

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

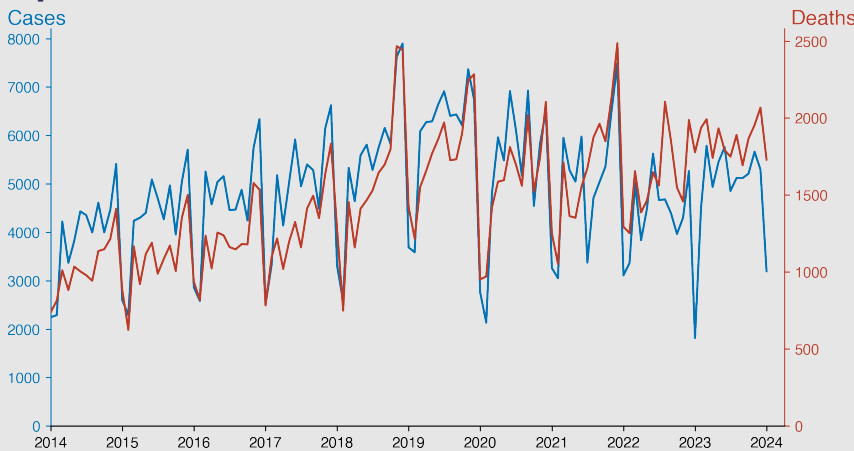
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

January 2024

Introduction

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging the immune system, HIV interferes with the body's ability to fight the organisms that cause disease. AIDS is the most severe phase of HIV infection. People with AIDS have badly damaged immune systems, which leaves them vulnerable to a range of opportunistic infections or cancers. Without treatment, the life expectancy with AIDS is about three years. Initially, symptoms are flu-like, but they progressively worsen without intervention.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Steady increase in AIDS cases and deaths in China from 2014 to 2018, peaking in December 2018 with 7897 cases and 2444 deaths.
- Surge in 2019 and 2020, with highest deaths in December 2020 (2105). Brief decline during early COVID-19 pandemic.
- From 2021, fluctuating case numbers with a general upward trend in deaths, peaking in December 2021 (7490 cases, 2486 deaths). Slight decrease in 2022 and 2023.
- January 2024 shows a decrease in cases (3194) but deaths remain high (1730), highlighting ongoing mortality challenges.

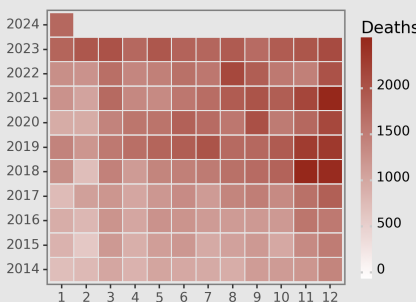
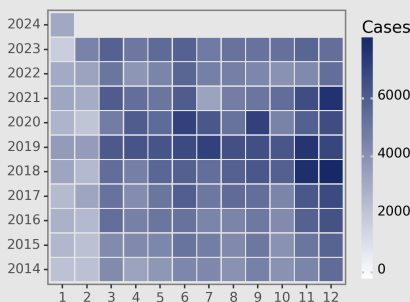
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, the data shows a fluctuating but overall increasing trend in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in mainland China. The initial years saw moderate numbers, but there was a noticeable surge in cases around 2018 and 2019, reaching a peak in December 2019 with 7897 cases. Post-2019, the numbers slightly declined but remained significantly high compared to earlier years. This trend could indicate improved detection and reporting mechanisms, or possibly an actual increase in HIV transmission rates. The slight decrease in cases post-2019 could be attributed to enhanced public health interventions or changes in social behavior.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from AIDS in the Chinese mainland, as indicated by the data, mirrors the case trend with an overall ascending trajectory from 2014 to 2024. The initial figures in January 2014 stood at 739 deaths, which gradually increased, reaching a peak in December 2018 with 2467 deaths. This peak reflects the highest mortality within the observed period, after which a pattern of fluctuation is evident, albeit with a generally high number of deaths. The persistence of high mortality rates despite advancements in treatment and prevention strategies highlights significant hurdles in disease management and the critical need for enhanced public health interventions.

Distribution



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