).

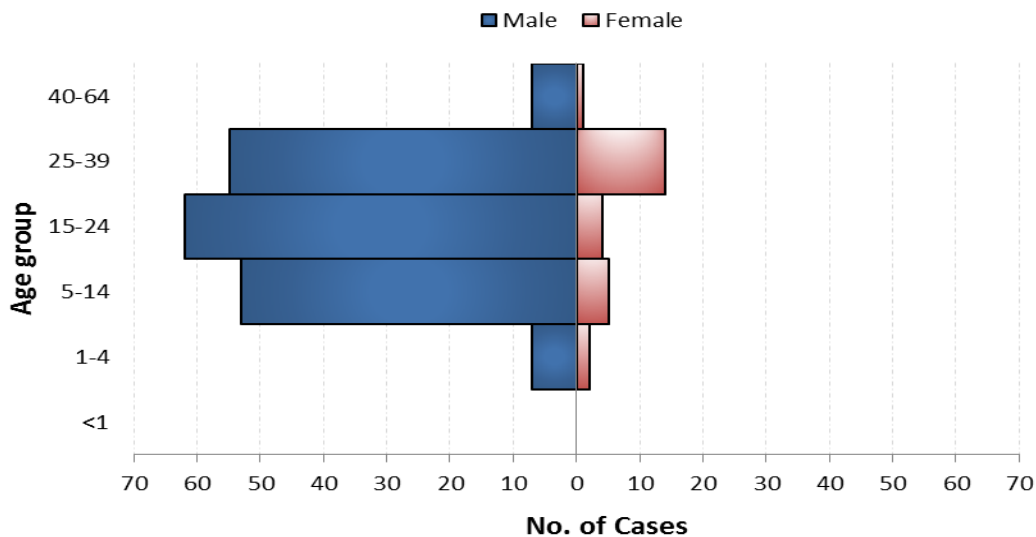
Fig. 3 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Region
 Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=210)



Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 7 to 75 years old (median = 33.0 years). Majority (87.6%) of cases were male. Most (32.9%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 40 to 64 years old (Fig. 4).

Fig.4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex
 Philippines, as of May 14, 2016 (N=210)



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There were 22 deaths (CFR = 10.48%). The 65 years old and above age group has the highest CFR.

Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of May 14, 2016 (N=210)



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	*2016	2015	% Change	*2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	15	18	-16.7	5	33.33	1	5.56
II	17	22	-22.7	0	0.00	2	9.09
III	31	30	3.3	2	6.45	2	6.67
IV-A	11	7	57.1	1	9.09	2	28.57
IV-B	8	3	166.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	13	18	-27.8	1	7.69	2	11.11
VI	31	38	-18.4	4	12.90	4	10.53
VII	6	14	-57.1	3	50.00	0	0.00
VIII	4	32	-87.5	0	0.00	3	9.38
IX	6	7	-14.3	1	16.67	1	14.29
X	24	12	100.0	1	4.17	3	25.00
XI	3	16	-81.3	0	0.00	2	12.50
XII	3	2	50.0	1	33.33	0	0.00
ARMM	0	2	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	4	3	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	4	6	-33.3	0	0.00	1	16.67
NCR	30	46	-34.8	3	10.00	5	10.87
Total	210	276	-23.9	22	10.48	28	10.14

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Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of May 14, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				19th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total	
	15	16	17	18	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	3	0	1	1	1	1	15	18
II	0	0	1	0	0	1	17	22
III	1	2	0	0	0	0	31	30
IV-A	1	1	0	2	0	0	11	7
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3
V	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	18
VI	3	2	0	0	0	2	31	38
VII	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	14
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	32
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
X	1	0	3	1	0	2	24	12
XI	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	16
XII	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAR	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3
CARAGA	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	6
NCR	1	1	1	1	0	0	30	46
Total	11	8	9	5	1	13	210	276

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