



Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 37: 8th Sept— 14th Sept 2025

Issue No.22

Date of report: 15th September 2025

Email: surveillance@health.gov.ws

Prepared by: Health Security & Disease Surveillance Division

Phone contact: +685 66506/66507

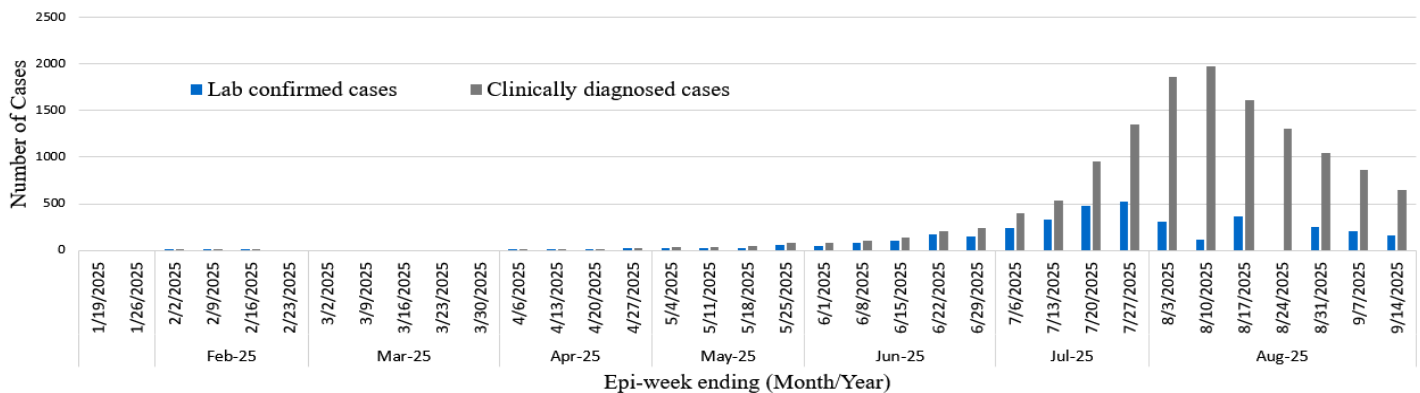
Highlights

- ◆ Since January 2025, a total of **13,543 clinically diagnosed cases*** have been recorded, of which **4,004 are dengue lab-confirmed cases**
- ◆ In this epi-week, dengue cases decreased by 25% compared to the previous epi-week with **650 clinically diagnosed dengue cases**** reported from all health facilities in Upolu and Savai'i including TTM Hospital (132 cases). Of these, **164 are dengue lab-confirmed cases**
- ◆ Confirmed dengue virus serotypes in circulation; 91% are DENV-1 and 9% are DENV-2
- ◆ Those most affected are aged below 15 years old (73%)
- ◆ Sadly, there have been 6 confirmed dengue-related deaths, recorded to date
- ◆ 85% of all cases were reported from Upolu island; 54% male and 46% female
- ◆ In this epi-week, new dengue admissions decreased by 38% compared to the previous epi-week, with 73 new admissions reported from all health facilities in Upolu and Savai'i. Of those admitted, 84 were discharged, 21 are still in hospital with no case admitted to ICU.
- ◆ In this epi-week, the districts with the most reported cases were Anoamaa 1 (56 cases) in Upolu and Palauli 2 (13 cases) district in Savai'i

*Total cases reflect additional cases that were not included in previous Sitreps due to changes in reporting deadlines, which have since been included in the count of total cases.

**Not all clinically diagnosed cases had samples collected for testing

Figure 1. Number of Clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date



Case definition

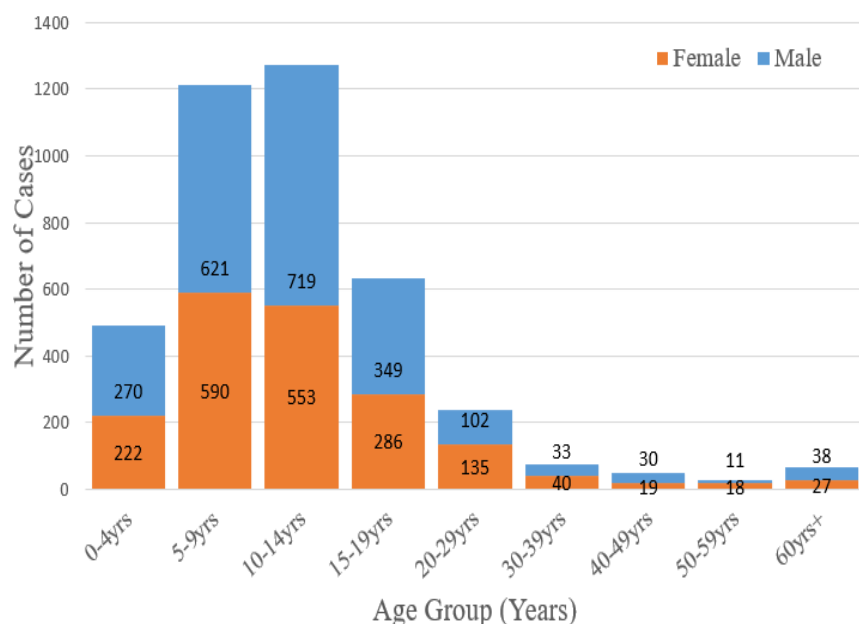
⇒ Clinical case

Acute fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 $>2\text{cm}$ below costal margin, Clinical evidence of fluid accumulation, Lethargy, restlessness, Laboratory: increase in hematocrit, rapid decrease in platelet count

⇒ Lab-Confirmed case

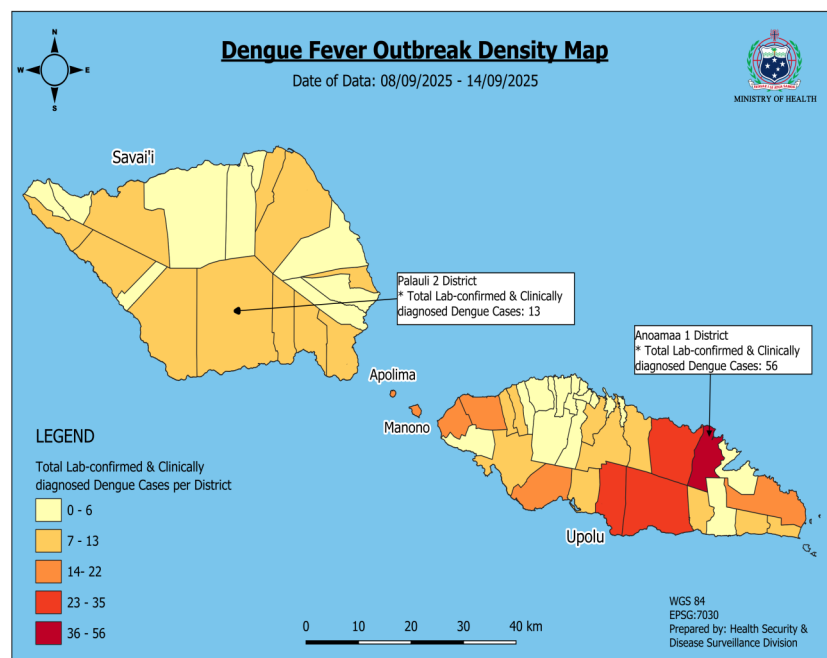
Isolation of dengue virus or detection of dengue-specific antigen or antibodies in tissue, blood, CSF or other body fluid by an advanced laboratory test

Figure 2. Age group distribution of dengue lab-confirmed cases by sex, January 2025 to date



Since January 2025, there have been 4,004 dengue lab-confirmed cases, most of whom are below 15 years old (73%).

Figure 3. Map of lab-confirmed and clinically diagnosed dengue cases by village, September 8th –14th, 2025



In epi-week 37, the districts with the most reported cases were Anoamaa 1 (56) in Upolu and Palauli 2 (13) in Savai'i

Control Measures:

- Awareness Sessions were held in 10 dengue hotspot villages in Upolu (mainly Anoamaa & Aleipata), using the Dengue Communication Toolkit, integrated with the Hexavalent Vaccine Program.
- Awareness sessions with NGO's like the Samoa Victim Support Group & Samoa Red Cross to train communities at the household level.
- Ongoing media campaigns TV/ radio ads, social media, and reels to boost public awareness.
- School participation through a Poster/photo competition on dengue prevention supported by UNICEF.

Recommendation for the public:

1. Continue to promote source reduction through environmental clean ups to address mosquito breeding sites
2. Wear appropriate clothing to minimize risk of infection
3. Use mosquito nets and repellents such as lotion and spray
4. 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.

- For medical advise, please contact the Ministry of Health on +685 68100 or +685 66600, or visit the nearest hospital
- Dengue situational reports are posted on the MOH Facebook page and MOH website: www.health.gov.ws