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Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 24: 08th – 14th June 2026

Issue No. 61

Date of report: 15th June 2026

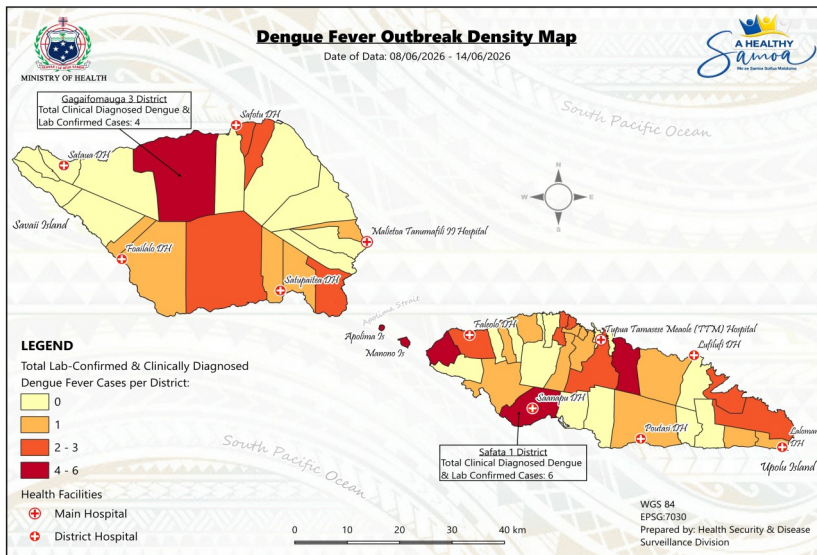
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Weekly Summary (08th – 14th June 2026)

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
150	+ 17%	2	- 60%	11	+ 10%	0	0



Epi Week 23 (01 – 07 June 2026)	Cases	Epi Week 24 (08 – 14 June 2026)	Cases
Satupaitea	5	Safata 1	6
Aiga I le Tai	4	Aiga I le Tai & Vaimauga 1	5
Falealupo	3	Gagaifomauga 3	4
Gagaemauga 1	3	Sagaga 1	3
Gagaifomauga 3	3	Vaimauga 3	3

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
19,764	5,496	54% DENV-1 46% DENV-2	<15 years (73%)	9 (to date)	92% of cases from Upolu, 7% of cases from Savaii, 1% of cases from Manono and Apolima Islands	53% Male 47% Female

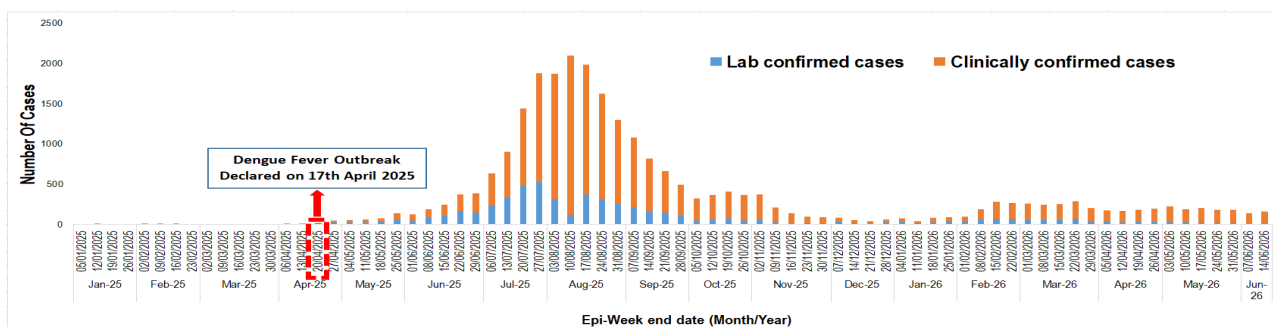


Figure 2.0. Table for the number of clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date.

Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	2	4	0	2	3
Changes since previous Epi -Week (%)	0%	+ 100%	- 100%	+ 100%	0%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	815	1719	1501	757	704
Female	365	811	665	351	365
Male	450	908	836	406	339

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 24							
Health Facility	08-Jun-26	09-Jun-26	10-Jun-26	11-Jun-26	12-Jun-26	13-Jun-26	14-Jun-26
TTMH							
Lufilufi							
Lalomano							
Poutasi							
Saanapu							
Faleolo							
MTII							
Foailalo							
Sataua							
Safotu							
Satupaitea							

Reported

Pending report

Total number of sites: 11

Number of Sites with Pending data : 0
Number of Sites Completed and Reported: 11

Deadline of updates : 15th June 2026

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

Prevention and Control Response:

Risk Communication & Community Engagement Activities:

- RCCE activities remain ongoing through Community of Practice capacity-building initiatives for staff, facilitated by the WHO through both regional and local offices.
- Community engagement activities were implemented through existing health programs, including the Integrated Community Health Awareness campaign conducted in early May in parts of Savai'i (Samalaeulu to Avao), focusing on Dengue and other health issues through church youth group engagements. More than 300 youths participated in these awareness sessions conducted.
- The MOH Samoa continues to utilize Sui o nuu, Sui o tamaitai, and Sui o malo monthly meetings to disseminate Dengue prevention and response messages. Village representatives are also being engaged through the Aiga Manuia Program to strengthen community-level awareness and prevention efforts.
- Multi-media platforms continue to support RCCE efforts through ongoing public messaging and awareness campaigns on Dengue Fever prevention and response.

Vector Control Response:

- Fumigation is still ongoing for all reported dengue cases, with 19 cases completed in March and 36 cases completed in April.
- Out of 275 reported cases, 59 were fully addressed with awareness, environmental health assessments, and fumigation.
- Activities were affected by incomplete contact details, invalid phone numbers, limited vehicles, understaffing, and rainy weather.

Recommendation for the public:

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