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**Original Article** 

# Preliminary Study on Outcomes of Dengue Fever Prevention and Control Strategies, Tainan City, 2017

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#### Abstract

Learning from experience of dengue outbreaks in Tainan City in 2015, the Tainan health authorities collected weekly Ovitrap data through GIS, and had taken integrated control strategies, including eliminating mosquito habitats, on-site survey, and use of preventive pesticide, in 2017. With this effort, the authorities successfully smashed more than 1.2 million mosquitoes.

Furthermore, the number of healthcare facilities providing NS1 antigen rapid test increased from 22, in 2015 to 259 in 2017. The patient hidden period, defined as the interval between symptom onset and notification, decreased to less than 3 days.

The health authorities established district-level command centers, responsible for epidemic prevention, monitoring the high-risk spots, mapping the epidemic area, and evaluating the risk profile. Besides, after rain, command centers immediately mobilized personnel and other resources to manage the environmental sanitation, breeding site elimination and chemical control for mosquitoes.

Finally, Tainan City cooperated with academic research units to develop diversified prevention strategies, such as Gravitrap, mosquito trap, and education in schools. The authorities established a scientific and systematic vector monitoring mechanism to prevent dengue fever infections, and thus no further domestic case was notified in Tainan in 2017.

Southern Regional Center, Centers for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan DOI: 10.6525/TEB.202007\_36(14).0001 Corresponding author: Yi-Hua Chou\* E-mail: siviya@cdc.gov.tw Received: Dec. 22, 2018 Accepted: Jul. 02, 2019 We recommended that other health authorities following the strategies of Tainan government, and seting up vector surveillance mechanism to eliminate vector breeding sources and effectively lower mosquito density.

**Keywords:** Dengue fever, Tainan City, vector surveillance, NS1 antigen rapid test institution, prevention district

# **Disease Surveillance**

#### week 27-28(Jun. 28-Jul. 11, 2020) DOI: 10.6525/TEB.202007\_36(14).0002

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

	Case diagnosis year	weel	<27★	2020	Week		0
Classification	Disease Diagnosed	2020	2019	2020 Total cases★	Imported cases	201 Total cases★	9 Importe cases
	Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category I	Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lategory	SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acute Flaccid Paralysis Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	2 2	1 0	17 44	0 7	32 46	0 13
	Amoebiasis	2	11	44 125	69	46 180	13 94
	Anthrax	0	0	0	09	0	94 0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	Ő	3	3	7	7
	Cholera	Ő	õ	0	0	0	0
	Dengue Fever	0	23	60	60	247	205
	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli Infection	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Epidemic Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category II	Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0
category ii	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	0	0	8	0	0	0
	Malaria	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Measles	0	2	2	2	104	38
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	5	0	2	0
	Paratyphoid Fever Poliomyelitis	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	2 0	1 0
	Rubella	0	1	0	0	18	15
	Shigellosis	4	2	86	20	74	26
	Typhoid fever	0	1	5	3	13	12
	West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Zika virus infection	0	Ő	2	2	1	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	2	2	48	2	56	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C	12	7	325	2	318	2
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	6	0	7	3
	Congenital Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catagory III	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	3	7	0	16	1
Category III	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	4	0	11	0
	Legionnaires' Disease	7	3	134	7	135	10
	Mumps	6	10	249	6	316	3
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	0	8	0	22	0
	Tetanus	0	0	6	0	0	0
	Botulism	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Varicella	0	2	30	0	31	1
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	1	9	0	5	0
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Influenza Case with Severe Complications	1	38	548	6 0	1088	6
Catagory IV	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	2	6 2	154 22	0	241	2 0
Category IV	Leptospirosis Listeriosis	1 2	4	72	0	32 103	1
	Lyme Disease	2	4	0	0		1
	Melioidosis	0	1	8	1	1 5	0
	Q Fever	0	0	8	0	11	2
	Scrub Typhus	10	22	153	1	214	3
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	2	0	7	0
	Tularemia	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	U	U	U	U	U	U
Category V	Coronavirus Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0
careboly v	Novel Influenza A Virus Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rift Valley Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens	2	-	449	394	-	-
		-					1
	Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.

Numbers of mumps and tetanus cases are summed up by the week of report. Since 2020/1/15, "Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens" was listed as a Notifiable Infectious Disease. 4.

#### **Suspected Clusters**

●Eleven clusters related to diarrhea (5), tuberculosis (5) and upper respiratory tract infection (1) were reported during week 27.

### **Imported Infectious Diseases**

• There were 4 imported cases from 3 countries during week 27.

Countries Diseases	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Total
Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens		1	1	2
Amoebiasis	2			2
Total	2	1	1	4

- ●As of week 27, there were 580 imported cases from 46 different countries. The top 3 countries are Indonesia (110), USA (92), UK (72).
- The three notifiable diseases with the highest number of imported cases are Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens (394), Amoebiasis (69), Dengue Fever (60).

## **Summary of Epidemic**

- •Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens : The risk of acquiring SARS-CoV-2 infection in Taiwan is low. However, due to the severe international epidemic, the sporadic imported cases are expected.
- Japanese Encephalitis: Taiwan is in the midst of Japanese Encephalitis season. More cases are in southern Taiwan.
- ●Scrub Typhus : Taiwan is in the midst of Scrub Typhus season, the highest risk area is in eastern Taiwan.
- •Enterovirus : The epidemic status of enterovirus infection is low.

	Case diagnosis year	Weel	<28★	2020			)
Classification	Disease Diagnosed	2020	2019	Z020 Total cases★	Imported	Z019 Total cases★	Importe
	Plague	0	0	0		0	cases 0
Catagonyl	Rabies	0	Ō	0	0	0	0
Category I	SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-	-	-	-	-	0
				-	-	-	0
							13
				2020     2011       Total cases $\star$ Imported cases $\star$ Total cases $\star$ 0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     18     0     32       4     46     7     50       5     131     70     185       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       0     0     0     0       1     1     1     1       2     2     2     106       0     0     0     0     0       1     1     1     1     1  <	99		
		-					0 10
							0
		-		-			221
	5						0
	•	0					0
		0	0	0	0	0	0
Catagonyll	Ion     Disease Diagnosed     2020     2019     2020       Plague Rabies SARS     0     0     0     0     0     0       Aute Flaccid Paralysis     1     0     18     0     0     0       Acute Flaccid Paralysis     1     0     18     0     0     0       Acute Flaccid Paralysis     2     4     46     7     Annoebiasis     6     5     131     70       Anthrax     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0       Chikungunya Fever     0	0	0	0			
Category II	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	0	0	8	0	0	0
	Malaria	0	0	1	1	1	1
		-					40
	5 5	-		-	-		0
		-		-	-		1
		-		-	-	-	0
		-		-	-	-	15
	8						28
		-					13 0
		-		-		-	1
		-	-				1
	1 /1	-				-	2
							0
		0	0	6	0	7	3
	Congenital Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category III	•	-			-	-	1
eateger, m		-		-	-	-	0
					-		0
					-		10
							3 0
		-			-	-	0
		-					0
							0
		0				-	0
	Complicated Varicella	0	2	30	0	33	1
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	2	9	0	7	1
		0	0	-	0	-	0
	•				v		6
							2
Category IV						-	0
		-		-			1 1
		-		-	-		0
		-				-	2
				-	-		3
	<i>·</i> ··	0					0
	•	-					0
	Ebola Virus Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lassa Fever	0			-		0
	Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category V	Novel Influenza A Virus Infections	_	0	0	0	0	_
		0		-		-	0
	Rift Valley Fever	0	U	-		U	0
	Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens	2	-			-	-
	Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

1. ★The weekly and cumulative total numbers include indigenous and imported cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

2. MDR-TB, Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen's Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease are

excluded from the table.

Numbers of mumps and tetanus cases are summed up by the week of report.
Since 2020/1/15, "Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens" was listed as a Notifiable Infectious Disease.

#### **Suspected Clusters**

•Eighteen clusters related to diarrhea (11), tuberculosis (4) and upper respiratory tract infection (3) were reported during week 28.

#### **Imported Infectious Diseases**

• There were 5 imported cases from 5 countries during week 28.

Countries Diseases	Singapore	Indonesia	Oman	Japan	USA	Total
Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens			1		1	2
Legionnaires' Disease				1		1
Dengue Fever	1					1
Amoebiasis		1				1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	5

●As of week 28, there were 585 imported cases from 47 different countries. The top 3 countries are Indonesia (111), USA (93), UK (72).

● The three notifiable diseases with the highest number of imported cases are Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens (396), Amoebiasis (70), Dengue Fever (61).

#### **Summary of Epidemic**

•Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens : The risk of acquiring SARS-CoV-2 infection in Taiwan is low. However, due to the severe international epidemic, the sporadic imported cases are expected.

•Japanese Encephalitis: Taiwan is in the midst of Japanese Encephalitis season. More cases are in central and southern Taiwan.

•Scrub Typhus : Taiwan is in the midst of Scrub Typhus season, the highest risk area is in eastern Taiwan.

**Enterovirus**: The epidemic status of enterovirus infection is low.

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