



Morbidity Week 26 – June 28-July 1, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

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.

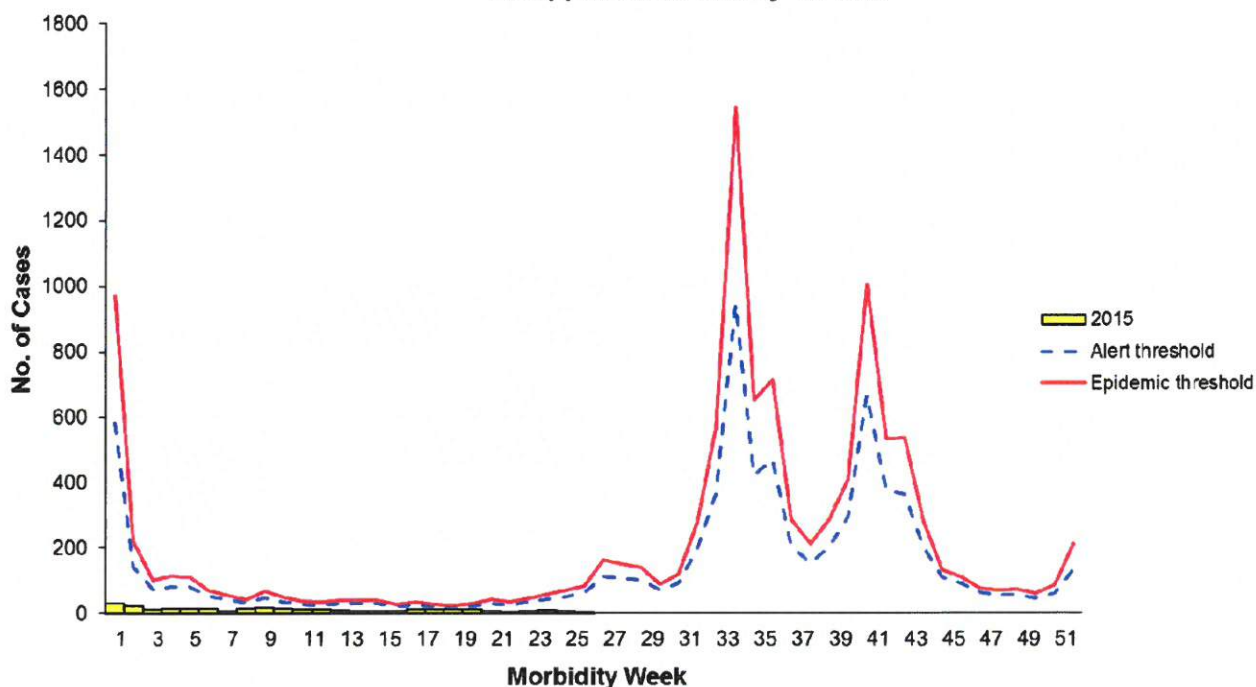
Caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* species bacteria, human infection occurs through direct contact with urine of infected animals or by contact with a urine-contaminated environment. Leptospirae can gain entry through cuts and abrasions in the skin and through mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth.

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**



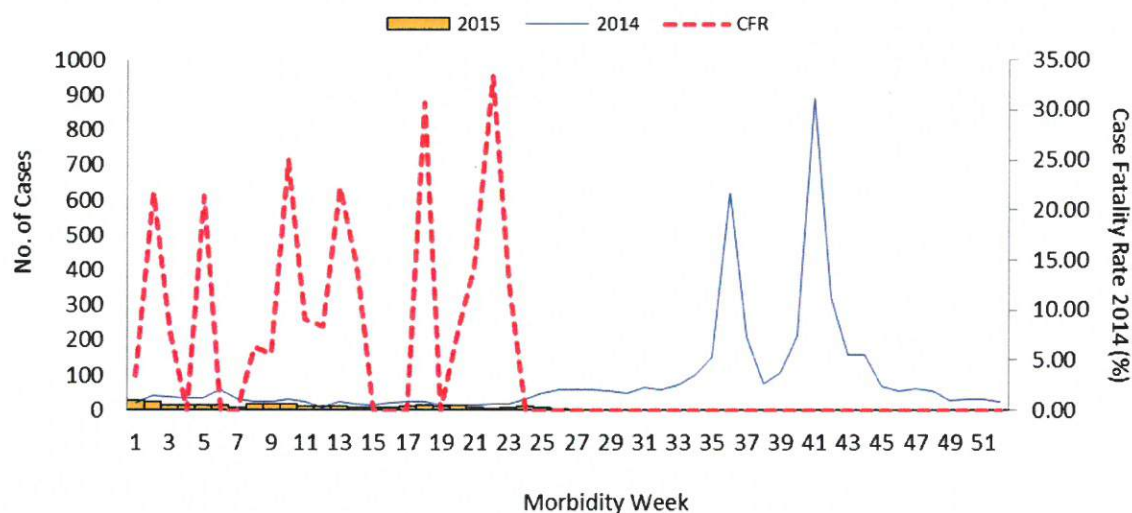
**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.*



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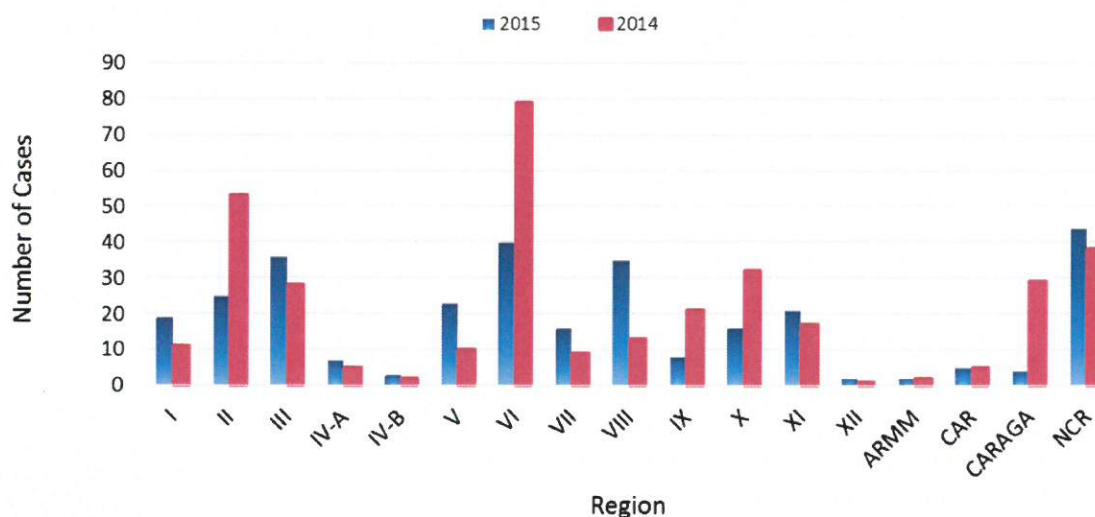
Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week,
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=306)



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



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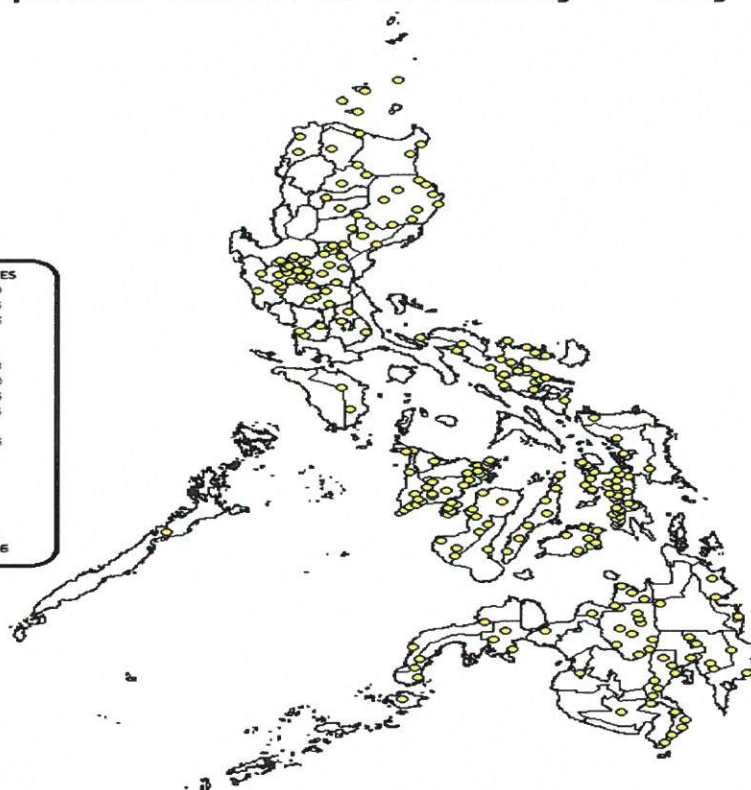
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Leptospirosis Cases, as of January 1 - July 4, 2015

REGION	CASES
Region 1	=19
Region 2	=25
Region 3	=36
Region 4A	=7
Region 4B	=3
Region 5	=23
Region 6	=40
Region 7	=16
Region 8	=35
Region 9	=8
Region 10	=16
Region 11	=21
Region 12	=2
ARMM	=2
CAR	=5
CARAGA	=4
NCR	=44
TOTAL	=306

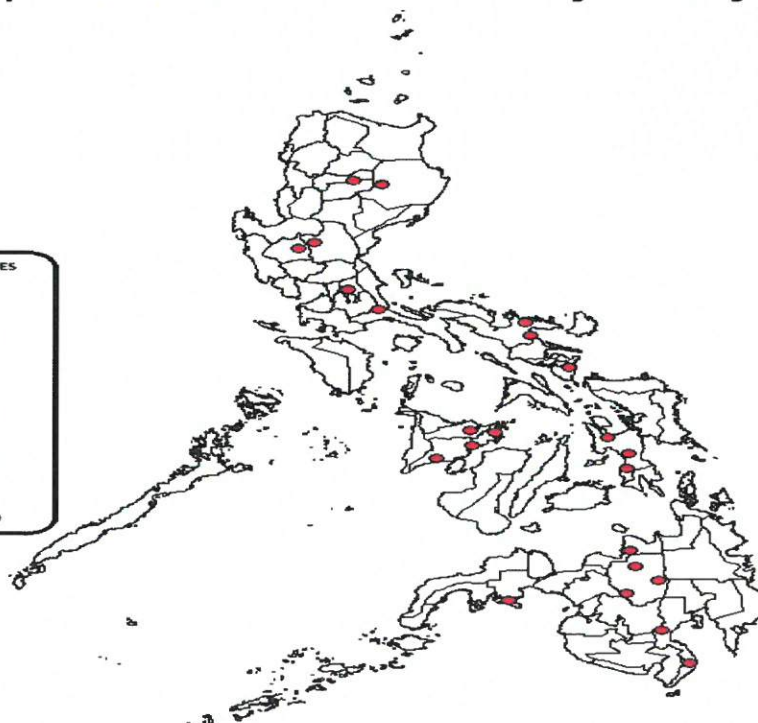
LEGEND
1 Dot = 1 Case



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

REGION	CASES
Region 1	=1
Region 2	=2
Region 3	=2
Region 4A	=2
Region 4B	=0
Region 5	=3
Region 6	=4
Region 7	=0
Region 8	=3
Region 9	=1
Region 10	=4
Region 11	=2
Region 12	=0
ARMM	=0
CAR	=1
CARAGA	=0
NCR	=4
TOTAL	=29

LEGEND
1 Dot = 1 Case





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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)

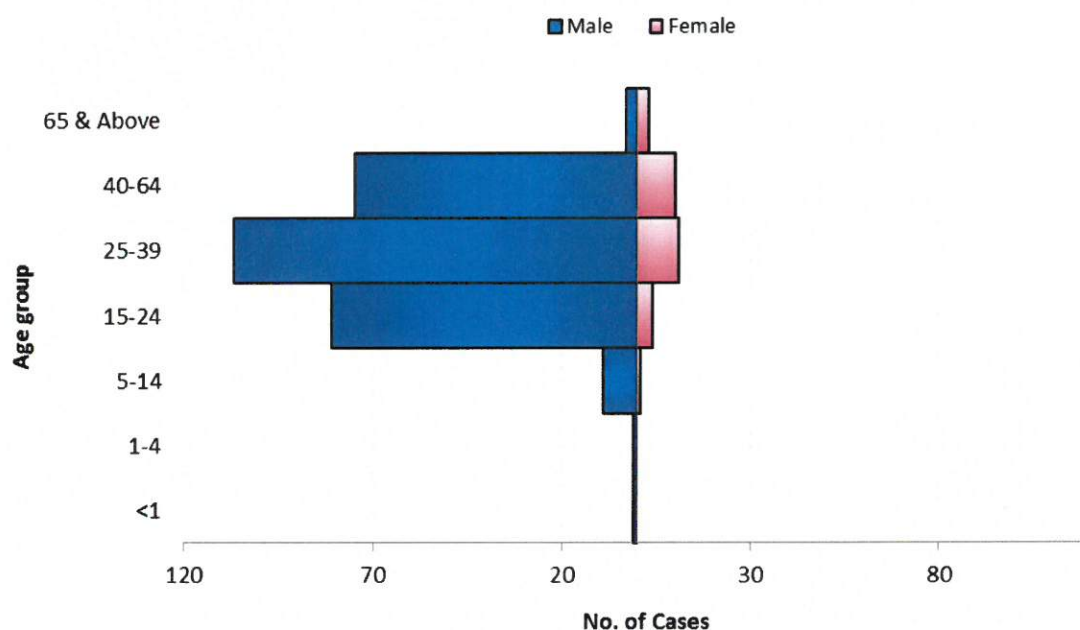
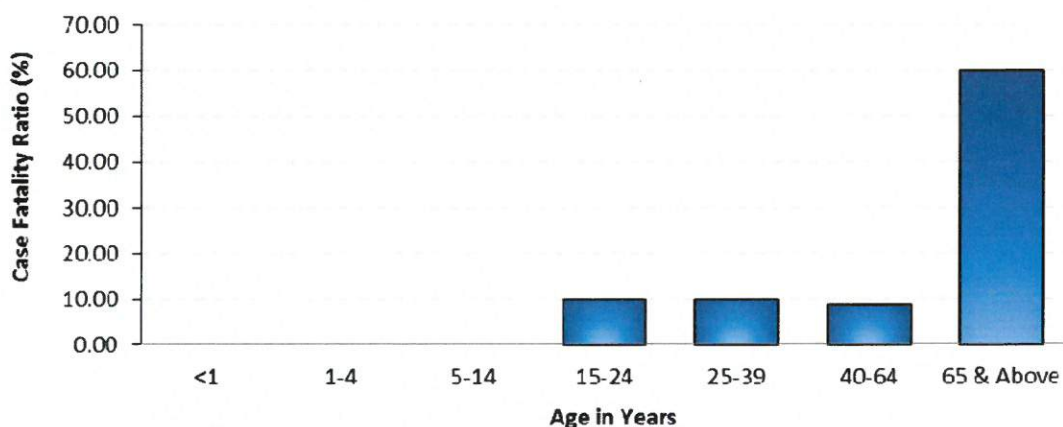


Fig. 5 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
 Philippines, as of July 4, 2015



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Table 1. Leptospirosis Cases & Deaths by Region

Philippines, 2015* vs 2014

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	19	11	↑ 72.7	1	5.26	4	36.36
II	25	53	↓ -52.8	2	8.00	1	1.89
III	36	28	↑ 28.6	2	5.56	1	3.57
IV-A	7	5	↑ 40.0	2	28.57	1	20.00
IV-B	3	2	↑ 50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	23	10	↑ 130.0	3	13.04	1	10.00
VI	40	79	↓ -49.4	4	10.00	3	3.80
VII	16	9	↑ 77.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	35	13	↑ 169.2	3	8.57	1	7.69
IX	8	21	↓ -61.9	1	12.50	2	9.52
X	16	32	↓ -50.0	4	25.00	1	3.13
XI	21	17	↑ 23.5	2	9.52	0	0.00
XII	2	1	↑ 100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	2	2	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	5	5	→ 0.0	1	20.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	4	29	↓ -86.2	0	0.00	3	10.34
NCR	44	38	↑ 15.8	4	9.09	4	10.53
Total	306	355	↓ -13.8	29	9.48	22	6.20

Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region

Philippines, as of July 4, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				26th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 26th wk	
	22	23	24	25	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	0	0	0	1	0	4	19	11
II	0	1	1	0	0	1	25	53
III	1	1	0	2	0	0	36	28
IV-A	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	5
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
V	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	10
VI	0	1	2	0	0	1	40	79
VII	0	0	1	0	1	0	16	9
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	13
IX	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	21
X	1	1	2	0	0	2	16	32
XI	1	1	1	2	0	2	21	17
XII	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
CAR	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	5
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	29
NCR	0	1	2	1	0	7	44	38
Total	3	8	10	6	3	8	306	355

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Treatment

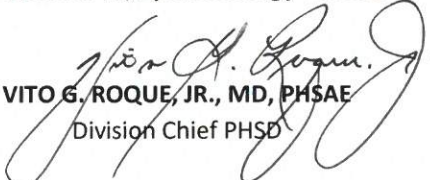
- Take antibiotics duly prescribed by a physician.
- Early recognition and treatment within 2 days of illness prevents complications of leptospirosis, so early consultation is advised.


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.


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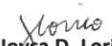

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