

Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance¹, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1), however, EV71 virus remained active in the community, and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 20, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 8,549 (Figure 2). The number of the medical visits increased during recent weeks, but was below the national baseline.

In week 20, three EVSC² cases caused by EV71, Coxsackie A9 and echovirus 11 (ECHO 11) were newly confirmed respectively. There have been 11 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3), and those were caused by Coxsackie A9, A10, B5, ECHO11, EV71 and EVD68. Among EVSC cases, 81.8% 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/>

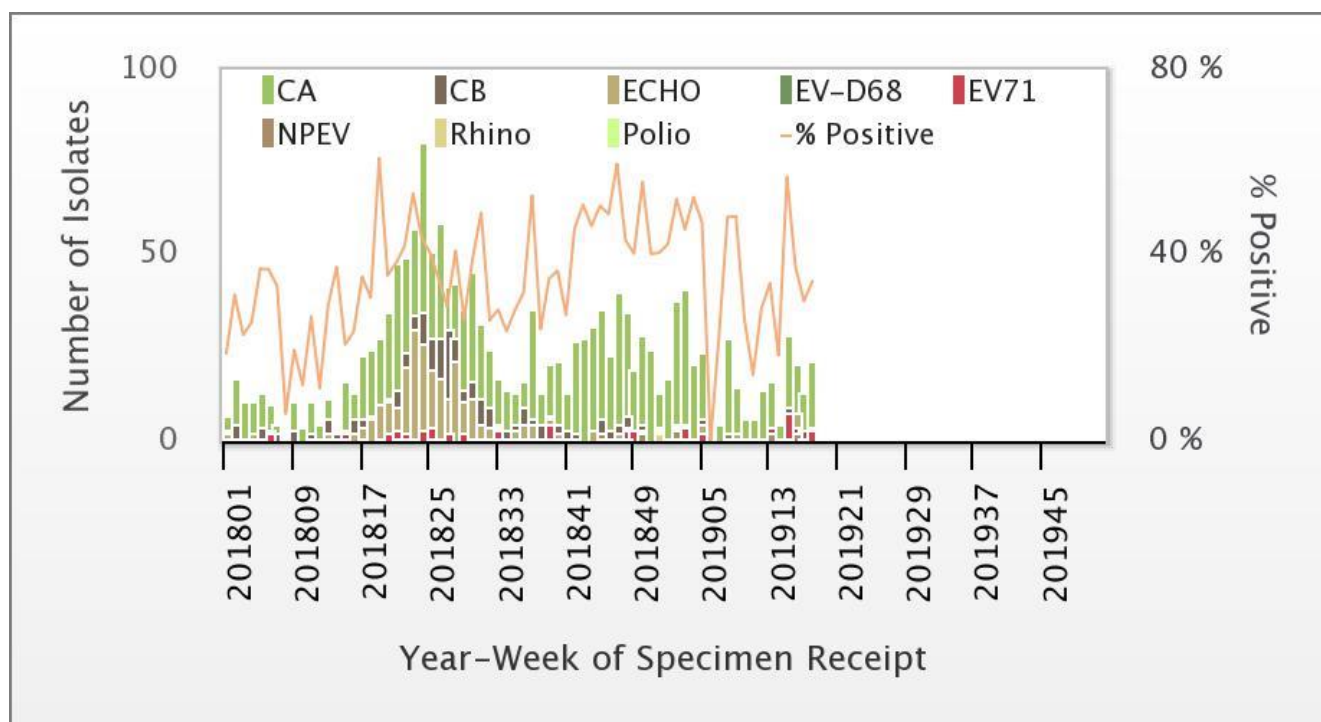


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

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

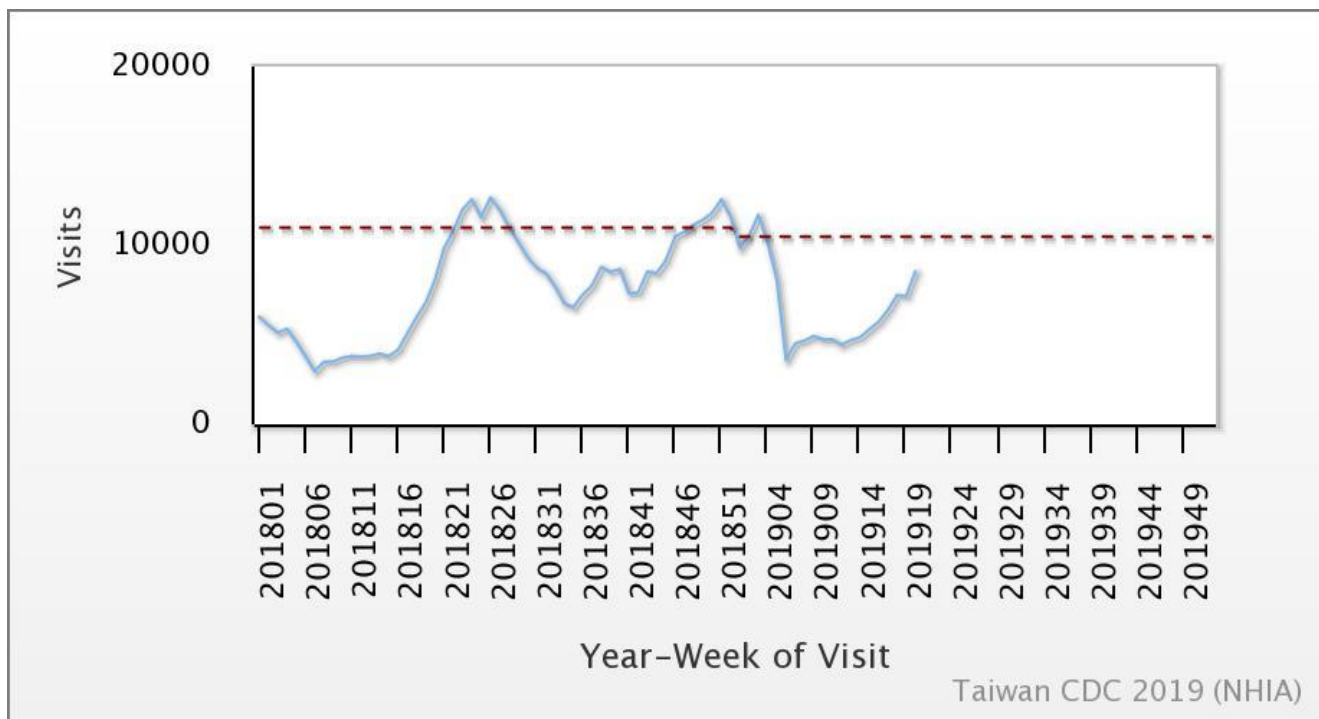


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

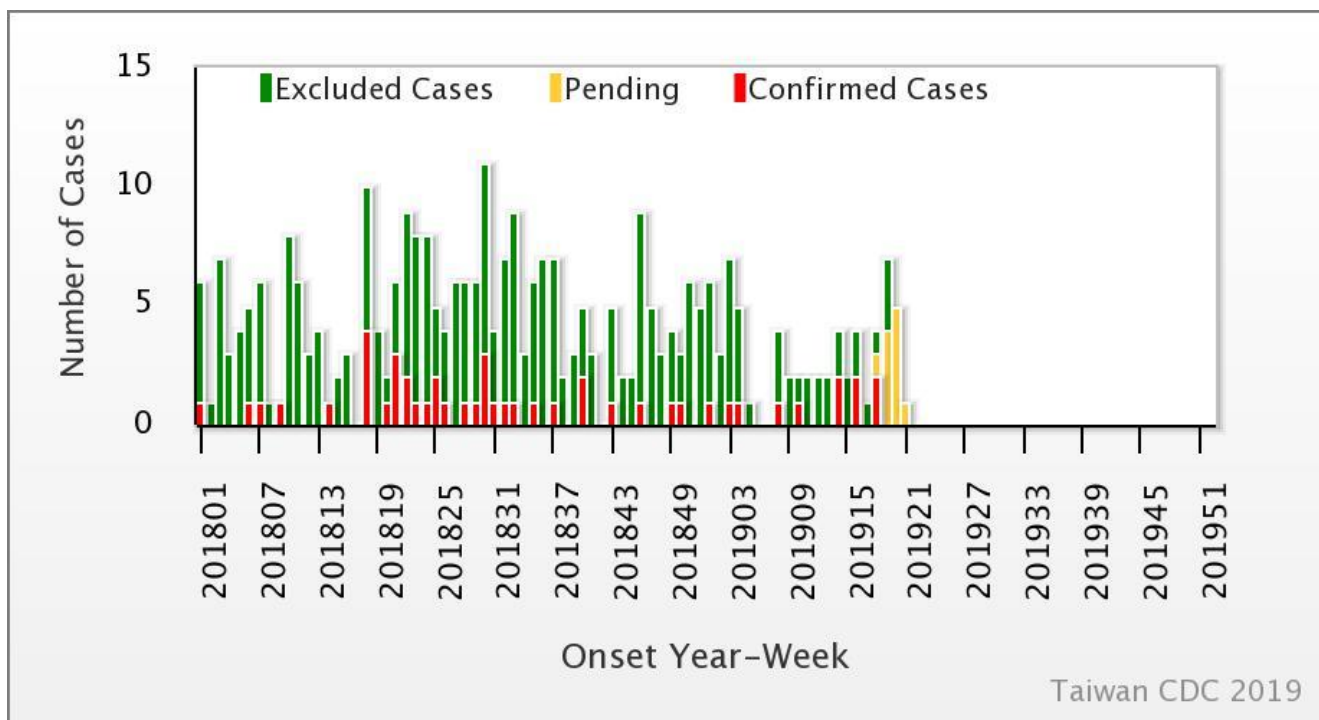


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



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

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

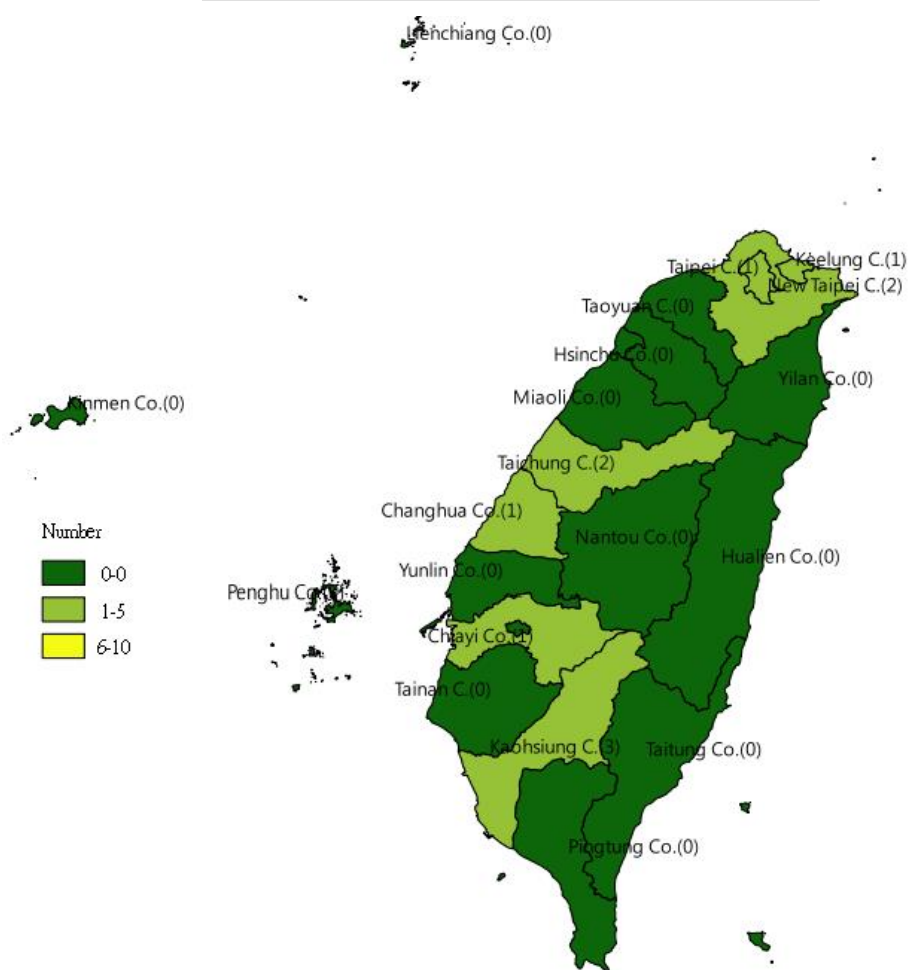


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

