

# Dengue

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## Dengue

### Dengue Cases

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.*

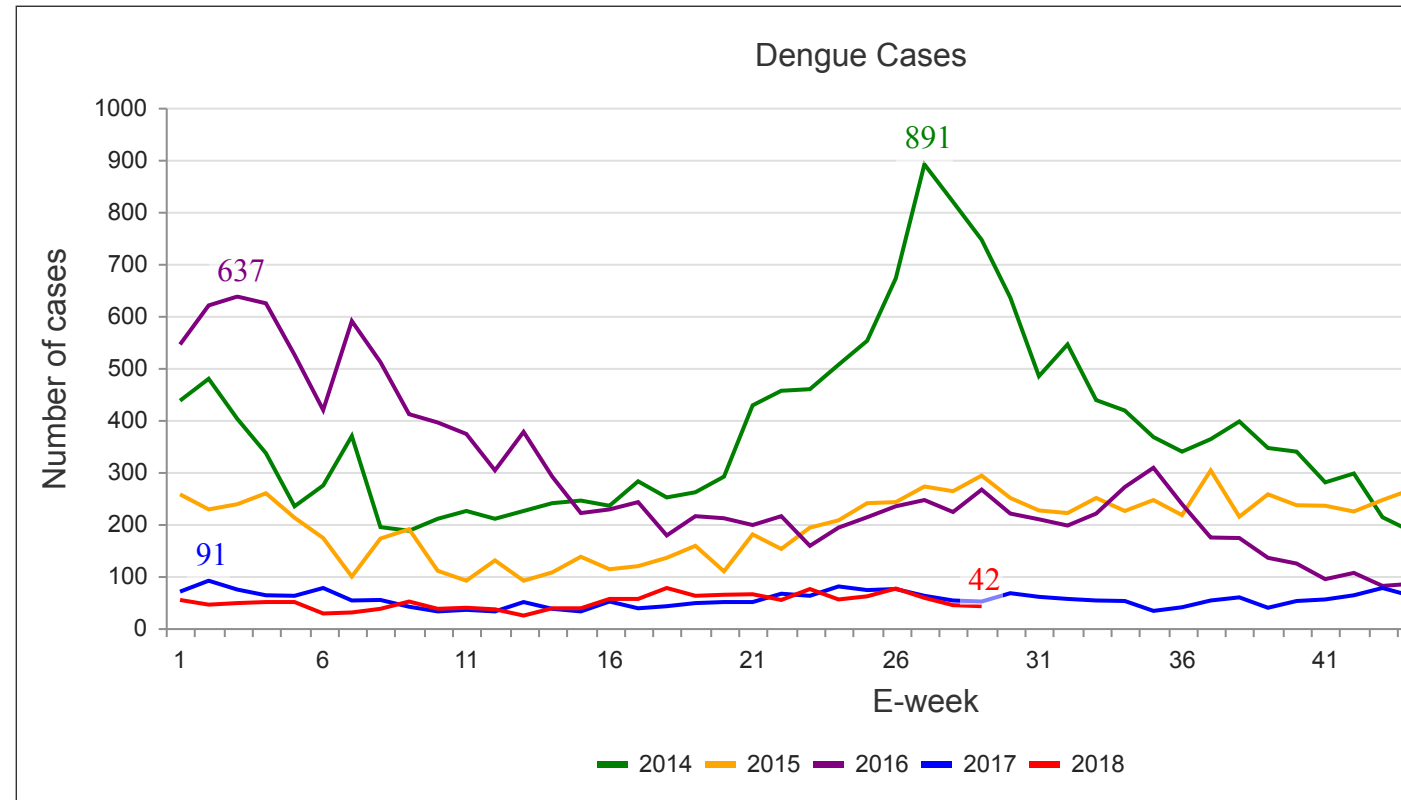
### Number of Reported Cases

21-Jul	22-Jul	23-Jul	24-Jul	25-Jul	26-Jul	27-Jul at 3pm
3	5	10	12	7	7	3

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

E-week 24 (10-16Jun18)	E-week 25 (17-23Jun18)	E-week 26 (24-30Jun18)	E-week 27 (01-07Jul18)	E-week 28 (08-14Jul18)	E-week 29 (15-21Jul18)
55	61	76	58	44	42

*Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health*



42 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 21 July 2018, 2 cases fewer than in the previous week. All of us need to stay vigilant in suppressing the mosquito population to keep dengue in check. NEA's Gravitrapp surveillance system has detected 23 per cent more *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter in 2018. If left unchecked, the high *Aedes aegypti* population can lead to a surge in dengue cases.

The warmer months of June to October are when there is usually higher transmission of dengue in Singapore due to accelerated breeding and maturation cycles for the *Aedes* mosquitoes and shorter

incubation periods for the dengue virus. While NEA has stepped-up vector control efforts in the cluster areas, all members of the public and stakeholders are urged to ramp up efforts and work together as a community to stem dengue transmission.

As of 23 July 2018, there were 6 active dengue clusters, all of which had less than 10 cases.

NEA urges all to remain vigilant and continue to work as a community to suppress the *Aedes* mosquito population and keep dengue cases in check. The preventive measures implemented will also help prevent the transmission of Zika and Chikungunya virus which are also transmitted by the *Aedes* mosquitoes.

Clean stagnant water in homes and other premises can also be potential breeding habitats for *Aedes* mosquitoes. All stakeholders are urged to prevent mosquito breeding and keep the mosquito population low, by 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

There are four serotypes of the dengue virus. Infection by one serotype confers immunity to that serotype but not against the remaining three serotypes. Individuals can be infected with dengue up to four times. While any dengue infection can be severe, repeat dengue infections have been associated with a higher occurrence of severe dengue.

Those showing symptoms suggestive of dengue should see a medical practitioner early to be diagnosed and managed accordingly. Early diagnosis can facilitate better case management, and persons with dengue can also help prevent further transmission by applying repellent regularly so that mosquitoes do not bite and pick up the virus from them. 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 rashes
- Nausea and vomiting
- Bleeding from the nose or gums