

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

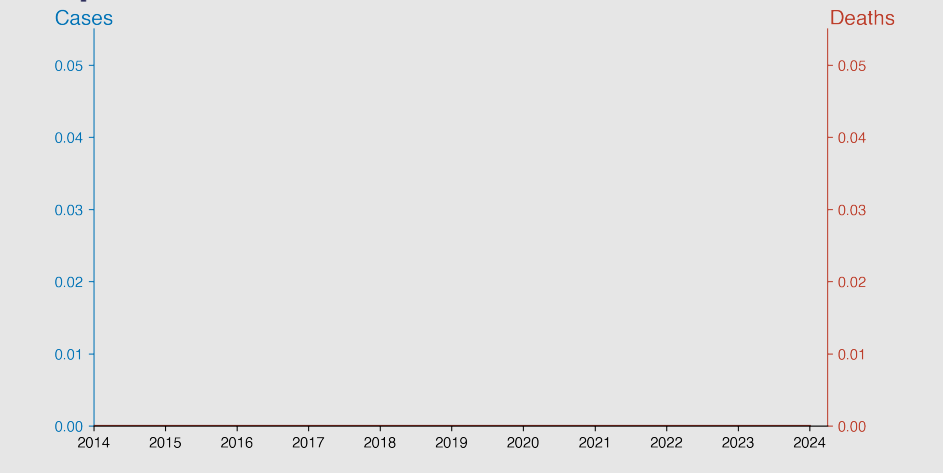
Poliomyelitis

January 2024

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is an infectious disease caused by the poliovirus. It primarily spreads through person-to-person contact and affects the nervous system, potentially leading to partial or complete paralysis. The disease can manifest in various forms, from asymptomatic and mild flu-like symptoms to severe paralysis or death. Children under five years old are the most vulnerable. Thanks to widespread vaccination efforts, polio has been significantly reduced worldwide, with the goal of global eradication. Vaccination remains the most effective prevention strategy against polio.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- **Zero reported cases and deaths from Poliomyelitis in Chinese mainland from January 2014 to January 2024**, indicating effective control and possibly successful eradication efforts within the region.
- **Consistent absence of new Poliomyelitis infections over a decade** highlights the impact of widespread immunization and public health initiatives.
- **The data suggests that Poliomyelitis is no longer a public health threat** in Chinese mainland as of January 2024, underscoring the effectiveness of vaccine use and surveillance systems.
- **Continuous monitoring and vaccination efforts are crucial** to maintain polio-free status and prevent reintroduction of the virus.

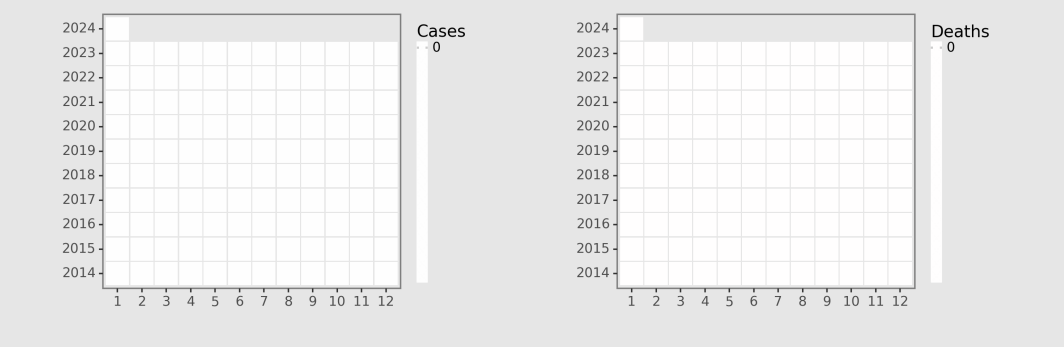
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a remarkable public health achievement in the Chinese mainland, with no reported cases of Poliomyelitis from January 2014 through January 2024. This ten-year span showcases the effectiveness of polio vaccination programs and surveillance systems. The sustained zero case count reflects strong immunization coverage and public health policies aimed at eradicating the disease. Continuous monitoring and vaccination efforts are essential to maintain this polio-free status, preventing any resurgence.

Deaths Analysis

Parallel to the absence of Poliomyelitis cases, there have been zero deaths associated with the disease in the same timeframe. This achievement not only reflects the success in preventing the occurrence of new polio cases but also signifies the strength of China's health infrastructure in managing and preventing potential fatalities. The sustained zero mortality rate from Poliomyelitis is indicative of the high efficacy of the vaccination campaigns and the robustness of the public health response system in place.

Distribution



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