

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

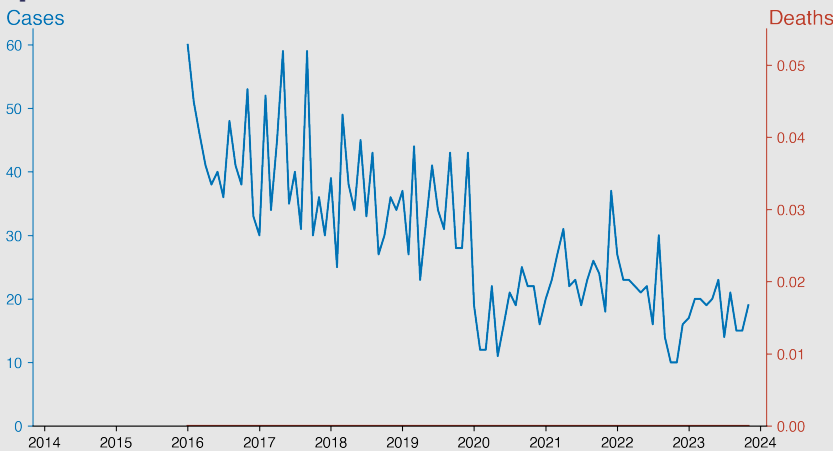
Hepatitis D

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as "Delta hepatitis," is a liver infection caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). It's a unique form of hepatitis because it can only occur in conjunction with Hepatitis B — it can't be contracted independently. The dual infection can result in a more severe disease and worse outcomes. Hepatitis D can be either acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term) and is transmitted through direct contact with infected blood, sexual contact, or from mother to child at birth. Treatment options are limited and preventative measures are crucial.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant Decline in Cases: There's been a steady decrease in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China from 2016 to 2023, indicating effective control measures or improved public health protocols.
- 2. No Reported Deaths: Despite the fluctuation in cases over this time period, there have been zero reported deaths linked to Hepatitis D, implying either effective treatment or mild manifestations of this disease.
- 3. Lowest Caseloads in 2022-2023: The data suggests a drastic decline in the number of cases in 2022 and 2023, with most months reporting less than 25 cases, pointing towards effective eradication efforts.
- 4. Consistent Caseload in 2023: Since January 2023, there has been a consistency in the number of cases reported each month, hovering around 15-20, hinting at a stabilized disease situation.

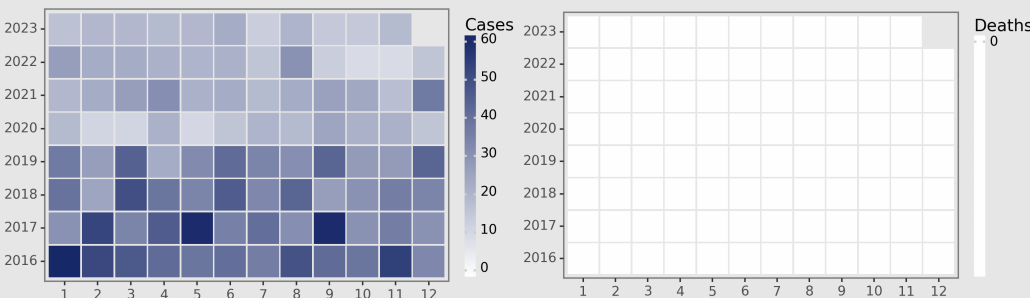
Cases Analysis

In analyzing Hepatitis D cases from 2016 to 2023 in mainland China, we note a downward trend. The number of cases appeared to peak in 2016-2017, ranging from 30 to 60 cases monthly. Over time, a gradual decrease in the number of reported cases is seen, with numbers frequently under 30 from 2020 onward. This implies an effective response which might be attributed to better health regulations, vaccination, or population immunity. However, a degree of cyclical fluctuation can be observed seasonally, suggesting the necessity for ongoing surveillance and preventive measures.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, despite fluctuating case reports, no deaths were attributed to Hepatitis D over the examined period. This suggests effective management and treatment protocols for reported cases in mainland China, thus resulting in an impressive control of mortality rate. However, this does not diminish the significance of Hepatitis D as a public health issue since the condition can lead to serious liver disease. The zero-death count generally suggests a high standard in healthcare provision, but ongoing preventive measures, early diagnoses, and treatment are vital to maintaining this state.

Distribution



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