



Disease Surveillance Express

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

Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 27		Week 1—27	
		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	3	2	16	17
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	1	2	64	88
	Amoebiasis	11	6	129	128
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	6	8
	Cholera	0	0	3	2
	Dengue Fever	50	15	235	189
	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	0	0	17	4
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	3	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	6	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	1	0	5	3
Shigellosis	1	0	81	78	
Typhoid fever	1	0	13	12	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	5	3	55	52
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	4	0	157	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	0	2	4
	Japanese Encephalitis	1	3	7	6
	Legionellosis	2	4	62	56
	Mumps ²	17	24	457	574
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	0	3	23	35
	Tetanus ²	0	1	2	14
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	0	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	15	20	1638	699
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	0	0	34	0
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	1	12	12
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	6	9	357	404
	Leptospirosis	2	1	22	32
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	1	0	11	8
	Q Fever	0	0	27	26
	Scrub Typhus	17	21	142	157
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	7	5
Tularremia	0	0	0	0	
Category V	Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever	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, 7 outbreak events were reported, including 4 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 1 diarrhea cluster, 1 varicella cluster and 1 amoebiasis cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 14 confirmed infectious cases were imported from 5 countries during week 26 of 2014.

Disease \ Country	Country					Total
	Indonesia	Thailand	Malaysia	Philippines	Vietnam	
Amoebiasis	5			1	1	7
Dengue Fever	1	2	2			5
Rubella	1					1
Shigellosis		1				1
Total	6	3	2	1	1	14

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

- A total of 328 infectious cases were imported from 28 countries in 2014.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (97), Amoebiasis (70), Shigellosis (64).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (173), Malaysia (38), Philippines (32).

Summary of This Week

- **Enterovirus** : The ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection has continued to decline. During week 27, no cases of enterovirus infection with severe complications were confirmed. Thus far this year, 4 cases of enterovirus infection with severe complications have been confirmed. Coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant virus strain circulating in the community. With summer vacation coming up, the epidemic is expected to gradually slow down.
- **Dengue fever** : The first case of dengue hemorrhagic fever in 2014 was confirmed. Since the dengue epidemic in Kaohsiung City has a tendency to spread, the public is reminded to clean and remove any indoor and outdoor water containers; and doctors are advised to stay vigilant for any suspected cases and to notify health authorities promptly to prevent further spread of the disease.
- **Japanese encephalitis** : As we reach the peak of the epidemic season, thus far this year, 7 cases of Japanese encephalitis have been confirmed. Taiwan CDC reminds the public to avoid activities near pig and other animal farms. Japanese encephalitis vaccine has proven to be most effective in preventing Japanese encephalitis; parents are urged to have their children vaccinated 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.

