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

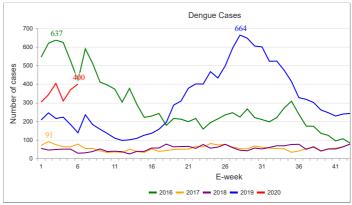
08-Feb	09-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb at 3pm
51	33	62	79	50	59	24

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

E-week 1 (29Dec19- 04Jan20)	E-week 2 (05-11Jan20)	E-week 3 (12-18Jan20)	E-week 4 (19-25Jan20)	E-week 5 (26Jan- 01Feb20)	E-week 6 (02-08Feb2	
303	343	404	309	370	400	

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 6 E-weeks): 2129

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



400 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 8 February 2020. As of 10 February 2020, there are 114 active dengue clusters reported, with the large clusters located at Begonia Drive, Gangsa Road, Jalan Kembangan, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 10 and Jurong West Street 91.

The Aedes aegypti mosquito is the primary vector for the transmission of dengue. It breeds well indoors, in clean, stagnant water easily found in our homes. To prevent an increase in dengue cases, residents and stakeholders must take proactive dengue prevention measures by practising the following steps immediately and frequently, to remove stagnant water in our surroundings:

- Turn the pail
- Tip the vase
- Flip the flower pot plate
- Loosen the hardened soil
- Clear the roof gutter and place Bti insecticide inside

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.

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 weekly dengue cases rising above current levels in 2020. Concerted community action and sustained mosquito control efforts are thus needed, to prevent further escalation of the Aedes aegypti mosquito population, and an increase in the number of people becoming ill with dengue.

Those infected with dengue should apply repellent to prevent mosquitoes from biting them and picking up the virus from them, and those showing symptoms suggestive of dengue should see their GPs early to be diagnosed. The symptoms of dengue include:

- Sudden onset of fever for two to seven days
- Severe headache with retro-orbital (behind the eye) pain
- Joint and muscle pain
- Skin rash
- Nausea and vomiting
- Bleeding from the nose or gums