

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

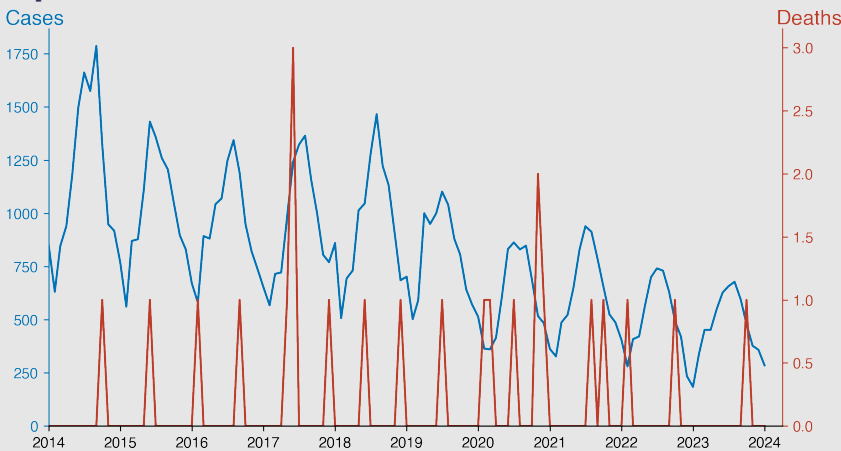
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

January 2024

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are bacterial infections caused by *Salmonella Typhi** and *Salmonella Paratyphi**, respectively. These diseases are transmitted through contaminated food and water, leading to symptoms such as high fever, weakness, stomach pains, headache, and loss of appetite. In some cases, a rash of flat, rose-colored spots may appear. These fevers are more common in areas with poor sanitation and lack of clean water. Vaccination, safe food and water practices, and antibiotics are key to prevention and treatment. Typhoid can be severe or fatal if not treated promptly.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant decrease in cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever from 2014 to 2024, indicating effective control measures and improved public health infrastructure.
- Low mortality rate throughout the years, with sporadic deaths, suggests high recovery rates and effective treatment protocols.
- Seasonal fluctuations in case numbers, with peaks generally in the warmer months, suggest a pattern related to climatic conditions or seasonal human activity.
- Recent years show a sustained decrease in both cases and deaths, highlighting ongoing success in disease management and prevention strategies.

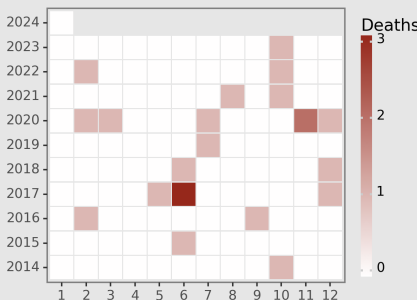
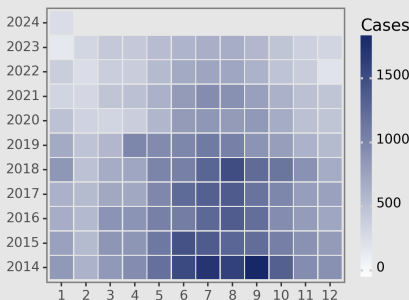
Cases Analysis

The reported data for Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever in China from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating case numbers with a noticeable seasonal pattern, peaking during the summer months. The highest recorded cases were in September 2014 (1787 cases), with a general trend of decrease observed over the years. The data indicates a significant reduction in cases by 2024, suggesting improvements in water quality, sanitation, and vaccination efforts. However, the persistence of cases each year highlights the ongoing challenge of completely eradicating these diseases in mainland China.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in China from 2014 to 2024 reveals a very low death rate, with only a few reported deaths despite thousands of cases each year. This low mortality rate could indicate effective medical treatment and vaccination efforts. However, there were isolated spikes in deaths in some years, such as in June 2017 with three deaths, suggesting possible outbreaks or cases with complications. The overall trend suggests that while Typhoid and paratyphoid fever remain a public health concern, fatalities are rare and preventable with timely medical intervention.

Distribution



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Version: 2024-03-04 (UTC+)