

Government of Samoa

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Dengue Situation Report

Epi-week 12: 18 – 24 March 2024

Issue No.5

Date of report: 25 March 2024 Email: <u>surveillance@health.gov.ws</u> **Prepared by:** National Health Surveillance & IHR Division **Tel:** 66506/66507

Highlights

- In this epiweek, there were 22 new lab-confirmed dengue cases recorded, adding up to 40 cases in March so far. As portrayed in figures 1 and 2, cases continue to increase.
- The most affected age groups are those between 5-9 and over 60 years (see figure 4)
- North West of Upolu (NWU) and Apia Urban Area regions are the most affected; however, cases have been reported from all regions including Savaii (see figure 5)
- Majority of the cases presented at the TTM Hospital where most of the test requests were from

Table 1. Case definition of dengue fever and alert threshold

Alert threshold: Twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 3 weeks	
Case Definition	
 Suspected case (clinical case definition): Acute fever ≥38oC for at least 2 days, AND two or more of the following: Anorexia and nausea Aches and pains Rash Low white blood cell count Warning signs, including: Abdominal pain or tenderness Persistent vomiting Mucosal bleeding Liver enlargement >2cm below costal margin Clinical evidence of fluid accumulation Lethargy, restlessness Laboratory: increase in hematocrit, rapid decrease in platelet count 	Confirmed case Isolation of dengue virus or detection of dengue-specific antigen or antibodies in tissue, blood, CSF or other body fluid by an advanced laboratory test







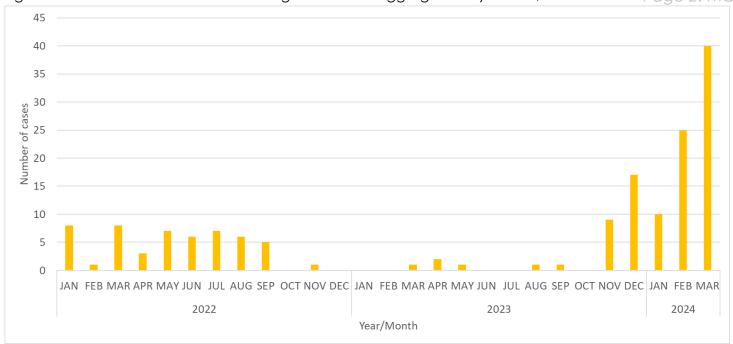


Figure 1. Number of lab-confirmed dengue cases disaggregated by month, 2022 to date Page 2: MOH

Source: Clinical laboratory serology data

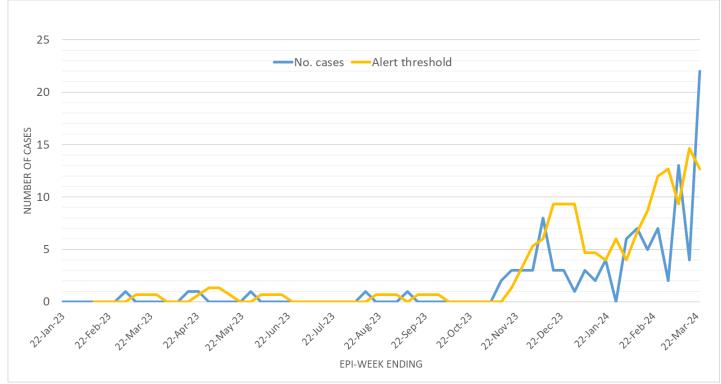


Figure 2. Number of lab-confirmed dengue cases by epi-week against the alert threshold







Page 3: MOH

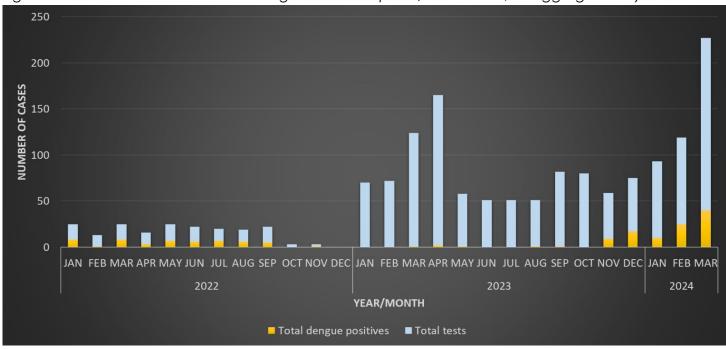


Figure 3. Number of lab-confirmed dengue vs test requests/conducted, disaggregated by month

Source: Clinical laboratory serology data

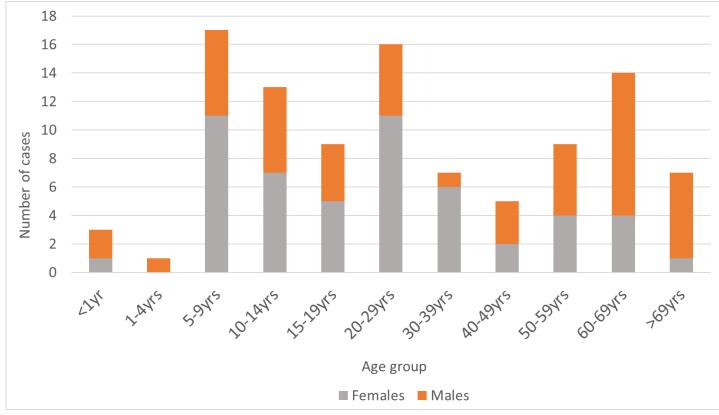


Figure 4. Age group distribution of lab-confirmed cases of dengue by sex, Nov 2023 to date

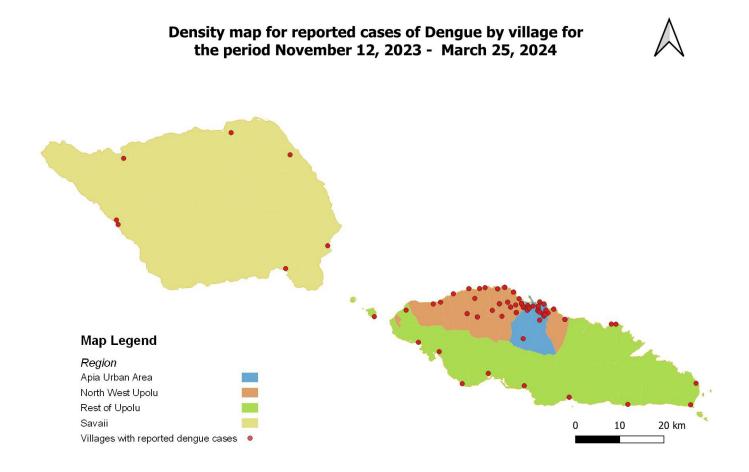
Source: Clinical laboratory serology data







Figure 5. Density map for lab-confirmed dengue cases by village, Nov 2023 to date Source: Clinical surveillance data



Actions taken

- Disseminated a press release for public awareness, heeding advice and recommendations from the Ministry of Health on preventative measures for dengue fever.
- Continue to boost media awareness on dengue preventative measures including talk shows and advertisement on all media outlets
- Continue collaboration with other sectors and partners to increase awareness on source reduction
- Disseminated a public health alert to all clinicians to report and notify dengue like illnesses through syndromic surveillance and to test all symptomatic and suspected dengue patients
- Drafting a cabinet submission to propose for mass cleanup campaigns

Recommendations for the public

- Continue to clean up and remove all stagnant water sources around the house to ensure breeding grounds of mosquitoes are eliminated
- Wear appropriate clothing to minimize mosquito bites
- Use mosquito nets and repellents such as lotion and sprays
- If you are affected, watch out for severe symptoms, and seek medical attention immediately. Monitor other people in the household for similar symptoms and present to the hospital for testing and health advice.





