



[Home](#)

[About Dengue](#)

[Dengue
Campaign](#)

[Dengue Updates](#)

[Newsroom](#)

[Resources](#)

[Contact](#)

[Home](#) > [Dengue Cases](#)

[Dengue Cases](#)

[Dengue Clusters](#)

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*

12-Jul	13-Jul	14-Jul	15-Jul	16-Jul	17-Jul	18-Jul at 3.30pm
71	53	118	133	147	92	22

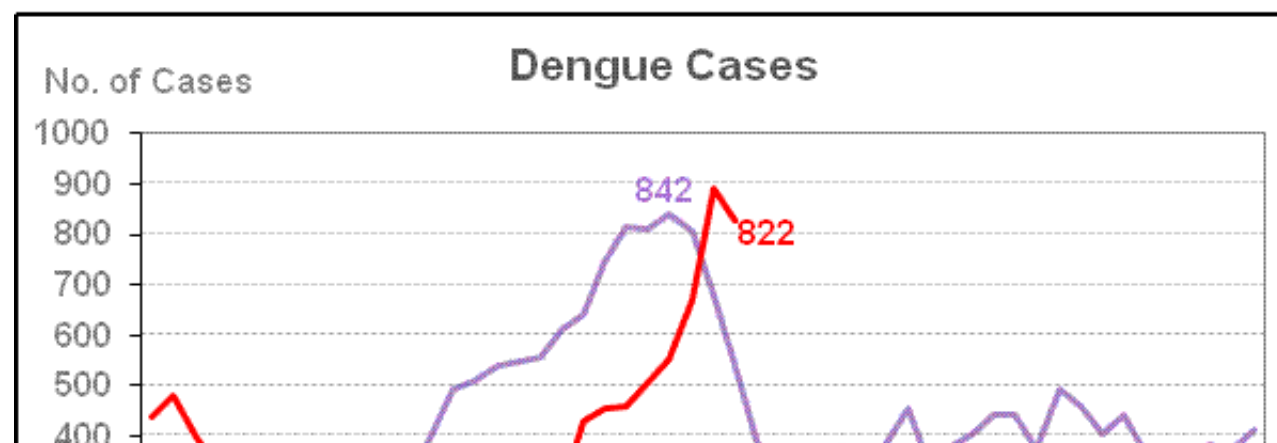
*provisional

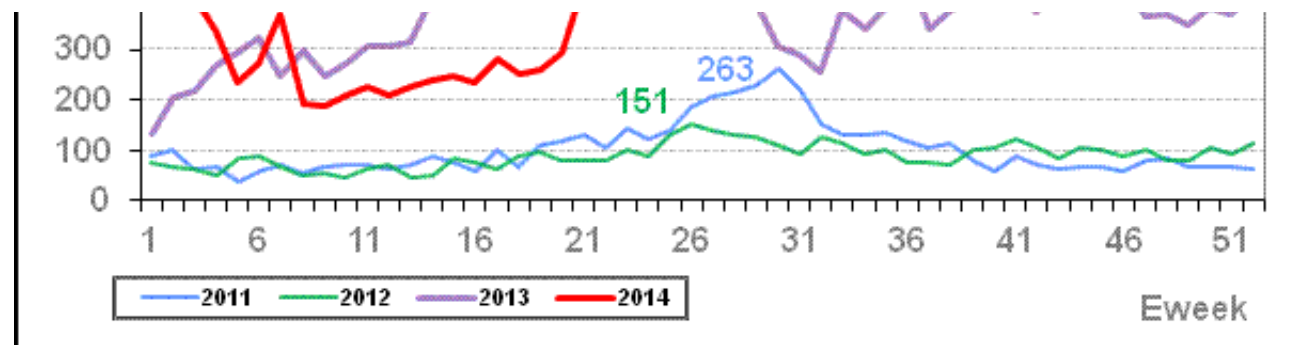
No. of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs)

E-week 23 (1-7Jun14)	E-week 24 (8-14Jun14)	E-week 25 (15-21Jun14)	E-week 26 (22-28Jun14)	E-week 27 (29Jun-05Jul14)	E-week 28 (06-12Jul14)	E-week 29 (13-18Jul14) at 3:30pm
459	506	552	673	891	822	565

Cumulative No. of cases for 2014 (First 28 weeks): 10378

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health





822 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 12 July, 69 cases fewer than the previous week. Despite the slight dip in cases, we must not let our guard down as the risk of dengue transmission remains high. Besides the major clusters of concern in the Central and Eastern parts of Singapore, we are starting to see more cases and clusters in the Western and Northern parts of Singapore.

DENV-1, the strain of virus that caused the 2013 epidemic, remains dominant, accounting for more than 90% of infections. A large proportion of our population is still susceptible to dengue infection due to the lack of immunity to DENV-1. The hotter months of June to October are also when we usually see higher transmission of dengue in Singapore due to accelerated breeding and maturation cycles for the *Aedes* mosquitoes and shorter incubation periods for the dengue virus.

We need to reduce the mosquito population urgently. NEA, together with the other Government agencies from the Inter-Agency Dengue Task Force, as well as all Town Councils, are continuing to check public areas and housing estates for potential breeding grounds, with officers carrying out daily checks for breeding habitats in these areas. We are also eliminating adult mosquitoes through measures such as space spraying and Gravitraps. More than 1.8 million inspections have already been carried out this year. We will focus on areas that have higher potential for dengue transmission, such as construction sites. NEA will maintain a strict regime and pay particular attention to high risk sites such as those with poor track record, and those located within clusters showing active transmission.

To protect ourselves, all of us need to play our part in removing stagnant water from our environment, so as to deprive the mosquitoes of their breeding habitats. Inverting pails and plant pot plates, changing water in vases regularly, and capping bamboo pole holders when they are not in use are simple steps that everyone can take to prevent mosquitoes from establishing a foothold in our neighbourhoods. Those infected with dengue should protect themselves from mosquito bites by applying repellent regularly, and those showing symptoms suggestive of dengue should see their GPs early to be diagnosed. 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.