

Dengue

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Zika

Prevent Aedes Mosquito Breeding

Areas with Higher Aedes aegypti 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

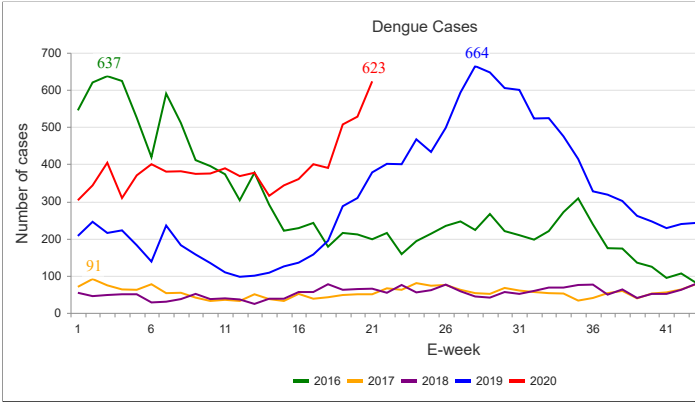
23-May	24-May	25-May	26-May	27-May	28-May	29-May at 3pm
93	64	65	151	133	128	35

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

E-week 16 (12-18Apr20)	E-week 17 (19-25Apr20)	E-week 18 (26Apr-02May20)	E-week 19 (03-09May20)	E-week 20 (10-16May20)	E-week 21 (17-23May20)
360	400	390	507	528	623

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 21 E-weeks): 8239

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



623 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 23 May 2020. This is an increase of 95 cases over that in the previous week. The cumulative number of dengue cases for this year (as of 23 May 2020) is 8,239. This is the third consecutive week we have seen the weekly dengue cases exceed 500 and we have just entered the warmer months of May to September. There will usually be higher transmission of dengue in Singapore during this period, due to an accelerated breeding cycle and maturation of the *Aedes* mosquito vector and shorter incubation period for the Dengue virus.

As of 26 May 2020, there are 146 active dengue clusters reported. With the concerted efforts of the community and stakeholders, the 153-case cluster at Pavilion Circle, 189-case cluster at Jurong West Street 91, 49-case cluster at Hougang Avenue 1, and 40-case cluster at Mei Hwan Crescent, are closed. However, there are still large clusters located at Woodleigh Close, Tampines Avenue 7, Westwood Avenue, Elizabeth Drive, Aljunied Road, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3, Chun Tin Road, Jalan Jurong Kechil and Potong Pasir Avenue 1 where intensive vector control operations are ongoing.

NEA observed a 50 per cent increase in *Aedes* mosquito larval breeding found in homes over the past three years, compared to in the preceding three years. During the Circuit Breaker period, NEA continues to detect mosquito breeding in homes, despite residents spending most of their time at home, and having more opportunities to remove mosquito breeding habitats.

With more people staying home, there is a higher risk of disease transmission within housing estates, especially in areas where the population of the *Aedes* mosquito vector - a day-biter - is high. Besides good housekeeping to prevent mosquito breeding within their own premises, residents can also take simple, proactive steps against adult mosquitoes in the environment, to help break the transmission chain. This includes preventive spraying of insecticide in dark corners of the home, such as under the bed and sofa, behind the curtains, and in the toilets. NEA has published two educational videos to guide residents on the [spraying of aerosol insecticide at home](#), and [what to do if one lives in a dengue cluster area or sees mosquitoes at home](#).

Homeowners and occupants must pay attention to any mosquito breeding or adult mosquitoes present in homes, along corridors and within compounds, and take the necessary steps to prevent or remove them. This includes:

- 1.Regularly doing the Mozzie Wipeout and removing any stagnant water from homes;
- Turn the pail