

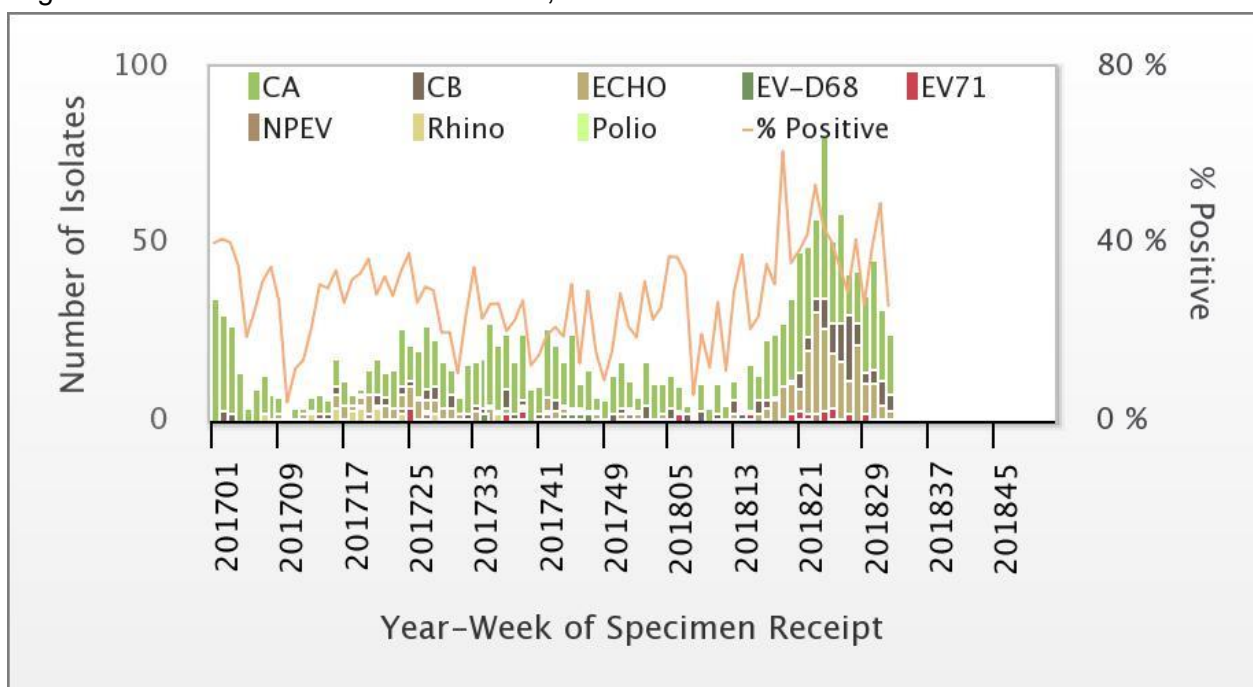
Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance¹, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1). In general, both numbers of echovirus 11 (ECHO 11) and EV71 isolates were decreasing. Most of the EV71 and ECHO 11 cases were sporadic and experienced mild symptoms. The number of outpatient department and ER visits for enterovirus infection was declining in the past weeks and below the national baseline (Figure 2).

In Week 34, one Coxsackie B5 infection with severe complications (EVSC) case was newly confirmed. This brings the total number of EVSC to 27 cases (Figure 3), including 7 deaths due to ECHO 11 infection. ECHO 11 and EV71 were the majority virus types of EVSC cases, and other virus types including Coxsackie A4, A9, A16, B1, B2, B3 and B5. Among EVSC cases, 40.7% were patients less than or equal to one month of age (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

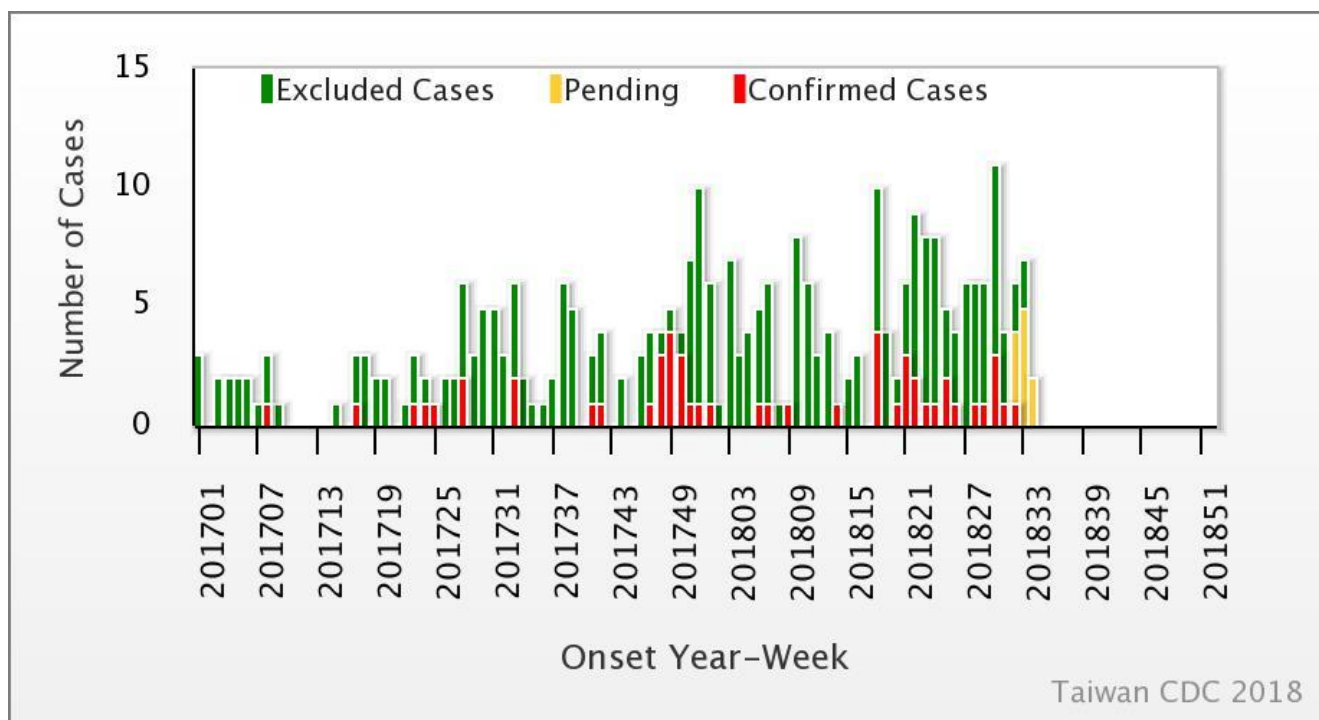


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2017-2018



Table 1. Age and sex distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

Age(year)	Male	Female	Total
≤ 1 month	7	4	11
1-12 month	1	0	1
1	2	1	3
2	3	1	4
3	2	1	3
4	0	2	2
5	2	0	2
6	0	0	0
7-9	1	0	1
≥ 10	0	0	0
Total	18	9	27

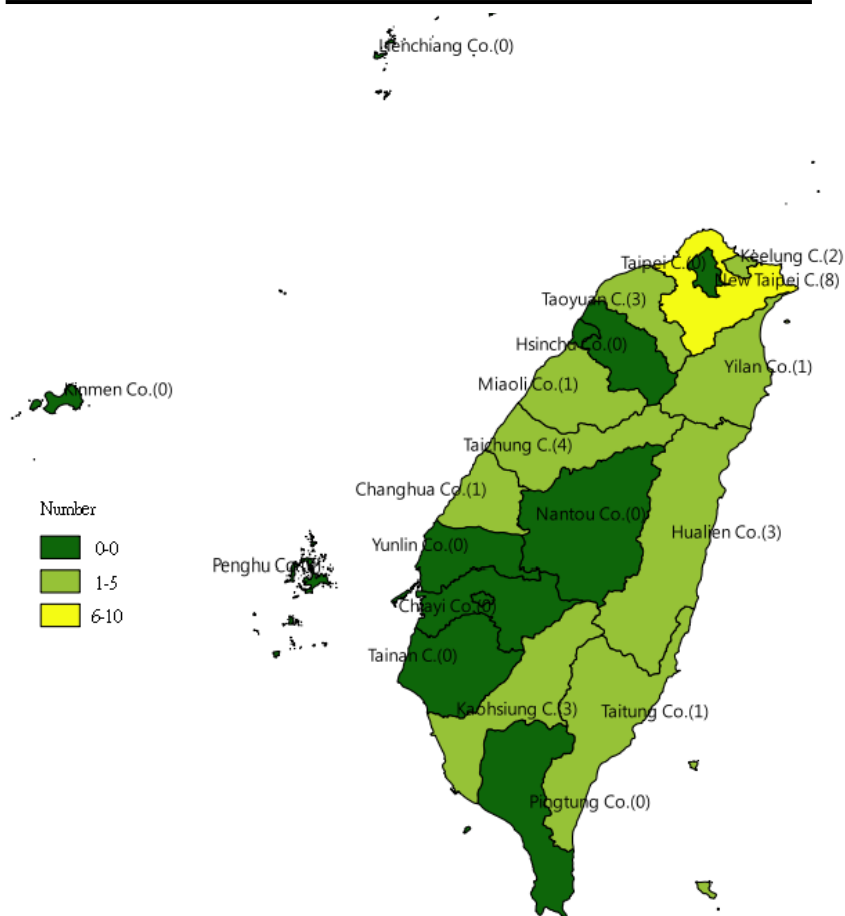


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2018

