Dengue Cases
Dengue Clusters
Stop Work Orders

Latest Dengue Data

Number of Dengue cases

It is important to note that day-to-day numbers fluctuates as they depend on the number of notification received. Therefore, weekly numbers are a better reflection of actual trends.

No. of Reported Cases*

27-Feb	28-Feb	29-Feb	1-Mar	2-Mar	3-Mar	4-Mar at 3.30pm
29	34	90	50	85	58	21

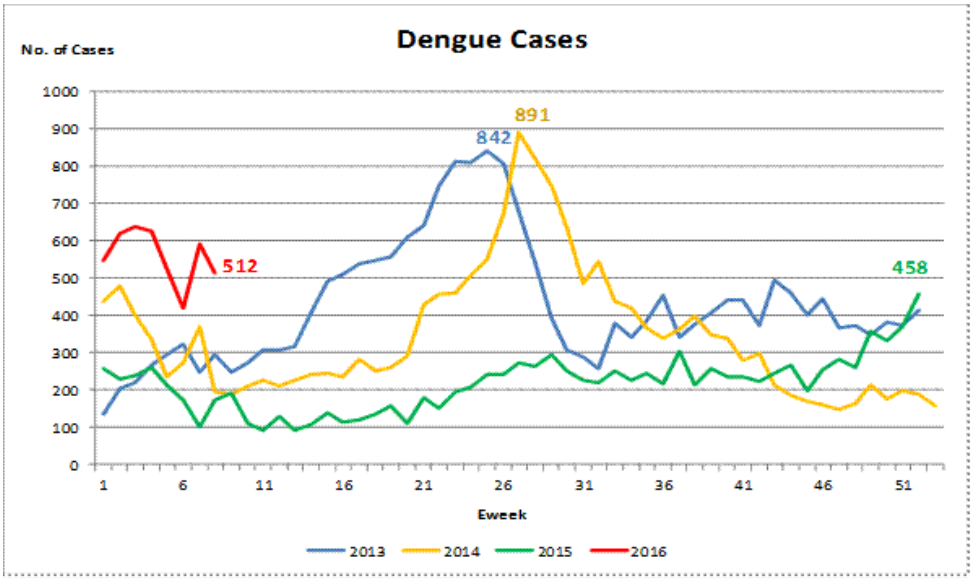
*provisional

No. of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs)

E-week 03 (17-23Jan16)	E-week 04 (24-30Jan16)	E-week 05 (31Jan-06Feb16)	E-week 06 (07-13Feb16)	E-week 07 (14-20Feb16)	E-week 08 (21-27Feb16)	E-week 09 (28Feb-04Mar16) at 3.30pm
637	624	525	419	590	512	338

Cumulative No. of cases for 2016 (First 8 weeks): 4474

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



512 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 27 February 16, **78** cases fewer than in previous week. NEA urges all members of the public and stakeholders to continue taking action to stem the transmission of dengue. The number of dengue cases in 2016 may exceed 30,000 – higher than the record in 2013 when 22,170 cases were reported, unless immediate measures are taken to suppress the *Aedes* mosquito population.

The warmer conditions due to the 2015 El Niño phenomenon support faster breeding and maturation cycles of the *Aedes* mosquitoes, and accelerate the multiplication of dengue viruses in mosquitoes. Additionally, NEA's Gravitrap data has shown an increase in the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population in our community since November 2015. Compared to the same period in January 2015, NEA has observed 50 per cent more *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes caught in Gravitraps that have been deployed islandwide. The number of *Aedes aegypti* breeding found in homes during NEA's regular inspections was also 50 per cent more compared to the same period in January 2015. These indicate an abundance of the mosquito vector in our community.

The proportion of dengue cases due to the DENV-2 virus serotype has also increased, replacing DENV-1 as the dominant virus and now accounts for about two-thirds of all dengue cases serotyped in Singapore. Historically, any change in predominant dengue virus serotype is usually followed by a spike in dengue cases. This change in the main circulating dengue virus and the increase in mosquito population due to warmer temperatures may be contributing to the spike in dengue cases. Against a backdrop of low herd immunity amongst Singapore residents against dengue, the above development signals a serious threat.

Source eradication of mosquito breeding habitats remains key to preventing mosquito breeding. All stakeholders must play their part to help stem dengue transmission in the environment, by checking their premises daily for potential mosquito breeding habitats and removing them. NEA, together with the various agencies and other stakeholders represented on the Inter-Agency Dengue Task Force (IADTF), including Town Councils, have been checking and ridding our public areas and housing estates of potential mosquito breeding habitats. NEA has also been focusing on areas with higher potential for dengue transmission such as construction sites. In 2015, NEA issued more than 900 construction site related Notices to Attend Court and more than 100 Stop Work Orders. Over 100 court prosecutions were also taken against contractors for repeat offences.

As the majority of the breedings are still being found in homes, such as in domestic containers and flower pot plates and trays, NEA will likewise be toughening its approach towards errant home owners. Currently, enforcement for mosquito breeding is taken against home owners when their place of residence is within a dengue cluster. With effect from 14 March 2016, NEA will extend its enforcement regime to all residences found breeding mosquitoes, regardless whether they are within or outside dengue clusters. This is to ensure that all homeowners take immediate steps to remove and prevent mosquito breeding.

NEA encourages everyone to join in the collective effort to help stop the dengue transmission cycle by doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout. Those planning to go on vacation should mosquito-proof their homes before they travel. Those infected with dengue should also apply repellent as regularly as possible to prevent mosquitoes from biting and picking up the virus from them, and those showing symptoms suggestive of dengue, should see their GPs early to be diagnosed. All of us, including residents, contractors, and business owners, have a part to play in preventing dengue. The latest updates on the dengue situation can be found at the Stop Dengue Now Facebook page, www.dengue.gov.sg or the myENV app.

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