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 such as 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 and 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.

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 25,616 suspect dengue cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to May 9, 2015. This is 10.65% higher compared to the same time period last year (23,151).

Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of May 9, 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.*
Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of May 9, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=25,616)

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: Region IV-A (17.5%), NCR (13.7%), Region III (13%), Region X (10.5%) and Region VII (7.2%).

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

A PDF file of this report is available at nec.doh.gov.ph. For more inquiries, you may contact us on the following telephone number: (02) 651-7800 local 2930
Fig. 4 Suspect Dengue Cases as of January 1 to May 9, 2015

Legend
1 Dot = 20 Cases

Region Cases
Region 1 = 981
Region 2 = 989
Region 3 = 6359
Region 4A = 4477
Region 4B = 281
Region 5 = 918
Region 6 = 843
Region 7 = 1845
Region 8 = 384
Region 9 = 1263
Region 10 = 2082
Region 11 = 1183
Region 12 = 1662
AARMM = 443
CAR = 426
CARAGA = 1081
NCR = 2500
Total = 25616

Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Deaths as of January 1 to May 9, 2015

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Death

Region Deaths
Region 1 = 2
Region 2 = 1
Region 3 = 2
Region 4A = 9
Region 4B = 0
Region 5 = 0
Region 6 = 1
Region 7 = 8
Region 8 = 3
Region 9 = 5
Region 10 = 10
Region 11 = 3
Region 12 = 6
AARMM = 4
CAR = 1
CARAGA = 9
NCR = 15
Total = 75

*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.
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 97 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (54.4%). Most (37.9%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 6). There were 75 deaths (CFR = 0.29%).

Fig. 6 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (N=25,616)

Fig. 7 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of May 9, 2015

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Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

Based from the Sentinel Based Active Dengue Surveillance, there were 132 laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to May 9, 2015. The predominant serotype during the first four months of 2015 is DENV-1 (46.2%) followed by DENV-2 (28%), mostly occurring in the NCR region.

Fig. 8 Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype
Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (n=132)

Fig. 9 Dengue virus serotype distribution in the Philippines, as of May 9, 2015 (n=132)

*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.
## Dengue Cases

**Morbidity Week 18 – May 3 – May 9, 2015**

**Epidemiology Bureau**
**Public Health Surveillance Division**

### Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region

Philippines, 2015* vs 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cases 2015</th>
<th>Cases 2014</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Deaths 2015</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
<th>Deaths 2014</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>777</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>989</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
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<td>2331</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>1990</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25616</strong></td>
<td><strong>23151</strong></td>
<td>↑ 10.65</td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.43</strong></td>
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### Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region

Philippines, as of May 9, 2015

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Morbidity Week</th>
<th>18th Morbidity Week</th>
<th>Cumulative Total</th>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-A</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-B</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
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<td>CAR</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>882</strong></td>
<td><strong>750</strong></td>
<td><strong>594</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Dengue Cases

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 Consultant
   - 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.

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