

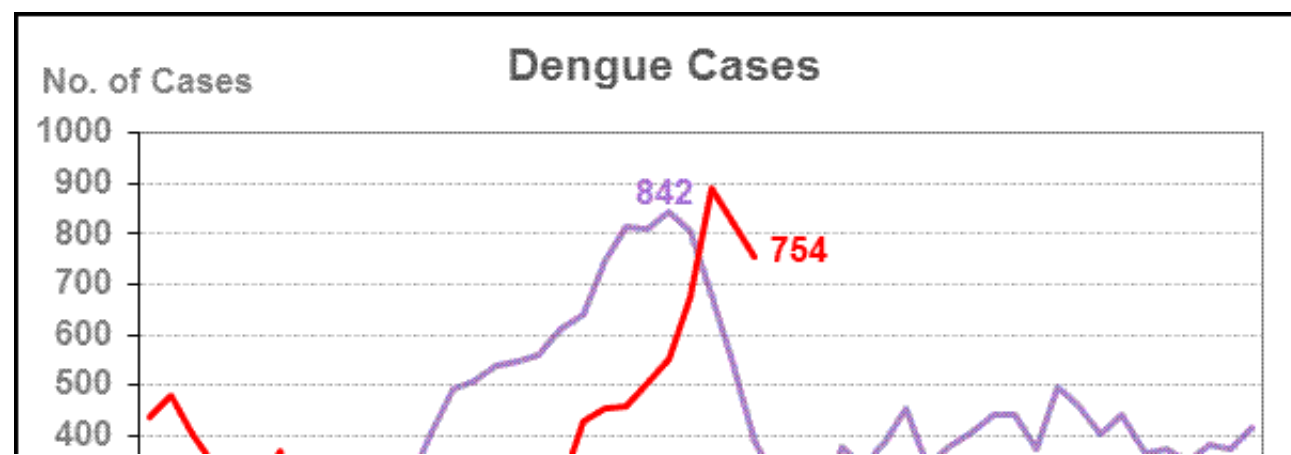


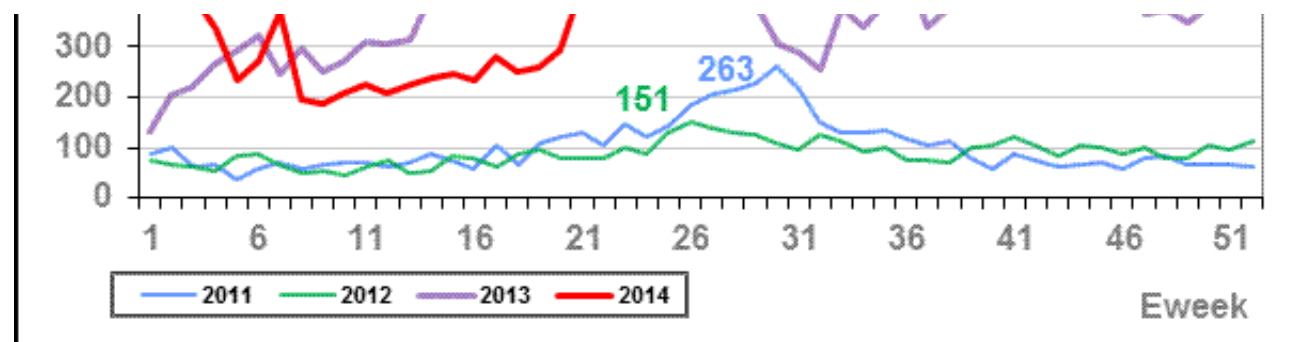
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Latest Dengue Data

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*						
15-Jul	16-Jul	17-Jul	18-Jul	19-Jul	20-Jul	21Jul at 3.30pm
133	146	91	124	90	50	48
*provisional						
No. of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs)						
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 (13-19Jul14)	E-week 30 (20-21Jul14) at 3:30pm
506	552	672	891	821	754	98
Cumulative No. of cases for 2014 (First 29 weeks): 11127						
Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health						





754 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 19 July, **67** 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, especially at Choa Chu Kang where seven dengue clusters are located with a total of 585 cases reported as at 18 July 2014

One of the cluster located at Choa Chu Kang has a total of 438 reported cases, making it the cluster with the highest number of dengue cases on record. Of the 438 cases, 262 cases are residents in the vicinity, while 176 cases are workers from 3 construction sites in the area. In the last two weeks, the majority of the cases reported in the Choa Chu Kang clusters are residents. The majority of breeding were found in domestic containers such as pails, flower pots, trays and ornamental containers in residential premises and hence there is an urgent need for residents to remove stagnant water in their environment to prevent dengue transmission. NEA seeks the co-operation of all residents to allow NEA officers entry into their homes for inspection and spraying of insecticide.

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.

Singapore cannot fight dengue without the community's action to remove mosquito breeding in their homes. The *Aedes* mosquito breeds in artificial containers mainly found in residences, and its life-cycle averages seven days. Hence it is imperative for all to do the Mozzie Wipeout together at least once a week to prevent the mosquito population from increasing.

NEA encourages everyone to be an advocate and remind his family members and neighbours 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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