

Republic of the Philippines Department of Education REGION OFFICE VIII DIVISION OF CALBAYOG CITY

MEMORANDUM DM-OSGOD-HNU No. 134 S. 2022

TO:

Public School District Supervisor Public Elementary & Secondary School Heads All others concerned

FROM: MOISES D. LABIAN JR. PhD, CESO VI Assistant Schools Division Superintendent Officer In-Charge Office of the Schools Division Superintendent

> EDITA S. CANO Administrative Officer V Office In-Charge



SUBJECT: EARLY PREVENTION, DETECTION, ISOLATION AND TREATMENT OF HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

- DATE: April 11, 2023
 - Attached is a letter from Dr. Ma. Teresa N. Caidic, OIC-Local Health System Support Division Chief with program Advisory No. 010 to be disseminated to the District Supervisor, Principal, Teachers and learners for their information and appropriate action.
 - 2. Immediate dissemination of this memorandum to all concerned are desired.

reaction (RT-PCR) of throat swab, vesicles, or stool. However, clinical diagnosis is often sufficient and the absence of a confirmatory laboratory test should not hinder the initiation of case management.



Republic of the Philippines Province of Samar PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE Catbalogan, City



ENDORSEMENT

April 3, 2023



Respectfully endorsing to Dr. Moises D. Labian Jr., CESO VI, Calbayog City Division Superintendent, Department of Education, the herein letter of Dr. Ma. Teresa N. Caidic, MPH, OIC- Local Health System Support Division Chief, dated March 14, 2023, duly received by this office today April 3, 2023 anent the Early Prevention, Detection, Isolation, and Treatment of Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease, to be disseminated to the District Supervisors, Principals, School Physician and School Nurses, for their

information and appropriate action.



MADELEINE H. AMP. TIN, RN, MAN, DM OIC - Provincial Health Officer

Email Add: phosamar2020(agmail.com Provincial Health Office Telephone No.: 055 - 544-3303

Innovate. Initiate. Integrate.

Local ESUs shall report clusters of all Suspect, Probable, and Confirmed cases of HEMD immediately to the Event-based Surveillance and Response Unit of the Epidemiology Bureau.

 Laboratory confirmation of HFMD cases shall be done through Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain reaction (RT-PCR) of throat swab, vesicles, or stool. However, clinical diagnosis is often sufficient and





Republic of the Philippines Department of Health Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development



March 14, 2023

PROGRAM ADVISORY NO. 00

- TO : DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT, DISTRICT SUPERVISORS, PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL NURSES
- FROM : EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES
- SUBJECT : EARLY PREVENTION, DETECTION, ISOLATION AND TREATMENT OF HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
- DATE: : MARCH 14, 2023

A total of 116 suspected HFMD cases reported for morbidity weeks 1-8 (Jan. 1-Feb 25, 2023), with zero death. This is 427% higher compared to the same period of last year (22 cases). The province of Leyte posted with most reported number of cases based on the latest situational report of the Regional Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (RESU).

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) is a highly contagious viral disease affecting various life stages but occurs most often in childhood. Most HFMD cases are mild, self-limiting, and non-fatal if caused by the enterovirus Coxsackievirus A16 (CA16) but may progress to meningitis, encephalitis, and polio-like paralysis if left unmanaged, sometimes resulting in death, if caused by Enterovirus 71 (EV71).

A. Prevention

- Perform mandatory hand washing with soap and water, and hand hygiene using alcohol-based sanitizer, in all opportunities and occasions, especially in the hospital and household settings;
- 2. Strengthen infection prevention and control measures in all settings;
- 3. Avoid sharing of personal items such as spoons, cups, and utensils;
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (i.e. properly fitted face mask, gloves, and gown) when caring for a patient with HFMD; and
- Observe Minimum Public Health Standards (MPHS), especially when sneezing and coughing, as well as physical distancing.

B. Detection

- Guidelines for public health surveillance are as follows: Classify cases of HFMD following these prescribed definitions:
- Suspect case- Any individual, regardless of age, who developed acute febrile illness with
 papulovesicular or maculopapular rash on palms and soles, with or without vesicular lesion/ulcers in
 the mouth.
- Probable case- A suspected case that has not yet been confirmed by a laboratory test, but is
 geographically and temporally related to a laboratory-confirmed case.
- Confirmed case- A suspected/probable case with positive laboratory result for human Enteroviruses that cause HFMD.

Local ESUs shall report clusters of all Suspect, Probable, and Confirmed cases of HFMD immediately to the Event-based Surveillance and Response Unit of the Epidemiology Bureau.

 Laboratory confirmation of HFMD cases shall be done through Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain reaction (RT-PCR) of throat swab, vesicles, or stool. However, clinical diagnosis is often sufficient and the absence of a confirmatory laboratory test should not hinder the initiation of case management.



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- C. Isolation
 - 1. Isolate patients with HFMD following standard precautions with droplet and contact infection control procedures. HFMD is mainly transmitted through person-to-person contact, including contact with infected nose and throat secretions or respiratory droplets, infected fluid from blisters or scabs, and infected fecal material.
 - 2. Advise parents/guardians to ensure that children with suspect, probable, or confirmed HFMD should remain at home, avoid attending school, day-care facilities, or other face-to-face activities until the patient is already afebrile and all of his/her vesicles have dried up, and adhere to the advice of the Health Care Provider.

D. Treatment

Classify the patient's disease stage or severity. Patients with Uncomplicated HFMD may be managed in an out-patient setting, while more severe cases should be given emergent management and referred for admission and inpatient care in a higher level facility with specialists. The classification for disease severity may be found in Annex A.

DOH Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development strongly advises individuals to continue practicing the Minimum Public Health Standards (e.g., mask-wearing, respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette, physical distancing, and hand washing/hand sanitation); and advise parents/guardians to prepare the child to return to school, day-care facilities, and attend other face-to-face activities depending on the assessment and advice of the attending physician.

For further inquiries, you may contact the EREID Program Staff, Ms. Reynalen R. Resma at 0915-813-5927.

For your information and guidance.

April MA. TERESA N. CAIDIC MD, MPH OIC-LHSD Chief M Kut





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Republic of the Philippines Department of Health Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development



ANNEX A. WHO Warning Signs for CNS Involvement in HFMD

Warning signs of CNS involvement includes one or more of the following:				
Fever \geq 39°C or for \geq 48 hours	Limb weakness			
Vomiting	Truncal ataxia			
Lethargy	"Wandering eyes"			
Agitation/irritability	Dyspnea/tachypnea			
Myoclonic jerks	Mottled skin			

ANNEX B. WHO Classification for Disease Severity in HFMD

Classification	Criteria .			
Uncomplicated HFMD	 Patients with no warning signs AND any of the following: Skin rash Oral Ulcers 			
HFMD with CNS Involvement	Patients with HFMD AND any of the following: • Meningism • Myoclonic jerks • Ataxia, tremors • Lethargy • Limb weakness			
HFMD with Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) Dysregulation	 Patients with CNS involvement AND any of the following: Resting Heart Rate at 150-170 bpm Hypertension Profuse Sweating Respiratory Abnormalities (Tachypnea, Labored breathing) 			
HFMD with Cardiopulmonary Failure	Patients with ANS Dysregulation AND any of the following: • Hypotension/ Shock • Pulmonary edema/ hemorrhage • Heart Failure			

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ANNEX C. PIDSR Case Report Form for Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Severe Enteroviral Disease

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