



### Introduction

Dengue fever and the more severe form, dengue hemorrhagic fever, are caused by any of the four serotypes of dengue virus (types 1, 2, 3 and 4). An infected day-biting female *Aedes* mosquito transmits the viral disease to humans.

In the Philippines, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* are the primary and secondary mosquito vectors, respectively. The mosquito vectors breed in the small amount of water collected in storages such as tanks, cisterns, flower vases, plant axils and backyard litter.

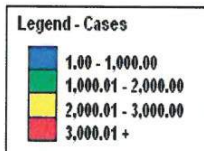
The incubation period is from 3 to 14 days, commonly 4-7 days.

### Signs and Symptoms

- Sudden onset of high fever which may last from 2 to 7 days.
- Joint & muscle pain, and pain behind the eyes.
- Weakness
- Skin rashes
- Nosebleeding when fever starts to subside
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting of coffee-colored matter
- Dark-colored stools
- Difficulty of breathing.

### Suspect Dengue Cases MW12 (N=31,809)

Region	Cases
I	1179
II	1103
III	4203
IVA	5130
IVB	395
V	338
VI	1647
VII	3479
VIII	811
IX	1078
X	3193
XI	2000
XII	2151
ARMM	380
CAR	891
CARAGA	1728
NCR	2103
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>31809</b>



Dengue Fever/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever has emerged as a major public health problem in the past 20 years, with an increasing incidence and expanding geographical distribution in both the vector and the disease (Gubler, 2002). Increased human migration and travel, climate change, urbanization and social changes have all contributed to this resurgence. These factors will continue to increase in the future, thus, an effective prevention and control program needs to be in place in order to predict and prevent epidemics.

*\*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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### Trend in the Philippines

A total of **31,809** suspect dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to March 26, 2016. This is **32.8%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**23,951**).

### Geographic Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IV-A** (16.1%), **Region III** (13.2%), **Region VII** (10.9%), **Region X** (10%) and **Region XII** (6.8%).

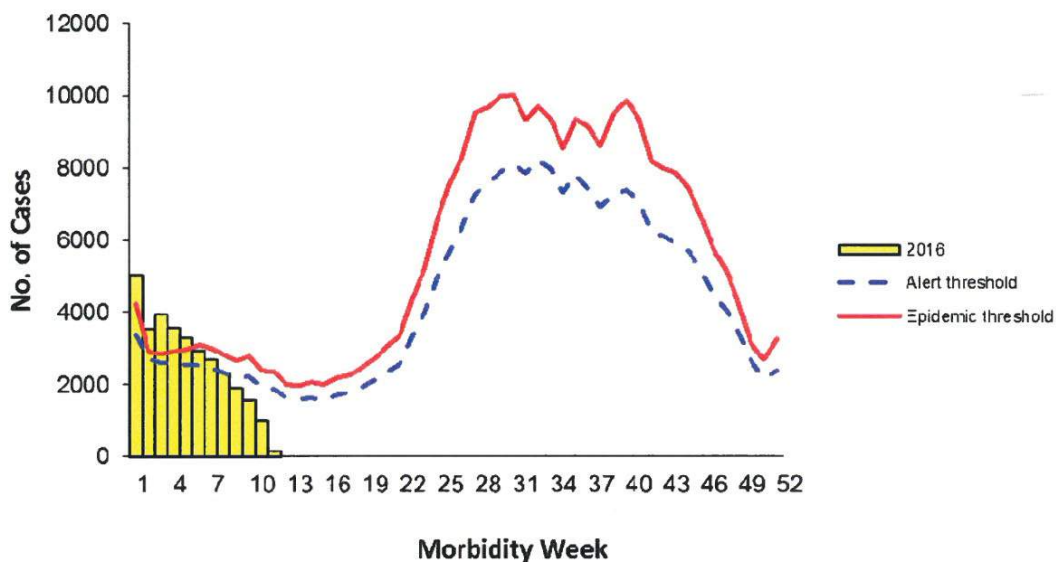
### Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 year to 95 years old (median = 13 years). Majority of cases were male (52.5%). Most (39.8%) of the cases belonged to the 5 to 14 years age group. There were 119 deaths (CFR = 0.37%).

### Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution in the Philippines

There were **61** laboratory confirmed dengue cases in the Philippines, in which all four DENV serotypes were present from January 1 to March 26, 2016. The predominant serotype is **DENV-1** (82%) followed by **DENV-2** (11.5%), mostly occurring in **Region IX** (67.2%).

**Fig. 1 Distribution of Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week  
Philippines, as of March 26, 2016 (N=31,809)**



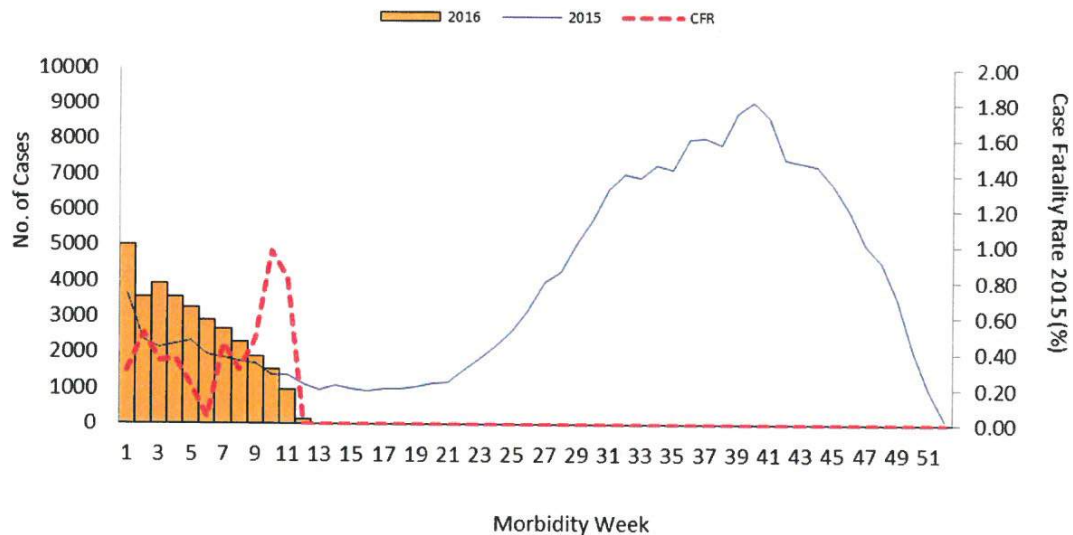
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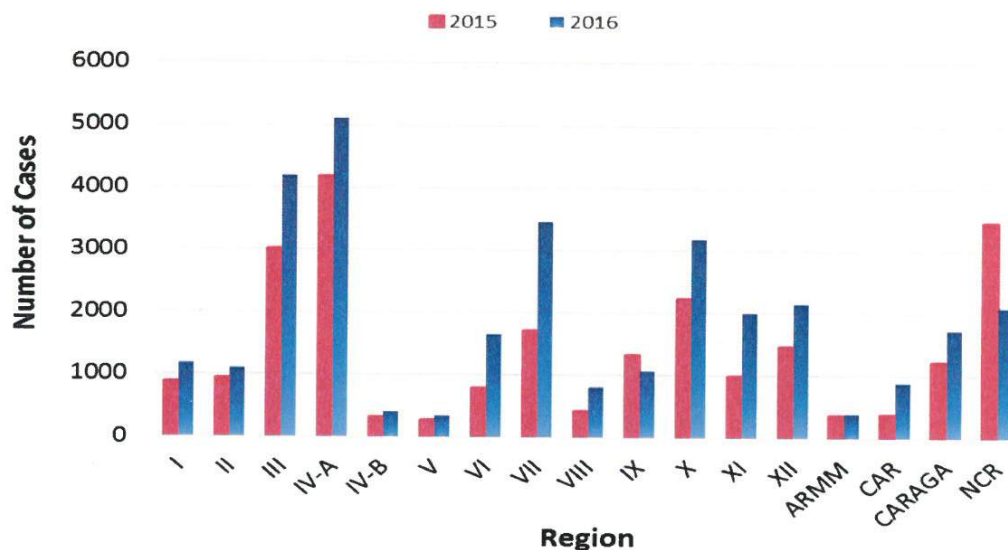
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**Fig. 2 Suspect Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week, Philippines, as of March 26, 2016  
2016\* vs 2015 (N=31,809)**



**Fig. 3 Suspect Dengue Cases by Region Philippines, 2016 vs 2015 (N=31,809)**



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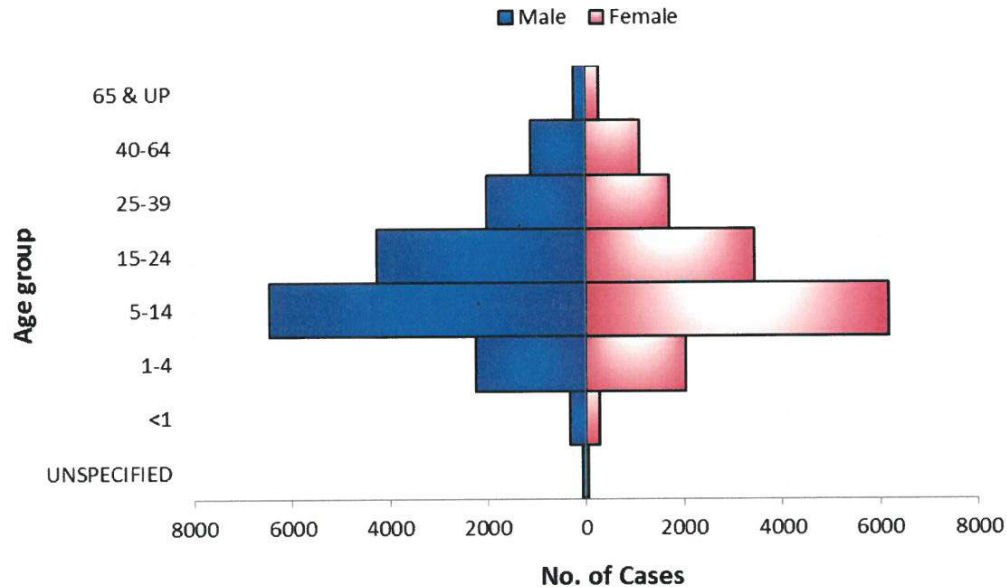




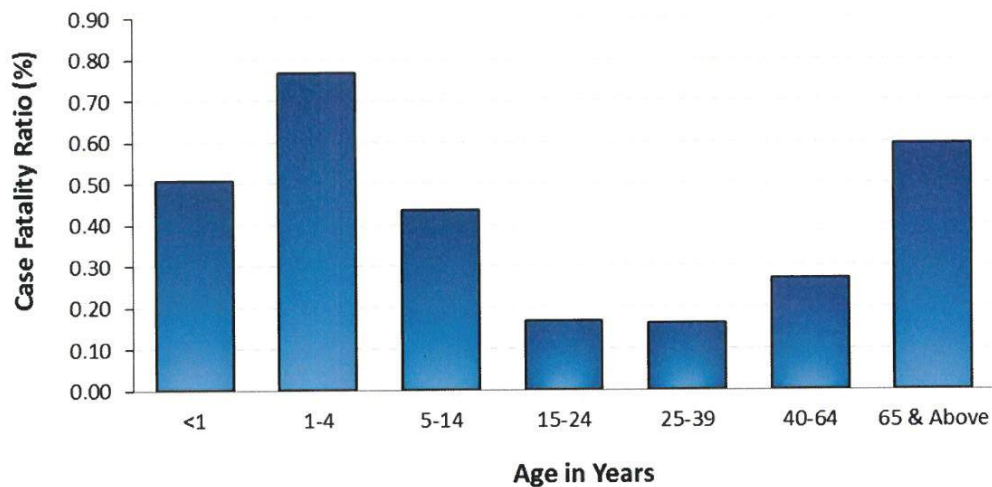
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**Fig.4 Suspect Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex  
Philippines, as of March 26, 2016 (N= 31,809)**



**Fig. 5 Suspect Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) by Age Group,  
Philippines, as of March 26, 2016 (N=31,809)**



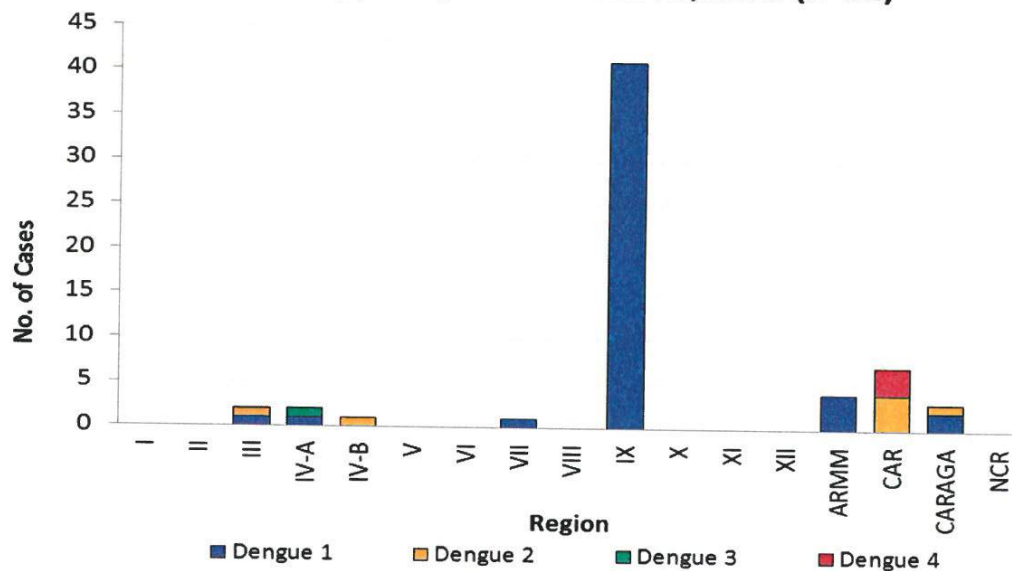
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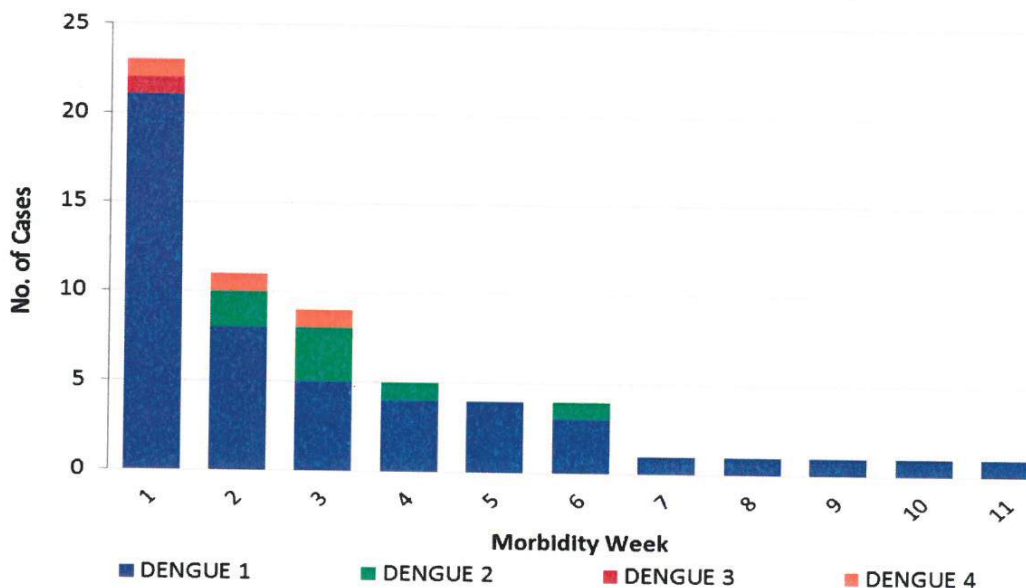
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**Fig. 6 Dengue Virus Serotype by Region  
Philippines, as of March 26, 2016 (n=61)**



**Fig. 7 Dengue Virus Serotype Distribution by Morbidity Week  
Philippines, as of March 26, 2016 (n=61)**



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## Dengue Cases

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**Table 1. Dengue Cases & Deaths by Region**  
 Philippines, 2016\* vs 2015

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	CFR (%)	2015	CFR (%)
I	1179	876	34.6	1	0.08	3	0.34
II	1103	947	16.5	2	0.18	1	0.11
III	4203	3022	39.1	10	0.24	1	0.03
IV-A	5130	4184	22.6	20	0.39	12	0.29
IV-B	395	313	26.2	1	0.25	0	0.00
V	338	270	25.2	2	0.59	0	0.00
VI	1647	794	107.4	4	0.24	2	0.25
VII	3479	1705	104.0	20	0.57	8	0.47
VIII	811	420	93.1	2	0.25	3	0.71
IX	1078	1328	-18.8	4	0.37	3	0.23
X	3193	2232	43.1	8	0.25	10	0.45
XI	2000	983	103.5	12	0.60	3	0.31
XII	2151	1460	47.3	11	0.51	6	0.41
ARMM	380	354	7.3	2	0.53	3	0.85
CAR	891	381	133.9	4	0.45	1	0.26
CARAGA	1728	1213	42.5	7	0.41	5	0.41
NCR	2103	3469	-39.4	9	0.43	14	0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>31809</b>	<b>23951</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.31</b>

**Table 2. Weekly Dengue Summary Report by Region**  
 Philippines, as of March 26, 2016

Region	Morbidity Week				12th Morbidity Week		Cumulative Total 1st wk to 12th wk	
	8	9	10	11	2016	2015	2016	2015
I	72	53	42	9	0	38	1179	876
II	41	30	11	0	0	52	1103	947
III	299	254	185	119	6	148	4203	3022
IV-A	347	300	235	169	34	156	5130	4184
IV-B	35	30	27	6	0	18	395	313
V	29	30	25	10	0	9	338	270
VI	164	115	68	36	0	50	1647	794
VII	242	262	229	140	19	81	3479	1705
VIII	77	42	37	21	8	23	811	420
IX	74	63	73	59	11	81	1078	1328
X	220	242	187	173	55	115	3193	2232
XI	157	137	162	104	5	31	2000	983
XII	182	107	67	13	0	106	2151	1460
ARMM	44	36	26	21	1	22	380	354
CAR	79	27	40	20	1	12	891	381
CARAGA	116	105	58	23	1	60	1728	1213
NCR	122	59	80	60	11	136	2103	3469
<b>Total</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>31809</b>	<b>23951</b>

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### Treatment


- Do not give aspirin for fever.
- Give sufficient amount of water or rehydrate a dengue suspect.
- If fever or symptoms persist for 2 or more days, bring the patient to the nearest hospital.

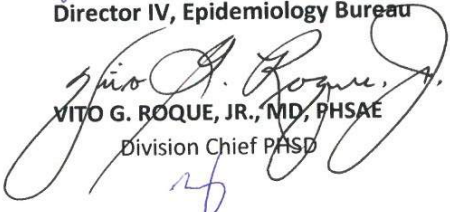
### Prevention and Control

Follow the 4-S against Dengue:

1. Search and Destroy
  - Cover water drums and pails.
  - Replace water in flower vases once a week.
  - Clean gutters of leaves and debris.
  - Collect and dispose all unsuitable tin, cans, jars, bottles and other items that can collect and hold water.
2. Self-protection Measures
  - Wear long pants and long sleeved shirt.
  - Use mosquito repellent every day.
3. Seek Early Consultation
  - Consult the doctors immediately if fever persists after 2 days and rashes appears.
4. Say Yes to Fogging When There is an Impending Outbreak or a Hotspot.

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