

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

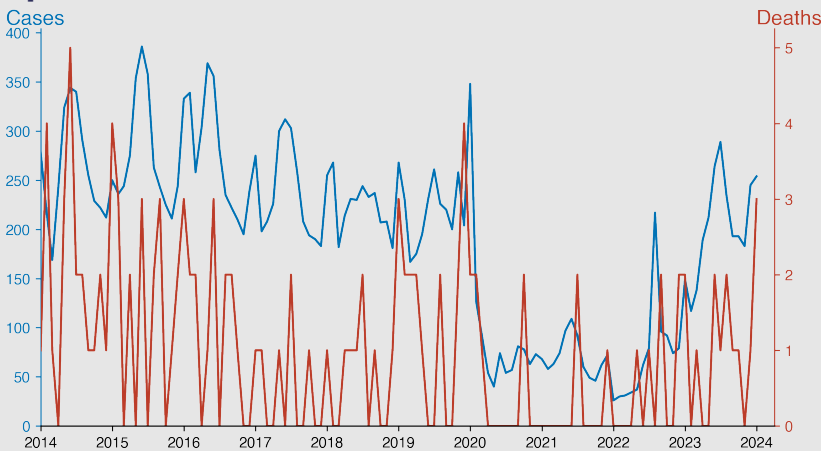
## Malaria

January 2024

### Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It manifests as fever, headaches, and chills, potentially advancing to severe illness and death if not treated. Predominantly found in tropical and subtropical regions, malaria poses significant health risks in many countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Efforts to control malaria include preventive measures like bed nets and insecticides, as well as treatment with antimalarial medications. Despite these efforts, malaria remains a major global health challenge, affecting millions annually.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

- **\*\*Notable decrease over a decade:\*\*** Malaria cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland have significantly declined from 2014 to 2024, indicating effective control measures.
- **\*\*Dramatic drop post-2020:\*\*** From 2020, cases and deaths substantially reduced, suggesting intensified control efforts or broader health interventions.
- **\*\*Spike in August 2022:\*\*** An unexpected increase in cases occurred in August 2022, highlighting a potential but well-managed outbreak.
- **\*\*Gradual increase recently:\*\*** After the 2020 drop, cases have been slowly rising from 2022 to January 2024, emphasizing the need for continuous vigilance and control efforts.

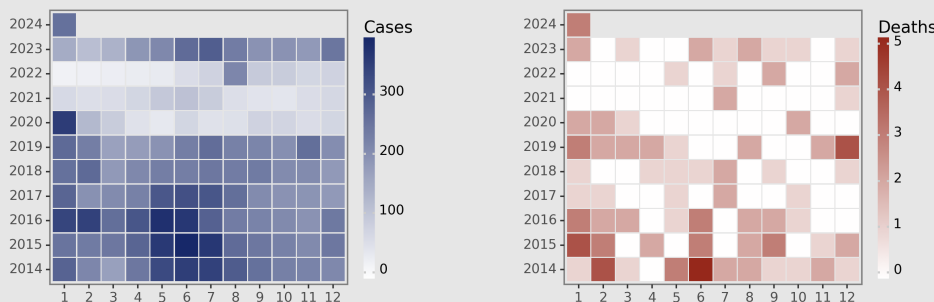
### Cases Analysis

The malaria cases in Chinese mainland show a significant decline over the years, from a peak in 2015 with 386 cases in June to a significant drop to below 100 cases from 2020 onwards, reaching as low as 26 cases in January 2022. This trend suggests effective malaria control and prevention measures have been implemented. However, there's a noticeable increase in cases starting from the second half of 2022, peaking at 217 cases in August 2022, and maintaining higher numbers into 2023, indicating potential challenges in maintaining control over malaria transmission.

### Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to malaria in the Chinese mainland have also seen a decrease, aligning with the reduction in case numbers. Initially, monthly deaths varied, with some months recording higher fatalities (up to 5 deaths). However, from 2020 onwards, there is a significant drop, with many months reporting zero deaths. This reduction in mortality can be attributed to improved case management, prompt treatment, and possibly better access to healthcare facilities. The data show a successful reduction in both morbidity and mortality from malaria over the decade.

### Distribution



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