

Summary

According to laboratory surveillance, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1). EV71 remained active in the community. During week 43, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was lower than the previous week (Figure 2), which was decreasing in recent weeks, but still above the national baseline (10,500 visits).

In week 43, four EVSC² cases were newly confirmed ; three were caused by EV71 and one was caused by Coxsackie A2. There have been 54 EVSC cases (including one death) since 2019 (Figure 3). Most of these cases were caused by EV71 (43 cases), and others were caused by Coxsackie A2, A4, A6, A9, A10, B5, ECHO11 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 72.2% were below 5 years old (Table 1). Figure 4 showed 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/>

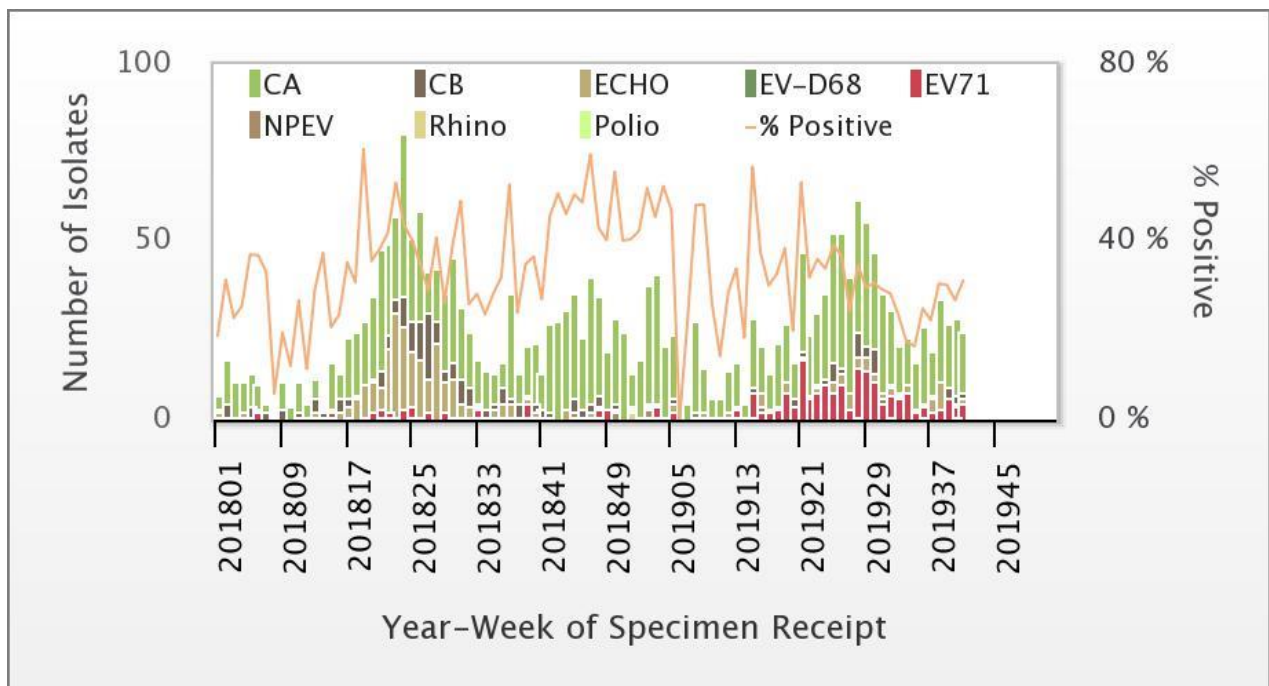


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

1. In terms of the surveillance systems in Taiwan, please see: Jian, S. W., Chen, C. M., Lee, C. Y., & Liu, D. P. (2017). Real-Time Surveillance of Infectious Diseases: Taiwan's Experience. *Health security*, 15(2), 144-153.
2. EVSC: Enteroviruses infection with Severe Complications

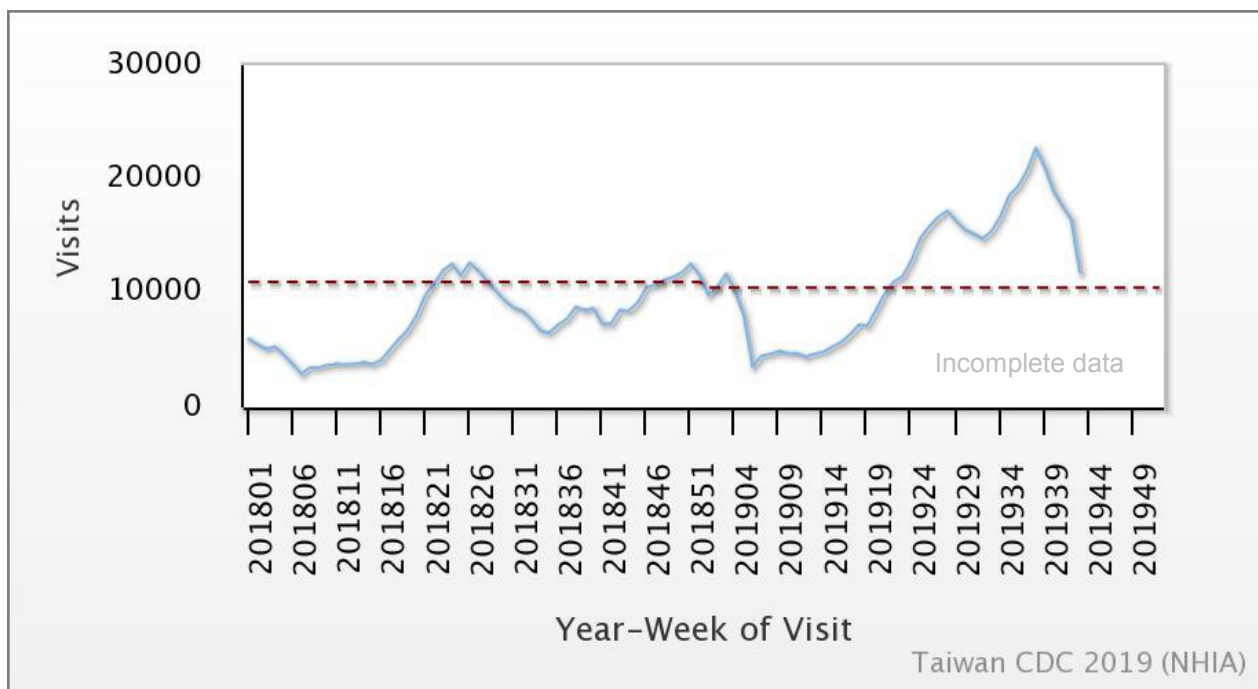


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

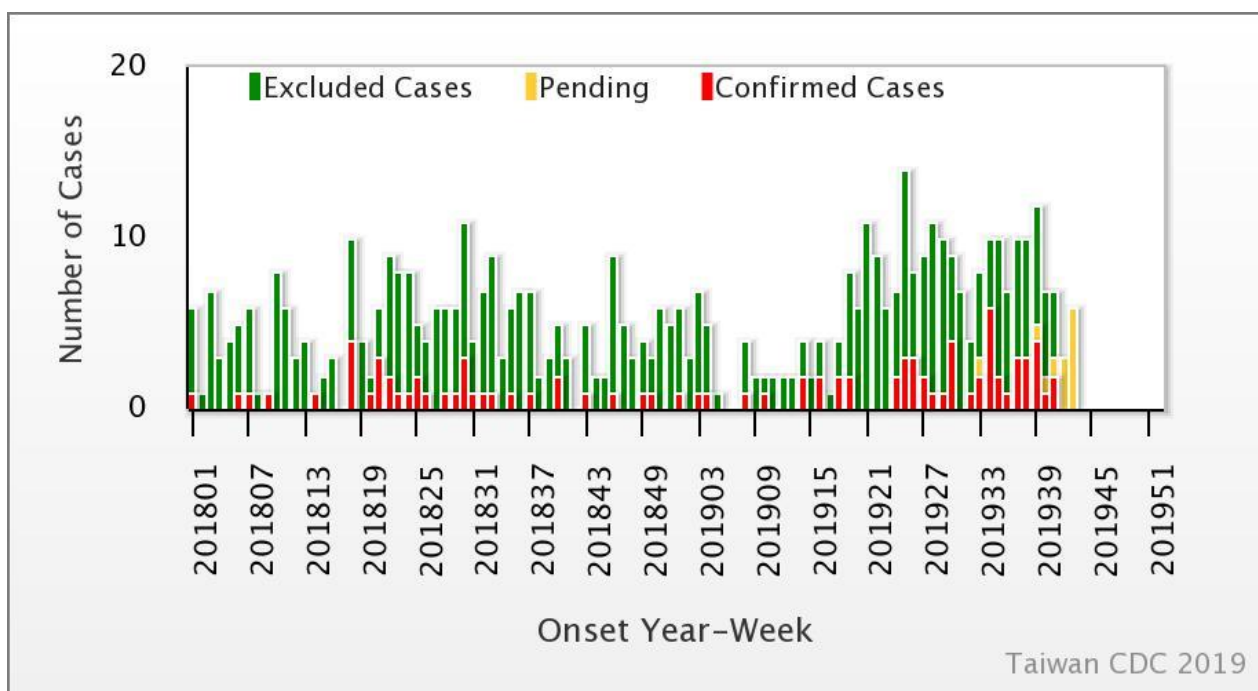


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



Table 1. Age and sex distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
<1	7	2	9
1	3	3	6
2	13	3	16
3	4	1	5
4	2	1	3
5	1	1	2
6	1	1	2
7-9	4	3	7
≥ 10	4	0	4
Total	39	15	54

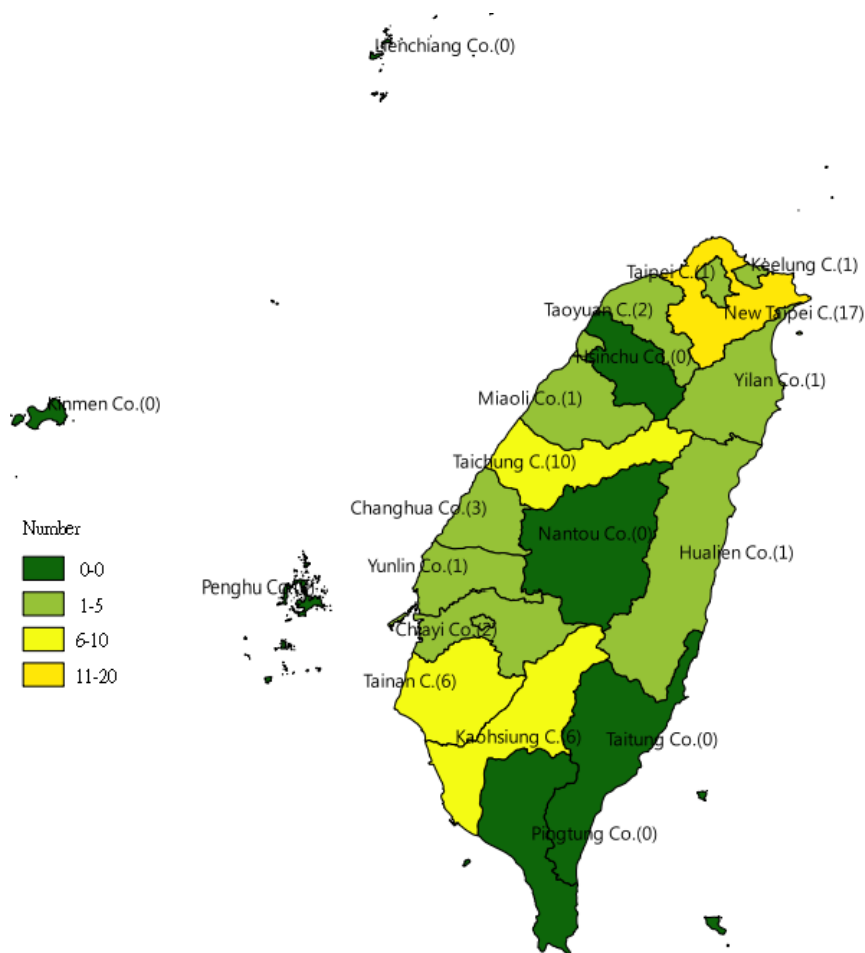


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

