



Summary

According to the Taiwan Virological Surveillance¹, the majority of isolated virus type was echovirus 11 (ECHO 11) in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1). However, the cases with EV71 infection were increasing, most of the cases experienced mild symptoms. During week 28, a total number of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection were 10,988, which was lower than the previous week. The number of medical visits are declining over the past two weeks (Figure 2).

In Week 28, one new death of ECHO 11 infection with severe complications was confirmed in a newborn baby. This brings the total number of enterovirus infection with severe complications (EVSC) to 20 cases since 2018 (Figure 3), including six deaths due to ECHO 11 infection. These EVSC cases were caused by Coxsackie A4, A9, A16, Coxsackie B1, B2, B3, EV71, ECHO 11, and both EV71 and Coxsackie A16. In addition, 50% of the cases were below 1 year old (Table 1). Figure 4 shows the geographical distribution of EVSC cases according to their residential areas.

For further information, please visit the Taiwan National Infectious Disease Statistics System (NIDSS) website at <https://nidss.cdc.gov.tw/en/>

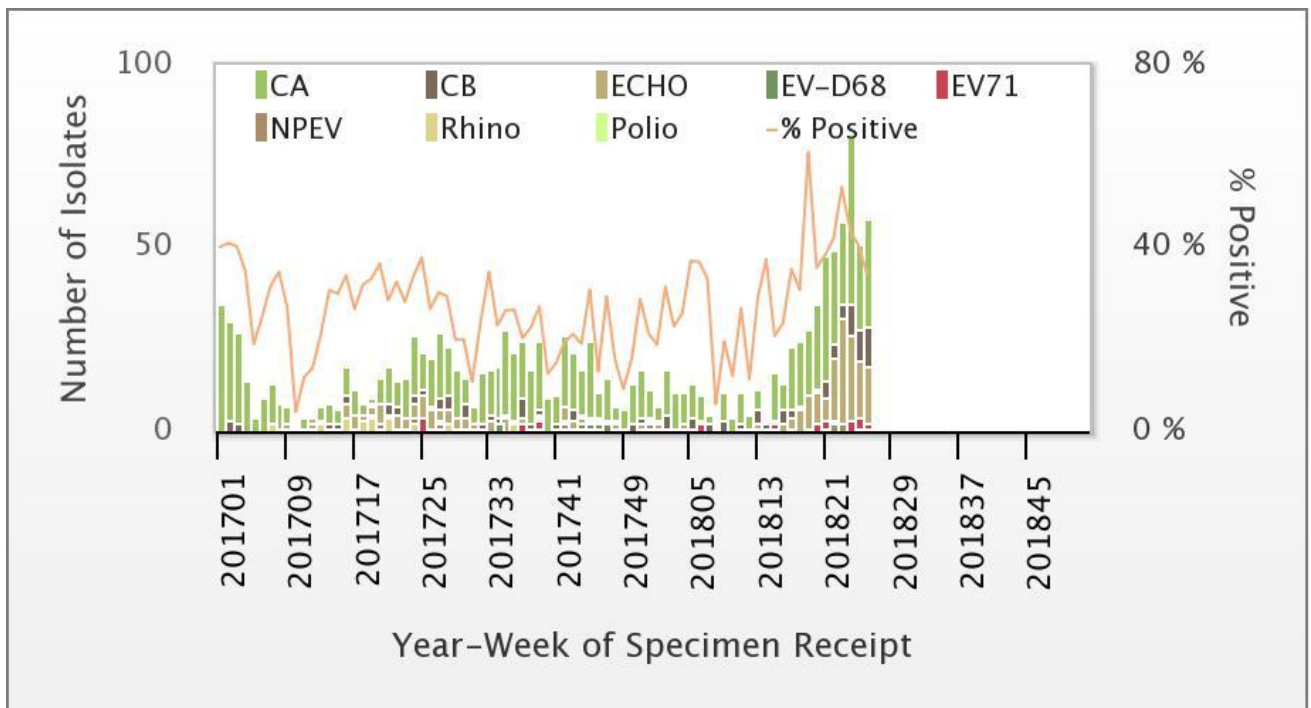


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Positive Isolates, 2017-2018

1 The Virology Surveillance, which including 8 laboratories of medical centers, has been established by Taiwan CDC since March, 1999 to monitor the subtype, antigenicity and drug resistance of influenza viruses in the community.





Figure 2. Trend of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2017-2018

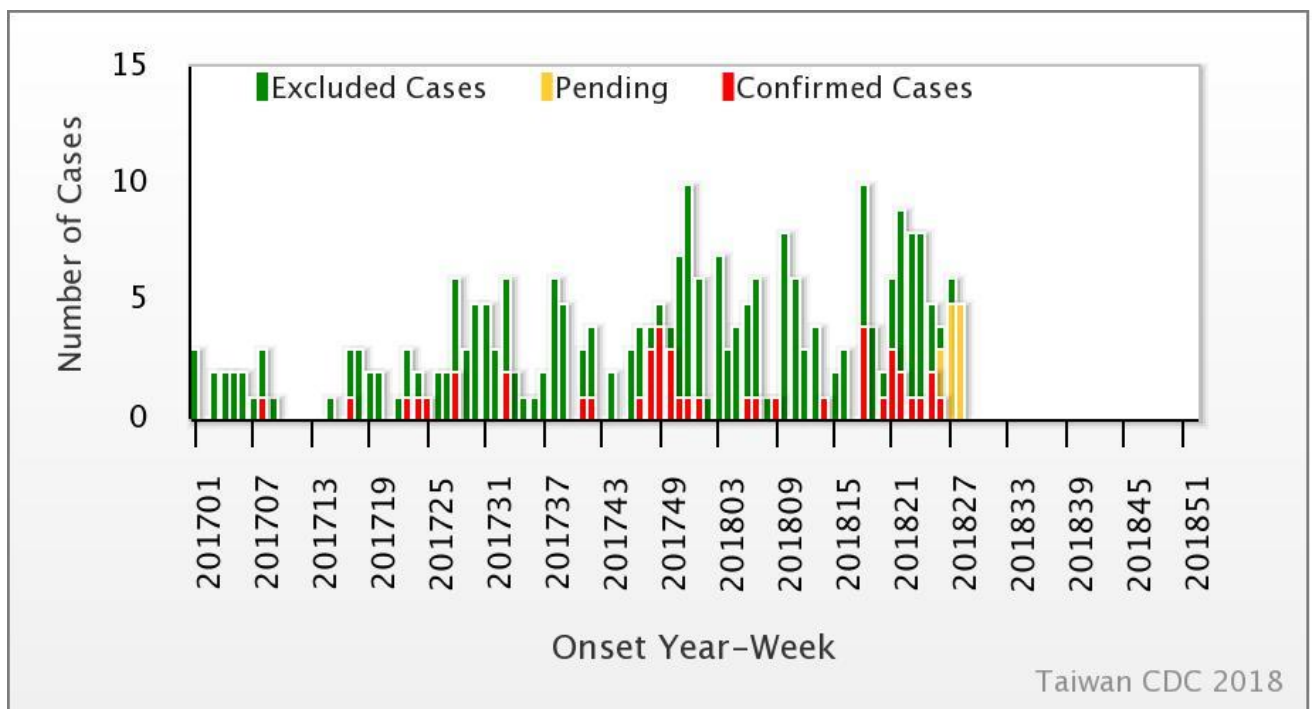


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



Table 1. Age and sex distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
<1	6	4	10
1	2	0	2
2	1	1	2
3	2	1	3
4	0	2	2
5	1	0	1
6	0	0	0
7-9	0	0	0
≥ 10	0	0	0
Total	12	8	20

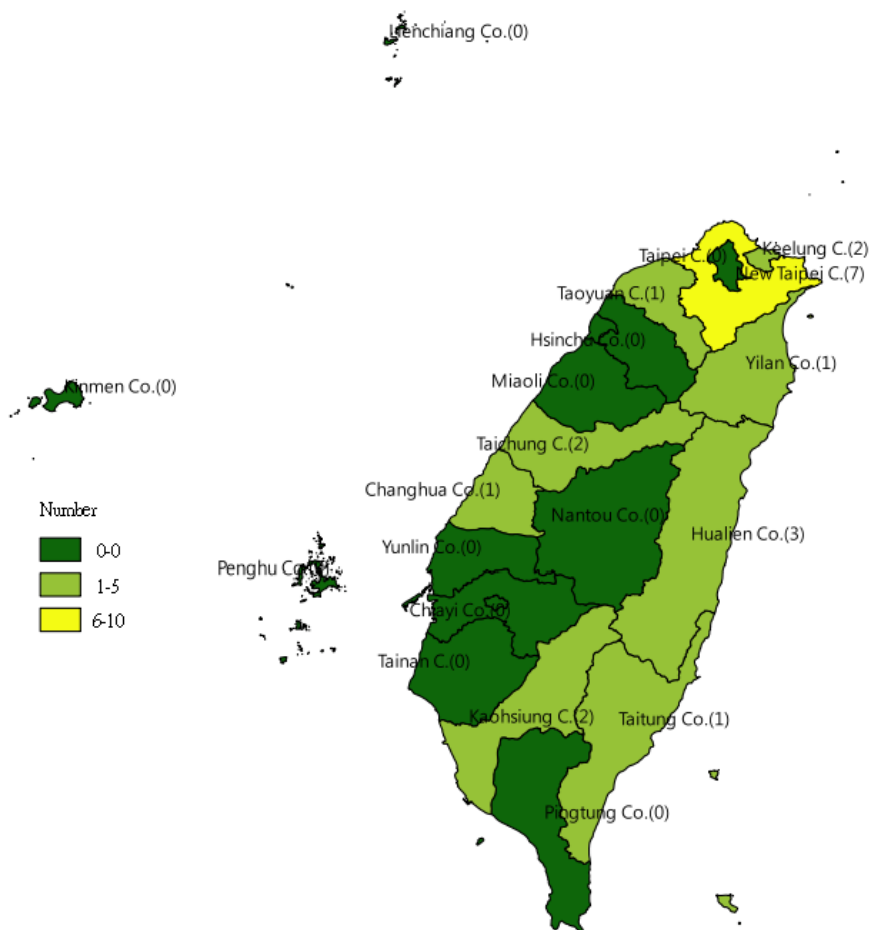


Figure 4 . Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

