



## Disease Surveillance Express

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

Case diagnosis week		Week 25		Week 1—25	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed <sup>1</sup>	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	1	11	15
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	2	1	63	84
	Amoebiasis	3	7	112	117
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	1	0	6	8
	Cholera	0	0	1	2
	Dengue Fever	18	12	164	157
	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	0	0	7	7
	Measles	1	0	17	4
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	3	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	4	3
	Shigellosis	4	2	75	77
Typhoid fever	0	0	12	12	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	5	1	50	49
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C <sup>5</sup>	12	2	145	5
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	8	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	2	2
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	5	4
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	1	2	4
	Japanese Encephalitis	3	2	3	3
	Legionellosis	4	2	59	50
	Mumps <sup>2</sup>	17	26	419	537
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	0	23	30
	Tetanus <sup>2</sup>	0	1	2	13
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	18	29	1606	657
	Complicated Varicella <sup>4</sup>	2	0	34	0
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	1	9	11
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	4	20	348	387
	Leptospirosis	0	3	13	29
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	1	0	9	8
	Q Fever	2	2	25	25
	Scrub Typhus	17	11	109	127
	Toxoplasmosis	1	0	7	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, 7 outbreak events were reported, including 5 upper respiratory tract infection clusters and 2 varicella clusters.

## Imported Infectious Diseases

- 11 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 5 countries during week 25 of 2014.

Disease	Country							Total
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Hong Kong	France	Tuvalu	Japan	Philippines	
Dengue Fever	1	2			1		1	5
Shigellosis	2							2
Measles			1					1
Amoebiasis	1							1
Toxoplasmosis						1		1
Legionellosis				1				1
Total	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	11

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

- A total of 301 infectious cases were imported from 27 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (87), Amoebiasis (60), Shigellosis (60).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (157), Malaysia (35), Philippines (30).

## Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : As we have reached the peak of the epidemic season, during week 25, no case of enterovirus infection with severe complications was confirmed. The ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection has decreased for two weeks. 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 has mainly concentrated on Cianjhen and Siaogang District in Kaohsiung City. 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** : Thus far this year, 4 cases of Japanese encephalitis have been confirmed. 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.

