

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

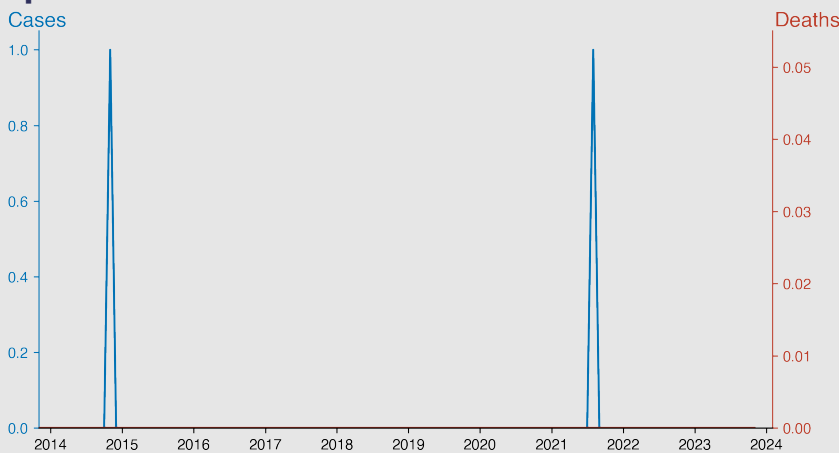
Filariasis

November 2023

Introduction

Filariasis is a tropical, parasitic disease caused by thread-like filarial nematodes (roundworms) in the superfamily Filarioidea, including species like *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Brugia timori*. It's transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. The disease often leads to lymphedema, causing severe swelling in the extremities, a condition known as elephantiasis. An estimated 120 million people globally are infected. Prevention primarily centers on vector control and mass deworming campaigns.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Minimal incidence: The number of Filariasis cases in mainland China from 2010-2023 has been extremely low. Only three instances of the disease have been reported across the data span.
2. No fatalities: All recorded cases have been non-fatal. Therefore, mortality due to Filariasis, as of 2023, is inconsequential.
3. Irregular monthly cases: Cases of Filariasis have been sporadic, appearing in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021, suggesting no clear seasonal trend.
4. Current situation: As of November 2023, there have been no new cases identified in that year, signifying a potentially successful containment of the disease.

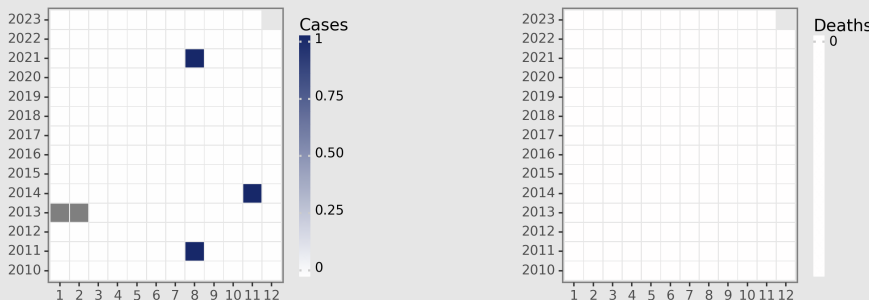
Cases Analysis

Over the past 13 years, mainland China has reported very few cases of Filariasis, based on the provided data. Specifically, only three cases were noted throughout the entire period with one each in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021. The significant years between these cases suggests successful prevention or control efforts may be in place. Additionally, there was no discernible seasonal pattern to the reported cases. The extreme rarity of Filariasis incidents emphasizes its epidemiological insignificance in this region during the observed timeframe.

Deaths Analysis

The data exhibits zero deaths resulting from Filariasis across mainland China within the examined period from 2010 to 2023. This indicates either no fatalities related to this disease or successful medical intervention to manage such cases when they arise. The absence of fatalities can be seen as a positive marker in the healthcare sector's response to any occurrence of Filariasis. It also reinforces the effectiveness of any preventative measures in place in this region against the disease.

Distribution



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