

Dengue

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Dengue

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Dengue Clusters

Stop Work Orders

Quarterly Dengue Surveillance Data

Dengue Community Alert System

Zika

Prevent Aedes Mosquito Breeding

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

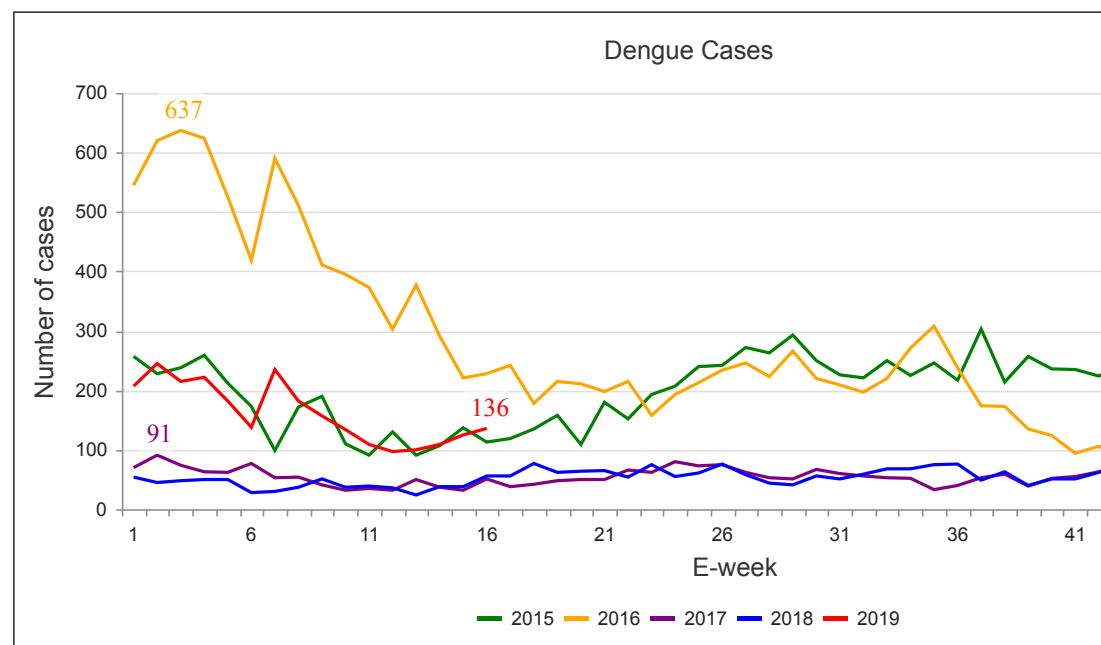
17-Apr	18-Apr	19-Apr	20-Apr	21-Apr	22-Apr	23-Apr at 3pm
25	12	16	19	18	27	12

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

E-week 11 (10-16Mar19)	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)
109	97	100	109	125	136

Cumulative No. of cases for 2019 (First 16 E-weeks): 2593

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



136 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 20 April 2019, 11 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 22 April 2019, there were 27 active dengue clusters with the large clusters located at:

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

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