week 20-21 (May. 17 - May. 30 , 2015) DOI: 10.6525/TEB.20150609.31(11).004

	Case diagnosis week		Week 20		Week 1-20	
Classification	Disease Diagnosed ¹	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Category I	Plague	0	0	0	0	
0,	Rabies	0	0	0	0	
	SARS	0	0	0	Ō	
	Smallpox	Ő	Ő	Ő	0 0	
Category II	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0	0	7	12	
category ii	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	3	2	31	56	
				-	50 93	
	Amoebiasis	10	2	135		
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0	
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	3	5	
	Cholera	0	0	4	0	
	Dengue Fever	8	2	212	125	
	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	1	
	Malaria	Ő	1	4	7	
	Measles	3	Ō	6	12	
	Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	2	2	
		0	0	2	6	
	Paratyphoid Fever		-			
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	
	Rubella	0	1	6	4	
	Shigellosis	2	3	77	62	
	Typhoid fever	0	1	13	9	
	West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	2	3	43	36	
• •	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	6	6	84	60	
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	0	
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	1	1	6	
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	Ő	Ō	1	3	
	Congential Rubella Syndrome	Ő	0 0	0	Ő	
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	0	1	2	
			0			
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	-	1	2	
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	
	Legionellosis	2	4	52	43	
	Mumps ²	16	25	299	314	
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0	
	Pertussis	0	2	40	13	
	Tetanus ²	1	0	3	1	
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	1	0	
0,	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	
	Complicated Influenza	36	15	427	1518	
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	1	0	24	27	
	Endemic Typhus Fever	3	1	6	7	
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0	
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	10	4	256	315	
		-	•			
	Leptospirosis	1	0	17	14	
	Lyme Disease	0	0	0	0	
	Melioidosis	0	0	7	8	
	Q Fever	1	2	13	23	
	Scrub Typhus	7	4	78	78	
	Toxoplasmosis	2	0	5	5	
	Tularremia	0	0	0	0	
Category V	Ebola Virus Disease	0	0	0	0	
	Ebola-Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	Ő	
	Novel Influenza A Virus Infections ^b	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	

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

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.

Reported cases.
The epidemiological week calendar established by the World Health Organization is adopted for calculating each week's cumulative total.
Since 2014/1/1, "Varicella" was modified to "Complicated Varicella".
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".
Since 2014/7/1, various subtypes of human cases of avian influenza are reported as "novel influenza A virus infections", a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease. The original "H5N1 flu" and "H7N9 flu", which were respectively listed as a Category I Notifiable Infectious Disease and a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease and a Category V Notifiable Infectious Disease were removed from the list on the same day.

Suspected Clusters

•Twenty clusters were reported, including 8 diarrhea clusters, 6 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 3 influenza-like illness clusters, 2 tuberculosis clusters, and 1 varicella cluster.

Imported Infectious Diseases

●10 confirmed cases were imported from 4 countries during week 20 of 2015.

Country Disease	Indonesia	China	Philippines	Malaysia	Total
Dengue Fever	3			1	4
Amoebiasis	2		1		3
Typhoid fever	1				1
Hepatitis A		1			1
Shigellosis	1				1
Total	7	1	1	1	10

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

• A total of 254 confirmed cases were imported from 25 countries in 2015.

Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (85), Amoebiasis (81), Shigellosis (43).

● Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (173), Vietnam (12), Philippines (12).

Summary of Epidemic

- ●Dengue Fever : The new cases were confirmed around the farmers market in Nanzih District, Kaohsiung City, indicating that affected area would be expanding. This summer's first indigenous family cluster of dengue cases has been confirmed in Liu-jia Village, North District, Tainan City. In some recently confirmed cases, the interval between the date of symptom onset and the date of reporting is comparatively longer. On top of that, recent plum rains have results in an increased number of water-filled containers and elevated the risk of an epidemic outbreak.
- ●Enterovirus: We are at the peak of the enterovirus season and the numbers of visits to outpatient services and ER for enterovirus infection have recently increased. In addition, coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant strain circulating in the community, accounting for approximately 66.7% of all cases. So far, one severe case of enterovirus infection has been confirmed.

	Case diagnosis week	Week 21		Week 1-21	
Classification		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	0	0	7	12
• •	Acute Viral Hepatitis type A	4	3	35	59
	Amoebiasis	6	2	141	95
	Anthrax	0	0	0	0
	Chikungunya Fever	0	0	3	5
	Cholera	0	0	4	0 0
	Dengue Fever	7	0 0	219	125
	Diphtheria	0	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
		0	0	0	1
	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	-	-	-	
	Malaria	0	0	4	7
	Measles	7	0	13	12
	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	2	2
	Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	1	6
	Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
	Rubella	0	0	6	4
	Shigellosis	1	3	78	65
	Typhoid fever	1	0	14	9
	West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Category III	Acute Viral Hepatitis type B	5	0	48	36
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type C ⁵	6	5	90	65
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type D	0	0	1	0
	Acute Viral Hepatitis type E	0	0	1	6
	Acute Viral Hepatitis untype	0	0 0	1	3
	Congential Rubella Syndrome	0	0 0	0	0
	Enteroviruses Infection with Severe Complications	0	1	1	3
	Haemophilus Influenza type b Infection	0	0	1	2
		-	-		
	Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	0	0
	Legionellosis	2	2	54	45
	Mumps ²	14	28	313	342
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0	0
	Pertussis	1	0	41	13
	Tetanus ²	1	0	4	1
Category IV	Botulism	0	0	1	0
	Brucellosis	0	0	0	0
	Complicated Influenza	27	20	454	1538
	Complicated Varicella ⁴	2	4	26	31
	Endemic Typhus Fever	1	3	7	10
	Herpesvirus B Infection	0	0	0	0
	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	10	6	266	321
	Leptospirosis	0	0	17	14
	Lyme Disease	0	0 0	0	0
	Melioidosis	0	0	7	8
	Q Fever	0	1	13	24
				13 84	
	Scrub Typhus	6	3	-	81
	Toxoplasmosis	0	1	5	6
	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

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Suspected Clusters

•Twenty-four clusters were reported, including 7 upper respiratory tract infection clusters, 6 diarrhea clusters, 5 influenza-like illness clusters, 4 tuberculosis clusters, and 2 varicella clusters.

Imported Infectious Diseases

●9 confirmed cases were imported from 2 countries during week 21 of 2015.

Country Disease	Indonesia	Philippines	Total
Amoebiasis	5		5
Dengue Fever	3	1	4
Total	8	1	9

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

- A total of 263 confirmed cases were imported from 25 countries in 2015.
- Top 3 imported diseases : Dengue fever (89), Amoebiasis (86), Shigellosis (43).
- Top 3 countries responsible for most imported cases : Indonesia (181), Philippines (13), Vietnam (12).

Summary of Epidemic

- **Dengue Fever**: No new case was confirmed during Week 21. Nevertheless, the recent plum rains in KaoPing area have resulted in an increased number of water-filled containers and elevated the risk of an epidemic outbreak.
- ●Enterovirus : The enterovirus activity remained at a peak. During Week 21, the ER consultation rate for enterovirus infection is 5.98‰, and the numbers of visits to outpatient services and ER for enterovirus infection have not fluctuated. In addition, coxsackie A virus is currently the dominant strain circulating in the community, accounting for approximately 65.2% of all cases. So far, one severe case of enterovirus infection has been confirmed.
- •MERS-CoV : As tertiary (third-generation) illnesses have occurred in South Korea, healthcare facilities of all levels in Seoul have begun to implement fever screening, indicating that the epidemic is expanding. Currently, Taiwan CDC has

issued a travel notice of Level 2: Alert for MERS-CoV to Seoul, South Korea, and a travel notice of Level 1: Watch for MERS-CoV to other areas in South Korea. The public is urged to practice good personal hygiene, and avoid visiting healthcare facilities and hospitals in South Korea when unnecessary.

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