



## Summary

According to laboratory surveillance, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1). EV71 virus was still circulating in the community, however, the number of EV71 positive cases was significantly decreased, and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 33, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 15,365, which was similar in the recent 3 weeks, and still in the enterovirus peak period (Figure 2).

In week 33, two EV71 EVSC<sup>2</sup> cases were newly confirmed. There have been 28 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3). Most of the cases were caused by EV71 (20 cases), and others were caused by Coxsackie A6, A9, A10, B5, ECHO11 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 75% 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/>

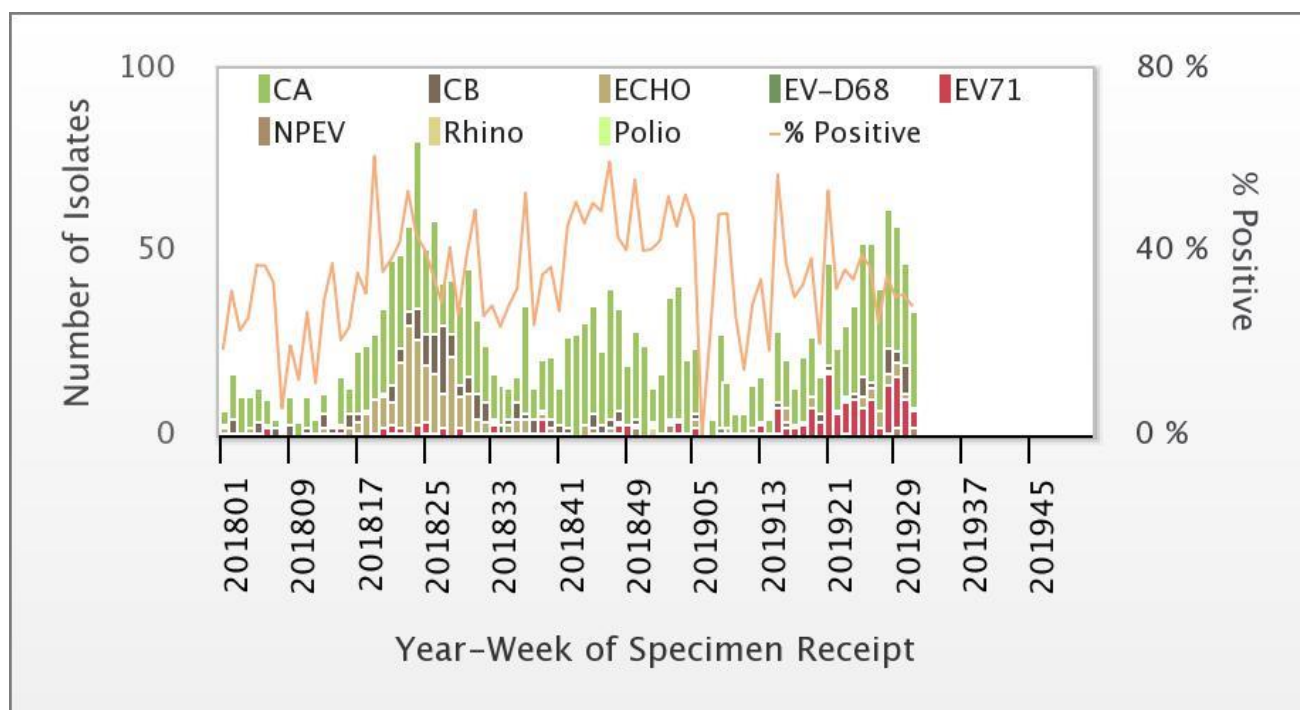


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

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



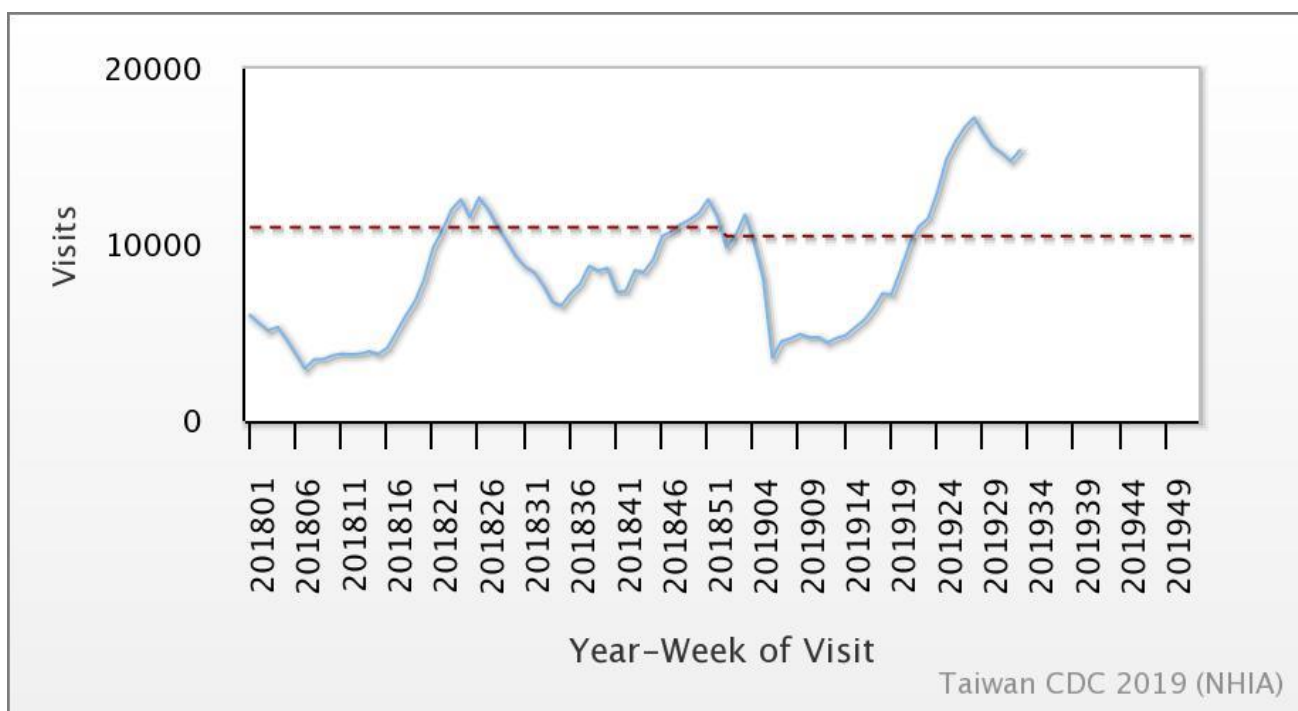


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

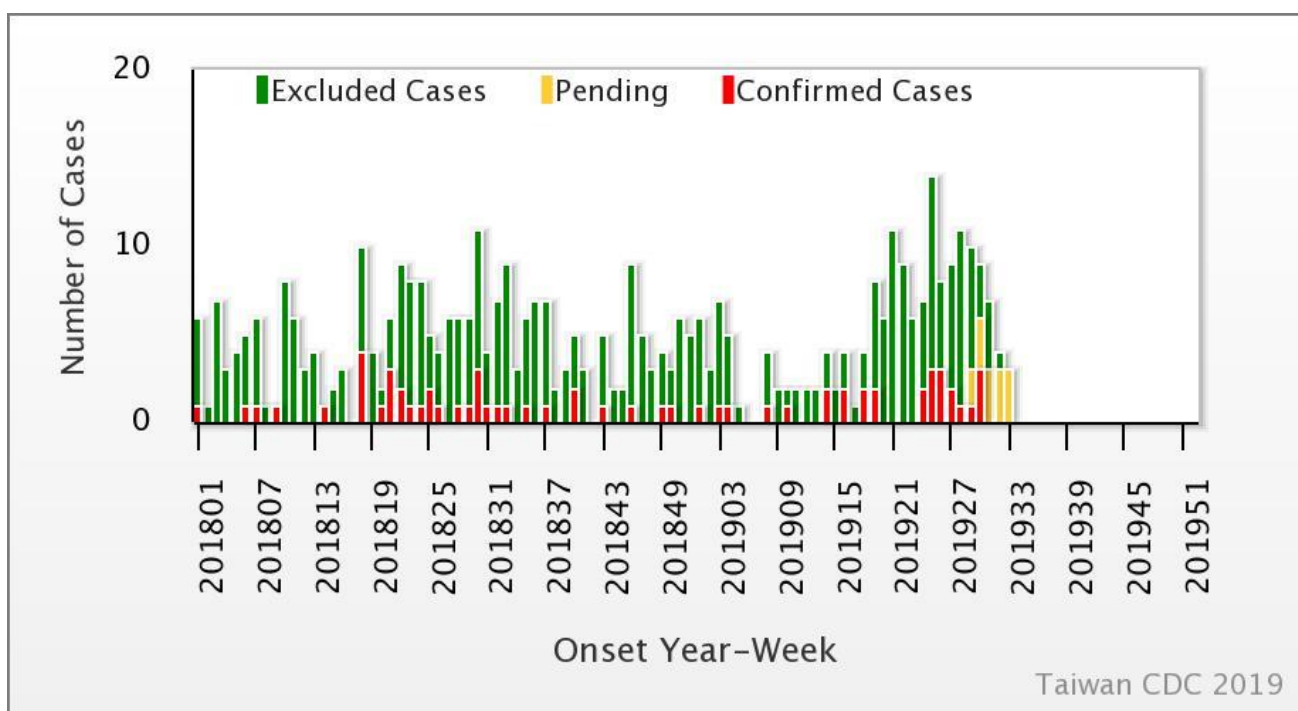


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



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	7	3	10
3	2	1	3
4	0	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	0	1	1
7-9	2	1	3
$\geq 10$	2	0	2
Total	20	8	28

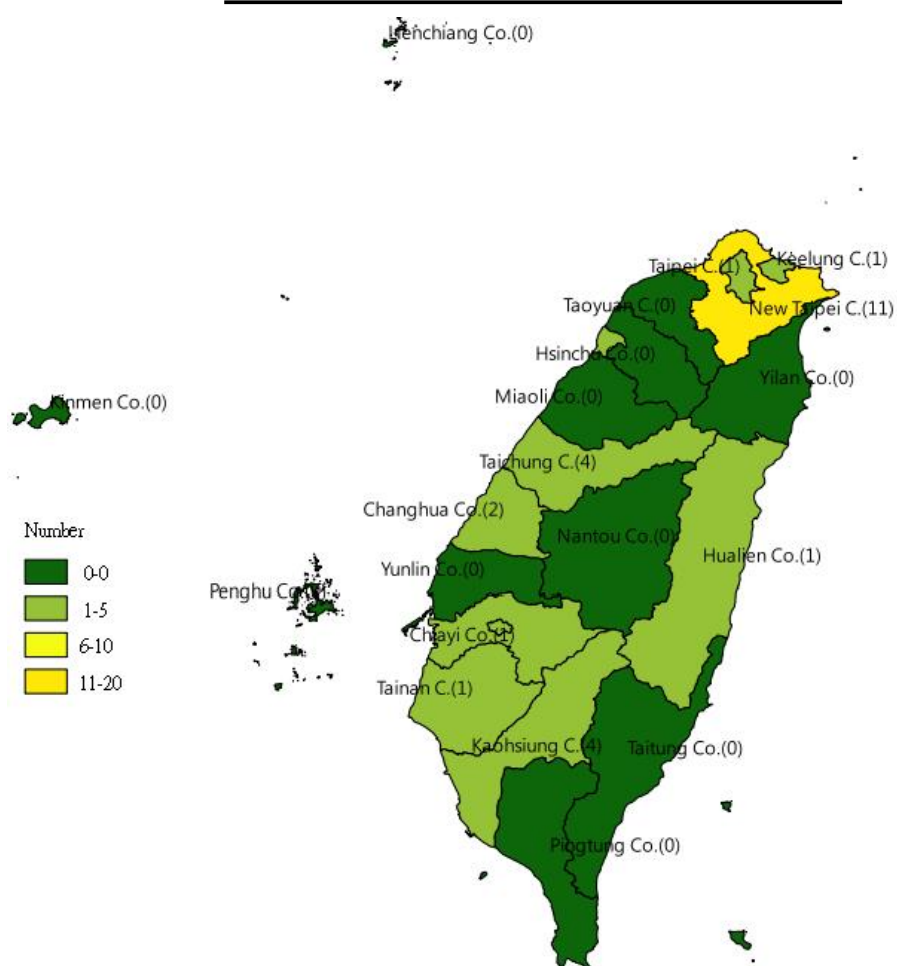


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

