



Disease Surveillance Express

Weekly Data of Notifiable Infectious Diseases

| Cases judged weeks | | Week 27 | | Cumulative 27 Weeks | |
|---|---|----------|------|---------------------|------|
| Classification | Confirmed Disease | 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 | 2 | 24 | 31 |
| | Acute Viral Hepatitis type A | 10 | 0 | 75 | 75 |
| | Amoebiasis | 2 | 4 | 126 | 130 |
| | Chikungunya Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Cholera | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Dengue Fever | 4 | 8 | 72 | 141 |
| | Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 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 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| | Measles | 0 | 0 | 33 | 11 |
| | Meningococcal Meningitis | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Paratyphoid Fever | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Poliomyelitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rubella | 4 | 1 | 55 | 10 |
| | Shigellosis | 8 | 1 | 112 | 60 |
| Typhoid fever | 0 | 0 | 15 | 24 | |
| West Nile Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Category III | Acute Viral Hepatitis type B | 2 | 1 | 71 | 87 |
| | Acute Viral Hepatitis type C | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| | Acute Viral Hepatitis type D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Acute Viral Hepatitis type E | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| | Acute Viral Hepatitis untype | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| | Congenital Rubella Syndrome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| | Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| | Japanese Encephalitis | 1 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| | Legionellosis | 3 | 1 | 52 | 40 |
| | Mumps | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Neonatal Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pertussis | 1 | 0 | 37 | 38 |
| | Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Category IV | Botulism | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cat-scratch Fever | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 |
| Endemic Typhus Fever | | 0 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| Herpesvirus B Infection | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | | 8 | 9 | 526 | 421 |
| Leptospirosis | | 1 | 0 | 12 | 24 |
| Lyme Disease | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melioidosis | | 1 | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase -1 Enterobacteriaceae | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Q Fever | | 1 | 9 | 23 | 65 |
| Scrub Typhus | | 12 | 9 | 104 | 138 |
| Severe Complicated Influenza Case | | 0 | 24 | 1122 | 222 |
| Toxoplasmosis | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Tularremia | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Varicella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 |

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



Suspected Clusters

- In regard to disease clusters, 2 outbreak events were reported, including 1 amoebiasis cluster in the North Area and 1 pertussis cluster in the Taipei Area.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 14 new infectious cases were imported from 7 countries during week 27 of 2011.

| Disease/Country | Indonesia | Vietnam | India | Malaysia | Thailand | Myanmar | Philippines | Unknown | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Dengue Fever | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 |
| Shigellosis | 4 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Hepatitis A | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Hepatitis B | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Amoebiasis | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Hansen Disease | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |

- A total of 236 infectious cases were imported from 27 countries in 2011.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Shigellosis (54), Amoebiasis (51), DF (44)
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (90), Vietnam (39), China (22)

Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : The hospital emergency department visits for enterovirus infection has continuously increased. As the enterovirus season is about to start in Taiwan, Taiwan CDC will continue to closely monitor the epidemic situation. Since the number of after-school activities increases and most private child-care centers remain open during summer vacation, the public is reminded to pay attention to individual, infant and child health 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.
- **Dengue Fever** : As the number of dengue fever cases imported from countries in Southeast Asia has increased rapidly, Taiwan CDC advises all travelers visiting areas affected by dengue fever to take precautions against mosquito bites to prevent dengue fever and seek medical assistance as soon as possible when discomforts occur after

returning to Taiwan to avoid further transmission of the disease.

- **Japanese Encephalitis** : As the Japanese encephalitis season has begun in Taiwan, the public is advised to avoid visiting areas of high mosquito activity such as pig farms or other animal farms, especially during dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active. Since vaccination is the most effective way to prevent Japanese encephalitis, Taiwan CDC urges parents to make sure their children complete the Japanese encephalitis vaccine series at local health centers or designated medical institutions as soon as possible.
- **Brucellosis** : Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease endemic mainly in Africa and parts of Central Asia. Humans usually become infected by coming in frequent contact with animals, working in jobs requiring frequent contact with animals or meat or traveling to endemic areas and consuming raw food and unpasteurized dairy products. As the clinical symptoms and signs of brucellosis infection are unapparent, the public is advised to voluntarily inform doctors of the personal travel history and contact history.
- **Travel Notification** : Taiwan CDC advises all people traveling abroad to pay attention to the public health status of their chosen destination, especially during this summer vacation. 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.

