

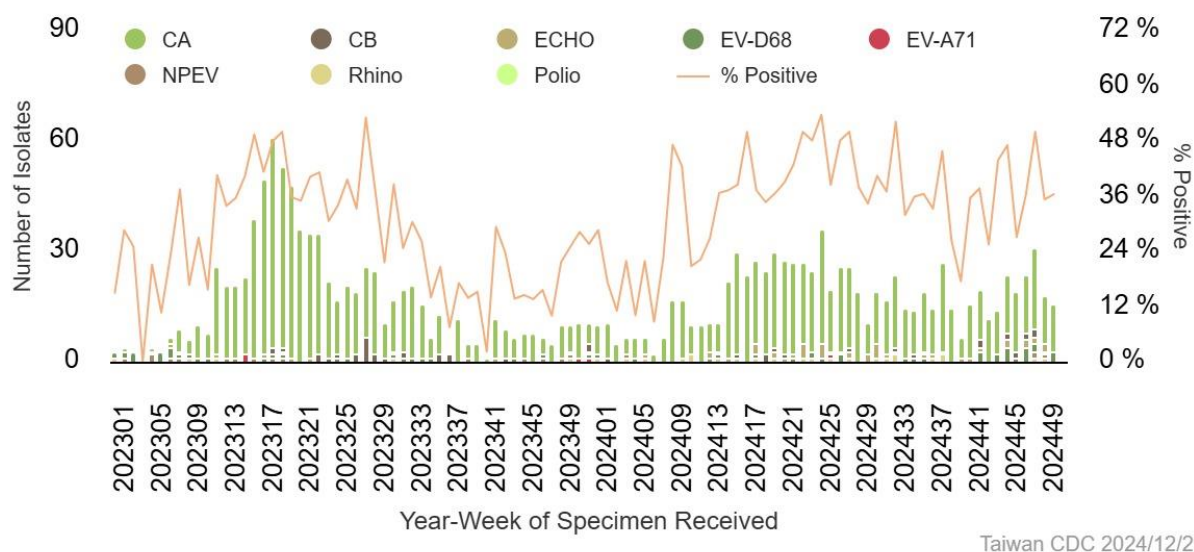


Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance¹, Coxsackie A16 was the predominant virus type in the past four weeks (Figure 1), followed by Coxsackie A6 and EV-D68. During week 52, the total number of outpatient and emergency room (ER) visits for enterovirus infection was 14,434, which was lower than the previous week but still above the threshold (11,000 visits), as shown in Figure 2.

Between December 24 and 30, two EVSC² cases were newly confirmed, caused by ECHO11 and EV-D68, respectively. There have been ten cases of EVSC caused by Coxsackie A2, A10, A16, B3, B4, ECHO11 and EV-D68 since 2024, with seven cases were below aged one (Figure 3 and 4, Table).

For further information, please visit the Taiwan National Infectious Disease Statistics System (NIDSS) website at <https://nidss.cdc.gov.tw/en/Home/Index?op=1>



Taiwan CDC 2024/12/29

Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2023-2024

1. In terms of the surveillance systems in Taiwan, please see: Jian, S. W., Chen, C. M., Lee, C. Y., & Liu, D. P. (2017). Real-Time Surveillance of Infectious Diseases: Taiwan's Experience. Health security, 15(2), 144-153.
2. EVSC: Enteroviruses infection with Severe Complications



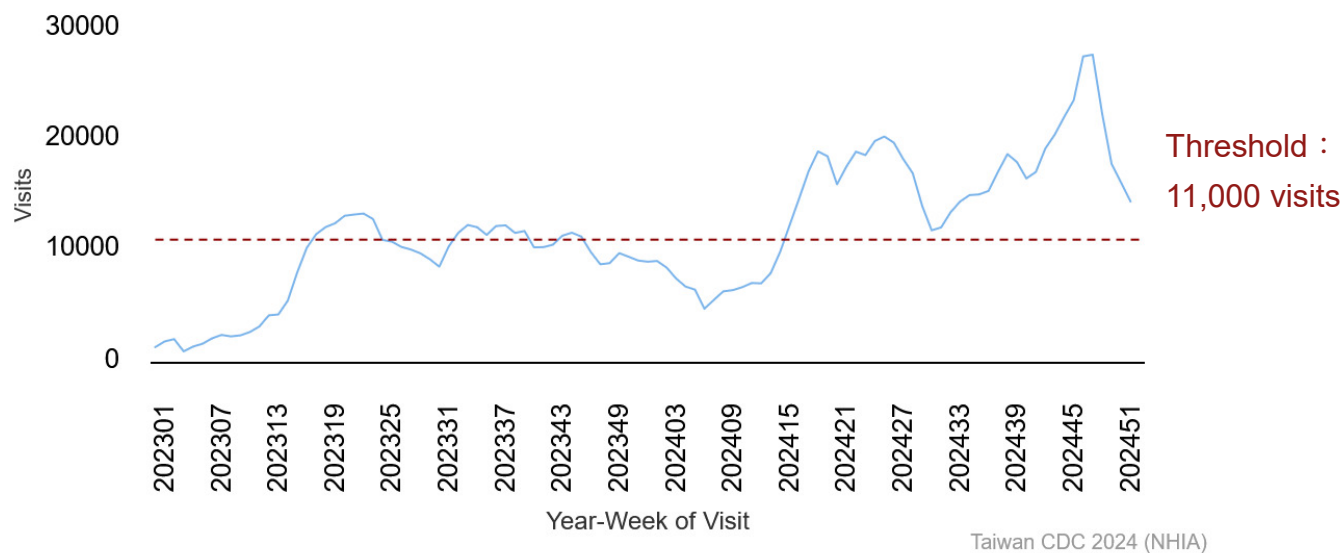


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2023-2024

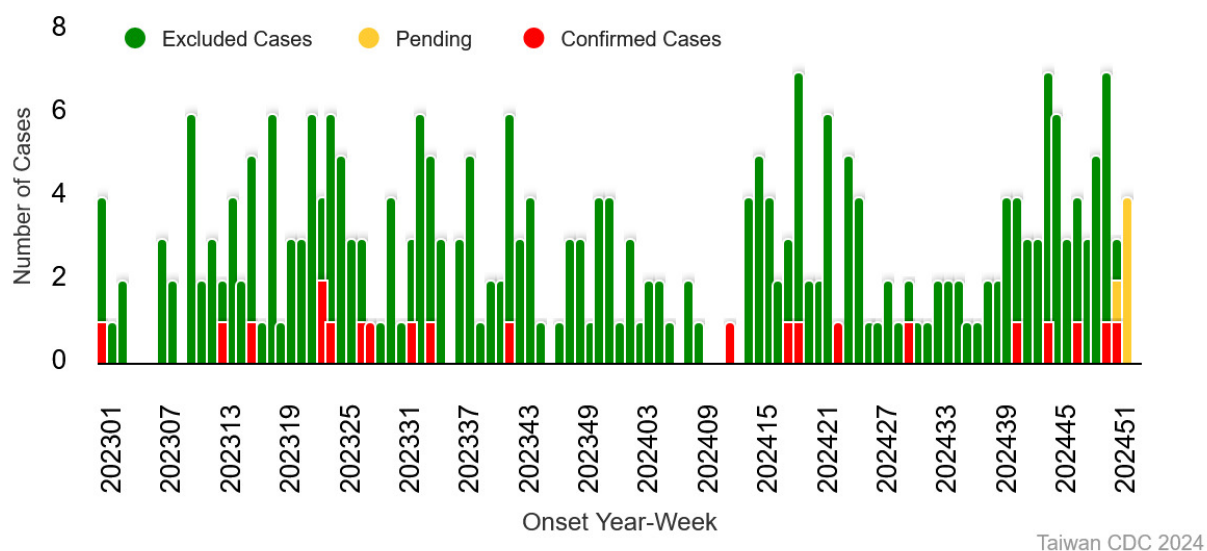


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC cases, 2023-2024



Table. Age and sex distribution of EVSC cases in 2024

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
<1	4	3	7
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	1	0	1
7-9	1	0	1
≥ 10	1	0	1
Total	7	3	10

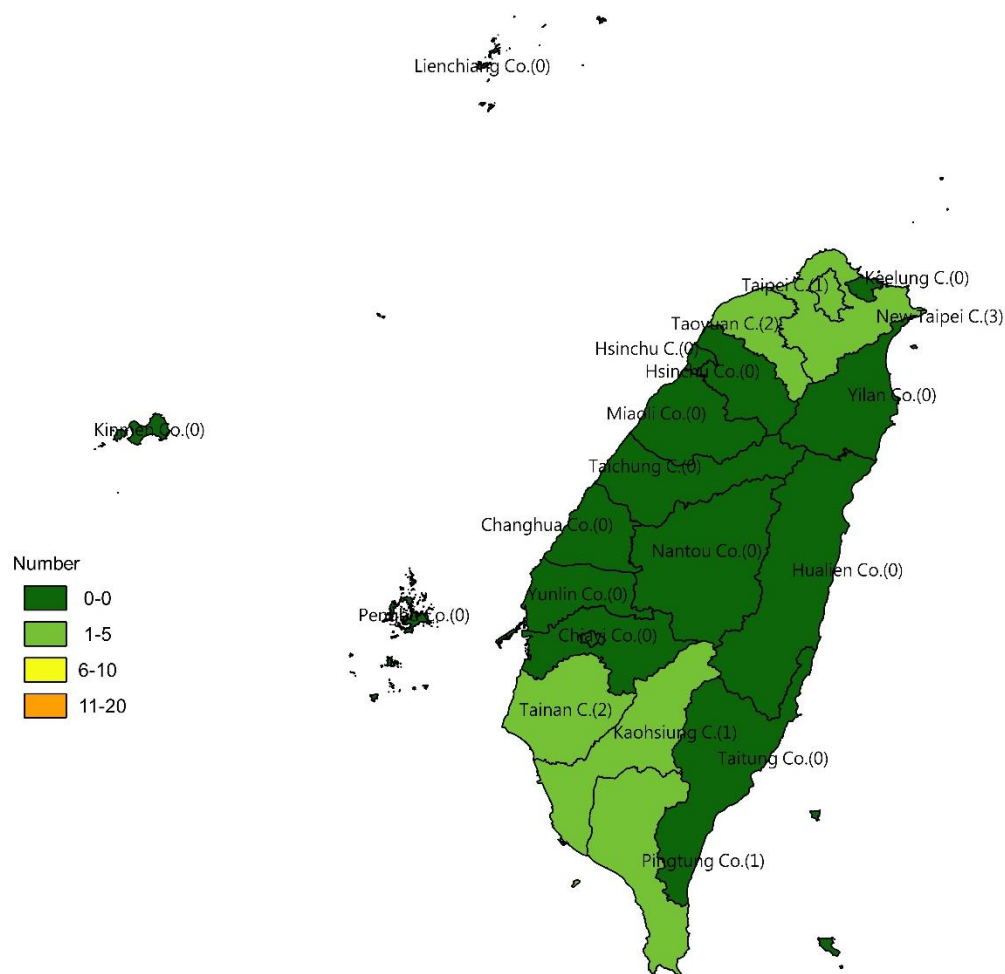


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2024

