

Integrated surveillance and risk assessment

NASEM Arbovirus Workshop

12 Dec2023

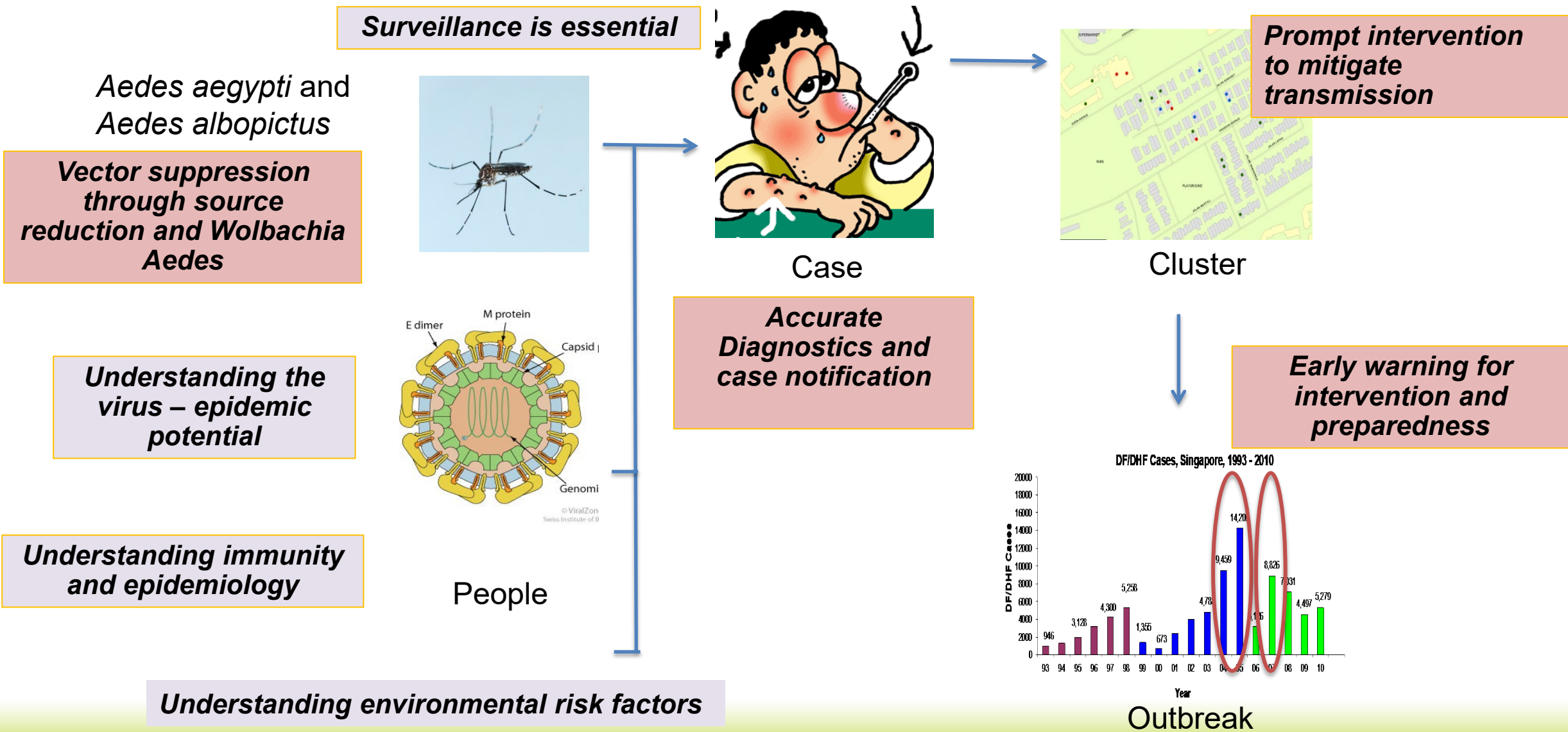
A/P **Ng** Lee Ching



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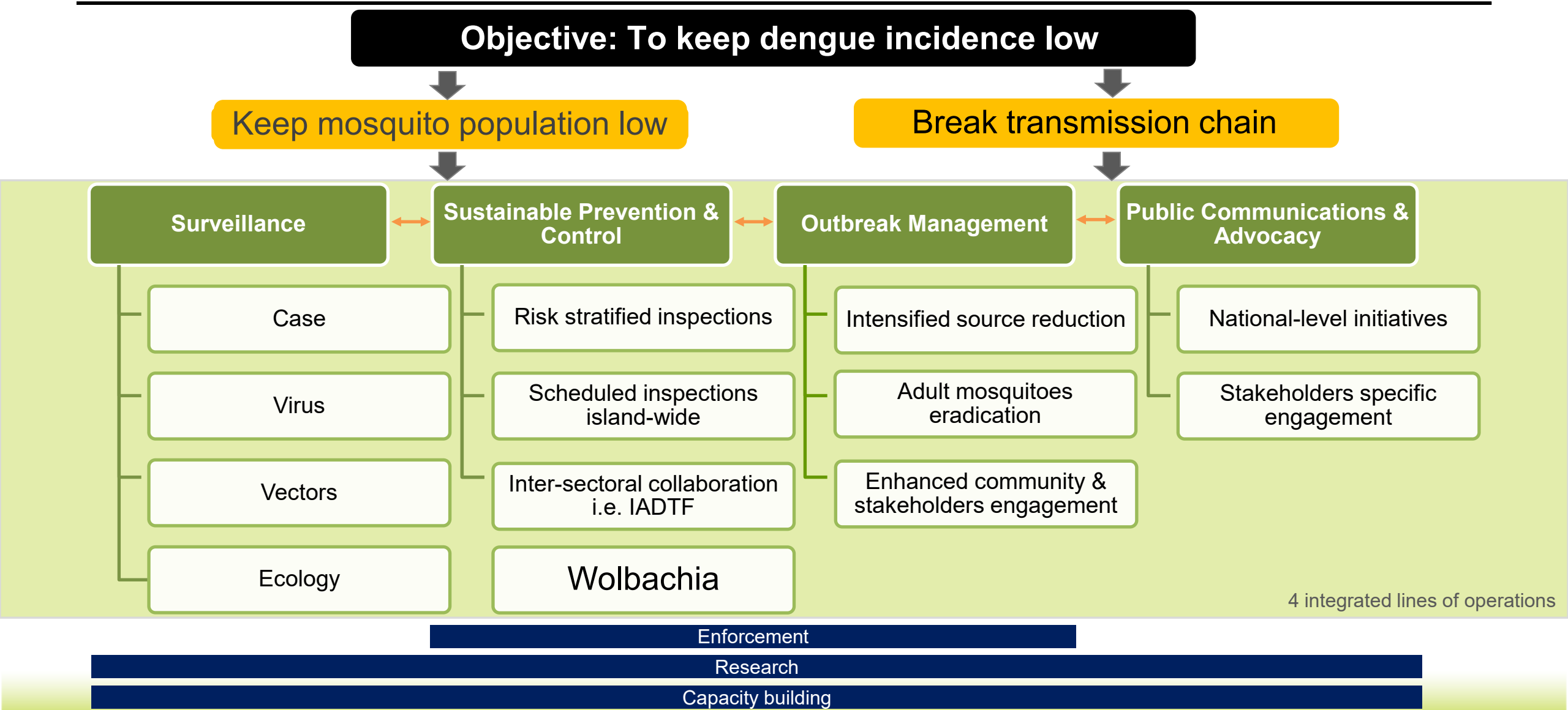


Dengue Intervention checkpoints

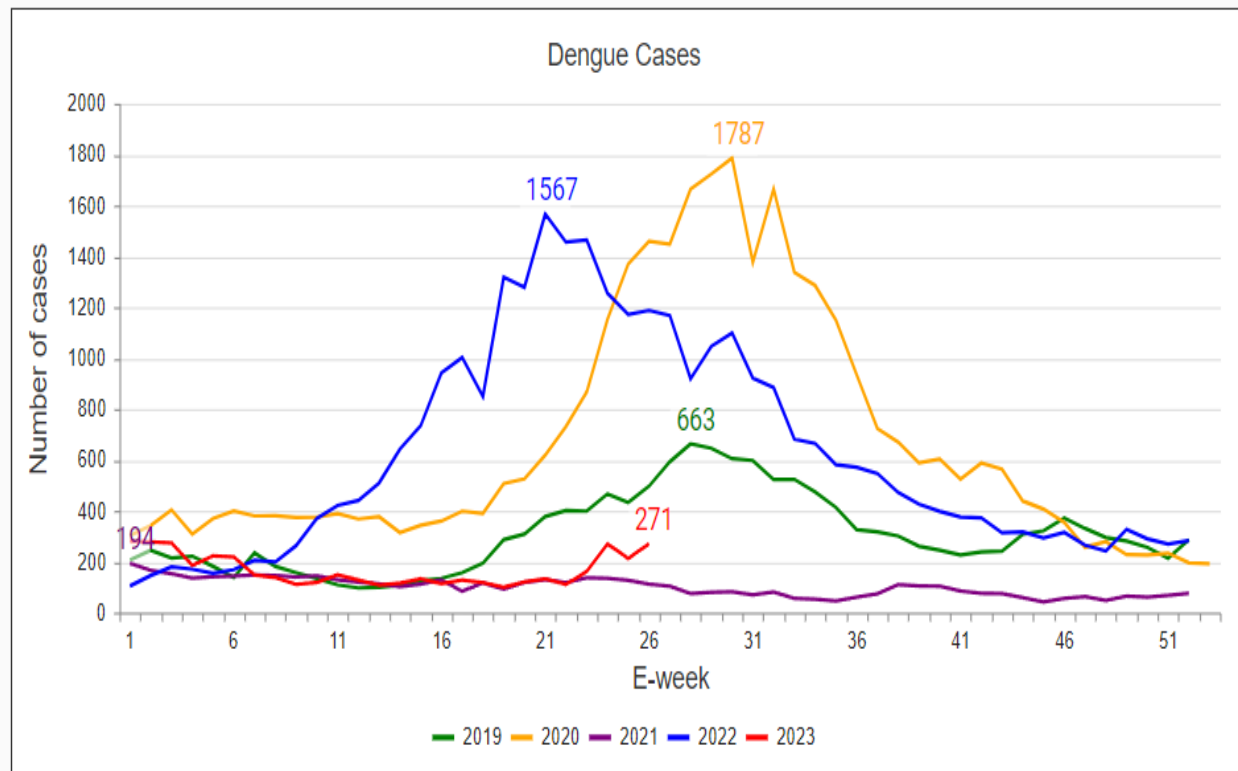


NEA's dengue control framework

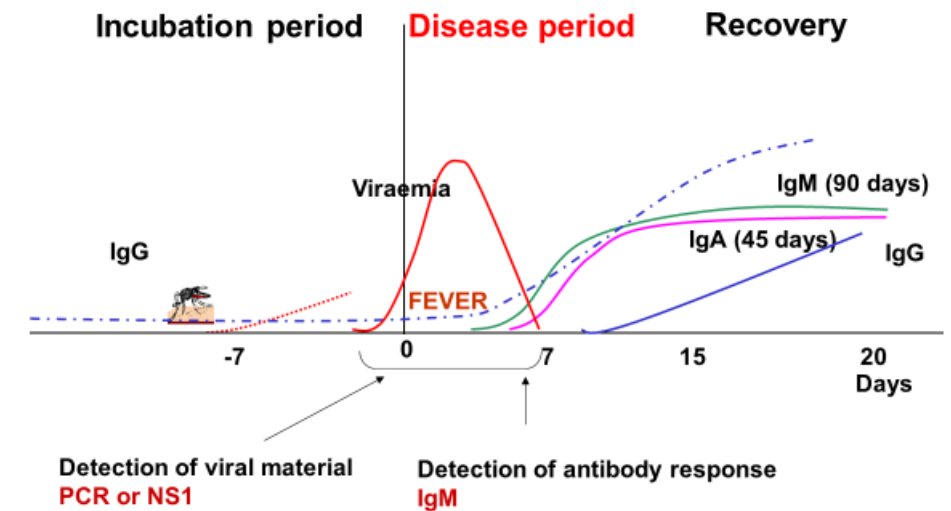
An evidence-based integrated vector management approach



Case surveillance – mandatory reporting by clinicians and laboratories



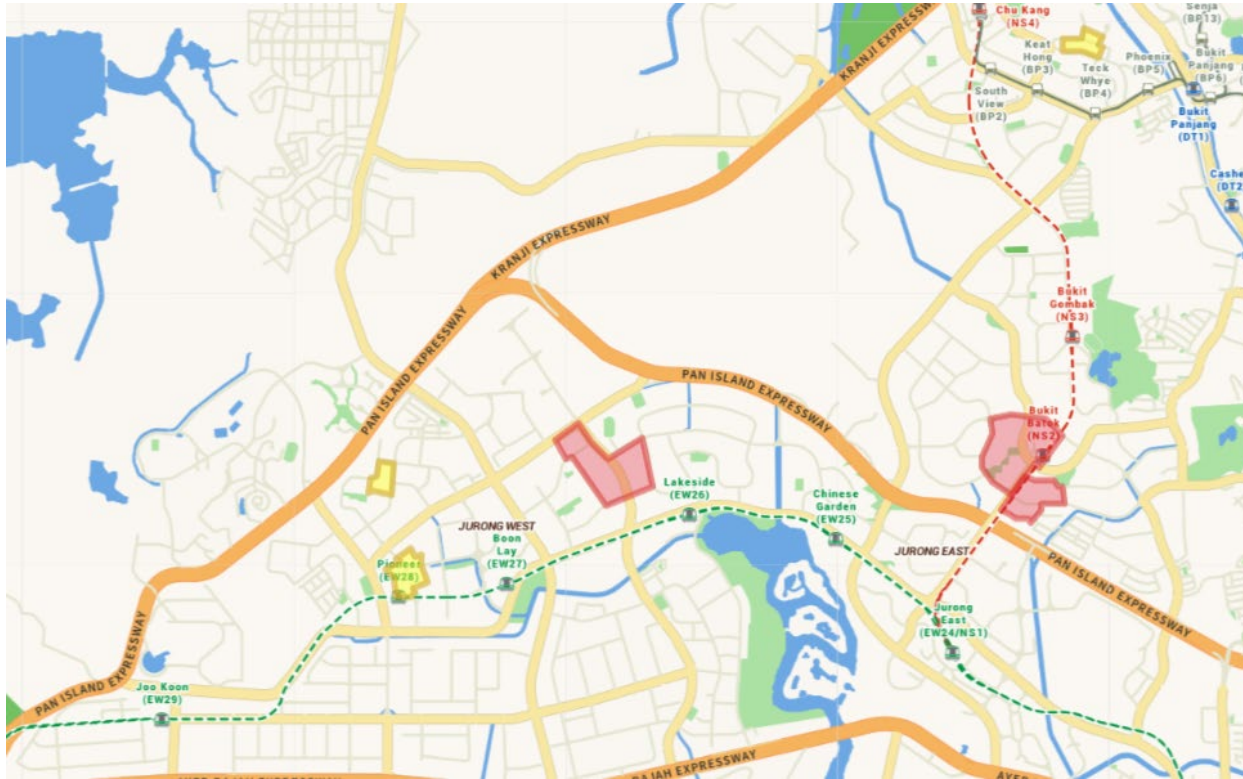
Laboratory Diagnostics



NS1 positive - subject to serotype determination and sequencing

Dengue negative samples – subject to Flaviviruses and Chikungunya PCR – caught Zika and chik cases

Alerting the community on dengue, chikungunya or zika transmission

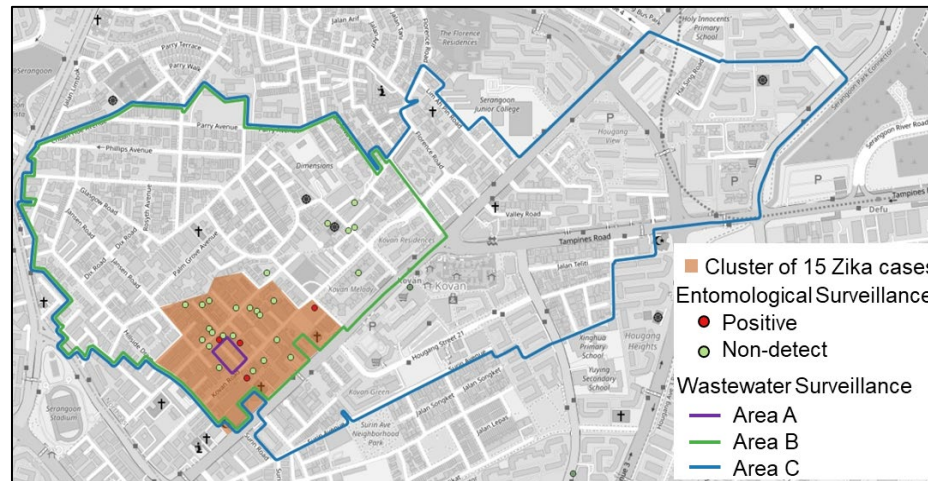


<https://www.nea.gov.sg/dengue-zika/dengue/dengue-clusters>



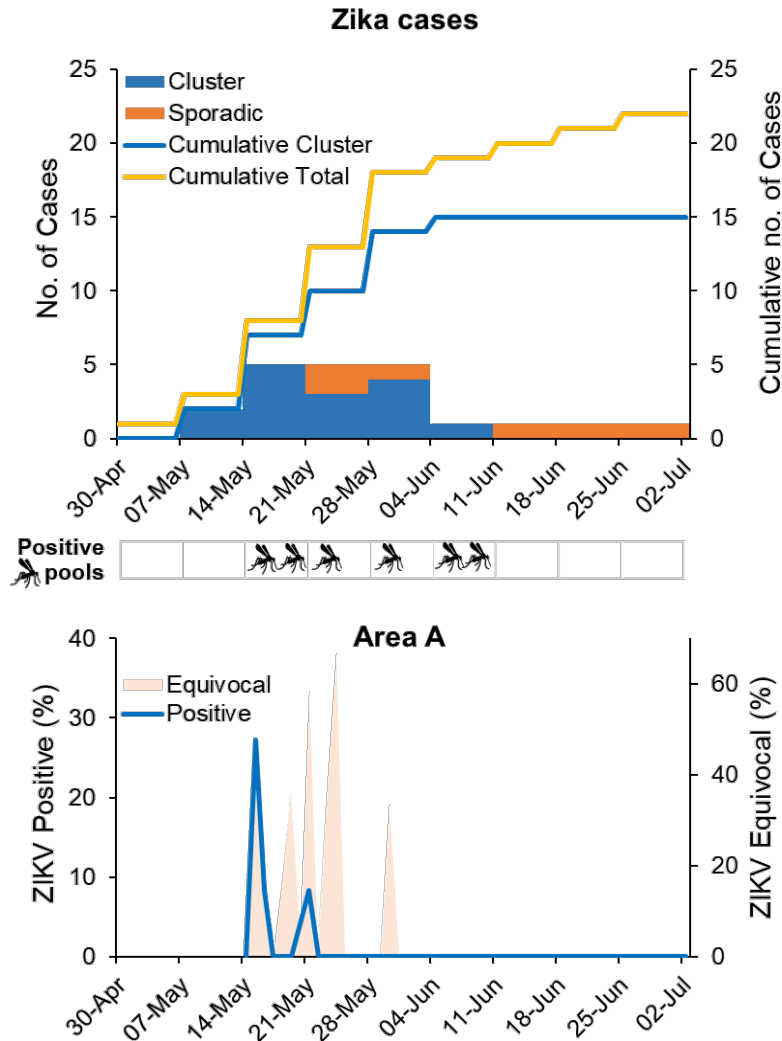
Wastewater surveillance to complement clinical surveillance

ZIKV signals in wastewater corroborates rise in cases at cluster and virus in *Aedes* mosquitoes



Higher sensitivity needed for Dengue

Aircraft wastewater testing for Zika



Aedes Surveillance – shift to adult monitoring

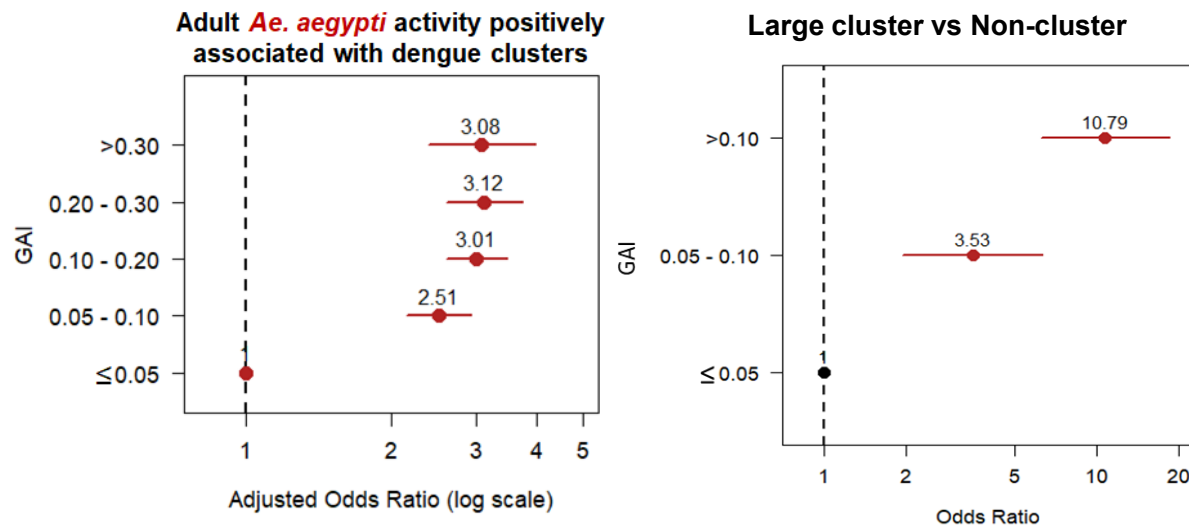
Deployment of 70,000 traps island-wide

Gravitrapp *Ae. aegypti* Index (GAI) = no. of female *Aedes aegypti* trapped / no. of traps

- Indication of risk of transmission
- Know where the mosquitoes are



- 3-D spatial distribution
- Testing of virus
- Implication of vector



Method published in Ong J, Aik J, Ng LC (2021) PLoS Negl Trop Dis 15(6): e0009475

Alerting public on high *Aedes aegypti* population

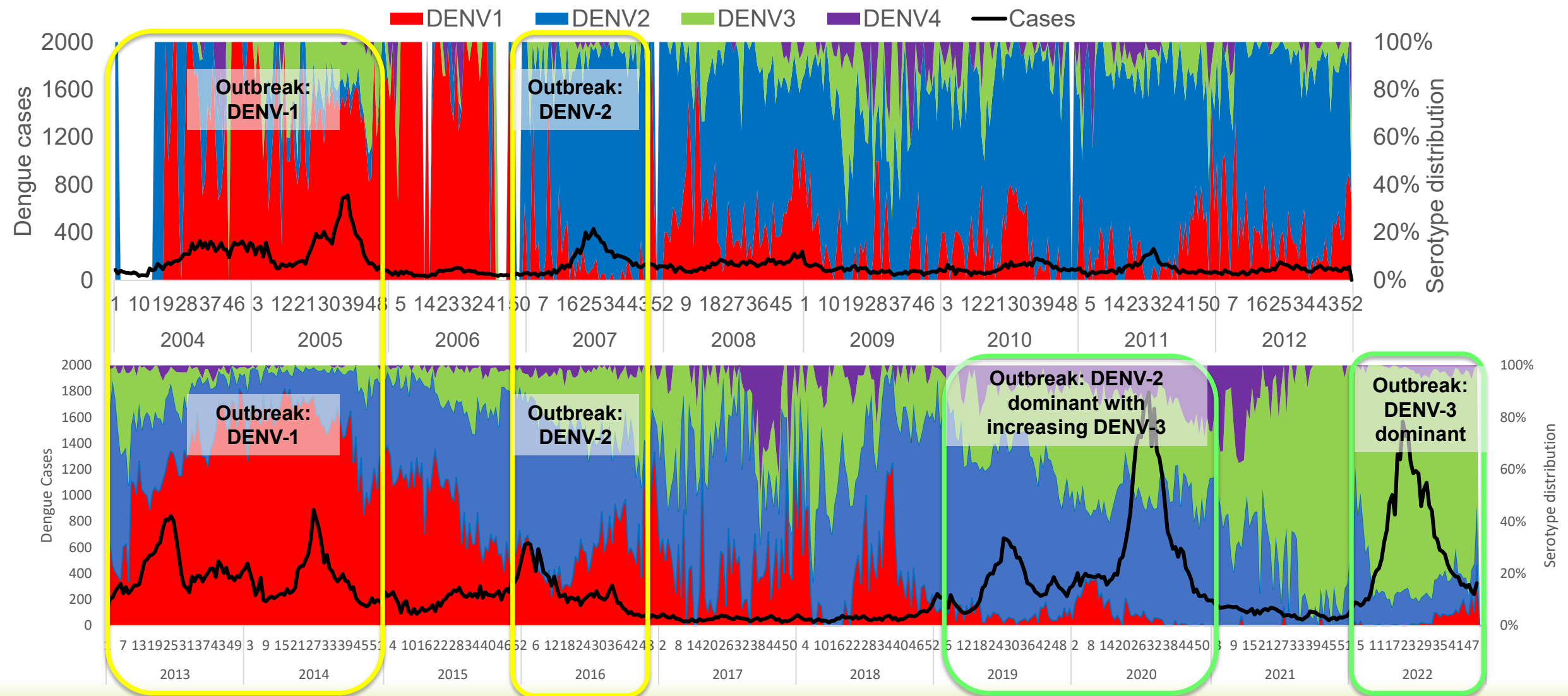
Data available at MyENV app and www.nea.gov.sg/dengue-zika/Aedes



Virus Serotype and genotype monitored since 2007

Switch in predominant serotype as a signal of potential outbreak

Rajarethinam J, et al 2018 Am J Trop Med Hyg.



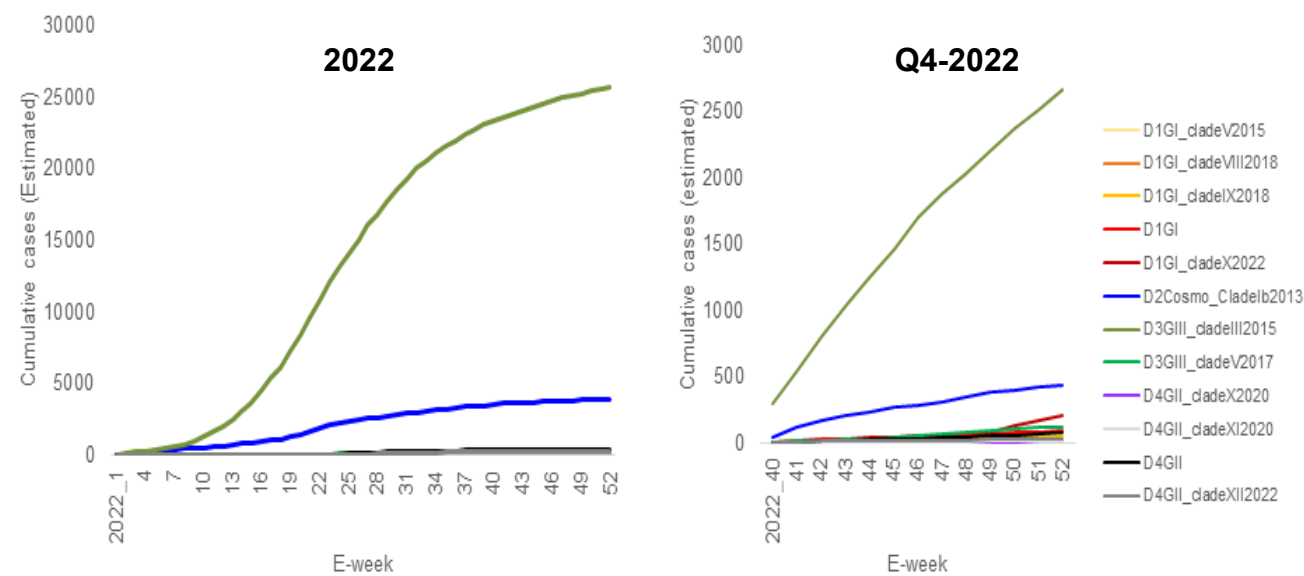
Dengue virus monitoring for dengue control and management

Pre-empted 2022 outbreak

Accumulation rates of DENV-3 Genotype III clade III (olive green) since late 2021

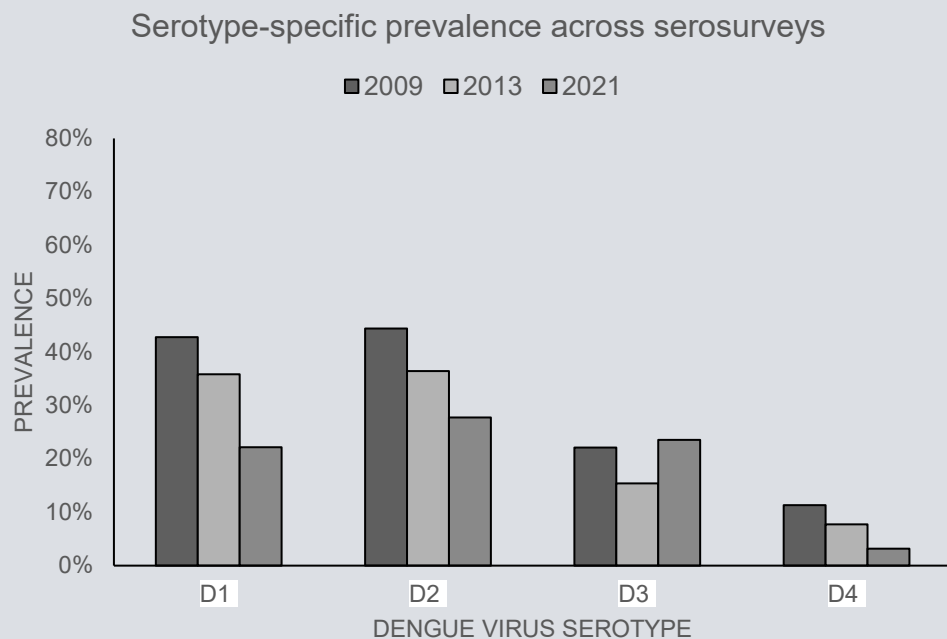
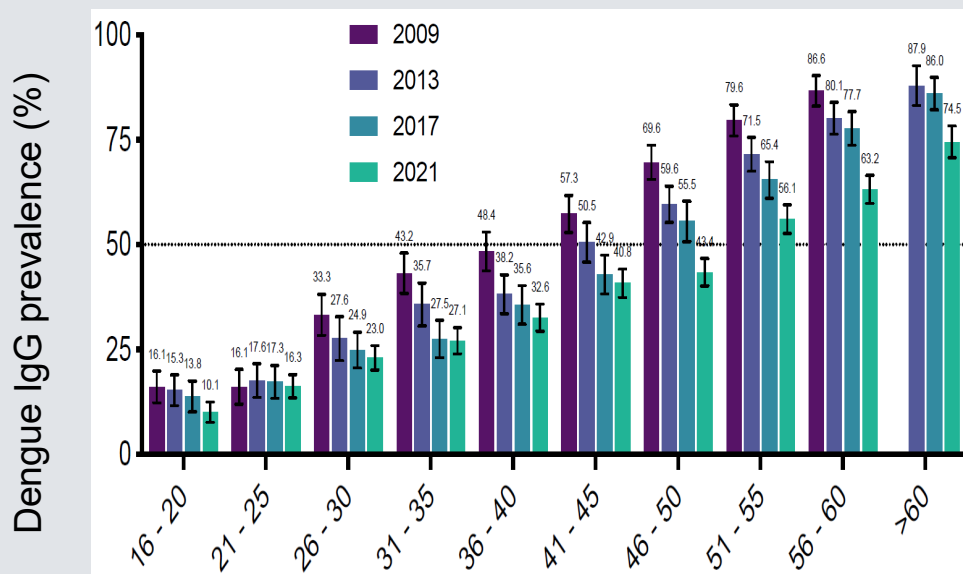
Epidemic potential of dominant virus

Accumulation rate of circulating genotypes: 2022



Mosquito infection			
% mosquitoes with dengue virus in their saliva			
	Days from feeding on blood with virus		
	6	9	13
DENV-2 (cosmo clade 1b) (6logTCID ₅₀ /mL)	60%	70%	80%
DENV-3 (4.5logTCID ₅₀ /mL)	60%	60%	90%

Understanding immunological vulnerability



- Holistic assessment for annual Dengue Outlook used for planning of vector control operations, hospitals and community mobilisation

Low SL, et al.. 2015. Dengue seroprevalence of healthy adults in Singapore.... American Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene 93:40–45.

UNITEDengue

UNited In Tackling Epidemic Dengue



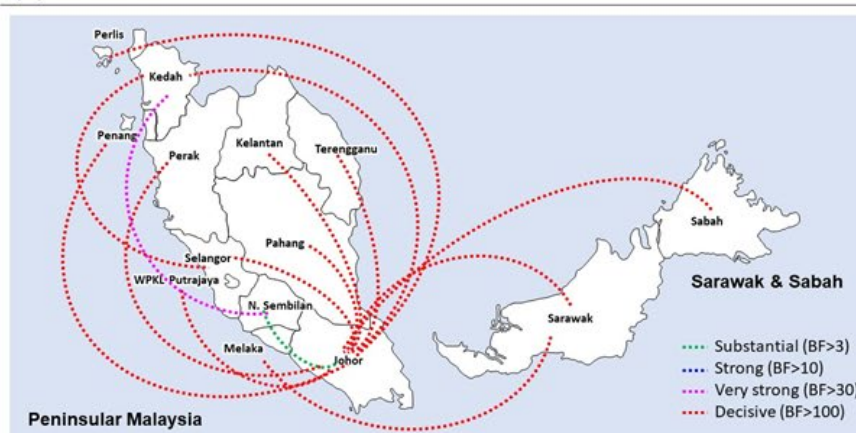
Genetic Diversity and Dispersal of DENGUE Virus among Three Main Island Groups of the Philippines during 2015–2017

Ava Kristy Sy¹, Carmen Koo², Kristine J R Privaldos¹, Mary Ann T Quinones¹, Mary A U Igoy¹, Sharon Y A M Villanueva³, Martin L Hibberd^{4 5 6 7}, Lee Ching Ng^{2 8}, Hapuarachchige C Hapuarachchi²

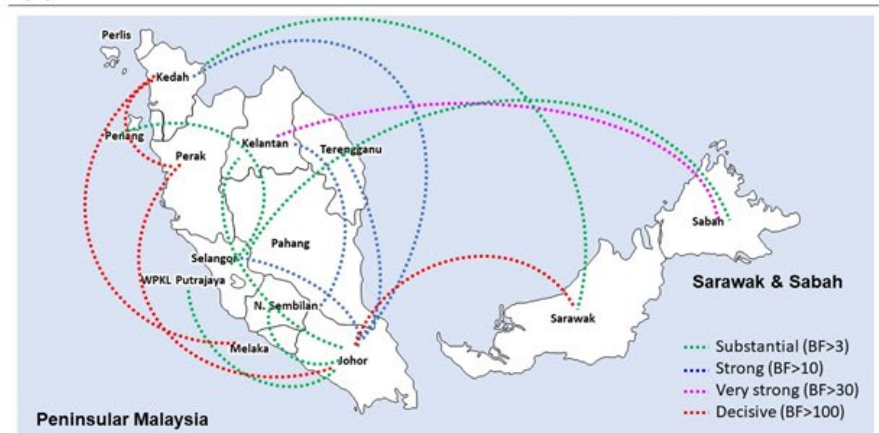
Luzon - a major source of DENV emergence
Calabarzon important hubs of virus dispersal

Molecular epidemiology of dengue in Malaysia, 2015-2021

(b) DENV-2



(d) DENV-4



Chikungunya virus A226V led to revision of vector control tactic

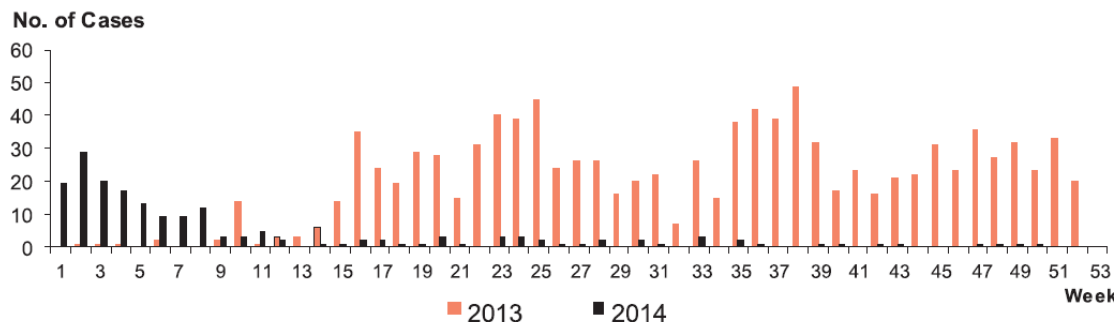
- targeting *Aedes albopictus* as well as *Ae. aegypti*

2013 Outbreak

Entomologic and Virologic Investigation of Chikungunya, Singapore

Lee-Ching Ng, Li-Kiang Tan, Cheong-Huat Tan, Sharon S.Y. Tan, Hapuarachchige C. Hapuarachchi, Kwoon-Yong Pok, Yee-Ling Lai, Sai-Gek Lam-Phua, Göran Bucht, Raymond T.P. Lin, Yee-Sin Leo, Boon-Hian Tan, Hwi-Kwang Han, Peng-Lim S Ooi, Lyn James, and Seow-Poh Khoo

Figure 2.1
E-weekly distribution of Chikungunya fever cases, 2013 – 2014



Transient transmission of Chikungunya virus in Singapore exemplifies successful mitigation of severe epidemics in a vulnerable population

Hapuarachchige Chanditha Hapuarachchi¹✉, Wing-Yan Wong¹✉, Carmen Koo¹, Wei-Ping Tien¹, Gladys Yeo¹, Jayanthi Rajarethinam¹, Eugene Tan¹, Suzanna Chiang¹, Chee-Seng Chong¹, Cheong-Huat Tan¹, Li-Kiang Tan¹¶, Lee-Ching Ng^{1,2}

Regular trapping and testing of *Culex* for other zoonotic Flaviviruses

Article

Isolation and Genetic Characterization of Japanese Encephalitis Virus Two Decades after Its Elimination in Singapore

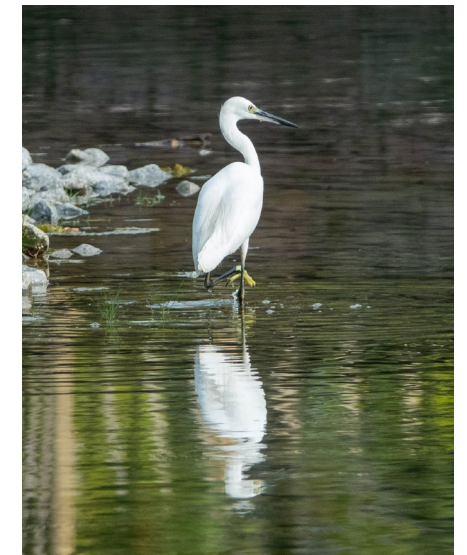
Ming Jie Lim ^{1,*}, Zhi Yang Loh ¹, Hui Ling Yeo ¹, Surya Pavan Yenamandra ¹, Marcella Kong ¹, Hao Yang Pang ¹, Meng Han Lee ¹, Mahathir Humaidi ¹ , Cliff Chua ¹ , Jane Griffiths ¹, Lee Ching Ng ^{1,2}, Hapuarachchige Chanditha Hapuarachchi ¹ , and Diyar Mailepessov ¹



Table 1. Field-caught *Culex* mosquitoes in the present study. See Table S2 for more details on the distribution of mosquitoes in the present study.

Classification	CDC Light Traps				Night Catcher Traps			
	No. of Mosquitoes Collected	No. of Mosquito Pools	No. of JEV-Positive Pools	Detection Percentage ¹ (%)	No. of Mosquitoes Collected	No. of Mosquito Pools	No. of JEV-Positive Pools	Detection Percentage ¹ (%)
<i>Culex</i> spp. ²	13,845	213	5	2.35	-	-	-	-
<i>Cx. bitaeniorhynchus</i>	33	17	0	0	32	4	0	0
<i>Cx. gelidus</i>	114	67	0	0	204	10	0	0
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	2882	93	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Cx. sitiens</i>	1497	535	0	0	249	12	0	0
<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	14,258	926	2	0.22	10,223	291	3	1.03
<i>Culex</i> spp. <i>vishnui</i> subgroup ³	9646	1021	0	0	1324	71	0	0

¹ JEV-positive pools/total pools. ² From September to October 2019 only. ³ Excluding *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*.

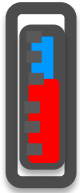


Genetic sequences suggests multiple introduction and enzootic cycle

Using Big Data Analytics

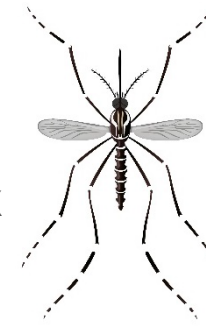
Climate data

- Temperature
- Absolute humidity

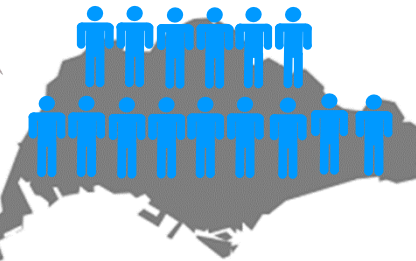


Vector data

- Breeding index
- Gravitrap index

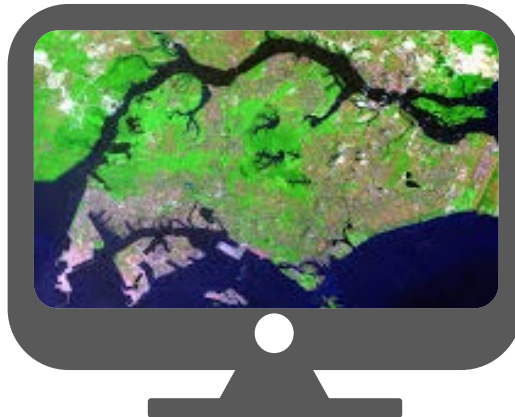


Population demography

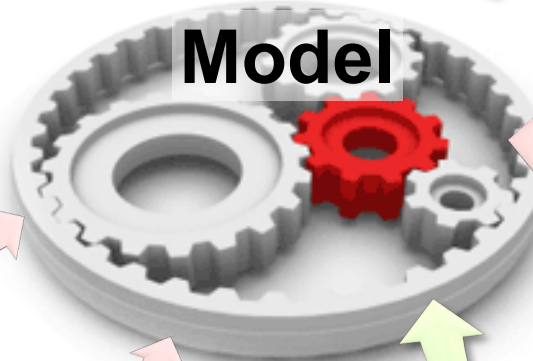


Satellite data

- Vegetation index



Model



Case and virus data

- Weekly dengue cases



Infrastructure data

- Age of buildings
- No. of units



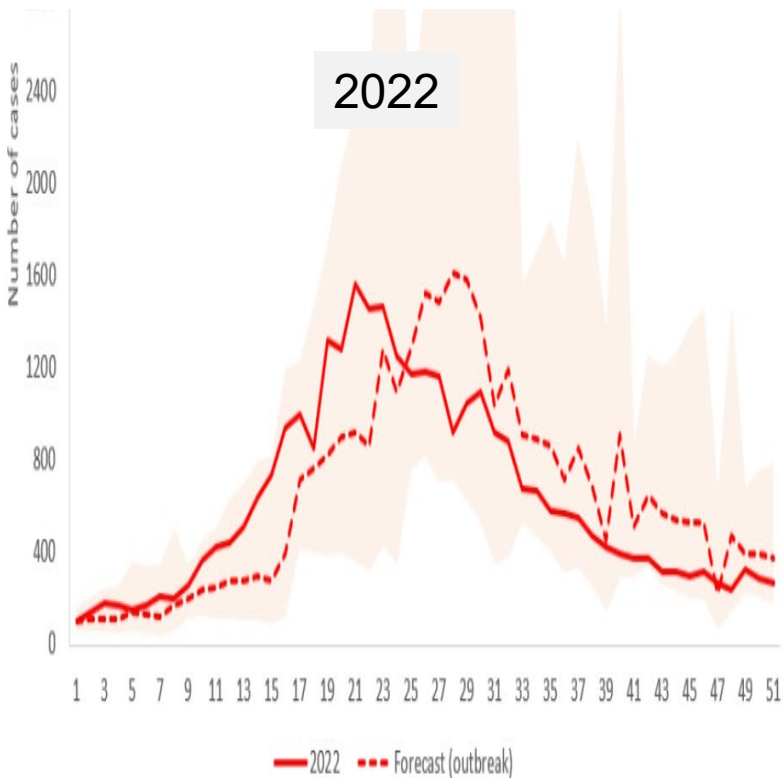
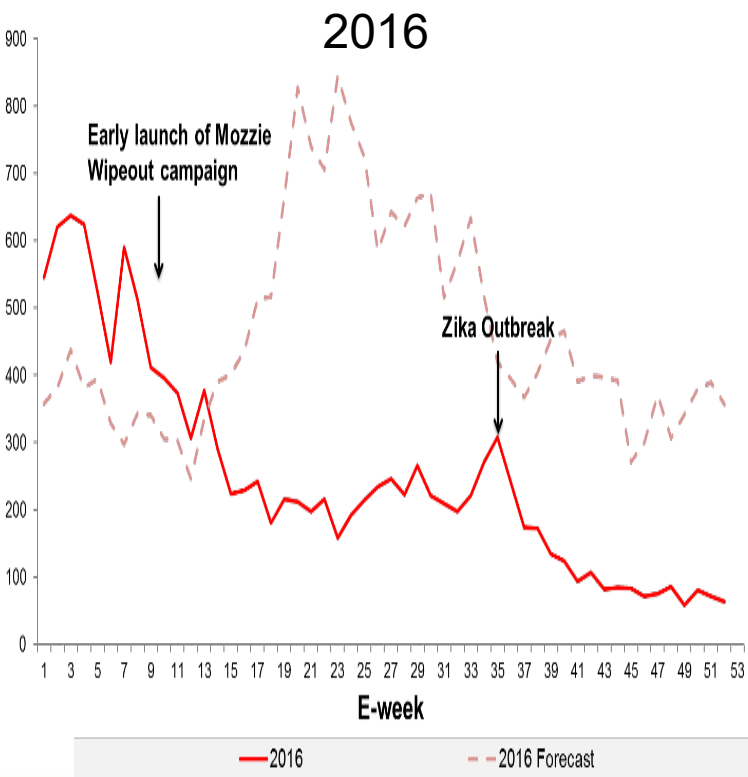
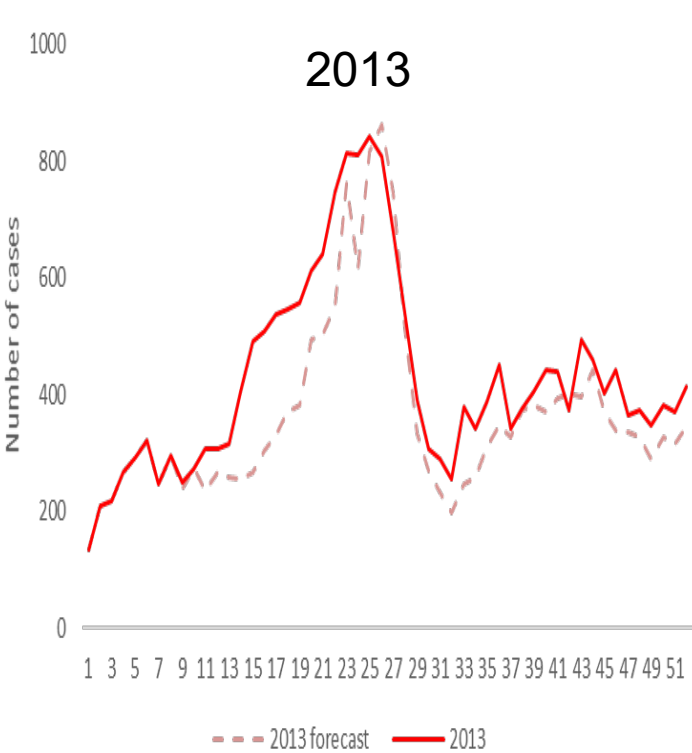
Temporal model for preparedness

Environ Health Perspect; DOI:10.1289/ehp.1509981

Three-Month Real-Time Dengue Forecast Models: An Early Warning System for Outbreak Alerts and Policy Decision Support in Singapore

Yuan Shi¹, Xu Liu¹, Suet-Yheng Kok¹, Jayanthi Rajarethinam¹, Shaohong Liang¹, Grace Yap¹, Chee-Seng Chong¹, Kim-Sung Lee¹, Sharon S.Y. Tan², Christopher Kuan Yew Chin¹, Andrew Lo³, Waiming Kong⁴, Lee Ching Ng^{1,5}, and Alex R. Cook^{6,7}

Based on Lasso

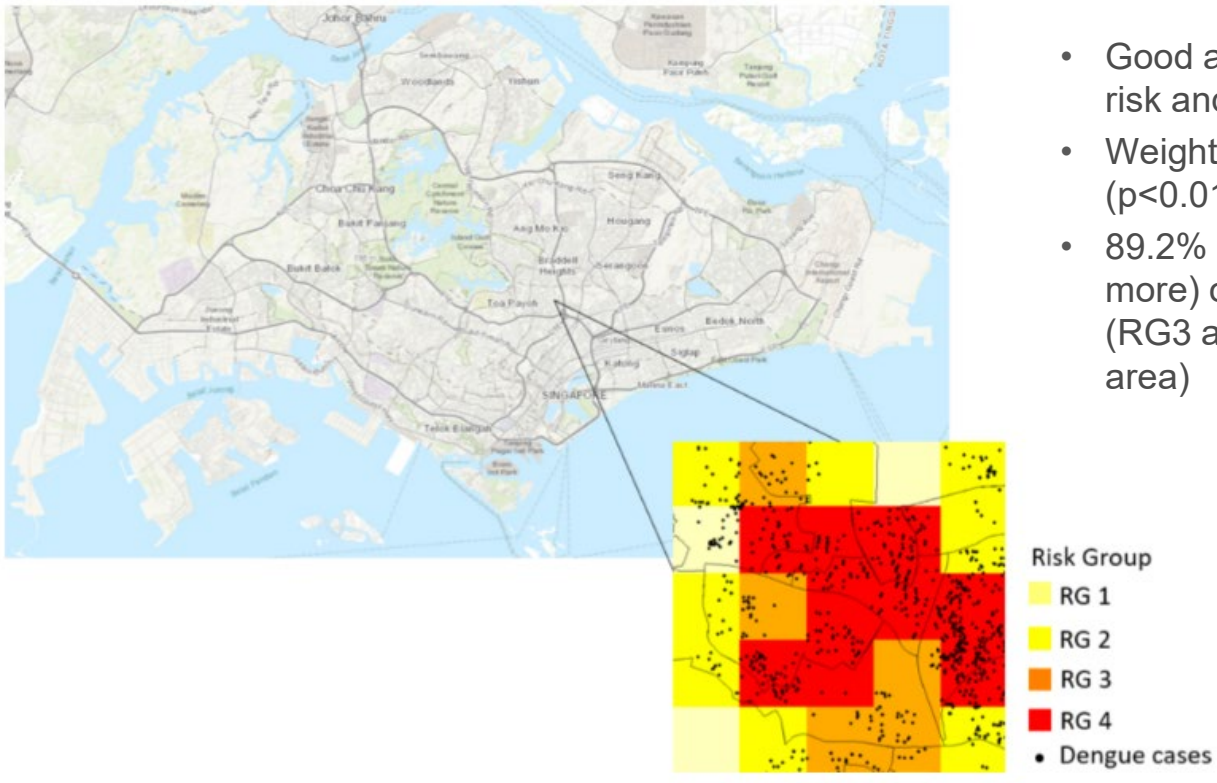


Spatial risk map for strategic resource allocation

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mapping dengue risk in Singapore using Random Forest

Janet Ong¹, Xu Liu¹, Jayanthi Rajarethinam¹, Suet Yheng Kok¹, Shaohong Liang¹, Choon Siang Tang², Alex R. Cook³, Lee Ching Ng^{1,4*}, Grace Yap¹



Ong et al. 2018, *PLOS NTD*

Evaluation of Vector Control programme and estimating disease burden

Practice of Epidemiology

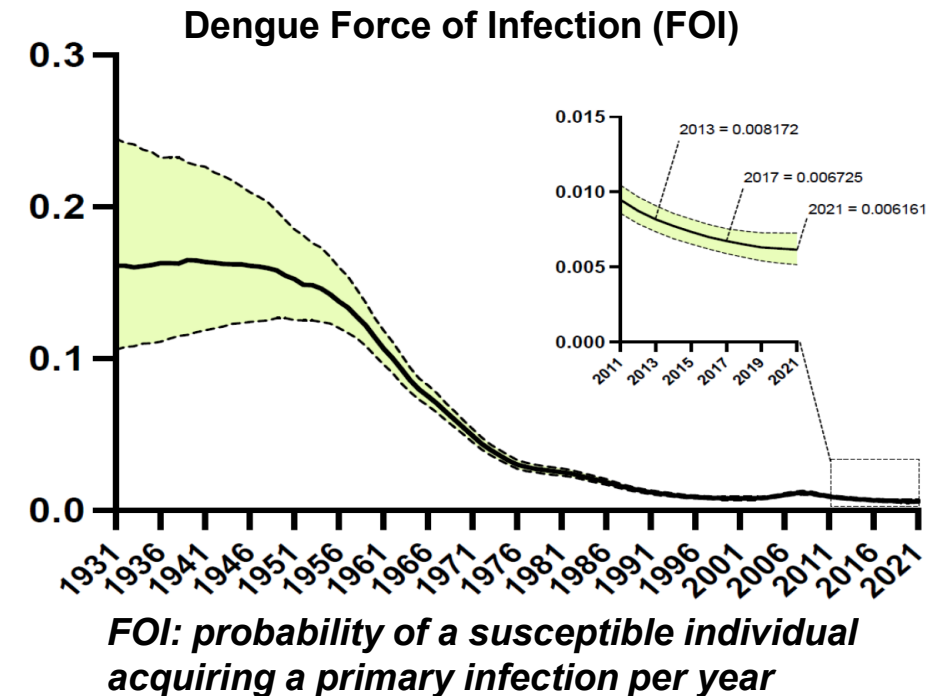
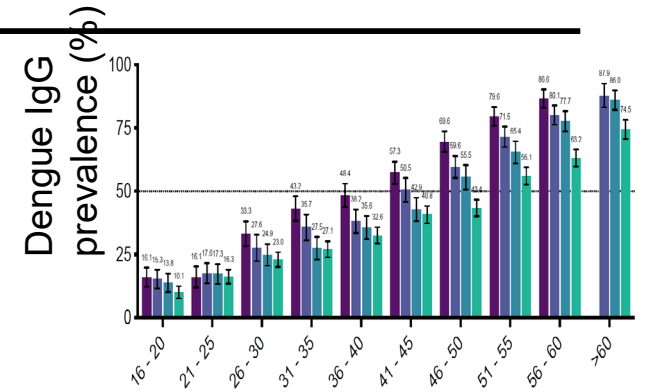
Force of Infection and True Infection Rate of Dengue in Singapore: Implications for Dengue Control and Management

Li Kiang Tan, Swee Ling Low, Haoyang Sun, Yuan Shi, Lilac Liu, Sally Lam, Hwee Huang Tan, Li Wei Ang, Wing Yan Wong, Rachel Chua, Diana Teo, Lee Ching Ng*, and Alex R. Cook

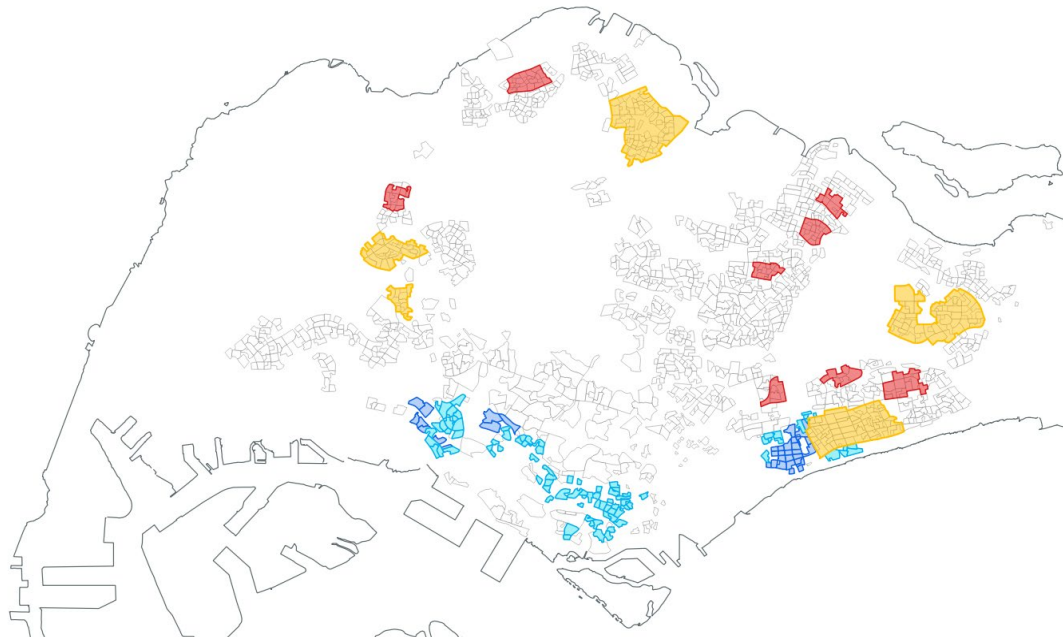
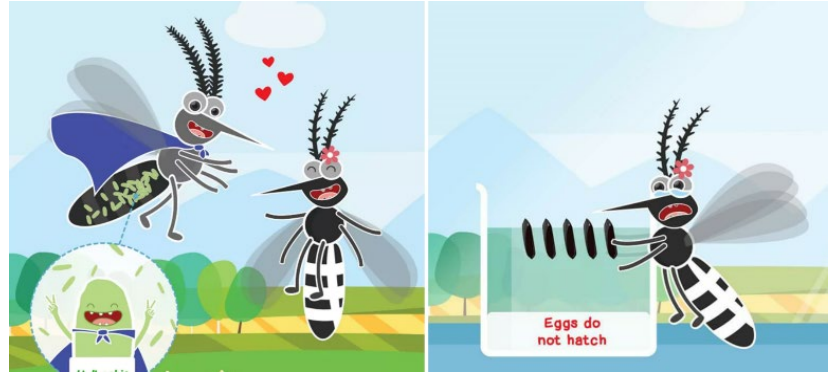
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Economic impact of dengue in Singapore from 2010 to 2020 and the cost-effectiveness of Wolbachia interventions

Stacy Soh¹, Soon Hoe Ho¹, Annabel Seah¹, Janet Ong¹, Borame Sue Dickens², Ken Wei Tan², Joel Ruihan Koo², Alex R. Cook², Kelvin Bryan Tan³, Shuzhen Sim¹, Lee Ching Ng^{1,4}, Jue Tao Lim^{1,2*}



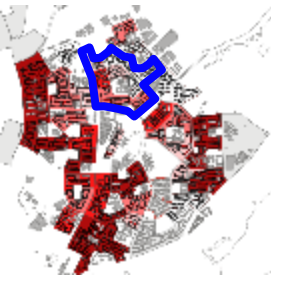
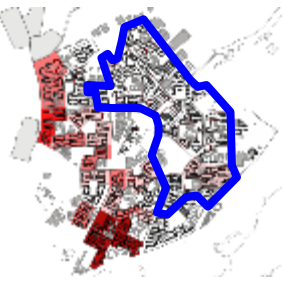
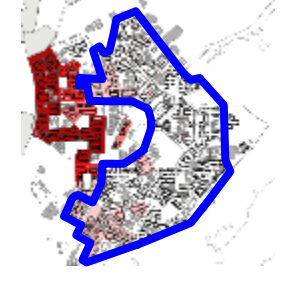
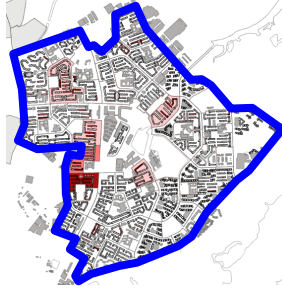
Evaluation of vector control tools



480,000 households, 35% of all households in Singapore, by Q1 2024

Gravitrapp data for estimating entomological impact

“Eraser” effect on *Ae. aegypti* population, more than 90% reduction in *Ae. Aegypti* population

Sites	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	Jun 2020	Jun 2021	Jun 2022	May 2023
Yishun		 84 blocks (7,952 homes)	 293 blocks (29,656 homes)	 417 blocks (40,314 homes)	 668 blocks (67,051 homes)	
Tampines		 60 blocks (5,560 homes)	 260 blocks (26,298 homes)	 443 blocks (40,399 homes)	 731 blocks (68,012 homes)	

GAI ¹	<0.05	0.05-0.1	>0.1
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 Release area
(weekly releases since Jul 2018 in Yishun and Sep 2018 in Tampines)

1: Gravitrapp *Ae. aegypti* index (GAI, average number of female *Aedes aegypti* caught per functional gravitrapp)

Evaluation of vector control tool – epidemiological endpoints

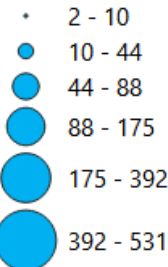
Estimating intervention efficacy with at least 6 month of releases, based on national surveillance data

	Bukit Batok	Choa Chu Kang	Tampines	Yishun
Coverage of town (%)	73	78	62	73
Total cases IE (%)	66	53	66	71
Clustered cases IE (%)	53	66	78	83
Sporadic cases IE (%)	-2	-53	-17	-19

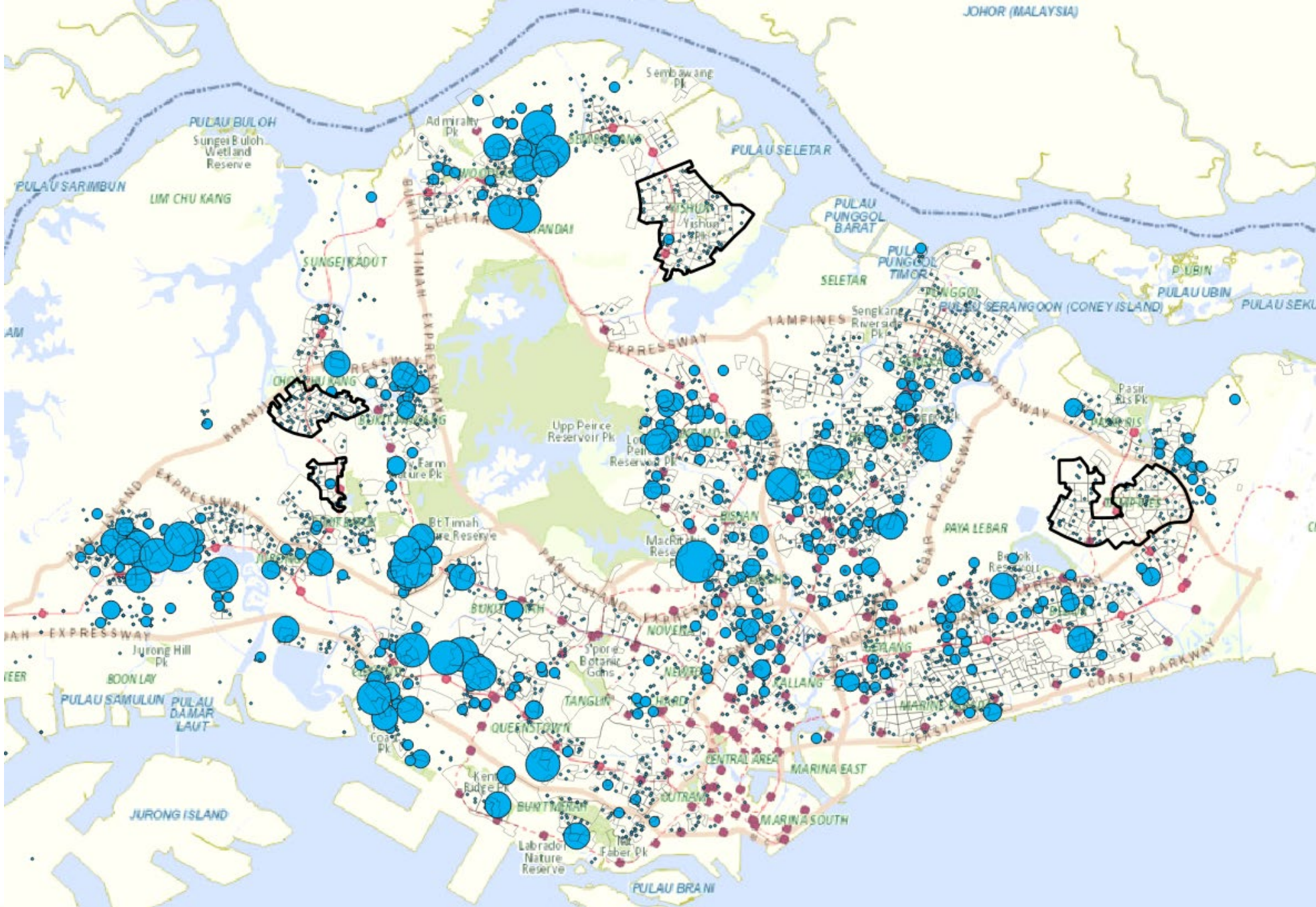
Estimating risk reduction (%) to individuals living in treatment area based on nationwide diagnostic test results (negative/positive)

	Bukit Batok	Choa Chu Kang	Tampines	Yishun
3 months	54 (24-59)	35 (11-38)	38 (21-42)	68 (57-71)
6 months	57 (36-62)	32 (6-38)	37 (16-41)	69 (54-74)
12 months	55 (24-61)	36 (4-42)	51 (42-57)	77 (67-78)

Clusters in 2022 according to number of cases



-  HDB & Landed sectors
-  *Wolbachia* release sites





Acknowledgement

Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology Division (Shuzhen **Sim**)

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Vector Biology and Control Division (Wilson Cheong Huat **Tan**)

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Facility, Safety and Quality Department (Hui Leng **Quek**)

Environmental Public Health Operations Group (Tony **Teo**)

Public Engagement Group (Yuin Chien **Lim**)

NUS-Alex Cook, NTU-Jue Tao Lim, MOH-Vernon Lee



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