



Summary

According to the laboratory surveillance¹, Coxsackie A was the predominant virus type in the past 4 weeks (Figure 1), however, EV71 and EVD68 virus remained active in the community, and most of these cases were sporadic with mild symptoms. During week 17, the total number of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection was 6,352 (Figure 2). The numbers of the medical visits increased during recent weeks, but below the national baseline.

In week 17, no new EVSC² case was confirmed. There have been 6 EVSC cases since 2019 (Figure 3), and those were caused by Coxsackie A10, EV71 and EVD68. All cases were below 6 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/>

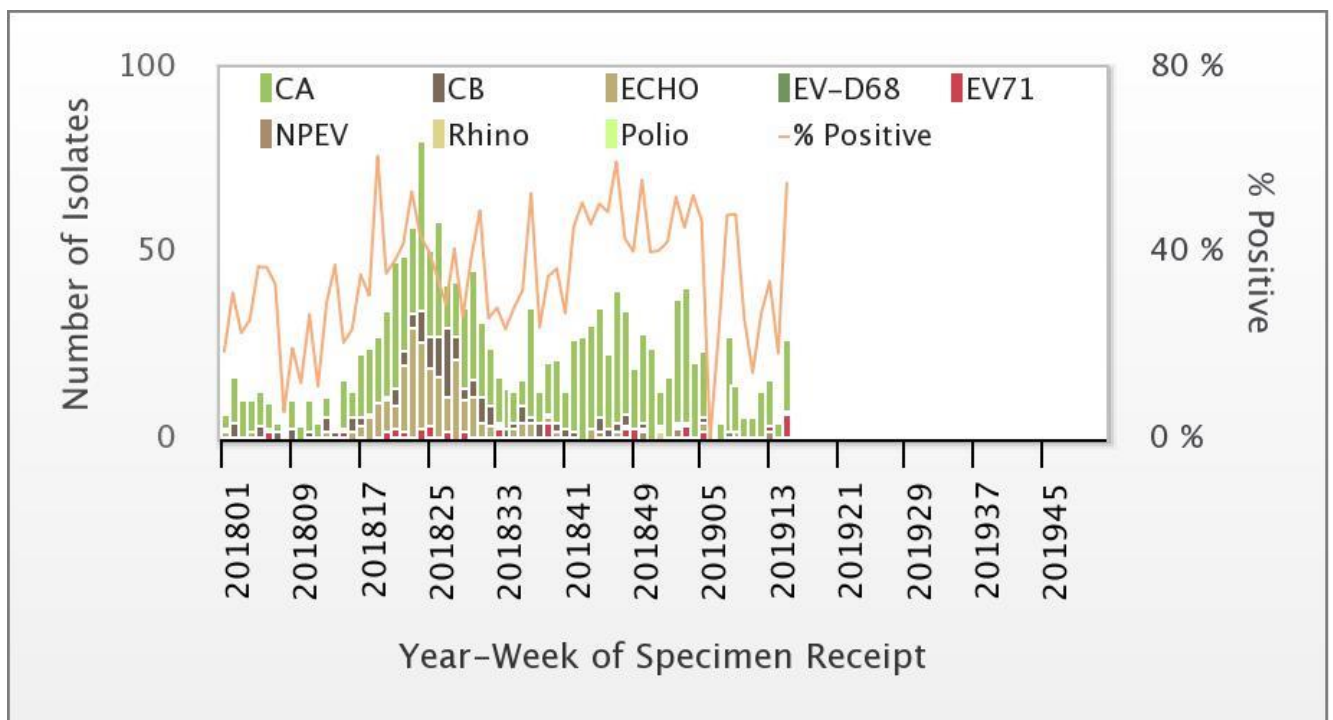


Figure 1. Trend of Enterovirus Isolates, 2018-2019

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



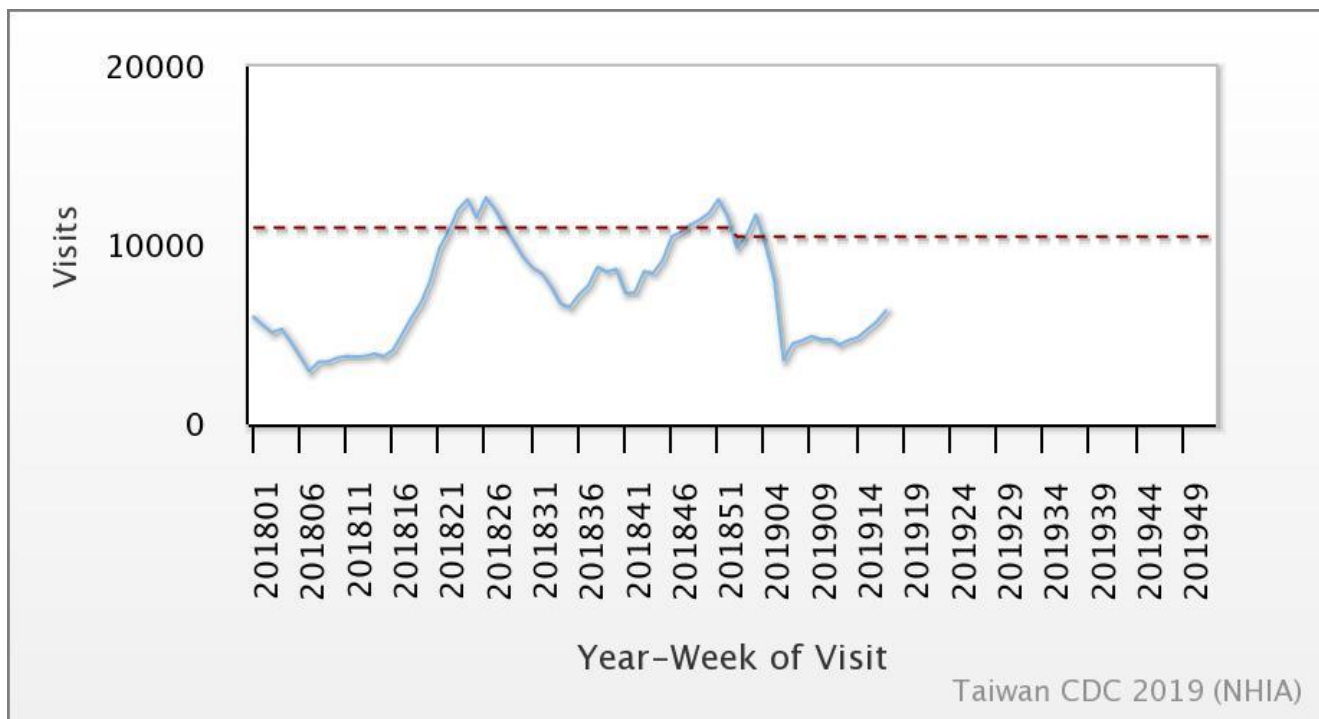


Figure 2. Trend of outpatient and ER visits for enterovirus infection, 2018-2019

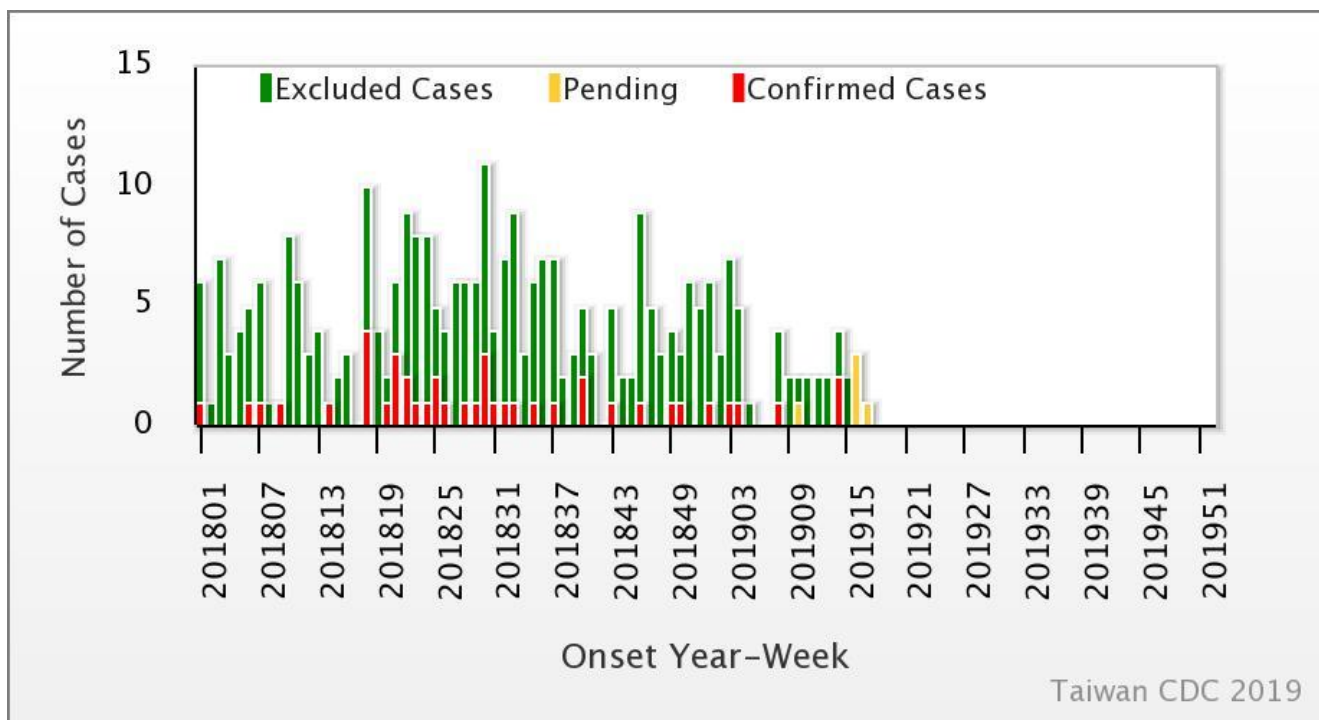


Figure 3. Trend of EVSC, 2018-2019



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

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

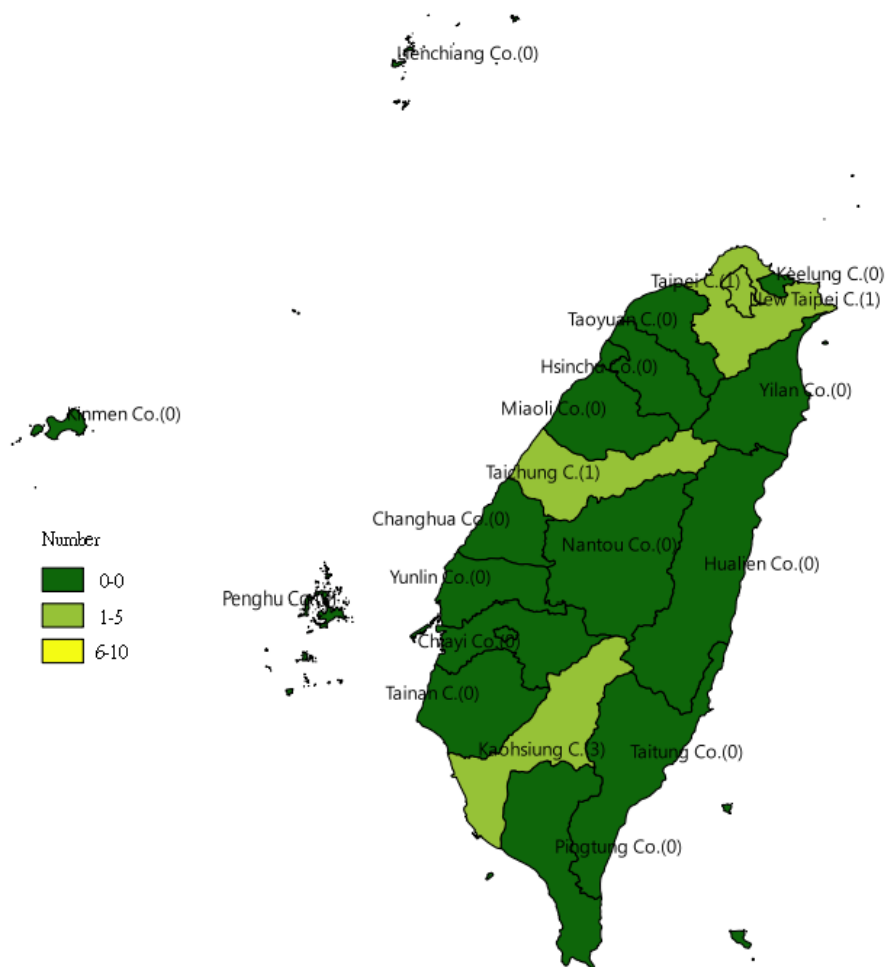


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of EVSC cases in 2019

