

Dengue

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- Surveillance of the Aedes Aegypti Mosquito Population with Gravitrap

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

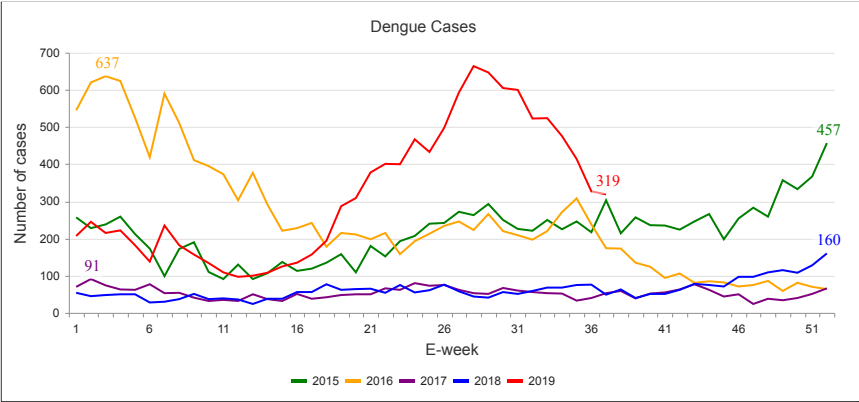
14-Sep	15-Sep	16-Sep	17-Sep	18-Sep	19-Sep	20-Sep at 3pm
33	31	52	45	56	44	32

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

E-week 32 (04-10Aug19)	E-week 33 (11-17Aug19)	E-week 34 (18-24Aug19)	E-week 35 (25-31Aug19)	E-week 36 (01-07Sep19)	E-week 37 (08-14Sep19)	E-week 38 (15-20Sep19 at 3pm)
523	524	476	414	327	319	260

Cumulative No. of cases for 2019 (First 37 E-weeks): 11808
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Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



A total of 11,808 dengue cases have been reported this year (as of 14 September 2019). 319 cases were reported in the week ending 14 September 2019. As of 16 September 2019, there are 88 active dengue clusters in Singapore. Even though dengue clusters are being progressively closed, we are still fighting large dengue clusters at Choa Chu Kang Ave 2, Choa Chu Kang Ave 4, Jalan Eunus, Flora Dr, Commonwealth Ave and Ang Mo Kio Ave 3. Common to all the past and present dengue clusters, the *Aedes* mosquito population and number of mosquito breeding detected in homes at the dengue cluster areas have been found to be higher than the national average.

Fighting dengue requires the concerted effort of the whole community, including residents, contractors, and business owners, who all have a part to play in preventing and stopping dengue transmission.

To facilitate community action, NEA has put out further information on areas with higher *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population, as detected through our Gravitrap surveillance system. The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is the primary vector responsible for the transmission of dengue and Zika in Singapore. Stakeholders are encouraged to be vigilant, and take action to lower the risk of *Aedes* mosquito-borne diseases by eliminating potential mosquito breeding habitats.

Everyone is encouraged to be an advocate of dengue and Zika prevention, and to remind his or her family members and neighbours to join in the collective effort to stop the disease transmission cycle, by regularly doing the 5-step Mozzie Wipeout as follows:

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

Persons infected with dengue should protect themselves from further mosquito bites, by applying mosquito repellent regularly. If you are unwell and showing symptoms suggestive of dengue, you are advised to seek medical attention early.

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
- Easy bruising of the skin

All of us have a part to play in preventing dengue. The latest updates on the dengue situation can be found on the NEA website, NEA Stop Dengue Now Facebook page, and myENV app.