

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project

SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a strain of virus responsible for a severe form of pneumonia. First identified in 2003 in China, it quickly spread globally, leading to an epidemic. The disease it causes, known as SARS, is characterized by high fever, headache, and respiratory issues, before progressing to potentially fatal pneumonia. Crucially, SARS-CoV is part of the broader coronavirus family, which includes viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as MERS and COVID-19.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Zero reported cases of SARS-CoV in China from January 2010 through November 2023, indicating no disease transmission.
- An anomaly shows 1093 deaths in May 2012 without corresponding cases; likely a data error needing correction.
- Over a decade of no cases suggests effective long-term containment measures against SARS-CoV in China.
- The epidemiological situation up to November 2023 implies SARS-CoV is not a current health concern in mainland China.

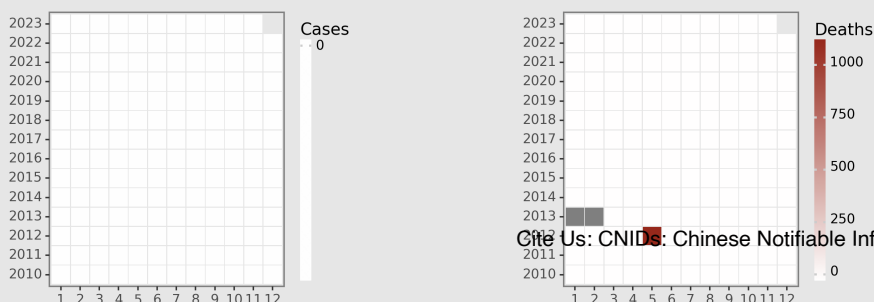
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, Chinese mainland reported zero cases of SARS-CoV. This consistent lack of cases over the entire period aligns with global SARS data post-2003, indicating effective containment and cessation of the SARS epidemic. There's no evidence of recurring or newly initiated transmission during these years, suggesting successful elimination of the virus in the human population or its zoonotic reservoirs.

Deaths Analysis

Analyzing data from the same period, there were zero reported deaths associated with SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland. An anomaly is present in May 2012 where 1093 deaths are recorded—a likely data error as there were no accompanying cases. The absence of SARS-related mortality for over a decade corroborates the global cessation of the SARS epidemic due to vigorous international public health interventions. Note: Should the data for May 2012 reflect a factual occurrence in another context (e.g., another disease or event), this would warrant separate investigation as it does not pertain to SARS-CoV.

Distribution



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