



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, 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 99 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 20, 2016. This is **16.8%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**119**).

Geographic Distribution

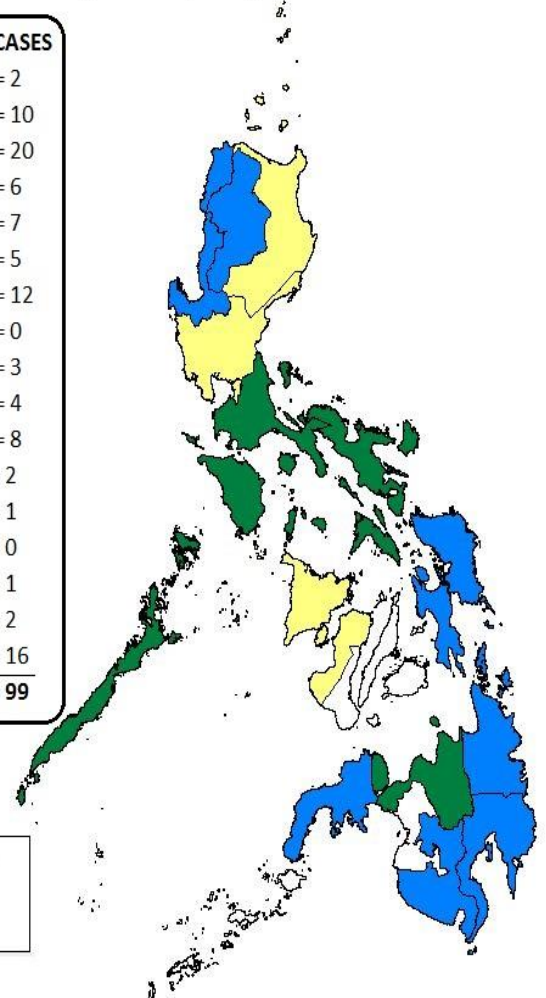
Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION III (20.2%)**, **NCR (16.2%)**, **REGION VI (12.1%)**, **REGION II (10.1%)** and **REGION X (8.1%)**.

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 0 to 75 years old (median = 32.0 years). Majority (90.9%) of cases were male. Most (32.3%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 4). There were 9 deaths (CFR = 9.09%).

Suspect Leptospirosis Cases MW7

REGION	CASES
Region 1	= 2
Region 2	= 10
Region 3	= 20
Region 4A	= 6
Region 4B	= 7
Region 5	= 5
Region 6	= 12
Region 7	= 0
Region 8	= 3
Region 9	= 4
Region 10	= 8
Region 11	= 2
Region 12	= 1
ARMM	= 0
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 2
NCR	= 16
TOTAL	= 99

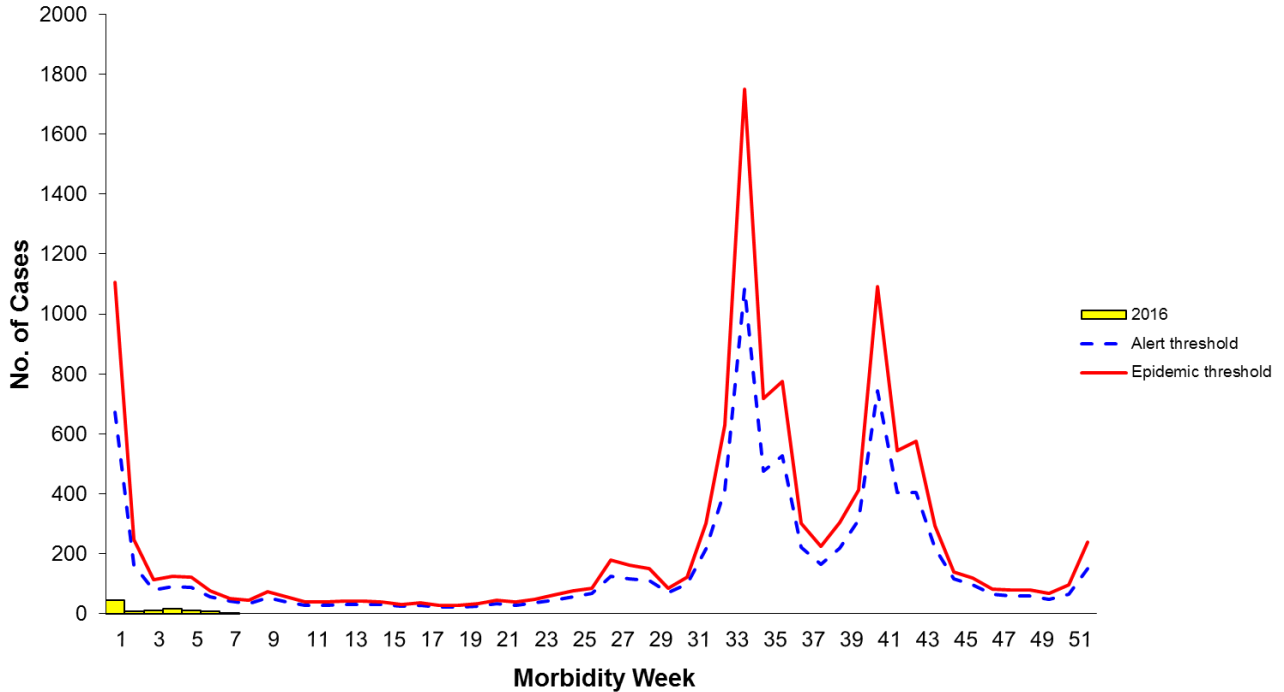




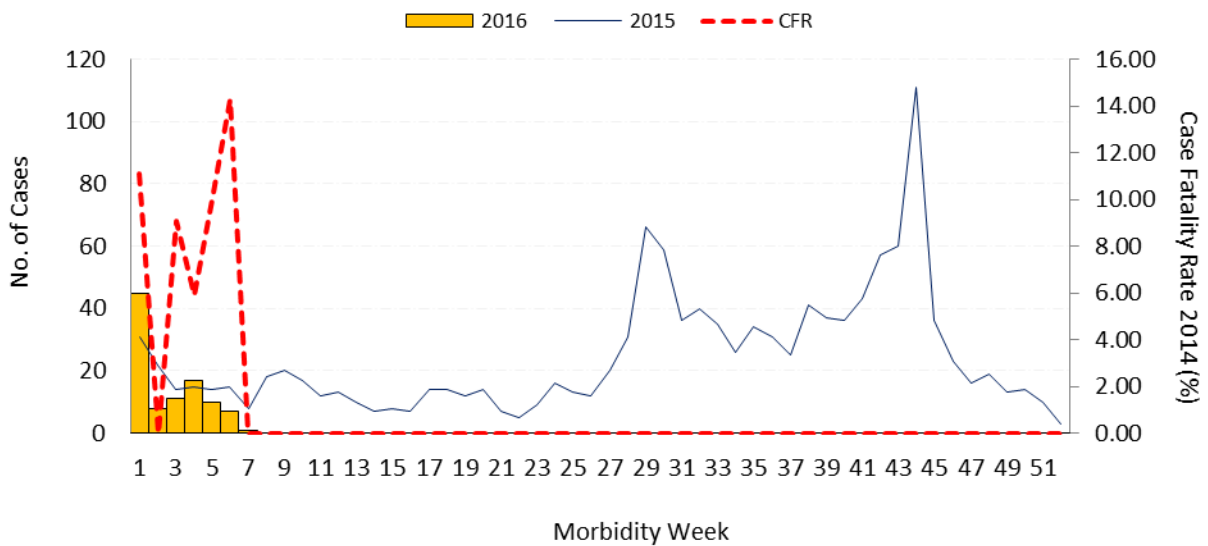
Morbidity Week 7 : January 1-February 20, 2016

Epidemiology Bureau
 Public Health Surveillance Division

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
 Philippines, as of February 20, 2016**



**Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week,
 Philippines, as of February 20, 2016
 *2016 vs 2015 (N=99)**



**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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Fig. 3 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=99)

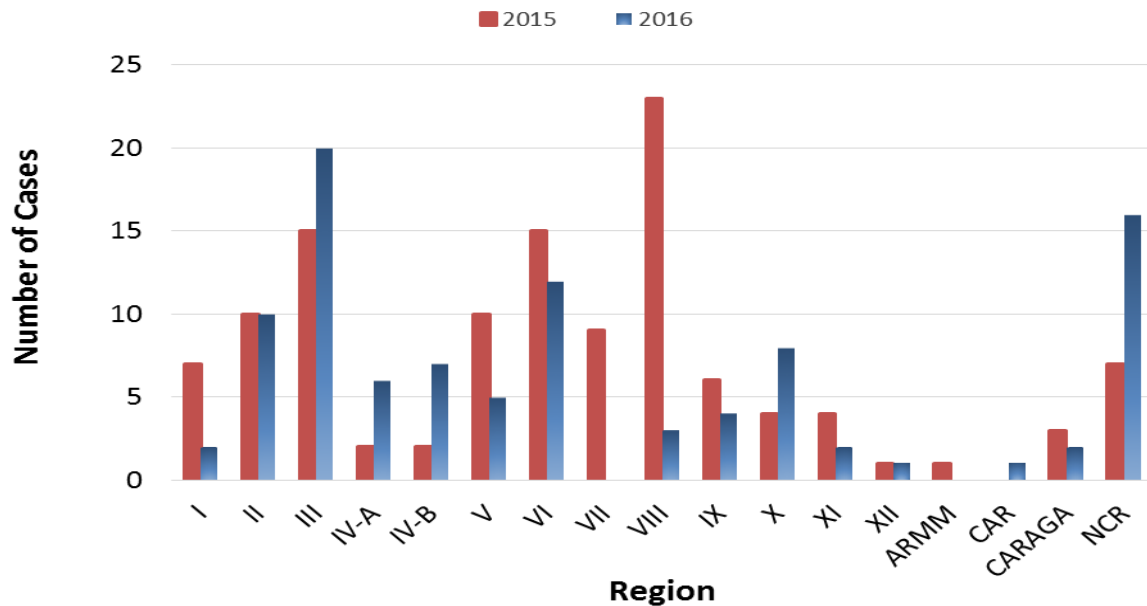
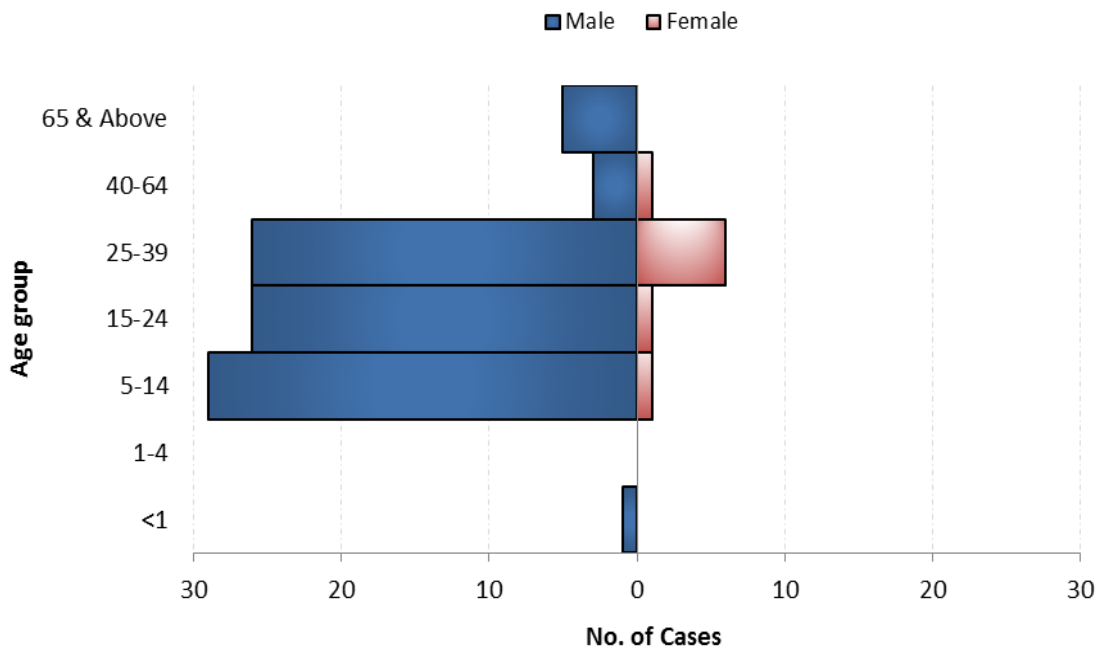


Fig. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex Philippines, as of February 20, 2016 (N=99)



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Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of February 20, 2016

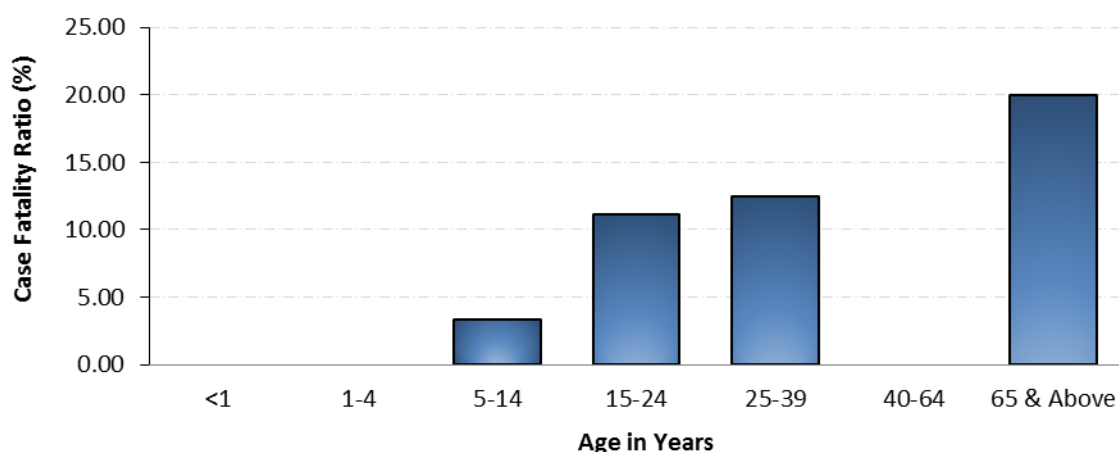


Table 1. Leptospirosis Cases & Deaths by Region
 Philippines, *2016 vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2016	*2015	% Change	2016	CFR (%)	*2015	CFR (%)
I	2	7	-71.4	1	50.00	0	0.00
II	10	10	0.0	0	0.00	1	10.00
III	20	15	33.3	0	0.00	1	6.67
IV-A	6	2	200.0	1	16.67	1	50.00
IV-B	7	2	250.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	5	10	-50.0	1	20.00	1	10.00
VI	12	15	-20.0	3	25.00	1	6.67
VII	0	9	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	3	23	-87.0	0	0.00	3	13.04
IX	4	6	-33.3	1	25.00	1	16.67
X	8	4	100.0	1	12.50	0	0.00
XI	2	4	-50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	0	1	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	2	3	-33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	16	7	128.6	1	6.25	1	14.29
Total	99	119	-16.8	9	9.09	10	8.40

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Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region
 Philippines, as of February 20, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				7th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 7th wk	
	3	4	5	6	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7
II	0	2	0	1	0	0	10	10
III	2	5	4	2	0	0	20	15
IV-A	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2
IV-B	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
V	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	10
VI	1	3	2	0	0	2	12	15
VII	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
VIII	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	23
IX	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	6
X	1	1	1	1	0	1	8	4
XI	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
XII	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
CARAGA	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
NCR	2	1	2	0	1	0	16	7
Total	11	17	10	7	1	8	99	119

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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