



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
 REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS

July 19, 2024

REGIONAL MEMORANDUM

No. **818** s. 2024

PREVENTION OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES IN DEPED REGION 8

To: Schools Division Superintendents
 Regional Office Division Chiefs
 Public Elementary and Secondary School Heads
 All Others Concerned

1. Dengue remains to be a significant vector-borne disease in Eastern Visayas. The **DOH Eastern Visayas – National Aedes-Borne Viral Disease Prevent and Control Program (NAVDPCP)** has reported a noticeable increase in the number of dengue cases when compared to last year’s same monitoring period. It is also important to note that the dengue disease significantly affects the student population.
2. In preparation for the start of S.Y. 2024-2025, the Education Support Services Division – School Health and Nutrition Unit issues this Memorandum to raise awareness and for the concerned officials and personnel to conduct appropriate measures, especially self-protection efforts, to mitigate the transmission of dengue disease within office and school spaces. See enclosed for reference of teachers, non-teaching personnel and learners that contain basic information about the disease such as transmission, signs and symptoms, and most importantly, preventive measures.
3. For immediate dissemination and compliance of this Memorandum are desired.


EVELYN R. FETALVERO CESO IV
 Regional Director

Enclosures: DOH 5S Against Dengue Information Material, DOH Press Release

References: None

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index under the following subjects:

SCHOOL HEALTH

ESSD-SHNU-ALSL



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Search and Destroy

Ang mga lamok ay namamahay sa mga lalagyan ng tubig tulad ng mga:



Lumang gulong



Balde at drum



Alulod

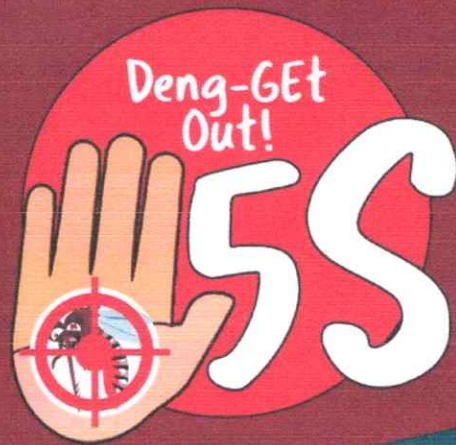


Butas sa lupa



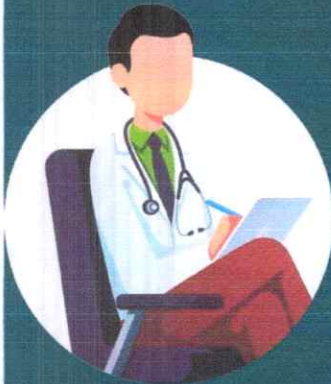
Paso

Takpan o itaob ang mga ito, o itapon ang nakokolektang tubig para hindi maging tirahan ng mga kiti-kiti at lamok!



Seek Consultation

Kung ikaw ay nagkaroon ng biglaang mataas na lagnat na tumagal lampas 2 araw, at mayroon kang kahit isa sa mga sumusunod:



- ↗ Pananakit ng katawan
- ↗ Panghihina
- ↗ Pantal sa balat
- ↗ Sakit ng tiyan
- ↗ Pagdugo ng ilong pagkatapos ng lagnat
- ↗ Pagsusuka
- ↗ Maitim na dumi
- ↗ Hirap sa paghinga
- ↗ Sakit sa likod ng mata

Magpakonsulta sa iyong Primary Care Provider sa pinakamalapit na Health Center!

Self-protect

Anu-ano ang mabuting isuot para makaiwas sa dengue?



Long sleeves



Light-colored na damit



Mahahabang pantalon



Mosquito repellent

Support Fogging Activities!

Suportahan natin ang mga fogging activities sa ating mga komunidad kung nagbabadya ang outbreak ng dengue!

Huwag kalimutan, para maging mabisa ang fogging, dapat gawin ito sa madaling umaga (6-8am) o hapon (4-6pm)!



Sustain Hydration



Kapag may dengue, huwag kalimutang uminom ng sapat na inuming tubig, para ma iwasan ang dehydration na dulot ng lagnat o pagsusuka

DENGUE RISING WITH RAIN; MOSQUITOES TO BLAME

Press Release | 16 July 2024

The Department of Health (DOH) continues to monitor Dengue as part of the W.I.L.D (Water-borne disease, Influenza-like illness, Leptospirosis, and Dengue) diseases common during the rainy season. Dengue cases are rising as expected due to the rainfall, which allows more water to pool and be stagnant. Left unchecked, *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes responsible for spreading Dengue will breed in these stagnant pools of water.

The latest reports as of June 29, 2024 show a 30% increase in the number of cases. From 6,323 cases reported last May 19 to June 1 (start of the rainy season), 8,246 cases were reported nationwide last June 2 to June 15. The DOH is cautious in interpreting case counts especially as regards the most recent tally (8,213 cases from June 16 to 29) as there may be incoming late reports. A total of 90,119 dengue cases have been reported from the start of 2024 until June 29, with 233 deaths in the same time period. The number of cases this year is 19% higher than the previous year's tally of 75,968 over the same time period. Based on the epidemic curve, the DOH notes that cases on a weekly basis in 2024 went above what was observed in 2023 from January 1 to May 11. From May 12 to June 29, the weekly case numbers have returned to either below or just slightly above what was recorded in 2023. This may be attributed to ongoing intensified efforts of local governments to kill mosquitoes by searching and destroying their breeding water.

Seven regions have shown an increase in cases over the past six weeks before June 29: MIMAROPA, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, and the National Capital Region. The DOH does not release specific names of local governments to allow for their coordinated risk communication, community engagement, and response on localized Dengue outbreaks, as provided for under Section 7 of Republic Act No. 11332.

The DOH continues to reiterate the importance of sustained measures and interventions. The Department reiterates that the '4S' strategy works to combat Dengue: Search and Destroy mosquito breeding grounds by eliminating stagnant water and their containers; Self-protection measures like insect repellent and wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants; Seek early consultation with a doctor or health worker for any symptoms; and Support fogging or spraying in a local hotspot or outbreak areas where an increase in cases is registered.

"With rain comes the rise of Dengue. We know what works, and that is to kill mosquitoes. Protect loved ones too through clothing and mosquito repellants. Do not self-medicate, ask your doctor or nearby clinic if you have Dengue," said Health Secretary Teodoro J. Herbosa.