

Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance¹, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1); both numbers of echovirus 11 (ECHO 11) and EV71 cases remained low, and all cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 39, a total number of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection were 8,486, which was slightly lower than last week because the holiday (Mid-autumn festival) that some outpatient services were closed. The number was still below the national baseline (Figure 2).

In week 39, no new enterovirus infection with severe complications (EVSC) was confirmed. Therefore, the total number remained the same at 29 cases (Figure 3), including 8 deaths due to ECHO 11 (7 cases) and Coxsackie B1 (1 case) infection. ECHO 11 and EV71 were the majority virus types of EVSC cases, and other virus types included Coxsackie A4, A9, A10, A16, B1, B2, B3 and B5. Among EVSC cases, 37.9% were newborns (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/>

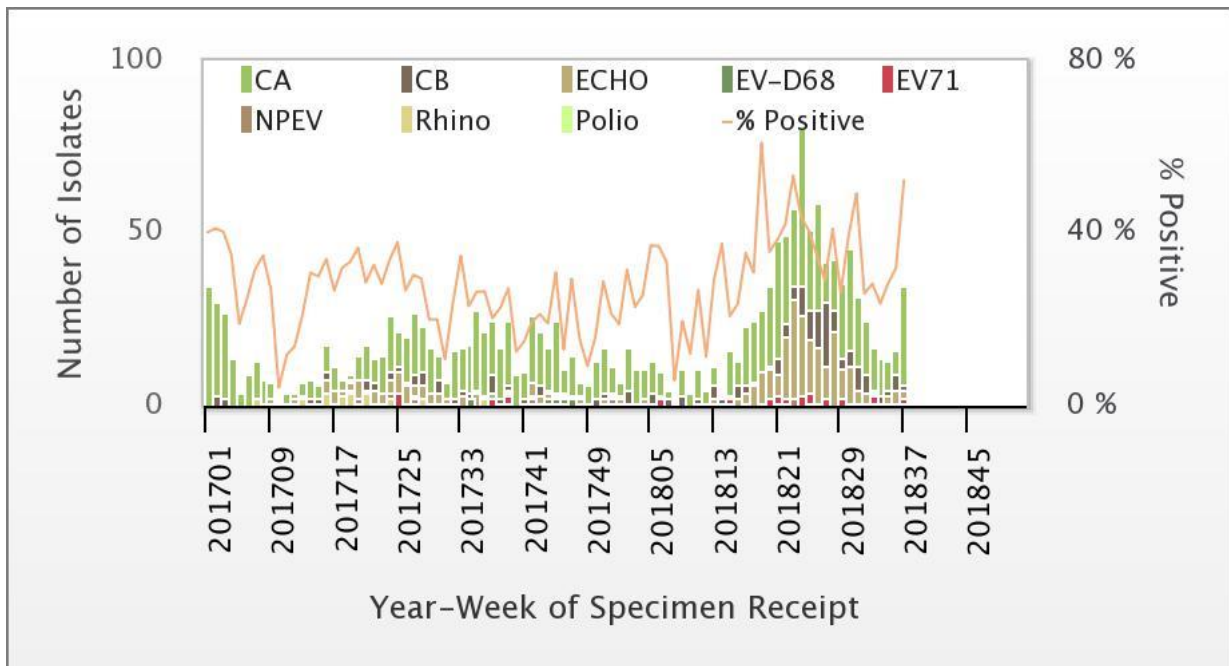


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2017-2018

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

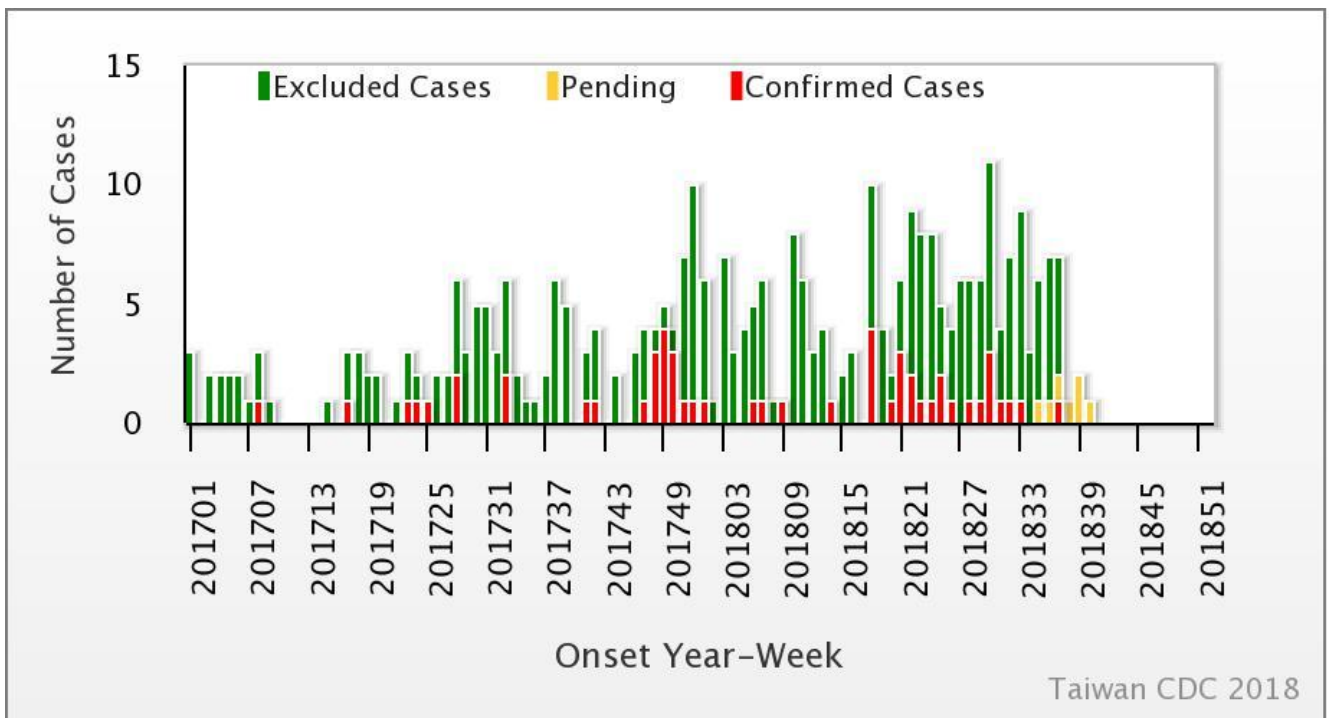


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



