



Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 41: 06th –12th October 2025

Issue No. 26

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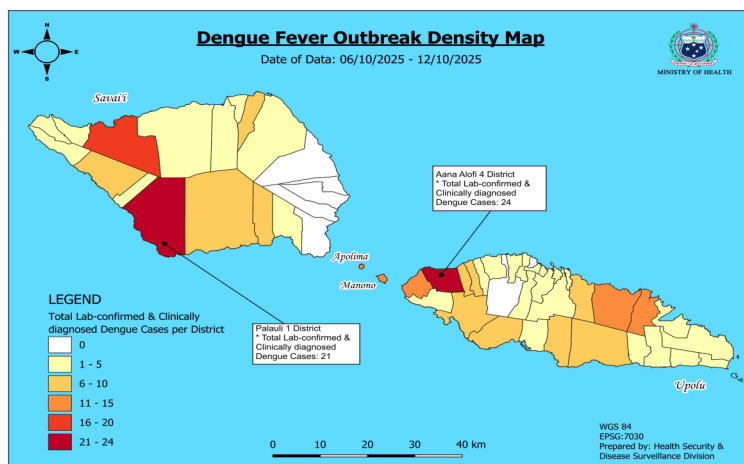
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Weekly Summary (06th—12th October 2025)

Number of New Cases	Difference compared to previous week for New cases (%)	Number of new admissions	Difference compared to previous week for New admissions (%)	Number of lab confirmed cases	New ICU admissions	Number of Deaths
287	+ 4.5% Increase	18	- 45% Decrease	61	0	0



District Name	Last Epi Week 40 (29 th /09/2025 05 th /10/2025)	This Epi week 41 (06 th /10/2025 12 th /10/2025)
Anoamaa 1	18	11
Aiga I le Tai	18	13
Anoamaa 2	16	13
Aana Alofi 4	13	24
Safata 1	10	8

Table 1:
Comparison of
top 5 districts
with the most
number of cases

Figure 1. Districts with the most lab-confirmed and clinically diagnosed dengue Cases for Upolu and Savaii

Summary of the Year to Date (1st January 2025 - Present)

Total Clinically Diagnosed Cases	Total Lab-Confirmed Cases	Confirmed Dengue Virus Serotypes	Age Group Most Affected	Reported Dengue-Related Deaths	Geographic Distribution	Sex Distribution
14,996	4,362	91% DENV-1 9% DENV-2	<15 years (74%)	7 (to date)	55% of cases from Upolu 45% of cases from Savaii	54% Male 46% Female

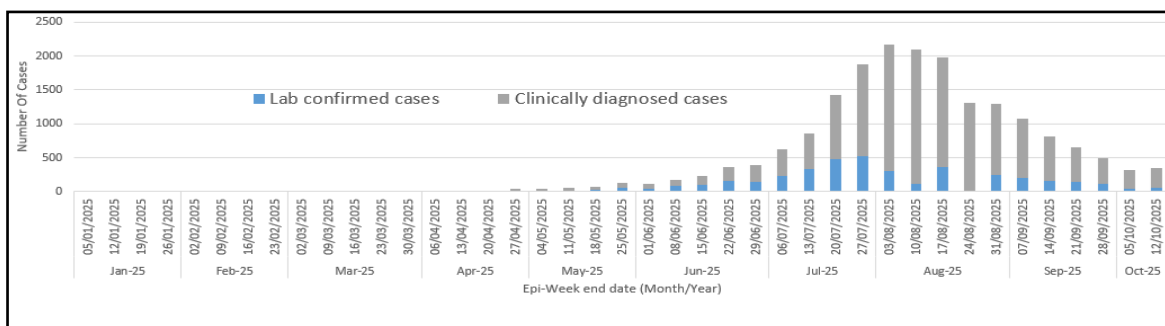


Figure 2. Number of Clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date

Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	14	19	16	2	10
Changes since previous Epi -Week (%)	36%	32%	0%	0%	80%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	570	1314	1353	665	485
Female	255	633	589	302	256
Male	315	681	764	363	229

Table 2: Lab confirmed cases by age group

Control Measures:

1. Community awareness activities were held across villages, led by the Ministry of Women, MNRE, and MOH to promote the *Aiga ma Nu'u Manuia* Strategy and strengthen local prevention efforts.
2. Multimedia outreach continues via TV, radio, and MOH's Face-book page.
3. A KAP survey by MOH and UNICEF with 400+ participants (mainly from North West and urban Upolu) showed significantly improved knowledge and awareness of dengue compared to 2024. Perceived risk of dengue severity also increased, highlighting a key opportunity for RCCE to promote protective behaviors

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.

Case definition

⇒ Clinical case

Acute fever $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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

When is an outbreak declared over?

An outbreak is declared over when no new **laboratory confirmed cases** are detected within **two incubation periods of the disease** (one incubation period is 14 days). Therefore, a total of 28 days without any new laboratory confirmed cases is required to declare an outbreak over.

- 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