Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

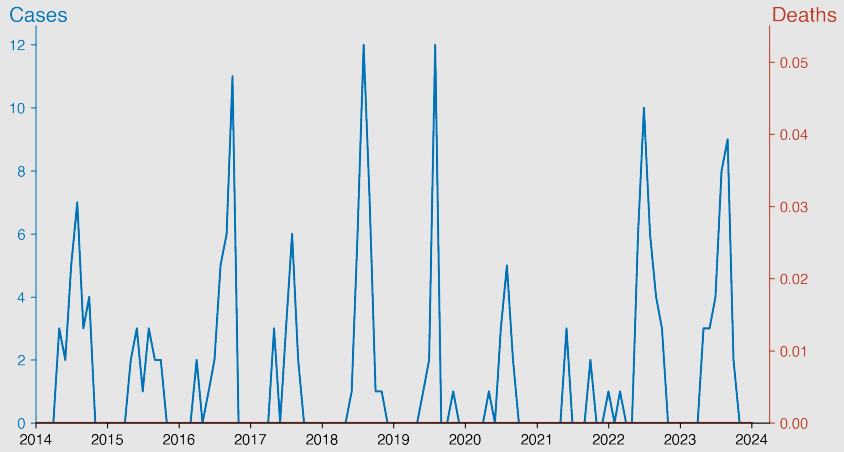
Cholera

January 2024

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It primarily affects the small intestine and is transmitted through the ingestion of contaminated water or food. Symptoms include severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration, which can lead to death if untreated. Cholera outbreaks are closely linked to inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities, affecting populations in areas with poor water infrastructure. Preventive measures include safe water practices, proper sanitation, and oral cholera vaccines. Treatment involves rehydration, oral rehydration salts, and antibiotics in severe cases.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in cholera cases during summer months (July, August, September) suggest climate or activity-driven transmission in China mainland.
- Despite annual case fluctuations, zero fatalities indicate effective treatment and healthcare access.
- August 2018 and 2019 saw the highest monthly cases (12), highlighting periods of increased transmission risk.
- No cases or deaths reported in January 2024, pointing to effective control or potential underreporting.

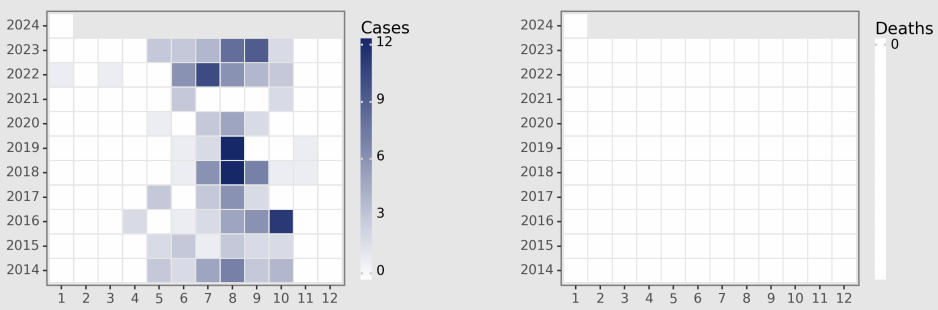
Cases Analysis

The reported data for Cholera in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to January 2024 shows a pattern of sporadic outbreaks with no fatalities. The number of cases fluctuates annually, with noticeable peaks during the summer months, particularly from July to September. This trend may indicate the influence of seasonal factors on cholera transmission, such as increased rainfall and temperature, which can affect water quality and sanitation. The highest number of cases in a single month was observed in August 2018, with 12 cases. Despite the fluctuations, the overall number of cases remains relatively low, suggesting effective surveillance and response mechanisms are in place.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, despite the fluctuating number of Cholera cases reported from 2014 to 2024, there were no reported deaths. This indicates highly effective clinical management and public health interventions in place across Chinese mainland. The consistent zero death toll underscores the importance of rapid treatment and possibly reflects advancements in healthcare infrastructure and public awareness about the disease.

Distribution



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