

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project

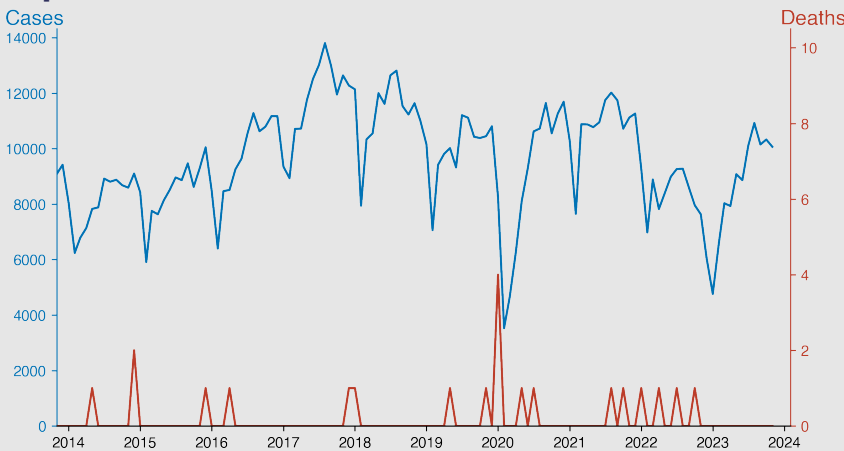
Gonorrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a highly contagious sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It primarily affects mucous membranes, including those found in the urethra, cervix, throat, and rectum. Transmission can occur through sexual contact or from mother to newborn during childbirth. Symptoms include painful urination, increased vaginal or penile discharge, and abdominal pain. If left untreated, gonorrhea can lead to severe complications, including infertility. Antibiotics are used for treatment, but antibiotic-resistant strains of the bacteria are becoming increasingly common.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- An overall increase in gonorrhea cases was observed from 2010 through 2017, with a monthly average surpassing 10,000 cases at its apex.
- Case numbers saw a sharp decline in February 2020, likely linked to COVID-19 health interventions, with gradual recovery but not reaching prior peak levels as of November 2023.
- Deaths remain extremely rare throughout the observed period, with sporadic instances suggesting possible data irregularities or co-infections.
- The current trend by November 2023 shows a stabilization of case numbers, indicating a lower but persistent transmission rate post-pandemic peak.

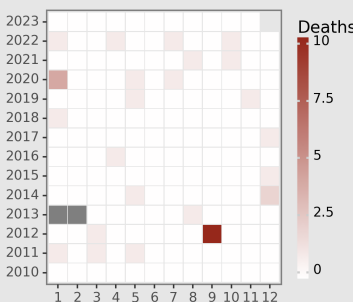
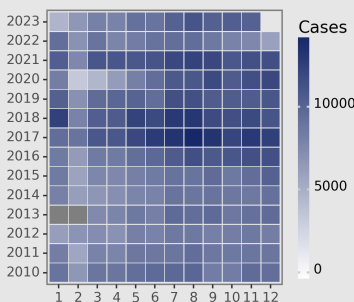
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a fluctuating yet generally increasing trend in gonorrhea cases across the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023. Notable peaks are observed in hot months (June, July, and August), potentially linked to increased sexual activity during these periods. The surge in 2016-2017 and a drop in February 2020 could be attributed to seasonal variations and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. The lowest recorded cases occur in December 2022, possibly due to intensified public health interventions or underreporting during the festive season.

Deaths Analysis

Gonorrhea-related deaths over the observed period are extremely rare, with a total of 14 deaths from January 2010 to November 2023. The data shows sporadic fatalities, with the highest deaths (4) in January 2020, which may be an anomaly or associated with co-infections or complications. The overall death rate is negligible, suggesting effective treatment availability and potentially reflecting the non-lethal nature of gonorrhea, emphasizing the condition's burden as a public health concern rather than a direct cause of mortality.

Distribution



CNIDs

Free, Lightweight, Open-source,
Smart Surveillance for
Chinese Infectious Diseases

Version: 2024-01-05 (UTC+)