

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

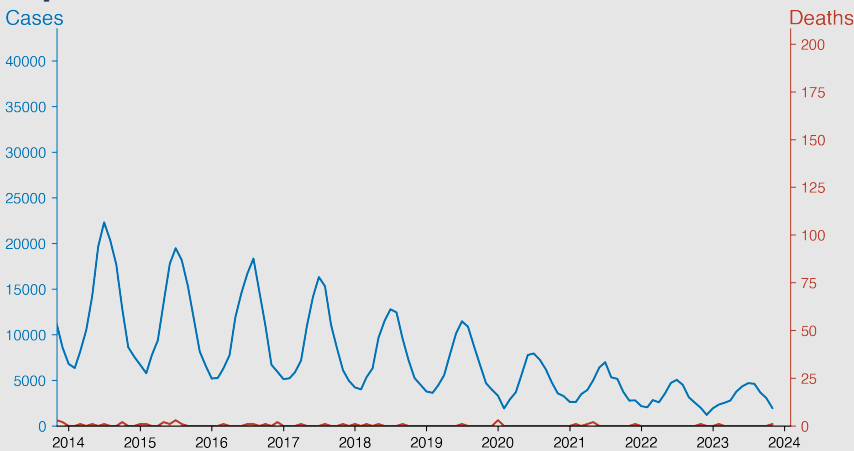
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the intestines, primarily the colon. It results in severe diarrhea containing mucus and/or blood. The two primary types of dysentery are bacillary dysentery, commonly caused by *Shigella* bacteria, and amoebic dysentery, caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*, a protozoan. Its transmission is generally through fecal-oral contamination. The illness can be severe, leading to dehydration and, at times, may be life-threatening. Treatment typically includes rehydration and, in some cases, antibiotics or amoebicides.

Temporal Trend



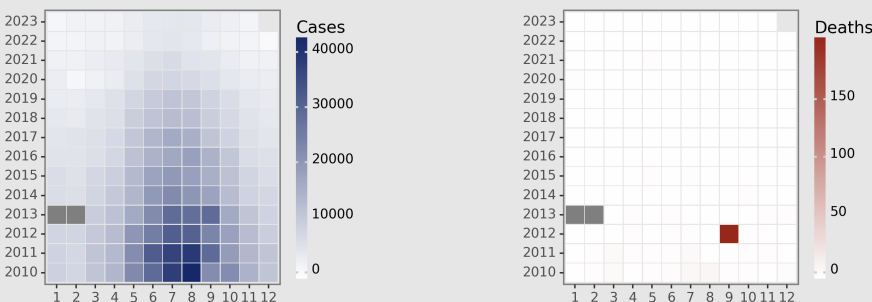
Cases Analysis

The reported data on Dysentery cases in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 indicates a significant decline over the years. The highest numbers occurred during the summer months reflecting a seasonal trend, with peaks in August in early years. From 41507 cases in August 2010, it reduced to just 4626 cases in August 2023, representing an approx. 89% decrease. This reflects effective preventive and mitigation strategies, alongside potential changes in climatic conditions or overall improvement of public health infrastructure.

Deaths Analysis

The death rate associated with Dysentery also decreased significantly in the same period but was relatively low from the beginning. September 2012 was an exception where 198 fatalities were reported, suggesting an outbreak or more severe strain in that period. Regardless, total mortalities usually fluctuated between 0 and 8 annually for most of the period, then reaching a consistent 0-1 per month starting from 2019. This points to enhanced medical interventions as well as effective disease management protocols over time.

Distribution



CNIDs

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