

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. During week 27, there were 11,879 outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection (Figure 2), which was lower than the previous week. Overall, the epidemic activity is decreasing slowly.

There were one confirmed severe case with both EV71 and Coxsackie A16 infection this week. Therefore, up to week 27, a total of 19 cases of enterovirus infection with severe complications (EVSC) were confirmed in 2018 (Figure 3), including five deaths due to ECHO 11 infection. These cases were caused by Coxsackie A4, A9, A16, Coxsackie B1, B2, B3, EV71, ECHO 11, and both EV71 and Coxsackie A16. In addition, 47% of the cases were below 1 year old (Table 1). Figure 4 shows the geographical distribution of these 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/>

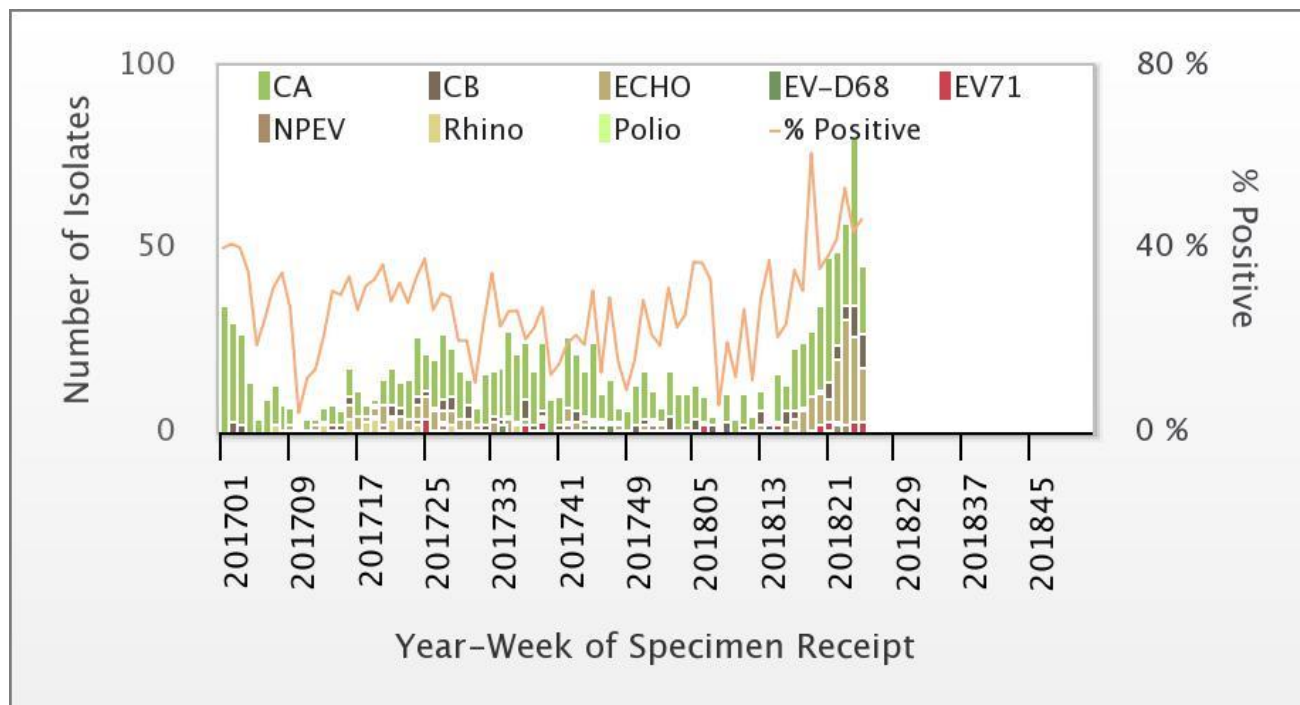


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Positive Isolates, 2017-2018

¹ The Virology Surveillance, including 8 laboratories of medical centers, have 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

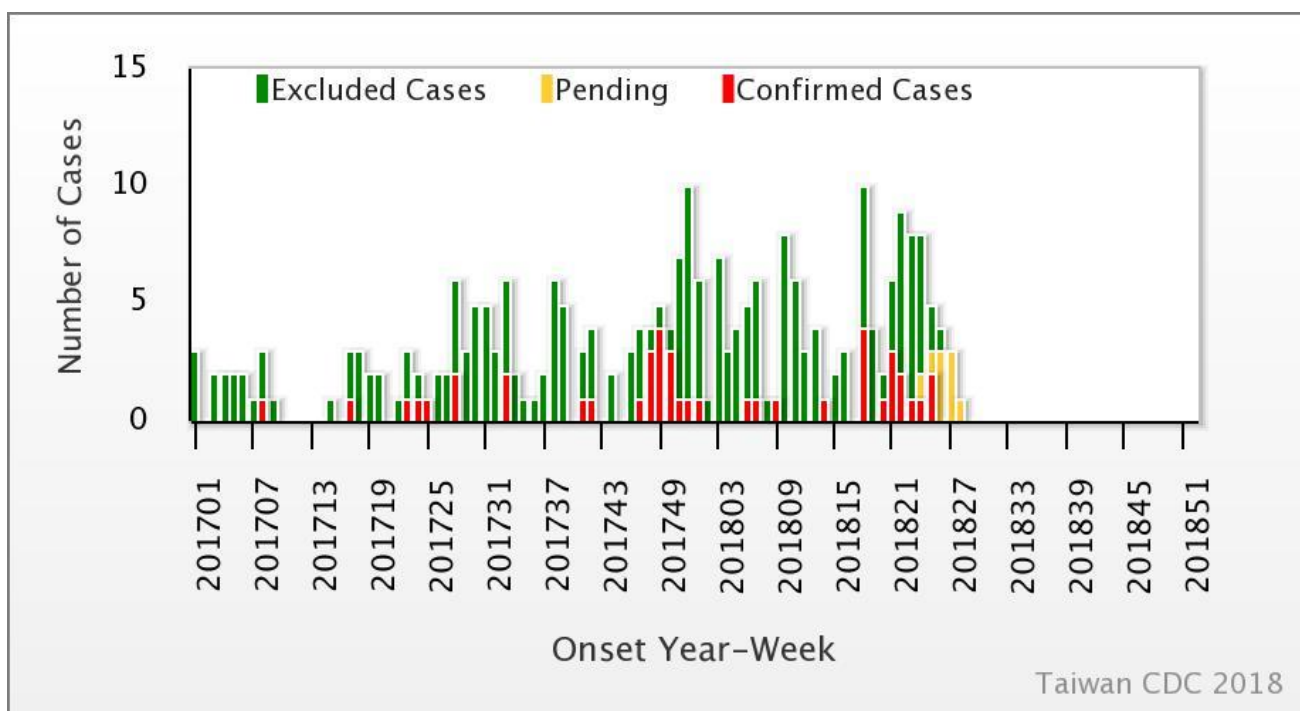


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



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

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
<1	6	3	9
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	7	19

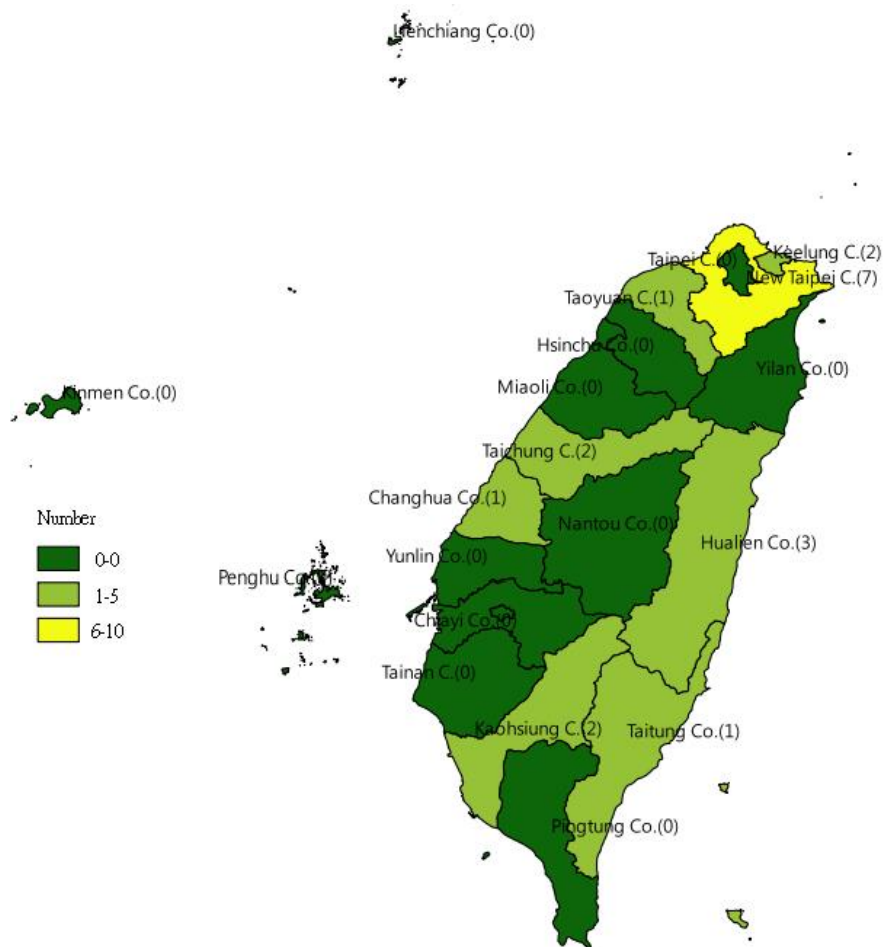


Figure 4 . Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

