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## 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\*

5-Jul	6-Jul	7-Jul	8-Jul	9-Jul	10-Jul	11-Jul at 3.30pm
113	63	146	148	134	110	29

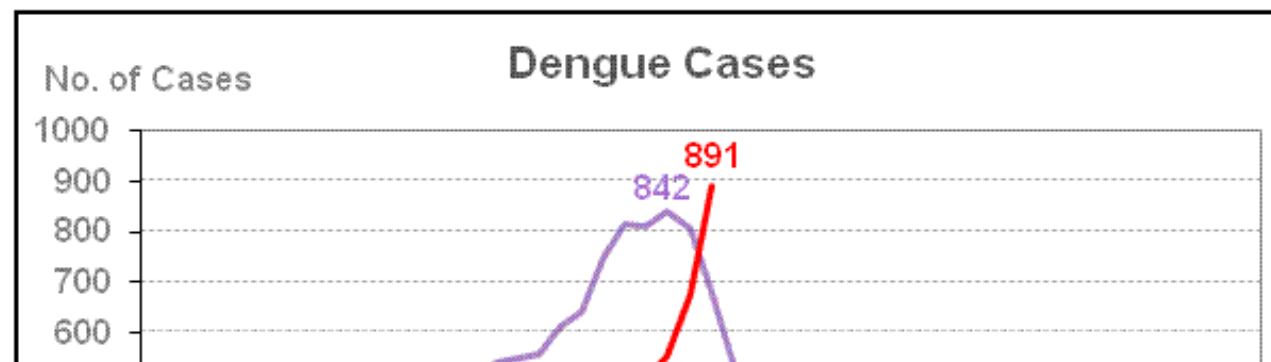
\*provisional

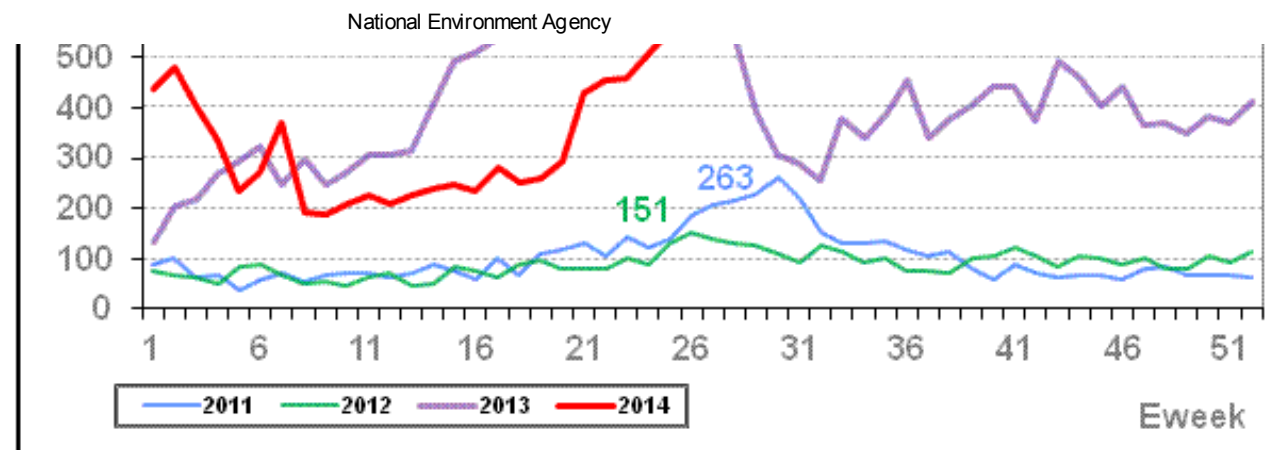
### No. of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs)

E-week 22 (25-31May14)	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 (06-11Jul14) at 3:30pm
456	459	506	552	673	891	630

Cumulative No. of cases for 2014 (First 27 weeks): 9556

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health





In the week ending 5 July 2014, there were 891 reported cases of dengue. This is a sharp rise from the previous week of 673 cases. NEA's Gravitrap surveillance system, comprising some 3,000 deployed island-wide, has also shown that the population of adult *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes has doubled since May 2014. We are currently at the peak dengue season and expect the cases to rise further.

DENV-1, the strain of virus that caused the 2013 epidemic, remains dominant, accounting for almost 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 Gravitrap. More than 1.5 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](http://www.dengue.gov.sg) or the myENV app.

### Contact Us

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