



## Disease Surveillance Express

### Weekly Data of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (by week of diagnosis)

Case diagnosis week		Week 42		Week 1-42	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed <sup>1</sup>	2011	2010	2011	2010
Category I	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	H5N1 Influenza	0	0	0	0
	Plague	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	0	0	0	0
	SARS	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	1	1	31	41
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	3	0	93	101
	Amoebiasis	5	5	201	208
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	2	11
	Cholera	0	0	2	5
	Dengue Fever	64	140	579	1044
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	0	6	6	13
	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli Infection	0	0	0	0
	Epidemic Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0
	Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	0	0	0	1
	Malaria	0	1	13	19
	Measles	0	0	33	12
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	4	6
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	13
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	59	16
Shigellosis	3	4	174	116	
Typhoid fever	2	0	36	29	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	2	2	123	136
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C	2	0	24	29
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	8	6
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	10	11
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	15	16
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	2	0	9	9
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	1	22	32
	Legionellosis	0	0	78	74
	Mumps <sup>2</sup>	18	24	992	950
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	1	1	73	54
	Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	6	11
	Cat-scratch Fever	0	1	27	49
	Complicated Influenza	7	15	1183	759
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	1	24	39
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	8	16	681	575
	Leptospirosis	1	1	40	47
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	2	2	39	33
	New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase -1 Enterobacteriaceae	0	0	1	0
	Q Fever	0	0	35	83
	Scrub Typhus	5	6	278	270
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	5	3
	Tularremia	0	0	1	0
Varicella <sup>2</sup>	168	167	8205	7368	
Category V	Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Ebola-Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Lassa Fever	0	0	0	0
	Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0
	Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0

1. The following 8 chronic diseases are excluded from the table: MDR-TB, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.

2. Reported cases.

3. The epidemiological week calendar established by the World Health Organization is adopted for calculating each week's cumulative total.



## Suspected Clusters

- In regard to disease clusters, 7 outbreak events were reported, including 2 diarrhea clusters in the Kao-Ping Area, 2 upper respiratory infection clusters in the Central Area and South Area, 2 influenza-like illness clusters in the Central Area and East Area, and 1 varicella cluster in the Central Area.

## Imported Infectious Diseases

- 11 new infectious cases were imported from 5 countries during week 42 of 2011.

Disease/Country	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	India	Australia	Unknown	Total
Dengue Fever		2	1	1			4
Amoebiasis	3					1*	4
Shigellosis	1		1				2
Hepatitis A					1		1
Total	4	2	2	1	1	1	11

Note: \*One amoebiasis case was confirmed on September 27, but it is excluded from the statistics for week 42 (October 16-October 22).

- A total of 446 infectious cases were imported from 33 countries in 2011.
- Top 3 imported diseases: DF (121), Shigellosis (109), Amoebiasis (93).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases: Indonesia (158), Vietnam (59), Philippines (49).

## Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : The overall ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection declined slightly this week after increasing continuously for two weeks, and the rate is lower than the epidemic threshold. Although coxsackie A virus is still the dominant enterovirus strain currently circulating in the community according to the virus surveillance data, detections of mild cases of enterovirus 71 and cases of enterovirus infection with severe complications have been reported recently. Taiwan CDC advises the public to stay vigilant against enterovirus and the agency will continue to closely monitor the epidemic situation. All levels of schools have already resumed, which

presents an opportunity to increase interaction among students and the risk of enterovirus transmission among infants and young children. Hence, parents are reminded to pay attention to personal, child and infant hygiene and maintain good hand-washing habits in order to reduce the risk of enterovirus infection. For more detailed reports, please visit Enterovirus Weekly Reports:

[http://www.cdc.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdurl=disease/disease\\_content.asp&id=1662&mp=1&ctnode=1498#01](http://www.cdc.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdurl=disease/disease_content.asp&id=1662&mp=1&ctnode=1498#01)

- **Dengue Fever** : Most of the indigenous cases of dengue fever that were confirmed this summer live in Lingya District, Kaohsiung City. Although the epidemic slightly slowed down during the past weeks, the number of confirmed cases increased continuously in San Min District, Kaohsiung City during the same period. The number of confirmed cases reported in San Min District was more than that in Lingya District during the past two weeks. In addition, more and more confirmed cases were reported in Cianjhen District and Fongshan District, Kaohsiung City, mainly in the townships between the two districts. Furthermore, geographic clusters of indigenous dengue fever cases have been reported in Taipei City, Penghu County, Tainan City and Pingtung County, and the number of confirmed cases continued to increase. Taiwan CDC advises the public to strengthen the removal of vector breeding sources in order to prevent transmission of the disease and the agency will be closely monitoring the epidemic situation.
- **Influenza** : Taiwan's influenza epidemic situation has not worsened significantly. Although influenza type B virus is currently the dominant influenza virus strain circulating in the community according to the respiratory virus surveillance data, more and more confirmed cases caused by influenza type A (H3) virus have been reported. Taiwan CDC will be closely monitoring the epidemic situation.
- **Travel Notification** : Taiwan CDC advises all people traveling abroad to pay attention to the public health status of their chosen destination. Taiwan CDC urges travelers experiencing discomfort during the trip or upon arrival to contact quarantine services at the airport and seek immediate medical attention. Informing doctors of the personal travel history does not only facilitate diagnosis, but also implementation of subsequent measures by the health authority to prevent further spread of diseases. For more information, please visit the health information for international travel website: <http://www.cdc.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdurl=travel/travel00.asp&mp=1&ctNode=1448>.

