

Dengue

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Dengue

Dengue Cases

Dengue Clusters

Stop Work Orders

Quarterly Dengue Surveillance
Data

Dengue Community Alert System

Zika

Prevent Aedes Mosquito Breeding

Dengue Cases

It is important to note that the day-to-day numbers fluctuate, as they depend on the number of cases notified each day. Therefore, weekly numbers are a better reflection of actual trends.

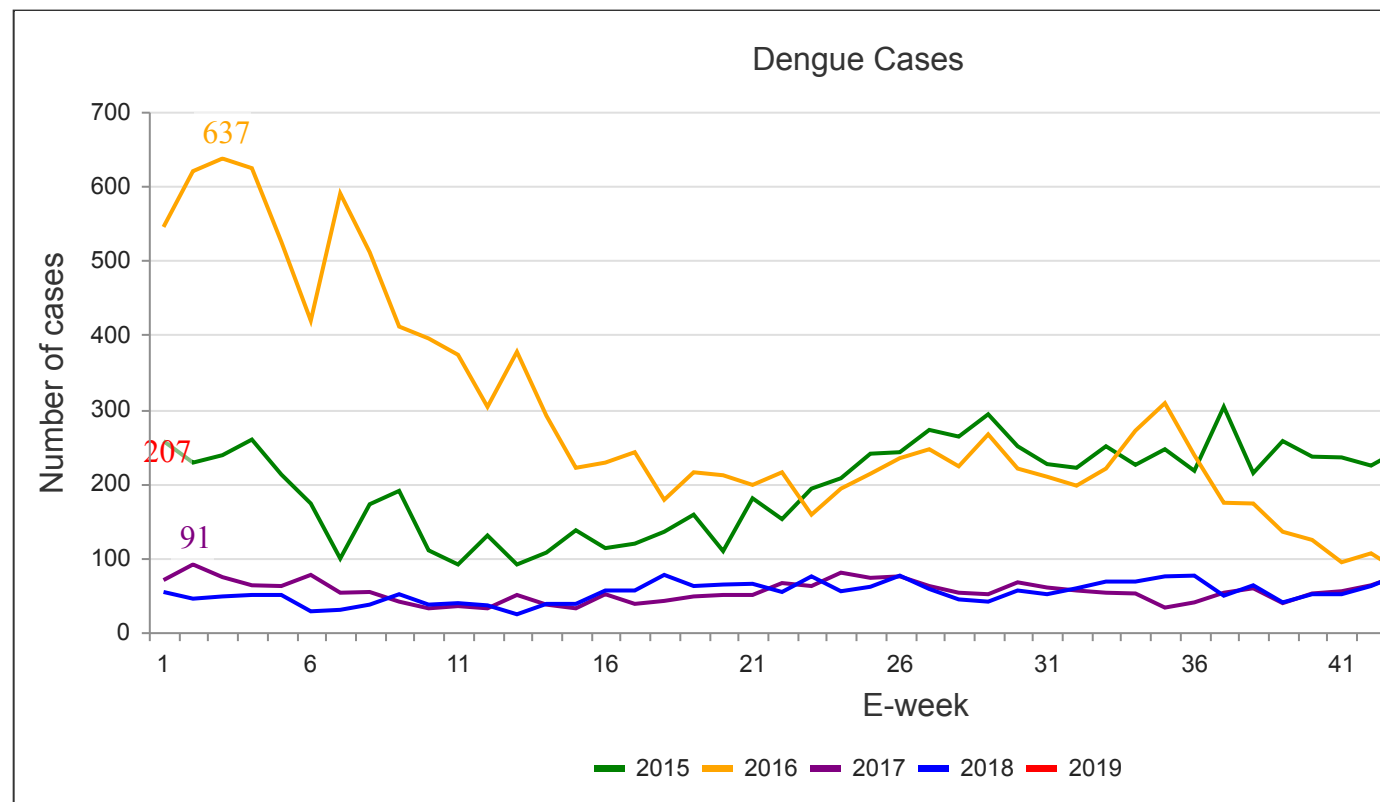
Number of Reported Cases

| 05-Jan | 06-Jan | 07-Jan | 08-Jan | 09-Jan | 10-Jan | 11-Jan at 3pm |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 23 | 13 | 43 | 49 | 40 | 45 | 20 |

Number of Reported Cases by E-week (from Sun 0000hrs to Sat 2359hrs)

| E-week 48 (25Nov- 01Dec18) | E-week 49 (02-08Dec18) | E-week 50 (09-15Dec18) | E-week 51 (16-22Dec18) | E-week 52 (23-29Dec18) | E-week 1 (30Dec18- 05Jan19) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 109 | 115 | 108 | 128 | 160 | 207 |

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



The number of dengue cases has increased over the past three consecutive weeks, with the first week of 2019 reporting 207 cases, which is 47 cases more than in the previous week. A contributing factor and key concern is the higher *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population detected in the community. NEA's Gravitrapp surveillance system has detected about 40 per cent more *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in December 2018, compared to that in December 2017. If not reduced, the high *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population may lead to a surge in dengue cases in 2019. NEA therefore urges all members of the public and stakeholders to stay vigilant, and work together as a community to stem dengue transmission.

As of 8 January 2019, there were 37 active dengue clusters, with the largest located at Bedok Reservoir Rd (Blk 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 608, 609, 613, 613A, 613B, 615, 622, 623, 628, 629, 631). While NEA continues with inspections at the cluster areas, everyone needs to remove stagnant water from our environment, to deprive the mosquitoes of their breeding habitats.

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.

Aedes mosquitoes can breed in clean stagnant water found in homes and other premises. As the Chinese New Year festive season approaches, homes and other premises are decorated with more ornamental plants. All stakeholders are urged to prevent mosquito breeding and keep the mosquito population low, by practising the following steps to remove stagnant water:

- Turn the pail
- Tip the vase
- Flip the flowerpot plate
- Loosen the hardened soil
- Clear the roof gutter and place *Bti* insecticide inside

Homeowners doing spring cleaning are also reminded to properly dispose of any refuse, including large furniture or household items, to avoid the discarded materials from becoming unintentional mosquito breeding habitats.

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 can also be found on the NEA website, Stop Dengue Now Facebook page or myENV app.