



Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a group of zoonotic bacterial diseases with variable manifestations. Disease transmission may be through: contact of skin, especially if abraded, or of mucous membranes with moist soil, vegetation contaminated with urine with infected animals or contaminated water as swimming, wading in flood waters, accidental immersion or occupational abrasion; direct contact with urine or tissues of infected animals.

Table 1. Leptospirosis Cases in the Philippines, 2018* vs 2017

Region	2018*			2017	% Difference in 2018* vs 2017
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	
Philippines	725	62	9%	470	↑ 54

pIDSR Case Definition for Leptospirosis

Suspected Case	<p>A person who developed acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with any of the following possibly after exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conjunctival suffocation• Meningeal irritation• Anuria or Oliguria and/ or proteinuria• Jaundice• Hemorrhages (from intestines or lungs)• Cardiac arrhythmia or failure• Skin rash
Probable Case	<p>A suspected case in an ongoing epidemic or an environment contaminated with animal urine (e.g. wading in water floods, rice fields, drainage)</p>
Confirmed Case	<p>A suspected case that is laboratory confirmed.</p>

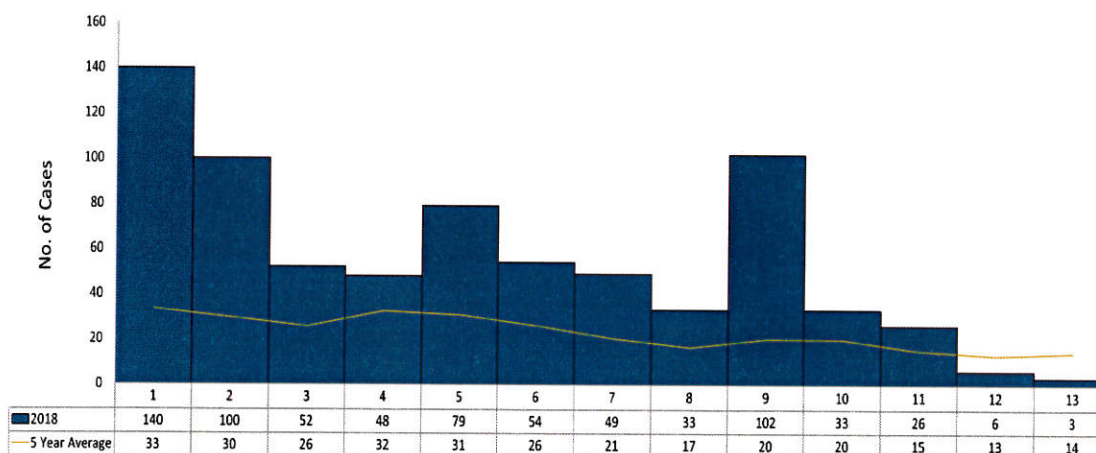
EDITORIAL BOARD
FERCHITO L. AVELINO, MD, PHSAE OIC-Director IV, Epidemiology Bureau
MA. NEMIA L. SUCALDITO, MD, PHSAE Medical Officer V, APHD & PHSD
VIKKI CARR DE LOS REYES, MD, PHSAE PIDSR Unit Head, Medical Specialist III, PHSD
MARIEL A. DEJESA, MD, MPM Medical Officer IV, PHSD
HERDIE L. HIZON EB Data Integrity Manager
JUNE CANTATA B. CORPUZ, RN Nurse III, PHSD
JEZZA JONAH C. ACLAN, RN Nurse III, PHSD
EUNICE P. GUZMAN, RN Nurse II, PHSD



I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **725** leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January to March 31, 2018 (Figure 1). This is **54.3%** higher compared to the same time period last year (**470**) (Table 1).

**Figure 1. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Morbidity Week (N=725)
Philippines, January to March 2018 vs. 5 Year Average Data**



*Same time period

II. Geographic Distribution of Cases

Most of the cases were from the following regions: **REGION VI** (180, 25%), **CARAGA** (95, 13%), **REGION IX** (76, 11%), **REGION XI** (75, 10%) and **NCR** (45, 6%).

**Table 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Region,
Philippines, January to March, 2018* (N=725)**

Region	2017		2018*		Percent Change in Cases
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Philippines	470	44	725	62	↑ 54
I	18	2	29	5	↑ 61
II	46	4	31	2	↓ -33
III	32	4	22	1	↓ -31
IV-A	8	1	21	1	↑ 163
IV-B	3	0	11	1	↑ 267
V	27	2	33	2	↑ 22
VI	66	7	180	21	↑ 173
VII	23	3	32	4	↑ 39
VIII	35	5	38	1	↑ 9
IX	5	1	76	1	↑ 1420
X	53	2	16	2	↓ -70
XI	55	2	75	7	↑ 36
XII	0	0	5	1	↑ 0
ARMM	0	0	5	1	↑ 0
CAR	8	0	11	0	↑ 38
CARAGA	15	1	95	3	↑ 533
NCR	76	10	45	9	↓ -41

*From period of January 1 to March 31, 2018

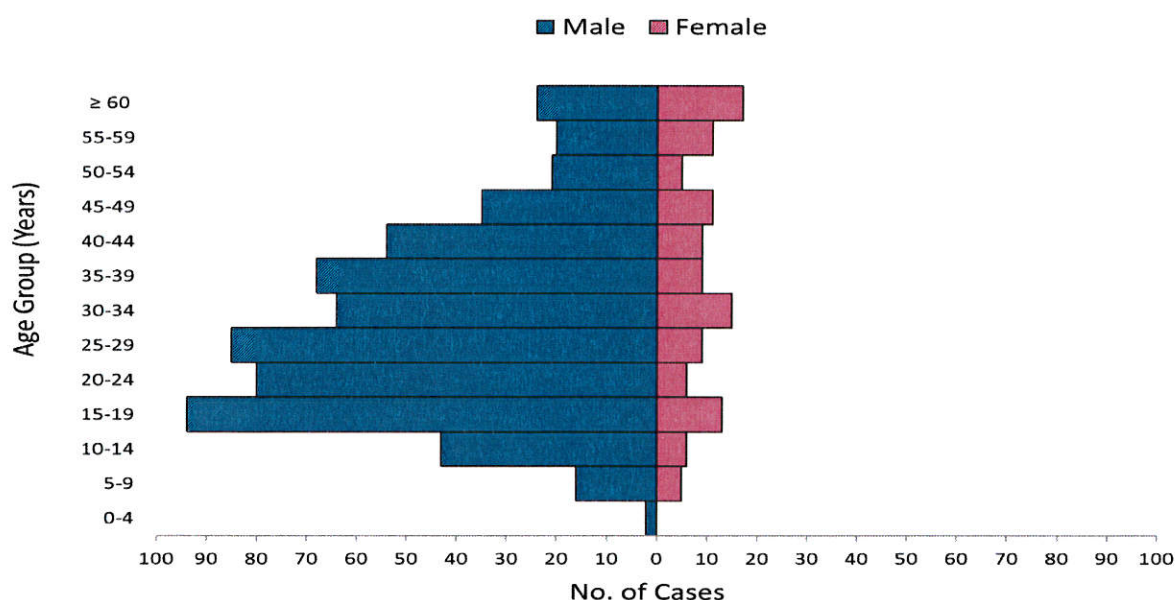
Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



III. Profile of Cases

Age of cases ranged from less than 1 year to 88 years (median = 30 years). Majority (609, 84%) of cases were male. Most (107, 15%) of the cases belonged to the age group of 15-19 years old. There were 62 deaths (CFR = 8.55%).

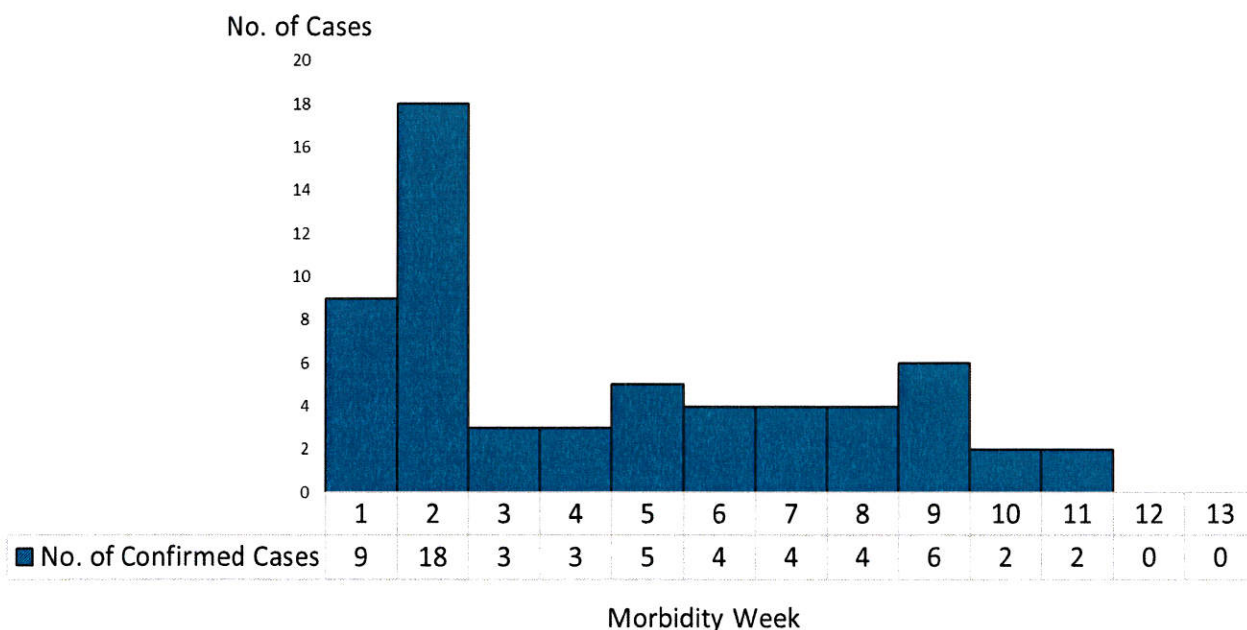
Figure 2. Reported Leptospirosis Cases by Age Group and Sex (N=725)
 Philippines, January to March, 2018*



IV. Profile of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 725 reported leptospirosis cases, a total of 60 confirmed leptospirosis cases were reported nationwide from January to March 31, 2018.

Figure 3. Confirmed Leptospirosis by Morbidity Week, (n=60)
 Philippines, January to March 2018



*Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
 A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



V. Geographic Distribution of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Most of the confirmed leptospirosis cases were from the following regions: **REGION VI** (15, 25%), **REGION IX** (9, 15%), **REGION XI** (9, 15%), **NCR** (7, 12%) and **CARAGA** (6, 10%). Regions with the highest confirmed leptospirosis case fatality rate were: **REGION XI** (22%), **NCR** (14%) and **REGION VI** (13%).

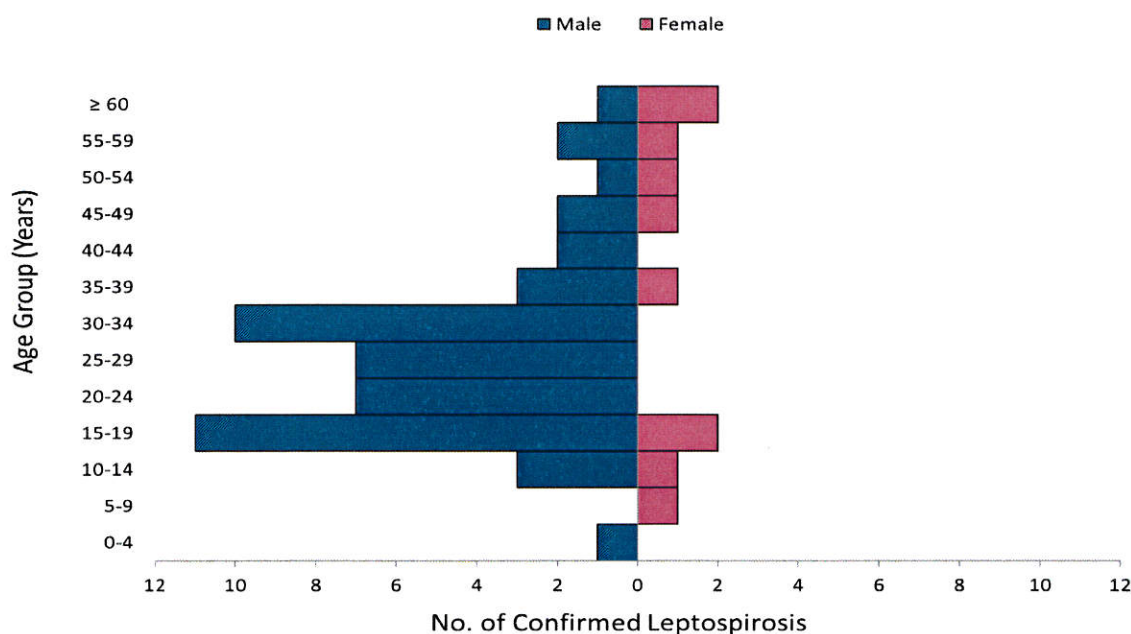
Table 3. Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases by Region (n=60)
 Philippines, January to March 2018

Region	Cases	Deaths	CFR%
I	3	0	0
II	2	0	0
IV-A	4	0	0
MIMAROPA	1	0	0
V	1	0	0
VI	15	2	13
VIII	1	0	0
IX	9	0	0
X	1	0	0
XI	9	2	22
CAR	1	0	0
CARAGA	6	0	0
NCR	7	1	14
Total	60	5	8

VI. Sex and Age Group of Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases

Age of confirmed leptospirosis cases ranged from less than 1 year to 72 years (median = 27.5 years). Majority (50, 83%) of confirmed cases were male. Most (13, 22%) of the deaths belonged to the age group of 15-19 years old.

Figure 4. Confirmed Leptospirosis Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=60)
 Philippines, January to March, 2018*



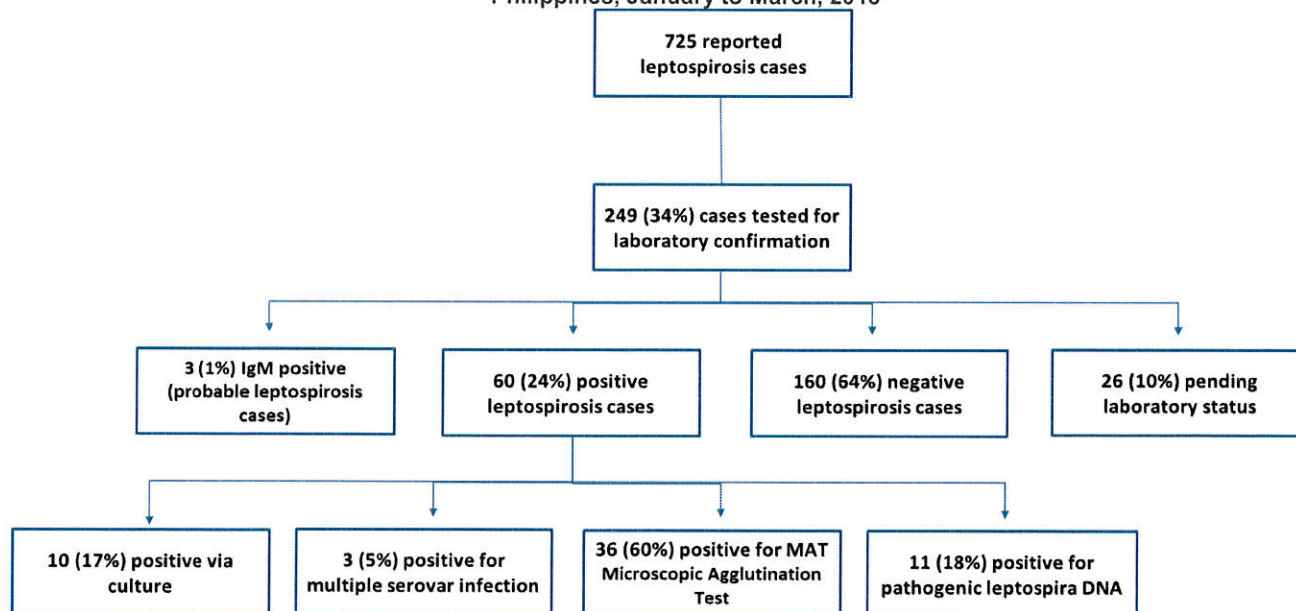
*Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
 A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



VII. Laboratory Status of Leptospirosis Cases

Out of the 725 reported leptospirosis cases, there are 249 cases (34%) tested for laboratory confirmation. Out of the tested, 60 cases (24%) yielded for positive results, 160 cases (64%) yielded for negative results, 3 cases (1%) are IgM positive (probable leptospirosis), while there are 26 cases (10%) awaiting for laboratory results (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Laboratory Status of Reported Leptospirosis Cases
Philippines, January to March, 2018***



*Case counts reported here do NOT represent the final number and are subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports and review of cases.
A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.

