Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan
ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

Food and Waterborne Diseases

Epidemiology Bureau
Public Health Surveillance Division

January 1 to February 3, 2018

Food and Waterborne Diseases

Food and waterborne illnesses are conditions caused by eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated by microorgan isms or the toxins they produce. It typically causes gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Exposure to a variety of pathogens in water and food causes diarrheal disease. The mode of transmission is fecal-oral route.

I. Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD)

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,051 acute bloody diarrhea cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 3, 2018. This is 47.82% lower compared to the same time period last year (2,014) (Table 2).

Geographical Distribution

Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region VII (43.39%), Region IX (18.17%), CAR (10.85%), Region X (5.90%), and Region IVA (5.71%) (Fig.2 and Table 2).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from less than 1 month to 94 years old (median= 16 years). Half (50.43%) of the cases were male. The most affected age group were from 1 year to 4 years (26%) (Fig.3).

Laboratory Results

A total of 668 (64%) samples were referred for testing. Of these, 555 (83%) were tested positive with different organisms. The frequently identified organism was *entamoeba histolytica* (87%).

Table 2. Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases & Deaths Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	CFR (%)	2017	CFR (%)
I	3	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	29	109	-73.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	10	20	-50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	60	46	30.43	0	0.00	1	2.17
MIMAROPA	1	7	-85.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	2	25	-92.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	4	3	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	456	958	-52.40	0	0.00	4	0.42
VIII	12	54	-77.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	191	177	7.91	0	0.00	2	1.13
X	62	101	-38.61	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	22	60	-63.33	0	0.00	1	1.67
XII	13	34	-61.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	14	16	-12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	114	129	-11.63	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	54	260	-79.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	4	13	-69.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	1,051	2,014	-47.82	0	0.00	8	0.40

Table 1. Food & Waterborne Diseases Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES	2018			2017	% Difference *2018 vs 2017
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Acute Bloody Diarrhea	1,051	0	0.00	2,014	-47.82
Confirmed Cholera	1	0	0.00	4	-75.00
Confirmed Rotavirus	25	0	0.00	150	-83.33
Hepatitis A	10	0	0.00	49	-79.59
Typhoid	1,069	1	0.09	2,468	-56.69

Fig. 1 Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018
2017 vs 2018*

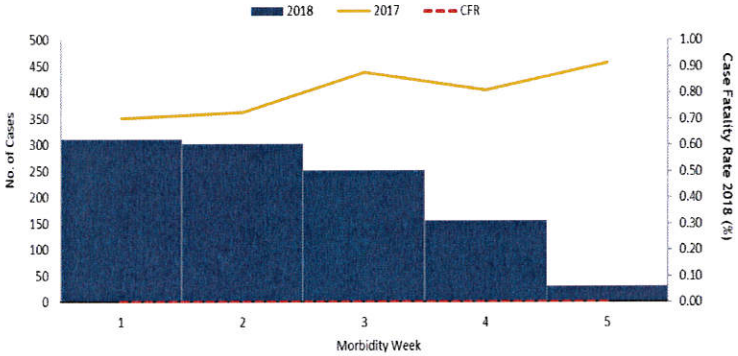


Fig. 2 Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Region and Outcome (N=1,051)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018

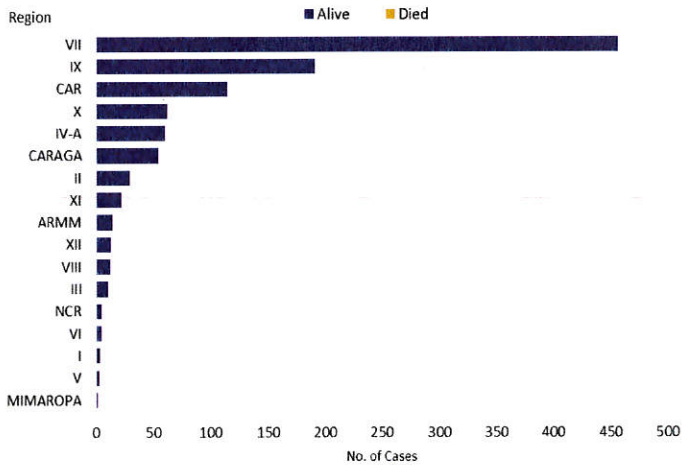
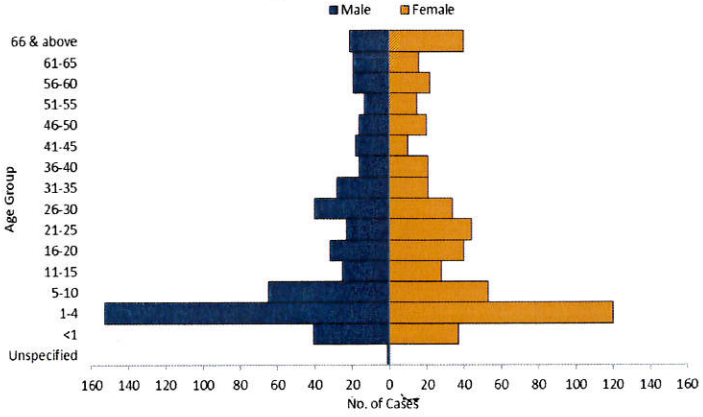


Fig. 3 Acute Bloody Diarrhea Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=1,051)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018



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II. Cholera

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 111 reported cholera cases nationwide from January 1 to February 3, 2018. This is 67.54% lower compared to the same time period last year (342). Among which, 2 deaths were reported (CFR=1.80%). Of the reported cases, 1 (0.9%) case was laboratory confirmed cholera (Table 1). This is 75% lower compared to the same time period last year (4) (Table 3).

Geographical Distribution

Reported cases were from the following regions: Region V (63.96%), CARAGA (21.62%), Region X (13.51%), and Region VII (0.9%). One confirmed cholera case was reported from Region VII (Table 3 and Fig.5).

Profile of Cases

Ages of reported cases ranged from 2 months to 88 years old (median= 22 years). Half (50.45%) of the cases were female. The most affected age group were from 5 to 10 years (25%) (Fig.6).

Laboratory Results

A total of 21 (19%) samples were referred for testing. Of these, 1 (5%) was laboratory confirmed for *vibrio cholerae* and 20 (95%) were negative.

Fig. 4 Cholera Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018
2017 vs 2018*

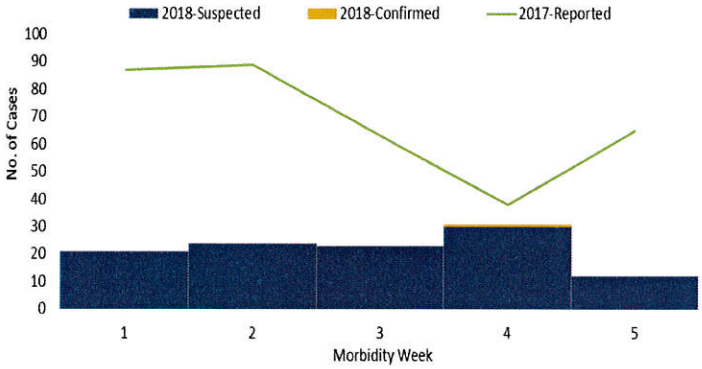


Fig. 5 Cholera Cases by Region and Case Classification (N=111)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018

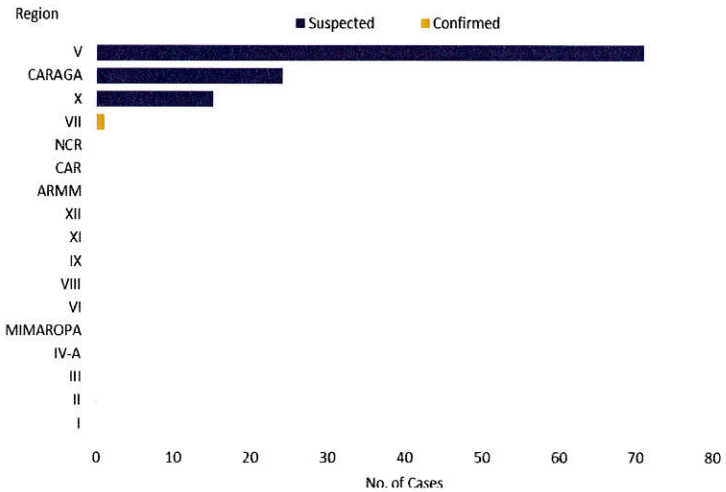
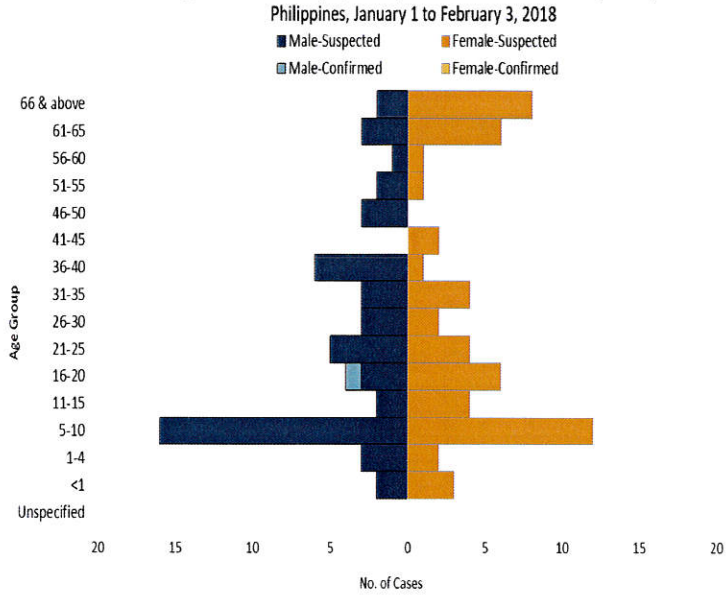


Table 3. Confirmed Cholera Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	CFR (%)	2017	CFR (%)
I	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MIMAROPA	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	0	1	⇩ -100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	1	2	⇩ -50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	0	1	⇩ -100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	1	4	⇩ -75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Fig. 6 Cholera Cases by Age Group, Sex and Case Classification (N=111)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018



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III. Hepatitis A

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 10 Hepatitis A cases reported nationwide from January 1 to February 3, 2018. This is 79.59% lower compared to the same time period last year (49) (Table 4).

Geographical Distribution

Most of the cases were from the following regions: Region VII (40%), Region IVA (20%), and Regions V, VI, X and ARMM (10%) each (Table 4 and Fig.8).

Profile of Cases

Ages of cases ranged from 3 to 65 years old (median= 12 years). Majority of the confirmed cases were male (70%). The most affected age group were from 5 to 10 years (30%) (Fig.9).

Laboratory Results

A total of 10 (40%) of the referred samples were reactive for IgM anti-HAV.

Table 4. Hepatitis A Cases & Deaths by Region Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	CFR (%)	2017	CFR (%)
I	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	0	3	⇩ -300.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	2	4	⇩ -50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MIMAROPA	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	1	1	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	1	11	⇩ -90.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	4	9	⇩ -55.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	0	3	⇩ -300.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	0	3	⇩ -300.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	1	4	⇩ -75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	0	1	⇩ -100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	1	4	⇩ -75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	0	0	⇨ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	2	⇩ -200.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	0	4	⇩ -400.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	10	49	⇩ -79.59	0	0.00	0	0.00

Fig. 7 Hepatitis A Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018
2017 vs 2018*

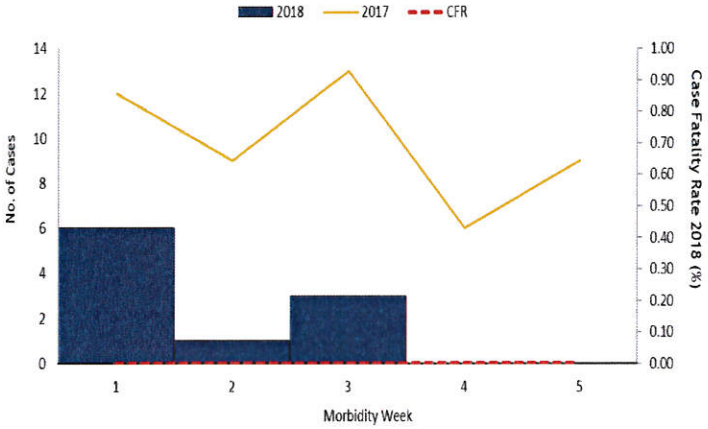


Fig. 8 Hepatitis A Cases by Region (N=10)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018

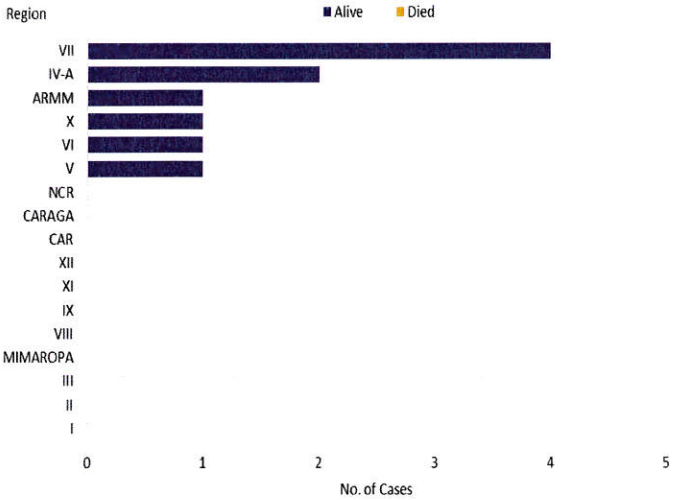
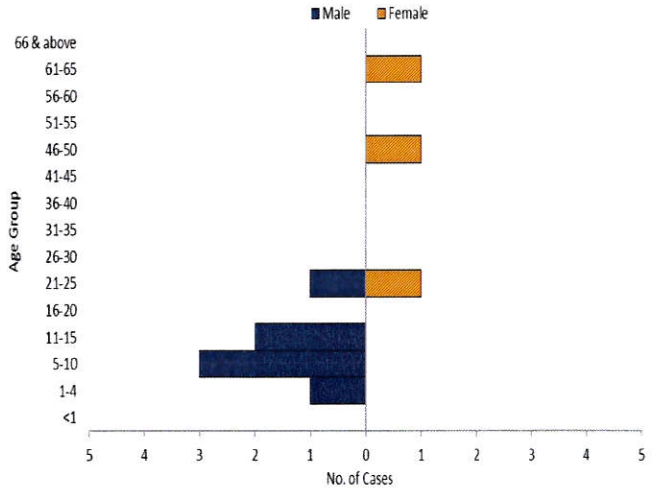


Fig. 9 Hepatitis A Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=10)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018



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IV. Rotavirus

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 140 reported rotavirus cases nationwide from January 1 to February 3, 2018. This is 68.18% lower compared to the same time period last year (440). Among which, 1 death was reported (CFR=0.71%). Of the reported cases, 25 (18%) cases were laboratory confirmed rotavirus. This is 83.33% lower compared to the same time period last year (150) (Table 5).

Geographical Distribution

Confirmed cases were mostly from the following regions: NCR (36%), ARMM (32%), Region I (20%), Region XII (8%), and Region V (4%) (Table 5 and Fig.11).

Profile of Cases

Ages of confirmed cases ranged from 3 months to 4 years old (median= 1 year). Majority of the confirmed cases were male (72%). Most of the confirmed cases were 1 year old (36%) (Fig. 12).

Further Analysis

A total of 74 (53%) samples were tested. Of these, 25 (34%) were laboratory confirmed for *rotavirus* and 49 (66%) were negative.

Fig. 10 Rotavirus Cases by Morbidity Week and Case Classification, Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018
2017 vs 2018*

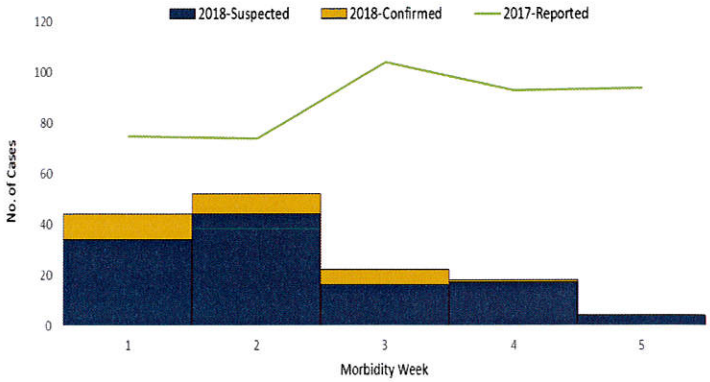


Fig. 11 Rotavirus Cases by Region and Case Classification (N=140)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018

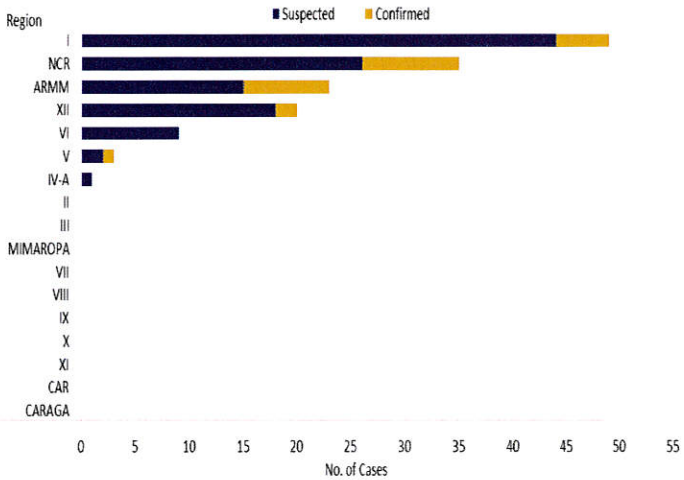
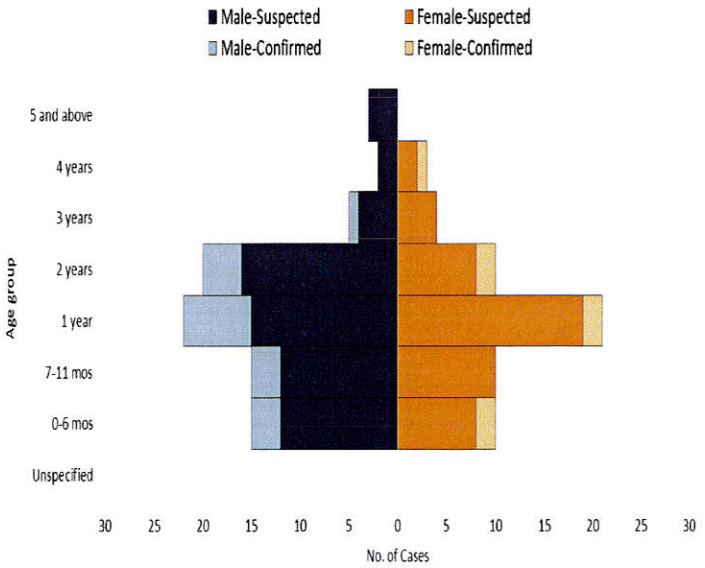


Table 5. Confirmed Rotavirus Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	CFR (%)	2017	CFR (%)
I	5	44	↓ -88.64	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
III	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MIMAROPA	0	4	↓ -400.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
V	1	7	↓ -85.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	0	32	↓ -3200.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
X	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	2	3	↓ -33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
ARMM	8	3	↑ 166.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
CAR	0	0	→ 0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	0	15	↓ -1500.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	9	42	↓ -78.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	25	150	↓ -83.33	0	0.00	0	0.00

Fig. 12 Rotavirus Cases by Age group, Sex and Case Classification (N=140)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018



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V. Typhoid

Trend in the Philippines

A total of 1,069 reported typhoid cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to February 3, 2018 with 1 death (CFR=0.09%). This is 56.69% lower compared to the same time period last year (2,468) (Table 1). Of the reported cases, 9 (0.84%) cases were confirmed typhoid. This is 81.25% lower compared to the same time period last year (48).

Geographical Distribution

Most of the reported cases were from the following regions: Region X (19.27%), Region IVA (14.41%), CAR (8.98%), Region IX (8.89%), and Region XII (8.79%) (Table 6 and Fig.14).

Profile of Cases

Ages of reported cases ranged from 3 months to 95 years old (median= 17 years). Majority of cases were male (54%). The most affected age group were from 5 to 10 years old (18.80%) (Fig.15).

Further Analysis

A total of 860 (80%) samples were referred for testing. Of these, 700 (81%) were positive for typhi dot, widal and tubex; 9 (1%) were tested with positive culture for salmonella typhi, and 151 (18%) were tested negative.

Fig. 13 Reported Typhoid Cases by Morbidity Week
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018
2017 vs 2018*

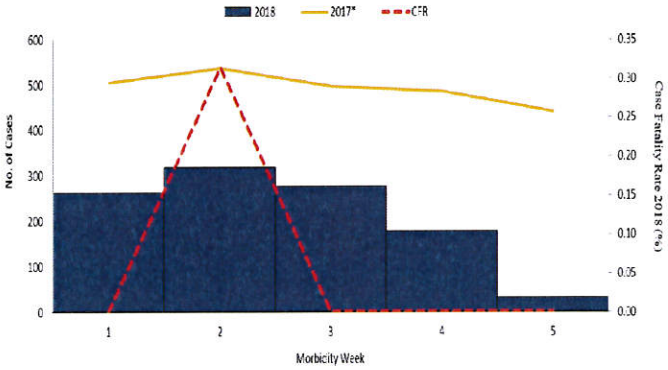


Fig. 14 Typhoid Cases by Region and Case Classification (N=1,069)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018

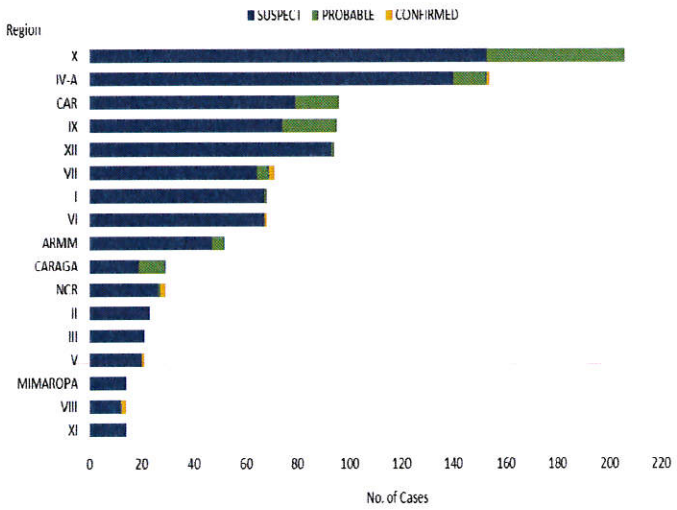
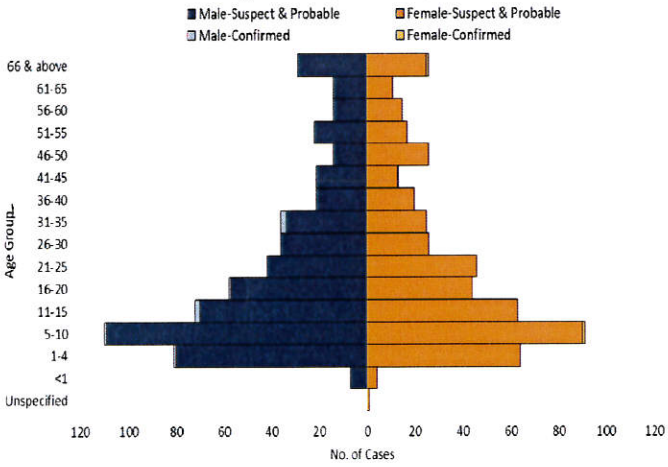


Table 6. Typhoid Cases & Deaths by Region
Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	Cases			Deaths			
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	CFR (%)	2017	CFR (%)
I	68	125	⇩ -45.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
II	23	58	⇩ -60.34	0	0.00	1	1.72
III	21	48	⇩ -56.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
IV-A	154	155	⇩ -0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00
MIMAROPA	14	51	⇩ -72.55	0	0.00	1	1.96
V	21	72	⇩ -70.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
VI	68	280	⇩ -75.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
VII	71	107	⇩ -33.64	0	0.00	0	0.00
VIII	14	64	⇩ -78.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
IX	95	198	⇩ -52.02	0	0.00	1	0.51
X	206	443	⇩ -53.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
XI	14	28	⇩ -50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
XII	94	236	⇩ -60.17	0	0.00	1	0.42
ARMM	52	175	⇩ -70.29	1	1.92	0	0.00
CAR	96	215	⇩ -55.35	0	0.00	0	0.00
CARAGA	29	167	⇩ -82.63	0	0.00	0	0.00
NCR	29	46	⇩ -36.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	1,069	2,468	⇩ -56.69	1	0.09	4	0.16

Fig. 15 Typhoid Cases by Age Group, Sex and Case Classification (N=1,069)
Philippines, January 1 to February 3, 2018



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