Government of Samoa
Ministry of Health
Please address all correspondence to the Director General
Fa'amolemole fa'atuatusi uma feso'otaiga i le Fa'atonusili Aoao
Ministry of Health Samoa

Dengue Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa

Epi-week 46: 09th - 15th Nov 2026 **Issue No. 83**

Date of report: 16th November 2026
Email: surveillance@health.gov.ws
Prepared by: Health Security & Disease Surveillance Division
Phone contact: +685 66506/66507

Weekly Summary (09nd - 15th Nov 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
14	- 53%	0	0%	2	- 50%	0	0

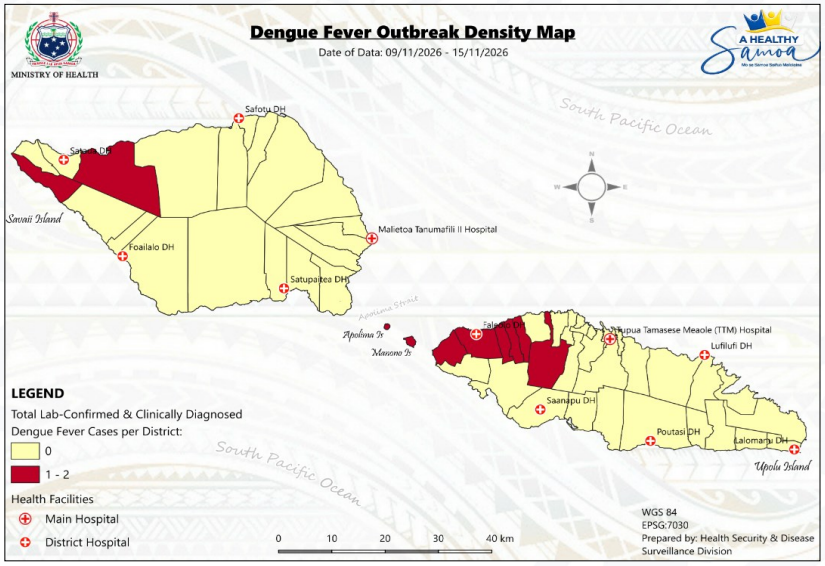


***Figure 1.0**. Map for the districts with the most lab-confirmed and clinically diagnosed dengue Cases for Upolu and Savaii for the current Epi-Week.*

Epi Week 45 (02 – 08 Nov 26)	Cases	Epi Week 46 (09– 15 Nov 26)	Cases
Aiga i le Tai	6	Aana Alofi 1	2
Aana Alofi 2	3	Aana Alofi 3	2
Aana Alofi 3	3	Aana Alofi 4	2
Aana Alofi 1	2	Aana Alofi 2	1
Aana Alofi 4	1	Aiga I le Tai	1

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

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
20,603	5,556	52% DENV-1 48% 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

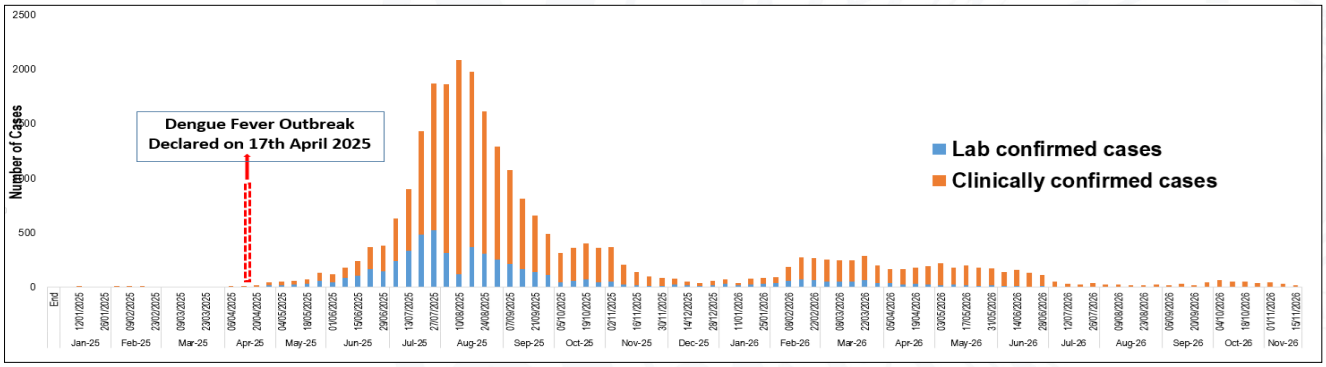


***Figure 2.0**. Table for the number of clinically diagnosed and lab-confirmed cases, January 2025 to date.*

Age Group	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
Cases this Epi Week	0	1	0	0	1
Changes since previous Epi -Week (%)	0%	0%	- 100%	0%	- 50%
Cases since 1 Jan 2025	827	1735	1510	762	722
Female	370	820	668	353	374
Male	457	915	842	409	348

***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 46							
Health Facility	09-Nov-26	10-Nov-26	11-Nov-26	12-Nov-26	13-Nov-26	14-Nov-26	15-Nov-26
TTMH							
Lufilufi							
Lalomanu							
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 : 16th Nov 2026

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

Risk Communication & Community Engagement Activities (As of November 6th, 2026):

1. Leveraged social media networks to sustain public awareness on dengue prevention frameworks and ongoing El Niño mitigation strategies
2. Advancing the HIV Preparedness and Response Plan by executing targeted awareness campaigns, utilizing strategic social media dissemination, and deploying information materials in identified public spaces
3. Integrating digital messaging with localized, in-person community engagement activities to maximize public health outreach and impact.
4. Dengue prevention in school environments has been actively prioritized through the National Health Promoting School Committee. In partnership with the MEC, and the MWCSD, this multi-sectoral initiative drives robust community engagement to ensure safe, mosquito-free learning environments for students.

Vector Control Response (As of Nov 18th, 2026):.

1. Conducted Environmental Health Assessments (EHA) to identify mosquito breeding sites, and assess environmental hygiene in accordance with the Health Ordinance 1959 and the National Sanitation Guidelines.
2. Carried out indoor and outdoor residual spraying (IRS/ORS) using Actellic, ICON CS, or Demand insecticides at homes of positive dengue cases.

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 ≥38oC 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 >2cm 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 & MOH website: www.health.gov.ws