



Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 29: 13th – 19th July 2026

Issue No. 66

Date of report: 20th July 2026

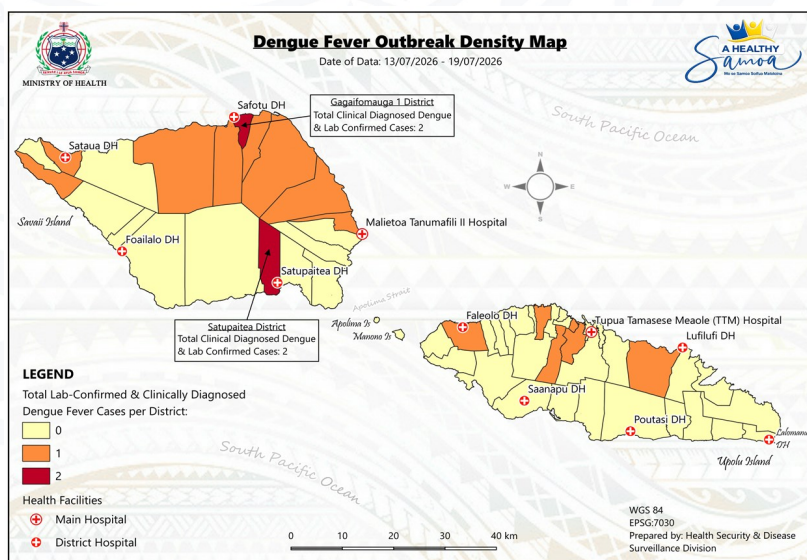
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Weekly Summary (13th – 19th July 2026)

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
22	- 31%	0	0%	4	+ 100%	0	0



Epi Week 28 (06– 12 July 2026)	Cases	Epi Week 29 (13– 19 July 2026)	Cases
Aana Alofi 4	2	Gagaifomauga 1	2
Aiga ile Tai	2	Satupaitea	2
Anoamaa 1	2	Aana Alofi 4	1
Faasaleleaga 2	2	Alataua Sisifo	1
Salega 1	2	Anoamaa 2	1

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
20,085	5,524	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

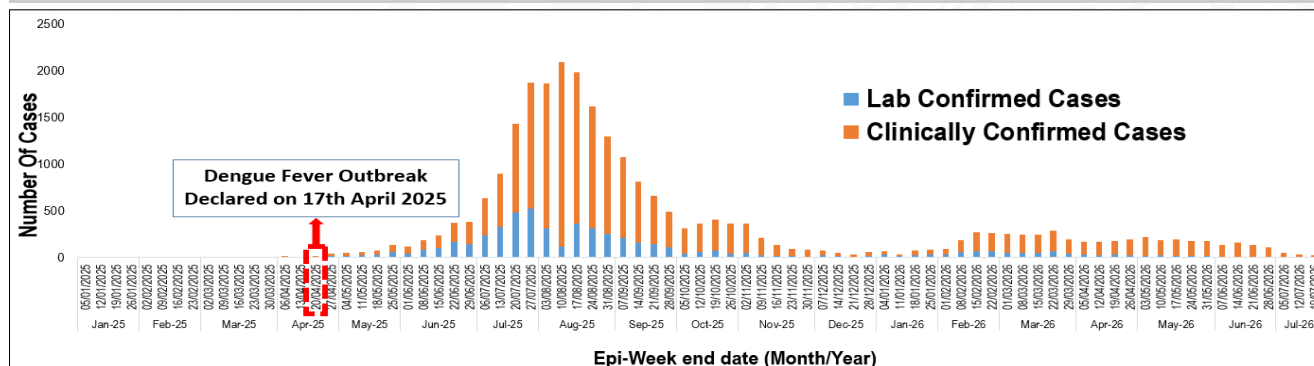


Figure 2.0.
Table for the number of clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date.

Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	0	1	1	0	2
Changes since previous Epi -Week (%)	0%	0%	+ 100%	- 100%	+ 100%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	821	1727	1503	759	714
Female	367	816	666	352	370
Male	454	911	837	407	344

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 29								Reported	Pending report
Health Facility	13-Jul-26	14-Jul-26	15-Jul-26	16-Jul-26	17-Jul-26	18-Jul-26	19-Jul-26		
TTMH									
Lufilufi									
Lalomanu									
Poutasi									
Saanapu									
Faleolo									
MTII									
Foailalo									
Sataua									
Safotu									
Satupaitea									

Total number of sites: 11

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

Deadline of updates : 20th July 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:

1. The Ministry of Health continues to engage in monthly meetings with Sui o Nu'u (Village Representatives), Sui Tamaitai o Nu'u (Women's Representatives), and Sui o le Malo (Government Representatives) to disseminate critical Dengue prevention and response messages. Community-level awareness and prevention frameworks are further strengthened through targeted grassroots outreach under the Aiga Manuia Program by the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development. As part of this collaboration, information on confirmed affected families have been shared to MWCSO to enable the ANM Program to identify and provide targeted assistance to eligible households.
2. Dengue prevention in school environments has been actively prioritized through the National Health Promoting School Committee. In partnership with the MEC, and the MWCSO, this multi-sectoral initiative drives robust community engagement to ensure safe, mosquito-free learning environments for students.
3. Broad-scale Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) efforts remain active across multiple media platforms, utilizing continuous public messaging and strategic awareness campaigns focused on Dengue Fever prevention and mitigation protocols.

Vector Control Response:

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

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