

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

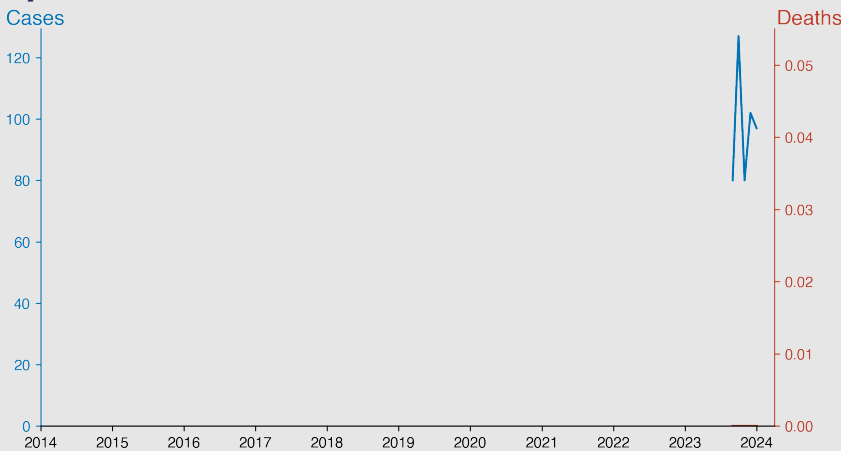
## Monkey pox

January 2024

### Introduction

Monkeypox is a viral zoonosis with symptoms similar to smallpox, although clinically less severe. It is caused by the monkeypox virus, a member of the Orthopoxvirus genus in the Poxviridae family. The disease was first identified in humans in 1970. Transmission can occur through contact with infected animals, humans, or materials contaminated with the virus. Human symptoms include fever, rash, and swollen lymph nodes. Monkeypox predominantly occurs in Central and West African regions but has seen outbreaks in other parts of the world. Vaccination against smallpox has been shown to be highly effective in preventing monkeypox.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

Here's a condensed summary of Monkeypox trends in Chinese mainland up to January 2024:

- **Initial Surge**: Cases rose from 80 in September 2023 to a peak of 127 in October.
- **Subsequent Fluctuations**: Following the peak, cases fluctuated, decreasing to 80 in November, rising to 102 in December, and slightly dropping to 97 by January 2024.
- **No Deaths Recorded**: Despite the fluctuations in case numbers, there have been no reported fatalities throughout this period.
- **Trend Analysis**: The data shows active but non-fatal transmission of Monkeypox, with varying monthly case numbers.

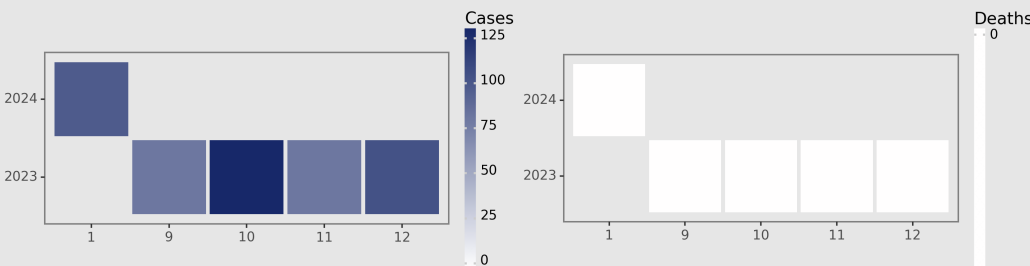
### Cases Analysis

The data reflects a fluctuating trend in Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland, beginning with 80 cases in September 2023, peaking at 127 cases in October, and then showing variability with a slight decrease in subsequent months. December 2023 saw a slight increase to 102 cases, followed by a minor decline to 97 cases in January 2024. This pattern indicates a relatively stable transmission rate post-October, suggesting effective containment and public health measures might be in place, mitigating wider spread. The initial spike could be attributed to the lag in response or increased testing.

### Deaths Analysis



### Distribution



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