Update on the Dengue situation in the Western Pacific Region

This report describes the epidemiology of dengue in the World Health Organization Western Pacific Region. Data are compiled from open sources (national indicator-based surveillance systems) with the exception of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, and Viet Nam, where data are provided by the WHO Country Offices. For the Pacific Island Countries, syndromic surveillance data are provided by the WHO Division of Pacific Technical Support. Information is reported based on countries' standard dengue case definitions, summary of these definitions and countries' dengue surveillance systems - included as an annex to this report. Due to differences in surveillance methods and reporting practices, a comparison of trends between countries and areas is not possible, however, national trends can be observed over time.

Northern Hemisphere

Cambodia

There was no update in this reporting period.

As of 10 March 2026 (epidemiological week 10), a total of 4 338 dengue cases, including three deaths (case fatality rate: 0.07%), have been reported through the National Dengue Surveillance System. This represents an increase in the reported number of cases, compared to the same period in 2025, when 1 392 cases were reported. The number of reported dengue cases has decreased since the start of 2026.

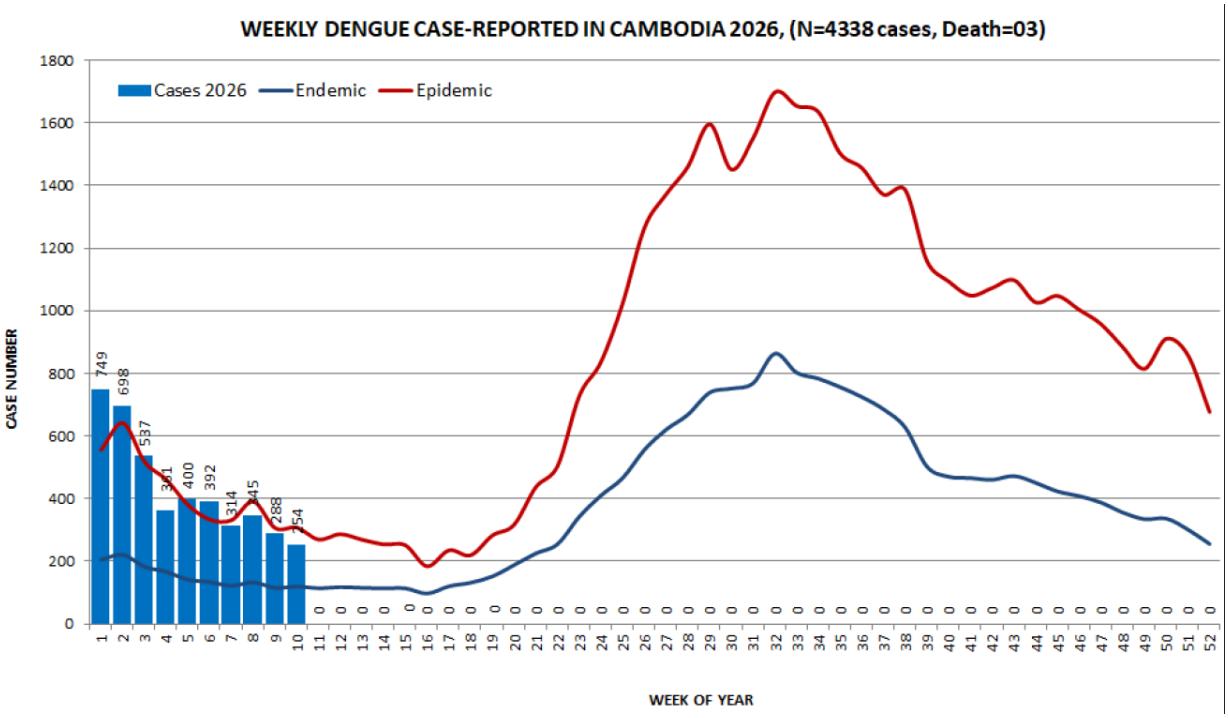


Figure 1: Weekly dengue cases in 2026 with endemic and epidemic alert thresholds in Cambodia
Source: National Dengue Surveillance System (NDCP/CNM/MOH)

China (Monthly update)

In March 2026, a total of 92 dengue cases were reported in China, similar to 94 cases reported in February 2026. The number of dengue cases reported in March 2026 was 147.4% higher than the same period in 2025 (n=38) (Figure 2).

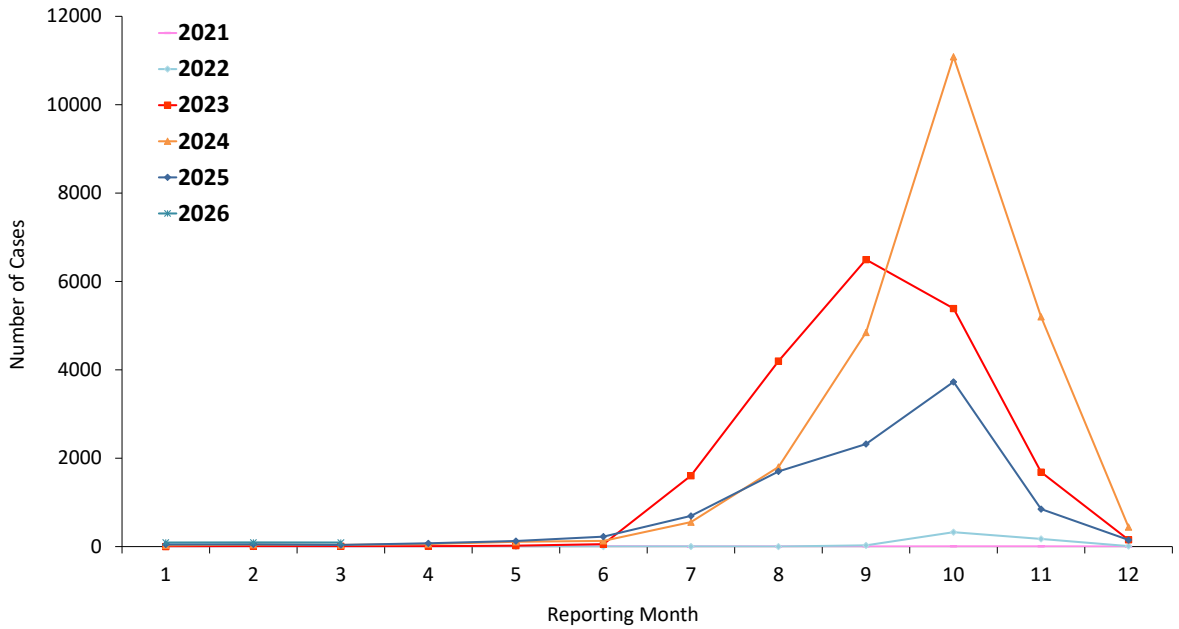


Figure 2: Dengue cases reported monthly from 2021-2026 (as of March 2026) in China

Source: National Disease Control and Prevention Administration, China

Indonesia (Monthly update)

In March 2026, 5 811 dengue cases and 10 deaths were reported. As of 14 April 2026, a cumulative total of 30 012 cases and 79 deaths have been reported in 2026. The monthly number of reported dengue cases has decreased since October 2025 (Figure 3).

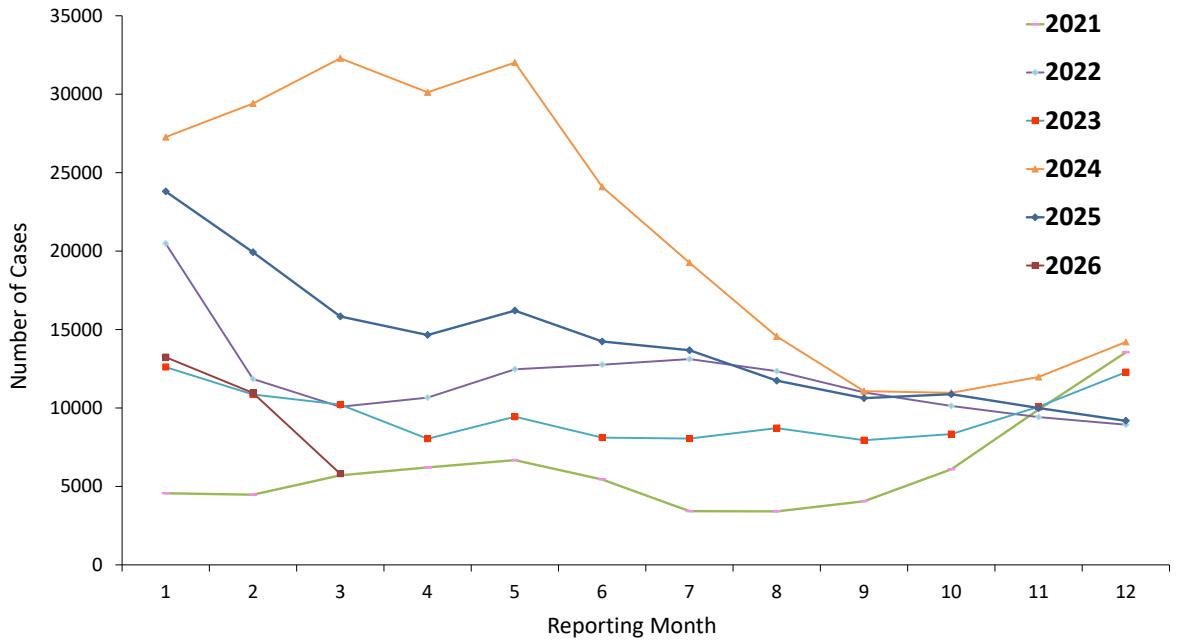


Figure 3: Dengue cases reported monthly from 2021-2026 (as of 14 April 2026) in Indonesia

Source: Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Note: The data included here may be subject to delays or variations in case notifications over time. Therefore, the data presented in this report may be retrospectively revised.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

In epidemiological week 16 (19 to 25 April 2026), 27 dengue cases and no deaths were reported, a decrease from 47 cases in week 15 (Figure 4). Cumulatively, a total of 999 cases have been reported in 2026, which is 52.8% higher than 654 cases reported during the same period in 2025.

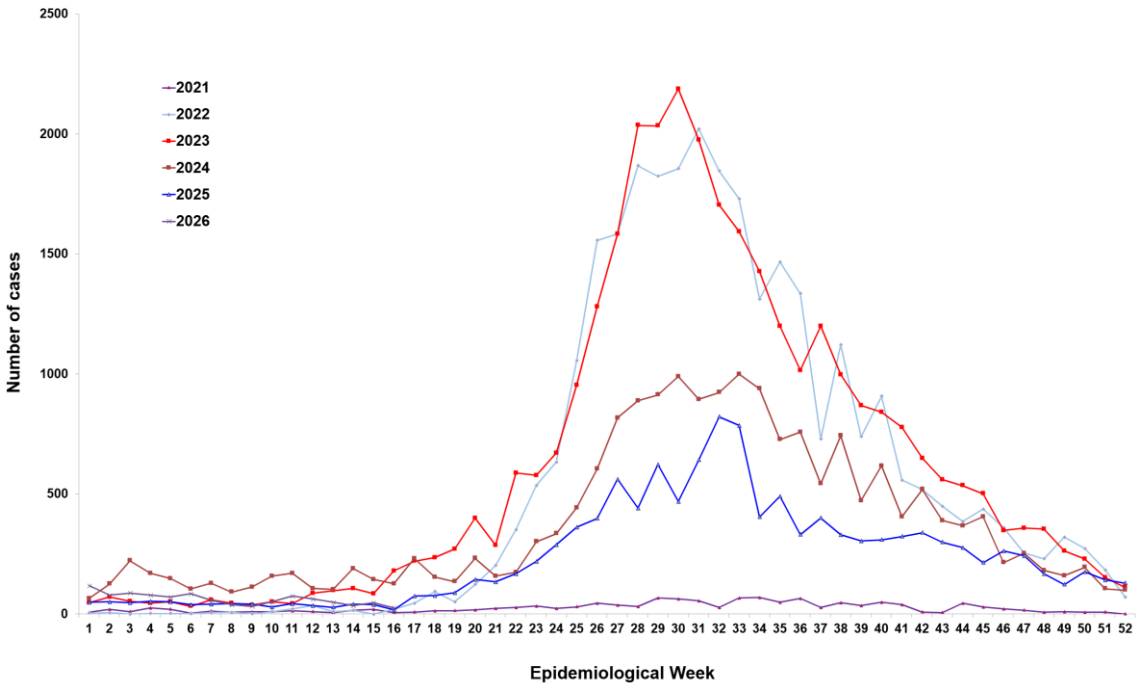


Figure 4: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2021-2026 in Lao PDR

Source: National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR

Malaysia

In epidemiological week 15 (12 to 18 April 2026), 1 382 new dengue cases were reported, an increase from 1 302 cases in week 14 (Figure 5). In weeks 14 and 15, four additional deaths were reported. Cumulatively, a total of 18 615 cases and 18 deaths have been reported in 2026.

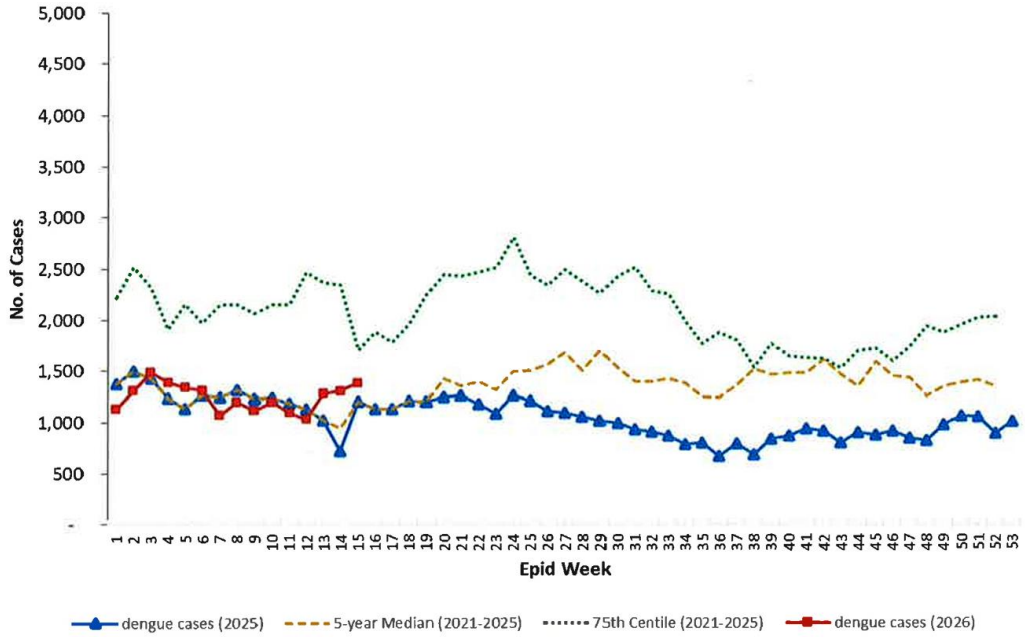


Figure 5: Number of dengue cases reported in 2026, compared to 2025 and 5-year median (2021-2025), Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Singapore

In epidemiological week 15 (12 to 18 April 2026), a total of 34 dengue fever cases, with one dengue haemorrhagic fever cases, were reported in Singapore. This is a 62.0% decrease compared to the same period in 2025 (n=92). Preliminary results of all positive dengue samples serotyped in April 2026 showed DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4 at 10.0%, 50.0%, 40.0% and 0.0% respectively. Cumulatively, a total of 501 cases have been reported in 2026.

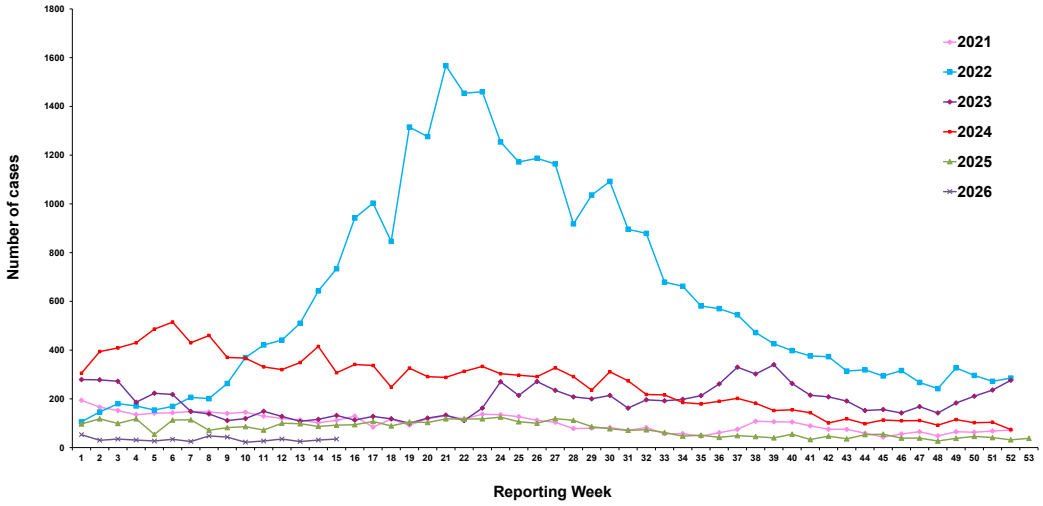


Figure 6: Dengue cases reported weekly from 2021-2026 (as of 28 April 2026) in Singapore

Source: Communicable Diseases Agency, Singapore

(Note: Case numbers are derived from the CDA Singapore's weekly-infectious-disease-bulletin-year-2026_upload as available from ***Weekly Infectious Diseases Bulletin 2026 | Communicable Diseases Agency****)*

Viet Nam

As of 12 April 2026, 35 986 cases and four deaths were reported nationwide. Compared with the same period in 2025 (17 751 cases and four deaths), the number of cases has doubled, while the number of deaths remained unchanged.

Southern Hemisphere

Australia (Monthly update)

From 1 to 29 April 2026, 32 dengue notifications were reported, bringing the cumulative total for 2026 to 421. The number of reported dengue cases has decreased since the start of 2026 (Figure 7).

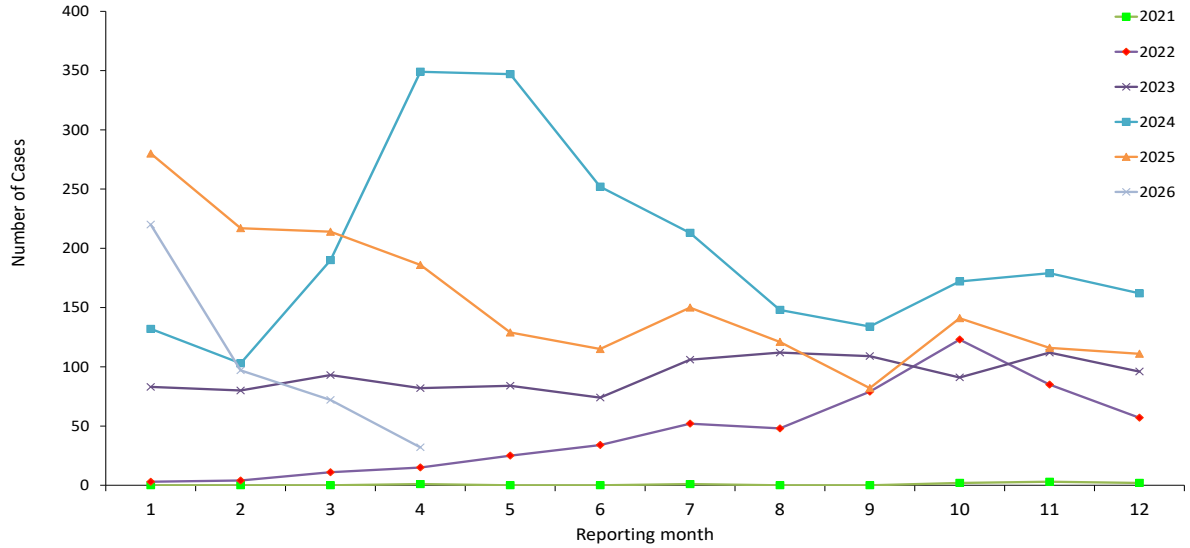


Figure 7: Laboratory-confirmed dengue notifications reported monthly from 2021-2026 in Australia
Source: [Department of Health, Australia]

Note: The graph was updated as of 29 April 2026. The data included here are reliant on the provision of data from states and territories to the Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care, which may cause backlogs and large variabilities in case notifications over time. The data included in this report are, therefore, subject to retrospective revision and may vary from reports published in NNDSS reports or reports of notification data by states and territories.
Although dengue does not usually occur in Australia, outbreak have occurred in some areas including northern and central Queensland (source).

Pacific Islands Countries

French Polynesia

In weeks 15 and 16 (12 to 25 April 2026), six new confirmed cases and one new probable case were reported. Since the start of 2026, 24 confirmed and five probable dengue cases have been reported, while no dengue-like illness (DLI) cases have been reported (Figure 9).

Please note that the figure below has not been updated since week 2 of 2026 as no weekly graph has been included in the latest Bulletin de Surveillance Sanitaire. It will be updated once available.

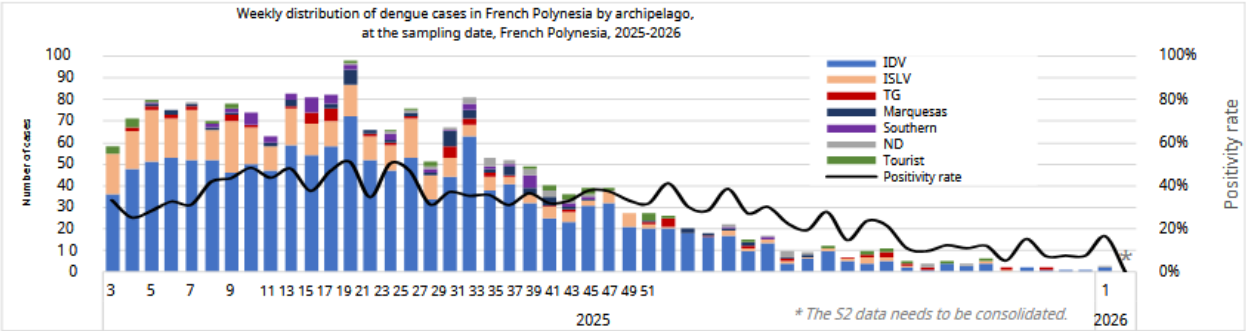


Figure 8: Weekly reported dengue cases from Epi week 3 of 2025 to Epi week 2 of 2026 in French Polynesia
Source: [Bulletin de Surveillance Sanitaire, Polynésie française - N°02/2026]
Note: Îles du Vent (IDV), Îles Sous le Vent (ISLV), Tuamotu-Gambier Islands (TG), Nuku-Hiva (ND)

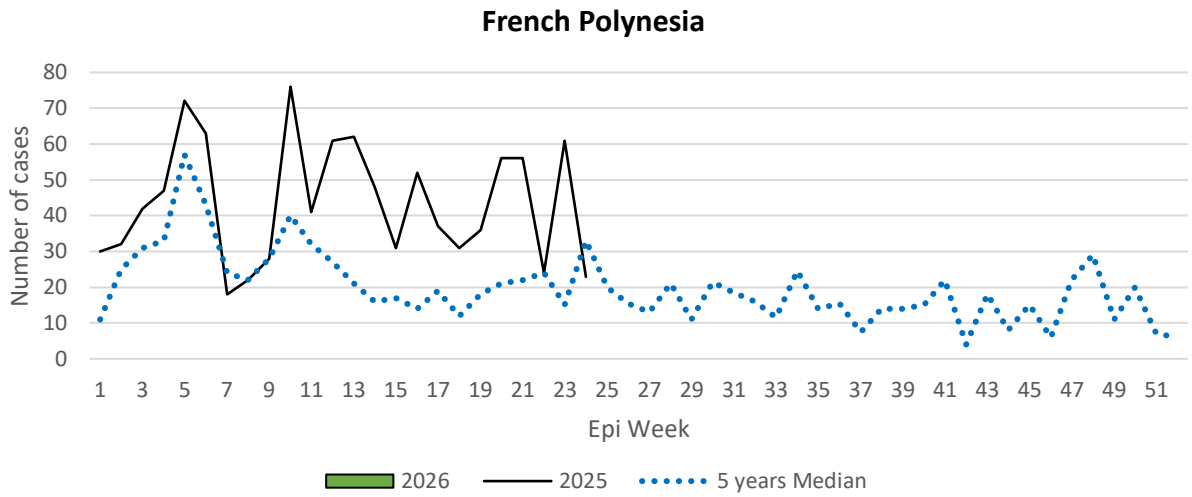


Figure 9: Weekly reported cases of dengue-like illness (DLI) in French Polynesia
Source: WHO Division of Pacific Technical Support

New Caledonia

In week 17 (26 April to 2 May 2026), 157 dengue cases have been reported, bringing the cumulative total in 2026 to 1 300 cases (Figure 10). Of these, 1 193 are confirmed, 106 probable, and one clinical case. In week 16 (19 to 25 April), 16 additional DLI cases were reported, showing an overall upward trend since the start of 2026 (Figure 11).

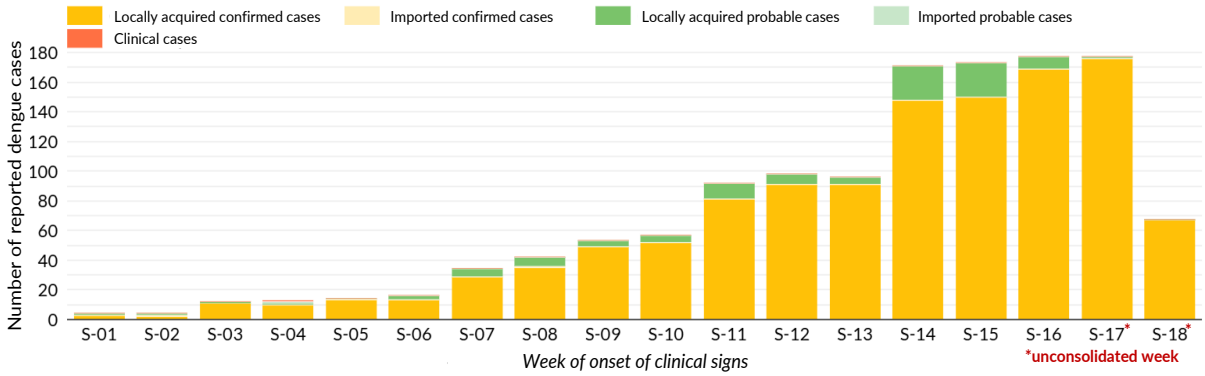


Figure 10: Dengue cases reported by week from 1 January to 29 April 2026 in New Caledonia
Source: Network of sentinel physicians, New Caledonia

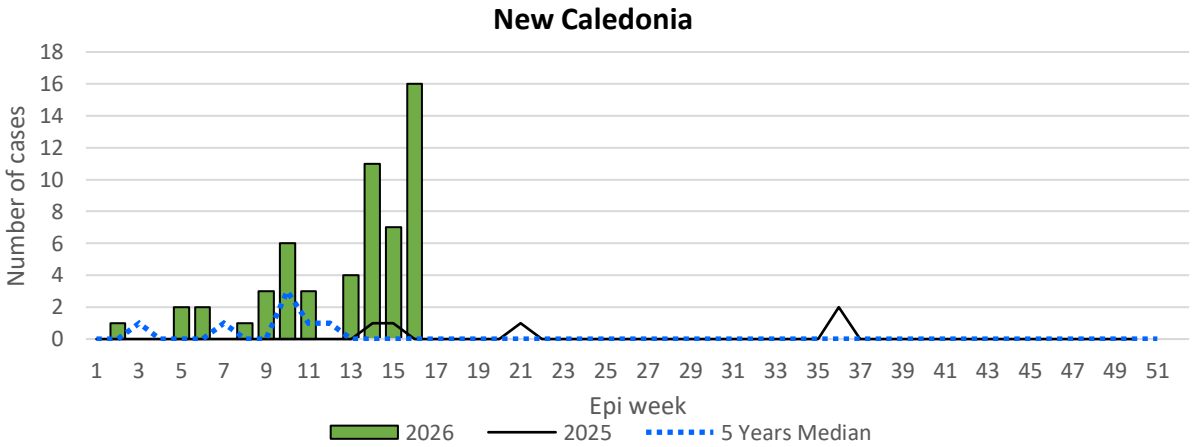
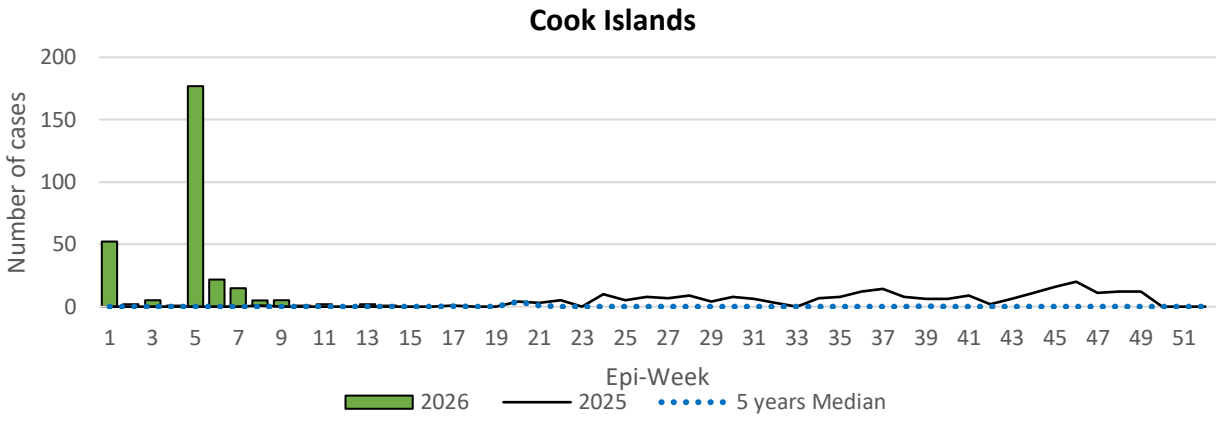
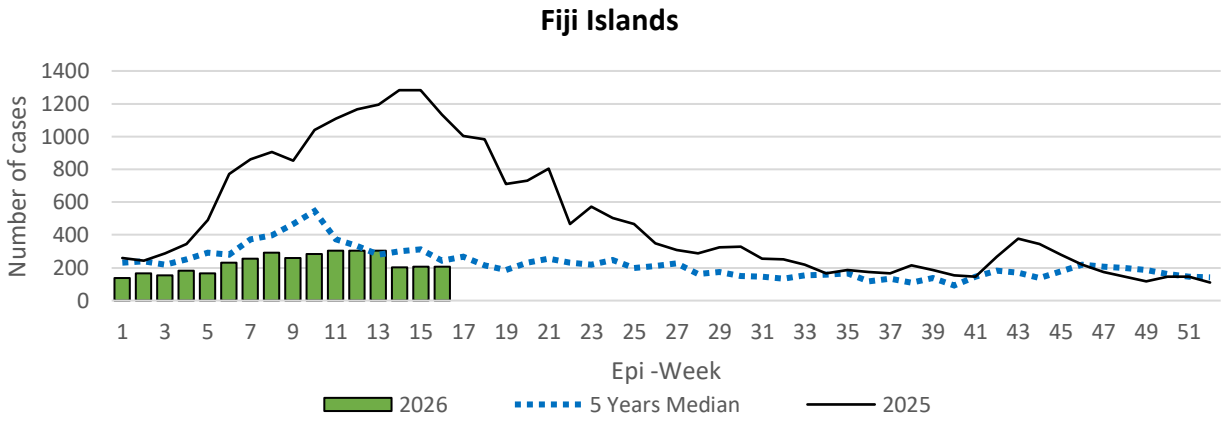


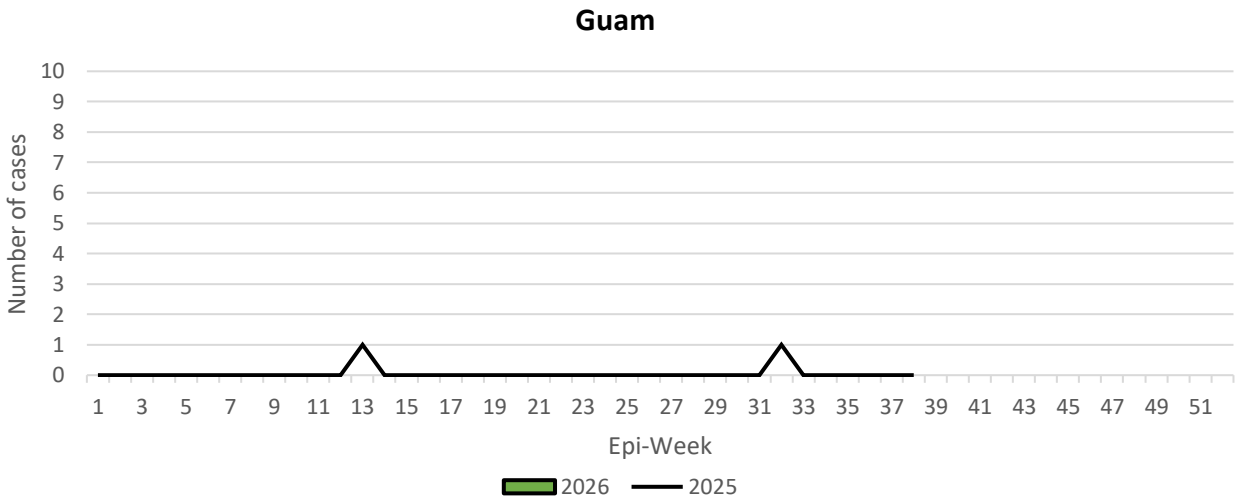
Figure 11: Weekly reported cases of dengue-like illness (DLI) in New Caledonia
Source: WHO Division of Pacific Technical Support

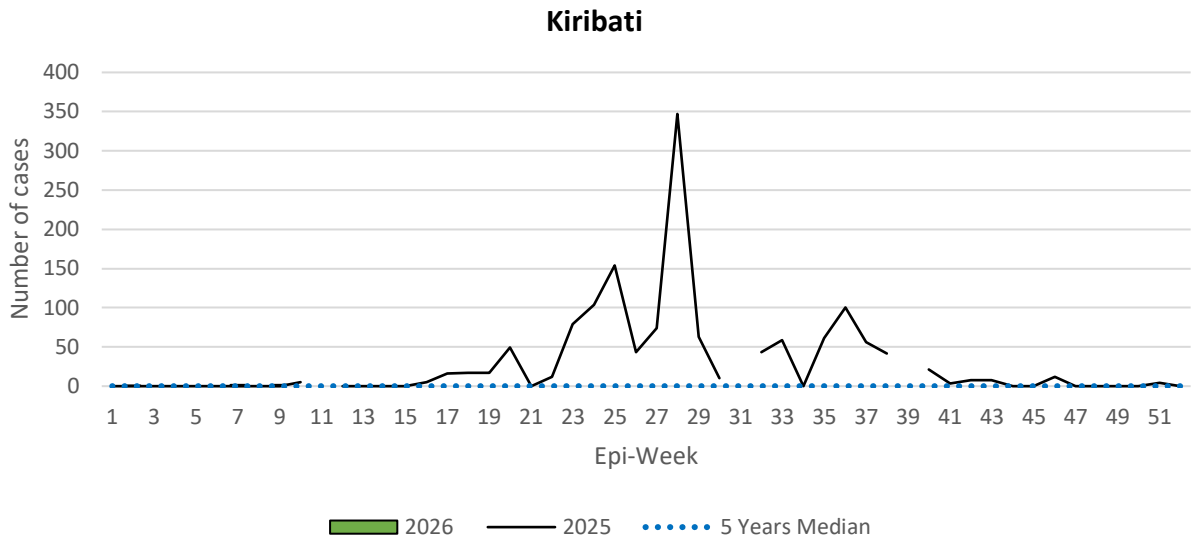
Other Pacific Island Countries and Areas (PICs) – Dengue-like illness (DLI) Surveillance

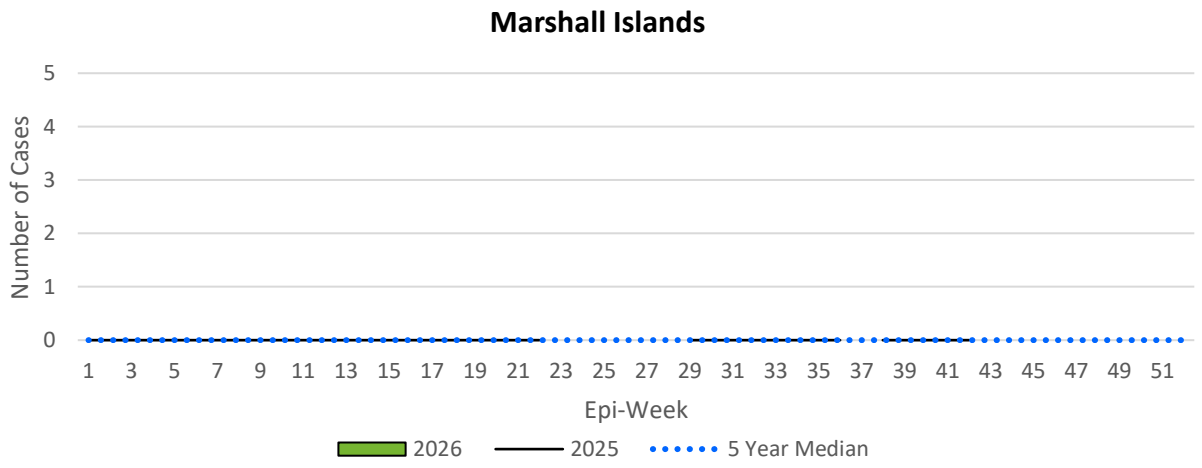
Among the PICs with available surveillance data (20/21 PICs), majority of PICs reported no or low number of DLI cases in weeks 14 to 17 of 2026 (Figure 12). Tonga reported a recent increase in DLI cases, although counts remain below 2025 levels. Fiji reported a consistent 200 cases per week from week 14 to 16, a decrease from the 300 cases reported in the preceding weeks. Solomon Islands and Samoa reported decreasing DLI cases in the past six weeks.

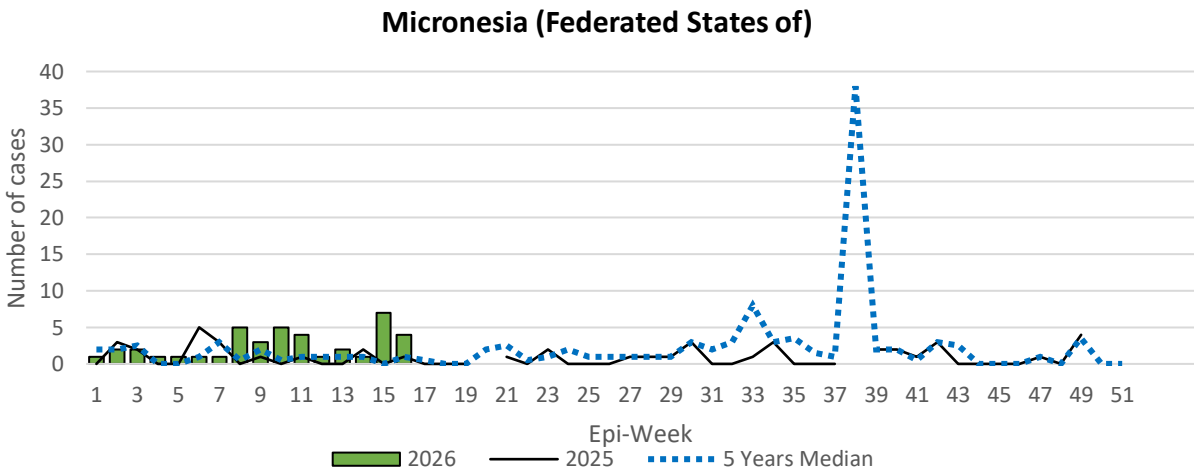


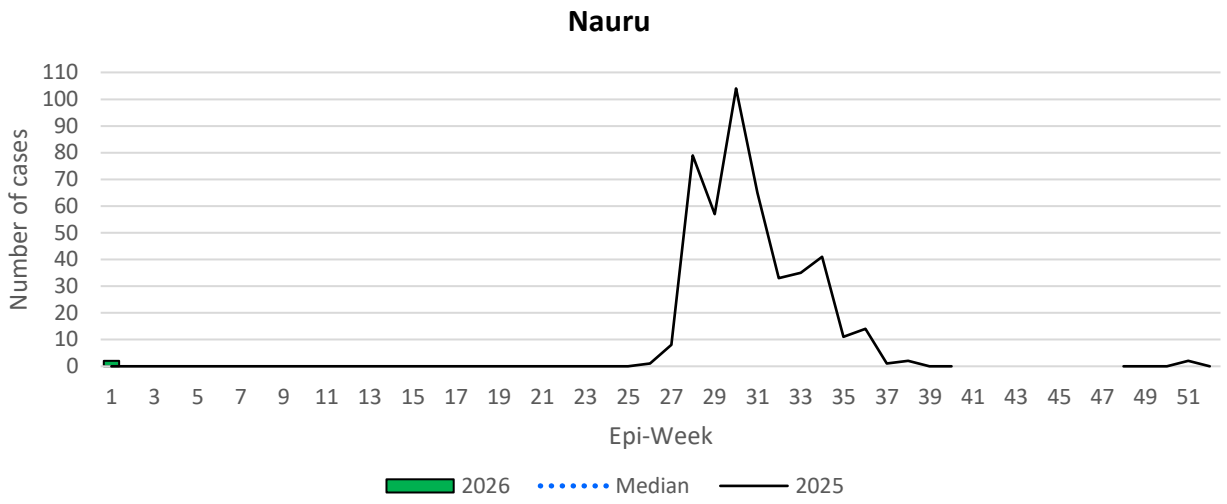


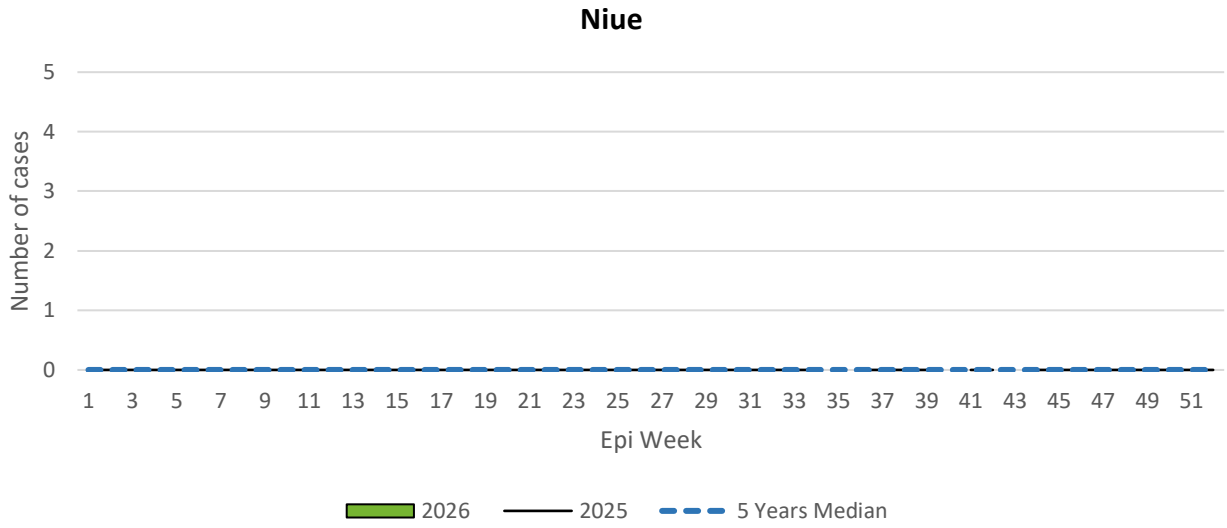


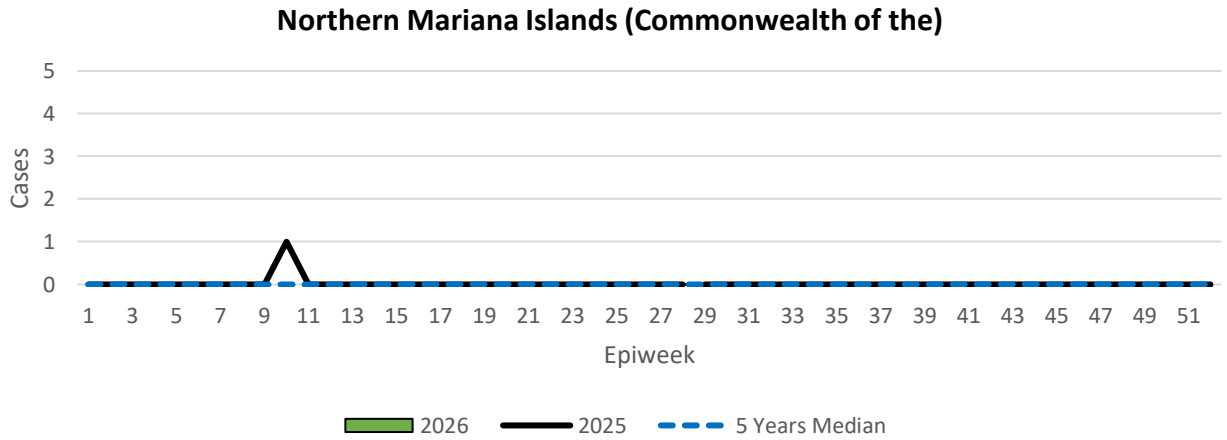

Kiribati
Number of cases
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median

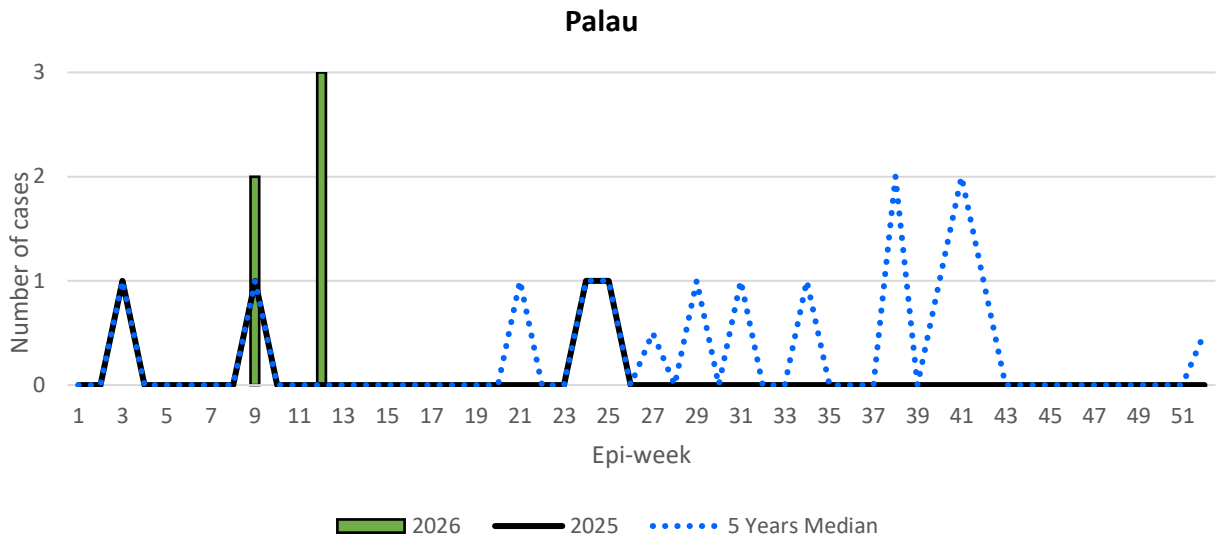

Marshall Islands
Number of Cases
5
4
3
2
1
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Year Median

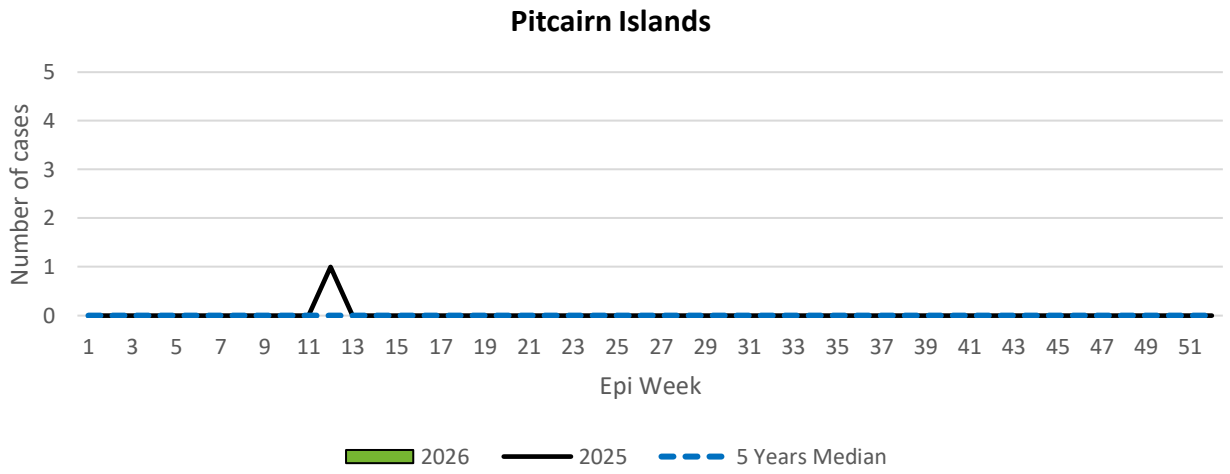

Micronesia (Federated States of)
Number of cases
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median

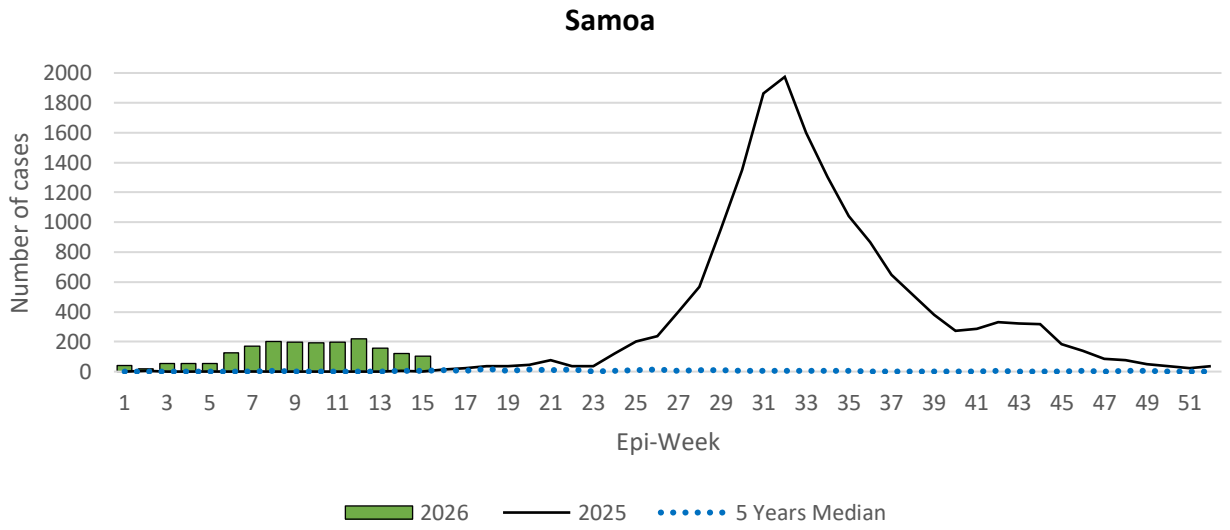

Nauru
Number of cases
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epi-Week
2026
Median
2025

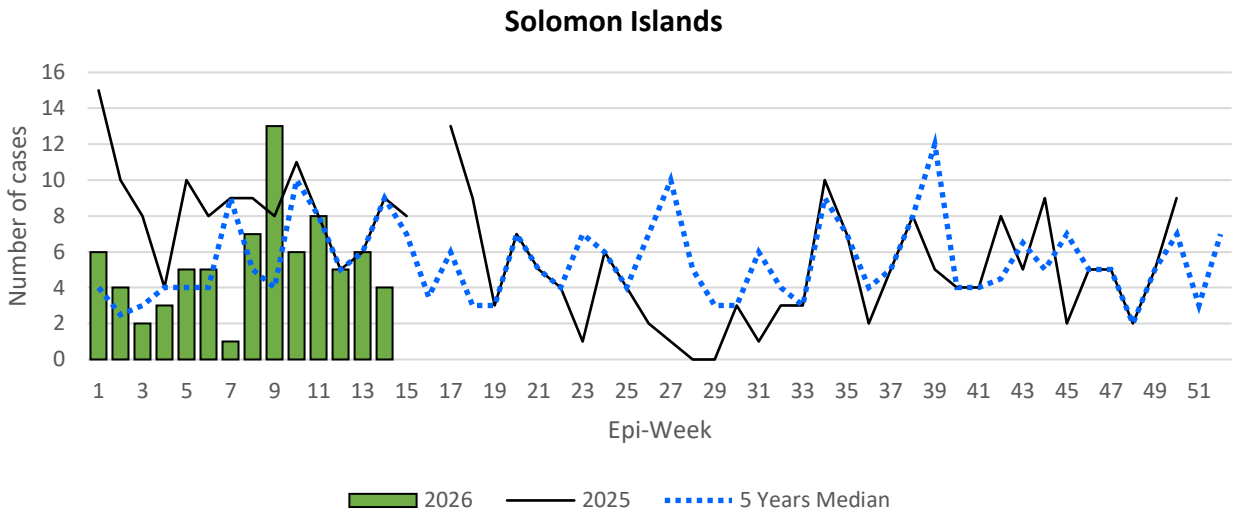

Niue
Number of cases
5
4
3
2
1
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epi Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median

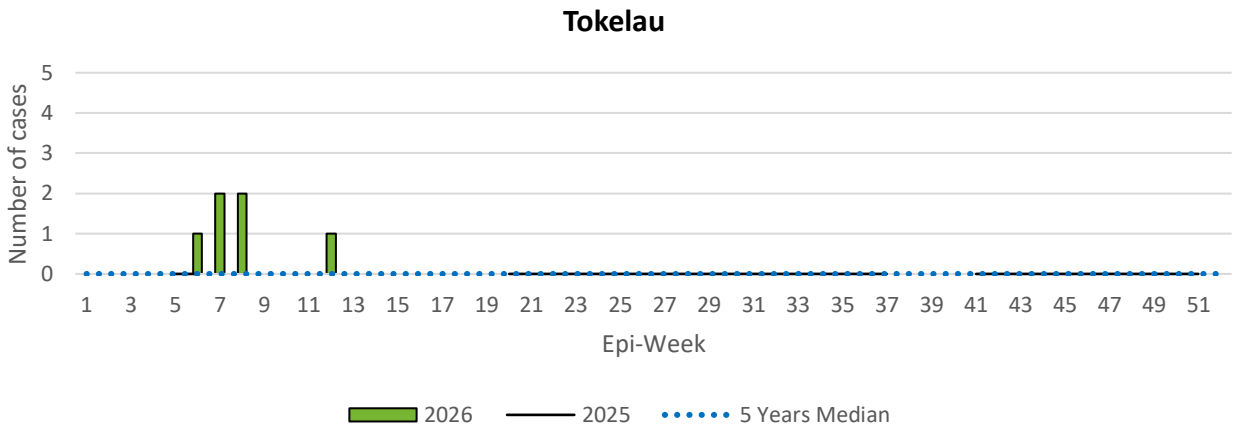

Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)
Cases
5
4
3
2
1
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51
Epiweek
2026
2025
5 Years Median

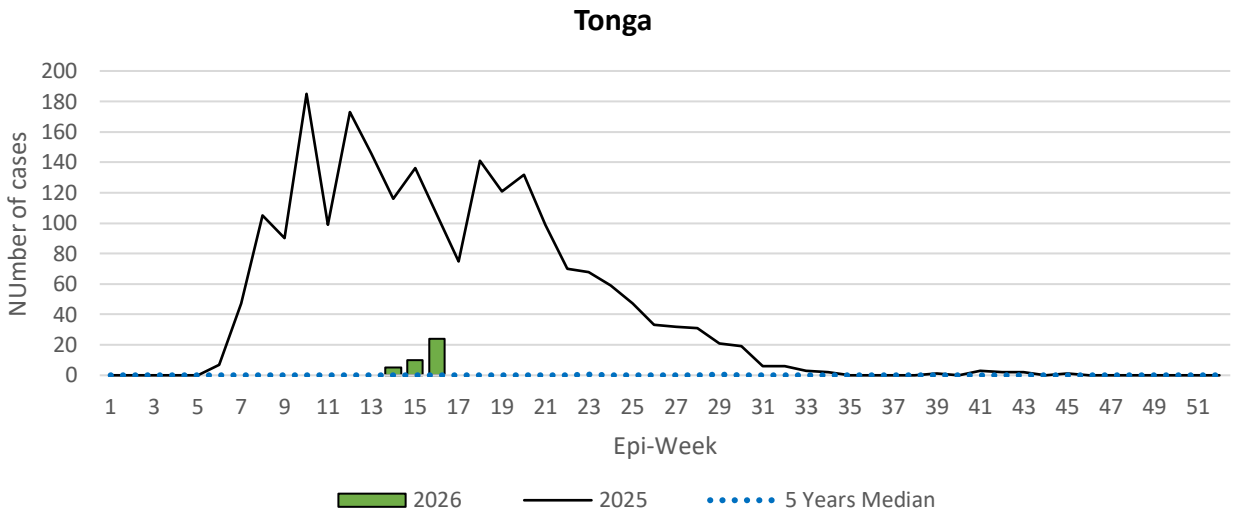

Palau
Number of cases
Epi-week
2026
2025
5 Years Median


Pitcairn Islands
Number of cases
Epi Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median


Samoa
Number of cases
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median


Solomon Islands
Number of cases
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median


Tokelau
Number of cases
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median


Tonga
NUmber of cases
Epi-Week
2026
2025
5 Years Median

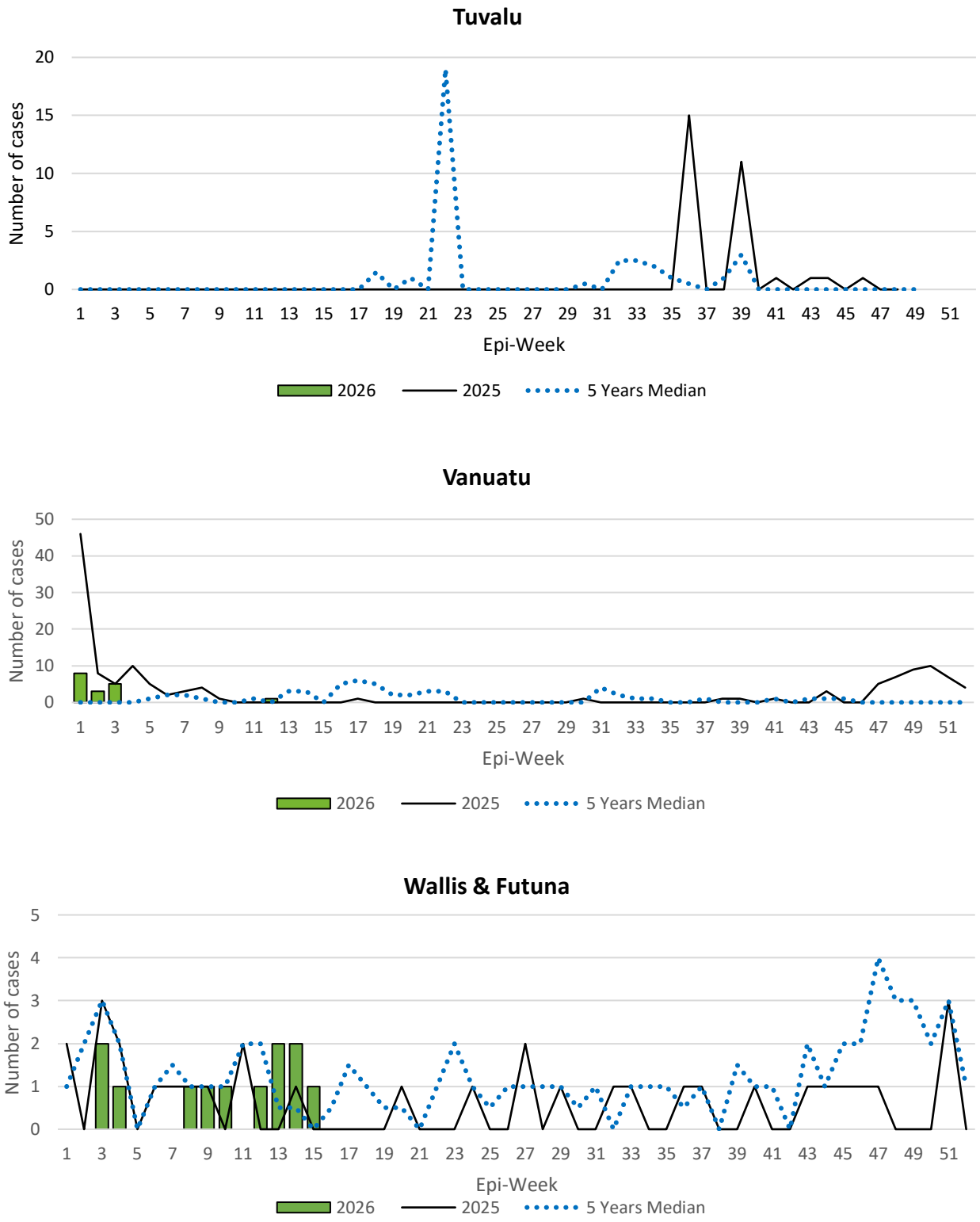


Figure 12. Weekly reported cases of dengue-like illness (DLI) in Pacific Islands Countries and Areas

Source: WHO Division of Pacific Technical Support

Note: 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 (PSSS). Furthermore, the syndromic case definition of DLI may capture cases with non-dengue acute febrile illnesses (AFI) with similar clinical manifestations to dengue. This includes AFI such as chikungunya, influenza, hantavirus, leptospirosis, malaria, measles, paratyphoid and typhoid fevers, scrub typhus, yellow fever, zika, other diseases. The PSSS may also capture dengue cases under 'prolonged fever' surveillance. Alert threshold for DLI is twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 3 weeks.

Annex 1. Summary of dengue case definitions, laboratory sampling and testing methods used for surveillance in Member States

Country	Case definition		Surveillance system	Laboratory sampling and testing method	Reference
	Clinically confirmed case	Laboratory confirmation required	Description		
Australia	Fever, headache, arthralgia, myalgia, rash, nausea and vomiting	Yes	Dengue is a nationally notifiable disease and cases are monitored through the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) indicator-based surveillance system.	Both confirmed and probable cases are nationally notifiable. A confirmed case requires both laboratory definitive evidence and clinical evidence. A probable case requires either laboratory suggestive evidence and clinical evidence and epidemiological evidence, or clinical evidence and household epidemiological evidence. Laboratory definitive evidence: - Isolation of dengue virus, or - Detection of dengue virus by nucleic acid testing, or - Detection of NS1 antigen in the blood by EIA, or - IgG seroconversion or significant increase in antibody levelor fourfold or greater rise in titre to dengue virus (proof by neutralization or another specific test) - Detection of dengue virus-specific IgM in cerebrospinal fluid, in the absence of IgM to Murray valley encephalitis, West Nile virus/Kunjin, or Japanese encephalitis viruses. Laboratory suggestive evidence: - Detection of NS1 antigen in blood by rapid antigen test, or - Detection of dengue virus-specific IgM in blood Epidemiological evidence: - Exposure between 3 – 14 days prior to onset either in a country with known dengue activity or in a dengue-receptive area in Australia where a locally-acquired or imported case has been documented with onset within a month.	1

				Household epidemiological evidence: - Living in the same house as a locally-acquired case in a dengue-receptive area of Australia within a month of onse in the case and at least one case in the chain of epidemiologically linked cases is laboratory confirmed.	
Cambodia	Suspected dengue: very high fever at 39-40 degrees celcius for 2-7 days (usually 3-4 days), with 2 or more of the following signs: flushed face, headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia/arthralgia, cutaneous rash, haemorrhagic signs (petechiae, positive tourniquet test), and leucopenia. Probable dengue: signs of suspected dengue plus laboratory test results (see right column)) or that the case occurred in an area where the dengue case has been confirmed.	Yes	National Dengue Control Program (NDCP) enhanced sentinel surveillance system Communicable Disease Control (CDC) syndromic surveillance system (CamEWARN). Health Management Information System (HMIS) collects data on confirmed cases and deaths.	Data collected for Cambodia Laboratory Information System (CamLIS), comprised of 32 participating hospital laboratories where NS1 detection is conducted. Laboratory testing: Antibody HI>= 1/1280 or IgM/IgG positive by ELISA test in convalescence serum	2
China	1) Typical dengue fever can be diagnosed with any of the following conditions: - General clinical symptoms of dengue fever, with an epidemiological history (having been to an area where dengue fever is prevalent within 14 days before onset), or living or working in an area where dengue fever cases have occurred within the past month, and with reduced white blood cell count and platelet count (below 100x10^9/L) - No epidemiological history, but with a rash, bleeding tendency, and positive IgG or IgM antibodies in a single serum sample.	No	Reported to the Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC) through the Chinese National Notifiable Infectious Disease Reporting Information System (CNNDS).	A clinically diagnosed case with any of the of the following laboratory findings: - Isolation of the dengue virus from the serum, cerebrospinal fluid, blood cells, or tissues of an acute-phase patient - Detection of dengue virus gene sequence by RT-PCR or real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR - Detection of dengue virus NS1 antigen in serum from an acute-phase patient - A fourfold or greater increase in specific antibody titer in the convalescent phase compared to the acute phase.	3. WHO internal communication

	2) Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever can be diagnosed when accompanied by any of the following clinical symptoms: - Bleeding tendency, significant bleeding manifestations (such as gastrointestinal bleeding or hemorrhage in the chest, abdomen, or cranium), hepatomegaly, and ascites; and - Laboratory findings including thrombocytopenia (platelet count below 100x10^9/L), hemoconcentration (an increase in hematocrit of more than 20% above normal levels or a decrease of more than 20% after fluid resuscitation), and hypoalbuminemia. 3) Dengue Shock Syndrome: Patients with dengue hemorrhagic fever presenting with cold and clammy skin, restlessness, rapid and weak pulse, low blood pressure with a narrow pulse pressure (less than 20mmHg or 2.7kPa), and reduced urine output.				
Indonesia	Confirmed case: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) clinically diagnosed** and/or confirmed by NS1/IgG-IgM Dengue testing and/or PCR. (Cases reported by the Arbovirosis team, Ministry of Health) 1) Dengue fever can be diagnosed with any of the following conditions: - Bleeding manifestations, leukopenia (Leukocytes ≤ 5,000 /mm^3),thrombocytopenia (Platelets < 150,000 /mm^3),hematocrit increase of 5–10% 2) Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever can be diagnosed when accompanied by any of the following clinical symptoms: - Spontaneous bleeding or positive tourniquet test,	Yes (lab confirmed by NS1/IgG-IgM and /or PCR or clinically diagnosed by blood count laboratory result)	Dengue is a nationally notifiable disease and cases are monitored through the weekly Early Warning Alert and Response System indicator-based and near real time event based surveillance system (Ref EWARS guideline 2024). National Dengue Control Programme (Arbovirosis programme Ministry of Health) collects dan report monthly data on confirmed cases and deaths. National Dengue Control Programme (Arbovirosis Programme Ministry of Health) conduct dengue sentinel surveillance system for serotyping data.	Confirmed dengue cases can be reported based on clinically diagnosed or confirmed NS1/IgG-IgM dengue testing and/or PCR. Confirmed case based on Clinical Diagnosis (Source: Dengue Prevention and Control Guidelines, Ministry of Health, 2017) with the following conditions : Dengue Fever (DF) Clinical diagnosis with bleeding manifestations,Leukopenia (Leukocytes ≤ 5,000 /mm^3),Thrombocytopenia (Platelets < 150,000 /mm^3),Hematocrit increase of 5 – 10% Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF),Clinical diagnosis with spontaneous bleeding or positive	4, 5

	thrombocytopenia (Platelets ≤ 100,000 /mm^3), evidence of plasma leakage marked by one or more of the following* * Hematocrit increase / hemoconcentration ≥ 20% from baseline,pleural effusion, ascites, or hypoproteinemia / hypoalbuminemia. 3) Dengue Shock Syndrome: Patients with dengue hemorrhagic fever presenting with signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock, either compensated or decompensated.			tourniquet test, Thrombocytopenia (Platelets ⩽ 100,000 /mm^3),Evidence of plasma leakage marked by one or more of the following:Hematocrit increase / hemoconcentration ⩾ 20% from baseline,Pleural effusion, ascites, or hypoproteinemia / hypoalbuminemia Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) Clinical diagnosis fulfilling DHF criteria along with signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock, either compensated or decompensated.	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	WHO dengue case classification (2009) †	No	National Surveillance System for Notifiable Selected Diseases, indicator-based surveillance system that consists of passive weekly reports of clinically suspected cases, on admission, from all health-care facilities across the country.		6
Malaysia	WHO dengue case classification (2009) †	Yes	National Dengue Surveillance System, indicator-based surveillance system	All suspected cases are to be tested by the following laboratory tests: Rapid Combo Test (RCT) (NS1, IgM, IgG), Dengue Antigen and Serology tests by ELISA, Dengue Viral RNA Detection (Real time RT-PCR), Viral Isolation	7
Philippines	WHO dengue case classification (2009) †	Yes	Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (PIDSR), indicator-based surveillance system. Reporting delays of 2-3 weeks, making comparison of current weekly and cumulative figures with previous years difficult.	Confirmed dengue is a suspect case with positive (+) viral culture isolation and/or PCR. NS1 (+), IgM is used to identify probable dengue.	8, 9, 10
Singapore (endemic)	Fever, headache, backache, myalgia, rash, abdominal discomfort and thrombocytopenia and laboratory testing (see right column)	Yes	Dengue is a legally notifiable disease in Singapore and notifying the Ministry of Health should not be later than 24 hours from the time of diagnosis.	Laboratory confirmation is done using standard diagnostic tests for the detection of dengue NS1 antigen, IgM and IgG, or RT-PCR.	11, 12
Viet Nam (endemic)	Acute onset of fever continuously lasting from 2-7 days AND at least 2 of the following: haemorrhagic manifestation /presentation; headache, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting; rash; muscle pain, joint pain, orbital pain; lethargy; abdominal pain.	No		As per the MOH dengue surveillance guideline, in routine surveillance MAC-ELISA is conducted for at least 7% and virus isolation is conducted for at least 3% of clinical cases. In an outbreak, at least 5 to 10 suspected cases are tested.	13

Pacific Island Countries	WHO dengue case classification (2009) †	No	Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System	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	14

Only the minimum criteria required for fulfilling a clinical dengue case definition are included here; additional signs and symptoms required for more severe forms are not listed.

† **A probable dengue case** is defined as any case living in or travel to dengue endemic area with fever and two or more of the following: nausea, vomiting, rash, aches and pains, positive tourniquet test, leucopenia and any warning sign. A case with warning signs is defined as a clinically diagnosed case with any of the following: abdominal pain or tenderness, persistent vomiting, clinical fluid accumulation, mucosal bleed, lethargy, restlessness, liver enlargement > 2 cm and increase in haematocrit concurrent with rapid decrease in platelet count. **Severe dengue** is defined as severe plasma leakage leading to any of the following: shock, fluid accumulation with respiratory distress OR severe bleeding as evaluated by clinician OR severe organ involvement of liver (aspartate amino transferase or alanine amino transferase ≥ 1000), central nervous system (impaired consciousness) or heart and other organs.[15]

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