



Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 04: 19th – 25th January 2026

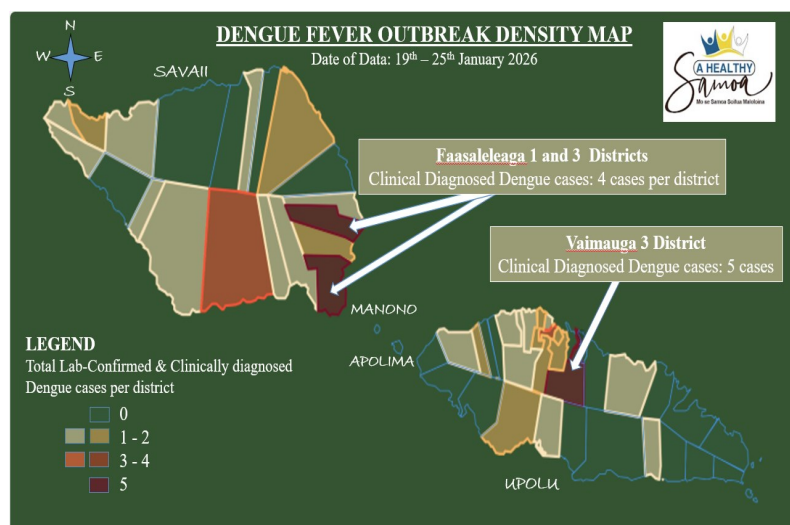
Issue No. 41

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Weekly Summary (19th – 25th January 2026)

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	Difference compared to previous week for lab confirmed cases (%)	New ICU admissions	Number of Deaths
52	- 6%	6	+ 500%	32	+ 46%	0	0



Epi Week 03 (12 Jan 2026 – 18 Jan 2026)	Cases	Epi Week 04 (19 Jan 2026 – 25 Jan 2026)	Cases
Vaimauga 3	5	Vaimauga 3	5
Faleata 2	4	Faasaleleaga 1 & 3	4
Faleata 3	3	Faleata 3	3
Vaimauga 4	3	Palauli 2	3
Vaisigano 1	3	Faleata 1	2

Table 1.0:
Top 5 districts with the most number of cases for the previous and current Epi-weeks.

Figure 1.0. Map for the districts with the most lab-confirmed and clinically diagnosed dengue cases for Upolu and Savaii for the current Epi-Week.

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
16,426	4,786	91% DENV-1 9% DENV-2	<15 years (74%)	7 (to date)	64% of cases from Upolu 36% of cases from Savaii	53% Male 47% Female

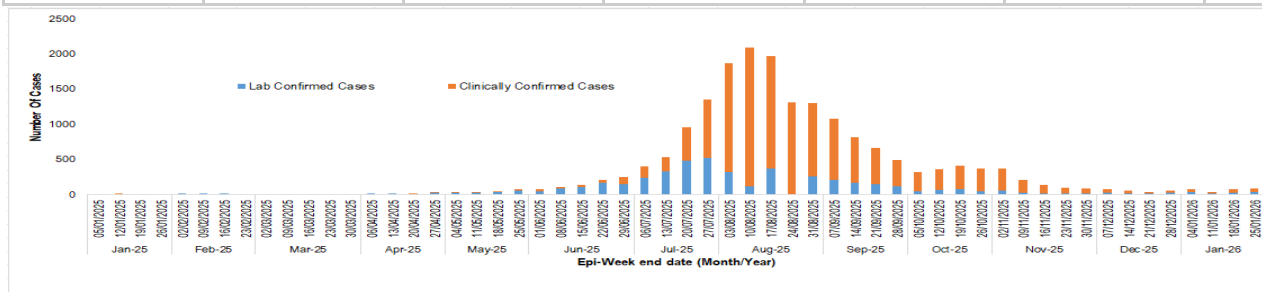


Figure 2.0.
Table for the number of clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date.

Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	9	6	4	6	7
Changes since previous Epi - Week (%)	+ 350%	- 14%	- 50%	+ 50%	+ 600%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	644	1460	1416	704	562
Female	287	698	627	323	302
Male	357	762	789	381	260

Table 2.0: Table showcasing the lab confirmed cases by age group for the current Epi-week and cases from January to date.

Outstanding Reports for epi-week 03							
Health Facility	19-Jan-26	20-Jan-26	21-Jan-26	22-Jan-26	23-Jan-26	24-Jan-26	25-Jan-26
TTMH							
Lufilufi							
Lalomanu							
Poutasi							
Saanapu							
Faleolo							
MTII							
Foailalo							
Sataua							
Safotu							
Satupaitea							

Total number of sites: 11

Total reporting sites in Epi-week 04: 11

Deadline of updates : 26th Jan 2026

Table 3.0: Matrix of Reports Submitted by Health Facilities for the current Epi-Week.

	Reported	Pending report
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Control Measures:

1. A sensitization awareness program was conducted with Sui o Nu'u, Sui Tamaitai o Nu'u, and Sui ole Malo through their monthly meeting of both Upolu and Savaii to strengthen preparedness for the Measles Alert in Samoa. The focus was on encouraging vaccination in low-coverage areas, particularly ensuring that all eligible children receive their vaccines.
2. Community awareness activities have continued in the Anoamaa and Vaa o Fonoti Districts, with key messages on dengue and measles integrated into the broader immunization awareness program. 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 advice, 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