

### Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance<sup>1</sup>, 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 40, the total number of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 8,648, which was slightly higher than last week because some closed outpatient services on holiday (Mid-autumn festival) were resumed this week. Therefore, it is likely that the numbers of medical visits remained similar these three weeks, and were below the national baseline (Figure 2).

In week 40, 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/>

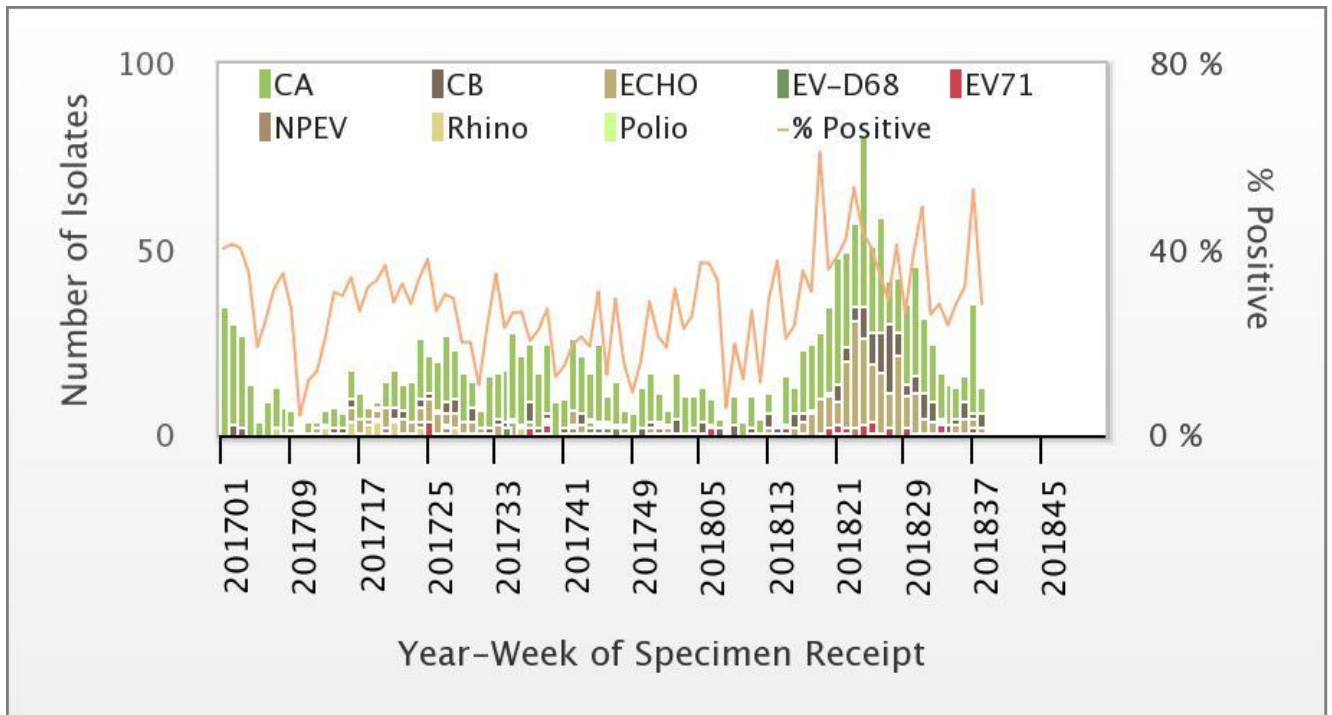


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2017-2018

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

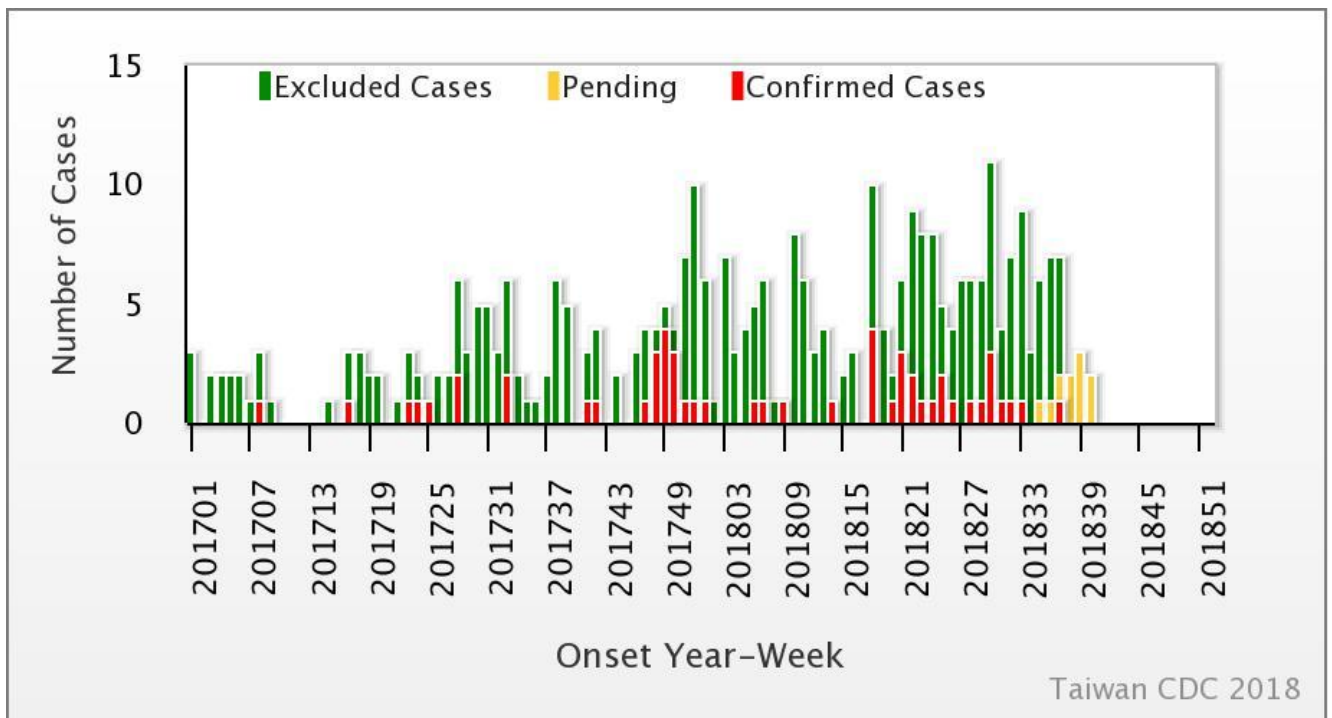


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



