

week 5 (Feb. 1 - Feb. 7, 2015)

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

Classification	Case diagnosis week Disease Diagnosed ¹	Week 5		Week 1—5	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Category I	Plague	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	0	0	0	0
	SARS	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	1	0	2	5
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	2	2	12	17
	Amoebiasis	11	4	34	23
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	1	1	1	2
	Cholera	0	0	0	0
	Dengue Fever	13	8	112	71
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	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	0	0
	Malaria	0	0	2	2
	Measles	0	0	0	1
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	1	1
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	1	0
	Shigellosis	5	5	34	19
Typhoid fever	0	1	3	4	
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	1	0	11	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	4	0	20	1
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	0	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	1	1	3
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0	0	0
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome	0	0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	0	1
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	1	0
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	0	0
	Legionellosis	4	0	17	20
	Mumps ²	16	13	70	63
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	3	0	17	3
	Tetanus ²	0	0	0	0
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	1	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	14	106	46	427
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	1	0	6	5
	Endemic Typhus Fever	0	0	0	4
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	13	18	91	94
	Leptospirosis	0	2	4	7
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0
	Melioidosis	0	0	3	1
	Q Fever	0	0	1	9
	Scrub Typhus	7	5	37	50
	Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0	0
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 ⁶	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".
 6. Since 2014/7/1, various subtypes of human cases of avian influenza changed to the fifth class of infectious diseases "novel influenza A virus infections". The original "H5N1 flu" and "H7N9 flu" were removed on the same day.

Suspected Clusters

- Sixteen clusters were reported, including 4 tuberculosis clusters, 3 diarrhea clusters, 3 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 2 varicella clusters, 2 influenza-like illness clusters, and 2 pertussis clusters.

Imported Infectious Diseases

- 14 confirmed cases were imported from 5 countries during week 5 of 2015.

Disease \ Country	Indonesia	Vietnam	Philippines	Madagascar	Australia	Total
Dengue Fever	4	2				6
Shigellosis	3					3
Amoebiasis	2					2
Hepatitis A				1	1	2
Chikungunya Fever			1			1
Total	9	2	1	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 74 confirmed cases were imported from 18 countries in 2015.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Amoebiasis (23), Dengue fever (19), Shigellosis (15).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (44), Vietnam (7), Philippines (4).

Summary of Epidemic

- **Influenza** : The influenza activity has recently peaked. Since January 1, 2015, a total number of 45 cases of severe complicated influenza have been confirmed, including 39 cases infected by H3N2, 4 cases infected by H1N1, 1 case infected by untyped influenza A and 1 case infected by influenza B. Among these cases, 3 deaths were caused by infection with H3N2. Although the numbers of severe complicated influenza cases, hospitalizations and outpatient/emergency visits for influenza-like illness have all increased, they are all lower than those reported during the same period last year. At the moment, H3N2 is the dominant strain circulating in the community. In terms of viral surveillance, approximately 50% of the H3N2 isolates tested in January are considered as low reactors to the currently used influenza vaccine virus. Thus far, no resistant viruses have been detected.
- **Diarrhea** : The upward epidemic trend has slightly slowed down. Children under six years old are the high-risk population for diarrhea. As we have already entered the viral gastroenteritis season, the public is urged to practice good personal hygiene such as washing hands frequently and reminded to avoid eating raw food and consuming unboiled water to ward off infection.

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