

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

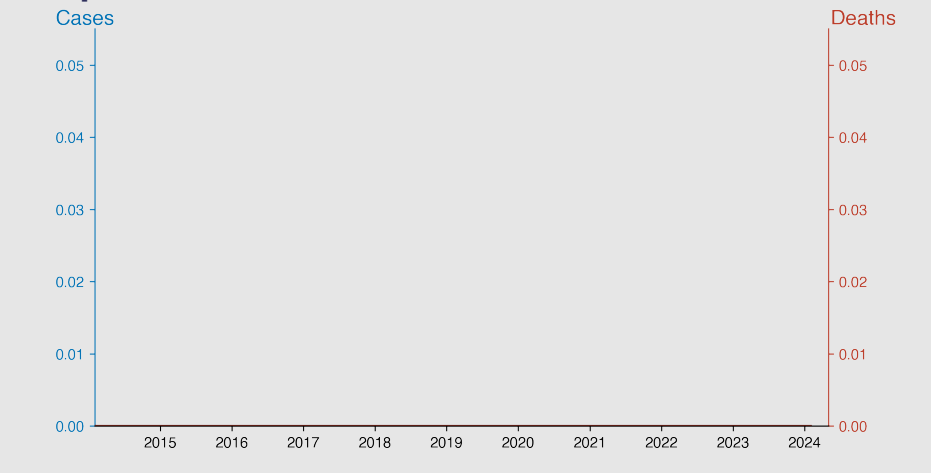
Poliomyelitis

February 2024

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease caused primarily by the poliovirus. It predominantly affects young children and can lead to irreversible paralysis. While infection often occurs without symptoms, it can cause permanent disability and, in severe cases, can be fatal when breathing muscles are immobilized. The virus spreads person to person, typically through contaminated water or food. Polio has been largely eradicated in most countries through the successful use of vaccines. Nonetheless, pockets of polio outbreaks still occur globally, necessitating continued immunization and vigilance.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Zero reported cases and deaths from Poliomyelitis from February 2014 through February 2024 suggest successful eradication efforts within the Chinese mainland.
- Continued absence of Poliomyelitis over a decade indicates high vaccination coverage and effective public health surveillance systems.
- The data reflects the sustained effectiveness of the Polio eradication program in China, suggesting no known transmission of wild poliovirus.
- Maintaining vigilance is crucial to prevent re-introduction of the virus, calling for ongoing immunization and monitoring strategies.

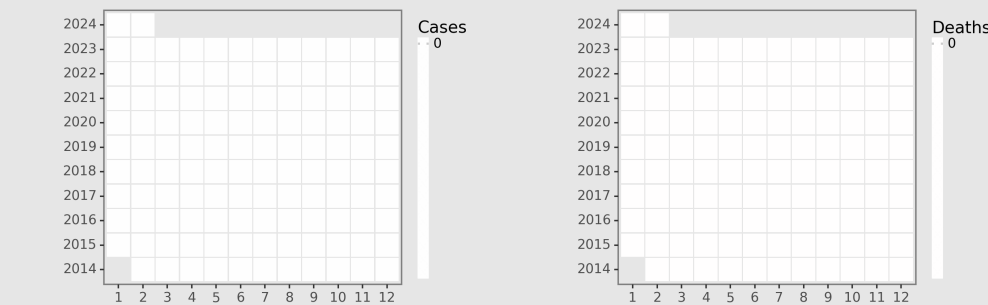
Cases Analysis

The data for Poliomyelitis in the Chinese mainland spanning 2014 through to 2024 manifests a consistent record of zero cases throughout these years. This is indicative of the robustness of the preventive interventions, particularly the immunization programs rolled out in the region. The persistent absence of any reported incidence of the disease may imply that the Chinese mainland has been successful in eradication strategies and maintaining a polio-free status during this period.

Deaths Analysis

There have been zero deaths reported from Poliomyelitis in Chinese mainland according to the dataset provided for the period from February 2014 to February 2024. The absence of fatalities over these ten years corroborates the case analysis findings, emphasizing the success of the polio eradication initiatives, routine immunization programs, and a maintained state of vigilance against possible resurgence or importation of the virus.

Distribution



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