



Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting both humans and animals. The early stages of the disease may include high fever, severe headache, muscle pain, chills, redness in the eyes, abdominal pain, jaundice, hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes (including pulmonary bleeding), vomiting, diarrhea and rashes.

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.

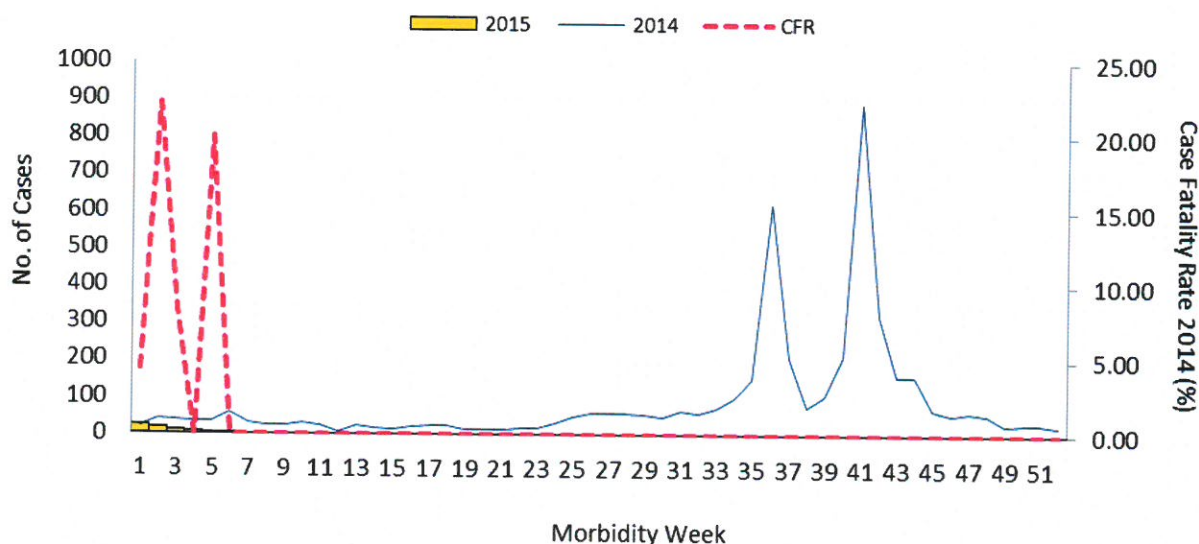
Trend in the Philippines

A total of 67 suspect leptospirosis cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to February 14, 2015. This is **46.8%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**126**).

Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION VIII** (22.4%), **REGION III & Region V** (13.4%), **Region 6** (11.9%) and **Region VII** (9%).

Fig. 1 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week,
Philippines, as of February 14, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=67)



*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 17 to 61 years old (median = 31.0 years). Majority (95.5%) of cases were male. Most (43.3%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 25 to 39 years old (Fig. 2). There were 7 deaths (10.45%).

Fig. 2 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of February 14, 2015 (N=67)

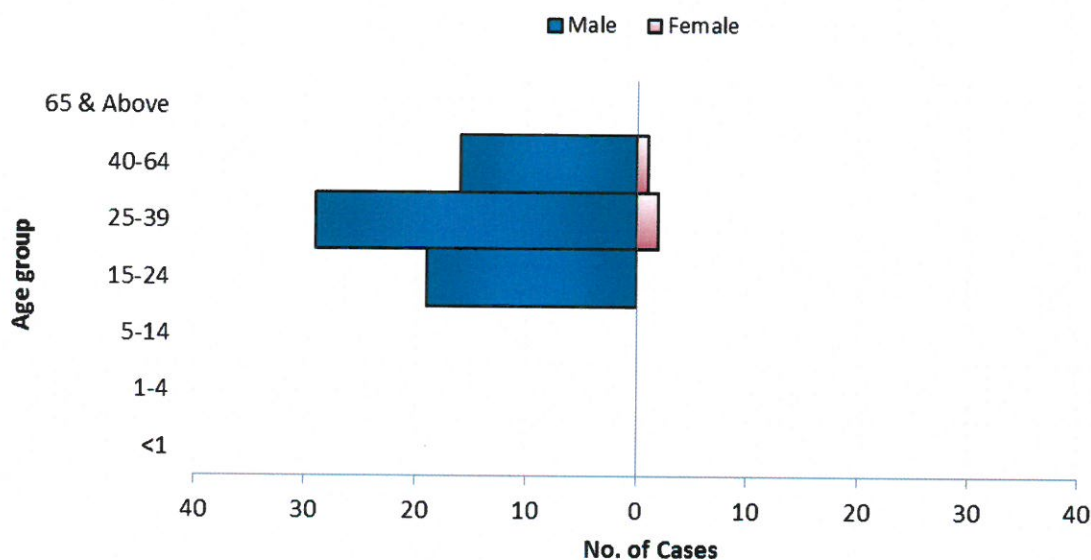
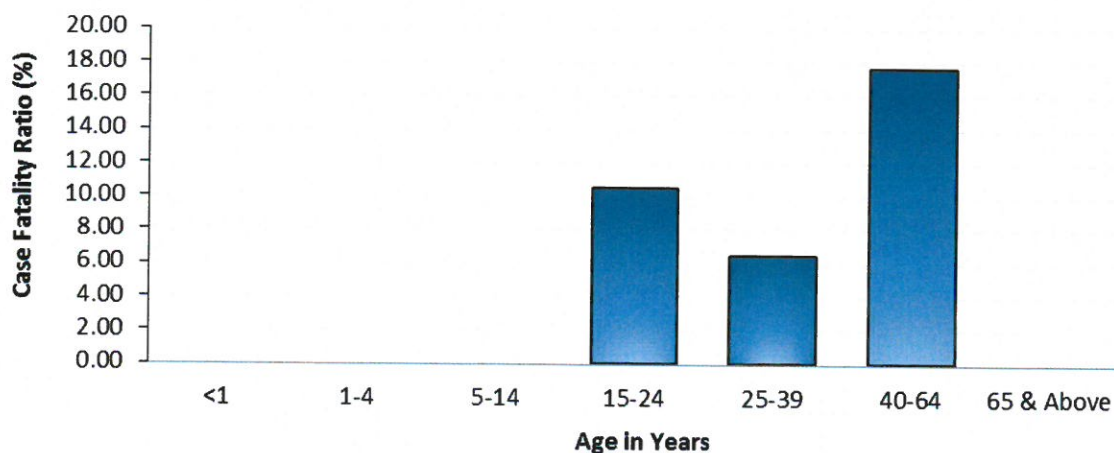


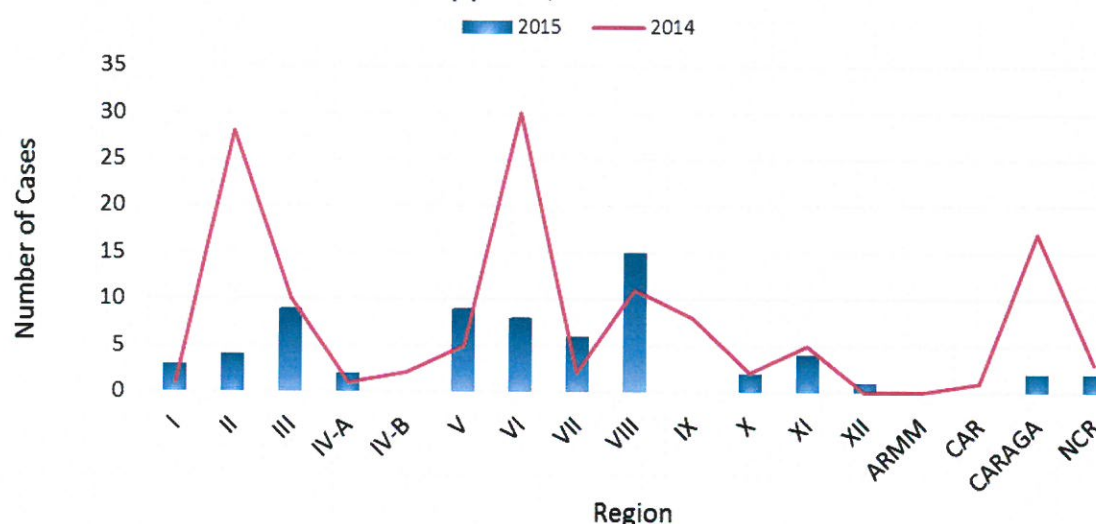
Fig. 3 Suspect Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of February 14, 2015



**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. 4 Suspect Leptospirosis Cases by Region
 Philippines, 2015 vs 2014**



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	3	1	↑ 200.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	4	28	↓ -85.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	9	10	↓ -10.0	1	11.11	0	0.00
IV-A	2	1	↑ 100.0	1	50.00	0	0.00
IV-B	0	2	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	9	5	↑ 80.0	1	11.11	1	20.00
VI	8	30	↓ -73.3	1	12.50	0	0.00
VII	6	2	↑ 400.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	15	11	↑ 36.4	3	20.00	1	9.09
IX	0	8	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	1	12.50
X	2	2	→ 0.0	0	0.00	1	50.00
XI	4	5	↓ -20.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	1	0	↑ 100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	0	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	0	1	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	2	17	↓ -88.2	0	0.00	3	17.65
NCR	2	3	↓ -33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	67	126	↓ -46.8	7	10.45	7	5.56

*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.



Morbidity Week 6 – February 8 – 14, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance and Informatics Division

Table 2. Weekly Leptospirosis Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of February 14, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				6th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total	
	2	3	4	5	2015	2014	1st wk to 6th wk	
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
II	2	1	0	0	0	4	4	28
III	1	2	1	1	0	2	9	10
IV-A	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
IV-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
V	1	0	3	3	1	0	9	5
VI	0	3	2	0	0	2	8	30
VII	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	2
VIII	7	3	0	1	0	0	15	11
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
X	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
XI	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	5
XII	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	17
NCR	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	18	12	8	5	1	14	67	126

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