



DENGUE SEROTYPE 2 OUTBREAK IN SAMOA 2017.

Ministry of Health

SITUATIONAL REPORT NO. 1

DECEMBER 2017

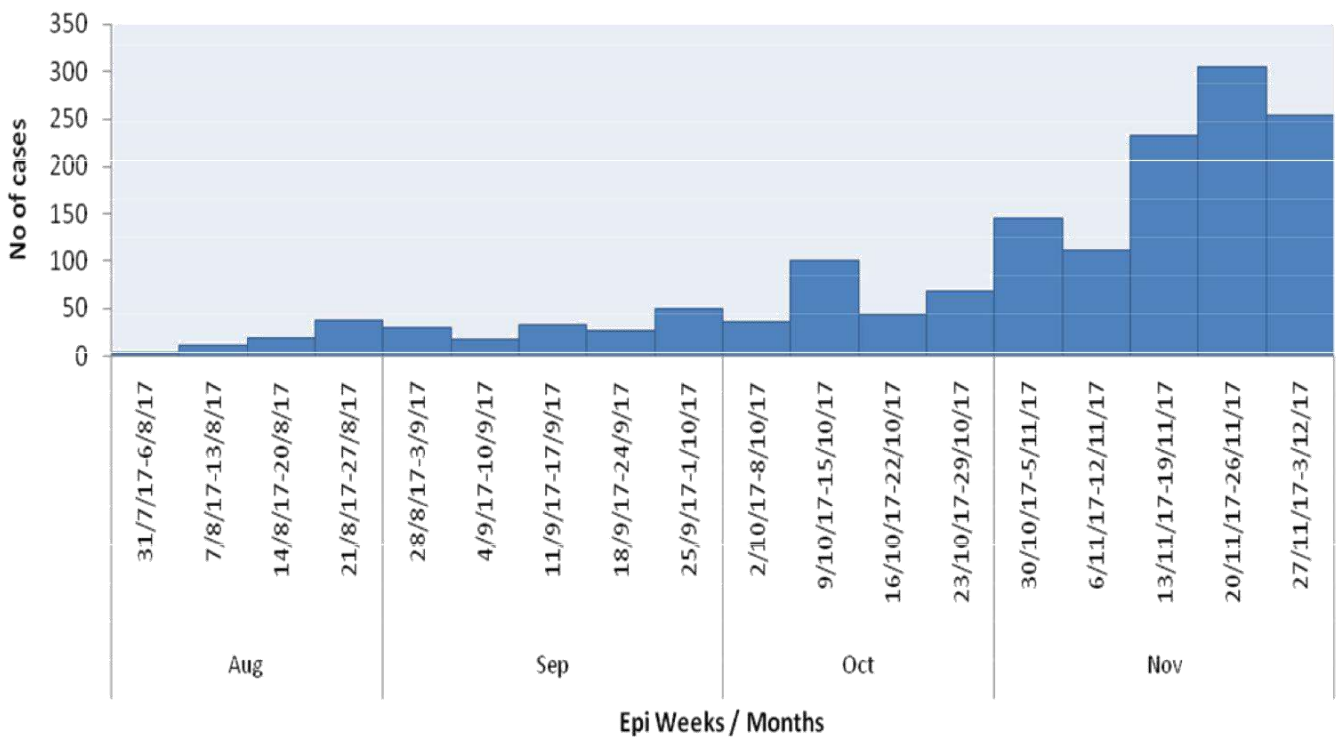
Outbreak overview

Samoa has confirmed a Dengue fever serotype2 outbreak that was detected in the month of October 2017. A bunch of blood samples were confirmed at the ESR Lab in New Zealand. From what we have, a cumulative total of 1,522 clinical and confirmed cases with 339 hospital admissions were recorded as of December 3rd. **There have been 4 dengue related deaths recorded.**

Dengue case definition: An acute fever with any two of the following signs and symptoms: joint & muscle pains; maculo-pappular rash; severe headaches; nausea & vomiting; pains behind the eyes; bleeding and leucopenia.

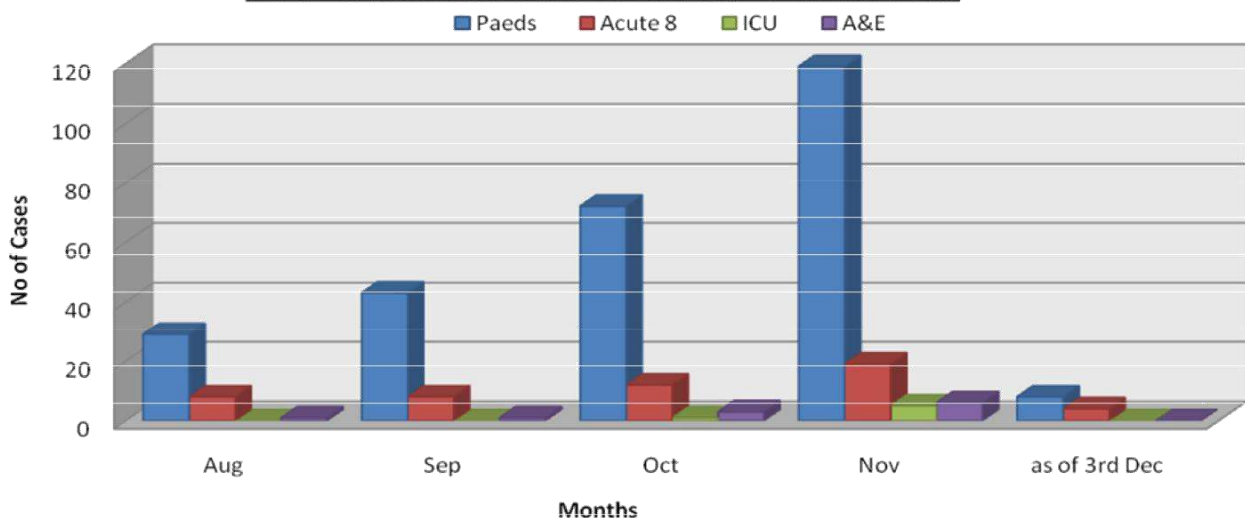
TIME: DENGUE EPICURVE.

EpiCurve of Dengue Fever Serotype 2 Outbreak in Samoa, November 2017.



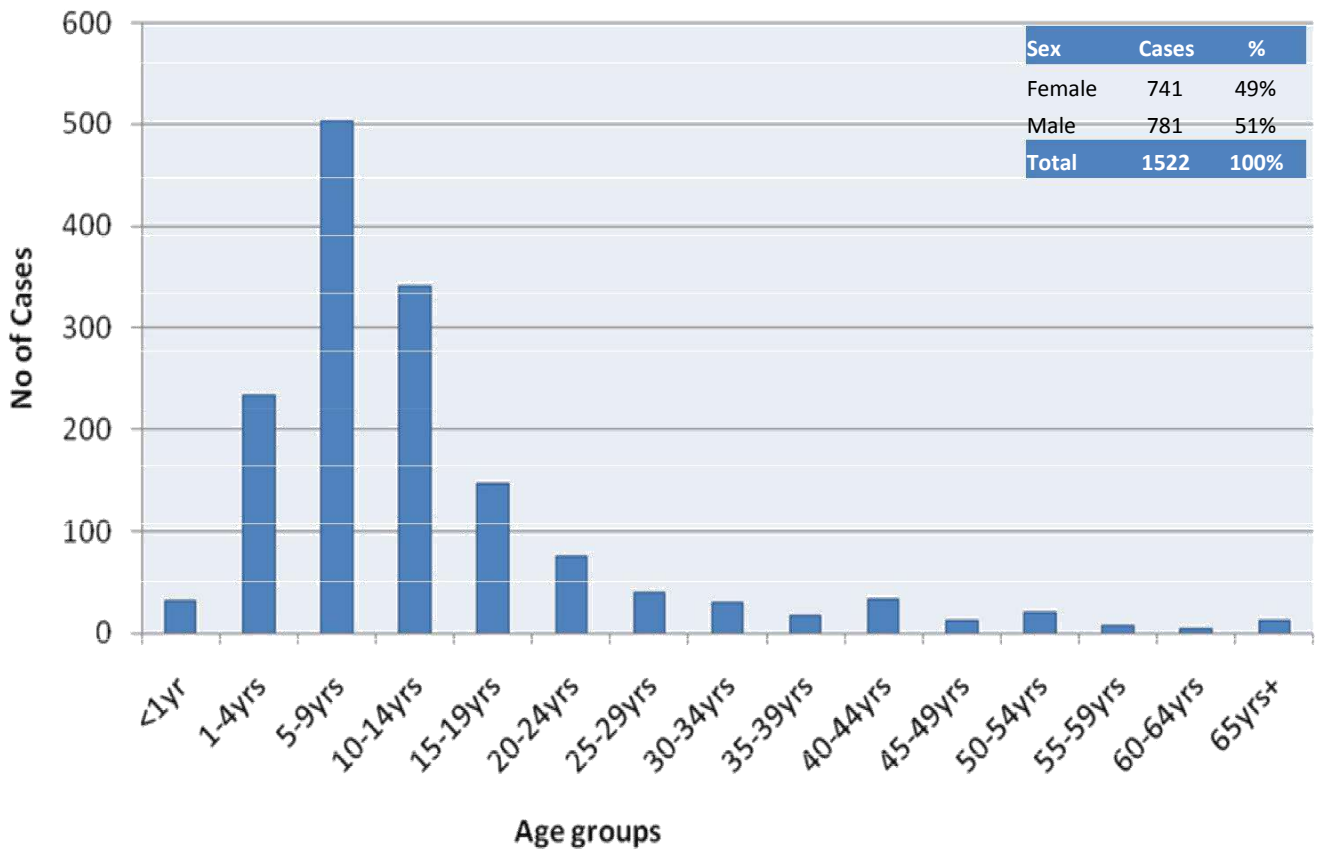
Dengue hospital admissions.

TTM Dengue Admissions from Aug - Dec 3rd 2017



PERSON: AGE GROUPS & SEX.

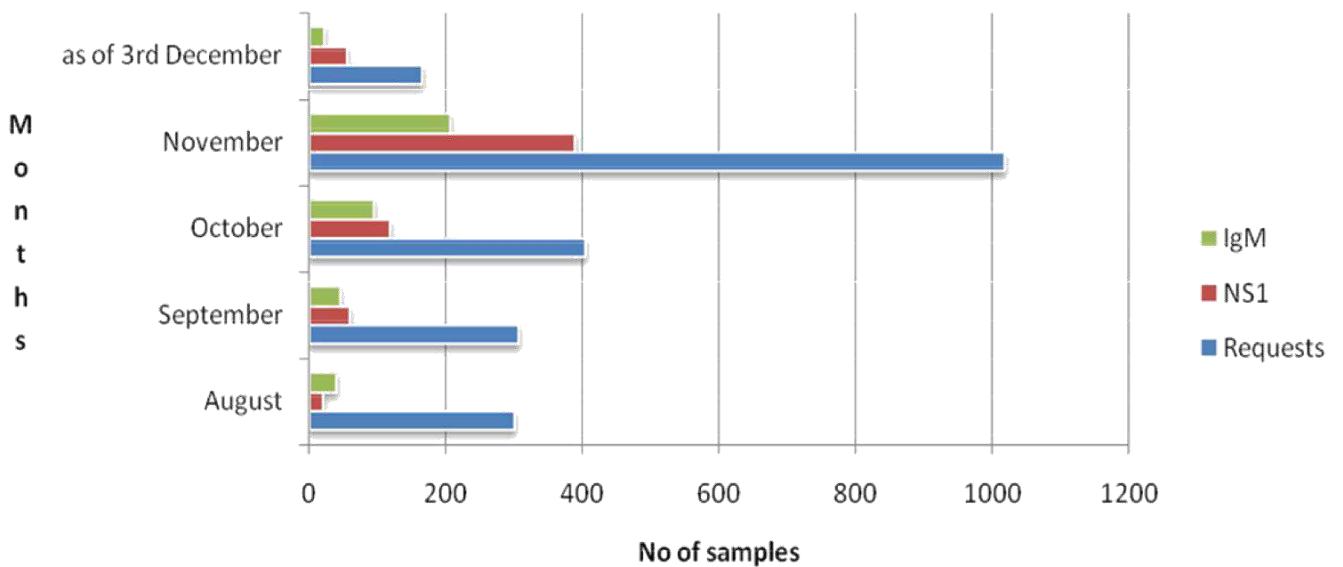
Dengue Serotype 2 Outbreak in Samoa 2017, by age groups.



The most affected people are those among the age groups of 19 below with the highest number of cases in children between 5 years - 9 years.

Laboratory update.

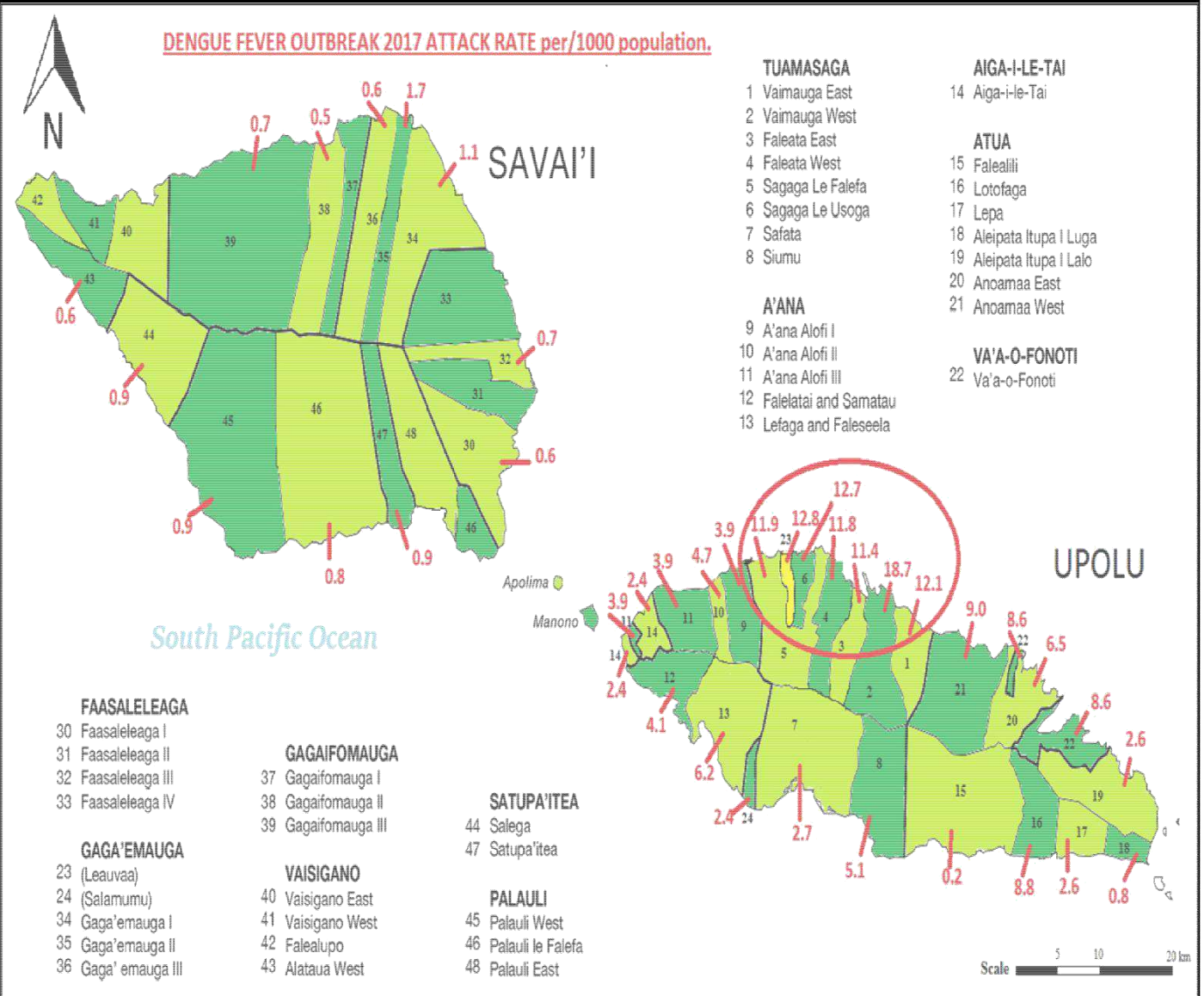
Lab Confirmed Dengue as of 3rd December 2017



Over 2196 tests requested between the month of August to early December. Of this, 643 positive NS1, and 409 IgM positive.

PLACE: ATTACK RATE BY DISTRICT.

The current National Attack Rate of 7.9 per 1,000 population. The most affected areas above 10 Attack rate per 1,000 population are Apia Urban Area, Vaimauga District and Faleata District as shown in the map of Samoa below.



OUTBREAK CONTROL MEASURES.

Ongoing surveillance of vector borne (arboviral) disease whilst we enhance our Syndromic Surveillance System in order to improve timely reporting and to capture all cases.

MOH Samoa continues to advocate and implement control measures for mosquito-borne diseases.

SOURCE REDUCTION is highly recommended for control of mosquito breeding sites during this rainy season. Other usual prevention methods to avoid illness is also advised. An integrated response has seen communities and organizations work with MOH to use chemical spraying in their respective locations.

CHALLENGES

We have so many challenges in the system in terms of data collection, quality & completeness of data, timeliness and so forth. In order to strengthen our system, we continue to require our Sector partners' support. We urge our colleagues at sentinel sites, to fill out our Syndromic Surveillance forms and line listing and submit our weekly re-ports on time.

SHOULD YOU NEED ANY CLARIFICATION ON ANY ISSUE PERTAINING TO THIS REPORT, YOU MAY CONTACT THE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE TEAM AT MOH

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