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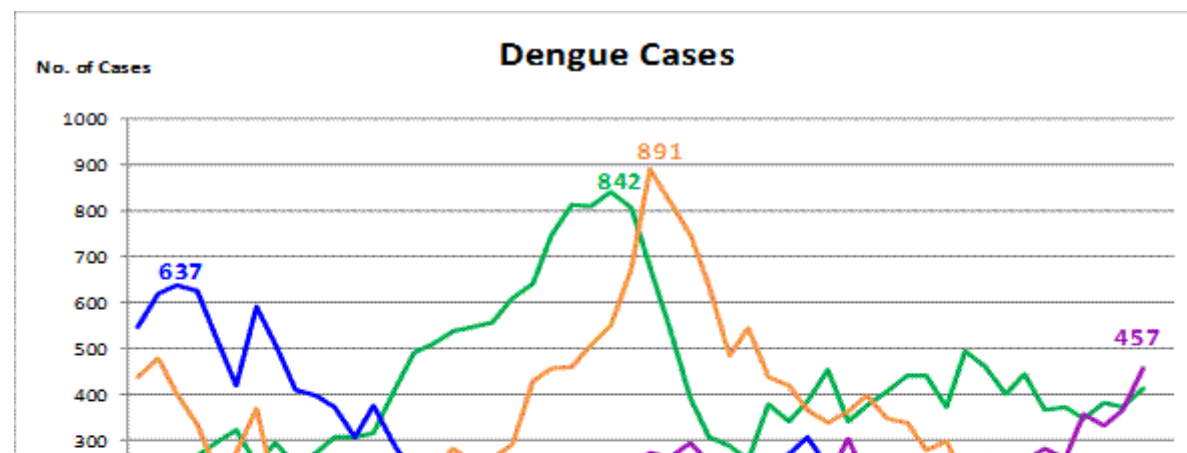
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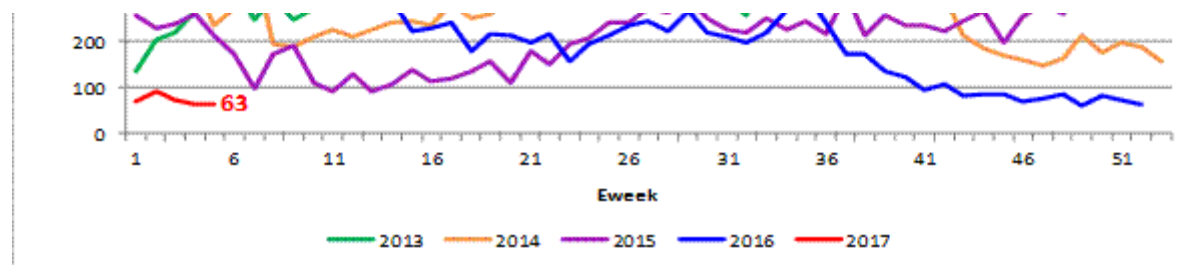
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Latest Dengue Data

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of Dengue cases <i>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.</i> | | | | | | |
| No. of Reported Cases* | | | | | | |
| 31-Jan | 1-Feb | 2-Feb | 3-Feb | 4-Feb | 5-Feb | 06-Feb at 3pm |
| 10 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| *provisional | | | | | | |
| No. of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs) | | | | | | |
| E-week 52 (25-31Dec16) | E-week 01 (01-07Jan17) | E-week 02 (08-14Jan17) | E-week 03 (15-21Jan17) | E-week 04 (22-28Jan17) | E-week 05 (29Jan-04Feb17) | E-week 06 (05-06Feb17 at 3pm) |
| 64 | 70 | 91 | 74 | 63 | 63 | 16 |
| Cumulative No. of cases for 2017 (First 5 weeks): 361 | | | | | | |
| Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health | | | | | | |





63 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 4 Feb 2017, the same number of cases as the previous week. While the current number of dengue cases is relatively low, NEA is forecasting that the number of cases could increase in the next few months, peaking in the middle of the year. A contributing factor and key concern is the higher *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population in the past month. NEA's Gravitrapp surveillance system has detected about 60 per cent more *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in December 2016 than in October 2016. If left unchecked, the high *Aedes aegypti* population may lead to a surge in dengue cases in 2017. Another factor which may lead to an increase in dengue cases is the high diversity of circulating dengue serotypes. The predominant serotype for 2017 thus remains uncertain, following the dominance of DENV-2 in much of 2016. NEA therefore urges all members of the public and stakeholders to stay vigilant, and work together as a community to stem dengue transmission.

Source eradication of mosquito breeding habitats and spraying of insecticides to control the adult mosquito population remain key to dengue prevention. 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 encourages everyone to join in the collective effort to help stop the dengue transmission cycle by doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout. All stakeholders need to remove stagnant water from our environment, so as to deprive the mosquitoes of their breeding habitats.

During the Chinese New Year festive season, residents are urged to prevent mosquito breeding, by practising the following steps:

- Change water in vases and bowls on alternate days
- Remove water from flower pot plates on alternate days
- Turn over all water storage containers
- Add sand granular insecticide to places that mosquitoes can potentially breed, such as flower vases

Those infected with dengue should also apply repellent 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 mvENV app.