

Dengue

The National Environment Agency / Dengue & Zika / Dengue / Dengue Cases

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Dengue

Dengue Cases

Dengue Clusters

Stop Work Orders

Quarterly Dengue Surveillance Data

Dengue Community Alert System

Zika

Stop Dengue

Prevent Aedes Mosquito Breeding

Areas with Higher Aedes aegypti Mosquito Population

Inspecting your homes and premises for mosquito habitats

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

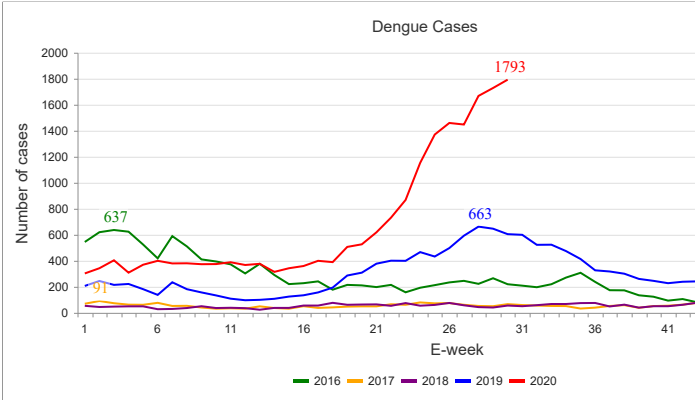
24-Jul	25-Jul	26-Jul	27-Jul	28-Jul	29-Jul	30-Jul at 3pm
289	221	111	207	313	207	155

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

E-week 25 (14-20Jun20)	E-week 26 (21-27Jun20)	E-week 27 (28Jun-04Jul20)	E-week 28 (05-11Jul20)	E-week 29 (12-18Jul20)	E-week 30 (19-25Jul20)
1371	1460	1448	1668	1729	1793

Cumulative No. of cases for 2020 (First 30 E-weeks): 20455
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Compiled by Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health



1,793 dengue cases were reported in the week ending 25 July 2020. This is 64 cases more than that in the previous week. This figure is the highest number of weekly dengue cases ever recorded in Singapore, and is more than double the record high of 891 cases in 2014. This is the seventh consecutive week in which the weekly number of reported dengue cases has exceeded 1,000. The cumulative number of dengue cases for this year (as of 27 July 2020) stands at more than 20,600. Urgent collective action must be taken by the public to remove any stagnant water in their homes and immediate surroundings. This is to destroy any mosquito breeding habitats and break the cycle of dengue transmission. Residents living in dengue cluster areas are advised to **spray** insecticide in dark corners around the home, such as behind curtains and under beds, **apply** mosquito repellent regularly and **wear** long-sleeve tops and long pants, to protect themselves from mosquito bites.

Residents must do their part to ensure that their homes and immediate surroundings, such as corridors and gardens, are rid of stagnant water. Of particular concern is the repeated mosquito breeding that NEA continues to find in homes. In the first six months, about 150 of NEA's subsequent inspections at residential premises found repeated *Aedes* mosquito breeding. Even more egregious are that 23 out of these 150 subsequent inspections also yielded multiple mosquito breeding habitats. NEA will continue to take strong enforcement action against premises with mosquito breeding detected.

Since 15 July 2020, enhanced penalties have been imposed on households, construction sites and Town Councils found to be breeding mosquitoes, to help better safeguard public health and protect every individual in the community. Heavier penalties have been imposed on households with the following offences:

- Repeated mosquito breeding offences
- Multiple mosquito breeding habitats detected in a single inspection; and
- Mosquito breeding detected after having received a legal notice from NEA.

Enforcement on Town Councils will be tightened for mosquito breeding found in common mosquito breeding habitats like drains and scupper or gully traps, and fines will be raised for mosquito breeding at construction sites.

Every individual has a part to play in stemming dengue transmission. The public is advised to use aerosol insecticide spray in their homes to kill any adult mosquitoes, and to apply mosquito repellent to protect themselves from mosquito bites. As the *Aedes* mosquito's life cycle can be as short as seven days, it is important to Do the Mozzie Wipeout at least once a week. All residents living in dengue cluster areas are