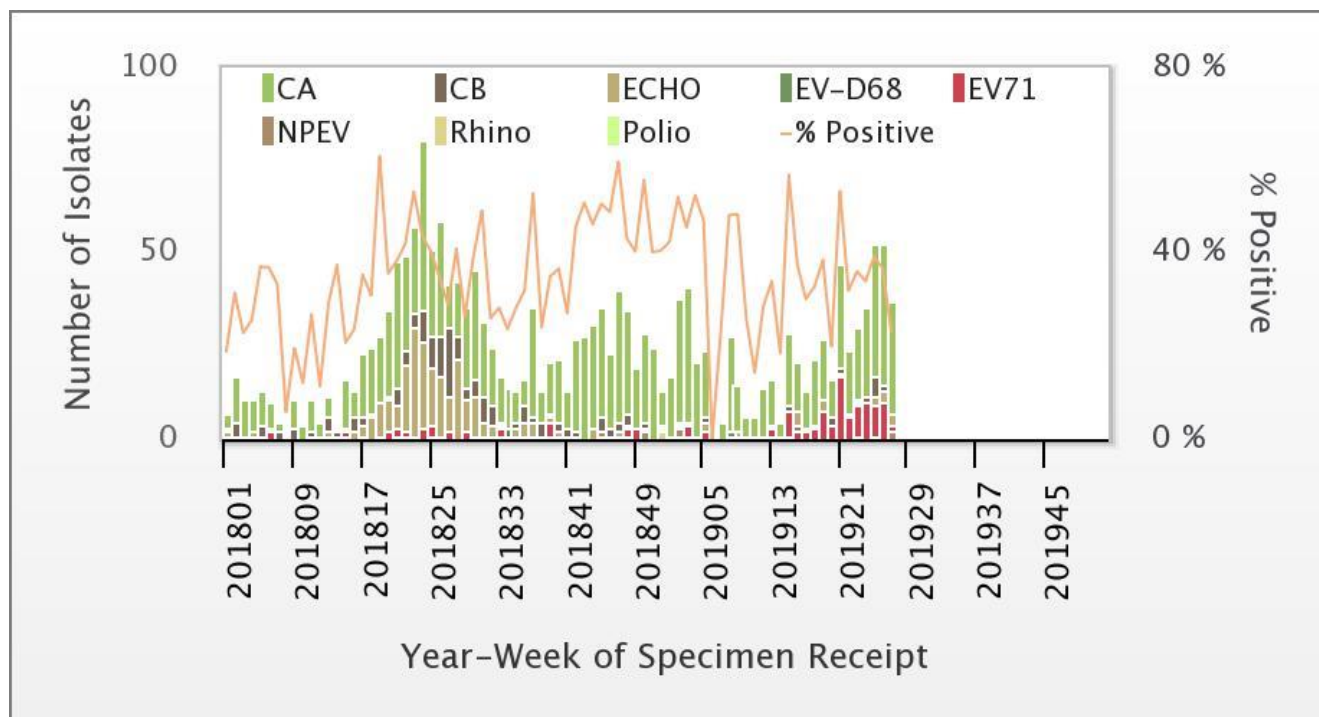


### Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance<sup>1</sup>, the majority of isolated virus type were Coxsackie A10 in the past 4 week. EV71 activity decreased gradually in the community (Figure 1), and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 29, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 16,229, which was slightly lower than the number of the previous week (Figure 2). The number of medical visits had reached the peak, but was still above the national baseline (10,500 visits).

In week 29, three EVSC<sup>2</sup> cases caused by EV71 and Coxsackie A6 were newly confirmed. There have been 22 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3). Most of the EVSC cases were caused by EV71 (15 cases), and other cases were caused by Coxsackie A6, A9, A10, B5, ECHO11 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 72.7% 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/>



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 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

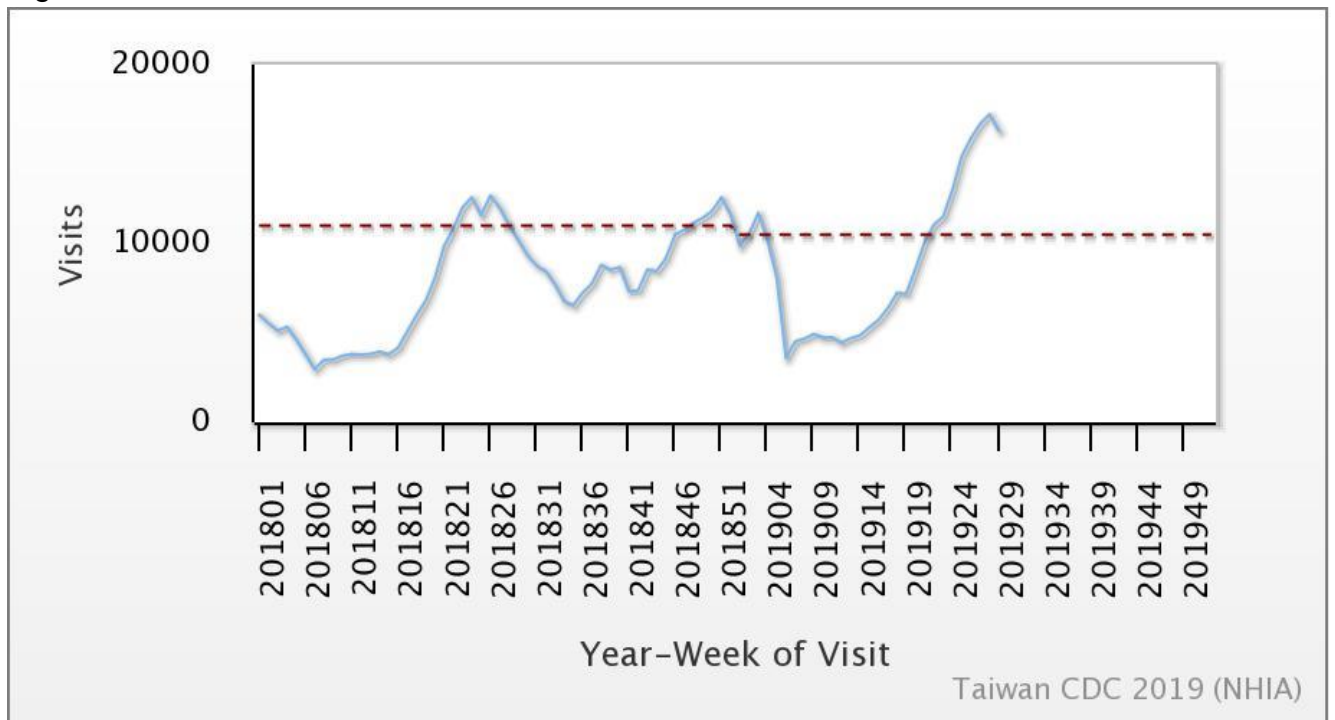


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

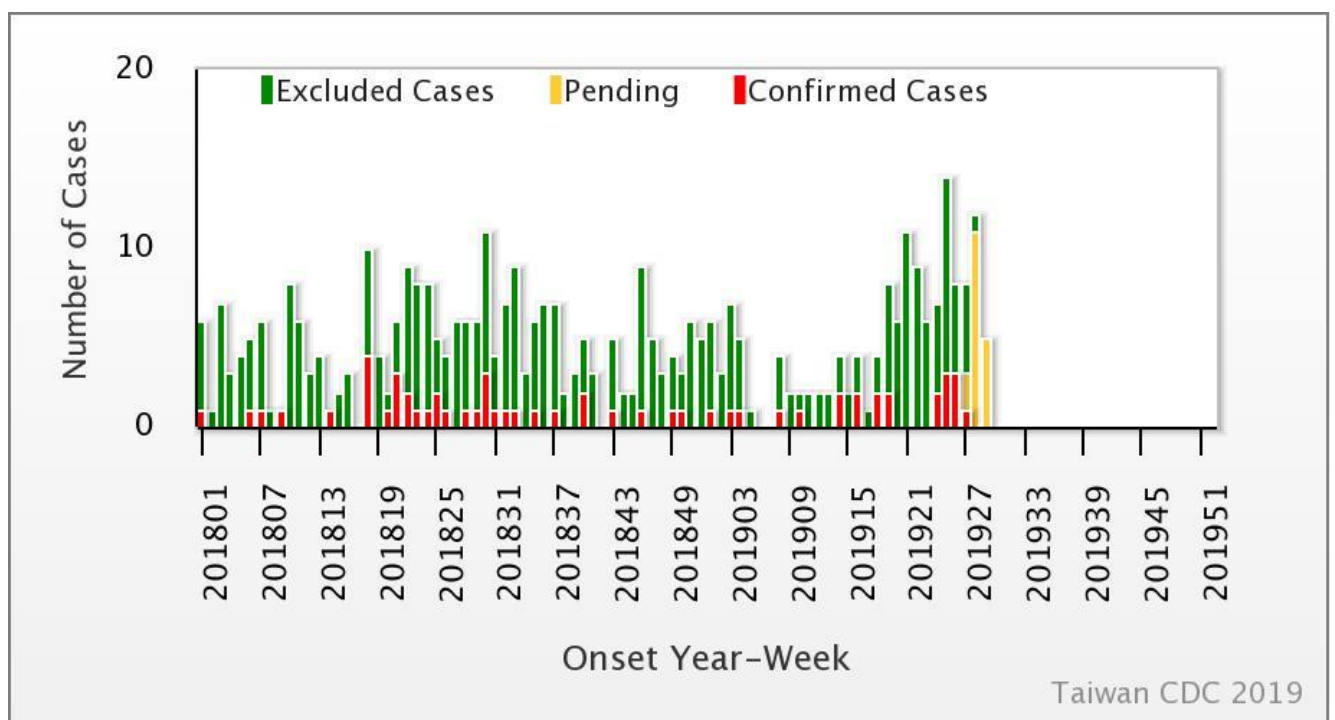


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



