



Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 38		Week 1—38	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Category I	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	27	18
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	1	1	81	118
	Amoebiasis	4	5	190	197
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	7	18
	Cholera	0	0	4	4
	Dengue Fever	543	18	2523	344
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	7	0	26	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	12	10
	Measles	0	0	20	8
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	3	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	8
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	5	4
Shigellosis	1	0	100	122	
Typhoid fever	3	1	19	19	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	2	4	85	72
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	6	0	210	7
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	8	4
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	3	2
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	6	8
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	2	8
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	15	16
	Legionellosis	4	6	95	81
	Mumps ²	34	17	656	849
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	4	0	47	43
	Tetanus ²	1	0	4	20
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	1
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	8	3	1732	816
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	1	0	40	0
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	1	18	23
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	9	7	443	482
	Leptospirosis	3	0	57	50
	Lyme Disease	0	0	2	0
	Melioidosis	1	2	24	16
	Q Fever	1	0	38	37
	Scrub Typhus	6	2	296	360
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	8	11
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	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, Gonorrhoea, HIV Infection, AIDS, Hansen Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.

2. Reported cases.

3. The epidemiological week calendar established by the World Health Organization is adopted for calculating each week's cumulative total.

4. Since 2014/1/1, "Varicella" was modified to "Complicated Varicella".

5. 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, 4 outbreak events were reported, including 2 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 1 typhoid fever cluster and 1 varicella cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 16 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 6 countries during week 38 of 2014.

Disease	Country						Total
	Myanmar	Indonesia	China	Philippines	Malaysia	Japan	
Dengue Fever	2	1	3	2	1	1	10
Typhoid fever	2	1					3
Amoebiasis		1					1
Hepatitis A					1		1
Shigellosis		1					1
Total	4	4	3	2	2	1	16

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

- A total of 486 infectious cases were imported from 34 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (167), Amoebiasis (111), Shigellosis (83).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (240), Philippines (59), Malaysia (56).

Summary of This Week

- **Dengue fever** : As dengue epidemic has reached high levels, new indigenous dengue cases continued to surge in the Kao-Ping Area. In addition, new cases with traveling history to Kaohsiung City have occurred in Changhua, Hsinchu County and Tainan City. On the other hand, indigenous cases were also confirmed in East District, Tainan City and Shihlin District, Taipei City . The outbreak shows signs of spreading. The public is reminded to clean and remove any indoor and outdoor water containers and vector breeding source; doctors are advised to be vigilant for and notify any suspected cases, especially cases presenting symptoms pertaining to dengue hemorrhagic fever, to the health authority immediately to prevent further spread of the disease.

