Dengue

Dengue
- Dengue Cases
- Dengue Clusters
- Stop Work Orders
- Quarterly Dengue Surveillance Data
- Dengue Community Alert System

Zika

Prevent Aedes Mosquito Breeding

Areas With higher Aedes Aegpyti Mosquito Population

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

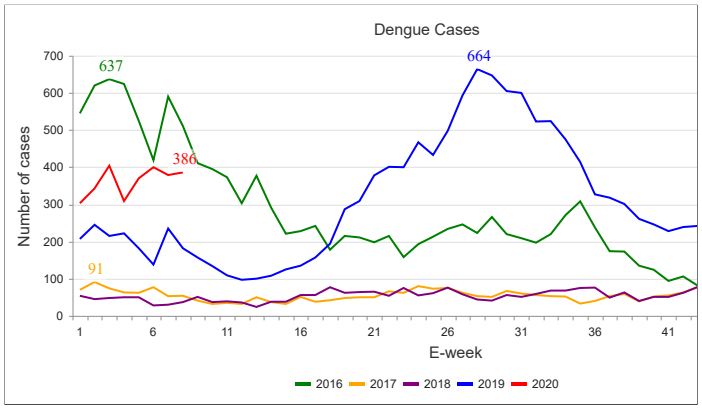
22-Feb	23-Feb	24-Feb	25-Feb	26-Feb	27-Feb	28-Feb at 3pm
33	39	65	60	59	48	18

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

E-week 3 (12-18Jan20)	E-week 4 (19-25Jan20)	E-week 5 (26Jan-01Feb20)	E-week 6 (02-08Feb20)	E-week 7 (09-15Feb20)	E-week 8 (16-22Feb2
404	309	370	400	379	386

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 8 E-weeks): 2894

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



386 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 22 February 2020, making for a total of 2,894 dengue cases reported so far this year. As of 24 February 2020, there are 110 active dengue clusters reported, with the large clusters located at Begonia Drive, Gangsa Road, Jurong West Street 91, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 10, and Blandford Drive. DENV-3 has been detected in the large dengue clusters at Begonia Drive, Gangsa Road, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 10 and Blandford Drive.

The predominant dengue virus serotype in Singapore has remained as Dengue virus serotype 2 (DENV-2) since 2016. However, we have seen an increase in Dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3) cases over the past three months. The monthly proportion of DENV-3 cases in January was approximately 47%, higher than the proportion of DENV-2 cases at 39%. However, it is still too early to deem that a switch in the predominant dengue virus serotype has occurred. NEA and MOH are monitoring the situation closely.

In Singapore, our population immunity against dengue is generally low, due to the success of our vector control efforts over the years. This is evidenced by the decrease in the proportion of adults who have had dengue before, from 59% in 2004 to 41% in 2017. This means that a larger proportion of the population is now susceptible to dengue. The rise in proportion of DENV-3 cases is of concern, because DENV-1 and DENV-2 have been the predominant circulating serotypes in Singapore in previous years. As we have not had a dengue outbreak driven by DENV-3 in Singapore in the past 30 years, the population immunity to DENV-3 is lower.

The high *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population in the community, current high number of dengue cases, and increase in circulation of DENV-3 serotype, could lead to an increase in cases.

NEA has made available information on areas with relatively higher *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population on the myENV app, and urges all to use this information to take immediate action to reduce the mosquito population. Steps on how to enable notifications via the app can be found on the webpage: Surveillance of the *Aedes aegypti* Mosquito Population with Gravitraps. Along with NEA's continuing mosquito control efforts, it is critical that individuals and the community come together to prevent mosquito breeding and break disease transmission, by doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout as follows:

- Turn the pail
- Tip the vase
- Flip the flower pot plate
- Loosen the hardened soil
- Clear the roof gutter and place *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (*Bti*) insecticide inside