

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

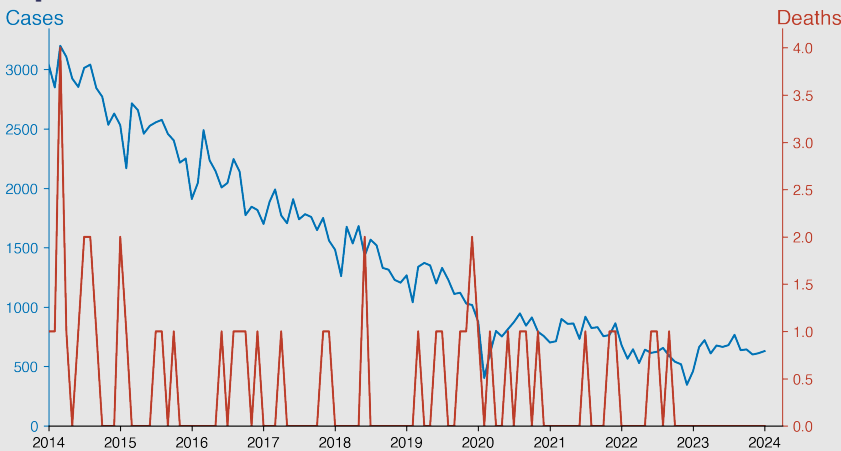
Other hepatitis

January 2024

Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to forms of liver inflammation that don't fall under the well-known categories of hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. These types can result from various causes, including autoimmune disorders, medications, toxins, and less common viruses. Unlike the more familiar forms, which are primarily viral, other hepatitis types often require different diagnostic approaches and treatments. Understanding and identifying these less common forms are crucial for effective management and care, as their causes, and consequently their treatments, may significantly differ from viral hepatitis, emphasizing the need for comprehensive liver health assessment.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- **Decreasing Trend**:** Cases of Other hepatitis in Chinese mainland reduced from 3041 in January 2014 to 630 in January 2024, showing a significant decline over a decade.
- **Low Mortality**:** The death rate remained low, suggesting effective disease management or a milder disease form.
- **Stabilization in Recent Years**:** Post-2020, the case count has stabilized, indicating a persistent but controlled disease presence.
- **2020 Drop**:** A sharp decrease in cases in early 2020 may reflect the impact of COVID-19 public health measures.

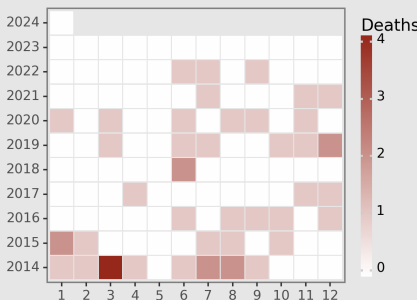
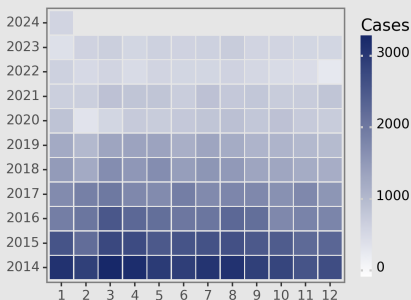
Cases Analysis

The data reflects a significant trend in the reported cases of Other hepatitis in mainland China from 2014 to 2024. Initially, the number of cases was relatively high, with over 3000 cases reported in some months of 2014. However, a gradual decline is observed over the years, with a stark decrease to less than 1000 cases per month starting from 2020. This downward trend continues, reaching the lowest numbers in 2022 and slightly increasing thereafter. The reduction in cases could be attributed to improved public health measures, vaccination, and better awareness of hepatitis transmission and prevention.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from "Other hepatitis" over the same period exhibit a low and relatively stable pattern, with monthly deaths rarely exceeding 2 and often reporting no deaths at all. This stability in mortality, despite the fluctuating number of cases, suggests that the condition, while still present, has not significantly impacted mortality rates. It could reflect improvements in medical treatment and management of the disease. The overall low mortality rate associated with "Other hepatitis" cases in this dataset is a positive sign, pointing towards effective healthcare interventions and possibly increased public awareness and vaccination rates.

Distribution



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