

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

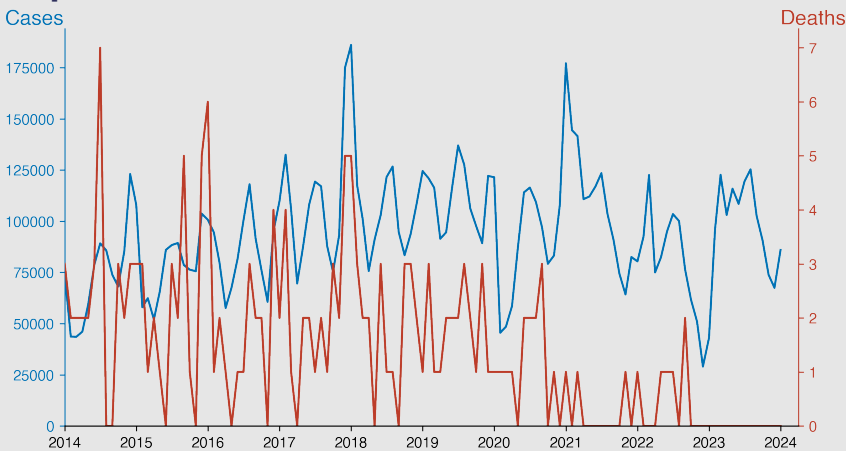
Infectious diarrhea

January 2024

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is primarily caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites infecting the gastrointestinal tract. Common symptoms include frequent, watery stools, abdominal cramps, and sometimes fever. Transmission occurs through the consumption of contaminated food or water, or direct contact with infected individuals. Viral causes like norovirus and rotavirus are most prevalent, especially among children. Bacterial infections can be due to organisms such as *E. coli*, *Salmonella*, and *Campylobacter*. Parasitic infections, though less common, include *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*. Prevention strategies emphasize hygiene, safe food handling, and access to clean water.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant decrease in reported cases from December 2022 (29,010 cases) to January 2024 (85,963 cases), indicating a recent uptick but overall lower incidence compared to previous peaks.
- Remarkable reduction in mortality, with no reported deaths since February 2023, highlighting effective management and possibly improved healthcare interventions.
- Seasonal trends appear to influence infection rates, with higher case counts typically in the warmer months, though recent years show a disruption of this pattern.
- The overall trend from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating case numbers with significant peaks, suggesting variability in disease transmission and effectiveness of public health measures.

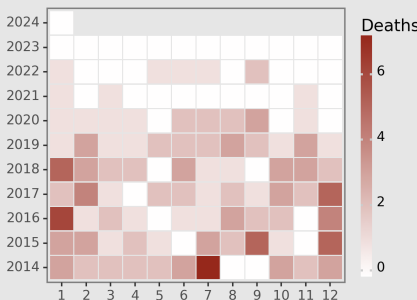
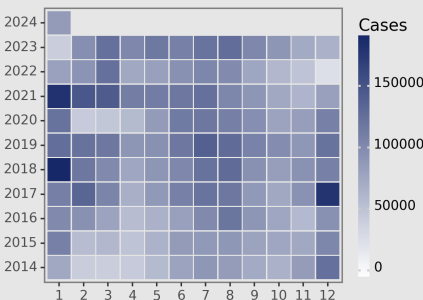
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a general upward trend in infectious diarrhea cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2018, with a peak in January 2018 (186,071 cases). A noticeable decline begins in 2020, with the most significant drop in February 2020 (45,510 cases), possibly due to public health interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-2020, there's a fluctuating yet generally decreasing trend in case numbers, with notable dips during winter months and recoveries in warmer seasons, reflecting typical seasonal patterns in infectious diseases.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to infectious diarrhea show a remarkably low fatality rate throughout the observed period, with the highest number of deaths in a single month being 7 (July 2014). The majority of months reported one or fewer deaths, underscoring the generally non-lethal nature of infectious diarrhea or effective treatment protocols. Starting from August 2017, a consistent decrease in mortality is observed, with no deaths reported from February 2021 onwards. This could reflect improvements in healthcare access, disease management, and possibly the impact of broader public health initiatives.

Distribution



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