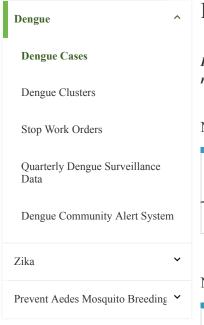
5/4/2019 NEA | Dengue Cases

Dengue

The National Environment Agency / Dengue & Zika / Dengue / Dengue Cases



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

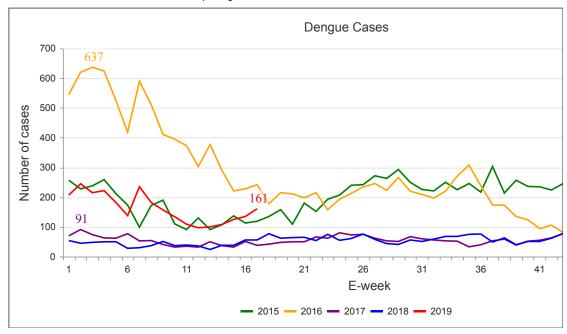
27-Apr	28-Apr	29-Apr	30-Apr	01-May	02-May	03-May at 3pm
17	13	33	44	11	39	14

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

E-week 12 (17-23Mar19)	E-week 13 (24-30Mar19)	E-week 14 (31Mar- 06Apr19)	E-week 15 (07-13Apr19)	E-week 16 (14-20Apr19)	E-week 17 (21-27Apr1
97	100	108	125	135	161

Cumulative No. of cases for 2019 (First 17 E-weeks): 2752

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



161 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 27 April 2019, 26 cases more than in the previous week. Even though NEA's Gravitrap surveillance system has detected 7% less *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in March 2019 when compared to in March 2018, the mosquito population remains high. In addition, as we approach the warmer months of June to October, we usually see higher transmission of dengue in Singapore due to the accelerated development of the *Aedes* mosquito and the shorter incubation period of the dengue virus. NEA urges all members of the public and stakeholders to take active steps to keep the mosquito population in check in the run up to the traditional peak dengue season to prevent dengue cases from increasing

As of 29 April 2019, there were 28 active dengue clusters with the 5 largest clusters located at:

- Woodlands Ave 6 / Woodlands Cres / Woodlands Dr 60 / Woodlands Dr 72
- Woodlands Dr 62 / Woodlands Dr 73
- Woodlands Ave 4 / Woodlands St 82 / Woodlands St 83
- Golden Walk / Tai Hwan Ave, Cres, Gr, Ter, Walk
- Bedok Reservoir Rd / Jln Eunos (Euhabitat) / Jln Punai / Jln Rimau / Jln Singa {Singa Hills) / Teo Kim Eng Rd

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