



WEEKLY INFECTIOUS DISEASE BULLETIN
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WEEK 37 10 - 16 Sep 2017

| | E Week 37 | | | Cumulative first 37 Weeks | | |
|---|-----------|------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | 2017* | 2016 | Median 2012 -2016 | 2017 | 2016 | Median 2012 -2016 |
| FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES | | | | | | |
| Acute Hepatitis A | 1 | 0 | 1 | 60 | 43 | 60 |
| Acute Hepatitis E | 2 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 68 | 48 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 11 | 13 | 8 | 327 | 328 | 293 |
| Cholera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| Poliomyelitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salmonellosis (non-enteric fevers) | 42 | 47 | 43 | 1464 | 1637 | 1310 |
| Typhoid | 0 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 36 | 46 |
| VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES | | | | | | |
| Chikungunya Fever | 0 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 27 |
| Dengue Fever | 53 | 174 | 303 | 2006 | 11676 | 11700 |
| Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 20 |
| Japanese Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Leptospirosis | 0 | 0 | | 38 | 0 | |
| Malaria | 1 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 23 | 45 |
| Murine Typhus | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | |
| Nipah virus infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plague | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zika Virus Infection | 0 | 62 | | 63 | 386 | |
| AIR/DROPLET-BORNE DISEASES | | | | | | |
| Avian Influenza | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ebola Virus Disease | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Hand, Foot And Mouth Disease | 717 | 779 | 567 | 25668 | 33421 | 20748 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 86 | 33 |
| Melioidosis | 1 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 39 | 26 |
| Meningococcal Disease | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Mumps | 5 | 12 | 11 | 376 | 371 | 371 |
| Pertussis | 5 | 2 | 0 | 49 | 62 | 23 |
| Pneumococcal Disease (invasive) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 120 | 100 | 110 |
| Rubella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 15 |
| Severe acute respiratory syndrome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| OTHER DISEASES | | | | | | |
| Acute hepatitis B | 1 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 31 | 39 |
| Acute hepatitis C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 17 | 3 |
| Botulism | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| MERS-CoV | | | | | | |
| Suspect cases tested | 5 | NA | NA | 85 | NA | NA |
| Other patients tested | 1 | NA | NA | 65 | NA | NA |
| POLYCLINIC ATTENDANCES - AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER*** | | | | | | |
| Acute upper respiratory infections | 2489 | 2566 | 2566 | | | |
| Acute conjunctivitis | 80 | 88 | 95 | | | |
| Acute Diarrhoea | 529 | 617 | 454 | | | |
| Chickenpox | 13 | 14 | NA | | | |
| HIV/STI/TB NOTIFICATIONS | | | | | | |
| | 2017 | Aug | | Cumulative 2017 | | |
| HIV/AIDS | 35 | | | 278 | | |
| Legally Notifiable STIs** | 796 | | | 5651 | | |
| Tuberculosis | 118 | | | 1045 | | |

* Preliminary figures, subject to revision when more information is available.

** Wef Jan 2010, reporting has changed from all types of STIs to legally notifiable STIs, which comprise gonorrhoea, non-gonococcal urethritis, syphilis (congenital, infectious, non-infectious), chlamydia and genital herpes (first episode and recurrent).

*** Wef E-week 6 of 2012, the no. of polyclinic attendances will be reflected on an average daily basis, instead of weekly basis, so as to take into account the number of working days in an E-week at the polyclinics for a more accurate representation of the underlying trends in the community.

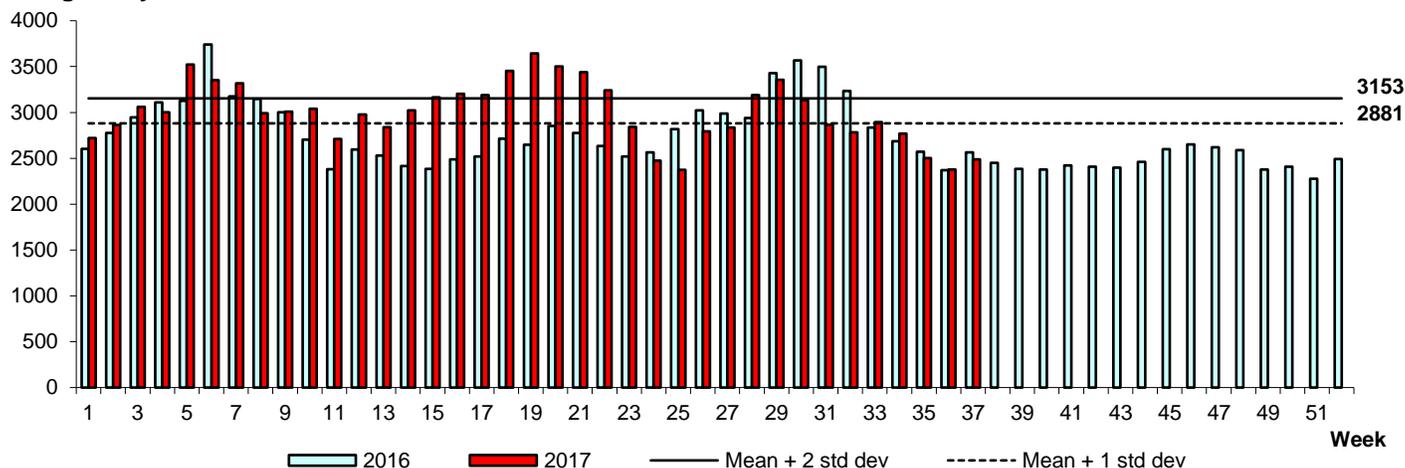
Influenza Situation in Singapore 2017

Influenza indicators for E-week 37(10 - 16 Sep 2017) are as follows:

The average daily number of patients seeking treatment in the polyclinics for ARI increased from 2,378 (over 5.5 working days) in E-week 36 to 2,489 (over 5.5 working days) in E-week 37.

Polyclinic Attendances for Acute Respiratory Infection

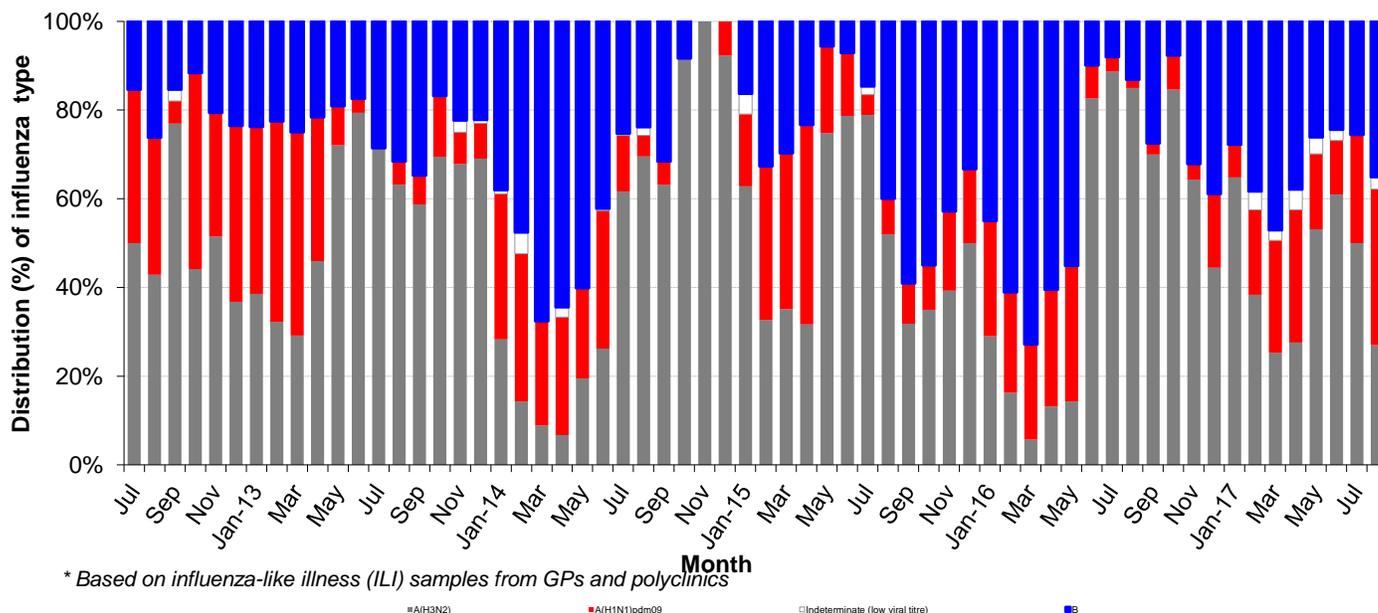
Average daily no.



The proportion of patients with influenza-like illness (ILI) among the polyclinic attendances for ARI is 1.6%.

The overall positivity rate for influenza among ILI samples (n=99) in the community was 31.3% in the past 4 weeks. Of the specimens tested positive for influenza in August 2017, these were positive for influenza B (35.1%), influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 (35.1%), influenza A(H3N2) (27.0%), and influenza A(indeterminate due to low viral titre) (2.8%).

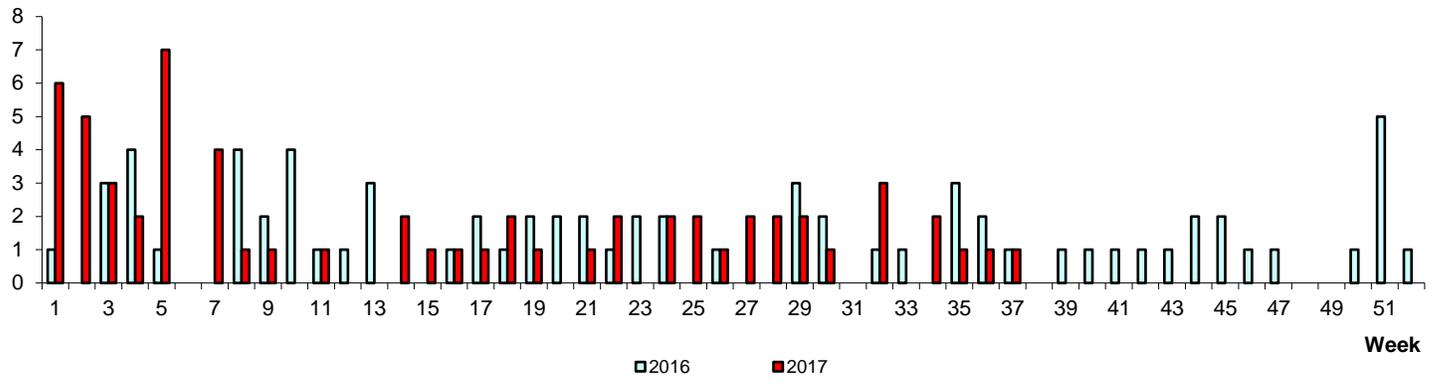
Monthly Influenza Surveillance



WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF FOOD/WATER-BORNE DISEASES, 2016-2017

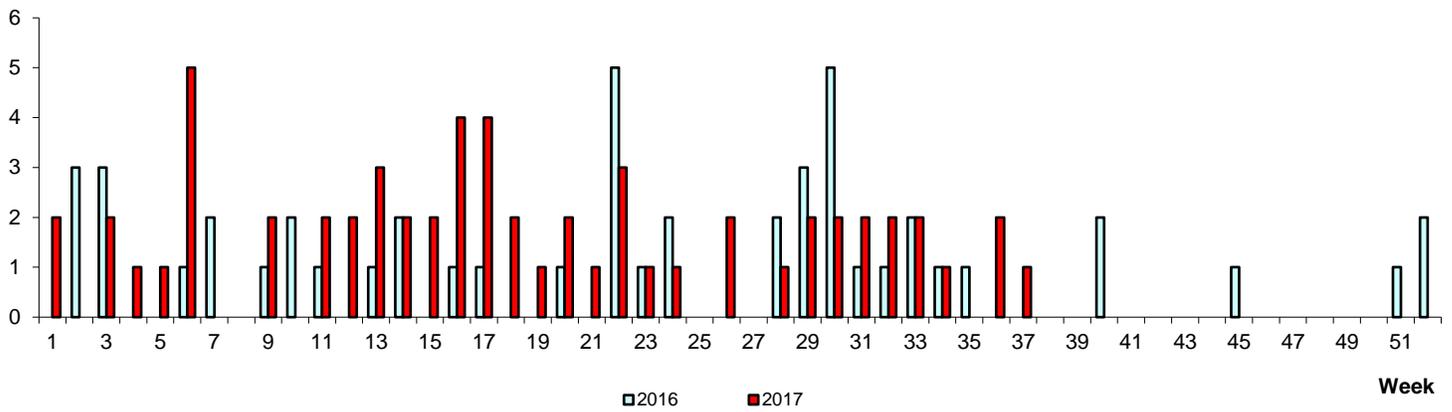
No. of Cases

Paratyphoid/Typhoid



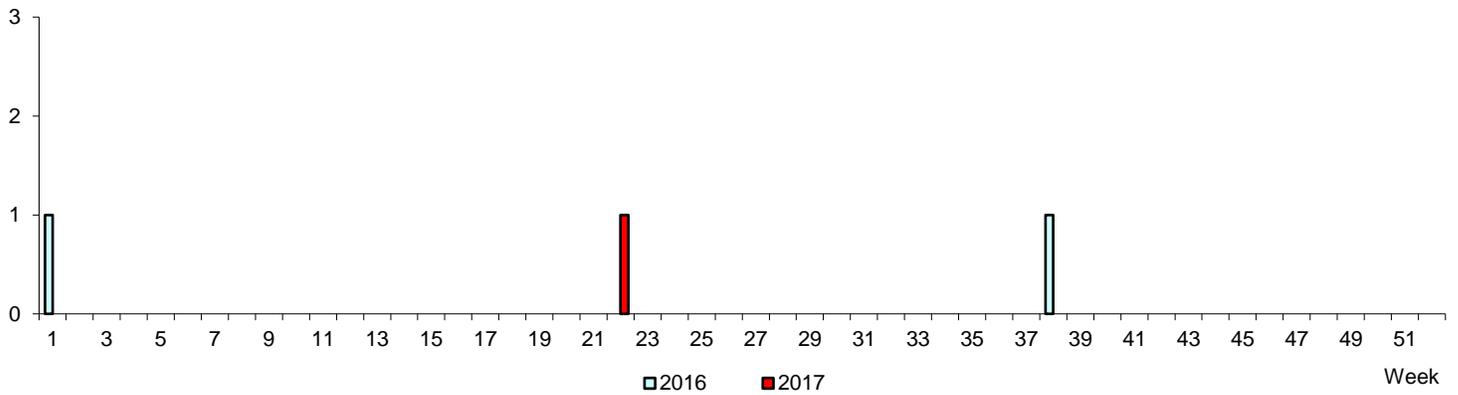
No. of Cases

Acute Hepatitis A



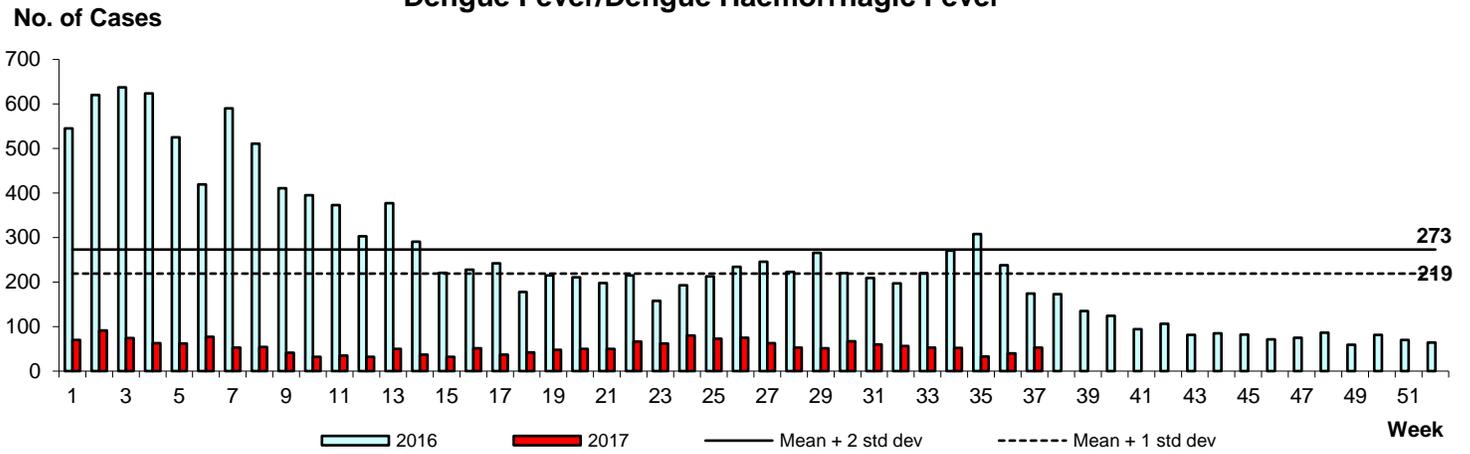
No. of Cases

Cholera

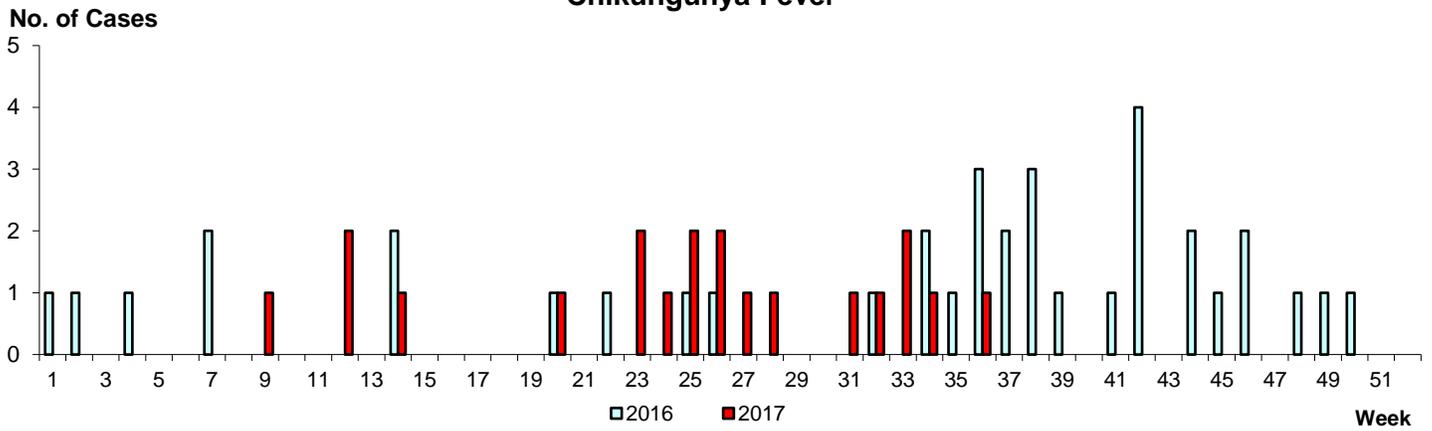


WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES, 2016-2017

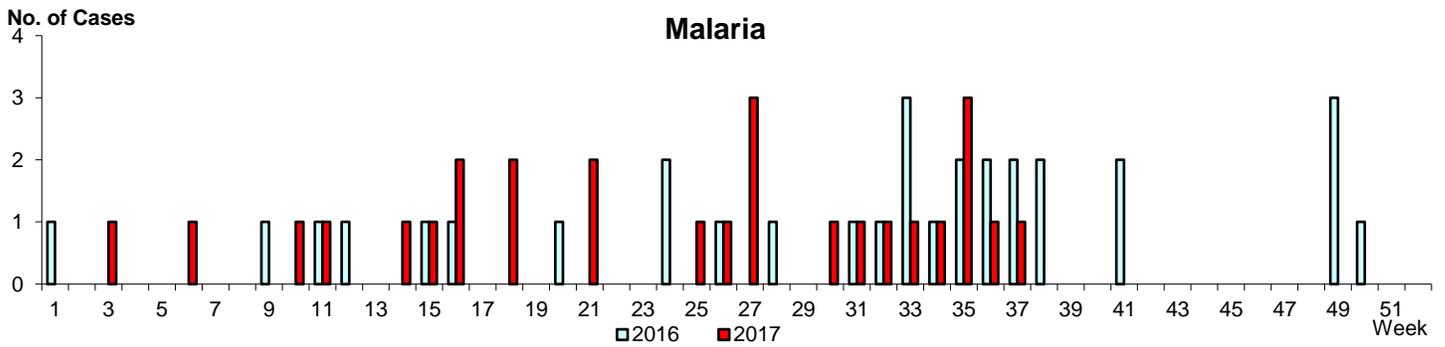
Dengue Fever/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever



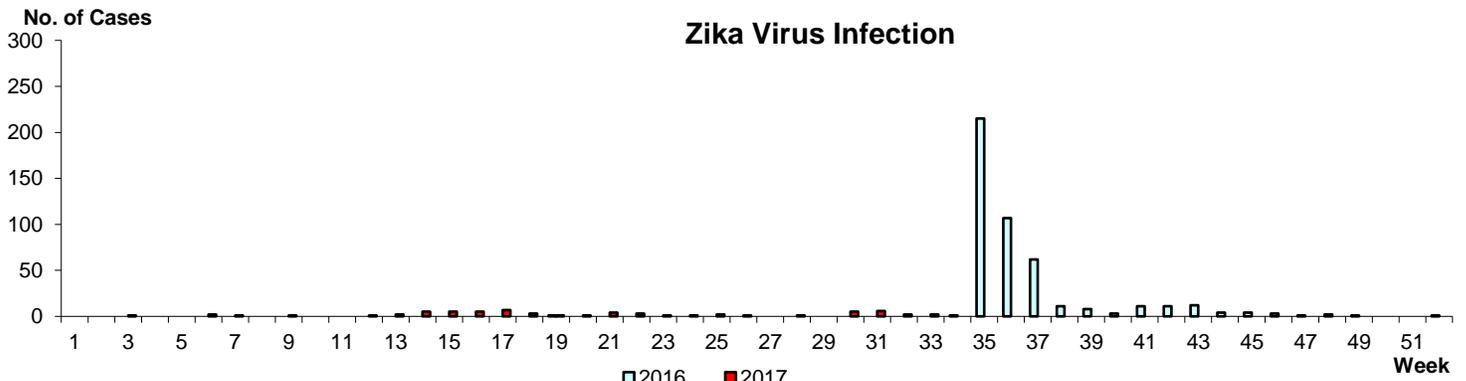
Chikungunya Fever



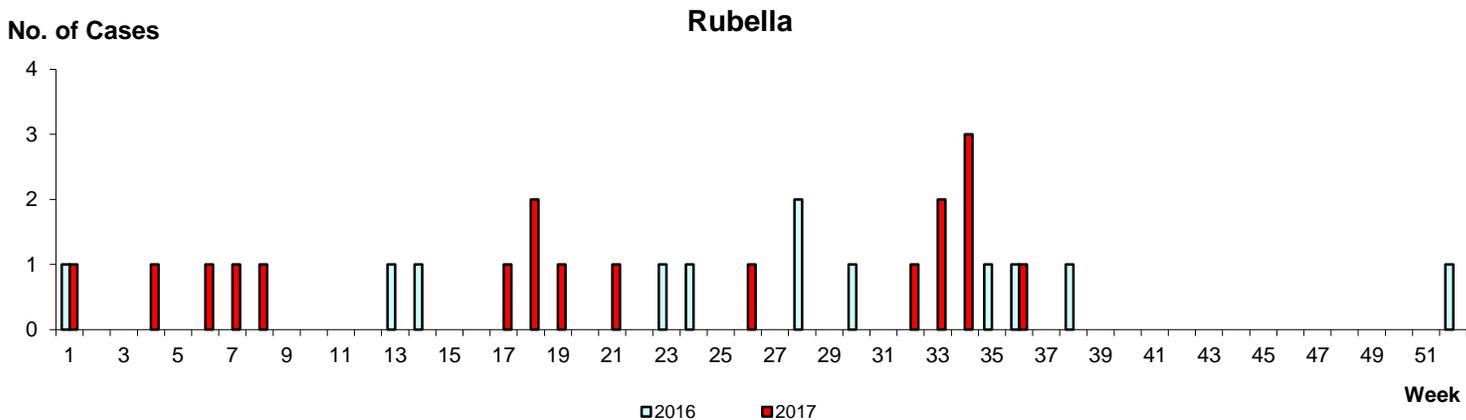
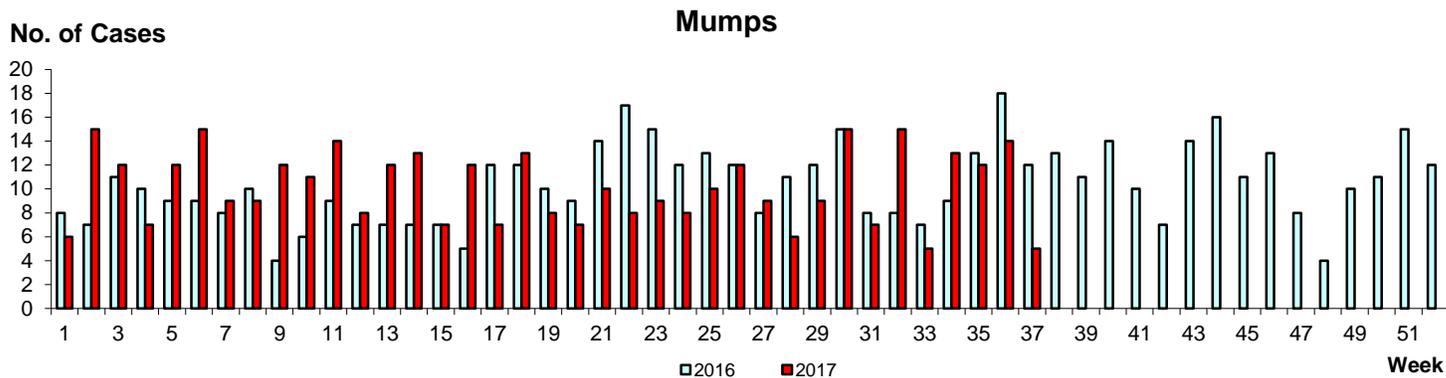
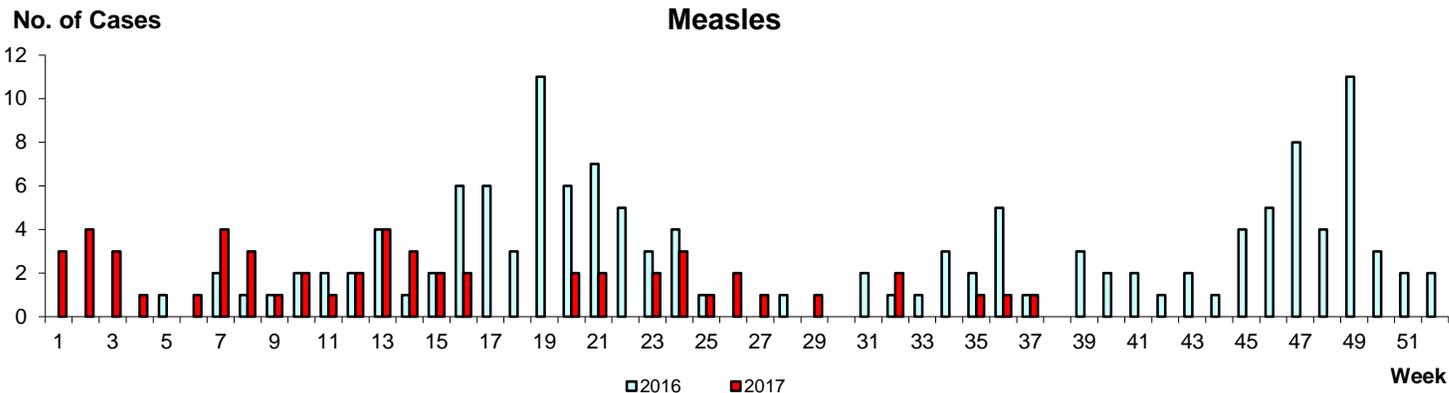
Malaria



Zika Virus Infection



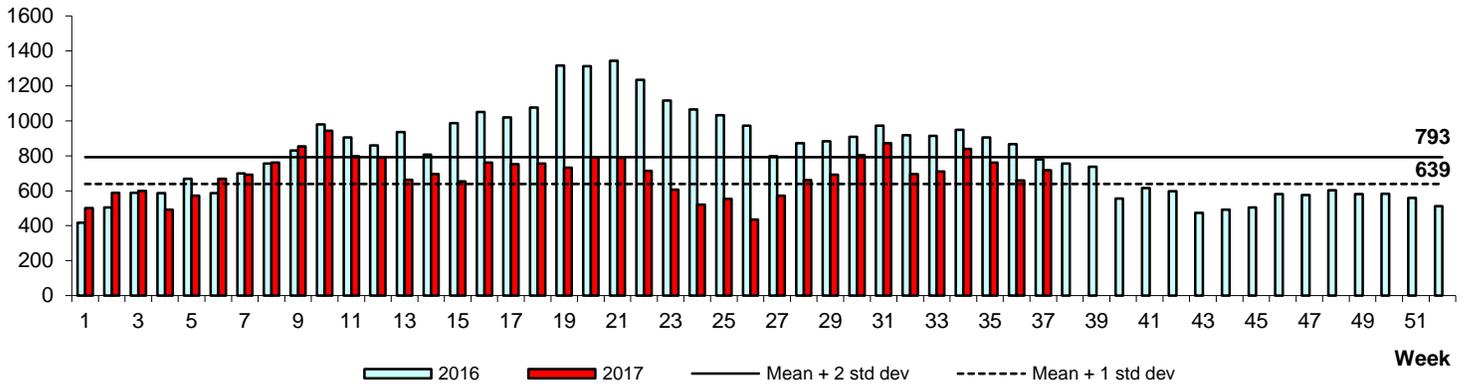
WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF AIR/DROPLET-BORNE DISEASES, 2016-2017



WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF AIR/DROPLET-BORNE DISEASES, 2016-2017

Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease

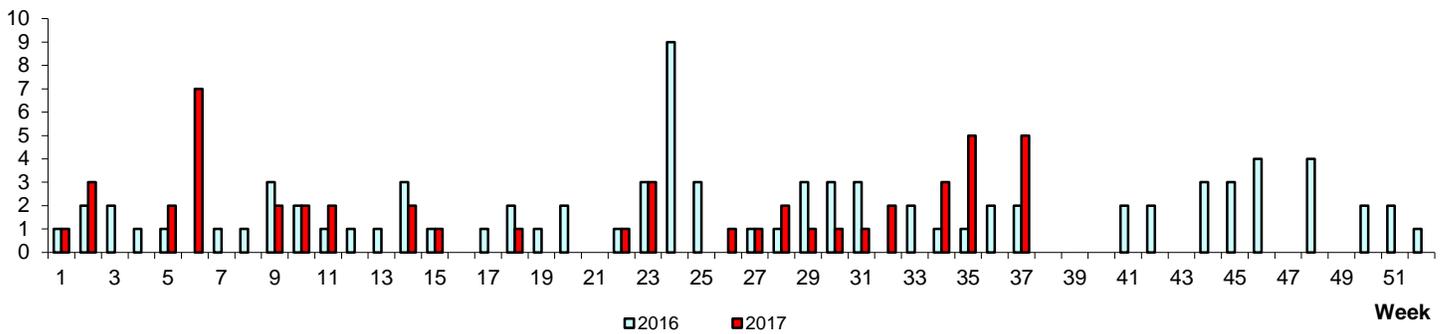
No. of Cases



WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 2016-2017

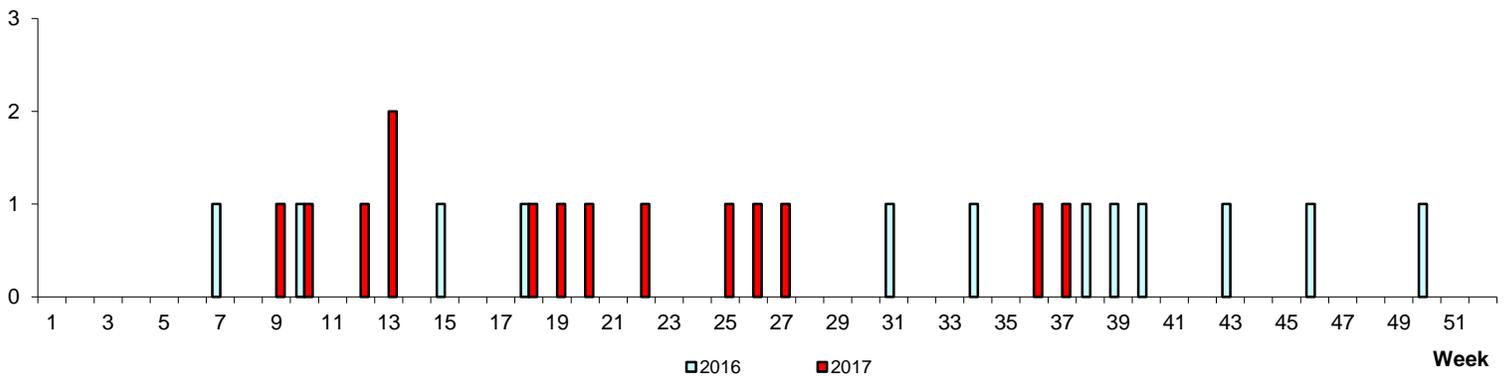
Pertussis

No. of Cases



Legionellosis

No. of Cases



POLYCLINIC ATTENDANCES, 2016-2017

