

Summary

According to laboratory surveillance, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1). However, the number of EV71 infection was still high, and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 32, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 14,691, which was slightly decrease than the previous week. However, it was still in enterovirus peak periods (Figure 2).

In week 32, one Coxsackie A10 EVSC² case was newly confirmed. There have been 26 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3). Most of the cases were caused by EV71 (18 cases), and others were caused by Coxsackie A6, A9, A10, B5, ECHO11 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 73.1% 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/>

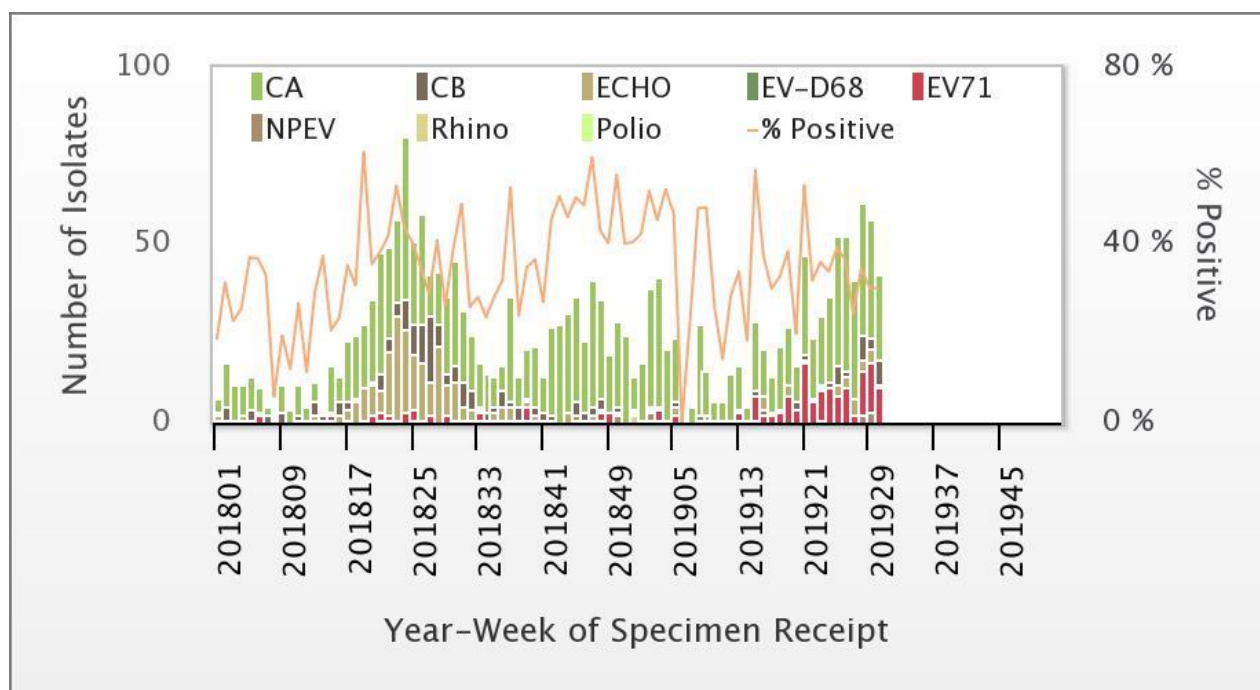


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

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

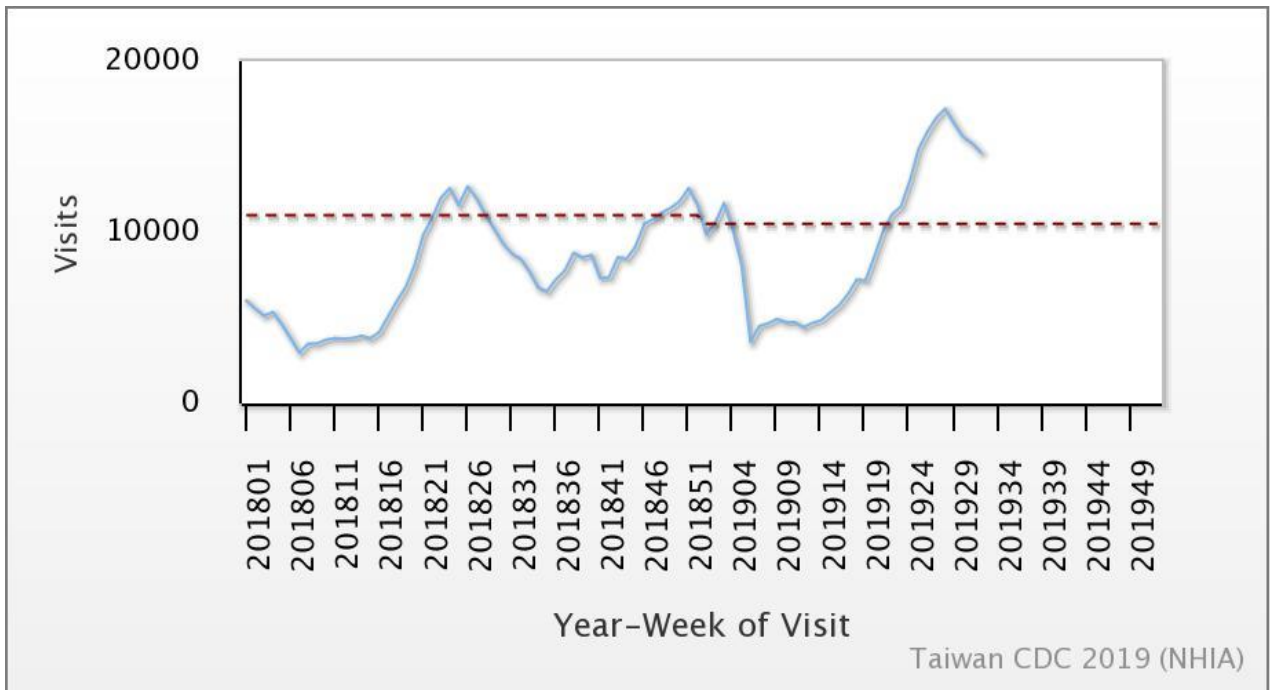


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

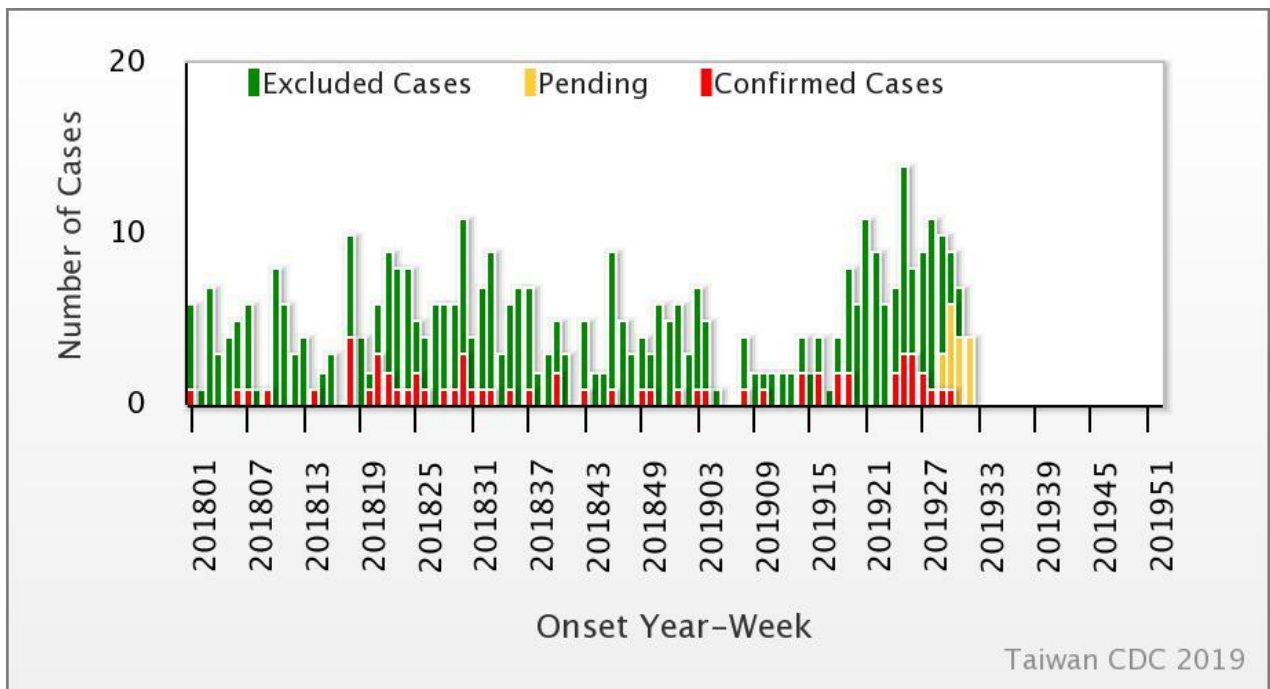


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019

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	6	2	8
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	19	7	26

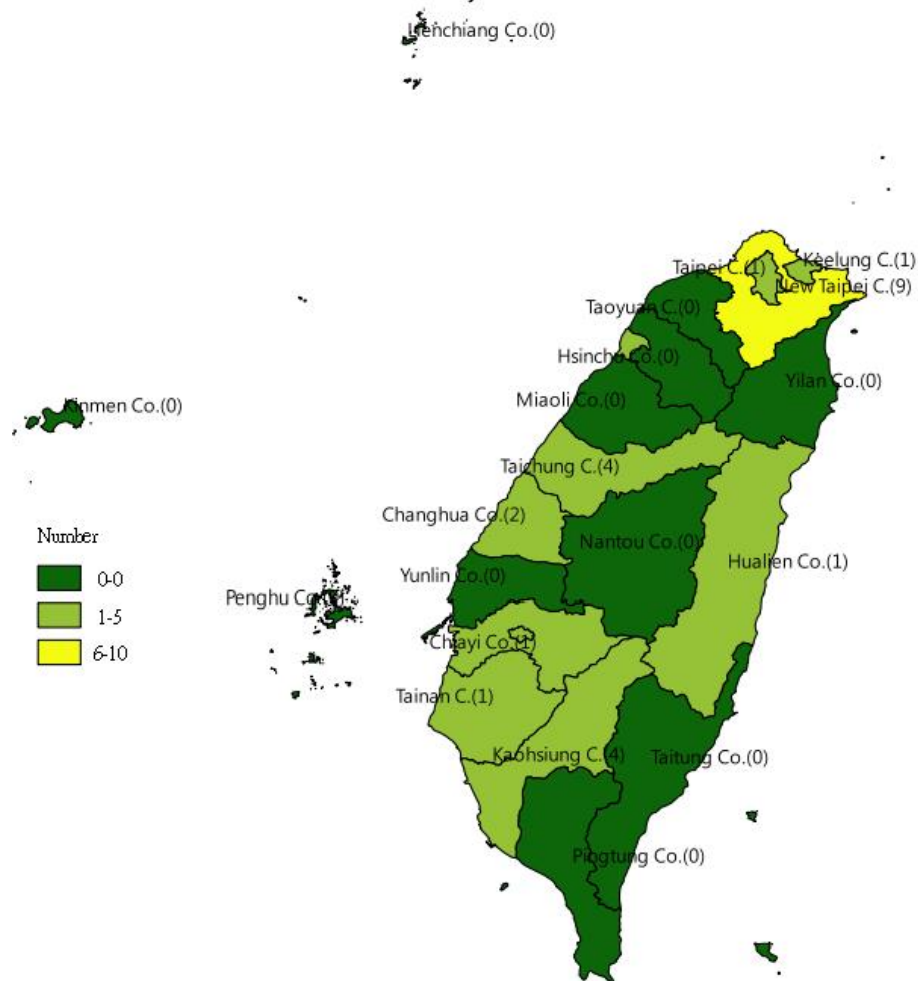


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

