



Highlights of Diseases and Event in September 2015

Dengue hemorrhagic fever

Situation of Dengue hemorrhagic fever in Thailand from 1 January to 19 September 2015 revealed that total 76,857 cases and 74 deaths were reported for dengue infection, with attack rate of 118.02 per 100,000 population, death rate of 0.11 per 100,000 population and crude death rate of 0.10%. The 5-14 years old age group showed the highest attack rate of 312.71 per 100,000 population, followed by 15-24 years old with 227.85 per 100,000 population. Five provinces with the highest cumulative attack rate per 100,000 population were Rayong (455.51), Phetchaburi (418.98), Ratchaburi (370.40), Trat (325.03) and Krabi (308.81).

The number of case in 2015 was higher than that of 2014, with one time more than that of January to March and 2-3 times more than that of end March to September. Although the number of case in 2015 was similar to the median of last 5 years (2010-2014) in the beginning of the year, it was getting higher since 18th week (May) until now. Regarding to the disease trend during last four weeks, it was difficult to display clearly as the reported cases were lower than the reality. The previous statistics showed that reporting of diseases complete for more than 80% usually took average four weeks.

The 74 deaths included 33 males and 41 females who aged 2-77 years old. Among 2-51 years old reported cases, the highest proportion of death was

among 25-64 years old with 26 deaths (35.14%), followed by 5-14 years old with 24 deaths (32.43%). Residency of the deaths included 37 deaths in central, 18 in northeastern, 10 in northern and 9 in southern parts. There was no death reported in Bangkok. Duration from date of illness onset to date of received treatment was 0-3 days for 30 deaths (40.54%) and 4-7 days for 40 deaths (54.05%) while duration of illness onset to death was 1-7 days for 47 deaths (63.51%). Diagnoses included 51 deaths for dengue shock syndrome (68.92%), 18 deaths for dengue hemorrhagic fever (24.32%) and 5 deaths for dengue fever (6.76%).

During previous 4 weeks (23 August to 19 September 2015), top 5 provinces with the highest attack rate per 100,000 population included Uthai Thani (82.12), Nakhon Ratchasima (74.78), Phetchaburi (66.23), Rayong (50.28) and Phrae (50.06).

Total 31 provinces were reported to have the number of case higher than median+20% in last 4 weeks (23 August to 19 September 2015), including 21 provinces in central, 15 provinces in northern, 12 provinces in northeastern and 2 province in southern parts.

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

Since 1 January to 8 September 2015, total 26,407 hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) cases and 3 deaths from Saraburi, Tak and Chonburi Provinces reported to Bureau of Epidemiology, with attack rate 40.55 per 100,000 population and case fatality rate 0.01%. Attack rate was highest among 0-4 years old with 608.88 per 100,000 population (with 81.45% of 1-3 years old), followed by 5-14 years (34.50 per 100,000 population), 15-24 years (0.84 per 100,000 population), 25-64 years (0.31 per 100,000 population) and more than 65 years (0.26 per 100,000 population). The northern part revealed the highest attack rate with 47.14 per

100,000 population while attack rates in other areas were 45.80 per 100,000 population in the central, 41.84 per 100,000 population in the southern and 31.08 per 100,000 population in the northeastern parts.

As for HFMD trend in Thailand, the number of cases is usually highest in rainy season during June to August every year. Nevertheless, the current disease situation showed that the number of HFMD cases has been reducing for many weeks and also lower than the median. Prediction of disease trend by ARIMA model found the highest number of cases in July (5,599 cases), August (3,656 cases) and September (3,344 cases). It was also predicted that about 37,645 cases would be reported in this year, which was lower than the previous year.

According to the data from Department of Medical Science, laboratory testing of patients in 2008-2015 found that the proportion of EV71 infection in 2015 was higher than that of all previous years.