



Disease Surveillance Express

Weekly Data of Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Case diagnosis week		Week 31		As of Week 31 (Cumulative Total)	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed	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	0	0	24	33
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	3	1	82	82
	Amoebiasis	5	7	150	156
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	10
	Cholera	0	0	1	1
	Dengue Fever	6	11	86	176
	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	2	8	11
	Measles	0	0	33	12
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	4	5
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	5	12
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	1	0	58	15
	Shigellosis	11	1	133	73
	Typhoid fever	1	0	17	25
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	4	3	83	105
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C	0	0	12	10
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	6	4
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	7	7
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	1	0	3	15
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	7	7
	Japanese Encephalitis	2	2	12	26
	Legionellosis	1	2	59	44
	Mumps	0	0	1	1
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	0	40	42
	Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Category IV	Botulism	2	0	5
Cat-scratch Fever		3	2	10	25
Endemic Typhus Fever		0	1	20	27
Herpesvirus B Infection		0	0	0	0
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease		9	5	565	465
Leptospirosis		2	1	15	31
Lyme Disease		0	0	0	0
Melioidosis		0	0	14	13
New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase -1 Enterobacteriaceae		0	0	1	0
Q Fever		0	1	24	71
Scrub Typhus		15	19	187	187
Severe Complicated Influenza Case		4	45	1135	345
Toxoplasmosis		0	0	4	3
Tularremia		0	0	1	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, 9 outbreak events were reported, including 3 upper respiratory infection clusters in the Taipei Area, the Central Area and the South Area, 2 shigellosis clusters in the Taipei Area and the North Area, 2 dengue fever clusters in the Taipei Area and the Kao-Ping Area, 1 influenza-like infection cluster in the Taipei Area and 1 amoebiasis cluster in the North Area.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 22 new infectious cases were imported from 8 countries during week 31 of 2011.

Disease/Country	China	Indonesia	Nepal	Vietnam	Cambodia	Philippines	Malaysia	India	Unknown	Total
Shigellosis	8*	2	2							12
Dengue Fever				2	2		1			5
Amoebiasis						1				1
Hepatitis type A						1				1
Hepatitis type B									1	1
Typhoid Fever								1		1
Rubella	1									1
Total	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	22

Note: *One shigellosis case was confirmed on July 29, but it is excluded from the statistics for week 31 (July 31-August 6).

- A total of 300 infectious cases were imported from 28 countries in 2011.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Shigellosis (77), Amoebiasis (65), DF (60)
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (111), Vietnam (43), China (35)

Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : The ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection continued to rise, especially in the Kao-Ping Area, the South Area and the Central Area of Taiwan. Although coxsackie A is still the dominant enterovirus strain currently circulating in the community according to the respiratory virus surveillance data, sporadic detections of mild cases of enterovirus 71 have been reported. Taiwan CDC advises the public to stay vigilant against enterovirus and the agency will continue to closely monitor the epidemic situation. Since the number of after-school activities increases during summer vacation, the risk of enterovirus transmission is increased among infants and young children who participate in those activities. 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.

- **Dengue Fever** : The first indigenous case of dengue fever has been confirmed in San Min District, Kaohsiung City this summer. Taiwan CDC advises the people who live in the district to strengthen the removal of vector breeding sources in order to avoid further transmission of the disease. On the other hand, recently, heavy rain continued to pour down on the southern part of Taiwan due to the influence of south-western air current. To reduce the risk of dengue fever outbreak, the public is reminded to clean up any vector breeding sources around their home both indoor and outdoor as soon as possible after a rain.
- **International Measles Outbreak** : The most serious measles epidemic in the past decade that started in Europe in 2010 continues into this year. A total of 21,326 measles cases, including 7 deaths, were confirmed from January to June, 2011. Most cases were unvaccinated against measles. Taiwan CDC advises all people planning to travel to Europe to pay attention to the local epidemic. Pre-school children who have not completed the MMR vaccine series should avoid visiting Europe until after they have completed the series. In addition, adults aged 20 to 40 are also advised to complete the MMR vaccine series prior to visiting Europe.
- **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. 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>

