Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan

Dengue Cases

Morbidity Week 52 : December 27 – December 31, 2015

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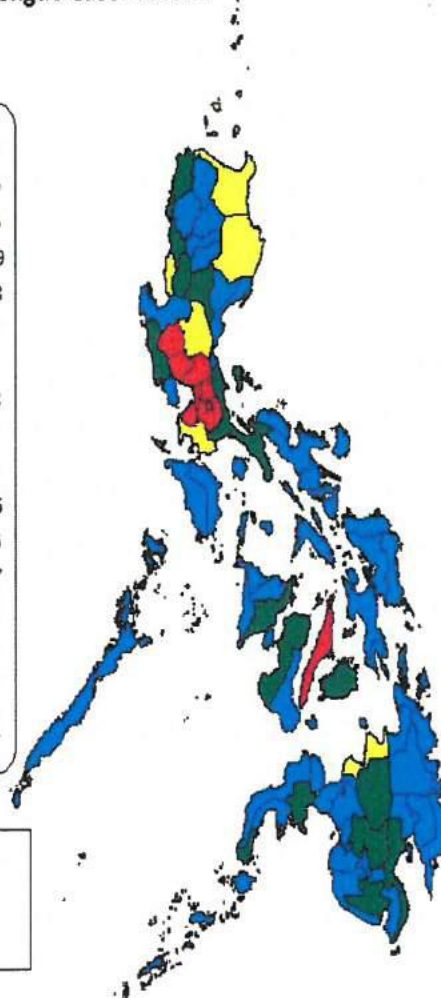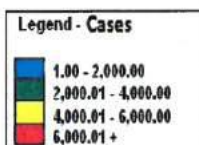
The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

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.

Dengue Cases MW52

Region	Cases
Region 1 =	16873
Region 2 =	14079
Region 3 =	35966
Region 4A =	33709
Region 4B =	3058
Region 5 =	1903
Region 6 =	8588
Region 7 =	12848
Region 8 =	1903
Region 9 =	6293
Region 10 =	10536
Region 11 =	4396
Region 12 =	8517
ARMM =	2119
CAR =	8819
CARAGA =	5600
NCR =	25208
Total	**= 200415**

Legend - Cases

- 1.00 - 2,000.00
- 2,000.01 - 4,000.00
- 4,000.01 - 6,000.00
- 6,000.01 +

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.

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Trend in the Philippines

A total of **200,415** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to December 31, 2015. This is **64.8%** higher compared to the same time period last year **(121,580).**
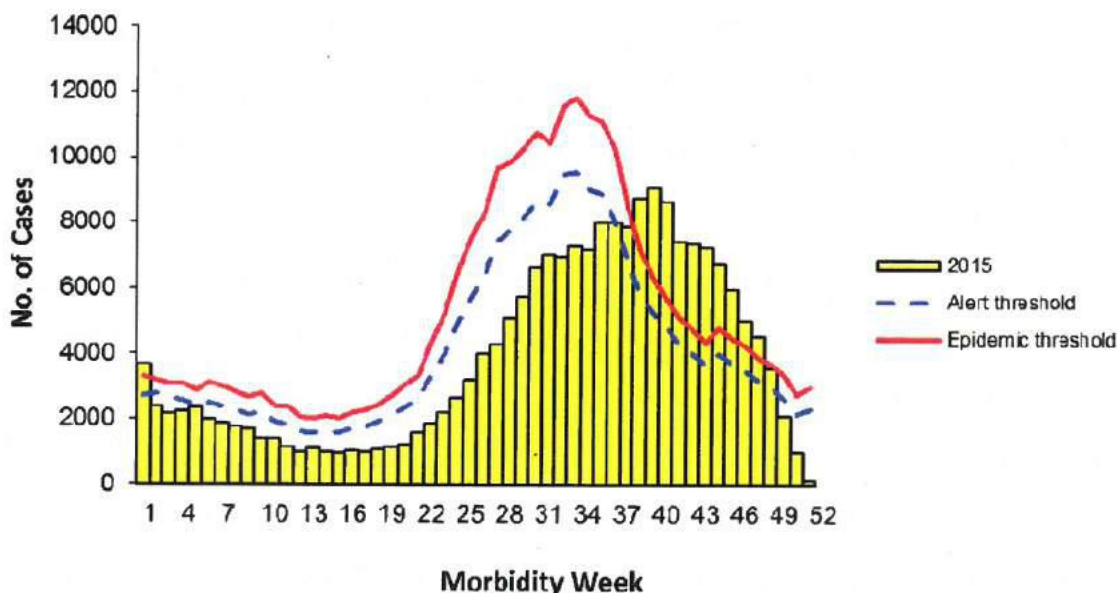
Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region III** (17.9%), **Region IV-A** (16.8%), **NCR** (12.6%), **Region I** (8.4%), and **Region II** (7%).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 99 years old (median = 14 years). Majority of cases were male (52.8%). Most (38.2%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 598 deaths (CFR = 0.30%).

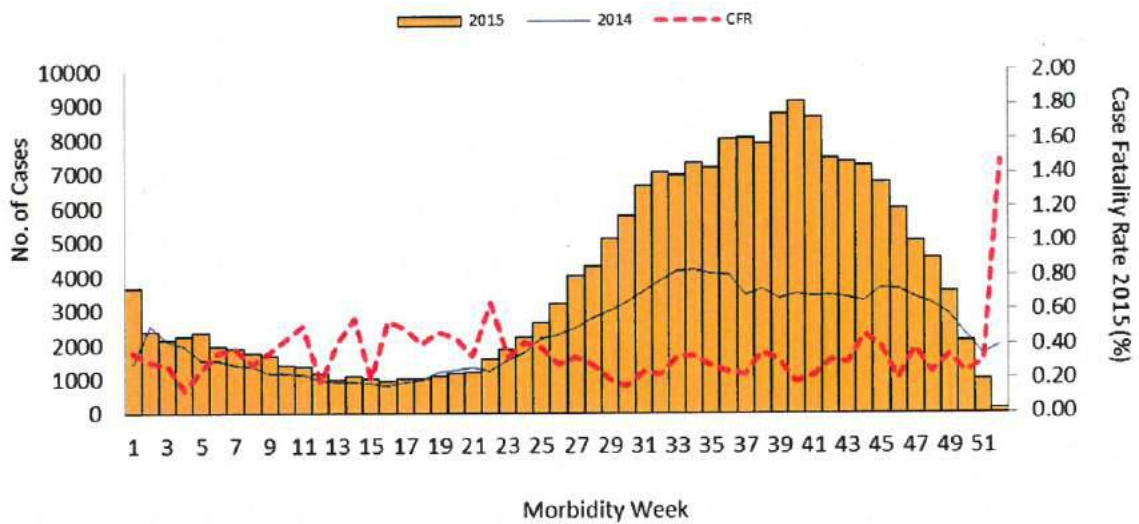## Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week Philippines, as of December 31, 2015

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.
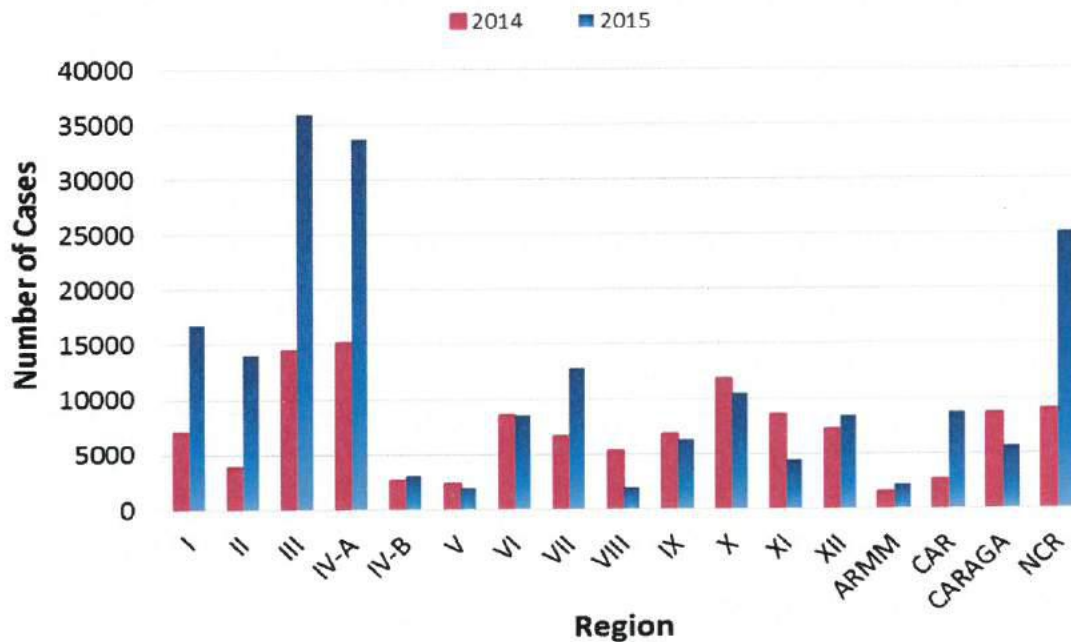
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Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of December 31, 2015
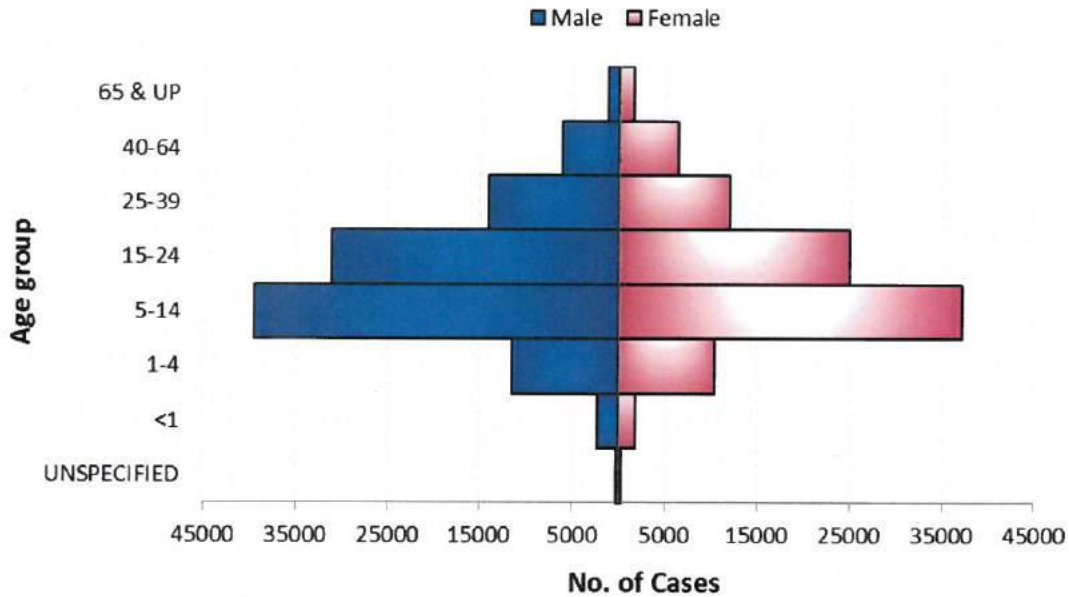### 2015* vs 2014 (N=200,415)

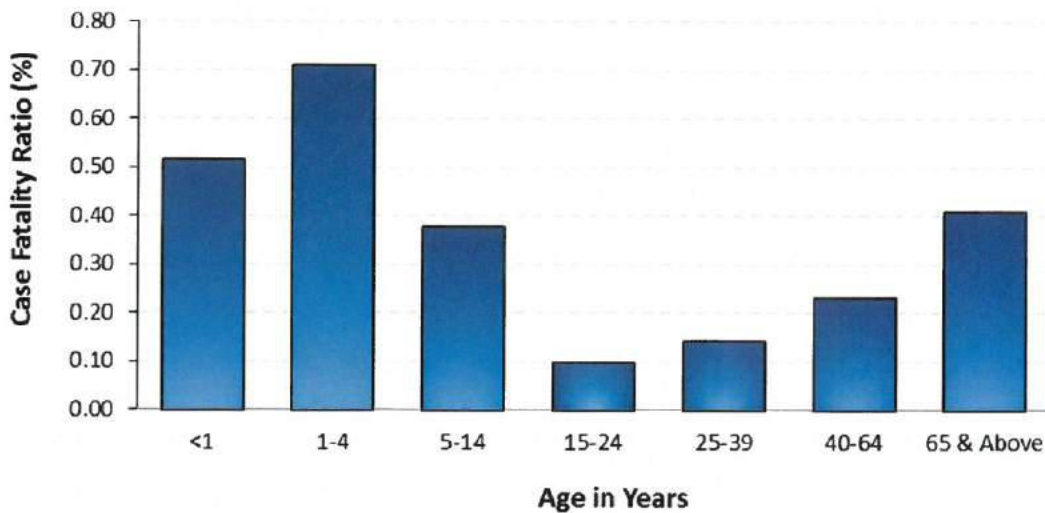## Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2015 vs 2014

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Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Agegroup and Sex Philippines, as of December 31, 2015 (N= 200,415)

■ Male □ Female

No. of Cases

Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group, Philippines, as of December 31, 2015

Age in Years

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Dengue Cases

Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2015* vs 2014

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	16873	6985	141.6	39	0.23	18	0.26
II	14079	3854	265.3	17	0.12	17	0.44
III	35966	14471	148.5	46	0.13	19	0.13
IV-A	33709	15111	123.1	100	0.30	30	0.20
IV-B	3058	2591	18.0	11	0.36	15	0.58
V	1903	2329	-18.3	8	0.42	11	0.47
VI	8588	8489	1.2	21	0.24	27	0.32
VII	12848	6566	95.7	76	0.59	26	0.40
VIII	1903	5239	-63.7	5	0.26	21	0.40
IX	6293	6755	-6.8	20	0.32	28	0.41
X	10536	11752	-10.3	41	0.39	65	0.55
XI	4396	8561	-48.7	19	0.43	44	0.51
XII	8517	7247	17.5	23	0.27	40	0.55
ARMM	2119	1501	41.2	13	0.61	10	0.67
CAR	8819	2582	241.6	9	0.10	7	0.27
CARAGA	5600	8618	-35.0	39	0.70	43	0.50
NCR	25208	8929	182.3	111	0.44	44	0.49
Total	200415	121580	64.8	598	0.30	465	0.38

Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of December 31, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				52nd Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 52nd wk	
	48	49	50	51	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	255	185	120	18	1	148	16873	6985
II	118	49	11	10	5	74	14079	3854
III	1051	884	562	264	15	344	35966	14471
IV-A	769	562	320	197	31	185	33709	15111
IV-B	24	18	6	2	0	21	3058	2591
V	30	39	38	14	3	18	1903	2329
VI	195	104	86	33	1	68	8588	8489
VII	474	337	85	0	0	159	12848	6566
VIII	78	36	15	11	4	3	1903	5239
IX	77	55	49	29	0	29	6293	6755
X	325	328	247	169	46	124	10536	11752
XI	146	187	134	74	2	137	4396	8561
XII	170	130	51	22	2	59	8517	7247
ARMM	42	15	10	13	0	36	2119	1501
CAR	166	175	137	38	13	48	8819	2582
CARAGA	140	115	39	1	0	79	5600	8618
NCR	469	314	180	88	13	425	25208	8929
Total	4529	3533	2090	983	136	1957	200415	121580

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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.
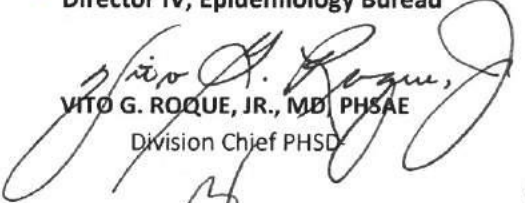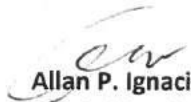
Prevention and Control

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.

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