



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, and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 34, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 16,586, which was higher than previous week, and was still in the enterovirus peak period (Figure 2).

In week 34, one EV71 EVSC² case was newly confirmed. There have been 29 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3). Most of the cases were caused by EV71 (21 cases), and others were caused by Coxsackie A6, A9, A10, B5, ECHO11 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 75.9% 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/>

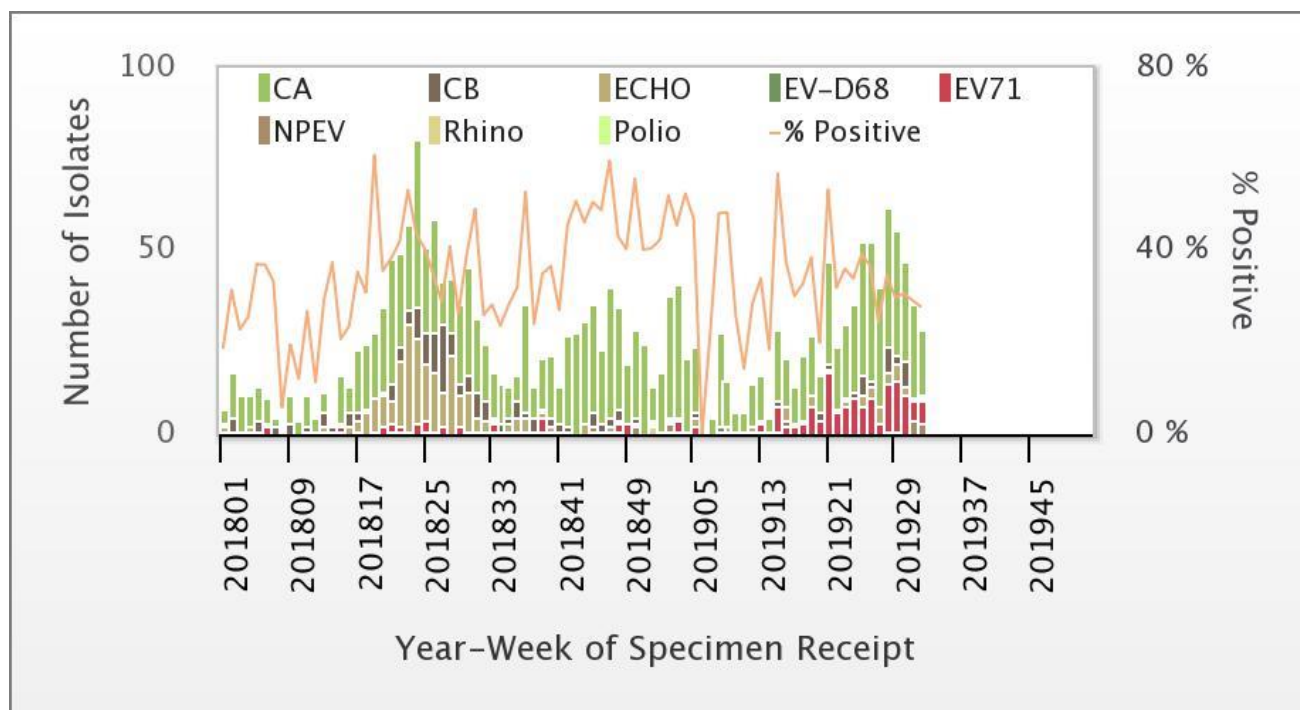


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

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

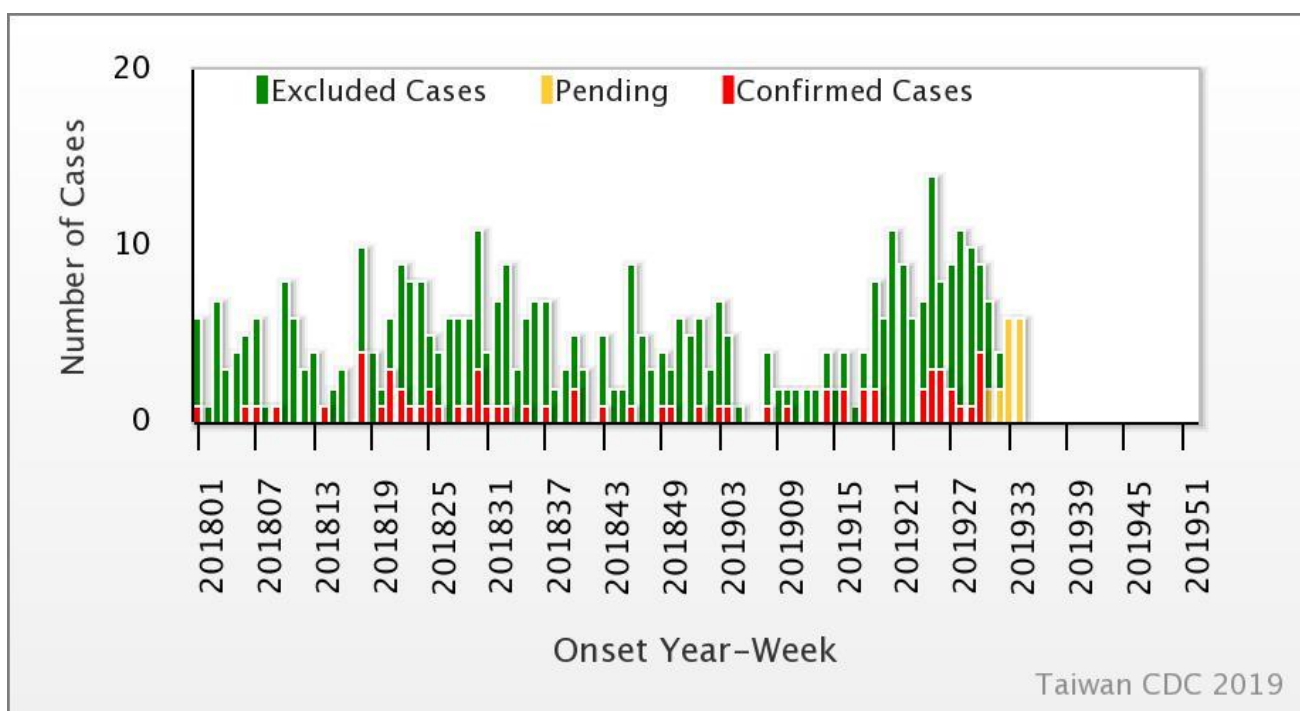


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



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

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
<1	4	0	4
1	2	2	4
2	8	3	11
3	2	1	3
4	0	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	0	1	1
7-9	2	1	3
≥ 10	2	0	2
Total	21	8	29

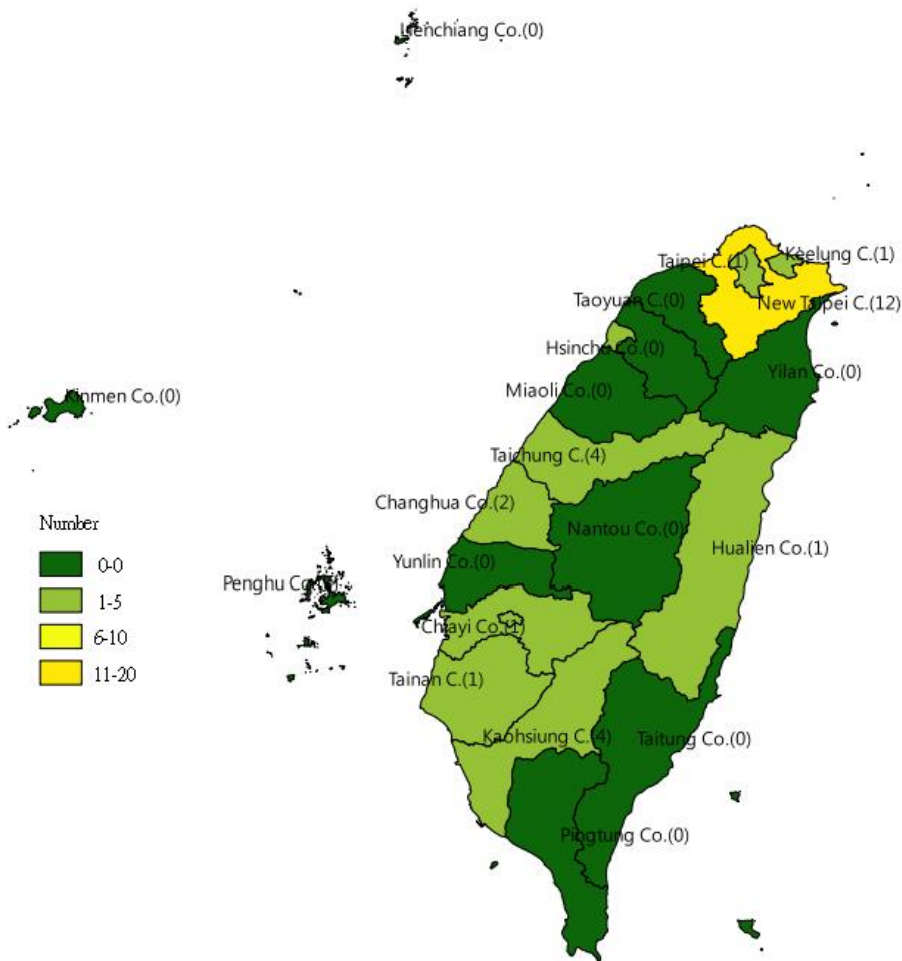


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

