

# Philippines Health Watch: Dengue Surge, Measles Resurgence, and New COV

Health News · Practice Test · 12 Questions

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**1. As of late 2024, what was the reported percentage increase in dengue cases in the Philippines compared to the same period in 2023, according to the Department of Health?**

- A) An 82% increase
- B) A 19% increase
- C) A 279% increase
- D) A 40% increase

**2. In early 2025, the Philippines reported a significant increase in Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) cases. What was the percentage increase compared to the same period in 2024?**

- A) 185%
- B) 81%
- C) 200%
- D) 57%

**3. What new COVID-19 variants, descendants of JN.1, were confirmed to be present in the Philippines by mid-2024, leading to increased monitoring?**

- A) Alpha and Delta
- B) Omicron and BA.5
- C) KP.2 and KP.3 (FLiRT variants)
- D) Gamma and Beta

**4. According to reports in late 2024, which region in the Philippines experienced a significant surge in measles and rubella cases, leading to an outbreak declaration?**

- A) Bicol Region
- B) Central Visayas
- C) Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)
- D) Cordillera Administrative Region

**5. In August 2024, the Philippines reported its first mpox case of the year. What was notable about this case regarding travel history?**

- A) The patient had recently traveled from Sweden.
- B) The patient had no travel history outside the Philippines.
- C) The patient had traveled extensively within Southeast Asia.
- D) The patient had a history of travel to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

**6. As of early 2025, what was the reported percentage increase in leptospirosis cases in the Philippines compared to the same period in the previous year, according to the DOH?**

- A) 8%
- B) 43.45%
- C) 68%
- D) 200%

**7. What was the main finding regarding the 'FLiRT' variants (KP.2 and KP.3) of COVID-19 in the Philippines by mid-2024, according to the Department of Health?**

- A) They were causing severe to critical COVID-19 cases.
- B) They showed a significantly higher fatality rate than previous variants.
- C) There was no evidence they were causing severe to critical COVID-19.
- D) They required immediate global travel restrictions.

**8. Which of the following diseases was NOT explicitly mentioned as having a significant increase or outbreak in the Philippines in late 2024 or early 2025 reports from the provided search results?**

- A) Dengue
- B) Measles
- C) Zika Virus
- D) Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease

**9. In the context of public health campaigns in the Philippines, what was the "Healthy Pilipinas" initiative primarily focused on during the COVID-19 pandemic?**

- A) Promoting mental health through online planting challenges.
- B) Disseminating critical information on COVID-19 prevention behaviors via social media.
- C) Encouraging vaccination against polio and other preventable diseases.
- D) Tracking and reporting on the economic impact of the pandemic.

**10. What is the primary concern for pregnant women regarding the Zika virus, as highlighted in health advisories?**

- A) It causes severe respiratory illness.
- B) It can lead to serious birth defects in their children.
- C) It requires immediate hospitalization and antiviral treatment.
- D) It can cause widespread outbreaks similar to COVID-19.

**11. The DOH has been monitoring 'W.I.L.D.' diseases. What does the acronym 'W.I.L.D.' stand for in this context?**

- A) Waterborne diseases, Influenza-like illnesses, Leptospirosis, and Dengue
- B) West Nile Virus, Influenza, Lassa Fever, and Diphtheria
- C) Whooping Cough, Infections, Lung disease, and Dysentery
- D) Viral infections, Immune deficiency, Liver disease, and Diabetes

**12. As of early 2025, the Philippines faced a surge in HIV cases, particularly affecting which age group, with a significant percentage linked to sexual transmission?**

- A) Individuals aged 65 and above
- B) Children aged 10 and below
- C) Young individuals aged 15 to 34 years
- D) Seniors aged 55 to 64 years