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 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

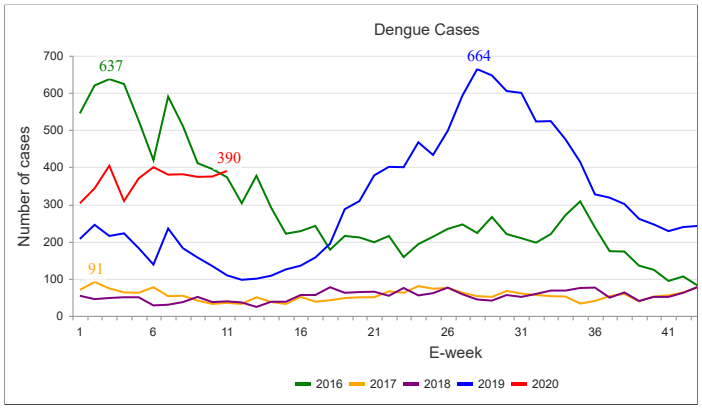
14-Mar	15-Mar	16-Mar	17-Mar	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar at 3pm
36	28	65	64	58	52	31

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

E-week 6 (02-08Feb20)	E-week 7 (09-15Feb20)	E-week 8 (16-22Feb20)	E-week 9 (23-29Feb20)	E-week 10 (01-07Mar20)	E-week 11 (08-14Mar2
400	380	381	374	375	390

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 11 E-weeks): 4029

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



390 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 14 March 2020, making a total of 4,029 dengue cases reported so far this year. As of 16 March 2020, there are 97 active dengue clusters reported. With the concerted efforts of the community and stakeholders, the 183-case cluster at Begonia Drive and 106-case cluster at Gangsa Road are closed and under surveillance. However, there are still large clusters located at Jurong West Street 91, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3, Berwick Drive, and Pavilion Circle. Dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3) has been detected in the large dengue clusters at Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3, and Berwick 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 DENV-3 cases over the past four months. The monthly proportion of DENV-3 cases in January was approximately 46%, higher than the proportion of DENV-2 cases at 40%. NEA and MOH are monitoring the DENV-3 situation closely, to ascertain if it will prevail as the predominant serotype, replacing DENV-2. As we have not had a dengue outbreak driven by DENV-3 in Singapore in almost three decades, our population immunity to DENV-3 is lower.

The unusually high number of dengue cases, in particular DENV-3, taken together with the higher *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population detected by our gravitrap surveillance regime in some areas could create a momentum of transmission, which could drive up the number of dengue cases when we enter the warmer months ahead

As we adopt good public hygiene practices as a line of defence against COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019), these good practices will also help to reduce the spread of dengue. For instance, not littering and maintaining clean premises will help reduce the potential breeding habitats of *Aedes* mosquitoes, which are able to breed in bodies of stagnant water as small as a 20-cent coin.

Over the past three years, more than 3,000 mosquito breeding habitats were linked to containers and receptacles found at public areas. About 65 per cent of these receptacles – such as plastic containers and empty drink cans – had been discarded as litter by people.

At home, it is equally important that we stay vigilant and do our part to remove stagnant water from potential mosquito breeding habitats, by doing the Mozzie Wipeout steps as follows:

• Turn the pail
• Tip the vase
• Flip the flower pot plate
• Loosen the hardened soil