



Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 11: 09th March – 15th March 2026

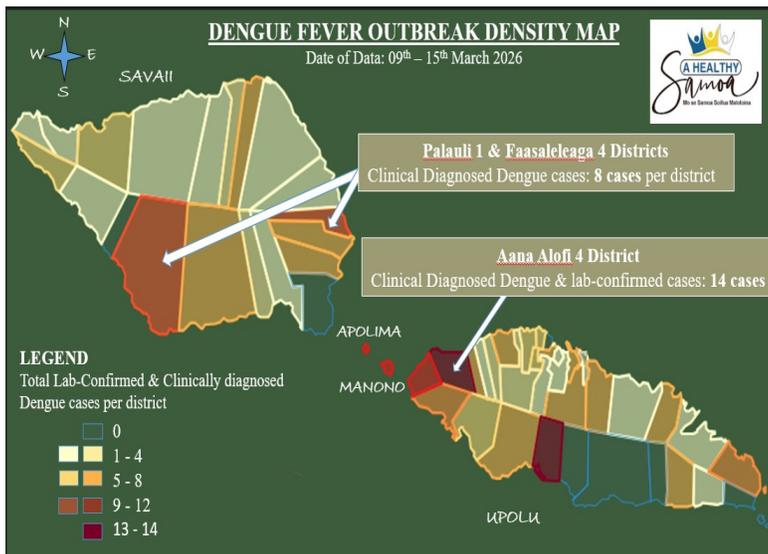
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Weekly Summary (09th Mar – 15th Mar 2026)

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
170	- 12%	12	+ 20%	53	+ 2%	0	0



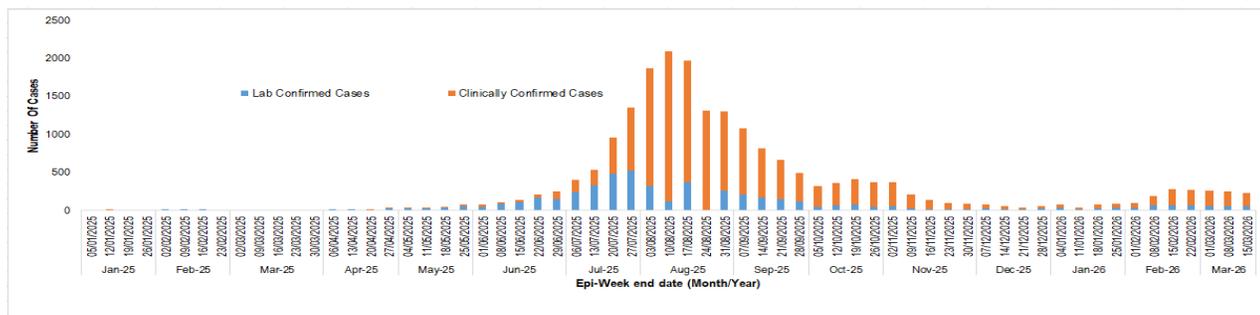
Epi Week 10 (02 Mar 2026 – 08 Mar 2026)	Cases	Epi Week 11 (09 Mar 2026 – 15 Mar 2026)	Cases
Aiga I le Tai	15	Aana Alofi 4	14
Faasaleleaga 2	15	Safata 2	13
Aana Alofi 4	10	Palauli 1	8
Lefaga & Fa-leaseela	8	Faasaleleaga 4	8
Safata 1	7	Vaimauga 3	6

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
17,577	5,170	68% DENV-1 32% DENV-2	<15 years (74%)	9 (to date)	64% of cases from Upolu 36% of cases from Savaii	53% Male 47% Female



Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	15	13	7	7	11
Changes since previous Epi - Week (%)	+ 150%	- 48%	0%	+ 133%	0%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	731	1610	1469	730	632
Female	332	741	653	337	335
Male	399	869	816	393	297

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 11							
Health Facility	09-Mar-26	10-Mar-26	11-Mar-26	12-Mar-26	13-Mar-26	14-Mar-26	15-Mar-26
TTMH	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
Lufilufi	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
Lalomanu	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Pending report	Reported	Reported
Poutasi	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Pending report	Reported
Saanapu	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
Faleolo	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Pending report
MTII	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Pending report	Pending report	Reported
Foailalo	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
Sataua	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
Safotu	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Pending report	Pending report
Satupaitea	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported

Total number of sites: 11
Number of Sites with Pending data : 5
Number of Sites Completed and Reported: 6
Deadline of updates : 16th March 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 Nuu, Sui Tamaitai o Nuu, 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 Anoaama 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 $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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