

### Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance<sup>1</sup>, Coxsackie A was the predominant isolated virus type in the past 2 weeks (Figure 1). In general, both numbers of echovirus 11 (ECHO11) and EV71 positive cases were decreasing. Most of the EV71 cases experienced mild symptoms. Figure 2 showed the trend of the weekly medical visits. During week 33, a total number of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection were 7,628, which were lower than the previous week. The number of medical visits was continuously declining in the past few weeks and below the national baseline.

In Week 33, one Coxsackie A9 infection with severe complications (EVSC) case was newly confirmed. This brings the total number of EVSC to 26 cases (Figure 3), including seven deaths due to ECHO 11 infection. The majority virus type of EVSC cases were ECHO 11, followed by EV71, Coxsackie A4, A9, and B1. Among EVSC cases, 38.5% were less than or equal to one month of age (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/>

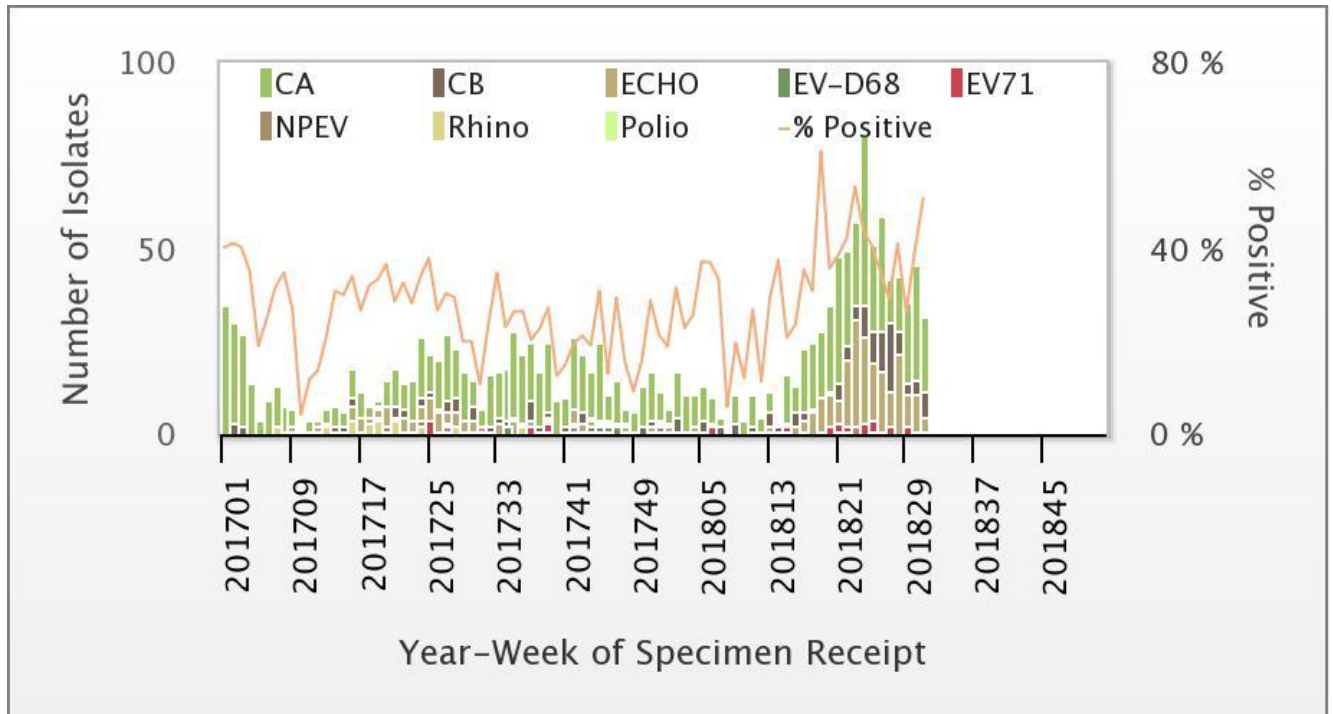


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2017-2018

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.

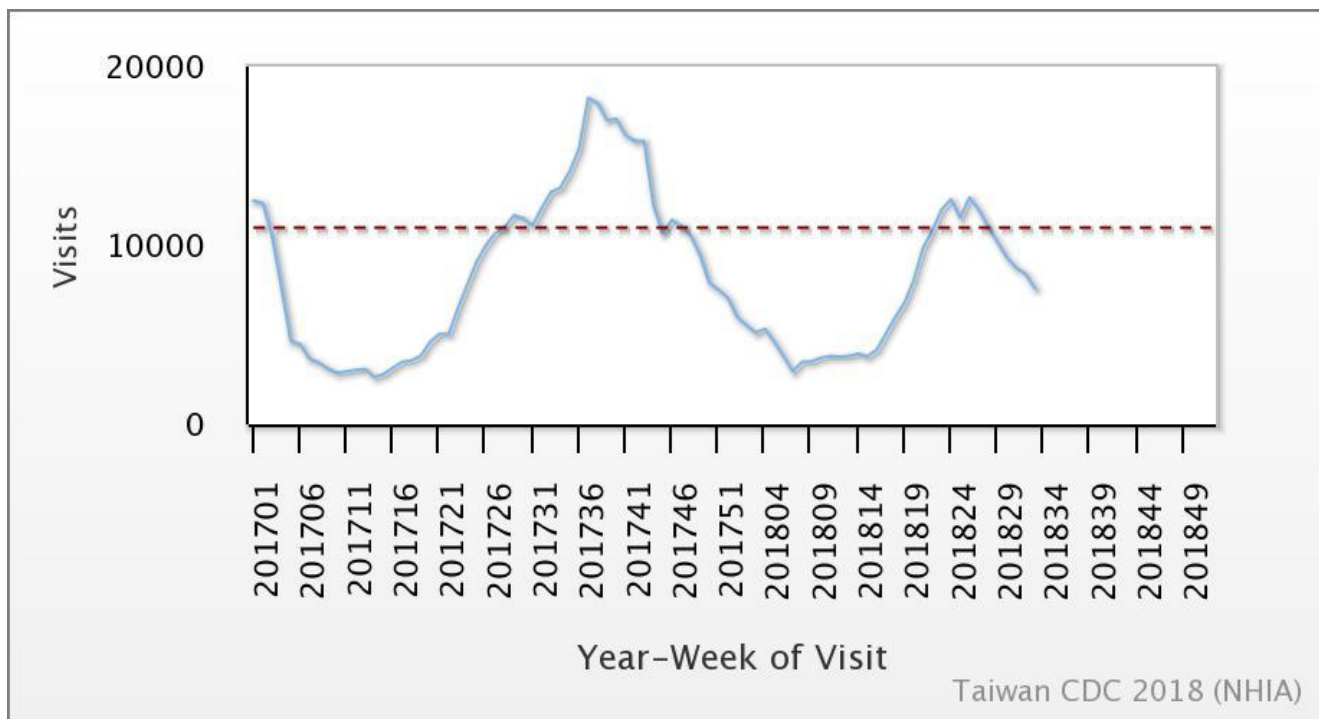


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2017-2018

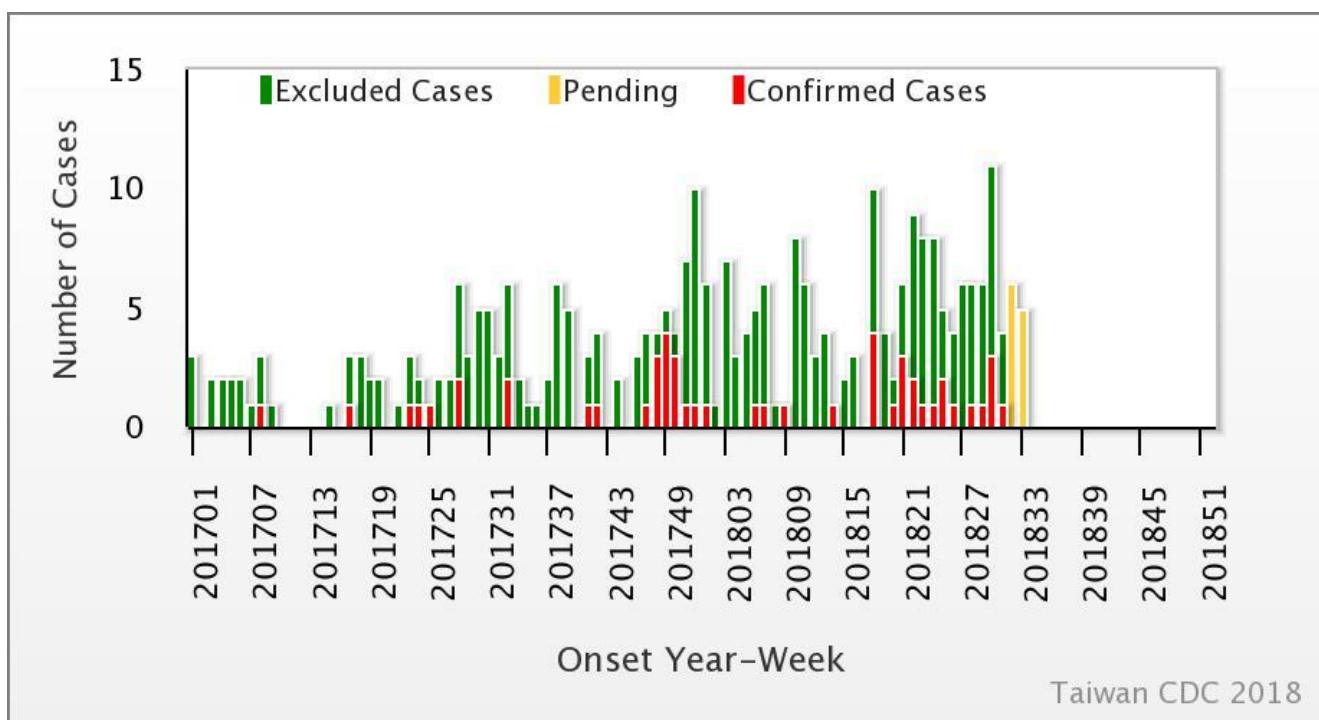


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



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

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
≤ 1 month	6	4	10
1-12 month	1	0	1
1	2	1	3
2	3	1	4
3	2	1	3
4	0	2	2
5	2	0	2
6	0	0	0
7-9	1	0	1
≥ 10	0	0	0
Total	17	9	26

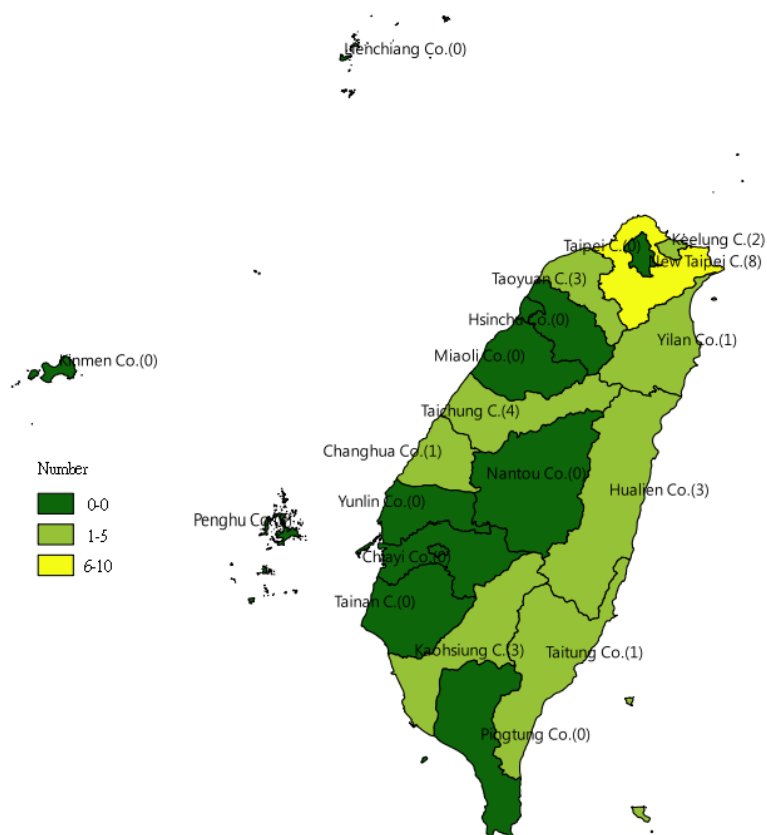


Figure 4 . Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

