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.

Cause by pathogenic Leptospira species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospires 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 306 suspect leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 4, 2015. This is 13.8% lower compared to the same time period last year (355).

Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of July 4, 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 Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of July 4, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=306)

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: NCR (14.4%), REGION VI (13.1%), REGION III (11.8%), REGION VIII (11.4%) and Region II (8.2%).

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

*NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusive of delayed reports and review of cases.
Leptospirosis Cases, as of January 1 - July 4, 2015

Leptospirosis Deaths, as of January 1 - July 4, 2015

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
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 0 to 78 years old (median = 31.5 years). Majority (90.5%) of cases were male. Most (38.6%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 4). There were 29 deaths (9.97%).

Fig. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015 (N=306)

Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015

*NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusive of delayed reports and review of cases.
### Table 1. Leptospirosis 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-52.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-49.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>169.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-61.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-50.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-86.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>-13.8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9.48</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Morbidity Week 22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>26th Morbidity Week</th>
<th>Cumulative Total 1st wk to 26th wk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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
Leptospirosis Cases

Morbidity Week 26 – June 28-July 1, 2015
Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

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.

EDITORIAL BOARD

RIO L. MAGPANTAY, MD, PHSAE, CESO III
Director IV, Epidemiology Bureau

VITO G. ROQUE, JR., MD, PHSAE
Division Chief PHSD

Allan P. Ignacio
Statistician II

June Cantata B. Corpus, RN
Nurse III

Diana Marie L. Sadiasa, RN
National Data Manager-
Viral and Foodborne Diseases

Joyita B. Lorico, RN
National Data Manager-
Arboviruses and Zoonotic Diseases

Daisy Regine Q. Pedron, RN
National Data Manager-
Viral and Bacterial Diseases