

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

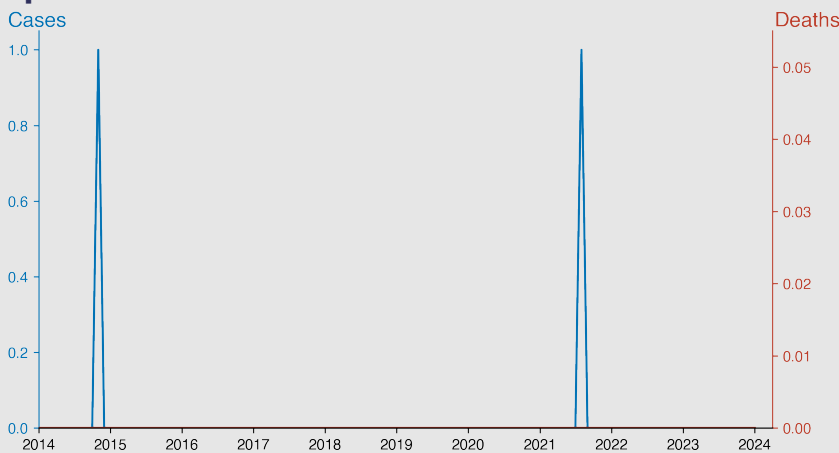
## Filariasis

January 2024

### Introduction

Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms of the Filarioidea type. These worms are spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. There are three main types: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), which affects the lymph system; subcutaneous filariasis, which affects the skin and eyes; and serous cavity filariasis, which affects the serous cavity of the body. Symptoms may include lymphedema, elephantiasis, and river blindness. It's a tropical disease, affecting millions worldwide. Prevention focuses on controlling mosquitoes and treating infected populations with medication.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

- Filariasis in Mainland China shows near elimination, with only two cases reported since 2014 and no fatalities, highlighting effective disease control.
- The consistent absence of new cases and deaths underscores successful public health strategies and interventions.
- The isolated incidents in November 2014 and August 2021 were effectively contained, preventing further spread or deaths.
- As of January 2024, the trend of zero cases and deaths continues, indicating sustained control efforts and possibly successful elimination.

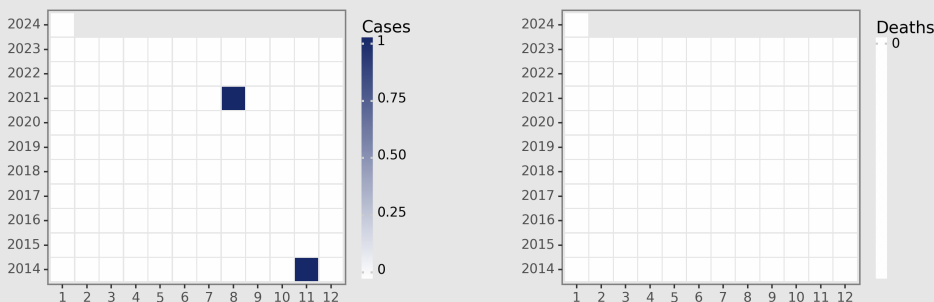
### Cases Analysis

The data for Filariasis in Chinese mainland over the years shows an exceptional control, with cases being virtually non-existent. Two isolated incidents, one in November 2014 and another in August 2021, reported a single case each. This indicates a highly effective public health strategy, possibly involving mass drug administration, vector control, and extensive surveillance. The sporadic cases could be attributed to imported cases or rare local transmission, highlighting the need for ongoing vigilance and preventive measures.

### Deaths Analysis

The data for Filariasis-related deaths in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 indicates a remarkable achievement, with zero deaths reported throughout the period. This outstanding outcome reflects the effectiveness of the Chinese healthcare system in managing and treating Filariasis, including early detection, timely treatment, and robust public health initiatives. The consistent zero death toll over a decade underscores the success of China's comprehensive approach to Filariasis eradication and control, contributing to global efforts against neglected tropical diseases.

### Distribution



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