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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

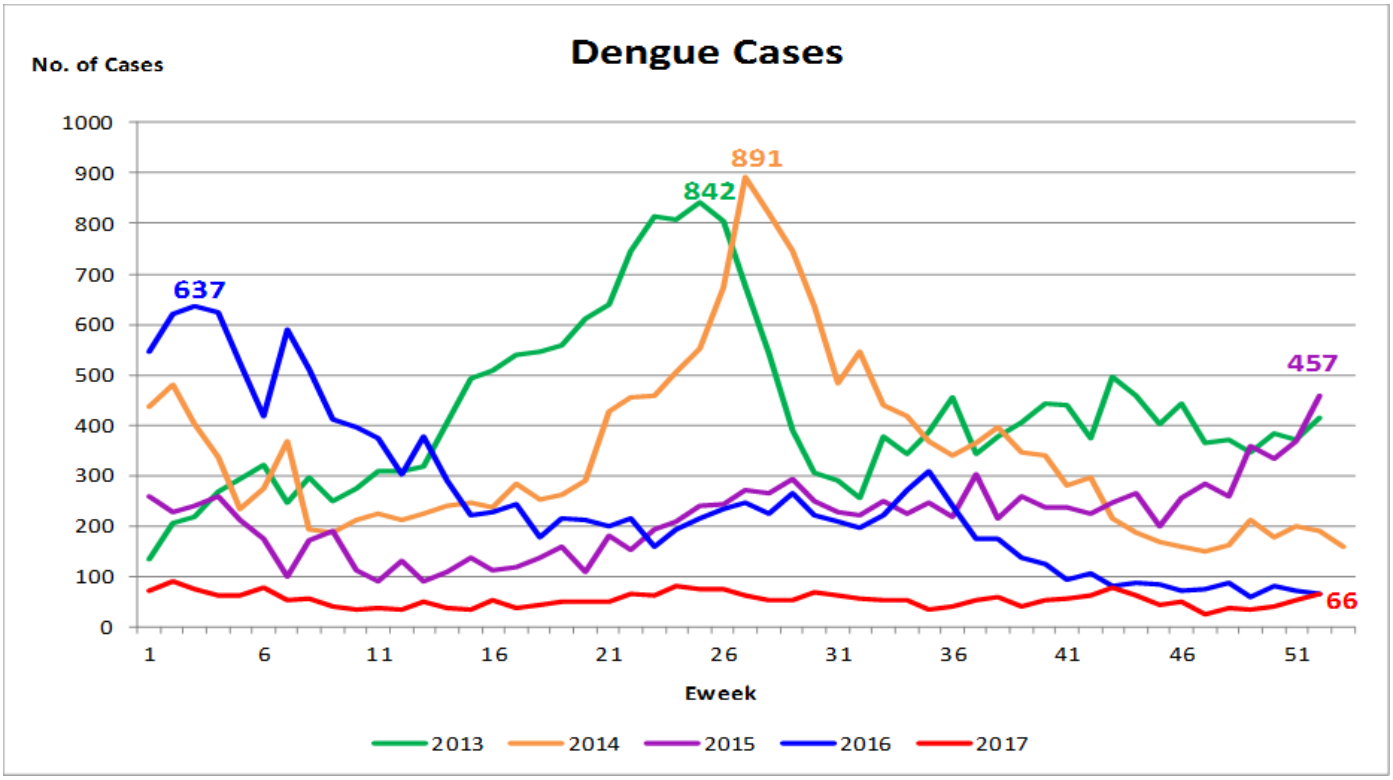
30-Dec	31-Dec	1-Jan	2-Jan	3-Jan	4-Jan	5-Jan 3pm
9	8	8	18	16	13	3

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

E-week 47 (19-25Nov17)	E-week 48 (26Nov-02Dec17)	E-week 49 (03-09Dec17)	E-week 50 (10-16Dec17)	E-week 51 (17-23Dec17)	E-week 52 (24-30Dec17)	E-week 01 (31Dec17-05Jan18 at 3pm)
24	38	34	40	51	66	66

Cumulative No. of cases for 2017 (First 52 weeks): 2772

Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



66 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 30 December 2017, 15 cases more than in the previous week.

In the whole year of 2017, 2,772 dengue cases were reported, 10,313 cases fewer than 2016. Whilst there has been a significant drop in cases, we have to stay vigilant, as the epidemiology of dengue transmission is a complex interplay of many factors such as the mosquito population, virus type, human immunity and environmental parameters including temperature, rainfall and humidity. Some trends we observed in 2017 were:

• Between January and November 2017, NEA's Gravitrap surveillance system detected an increase in the Aedes aegypti mosquito population in our community. Compared to the same period in 2016, we are observing more Aedes aegypti mosquitoes being caught, thereby suggesting an increased number of the mosquito vector in our community.
• Similar to 2016, DENV-2 remains the predominant serotype for much of 2017. A possible contributing factor to the low dengue incidence in 2017 could be the pre-existing herd immunity towards DENV-2, as DENV-2 was the predominant circulating dengue serotype between 2007 and 2012.

With many of the factors beyond our control, it remains necessary for everyone to focus on source reduction. Concerted community action and sustained vector control efforts by all stakeholders to keep the Aedes mosquito population as low as possible is essential in the fight against dengue. It would help to minimise the rate at which dengue, as well as Zika and Chikungunya virus spread through our community via the same Aedes mosquito.

In addition, a large proportion of our population remains susceptible to dengue infection. With the presence of the Aedes mosquito population and Singapore being located in a dengue endemic region, all members of the public and stakeholders must stay vigilant, and work together as a community to stem dengue transmission.

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 stakeholders represented on the Inter-Agency Dengue Task Force (IADTF), including Town Councils, have been checking and ridding our public areas and housing estates of potential mosquito breeding habitats. NEA encourages everyone to join in the collective effort to help stop the dengue transmission cycle by doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout. All stakeholders need to remove stagnant water from our environment, so as to deprive the mosquitoes of their breeding habitats.

Those infected with dengue should also apply repellent to prevent mosquitoes from biting and picking up the virus from them, and those showing symptoms suggestive of dengue should see their GPs early to be diagnosed. All of us, including residents, contractors, and business owners, have a part to play in preventing dengue. The latest updates can also be found on the Stop Dengue Now Facebook page or myENV app.