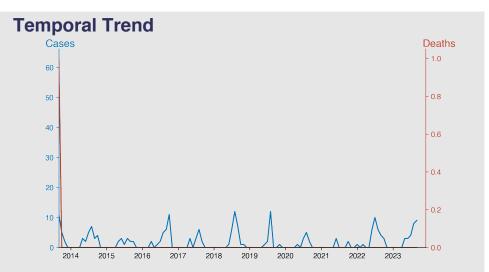
Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Cholera

September 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an acute intestinal infection caused by ingesting food or water contaminated with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. It is characterized by watery diarrhea, vomiting, and leg cramps, which can lead to severe dehydration and death if untreated. The disease is most commonly spread in areas with inadequate water treatment, poor sanitation, and hygiene practices. Cholera is endemic in many countries and can lead to large-scale outbreaks. Prevention relies on access to clean water, proper sanitation, and education about hygiene practices, along with oral cholera vaccines in high-risk populations.



Highlights

There is a seasonal trend in Cholera cases in mainland China, with peaks generally appearing during the summer months (June - September).

- The overall number of cases has noticeably decreased over the years, indicating improved public health measures and infrastructural improvements.
- Despite fluctuations, it is noteworthy that the number of Cholera deaths remained consistently low, suggesting a high rate of successful treatment and survival.
- As for September 2023, there were 9 new cholera cases in mainland China, with no deaths recorded, but vigilance is required as this is typically a period of increased disease incidence.

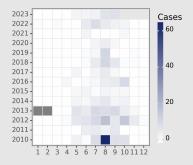
Cases Analysis

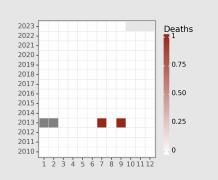
Analysis of the Cholera data in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 shows cyclic trends in cases, with peaks normally occurring in mid-year. These trend patterns hint at a seasonal cycle where warmer periods could propagate the spread of the bacterium causing cholera. While periodic spikes in cases, up to 63 in August 2010, are observed, the overall trend suggests a steady decrease in instances over time. Interestingly, cases seem to experience a pervasive decline after 2016, demonstrated by consistent single-digit figures in monthly cases, with a few exceptions. The reduction might be attributed to improved sanitation and preventive health measures.

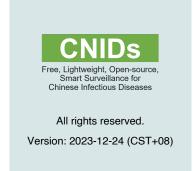
Deaths Analysis

Despite the fluctuating trend in cholera cases, the reported deaths remain strikingly low throughout the evaluated period. The mainland China data documents only two deaths over the 13-year interval, occurring in July and September 2013. This could indicate successful prompt medical intervention and treatment in reported cases. The maintained low mortality rate, despite the varying incidence of cases, underscores the efficacy of China's health system in managing cholera. It might also reflect extensive public health campaigns, improvements in water safety, and more widespread use of oral cholera vaccines.

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