

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Cholera

February 2024

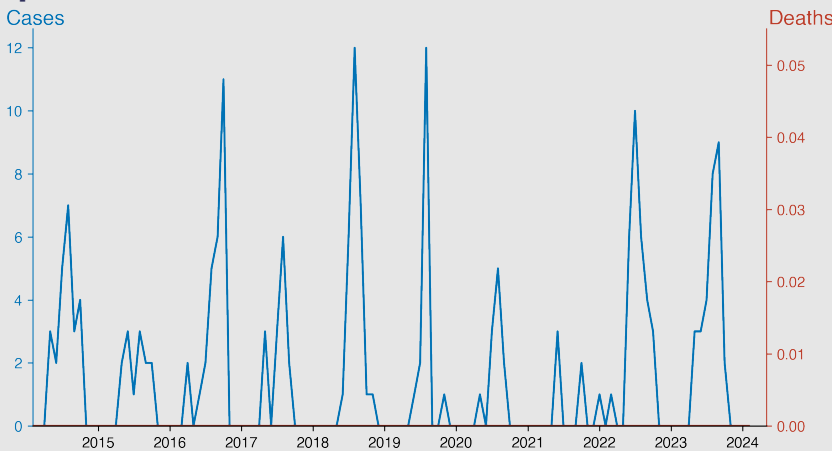
Introduction

Cholera is an acute diarrheal infection caused by ingesting food or water contaminated with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Endemic to regions with inadequate water treatment, it is a global public health issue, primarily in developing countries. Symptoms include severe watery diarrhea, which can lead to dehydration and, without prompt treatment, death within hours. Preventive measures include safe water, sanitation, and oral cholera vaccines. Treatment consists of oral rehydration solutions and, in severe cases, intravenous fluids and antibiotics.

Highlights

- Cholera cases in mainland China peak during summer (July, August) and decline during cooler months.
- Incidence fluctuated in the observed period, with the highest in 2018 (12 cases); no clear overall trend is evident.
- No reported deaths suggest efficient disease management with local healthcare measures.
- As of February 2024, zero cases align with lower incidence in cooler months.

Temporal Trend



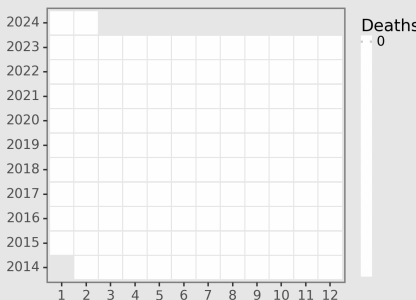
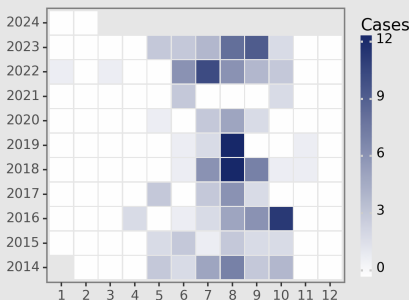
Cases Analysis

Between 2014 and 2024, the reported Cholera cases in Chinese mainland showed a cyclical pattern with most cases occurring in the warmer months of the year, particularly July and August. The incidence of Cholera had a slight uptick in 2018 and 2022, peaking at 12 cases. The year with the least occurrence was 2020, recording the lowest number of 11 cases. Generally, Cholera's incidence might be linked to seasonal climatic conditions and improvements in hygiene and sanitation practices, as evidenced by the significantly low numbers during colder months and recent years.

Deaths Analysis

The startling aspect of the cholera situation in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 is the absolute absence of fatality. Even with sporadic cases throughout a decade, no deaths have been reported. These findings infer a successful management and treatment strategy for cholera in the region, likely due to prompt medical attention and access to rehydration therapies. This zero-mortality rate suggests an effective public health response capable of swift case identification and management. Nonetheless, the persistent occurrence of cases underscores the continuing need for optimal surveillance, sanitation measures, and public awareness.

Distribution



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