

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

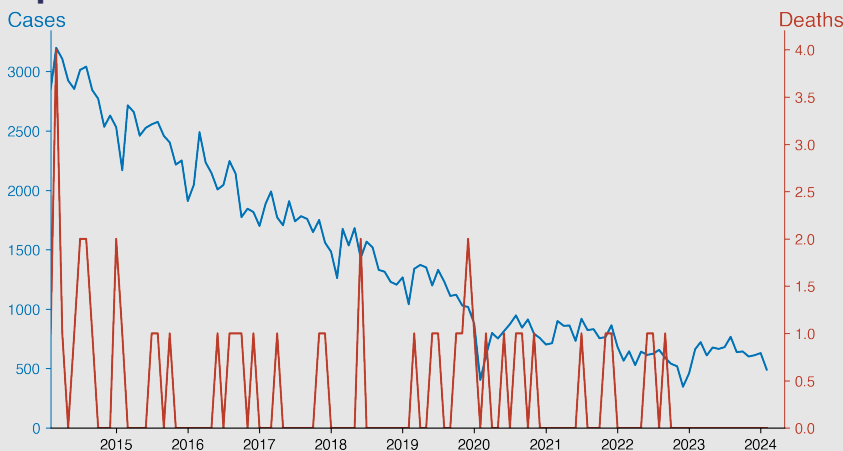
## Other hepatitis

February 2024

### Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to types of viral hepatitis that are not caused by the hepatitis A, B, C, D, or E viruses. These types of hepatitis can be due to various other viruses, toxins, drugs, or autoimmune conditions. Symptoms often resemble those of viral hepatitis, including jaundice, abdominal pain, and malaise. Diagnosis may involve liver function tests, serologic assays, and sometimes liver biopsy. Treatment is dependent on the underlying cause but may range from antiviral medications and immunosuppressants to supportive care. Prevention strategies vary but generally include avoiding known toxins and using medications responsibly.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

- Data reveals a consistent decrease in Other Hepatitis cases in China from 2014-2024, declining from roughly 2900 monthly cases to around 500.
- The number of deaths linked to Other Hepatitis significantly decreased over this period, with no deaths reported since 2022.
- Case peaks typically occur in warmer months (March-August) despite the overall decreasing trend.
- By February 2024, the situation appears under control, with 491 cases and zero fatalities, indicating effective disease management measures.

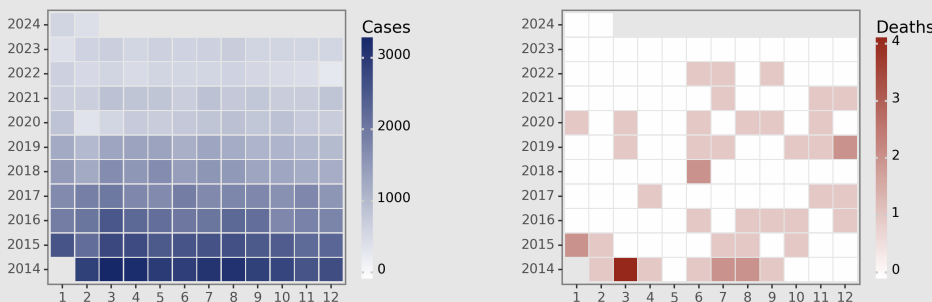
### Cases Analysis

The data indicates a consistent downward trend in the number of cases of other hepatitis in mainland China over the past decade. From February 2014 to February 2024, case numbers notably and steadily decreased, from peaks of around 2800-3200 cases per month in early 2014 to lows of approximately 400-700 cases per month in recent years. The sharpest drop seems to be observable in 2020, potentially attributable to incorporation of expanded public health measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic impacting the surveillance or reporting of other hepatitis cases.

### Deaths Analysis

The mortality associated with 'Other hepatitis' in the Chinese mainland indicates extremely low fatality rates over the same period. Deaths peaked in March 2014, July 2014, and December 2019, with 4, 2, and 2 deaths respectively. However, since the beginning of 2015, monthly deaths never exceeded two, and there were numerous intervals, especially post-2017, where no deaths were reported for several consecutive months. The overall trend shows that while cases of Other hepatitis have declined, the condition remains non-fatal in most reported instances.

### Distribution



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