



# Disease Surveillance Express

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

Case diagnosis week		Week 19		Week 1 – 19	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed <sup>1</sup>	2015	2014	2015	2014
Category I	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	7	12
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	1	2	28	54
	Amoebiasis	10	6	125	91
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	3	5
	Cholera	1	0	4	0
	Dengue Fever	8	2	204	123
	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	4	6
	Measles	1	0	3	12
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	1	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	1	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	1	0	6	3
	Shigellosis	4	4	75	59
Typhoid fever	1	0	13	8	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	2	0	41	33
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C <sup>5</sup>	3	1	78	54
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	1	5
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	2	1	3
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	1	2
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	1	2
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	0	0
	Legionellosis	2	1	50	39
	Mumps <sup>2</sup>	11	21	283	289
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	0	40	11
Tetanus <sup>2</sup>	0	0	2	1	
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	1	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	19	31	391	1503
	Complicated Varicella <sup>4</sup>	0	0	23	27
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	0	3	6
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	6	11	246	311
	Leptospirosis	3	0	16	14
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	0	1	7	8
	Q Fever	0	1	12	21
	Scrub Typhus	3	2	71	74
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	3	5
Tularremia	0	0	0	0	
Category V	Ebola Virus Disease	0	0	0	0
	Ebola-Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Novel Influenza A Virus Infections <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0	0
	Lassa Fever	0	0	0	0
	Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0
	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	

- The following 8 chronic diseases are excluded from the table: MDR-TB, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.
- Reported cases.
- The epidemiological week calendar established by the World Health Organization is adopted for calculating each week's cumulative total.
- Since 2014/1/1, "Varicella" was modified to "Complicated Varicella".
- Since 2014/3/6, the case definition for confirmed Acute hepatitis C was changed from "meet the clinical **and** laboratory conditions" to "meet the clinical **or** laboratory conditions".
- Since 2014/7/1, various subtypes of human cases of avian influenza are reported as "novel influenza A virus infections", a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease. The original "H5N1 flu" and "H7N9 flu", which were respectively listed as a Category I Notifiable Infectious Disease and a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease were removed from the list on the same day.



## Suspected Clusters

- Twenty-two clusters were reported, including 8 diarrhea clusters, 8 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 4 influenza-like illness clusters, and 2 tuberculosis clusters.

## Imported Infectious Diseases

- 15 confirmed cases were imported from 3 countries during week 19 of 2015.

Disease \ Country	Country			Total
	Indonesia	Vietnam	China	
Amoebiasis	9			9
Dengue Fever	2			2
Shigellosis	2			2
Rubella			1	1
Hepatitis A		1		1
Total	13	1	1	15

Note: The statistics listed in this table include imported cases that were either confirmed or updated\* in the previous week.

- A total of 244 confirmed cases were imported from 25 countries in 2015.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (81), Amoebiasis (78), Shigellosis (42).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (166), Vietnam (12), Philippines (11).

## Summary of Epidemic

- **Dengue Fever** : Six new cases were confirmed in Kaohsiung City. Among these cases, five cases were confirmed in Nanzih District and they had all visited the same market prior to disease onset, indicating the occurrence of a cluster in the community. In some cases, the interval between symptom onset and seeking medical treatment for the first time is up to five days and cases are reported after seeking to 2-3 times of medical assistance. As a result, the risk of an epidemic outbreak is thus increased. The public is urged to seek prompt medical attention when suspected symptoms develop. Doctors are advised to stay vigilant for suspected cases to ensure timely case reporting.
- **Enterovirus** : We are at the peak of the enterovirus season and the numbers of visits to outpatient services and ER for enterovirus infection have recently increased. In addition, coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant strain circulating in the community, accounting for approximately 76.5% of all cases. So far, one severe case of enterovirus infection has been confirmed.

