



Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 17		Week 1-17	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Category I	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	10	11
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	0	4	49	51
	Amoebiasis	5	5	75	73
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	2	5	7
	Cholera	0	0	0	2
	Dengue Fever	4	8	96	104
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	0	0	2	4
	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	1	0
	Malaria	0	0	5	5
	Measles	0	0	9	3
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	2	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	5
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	3	2
	Shigellosis	3	3	50	52
Typhoid fever	0	1	8	9	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	3	0	28	35
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	9	0	83	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	5	2
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	1	1
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	1	1
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	1	0	2	2
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	0	0
	Legionellosis	2	3	35	25
	Mumps ²	23	17	254	296
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	3	11	27
	Tetanus ²	0	1	1	8
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	12	28	1441	357
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	0	0	25	0
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	0	4	5
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	6	11	289	288
	Leptospirosis	1	2	11	16
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	0	0	7	5
	Q Fever	0	3	14	17
	Scrub Typhus	1	2	50	79
	Toxoplasmosis	0	1	5	5
	Tularemia	0	0	0	0
Category V	Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Ebola-Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	H7N9 Influenza	1	1	2	1
	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	

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.
 4. Since 2014/1/1, "Varicella" was modified to "Complicated Varicella".
 5. 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".
- For more details, please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/downloadmanual.aspx?fid=82DB2EDE7C867BBA>



Suspected Clusters

- In regard to disease clusters, 17 outbreak events were reported, including 11 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 3 diarrhea clusters, 2 varicella clusters, and 1 influenza-like illness cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 10 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 4 countries during week 17 of 2014.

Disease \ Country	Country				Total
	Indonesia	China	Malaysia	Thailand	
Dengue Fever	4		1		5
Shigellosis	3				3
H7N9 Influenza		1			1
Amoebiasis				1	1
Total	7	1	1	1	10

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

- A total of 197 infectious cases were imported from 21 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (57), Shigellosis (38), Amoebiasis (36).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (101), Philippines (21), Malaysia (20).

Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : The ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection has been on the rise. As we have now entered the peak of the epidemic season. Coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant virus strain circulating in the community. Thus far this year, no cases of enterovirus infection with severe complications have been confirmed. Educational institutions are urged to strengthen health education and children are advised to practice proper hand hygiene and rest at home when suspicious symptoms develop.
- **Influenza** : The influenza activity has gradually decreased, and type B is currently the dominant strain circulating in the community. Recently, 2 new imported cases of H7N9 were confirmed in Taiwan, showing epidemic has continued and the risks of transmission still exist in China. As the Golden Week holiday in China is approaching, the Association of Travel Agents, travel agents, tour guides, and tour leaders are reminded travelers from China to pay attention to personal hygiene and conduct self-health management.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) announced the MERS-CoV risk assessment on April 24,



which pointed out that the majority of the recently new cases in the Middle East are either health care workers who had come into contact with confirmed cases or had history of contact with infected animals. It is predicted that the number of cases in the region will continue to increase and the risk of transmission to other countries exists. Medical institutions are urged to strengthen the implementation of infection control measures, and travelers planning to visit the Middle East are advised against contacts with camels, consuming camel milk or touching other animals, and reminded to pay attention to hand hygiene and take measures to protect respiratory health.

