Disease Surveillance Express

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

Case diagnosis week		Week 34		Week 1－34	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed[1]	2015	2014	2015	2014
Category I	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	1	10	27
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	3	1	67	74
	Amoebiasis	4	7	232	169
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	1	4	7
	Cholera	1	0	6	3
	Dengue Fever	1387	256	3577	1130
	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	1
	Malaria	0	0	7	11
	Measles	0	1	27	18
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	2	3
	Paratyphoid Fever	1	0	2	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	6	5
	Shigellosis	4	3	119	95
	Typhoid fever	0	2	21	16
	West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	3	0	81	73
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C[4]	5	5	136	112
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	2	8
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	2	3
	Congential Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	4	6
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	1	2
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	1	27	14
	Legionellosis	2	4	110	83
	Mumps[2]	13	15	534	576
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	1	2	57	37
	Tetanus[2]	0	0	7	3
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	2	0
	Brucellosis	1	0	2	0
	Complicated Influenza	11	6	772	1721
	Complicated Varicella[3]	0	0	38	37
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	0	22	16
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	7	8	359	417
	Leptospirosis	1	2	41	41
	Lyme Disease	0	0	2	1
	Melioidosis	1	2	21	17
	Q Fever	0	1	27	40
	Scrub Typhus	4	10	236	293
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	8	8
	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[5]	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, Gonorrhea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.
2. Reported cases.
3. Since 2014/1/1, "Varicella" was modified to "Complicated Varicella".
4. 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".
5. Since 2014/7/1, various subtypes of human cases of avian influenza are reported as "novel influenza A virus infections", a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease. The original "H5N1 flu" and "H7N9 flu", which were respectively listed as a Category I Notifiable Infectious Disease and a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease were removed from the list on the same day.

Suspected Clusters

- Ten clusters were reported, including 5 diarrhea clusters, 3 tuberculosis clusters, and 2 upper respiratory tract infection clusters.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 25 confirmed cases were imported from 9 countries during Week 34 of 2015.

Country / Disease	Indonesia	Vietnam	China	Myanmar	Philippines	Cambodia	Australia	India	Thailand	Total
Dengue Fever		3	1	2	2	1		1	1	11
Amoebiasis	3		2							5
Shigellosis	3	1				1				5
Hepatitis A	1	1					1			3
Brucellosis			1							1
Total	7	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	25

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

- A total of 455 confirmed cases were imported from 29 countries in 2015.
- Top 3 imported diseases：Dengue fever (175), Amoebiasis (139), Shigellosis (61).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases：Indonesia (255), Philippines (36), Vietnam (28).

Summary of Epidemic

- **Dengue Fever**：Dengue activity has continued to increase, and the peak of the epidemic season is fast approaching. The number of new indigenous cases confirmed during Week 34 is 1.3 times higher than that reported during Week 33. Approximately 200 new cases have been confirmed per day. Furthermore, heavy downpours has elevated the risk of an outbreak in southern Taiwan. 88% of the indigenous dengue cases reported thus far this summer were confirmed in Tainan City, the number of new cases reported during Week 34 is 1.3 times higher than that reported during Week 33. 90% of the districts in Tainan City have reported dengue cases. Among them, North District, is the hardest hit. On the other hand, in Kaohsiung City, the number of new cases reported during Week 34 is 1.1 times higher than that reported during Week 33. Notably, the clusters have been reported in Zuoying District, Lingya District and Fongshan District, Kaohsiung City. The number of indigenous cases and clusters have continued to be reported in Pingtung County. Furthermore, sporadic cases have been reported in the other 14 cities and counties in the nation. New indigenous cases in Taoyuan City and Chiayi City have also been reported.

- **Enterovirus**：Enterovirus activity has peaked. During Week 34, the numbers of visits to outpatient services for enterovirus infection have not fluctuated, and the ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection was slightly higher than the epidemic threshold. Coxsackie A16 virus is currently the dominant strain circulating in the community. Taiwan CDC will continue to closely monitor the outbreak, and the epidemic is expected to gradually increase as the new semester starts this week.