



Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 40		Week 1—40	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Category I	Plague	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	0	0	0	1
	SARS	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	1	28	19
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	2	1	83	120
	Amoebiasis	15	4	213	204
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	7	22
	Cholera	0	0	4	5
	Dengue Fever	786	18	3901	393
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	4	0	41	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	1	0	13	10
	Measles	0	0	20	8
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	3	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	8
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	5	4
	Shigellosis	1	7	103	132
Typhoid fever	0	1	19	20	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	1	2	91	79
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	3	0	136	7
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	10	4
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	2	3	4
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	6	8
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	2	8
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	15	16
	Legionellosis	3	2	99	85
	Mumps ²	25	23	707	899
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	3	0	54	43
	Tetanus ²	0	0	4	21
	Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0
Brucellosis		0	0	0	0
Complicated Influenza		5	2	1743	825
Complicated Varicella ⁴		3	0	44	0
Endemic Typhus Fever		0	0	19	24
Herpesvirus B Infection		0	0	0	0
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease		8	5	455	496
Leptospirosis		6	4	68	57
Lyme Disease		0	0	2	0
Melioidosis		3	0	27	17
Q Fever		0	4	39	43
Scrub Typhus		8	5	311	378
Toxoplasmosis		0	1	8	12
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	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	

1. The following 8 chronic diseases are excluded from the table: MDR-TB, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, 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, 4 outbreak events were reported, including 3 upper respiratory tract infection clusters and 1 diarrhea cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 17 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 9 countries during week 40 of 2014.

Country Disease	Indonesia	Philippines	China	Bangladesh	Vietnam	Malawi	Cambodia	Malaysia	Thailand	Total
Dengue Fever		2	3		1			1		7
Amoebiasis	5									5
Malaria						1				1
Paratyphoid Fever				1						1
Leptospirosis									1	1
Hepatitis A							1			1
Typhoid fever		1								1
Total	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	17

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

- A total of 521 infectious cases were imported from 35 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (180), Amoebiasis (125), Shigellosis (84).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (250), Philippines (65), Malaysia (58).

Summary of This Week

- **Dengue fever** : As now dengue epidemic has reached high levels, new indigenous dengue cases continued to increase. The ongoing dengue outbreak in Kaohsiung City has continued to spread. As the holiday is approaching, people travel abroad or go out for tour may result in outbreaks and imported cases, the public is reminded to clean and remove any indoor and outdoor water containers and vector breeding source; doctors are advised to stay vigilant for and notify any suspected cases to the health authority promptly to prevent the further spread of the disease.

