Dengue

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

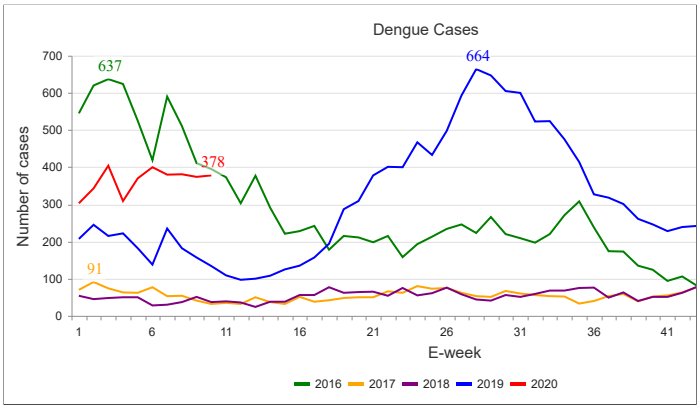
07-Mar	08-Mar	09-Mar	10-Mar	11-Mar	12-Mar	13-Mar at 3pm
41	33	90	52	86	47	18

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

E-week 5 (26Jan-01Feb20)	E-week 6 (02-08Feb20)	E-week 7 (09-15Feb20)	E-week 8 (16-22Feb20)	E-week 9 (23-29Feb20)	E-week 10 (01-07Mar2
370	400	380	381	374	378

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 10 E-weeks): 3642

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



378 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 7 March 2020, making a total of 3,642 dengue cases reported so far this year. As of 9 March 2020, there are 101 active dengue clusters reported. With the concerted efforts of the community and stakeholders, the 106-case cluster at Gangsa Road and 41-case cluster at Woodlands Avenue 9 are currently closed and under surveillance. However, there are still large clusters located at Begonia Drive, Jurong West Street 91, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3/10, and Berwick Drive / Blandford Drive. Dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3) has been detected in the large dengue clusters at Begonia Drive, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 3/10, and Berwick Drive / 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 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.

With the increase in DENV-3 cases, taken together with the high *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population in the community, the unusually high number of dengue cases seen outside the typical dengue season (May to September) could create a momentum of transmission, which could drive up the number of dengue cases when we enter the warmer months ahead.

NEA, together with members of the Inter-Agency Dengue Task Force (IADTF) including Town Councils, has stepped up vector control operations in dengue cluster areas. More than 60% of mosquito breeding habitats are found in homes. Residents are urged to immediately and frequently do the Mozzie Wipeout, and apply mosquito repellent to protect themselves from mosquito bites. NEA also reminds residents to cooperate with NEA officers, and allow them to check their homes for mosquito breeding habitats, and carry out indoor misting to kill any adult mosquitoes that may be resting indoors. *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (*Bti*) and sand granular insecticide (temephos) are effective in killing mosquito larvae; they can be added to places where water cannot be removed, such as gully traps and drains. To prevent mosquitoes from entering homes, residents can consider installing mosquito screens on windows. Residents can also regularly spray insecticide in toilets and dark corners, to kill any adult mosquitoes resting in their homes.

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