



Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 24		Week 1—24	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Category I	H5N1 Influenza	0	0	0	0
	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	0	11	14
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	0	5	61	83
	Amoebiasis	4	3	109	110
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	5	8
	Cholera	0	0	1	2
	Dengue Fever	13	8	146	145
	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	1	0	7	7
	Measles	1	0	16	4
	Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	3	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	1	4	3
Shigellosis	1	2	71	75	
Typhoid fever	1	0	12	12	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	1	0	45	48
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	12	0	134	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	2	0	8	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	1	2	2
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	1	0	5	4
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	1	2	3
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	1	0	1
	Legionellosis	0	2	55	48
	Mumps ²	18	24	402	511
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	1	0	23	30
Tetanus ²	1	0	2	12	
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	24	41	1588	628
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	1	0	32	0
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	1	9	10
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	7	9	344	367
	Leptospirosis	1	1	13	26
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	0	0	8	8
	Q Fever	1	1	23	23
	Scrub Typhus	7	2	92	116
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	6	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	0	0	3	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	

- 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".
- For more details, please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/downloadmanual.aspx?fid=82DB2EDE7C867BBA>



Suspected Clusters

- In regard to disease clusters, 8 outbreak events were reported, including 6 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 1 influenza-like illness cluster and 1 diarrhea cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 11 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 5 countries during week 24 of 2014.

Disease	Country					Total
	Indonesia	Ethiopia	Malaysia	China	India	
Amoebiasis	3*					3
Dengue Fever	1		1			2
Malaria		1				1
Shigellosis	1					1
Typhoid fever	1					1
Hepatitis A				1		1
Chikungunya Fever	1					1
Hepatitis E					1	1
Total	7	1	1	1	1	11

Note: The statistics listed in this table include imported cases that were either confirmed or updated

* in the previous week.

- A total of 290 infectious cases were imported from 26 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (82), Amoebiasis (59), Shigellosis (58).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (153), Malaysia (33), Philippines (29).

Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : As we have reached the peak of the epidemic season, during week 24, 1 case of coxsackie A5 infection with severe complications was confirmed. The ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection has decreased slightly compared with previous week. Coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant virus strain circulating in the community. Thus far this year, 4 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. When children develop prodromal symptoms of severe enterovirus infection, they should seek immediate medical care at a large hospital in order to ensure prompt treatment.
- **Dengue fever** : The dengue epidemic in Kaohsiung City has expanded. The public is reminded to



clean and remove any indoor and outdoor water containers, and doctors are advised to stay vigilant for and notify any suspected cases to the health authority promptly to prevent further spread of the disease. As the summer travel season has approached, the public is reminded to take personal precautions against mosquitoes while traveling in Southeast Asia.

- **Japanese encephalitis** : The first case of Japanese encephalitis in 2014 was confirmed in week 24. Taiwan CDC reminds the public to avoid activities near the pig and other animal farms. Japanese encephalitis vaccine has been proven the most effective in preventing Japanese encephalitis, parents are urged to have their children to complete the vaccination as soon as possible. If adults wish to receive the vaccine, they can visit any of the hospitals under the Department of Health or other designated hospitals for self-pay vaccination.

