



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
REGION XI  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF PANABO CITY

Office of the Schools Division Superintendent

**DIVISION MEMORANDUM**

SGOD-2025-0090

To: Assistant Schools Division Superintendent  
Chief Education Supervisor (SGOD)  
Chief Education Supervisor (CID)  
Education Program Supervisors  
Public Schools District Supervisors  
School Heads of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools  
All Concerned

Subject: **DISSEMINATION OF THE ADVISORY ON DENGUE PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES IN SCHOOLS**

Date: February 24, 2025

Attached is Regional Memorandum ESSD-2025-053 re: **Dissemination of the Advisory on Dengue Prevention and Control Measures in Schools.**

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral disease that poses a significant health risk. It is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes, primarily *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. Common symptoms include high fever, severe headaches, joint and muscle pain, nausea, and rash. In severe cases, it can lead to life-threatening complications such as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS).

To ensure the health and safety of our learners and school personnel, the following measures must be observed and followed:

**DENGUE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MEASURES IN SCHOOLS**

To efficiently prevent and control cases of dengue fever, all schools are urged to follow the **5S Strategy** of the Department of Health, outlines as follows:

1. **Search and Destroy Mosquito Breeding Sites**
  - a. Conduct weekly clean-up drives in classrooms, restrooms, and school grounds;



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
REGION XI  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF PANABO CITY

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- b. Remove stagnant water from plant saucers, old tires, roof gutters, and other water-collecting items;
- c. Properly cover water storage containers and dispose of waste properly;
- d. Regularly inspect school premises for potential mosquito breeding sites.

**2. Self-Protection Measures**

- a. Encourage learners and school personnel/staff to:
  - i. Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and socks to minimize mosquito bites;
  - ii. Apply DOH-approved mosquito repellents, when necessary;
  - iii. Maintain well-ventilated classrooms and install screens on windows and doors if possible.

**3. Seek Early Consultation**

- a. Parents and teachers should be vigilant in recognizing/identifying early signs and symptoms of dengue, which include, amongst others:
  - i. High-grade fever (39 degrees Celsius or higher) lasting at least 2 days, or possibly recurring over a 7-day period;
  - ii. Severe headaches, dizziness, or unusual tiredness;
  - iii. Pain behind the eyes;
  - iv. Body aches, joint or muscle pain;
  - v. Skin rash;
  - vi. Nausea, vomiting, or loss of appetite.

**If a learner has high fever and any of these symptoms, they should be referred to a health facility immediately.**

- b. Watch for danger signs requiring urgent medical attention:
  - i. Severe stomach pain;
  - ii. Persistent vomiting;
  - iii. Unusual bleeding (nosebleeds, gum bleeding, bruising);
  - iv. Extreme drowsiness, irritability, or difficulty breathing;
  - v. Cold, clammy skin or fainting.

**If any of these signs appear, the learner must be rushed to a hospital without delay.**

**4. Support Fogging as a Last Resort or only in Outbreak Situations**

- a. Schools should coordinate with their Barangay Health Workers and Local Health Offices to assess the necessity of fogging.
- b. Fogging should only be conducted in areas where a dengue outbreak has been officially declared.



Republic of the Philippines  
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**5. Sustain Hydration**

- a. Schools are encouraged to provide safe and accessible drinking water via hydration stations and other appropriate means.
- b. Learners and school personnel are encouraged to increase their fluid intake, particularly if experiencing symptoms such as fever, vomiting, or diarrhea, to prevent dehydration.

**COORDINATION WITH LGUS AND HEALTH AGENCIES**

1. Schools are urged to closely coordinate with their respective Barangay Health Workers, Rural Health Units, and Local Government Units in monitoring and/or reporting dengue cases to ensure timely response at the community level.
2. Schools must stay informed on any issuances, advisories, and guidelines provided by the Department of Health, updating protocols and practices as necessary to align with the latest public health recommendations.
3. Schools must coordinate with DOH-accredited Dengue Centers of Excellence, as mandated by DOH Administrative Order No. 2021-0009, to ensure proper referral and treatment of severe dengue cases.

**MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE**

1. Schools Division Office shall ensure strict and consistent implementation of dengue prevention measures across all schools in their respective jurisdictions.
2. Principals/School Heads are required to:
  - a. Organize and conduct regular dengue prevention activities and submit reports to the Schools Division Office thru the School Health and Nutrition Section, following existing guidelines;
  - b. Monitor absenteeism trends as early indicators of potential dengue outbreaks;
  - c. Immediately report suspected dengue cases to the nearest health facility.

For your information and strict compliance.

  
**JINKY B. FIRMAN PhD, CESO VI**  
Schools Division Superintendent

RELEASED

SGOD/ABA/cims

FEB 24 2025



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DepEd Panabo:  
**Empowering Champions in Education**  
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providing quality education, MATATAG for all.





Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
Davao Region

February 20, 2025

REGIONAL MEMORANDUM  
ESSD-2025-053

**DISSEMINATION OF THE ADVISORY ON DENGUE PREVENTION  
AND CONTROL MEASURES IN SCHOOLS**

To: Schools Division Superintendents

1. Attached is a Memorandum from the Office of the Undersecretary for Operations dated February 18, 2025, contents of which are self-explanatory.
2. Furthermore, this Office through the Education Support Services Division, reiterated in Regional Memorandum No. ESSD-2024-390 dated September 19, 2024, that school heads and their assigned health personnel shall conduct daily monitoring of health status of learners and personnel, and maintain its records by submitting reports to the Regional Office on suspected, probable, and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases, including vector-borne diseases, through Google Sheets via <https://bit.ly/SchoolDseSurv2024>.
3. Immediate and wide dissemination of this Memorandum is desired.

**ALLAN G. FARNAZO**  
Director IV

Encl.: As stated

ROS/amlr

RECEIVED  
OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - DAVAO REGION  
FEB 20 2025

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Republika ng Pilipinas  
**Department of Education**


OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS

**MEMORANDUM**

**DM-OUOPS-2025-00-0492**

**FOR : REGIONAL DIRECTORS  
SCHOOLS DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS  
PRINCIPALS/SCHOOL HEADS/TEACHERS-IN-CHARGE  
CONCERNED  
ALL OTHER CONCERNED**

**FROM : MALCOLM S. GARMA**  
Assistant Secretary, Office in Charge,  
Office of the Undersecretary for Operations

  
**DR. DEXTER A. GALVAN**  
Assistant Secretary for Operations

**SUBJECT : ADVISORY ON DENGUE PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
MEASURES IN SCHOOLS**

**DATE : February 18, 2025**

In light of the alarming rise in dengue cases and the declaration of local outbreaks by several local government units, the Department of Education (DepEd), through the Bureau of Learner Support Services-School Health Division (BLSS-SHD) hereby issues this Advisory on the Prevention of Dengue Fever.

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral disease that poses a significant health risk. It is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes, primarily *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. Common symptoms include high fever, severe headaches, joint and muscle pain, nausea, and rash. In severe cases, it can lead to life-threatening complications such as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS)<sup>1</sup>.

To ensure the health and safety of our learners and school personnel, the following measures must be observed and followed:

**DENGUE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MEASURES IN SCHOOLS**

To effectively prevent and control cases of dengue fever, all schools are urged follow the *5S Strategy* of the Department of Health, outlined as follows:

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization (2024). Dengue and severe dengue.

### **1. Search and Destroy Mosquito Breeding Sites**

- a. Conduct weekly clean-up drives in classrooms, restrooms, and school grounds;
- b. Remove stagnant water from plant saucers, old tires, roof gutters, and other water-collecting items;
- c. Properly cover water storage containers and dispose of waste properly;
- d. Regularly inspect school premises for potential mosquito breeding sites.

### **2. Self-Protection Measures**

- a. Encourage learners and school personnel/staff to
  - i. Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and socks to minimize mosquito bites;
  - ii. Apply DOH-approved mosquito repellents, when necessary;
  - iii. Maintain well-ventilated classrooms and install screens on windows and doors if possible.

### **3. Seek Early Consultation**

- a. Parents and teachers should be vigilant in recognizing/identifying early signs and symptoms of dengue, which include, amongst others:
  - i. High-grade fever (39 degrees Celsius or higher) lasting at least 2 days, or possibly recurring over a 7 day period;
  - ii. Severe headache, dizziness, or unusual tiredness;
  - iii. Pain behind the eyes;
  - iv. Body aches, joint or muscle pain;
  - v. Skin rash;
  - vi. Nausea, vomiting, or loss of appetite

**If a learner has a high fever and any of these symptoms, they should be referred to a health facility immediately.**

- b. Watch for danger signs requiring urgent medical attention:
  - i. Severe stomach pain;
  - ii. Persistent vomiting;
  - iii. Unusual bleeding (nosebleeds, gum bleeding, bruising);
  - iv. Extreme drowsiness, irritability, or difficulty breathing;
  - v. Cold, clammy skin or fainting.

**If any of these signs appear, the learner must be rushed to a hospital without delay.**

### **4. Support Fogging As a Last Resort or Only in Outbreak Situations**

- a. Schools should coordinate with their Barangay Health Workers and Local Health Offices to assess the necessity of fogging.
- b. Fogging should only be conducted in areas where a dengue outbreak has been officially declared

### **5. Sustain Hydration**

- a. Schools are encouraged to provide safe and accessible drinking water via hydration stations and other appropriate means

- b. Learners and school personnel are encouraged to increase their fluid intake, particularly if experiencing symptoms such as fever, vomiting, or diarrhea, to prevent dehydration

### **COORDINATION WITH LGUS AND HEALTH AGENCIES**

1. Schools are urged to closely coordinate with their respective Barangay Health Workers, Rural Health Units, and Local Government Units in monitoring and/or reporting dengue cases to ensure timely response at the community level.
2. Schools must stay informed on any issuances, advisories, and guidelines provided by the Department of Health, updating protocols and practices as necessary to align with the latest public health recommendations.
3. Schools must coordinate with DOH-accredited Dengue Centers of Excellence, as mandated by DOH Administrative Order No. 2021-0009, to ensure proper referral and treatment of severe dengue cases.
4. Schools are strongly encouraged to partner with their respective LGUs in implementing community-based dengue prevention initiatives.

### **MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE**

1. All Regional and Schools Division Offices shall ensure strict and consistent implementation of dengue prevention measures across all schools in their respective jurisdictions
2. Principals/School heads are required to:
  - a. Organize and conduct regular dengue prevention activities and submit reports to their respective Schools Division Office, following existing guidelines
  - b. Monitor absenteeism trends as early indicators of potential dengue outbreaks
  - c. Immediately report suspected dengue cases to the nearest health facility

**For wide dissemination & strict compliance.**