

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

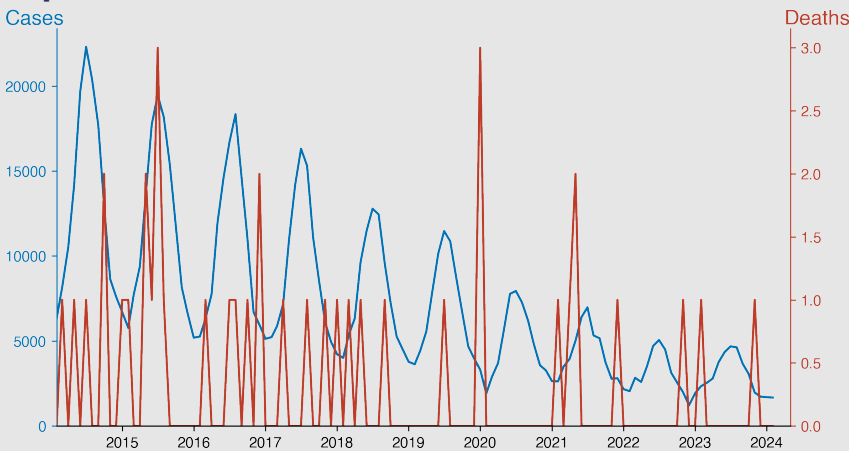
## Dysentery

February 2024

### Introduction

Dysentery is an inflammatory disorder of the intestine, particularly of the colon, that results in severe diarrhea containing blood and mucus in the feces with frequent and painful bowel movements. It can be caused by various infectious pathogens such as bacteria (e.g., *Shigella*, *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*), protozoan parasites (e.g., *Entamoeba histolytica*), or viruses. Transmission typically occurs through contaminated food or water, or through person-to-person contact. Comprehensive management includes rehydration, electrolyte replacement, and, in some cases, antibiotic or antiparasitic medications. Good hygiene practices are crucial in preventing the spread of

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

1. The overall trend of Dysentery in mainland China from February 2014 to February 2024 shows a significant reduction in the number of cases.
2. Noticeable seasonal trend with the cases peaking between May to August each year, indicating potential environmental factors at play.
3. The mortality rate is very low, typically 0-3 deaths per month irrespective of the number of cases.
4. As of February 2024, the number of cases (1673) continues the decreasing trend, which indicates successful control and prevention measures.

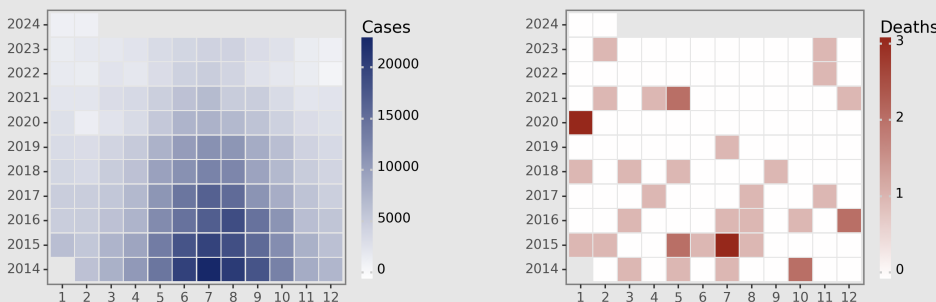
### Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Dysentery in Mainland China display a clear seasonal trend over the given period from 2014 - 2024. The number of cases typically increased significantly from the start of the year to peak around the mid-year, often July. This pattern suggests a susceptibility of the population to this disease in the warmer months. Across the entire period, a general downward trend is also observed, with the peak number of cases decreasing each year, representing a successful effort in combating the disease.

### Deaths Analysis

Dysentery-related deaths in China are extremely low considering the number of reported cases. Between February 2014 and February 2024, there were only 22 recorded deaths resulting from Dysentery. The data also shows a random distribution of deaths throughout the years with no clear pattern or correlation with the number of cases. The highest mortality (3 deaths) was reported in July 2015 and January 2020, however, these spikes were not necessarily linked with the highest case numbers, suggesting an efficient management system in handling severe dysentery cases to prevent fatalities.

### Distribution



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