Update on the Dengue situation in the Western Pacific Region

Northern Hemisphere

Cambodia
As of epidemiological week 15 of 2022, a total of 608 dengue cases and one death (case fatality rate (CFR) 0.2%) were reported in Cambodia. The number of cases reported weekly remains lower than the normal range of cases reported from 2015 to 2020 (Figure 1). The reported number of dengue cases is lower in all provinces compared to trends observed in 2021.

China (no updates)
In February 2022, no dengue case and no death have been reported in China. The trend in February 2022 is below usual seasonal trend, as compared to previous years (Figure 2).
**Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

During epidemiological week 14 and 15 of 2022, 16 dengue cases and no deaths were reported in Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Figure 3). The cumulative number of cases reported as of epidemiological week 15 of 2022 is 131. This is lower compared to 201 cases reported during the same period in 2021.

![Figure 3: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2015-2022 in Lao PDR](image)
*Source: National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR*

**Malaysia**

During epidemiological week 15 of 2022, 997 dengue cases were reported, leading to a total of 10,954 cumulative reported dengue cases in 2022. This is an increase of 31.8% compared to 8,313 cases reported during the same period in 2021. As of epidemiological week 15 of 2022, five deaths due to dengue had been reported, compared to also five deaths during the same period in 2021.

![Figure 4: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2021 and 2022 in Malaysia](image)
*Source: Department of Health, Malaysia*
Philippines
During epidemiological week 12, from 20 March to 26 March 2022, there was a total of 359 dengue cases and two deaths reported. This is 71% lower compared to the same period in 2021 (n=1,246). From 1 January to 26 March 2022, there has been a total of 12,634 dengue cases and 84 deaths (CFR 0.7%) reported, this is 41% lower compared to the 21,459 cases reported in the same period in 2021.

![Figure 5: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2021 and 2022 in the Philippines](source: Department of Health, the Philippines)

Singapore
During epidemiological week 14 of 2022, from 3 April to 9 April 2022, 644 dengue cases were reported in Singapore, leading to a total of 3,996 cases reported since epidemiological week 1 of 2022 (Figure 6). This is an increase of 102% compared to 1,974 dengue cases reported during the same period in 2021. The number of weekly dengue cases continue to increase.

![Figure 6: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2015-2022 in Singapore](source: Communicable Diseases Division, Ministry of Health, Singapore)
Viet Nam

During epidemiological week 15 of 2022, there were 1,120 dengue cases and one death reported from 38 out of 63 provinces in Viet Nam. The number of cases increased by 3.3% compared to the previous week (1,084 cases including one death). As of 10 April 2022, a total of 14,704 cases of dengue, including six deaths were reported in Viet Nam. Compared to the same period in 2021 (20,379 cases including five deaths), the cumulative number of cases decreased by 27.8%.

Figure 7: Dengue cases and deaths reported weekly from 2021-2022 in Viet Nam
Source: General Department of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health, Viet Nam

Southern Hemisphere

Australia

There was one dengue case reported in Australia from 14 March to 27 March 2022, leading to total of eight cases reported since 1 January 2022 (Figure 8). The number of cases remain low since 2021, with one dengue case reported in Australia for the same period of time from 1 January 2021 to 28 March 2021. The significant drop in dengue cases for 2021 and early 2022 in Australia as compared to previous years during the same time period may be attributed to COVID-19 related travel restrictions. Prior to COVID-19, Australia had seen increasing notifications in overseas-acquired cases from returning travellers to dengue endemic areas.

Figure 8: Laboratory-confirmed dengue cases reported monthly from 2015-2022 in Australia
Source: Department of Health, Australia
**Pacific Islands Countries**

**French Polynesia**

During epidemiological week 9 to 12 of 2022, out of 30 suspected dengue cases tested for dengue-specific IgM no samples tested positive. Since the end of December 2021, the consultation rate for dengue-like syndrome has been around 5% and has increased to 5.8% in week 12 of 2022.

**Figure 9:** Number of dengue consultation and proportion of DLI cases among consultations at sentinel sites by week from 2021 to 2022 in French Polynesia

*Source: Centre for Occupational Health and Public Safety, French Polynesia*

**New Caledonia (no update)**

From 1 January to 31 March in 2022, a total of 1 confirmed dengue case was reported in New Caledonia (Figure 10). This is lower compared to the same period in 2021 when a total of 58 dengue cases were reported during the same period. The 1 confirmed dengue case in 2022 was DENV-2.

**Figure 10:** Dengue cases reported by week from 2020 to 2022 in New Caledonia

*Source: Network of sentinel physicians, New Caledonia*
Wallis and Futuna (no update)
During epidemiological weeks 46 to 47 of 2021, no confirmed cases of dengue were reported in Wallis and Futuna (Figure 11). As of epidemiological week 47, 2021, there were 68 cases reported. Among them, 63 cases were reported in Futuna and five cases reported in Wallis. In 2020, there were a cumulative of 124 confirmed dengue cases.

Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) – Dengue-like illness (DLI) Surveillance
During epidemiological week 14 of 2022, Pacific Island Countries and Areas with available surveillance data are reporting no or low numbers of DLI cases. French Polynesia has reported more cases compared to the same period of 2021.
Caution should be taken in interpreting these data as there may be changes in the number of sentinel sites reporting to the Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System.

** FSM: Federated States of Micronesia

** Figure 12. Reported cases of dengue-like illness in Pacific Islands Countries and Areas

*Source: PacNet Bulletin*