



Dengue Surveillance Update

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 this viral disease to humans. This report provides data from the period of January 1 to April 28, 2018 or Morbidity Weeks 1 – 17.

PIDSR Case Definition for Dengue Diseases

Clinical Classification

- **Dengue Without Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus two of the following:

- Headache
- Body malaise
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Retro-orbital pain
- Anorexia
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Flushed skin
- Rash (petechial, Herman's sign)

- **Dengue With Warning Signs**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration plus any one of the following:

- Abdominal pain or tenderness
- Persistent vomiting
- Clinical signs of fluid accumulation
- Mucosal bleeding
- Lethargy, restlessness
- Liver enlargement
- Laboratory: increase in Hct and/or decreasing platelet count

- **Severe Dengue**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration and any of the clinical manifestations for dengue with or without warning signs, Plus any of the following:

Severe plasma leakage leading to

- Shock
- Fluid accumulation with respiratory distress

Severe bleeding

Severe organ impairment

- Liver: AST or ALT ≥ 1000
- CNS: e.g. seizures, impaired consciousness
- Heart: e.g. myocarditis
- Kidneys: e.g. renal failure

Case Classification

- **Suspect**

A previously well person with acute febrile illness of 2-7 days duration with clinical signs and symptoms of dengue

- **Probable**

A suspect case plus:
Laboratory test, at least CBC (leucopenia with or without thrombocytopenia) and/or Dengue NS1, antigen test or dengue IgM antibody test (optional)

- **Confirmed**

- Viral culture isolation,
- Polymerase Chain Reaction

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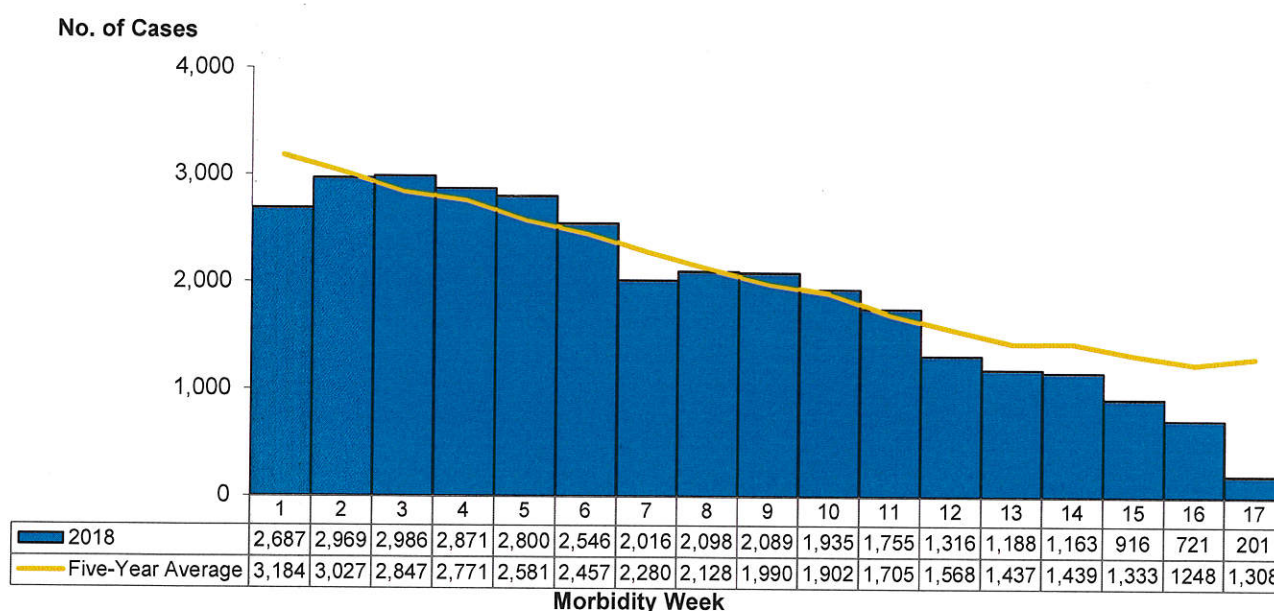
EDRIZ NOELLE RUEZO, RN
Nurse II



I. Trend in the Philippines

A total of **32,257** dengue cases were reported nationwide from January 1 to April 28, 2018. This is **11%** lower compared to the same time period last year (**36,371**). Figure 1 shows weekly comparative data of Reported Dengue cases 2018 vs 5-year average same time period.

Figure 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week vs 5-Year Average
 Philippines, January 1 - April 28, 2018 (N=32,257)



II. Geographic Distribution

Table 1 shows that majority of the cases were from the following regions: **Region IVA and NCR (18%)**, **Region III (16%)**, **Region X (6%)**, **Region VI (6%)** and **Region VII (6%)**.

Some regions have significantly increased in the number of cases compared to same time period from last year: **Region I (100%)**, **CAR (70%)**, **Region IVA (44%)**, **Region V (37%)**, **NCR (36%)**, **Region III (11%)** and **Region II (2%)**.



Table 1. Reported Dengue Cases by Region
Philippines, January 1 – April 28, 2017 vs January 1 – April 28, 2018

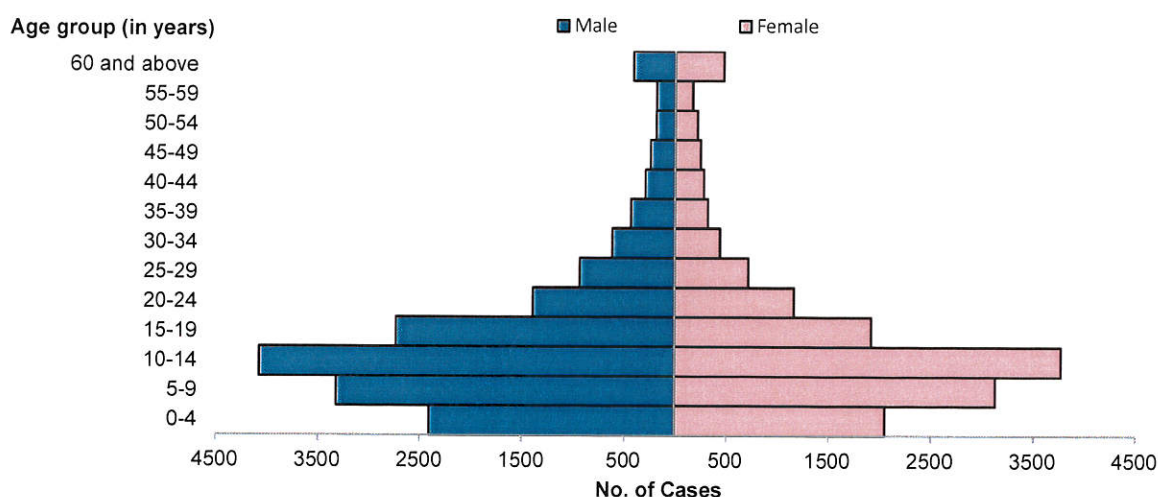
Region	2017		2018		Cases % Change
	No of Cases	Deaths	No of Cases	Deaths	
I	780, (2%)	4, (2%)	1561, (5%)	9, (5%)	↑ 100
II	534, (1%)	4, (2%)	547, (2%)	2, (1%)	↑ 2
III	4747, (13%)	19, (9%)	5247, (16%)	12, (7%)	↑ 11
IV-A	3935, (11%)	15, (7%)	5684, (18%)	39, (23%)	↑ 44
MIMAROPA	662 (2%)	1, (0%)	686, (2%)	4, (2%)	↑ 4
V	537 (1%)	3, (1%)	735, (2%)	7, (4%)	↑ 37
VI	1759, (5%)	17, (8%)	1850, (6%)	16, (9%)	↑ 5
VII	5689, (16%)	59, (28%)	1959, (6%)	13, (8%)	↓ 66
VIII	1724, (5%)	6, (3%)	1057, (3%)	8, (5%)	↓ 39
IX	1467, (4%)	10, (5%)	1041, (3%)	9, (5%)	↓ 29
X	2472, (7%)	10, (5%)	2083, (6%)	17, (10%)	↓ 16
XI	1636, (4%)	12, (6%)	762, (2%)	2, (1%)	↓ 53
XII	3762, (10%)	17, (8%)	1371, (4%)	2, (1%)	↓ 64
ARMM	725, (2%)	6, (3%)	316, (1%)	4, (2%)	↓ 56
CAR	409, (1%)	1, (0%)	695, (2%)	3, (2%)	↑ 70
CARAGA	1199, (3%)	6, (3%)	763, (2%)	2, (1%)	↓ 36
NCR	4334, (12%)	20, (10%)	5900 (18%)	22, (13%)	↑ 36
PHILIPPINES	36,371	210	32,257	171	↓ 11

III. Profile of Cases

A. Profile of Reported Dengue Cases

Ages of suspect cases ranged from less than 1 month to 99 years (median age of 12 years). Majority of the cases (17,266, 54%) were male. Most of the cases belonged to the 10-14 years age group (7,845, 24%). (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Reported Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (N= 32,257)
Philippines, January 1 –April 28, 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. All 2017 data reflects partial data only of all regions.

A PDF file of this report is available at www.doh.gov.ph/statistics.



B. Profile of Confirmed Dengue Cases

Out of 32,257 reported Dengue cases nationwide, 14,150 (44%) cases were tested. Out of the tested, 103 (1%) cases were confirmed via PCR.

Figure 3. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Morbidity Week (n=103)
Philippines, January 1- April 28, 2018

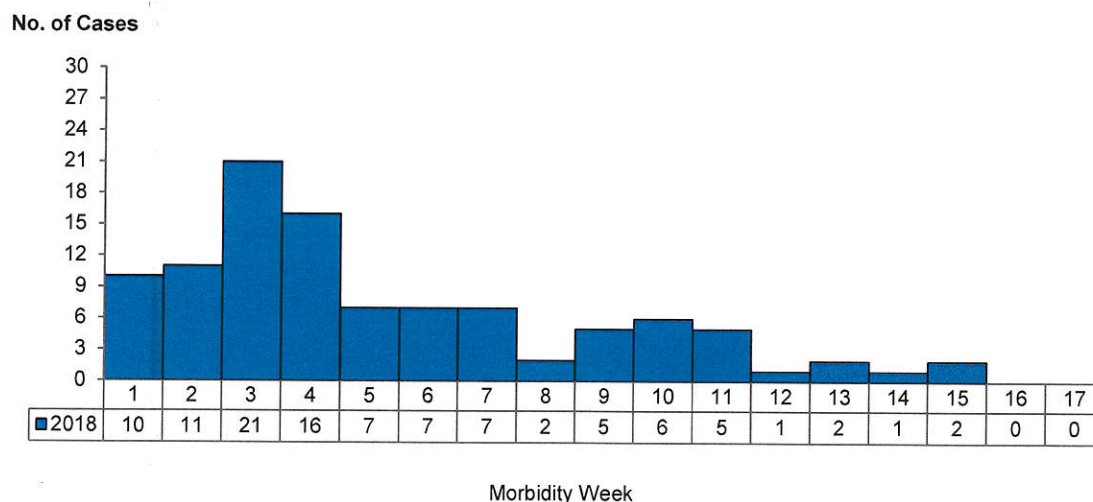


Table 2 shows that majority of the confirmed Dengue cases were from the following regions: **Region XI** (33, 32%), **Region III** (26, 25%), **NCR** (16, 16%), **Region IX** (7, 7%), **Region IV-A and CAR** (6, 6%). The predominant serotype of January 1 to April 28, 2018 is **DENV3** (53 cases, 51%) followed by **DENV 1** (25 cases, 24%), **DENV 2** (21 cases, 20%) and **DENV4** (4 cases, 4%)

Table 2. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Region and Serotype (n=103)
Philippines, January 1-April 28, 2018

Region*	Serotype				Total
	Dengue 1	Dengue 2	Dengue 3	Dengue 4	
Region I	1	1	0	0	2
Region III	5	4	16	1	26
Region IV-A	0	1	5	0	6
Region V	0	0	4	0	4
Region VIII	0	1	1	0	2
Region IX	7	0	0	0	7
Region XI	8	9	14	2	33
Region XII	0	0	1	0	1
CAR	2	1	3	0	6
NCR	2	4	9	1	16
Total	25	21	53	4	103

*Region with positive PCR result

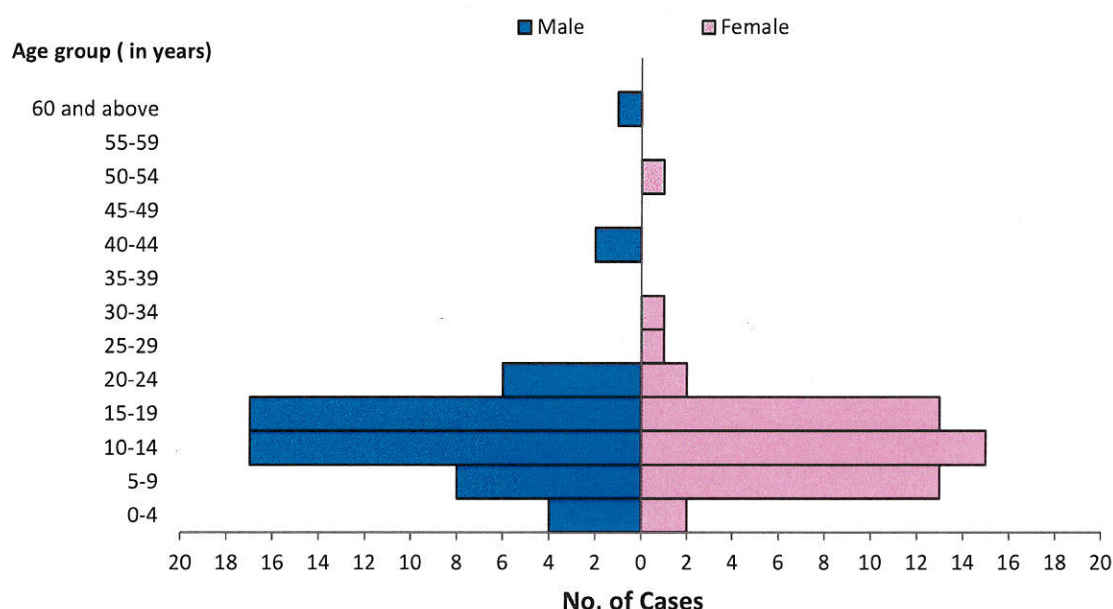
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Ages of confirmed Dengue cases ranged from less than 1 year old to 83 years old (median year of 13 years). Majority of the confirmed cases (55, 53%) were male. Thirty-two (31%) of the confirmed cases belonged to the 15-19 years age group. (Figure 4)

Figure 4. Confirmed Dengue Cases by Age Group and Sex (n=103)
Philippines, January 1 – April 28, 2018



C. Profile of Reported Dengue Deaths

There were 171 deaths (CFR = 0.53%) reported from January 1 to April 28, 2018. This is lower compared to the same period last year, 210 deaths (CFR=0.58%). The provinces with the highest number of deaths were from **Metro Manila** (22 deaths, 13%), **Rizal** (16 deaths, 9%), **Cavite** (11, 6%), **Negros Occidental** (11, 6%), **Misamis Occidental** (10, 6%), **Cebu** (8 deaths, 5%), and **Zamboanga del Sur** (8 deaths, 5%).

Table 3. Top 5 Provinces with Highest Reported Dengue Deaths (n=171)
Philippines January 1 – April 28, 2018

Region	Province	No of Deaths	% Among Deaths
NCR	METRO MANILA	22	13
Region IV-A	RIZAL	16	9
Region IV-A	CAVITE	11	6
Region VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	11	6
Region X	MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	10	6
Region VII	CEBU	8	5
Region IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	8	5

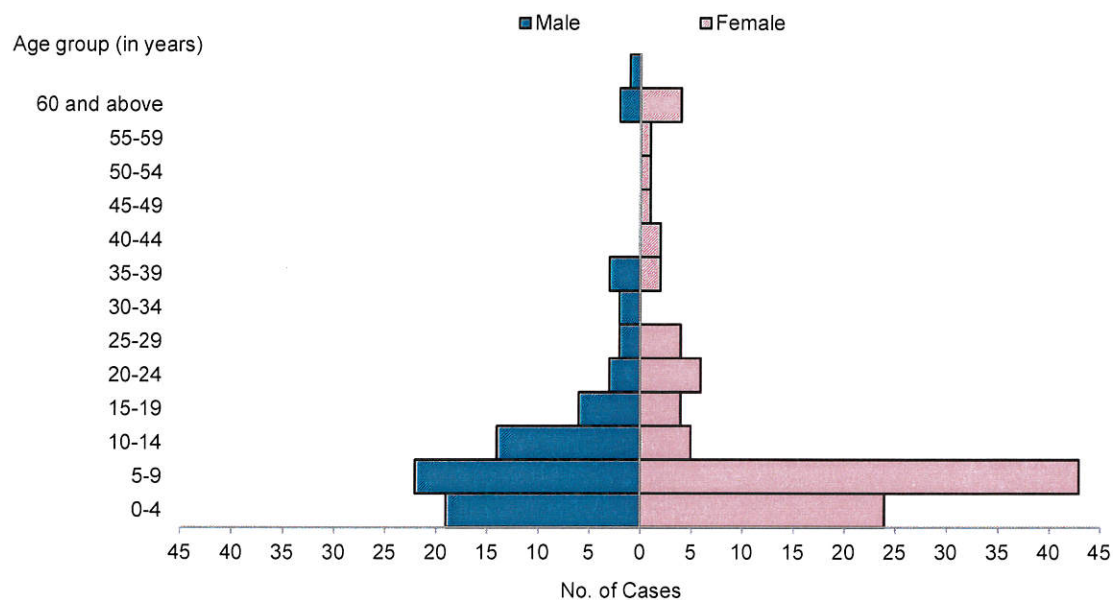
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Ages of deaths ranged from less than 1 year old to 93 years old (median age of 7 years). Most 97 (57%) of the cases were female. Most of the reported Dengue deaths belonged to 5-9 years age group (65, 38%). (Figure 6)

Figure 6. Reported Dengue Deaths by Age Group and Sex (n=171)
Philippines, January 1 – April 28, 2018



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