



Introduction

A parasitic disease caused by 4 protozoan parasites with asexual phases: *Plasmodium falcifarum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium ovale* and *Plasmodium malariae*.

Disease transmission is through the bite at dusk or in the early morning.

The incubation period is approximately 9 – 14 days for *P. falcifarum*, 12 – 18 days for *P. vivax* and *P. ovale* and 18 – 40 days for *P. malariae*. Some strains of *P. vivax*, mostly from temperate areas, may have incubation period of 8 – 10 months and longer.

Infections with the 4 human types of malaria can present symptoms sufficiently similar to make species differentiation impossible without laboratory studies. The fever pattern of the first few days of infection resembles that in early stages of many other illness (bacterial, viral and parasitic).

Mixed infections are frequent in endemic areas.

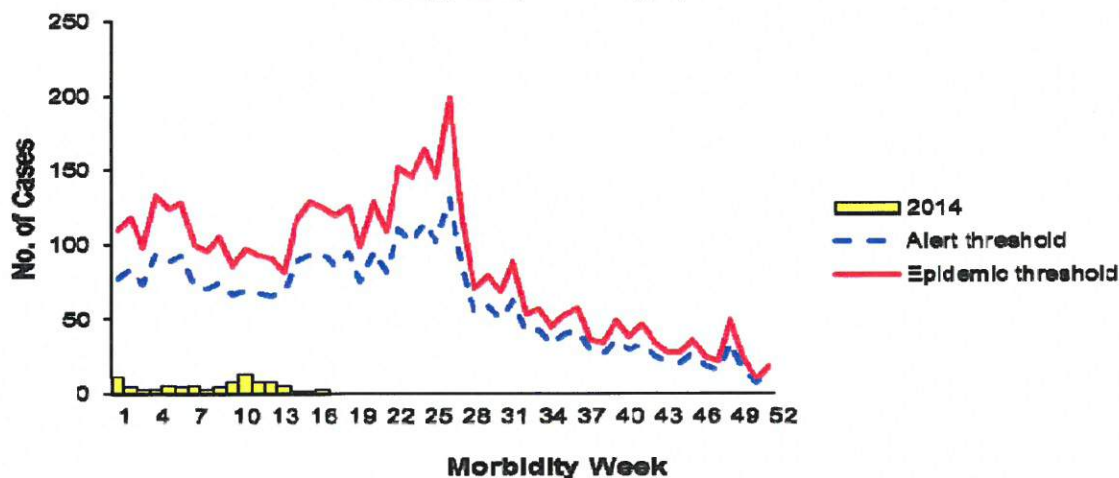
Signs and Symptoms

- Chills
- High-grade fever
- Severe headache
- Vomiting

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 82 suspect malaria cases was reported nationwide from January 1 to May 2, 2015. This is 66.26% lower compared to the same time period last year (243).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspected Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015**



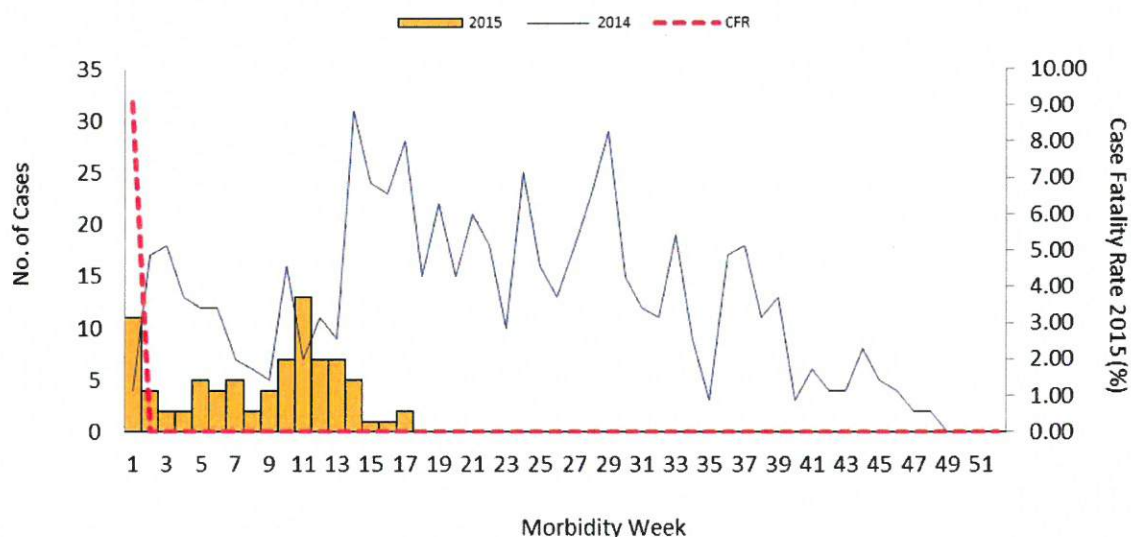
**NOTE: Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.*



Morbidity Week 17 – April 26 – May 2, 2015

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

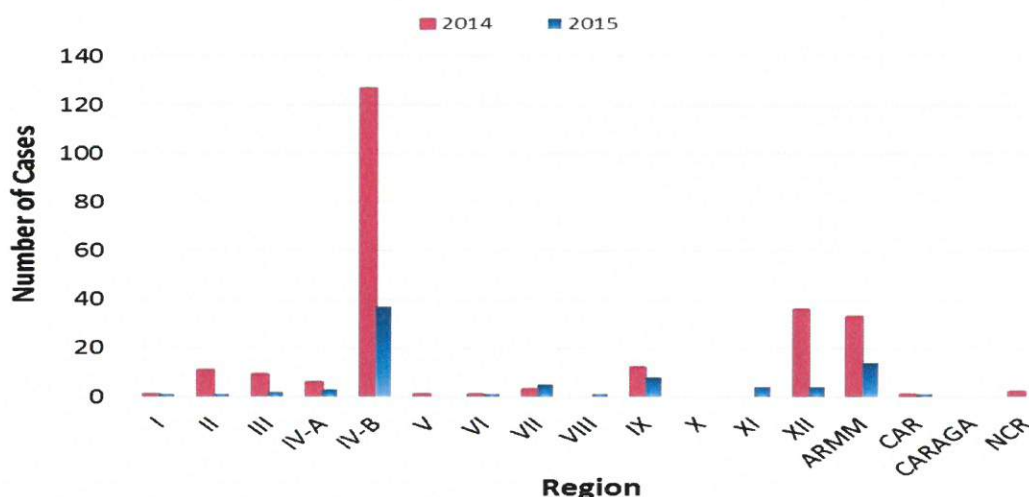
Fig. 2 Suspect Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week,
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015
2015* vs 2014 (N=82)



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-B (45.1%)**, **ARMM (17.1%)**, **Region IX (9.8%)**, **Region VII (6.1%)** and **Region XI & Region XII (4.9%)**.

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



*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 Malaria Cases as of January 1 to May 2, 2015

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 1
Region 2	= 1
Region 3	= 2
Region 4A	= 3
Region 4B	= 37
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 5
Region 8	= 1
Region 9	= 8
Region 10	= 0
Region 11	= 4
Region 12	= 4
ARMM	= 14
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
Total	= 82

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Case

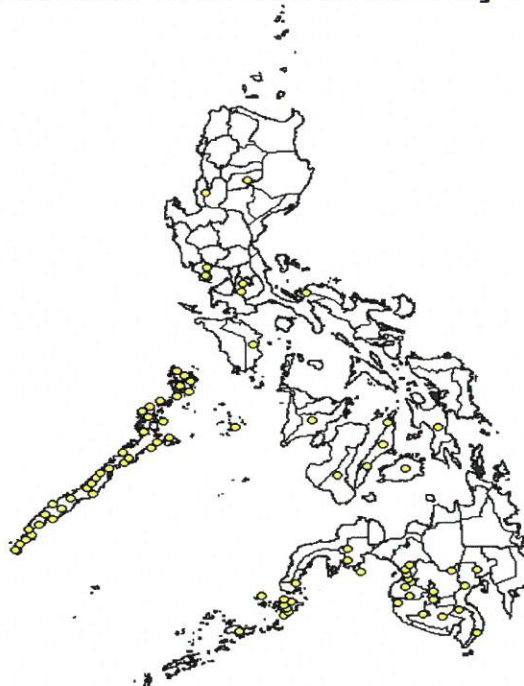
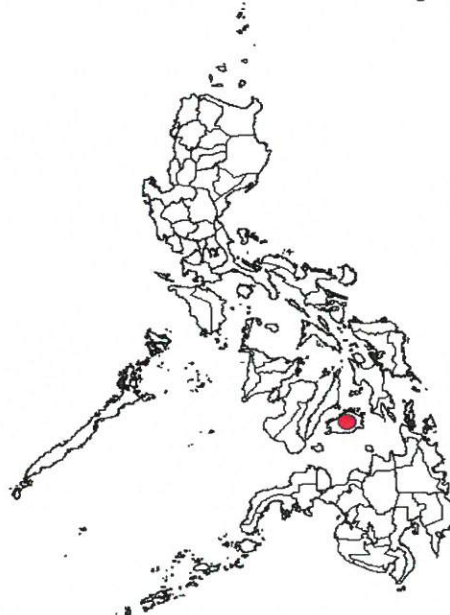


Fig. 5 Suspect Malaria Deaths as of January 1 to May 2, 2015

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

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Death



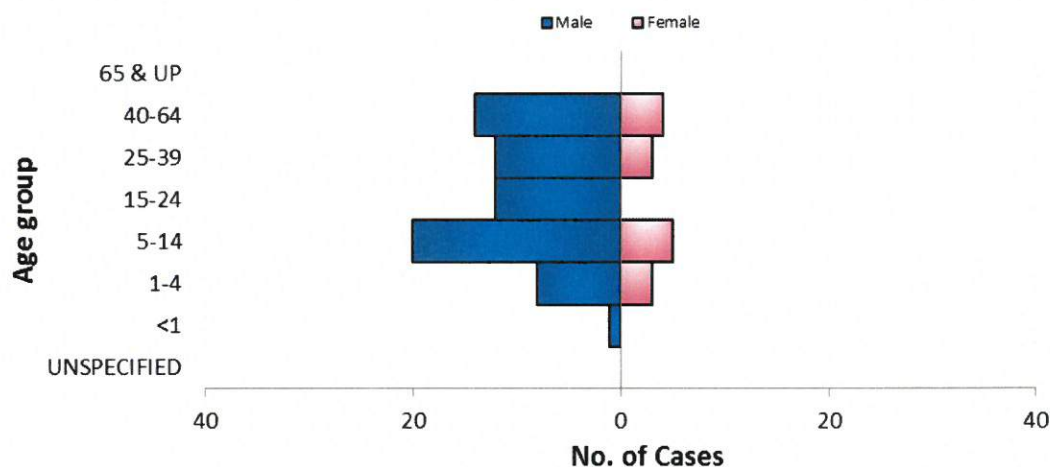
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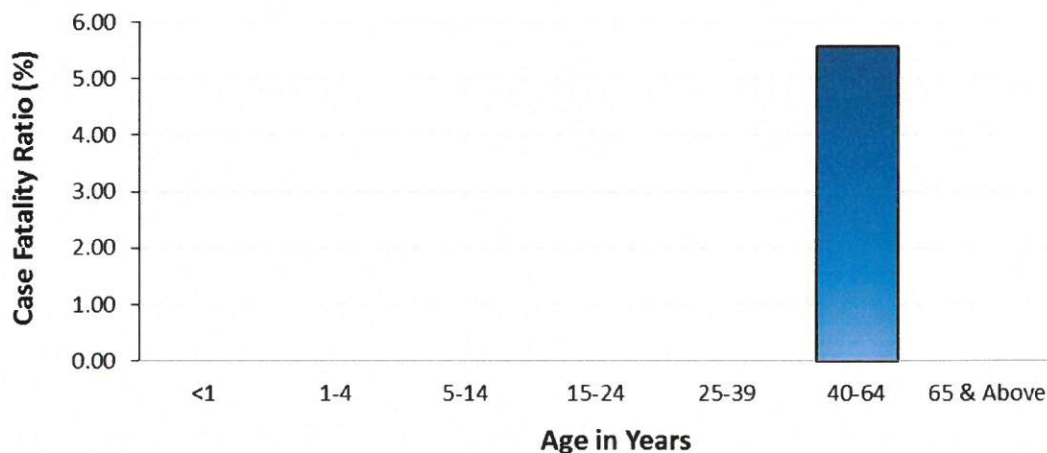
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 3 to 59 years old (median = 36 years). Majority of cases were male (81.7%). Most (30.5%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 3). There were 1 death (CFR = 1.22%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Malaria Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015 (N= 82)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015**



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Malaria Parasite Distribution in the Philippines

There were **82** suspect malaria cases in the Philippines, in which three of the protozoan parasite are present from January 1 to May 2, 2015. The predominant parasite is ***P. falciparum*** (68.3%) followed by ***P. vivax*** (11%). Mostly occurring in **Region IV-B** (41.5%).

Fig. 8 Malaria Cases by Region and Parasite
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015 (N= 82)

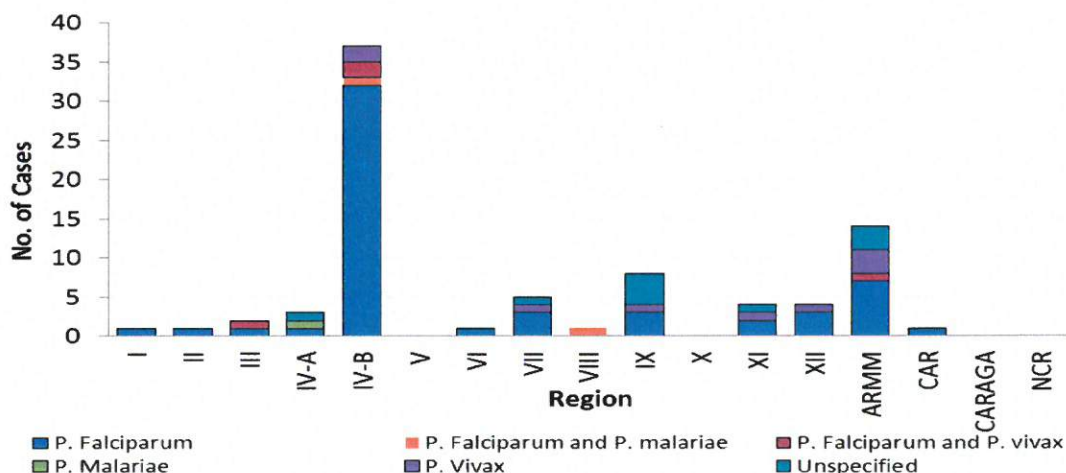
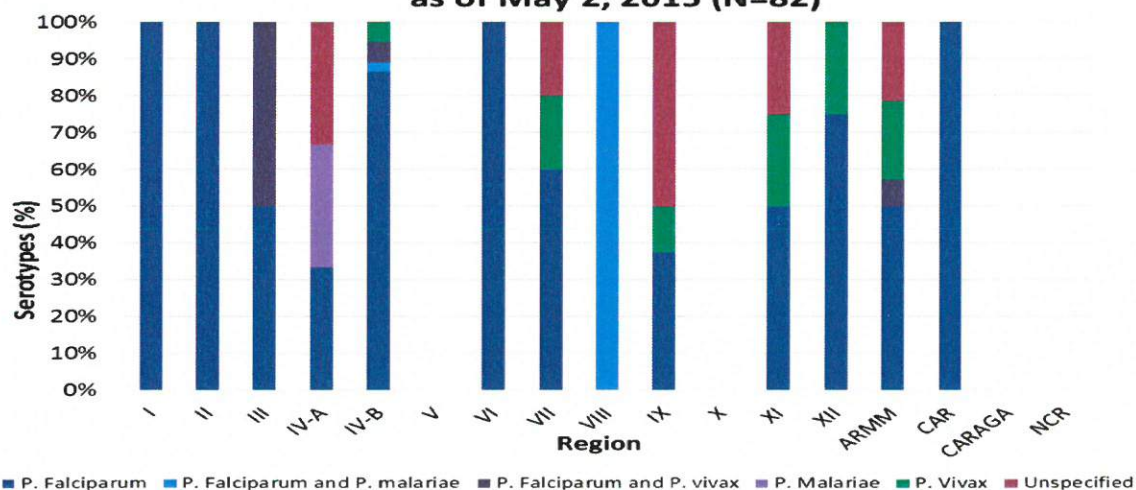


Fig. 9 Malaria Parasite distribution in the Philippines,
as of May 2, 2015 (N=82)



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

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	CFR (%)	2014	CFR (%)
I	1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	1	11	-90.9	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	2	9	-77.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	3	6	-50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-B	37	127	-70.9	0	0.00	1	0.79
V	0	1	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	5	3	66.7	1	20.00	0	0.00
VIII	1	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	8	12	-33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	4	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	4	36	-88.9	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	14	33	-57.6	0	0.00	1	3.03
CAR	1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	0	2	-100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	82	243	-66.26	1	1.22	2	0.82

Table 2. Weekly Malaria Summary Report by Region
Philippines, as of May 2, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				17th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 17th wk	
	13	14	15	16	2015	2014	2015	2014
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
II	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
III	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
IV-A	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
IV-B	5	1	0	0	0	16	37	127
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VII	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	3
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
IX	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	12
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
XII	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	36
ARMM	1	1	1	0	0	7	14	33
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	7	5	1	1	2	28	82	243

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Prevention and Control


- Use long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets, especially during night time.
- Wear long sleeved clothing and pants.
- Use mosquito repellants/coils and screens on doors and windows.
- Clear hanging branches of trees along streams.
- Have your blood examined if you have the signs and symptoms of malaria.
- Follow the advice of health workers on how to take anti-malaria drugs.

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