



Introduction

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

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 illnesses (bacterial, viral and parasitic).

Mixed infections are frequent in endemic areas.

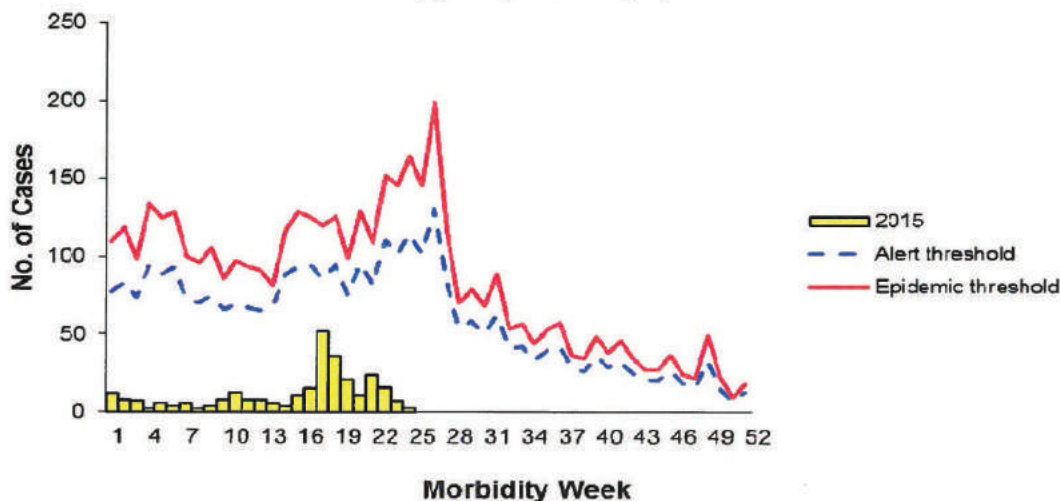
Signs and Symptoms

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

Trend in the Philippines

A total of **294** suspect malaria cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 4, 2015. This is **26.13%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**398**).

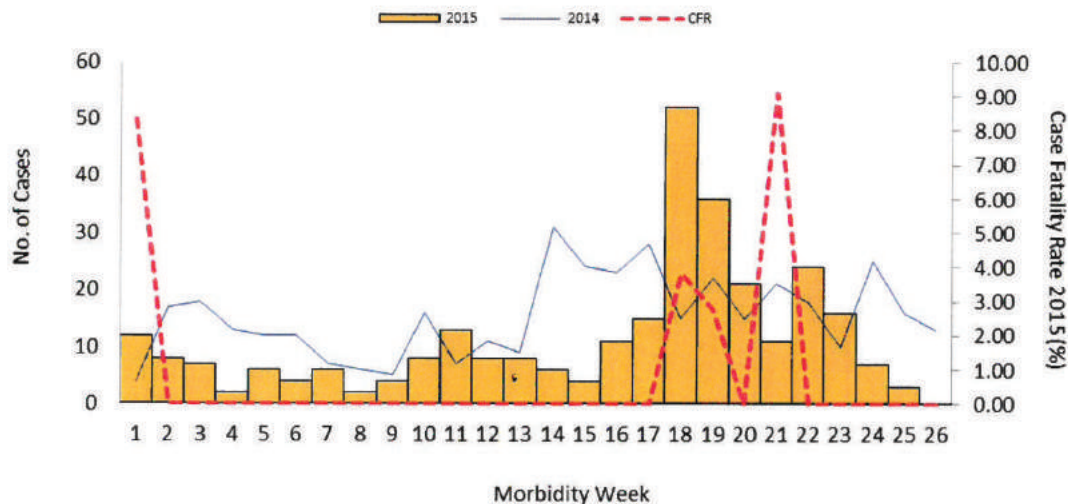
**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspected Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015**



**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 Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of July 4, 2015
 2015* vs 2014 (N=294)



Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-B (33.3%)**, **Region XII (30.3%)**, **ARMM (22.1%)**, **Region IX (3.4%)** and **Region VII (2.7%)**.

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



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Fig. 4 Suspect Malaria Cases as of January 1 to July 4, 2015

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 4
Region 2	= 3
Region 3	= 2
Region 4A	= 6
Region 4B	= 98
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 8
Region 8	= 2
Region 9	= 10
Region 10	= 1
Region 11	= 4
Region 12	= 89
ARMM	= 65
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
Total	= 294

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Case

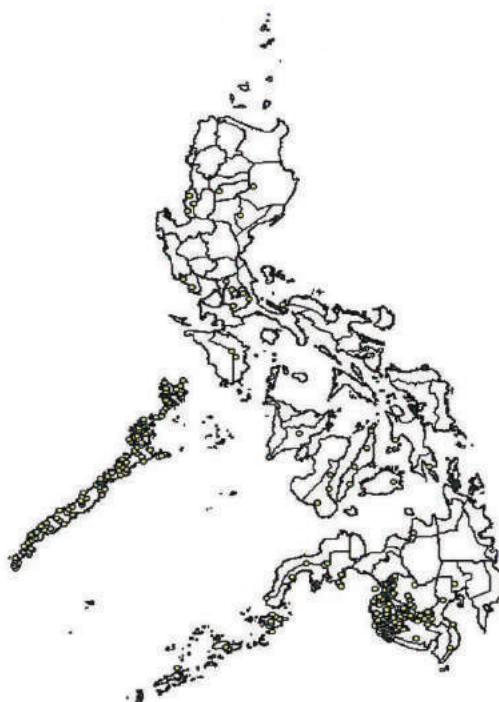


Fig. 5 Suspect Malaria Deaths as of January 1 to July 4, 2015

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	= 1
ARMM	= 3
CAR	= 0
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 0
Total	= 5

Legend
1 Dot = 1 Death



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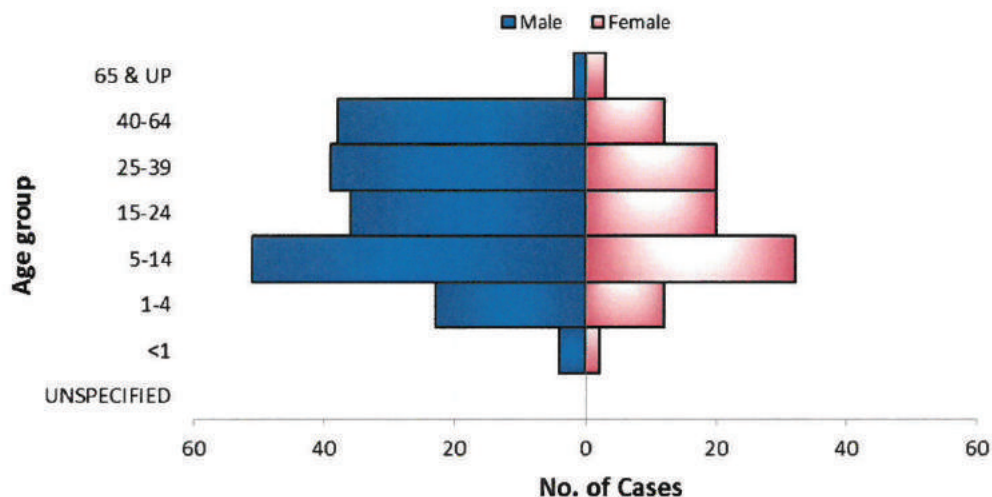
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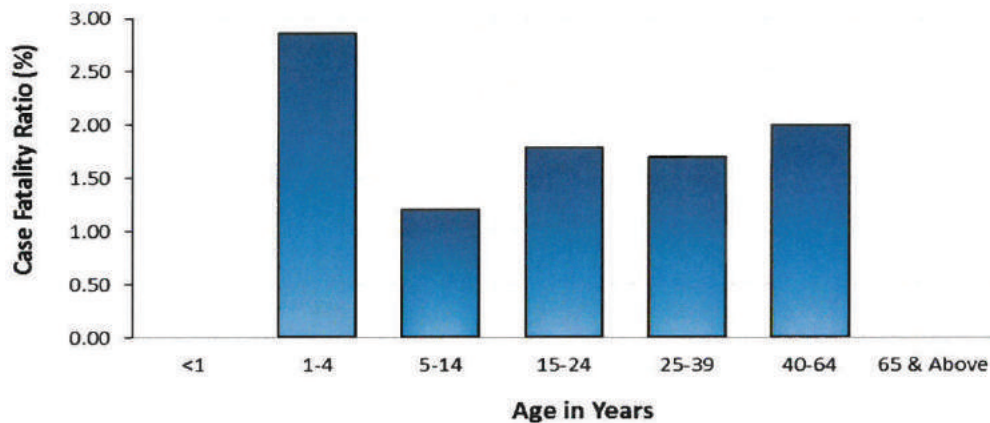
Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 79 years old (median = 17 years). Majority of cases were male (65.6%). Most (28.2%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 3). There were 5 deaths (CFR = 1.7%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Malaria Cases by Agegroup and Sex
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015 (N= 294)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,
Philippines, as of July 4, 2015**



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Malaria Parasite Distribution in the Philippines

Out of 294 suspect cases, 274 were confirmed. Three of the protozoan parasites were present from January 1 – July 4, 2015. The predominant parasite is *P. falciparum* (80.3%) followed by *P. malariae* (10.2%). Most of the parasites detected were in Region IV-B (35.8%).

Fig. 8 Malaria Cases by Region and Parasite Philippines, as of July 4, 2015 (n= 274)

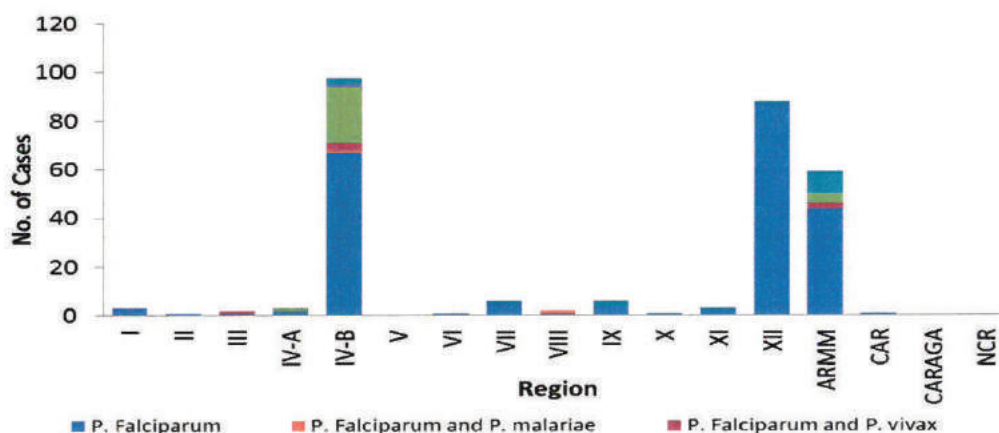
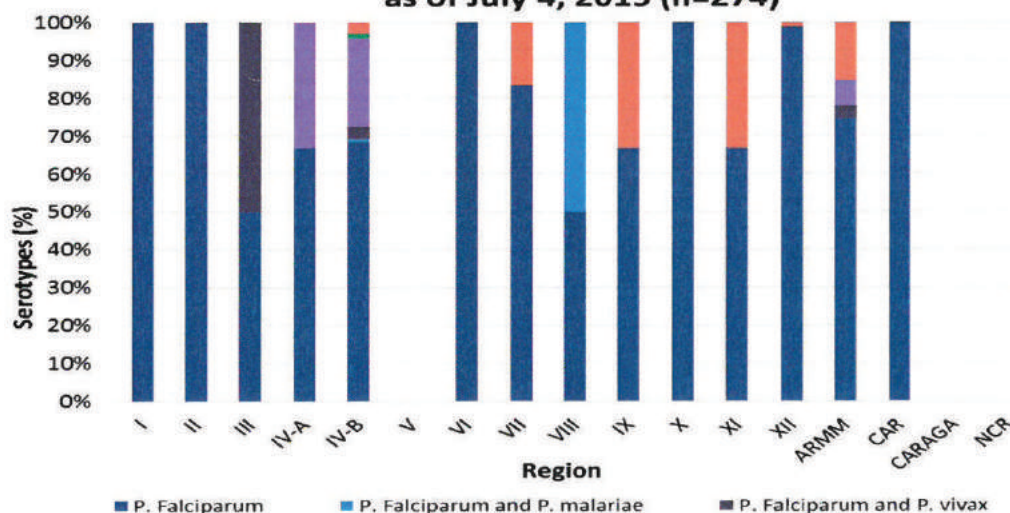


Fig. 9 Malaria Parasite distribution in the Philippines, as of July 4, 2015 (n=274)



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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	4	1	↑ 300.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	3	17	↓ -82.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	2	10	↓ -80.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	6	12	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-B	98	233	↓ -57.9	0	0.00	2	0.86
V	0	1	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	2	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	8	5	↑ 60.0	1	12.50	1	20.00
VIII	2	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	10	15	↓ -33.3	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	1	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	4	1	↑ 300.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	89	50	↑ 78.0	1	1.12	0	0.00
ARMM	65	45	↑ 44.4	3	4.62	1	2.22
CAR	1	4	↓ -75.0	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	294	398	↓ -26.13	5	1.70	4	1.01

Table 2. Weekly Malaria 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	0	0	0	4	1
II	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	17
III	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10
IV-A	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	12
IV-B	3	9	5	2	0	8	98	233
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
VII	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	5
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	15
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
XII	21	6	0	0	0	1	89	50
ARMM	0	0	0	1	0	1	65	45
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	24	16	7	3	0	13	294	398

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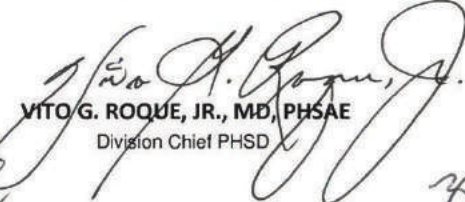
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Prevention and Control


- 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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