

## Philippines

The Meningitis Progress Tracker provides data for common bacterial and viral causes of meningitis. The Meningitis Progress Tracker uses data to tell the story of the burden and impact of meningitis. It provides up-to-date and accessible data to help you advocate for the policies and funding needed to defeat meningitis. This page shows the latest meningitis data available for your country.



### Overview

**32 / 194**

Global meningitis rank by  
number of cases

**2 / 27**

Regional meningitis rank by  
number of cases

**No plan**

Meningitis national plan  
status

### About our data sources

The cases, deaths and impairment data on this page are based on estimates from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation's Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 (IHME GBD 2021). Data is continually updated based on how often it is made available.

While estimates are a useful starting point to understand trends in meningitis they do have limitations and are different to surveillance data – which comes directly from hospitals and laboratories.

Estimates for a country or cause of meningitis may differ from surveillance data. It is important to use surveillance data where it is available.

# Cases & Deaths

**15,497**

Estimated meningitis cases in 2021

**13.7**

Estimated cases of meningitis per 100,000 people in 2021

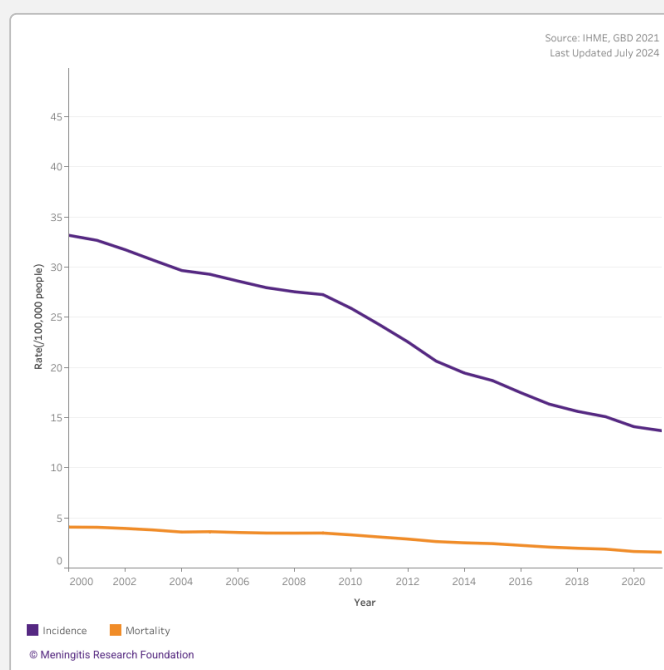
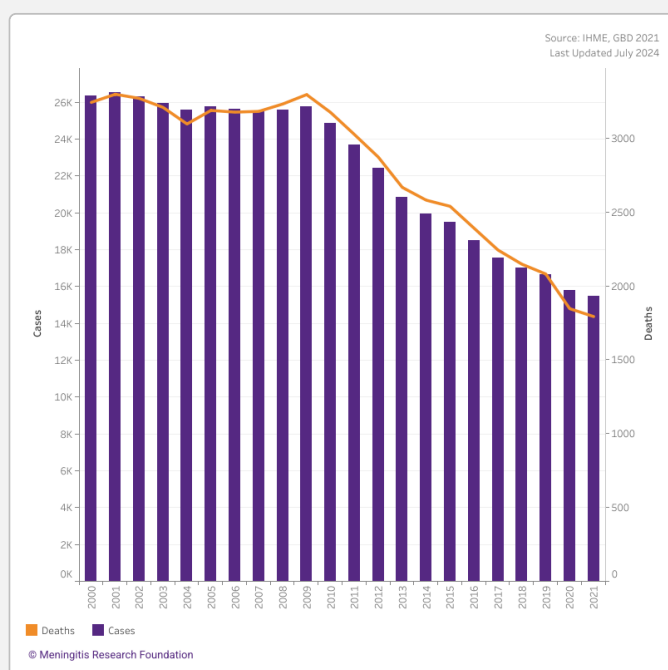
**1,792**

Estimated meningitis deaths in 2021

**1.6**

Estimated deaths from meningitis per 100,000 people in 2021

## How many people get and die from meningitis in my country?



## Explaining the terms used: cases, incidence, deaths and mortality

A “case” represents a person who has had meningitis. A “death” represents a death from meningitis. Cases and deaths data helps us to track the number of people who have had or have died from meningitis over time or in a specific area.

“Incidence” means the **rate of new cases** of meningitis that occur within a specific population over a given time period. “Mortality” refers to the **rate of deaths** from meningitis within a specific population over a given period of time. Incidence and mortality data help us to understand and compare the risk of getting or dying from meningitis in different countries and regions.

What causes the most deaths from meningitis in my country?

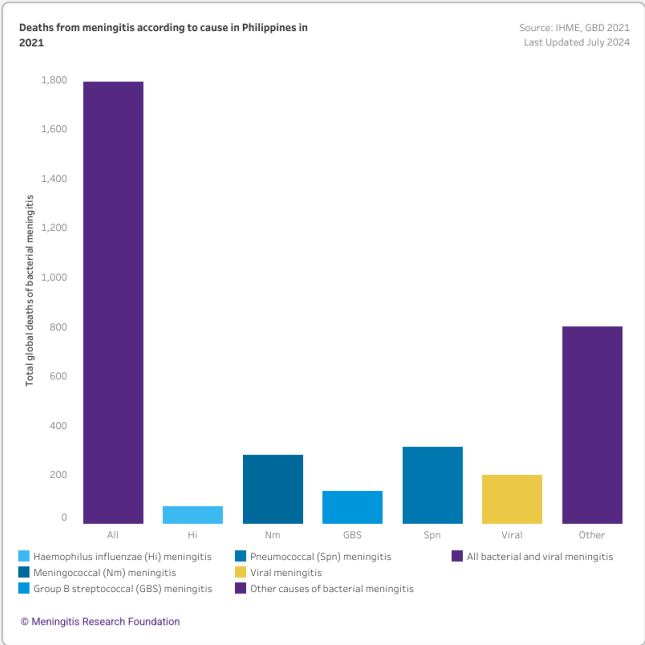
Meningitis is usually caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi. Bacterial meningitis is one of the deadliest forms of meningitis.

Many different bacteria can cause meningitis. Four of the most common causes of bacterial meningitis are streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal), *neisseria meningitidis* (meningococcal), group B streptococcus (GBS) and *haemophilus influenzae*.

Viruses are the most common cause of meningitis. However, viral meningitis is rarely life threatening.

Other causes of bacterial meningitis include E.coli, listeria, salmonella, klebsiella and some rarer causes of bacterial meningitis.

This chart shows the estimated number of deaths from common causes of meningitis in your country.



What meningitis vaccines are available in my country?

**Meningococcal vaccines for children or young people**

No

***Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccines for children**

Yes

**Pneumococcal vaccines for children**

Yes

## Vaccines can make a difference



Vaccines provide the best protection against meningitis. They help to protect those at greatest risk of becoming ill and prevent the spread of meningitis. Vaccines are available that prevent the most common severe causes of meningitis. These vaccines have dramatically reduced cases and deaths of meningitis throughout the world. Meningitis vaccine availability is different around the world.

It is important to remember that vaccines do not protect against all causes of meningitis.

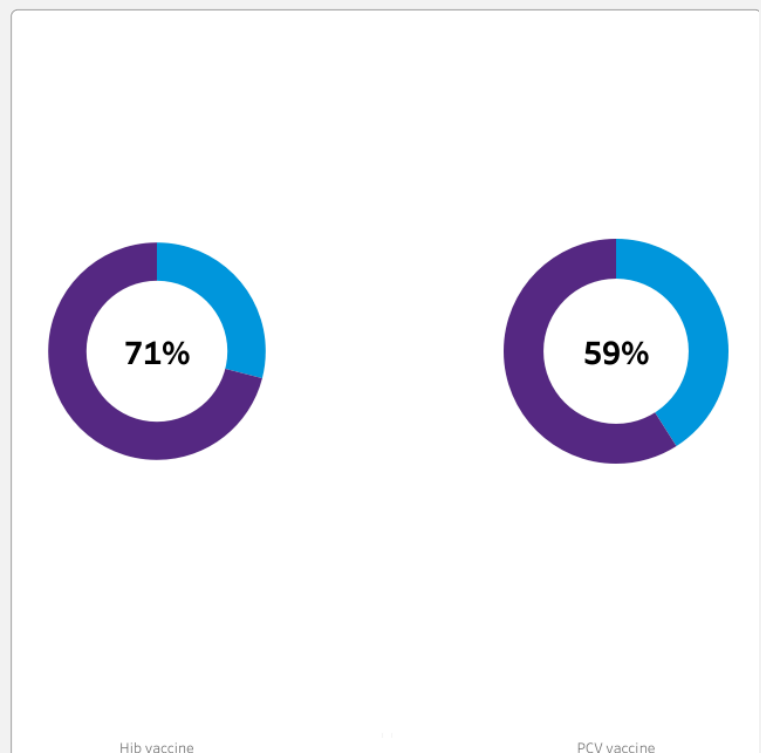
## How many children receive vaccines that protect them from common causes of meningitis?

The charts show coverage in your country for vaccines that protect against two common bacterial causes of meningitis: *haemophilus influenza* type B (Hib) and pneumococcal.

Availability of meningococcal vaccines varies by country and there is no universal recommendation from the WHO. Your Ministry of Health decides which vaccines to provide based on local data about how widespread meningococcal is, and the age groups most likely to be affected by it.

Currently there are no vaccines available that prevent GBS meningitis, but they are under development.

Read more about vaccines available in your country on the WHO's national immunisation schedule data portal.



# What's the impact of meningitis in my country?

**135,602**

Disability Adjusted Years of Life (DALYs) lost to meningitis in 2021

**130,934**

Years of Life Lost (YLLs) to meningitis in 2021

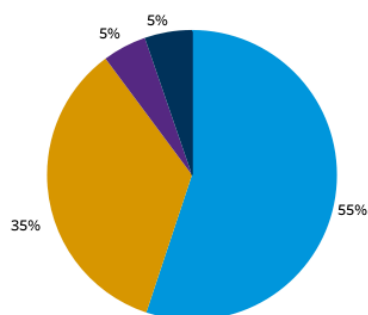
**4,668**

Years Lived with Disability (YLDs) from meningitis in 2021

## What lifelong impairments are people left with after meningitis?



DALYs = YLLs + YLDs



Intellectual disability  
Hearing Loss  
Epilepsy  
Blindness and vision loss

Measuring the impact of meningitis can be done in different ways. Years of life lost (YLLs) due to dying earlier because of the disease, years lived with disability (YLDs) due to meningitis, and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) which is calculated by adding YLLs and YLDs.

Across the world, bacterial meningitis leaves one in five people with lifelong disabilities. Many survivors of meningitis are left with after-effects that lead to neurological disorders including hearing loss, brain damage, intellectual and developmental disability, and epilepsy.

This chart shows how much lifelong impairment there is due to the four most common neurological **impairments** that can result from the disease in your country.