

## OVERVIEW OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SITUATION

In this issue of the communicable diseases surveillance report, all notifications of infectious diseases received during the year 2007 have been included. However, notifications of cases seeking medical treatment in Singapore for infectious diseases have been excluded

### AIR-/DROPLET-BORNE DISEASES

In 2007, hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) continued to contribute significantly to the burden of air-/droplet-borne diseases. In 2007, 20,003 cases (435.9 per 100,000 population) of HFMD were notified.

In 2007, 83 rubella cases (1.8 per 100,000 population) were notified compared with 90 cases in year 2006. There were no reported cases of congenital rubella and

### VECTOR-BORNE/ZOONOTIC DISEASES

In 2007, a total of 8,826 DF/DHF cases was notified. The majority of the cases (93.9%) were infected locally. DEN-2 was the predominant circulating strain in 2007.

In contrast for Malaria, the majority (96.1%) of 154 malaria cases notified in 2007 were acquired overseas.

### FOOD-/WATER-BORNE DISEASES

There was a decrease in the incidence of Hepatitis A notifications in 2007 compared to 2006 (88 cases in 2007 vs 146 cases in 2006). The incidence of enteric fevers (typhoid and paratyphoid fevers) also showed a 20.5% increase, from 83 cases in 2006 to 100 cases in 2007. Campylobacteriosis and non-typhoidal salmonellosis contribute significantly to foodborne disease morbidity. There were 170 cases of Campylobacteriosis reported in

### ENVIRONMENT-RELATED DISEASES

In 2007, 16 cases of legionellosis (0.3 per 100,000 population) and 61 cases of melioidosis (1.2 per 100,000 population) were notified. There were twelve patients

### HIV/AIDS, STIs, TUBERCULOSIS & LEPROSY

The number of notifications of HIV/AIDS infection increased by 18% from 357 in 2006 to 423 in 2007.

The three main STIs notified in Singapore in 2007 were gonorrhoea, non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) and

from selected morbidity statistics which reflect the status in Singapore citizens, Singapore permanent residents and foreigners residing in Singapore (i.e. non-citizens who have not been granted permanent residence status).

one termination of pregnancy as a result of maternal rubella infection. The incidence of mumps was 780 cases (17.0 per 100,000 population) in 2007 compared with 844 cases (19.2 per 100,000 population) in 2006.

Five sporadic cases of meningococcal infections were also reported.

One case of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) was reported. All vector-borne diseases were thoroughly investigated on notification, followed by multi-agency response. Intensive vector control remained the main strategy for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.

2007 compared with 236 cases in 2006. However, there was a 19.2% decrease in the number of Salmonellosis cases, from 380 in 2006 to 307 in 2007. Although most cases were sporadic in nature, strict measures were implemented to ensure that a high standard of food and environmental hygiene was maintained. These measures were carried out by MOH, in close collaboration with NEA and AVA.

who died of melioidosis-related conditions giving an overall case fatality rate of 21.1%, higher than that reported in 2006 (15.3%).

syphilis. The overall incidence rate for STI was 251 cases per 100,000 population. Gonorrhoea was the most common STI with an incidence rate of 56 cases per 100,000 population.

In 2007, a total of 2,014 new cases of TB were reported (1,256 residents and 758 non-residents), a slight increase of 2.1% from 2006.

In 2007, a total of 12 cases of leprosy were notified (4 residents and 8 non-residents), The resident incidence rate remained at 0.1 per 100,000 population.

The annual statistics on infectious disease notifications and deaths are presented in the following table. Detailed updates on individual diseases are provided in the respective chapters of the report.

### Infectious disease notifications and deaths in 2007

Diseases	No. of notified cases	No. of Deaths <sup>+</sup>	Morbidity rate*	Mortality rate*
<b>Air-/Droplet-Borne Diseases</b>				
Chickenpox	23,476	0	511.6	0.0
Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease	20,003	0	435.9	0.0
Measles	15	0	0.3	0.0
Meningococcal Infection	5	0	0.1	0.0
Mumps	780	0	17.0	0.0
Rubella	83	0	1.8	0.0
<b>Vector-Borne/Zoonotic Diseases</b>				
Dengue fever/Dengue haemorrhagic fever	8,826	24	192.3	0.2
Leptospirosis	26	0	0.6	0.0
Malaria	155	0	3.4	0.0
Murine typhus	21	0	0.5	0.0
<b>Food-/Water-Borne Diseases</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	170	0	3.7	0.0
Cholera	7	0	0.2	0.0
Hepatitis A	88	0	1.9	0.0
Hepatitis E	35	0	0.8	0.0
Listeriosis	6	0	0.1	0.0
Paratyphoid	33	0	0.6	0.0
Salmonellosis	307	0	6.7	0.0
Shigellosis	13	0	0.3	0.0
Typhoid	67	0	1.2	0.0
<b>Blood-Borne Diseases</b>				
Hepatitis B	79	14	1.7	0.3
Hepatitis C	17	0	0.4	0.0
<b>Environmental-Related Diseases</b>				
Legionellosis	16	0	0.3	0.0
Melioidosis	61	5	1.3	0.1
<b>HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB &amp; Leprosy</b>				
HIV/AIDS	423	96	11.8	2.7
STIs	11,523	0	251.1	0.0
Tuberculosis	1,256	80	35.1	2.2
Leprosy	12	0	0.1	0.0

<sup>+</sup>Source: Registry of Births & Deaths

\*Rates per 100,000 population, based on estimated mid-year total population, 2007  
(Source: Singapore Department of Statistics)