



## Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Case diagnosis week Disease Diagnosed <sup>1</sup>	Week 38		Week 1–38	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Category I	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	H5N1 Influenza	0	0	0	0
	Plague	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	0	0	1	0
	SARS	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	1	49	28
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	3	1	71	77
	Amoebiasis	7	7	201	181
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	2	1
	Cholera	0	0	2	2
	Dengue Fever	124	28	640	341
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	0	0	11	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	1	1	8	13
	Measles	0	0	9	33
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	3	4
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	8	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	1	0	11	59
	Shigellosis	2	8	103	155
Typhoid fever	0	0	18	23	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	1	6	67	113
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C	0	0	32	17
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	1	0	6	7
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	1	8	10
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	1	0	152	9
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	3	7
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	29	21
	Legionellosis	2	3	64	69
	Mumps <sup>2</sup>	28	22	806	905
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	1	5	43	56
	Tetanus <sup>2</sup>	1	1	12	7
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	6
	Cat-scratch Fever	2	0	52	22
	Complicated Influenza	3	1	1676	1160
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	1	24	22
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	9	5	553	635
	Leptospirosis	5	2	58	30
	Lyme Disease	0	0	1	0
	Melioidosis	0	14	20	31
	New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase -1 Enterobacteriaceae	0	0	0	1
	Q Fever	0	2	39	33
	Scrub Typhus	7	5	311	260
	Toxoplasmosis	1	0	11	5
	Tularremia	0	0	0	1
Varicella <sup>2</sup>	138	128	5511	7560	
Category V	Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Ebola-Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0
	Lassa Fever	0	0	0	0
	Rift Valley Fever	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. The epidemiological week calendar established by the World Health Organization is adopted for calculating each week's cumulative total.



## Suspected Clusters

- In regard to disease clusters, 8 outbreak events were reported, including 5 diarrhea clusters in the Taipei Area, the North Area and the Kao-ping Area, 2 influenza-like illness clusters in the Taipei Area and the South Area, and 1 amoebiasis cluster in the Taipei Area.

## Imported Infectious Diseases

- 16 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 8 countries during week 38 of 2012.\*

Country Disease	Indonesia	India	Thailand	Philippine	Vietnam	China	Nepal	Salvador	Total
Amoebiasis	5			1					6
Dengue Fever		1	2						3
Shigellosis	2								2
Hepatitis A							1	1	2
Hepatitis E						1			1
Malaria		1							1
Endemic Typhus Fever					1				1
Total	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	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 461 infectious cases were imported from 21 countries in 2012.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (179), Amoebiasis (122), Shigellosis (82).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (219), the Philippines (81), Vietnam (37).

## Summary of This Week

- **Dengue fever** : The number of indigenous dengue cases has been on the rise in Tainan City and Kaohsiung City. The new cases have mostly been reported in Annan District and North District in Tainan City, and Lingya District in Kaohsiung City. The epidemic appeared to have spread outward. The first indigenous cluster has been reported in



Taoyuan County. Since the beginning of this dengue season, a cumulative total of 329 cases have been reported respectively in Tainan City (246 cases), Kaohsiung City (80 cases), Chiayi County (1 case), Miaoli County (1 case) and Penghu County (1 case), including 10 dengue hemorrhagic fever / dengue shock syndrome cases (including 2 deaths). As the dengue fever epidemic has been on a significant rise, the public is urged to clean and remove indoor and outdoor water containers, and doctors are advised to be vigilant to prevent further spread of the disease.

- **Diarrhea** : The ER consultation rate for diarrhea has reached the peak during week 36. Although, over the past two weeks, the rate slightly decreased, it is still higher than the same period last year, especially among 0 to 6 year-old children. According to the syndromic surveillance system, many diarrhea clusters that occurred in school, mainly in kindergarten, in September have been associated with norovirus. As the viral gastroenteritis season is about to begin and the Mid-Autumn Festival is coming, people like to barbecue to celebrate. Therefore, the public is urged to choose fresh food carefully and should make sure the food is thoroughly grilled prior to consumption. Furthermore, the public is also advised to pay attention to personal hygiene to prevent viral gastroenteritis.
- **Enterovirus** : During week 38, 1 new case of enterovirus infection with severe complications was reported. Thus far this year, the number of enterovirus infections with severe complications has reached a total of 146 cases, including 2 deaths. The epidemic has slowed down. Although the number of enterovirus cases has fluctuated after schools reopened, it is determined that the fluctuation will not have a significant impact on the epidemic. For more detailed reports, please visit Enterovirus Weekly Reports: [Weekly Report of Enterovirus Infection](#)
- **Novel coronavirus** : The Middle East Area has confirmed two cases of a novel coronavirus infection. Hence, Taiwan CDC advises people who recently visited Saudi Arabia or Qatar and have developed respiratory symptoms or fever should wear a mask and seek medical as soon as possible, and doctors diagnosing patients with relevant travel history should also be vigilant. For more information, please visit the health information for international travel website: [Travel Epidemic Information](#)

