



### 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.

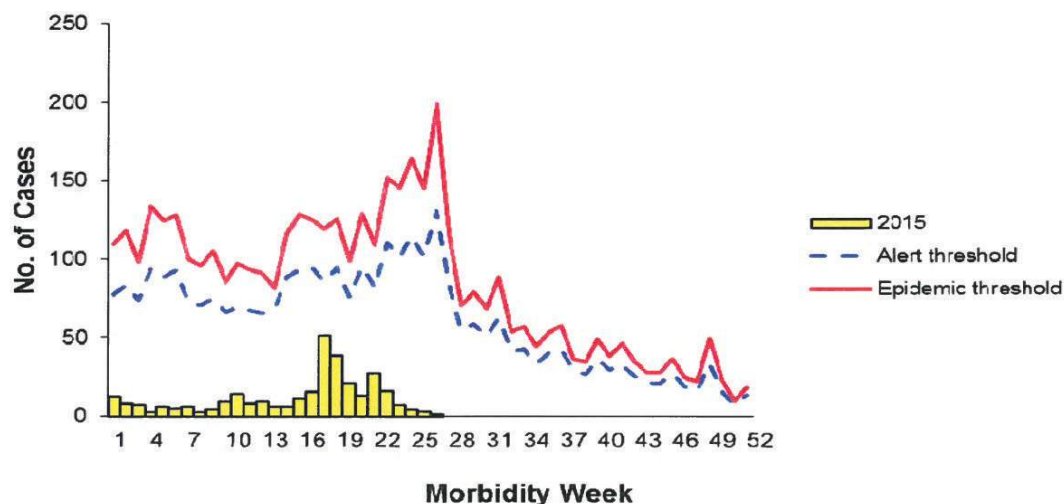
### Signs and Symptoms

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

### Trend in the Philippines

A total of **311** suspect malaria cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to July 18, 2015. This is **29.16%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**439**).

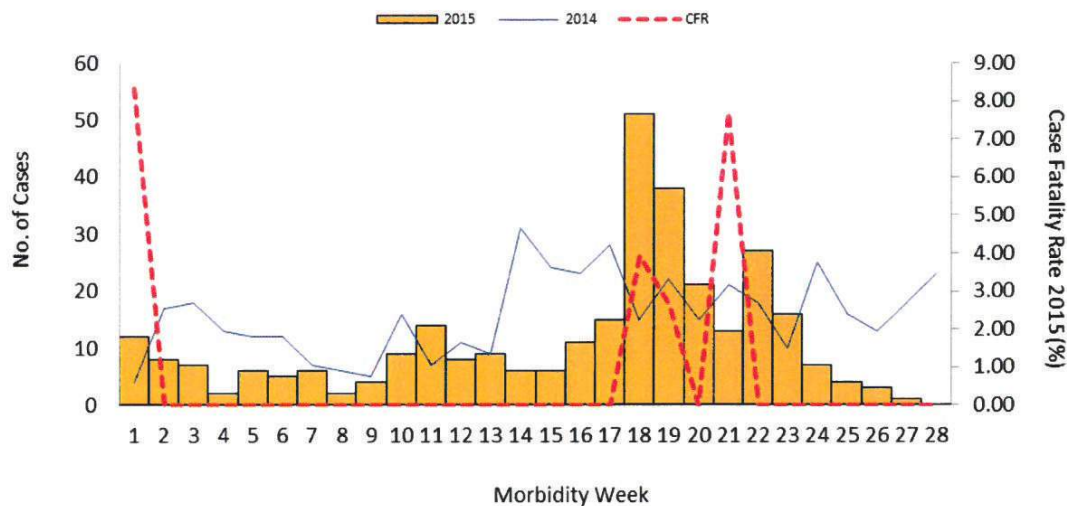
**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspected Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week  
Philippines, as of July 18, 2015**



*\*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.*



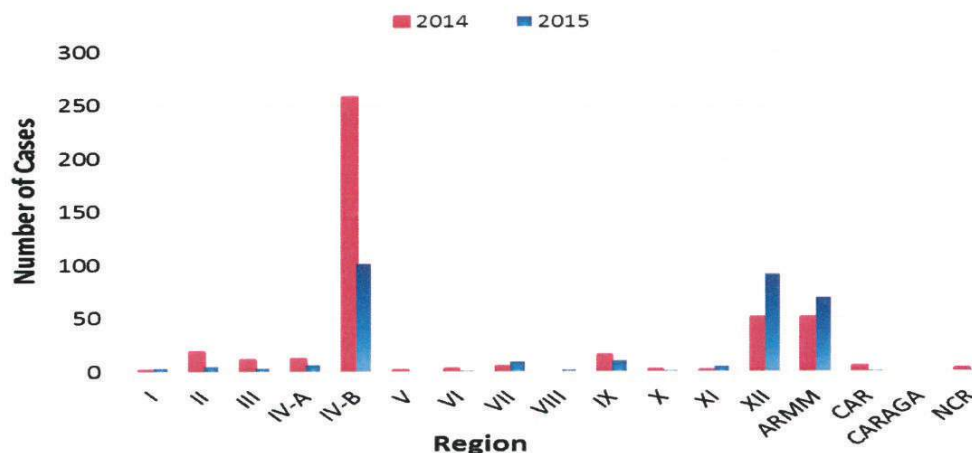
**Fig. 2 Suspect Malaria Cases by Morbidity Week,  
Philippines, as of July 18, 2015  
2015\* vs 2014 (N=311)**



### Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-B (32.8%), Region XII (29.6%), ARMM (22.5%), Region IX (3.2%) and Region VII (2.9%).**

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



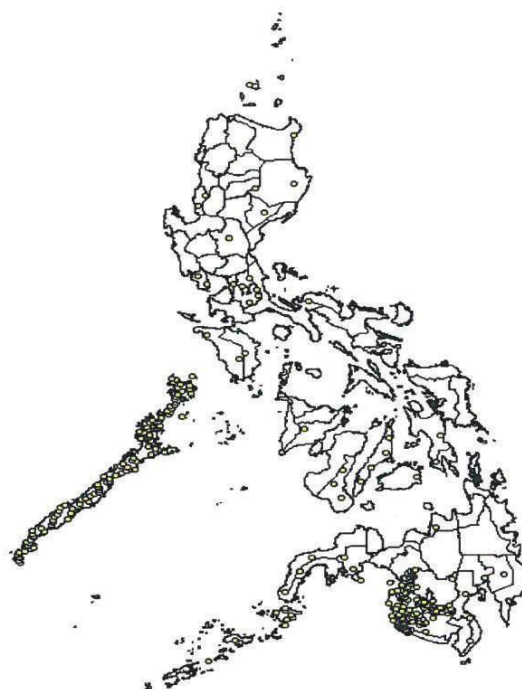
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**Fig. 4 Suspect Malaria Cases as of January 1 to July 18, 2015**

Region	Cases
Region 1	= 3
Region 2	= 5
Region 3	= 3
Region 4A	= 6
Region 4B	= 102
Region 5	= 0
Region 6	= 1
Region 7	= 9
Region 8	= 2
Region 9	= 10
Region 10	= 1
Region 11	= 5
Region 12	= 92
ARMM	= 70
CAR	= 1
CARAGA	= 0
NCR	= 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 311</b>

**Legend**  
 1 Dot = 1 Case



**Fig. 5 Suspect Malaria Deaths as of January 1 to July 18, 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>= 5</b>

**Legend**  
 1 Dot = 1 Death



*\*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.*





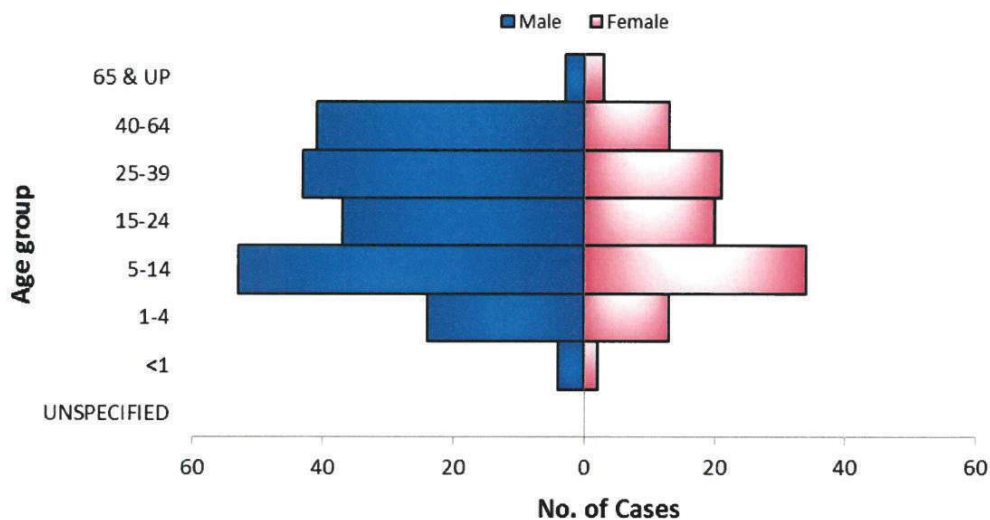
Morbidity Week 28 – July 12 – July 18, 2015

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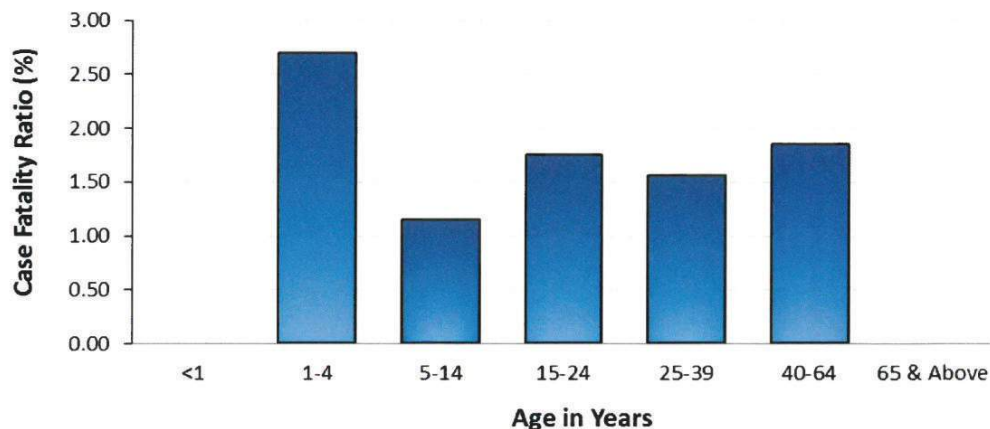
### Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 79 years old (median = 17 years). Majority of cases were male (65.9%). Most (28%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group (Fig. 3). There were 5 deaths (CFR = 1.61%).

**Fig.6 Suspect Malaria Cases by Agegroup and Sex  
Philippines, as of July 18, 2015 (N= 311)**



**Fig. 7 Suspect Malaria Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,  
Philippines, as of July 18, 2015**



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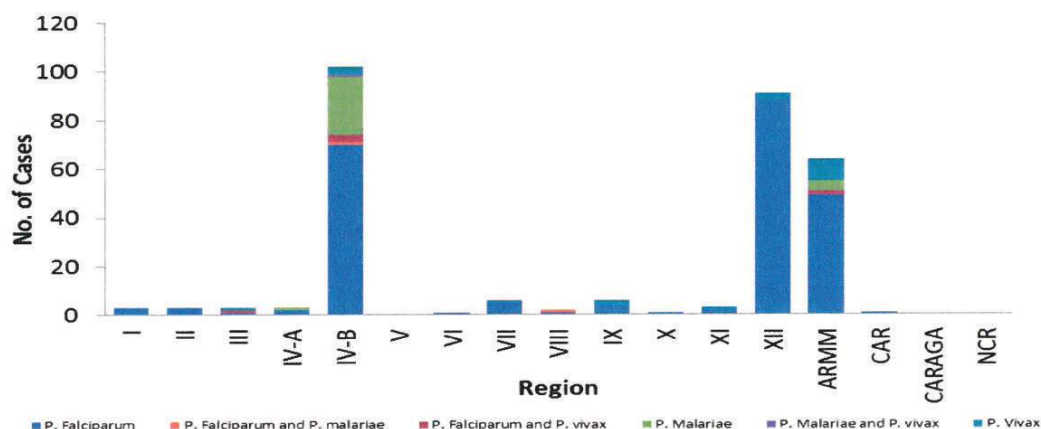
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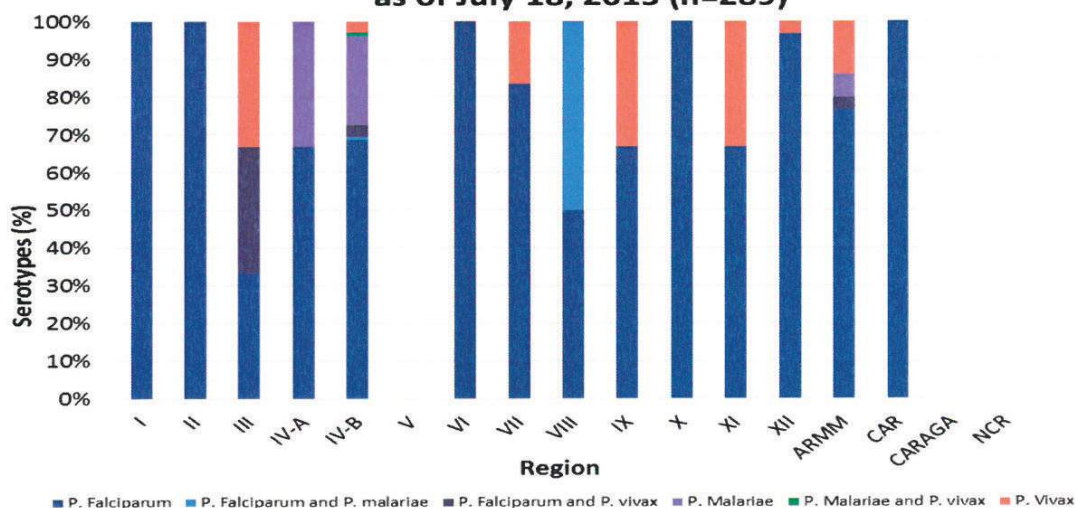
### Malaria Parasite Distribution in the Philippines

Out of 311 suspect cases, 289 were confirmed. Three of the protozoan parasites were present from January 1 – July 18, 2015. The predominant parasite is *P. falciparum* (79.9%) followed by *P. malariae* (10%). Most of the parasites detected were in Region IV-B (35.3%).

**Fig. 8 Malaria Cases by Region and Parasite Philippines, as of July 18, 2015 (n= 289)**



**Fig. 9 Malaria Parasite distribution in the Philippines, as of July 18, 2015 (n=289)**



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Morbidity Week 28 – July 12 – July 18, 2015

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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	3	1	↑ 200.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	5	19	↓ -73.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	3	11	↓ -72.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	6	12	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-B	102	258	↓ -60.5	0	0.00	2	0.78
V	0	1	↓ -100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	3	↓ -66.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	9	5	↑ 80.0	1	11.11	1	20.00
VIII	2	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	10	16	↓ -37.5	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	1	2	↓ -50.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	5	1	↑ 400.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	92	51	↑ 80.4	1	1.09	0	0.00
ARMM	70	51	↑ 37.3	3	4.29	2	3.92
CAR	1	5	↓ -80.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	0	→ 0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	1	3	↓ -66.7	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>↓ -29.16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.14</b>

**Table 2. Weekly Malaria Summary Report by Region**  
 Philippines, as of July 18, 2015

Region	Morbidity Week				28th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total	
	24	25	26	27	2015	2014	1st wk to 28th wk	
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
II	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	19
III	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	11
IV-A	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	12
IV-B	5	2	1	1	0	12	102	258
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VI	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
VII	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	5
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16
X	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
XI	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
XII	0	0	0	0	0	1	92	51
ARMM	0	1	0	0	0	5	70	51
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
CARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>439</b>

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Morbidity Week 28 – July 12 – July 18, 2015

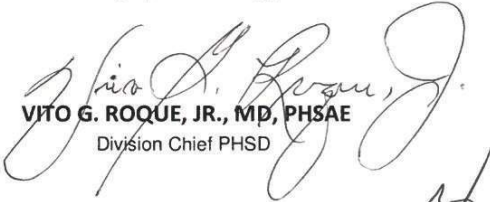
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### Prevention and Control


- 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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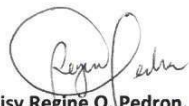
  
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