



Disease Surveillance Express

Numbers of New Cases and Cumulative Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (by week of diagnosis)

Case diagnosis year		Week 39★		Week 1-39			
Classification	Disease Diagnosed	2018	2017	2018		2017	
				Total cases★	Imported cases	Total cases★	Imported cases
Category I	Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	1	0	54	0	25	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	0	3	69	27	338	42
	Amoebiasis	5	9	239	103	277	148
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	1	1	5	5	11	11
	Cholera	0	1	6	0	1	0
	Dengue Fever	19	10	353	214	246	241
	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Epidemic Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Malaria	0	1	3	3	7	7
	Measles	0	0	35	9	5	5
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	5	1	11	0
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	5	4	3
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	9	8	3	2	
Shigellosis	5	1	126	41	127	46	
Typhoid fever	0	0	13	10	16	14	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	6	1	109	8	119	6
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C	6	3	345	3	219	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	6	0	13	3
	Congenital Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	33	0	9	0
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	5	0	4	0
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	35	0	23	0
	Legionellosis	3	3	150	4	120	12
	Mumps	16	16	454	6	503	8
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	0	25	2	28	0
Tetanus	0	0	5	0	8	0	
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Varicella	3	1	42	0	22	1
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	0	20	0	33	1
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	6	7	365	0	358	2
	Leptospirosis	10	0	60	0	71	1
	Listeriosis	5	0	129	1	0	0
	Lyme Disease	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Melioidosis	2	1	20	1	21	0
	Q Fever	1	0	13	1	14	0
	Scrub Typhus	3	12	267	0	337	0
	Severe Complicated Influenza	21	13	1006	5	1250	6
Toxoplasmosis	0	1	12	1	15	0	
Tularemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Category V	Ebola Virus Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lassa Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Novel Influenza A Virus Infections	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zika virus infection	0	0	1	1	4	4	

- ★The weekly and cumulative total numbers include indigenous and imported cases of notifiable infectious diseases.
- The following chronic diseases are excluded from the table: MDR-TB, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.
- Numbers of mumps, neonatal tetanus and tetanus cases are summed up by the week of report.
- Since 2016/1/22, "Zika Virus Infection" was listed as a Notifiable Infectious Disease.
- Since 2018/1/1, "Listeriosis" was listed as a Notifiable Infectious Disease.



Suspected Clusters

- Thirty-seven clusters were reported, including 6 tuberculosis clusters, 9 diarrhea clusters, 11 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 7 influenza-like illness clusters, and 4 varicella clusters.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- There were 17 confirmed imported cases from 7 countries during week 39 of 2018.

Disease \ Country	Country							Total
	Indonesia	Vietnam	Cambodia	India	Myanmar	China	Philippines	
DF		2	3	1	1			7
Amoebiasis	3						1	4
Shigellosis	3							3
Chikungunya Fever				1				1
Zika virus infection		1						1
Legionellosis						1		1
Total	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	17

Note: The table summarized the number of imported cases that were either **confirmed** or **updated** in the given week.

- There are 455 confirmed imported cases from 28 different countries in 2018. The top 3 countries are Indonesia (140), Philippines (60), and Cambodia (47).
- Top 3 imported diseases are Dengue Fever (214), Amoebiasis (103), and Shigellosis (41).

Summary of Epidemic

- **Dengue Fever:** The epidemic is still high in the nearby Asian countries; therefore, the potential risks of imported cases remain elevated in Taiwan. There have been indigenous dengue fever epidemics; in addition, rainy weather created breeding sites for mosquitoes, the risk of indigenous epidemics remain high.
- **Enterovirus:** Schools have started, the epidemic could increase by close contact between individuals.
- **Influenza:** Schools have started, influenza clusters could increase by close contact between individuals. Influenza activity is expected to gradually increase due to large temperature differences between night and day during the fall season.

