

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

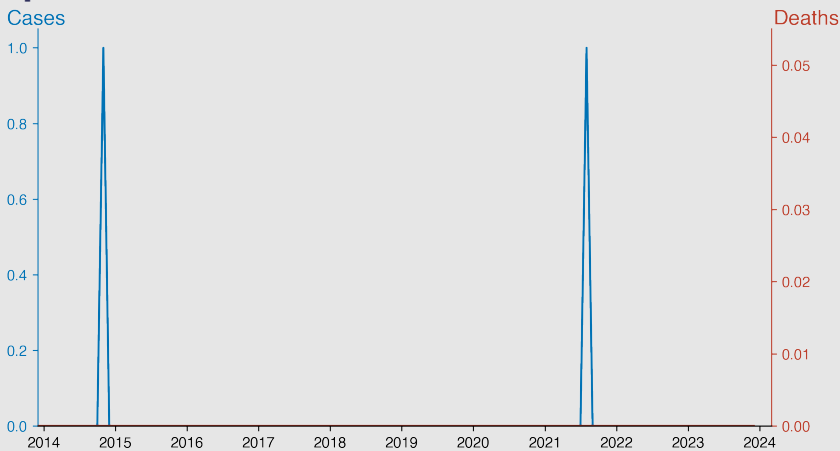
Filariasis

December 2023

Introduction

Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms belonging to the Filarioidea type. It is typically spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. There are two major types - lymphatic filariasis, leading to elephantiasis, and onchocerciasis, also known as "River Blindness". The global prevalence is high with millions infected. Acute symptoms include fever, lymphadenitis, and skin lesions. Chronic symptoms include abnormalities in the lymphatic system and severe swelling. Diagnosis is typically by microscopic examination. Although controls are in place, eradication remains elusive.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filariasis appears to be well-controlled in the Chinese mainland with only 2 reported cases and no deaths over a decade-long period.
- The data suggests successful elimination efforts, given the disease's absence in almost all monthly records from December 2013 to December 2023.
- The two isolated cases occurred in November 2014 and August 2021, indicating very sporadic and low-level transmission or potentially imported cases.
- Efforts to maintain surveillance and prevent reintroduction of filariasis should be continued, as the current situation indicates near-elimination of the disease in the region.

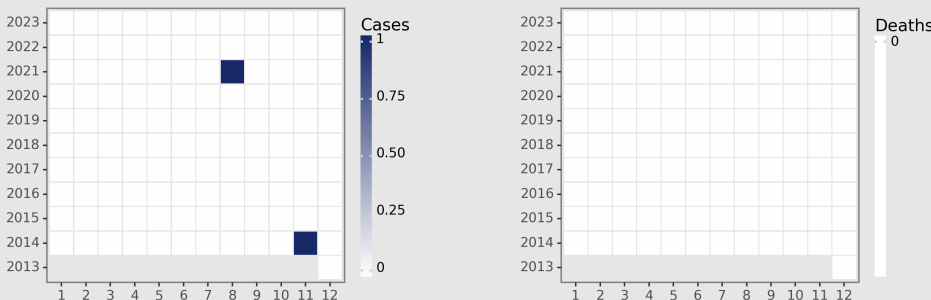
Cases Analysis

The data for Filariasis in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 reveals an almost complete absence of reported cases, indicating effective control or potential eradication. There were only two reported cases over a decade, one in November 2014 and another in August 2021, with no associated deaths. The consistently low numbers suggest that Filariasis is not a public health concern in this region, possibly due to successful vector control programs, public health initiatives, or underreporting.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the provided time frame of December 2013 to December 2023, the death count for Filariasis stands uniformly at zero in the Chinese mainland. This implies an outstanding survival rate for the extremely infrequent cases that did occur. The lack of fatalities could be attributed to timely and effective treatment, disease surveillance, and prevention measures in place, consistent with a disease that has been successfully managed and potentially nearing elimination in the region.

Distribution



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