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*

17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb	22-Feb	23-Feb at 3.15pm
108	90	103	46	48	106	**44**

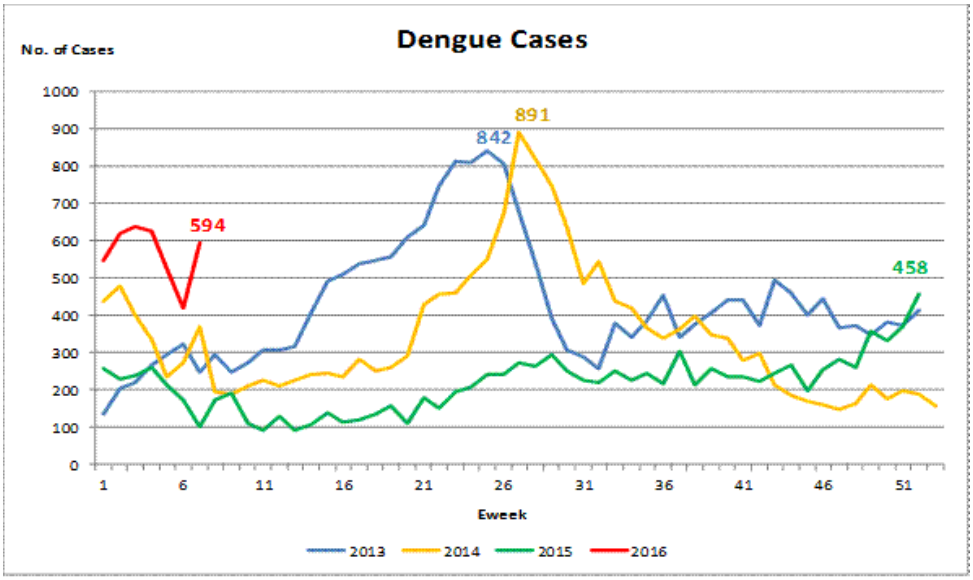
*provisional

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

E-week 02 (10-16Jan16)	E-week 03 (17-23Jan16)	E-week 04 (24-30Jan16)	E-week 05 (31Jan-06Feb16)	E-week 06 (07-13Feb16)	E-week 07 (14-20Jan16)	E-week 08 (21-23Feb16) at 3.15pm
620	637	624	525	419	593	**198**

Cumulative No. of cases for 2016 (First 7 weeks): 3965

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



594 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 20 Feb 16, **175** cases more 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 is 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.

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. The majority of breeding are found in homes, with the top breeding spots being domestic containers and flower pot plates/trays. Those planning to go on vacation should also 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.

NEA encourages everyone to join in the collective effort to help stop the dengue transmission cycle by doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout. 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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