

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

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

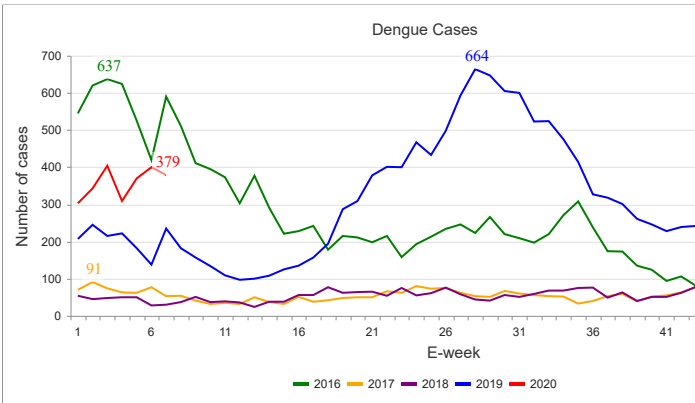
15-Feb	16-Feb	17-Feb	18-Feb	19-Feb	20-Feb	21-Feb at 3pm
42	32	78	58	66	58	28

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

E-week 2 (05-11Jan20)	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)
343	404	309	370	400	379

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 7 E-weeks): 2508

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



379 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 15 February 2020. As of 17 February 2020, there are 101 active dengue clusters reported, with the large clusters located at Begonia Drive, Gangsa Road, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 10, Jurong West Street 91, Blandford Drive and Berwick 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 further 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 collective community come together to prevent mosquito breeding and break disease transmission, by doing the 5-step Mizzie 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