

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

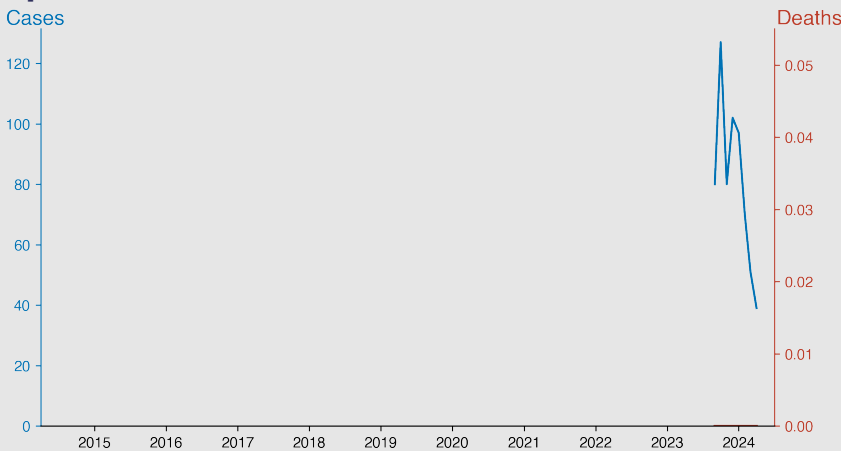
## Monkey pox

April 2024

### Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare viral zoonosis endemic in Central and West African countries, caused by the Monkeypox virus. It closely resembles human smallpox and is transmitted to humans from animals, primarily rodents and monkeys. Human-to-human transmission can occur, albeit less commonly. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, rash, and chills. The disease typically self-resolves within weeks, but severe and sometimes fatal complications can occur, particularly in individuals with weakened immune systems. There is currently no specific treatment for monkeypox.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

1. Declining trend: Monkey pox cases have significantly declined from September 2023 till April 2024, with a noticeable decrease from 80 to 39 incidences.
2. Mortality rate: The data suggests a zero mortality rate for the given time period. No death has been reported due to Monkey pox.
3. Peak in October 2023: The disease exhibited a peak in October 2023 with 127 reported cases.
4. Sustainable reduction: The past few months have shown a sustainable reduction of cases, from 102 in December 2023 to 39 in April 2024.

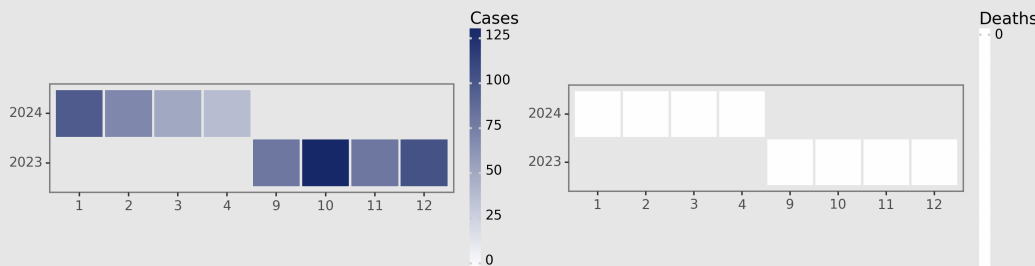
### Cases Analysis

The Monkey pox cases in the Chinese mainland have shown a gradual decrease over the months. The highest reported number of cases was in October 2023, with 127 cases, followed by 102 cases in December 2023, showing a 20% decrease. A further steady decline was observed from December 2023 to April 2024, where cases fell from 102 to 39. The significant drop of 62% between these months potentially indicates successful control measures implemented by health authorities.

### Deaths Analysis

Interestingly, despite the fluctuation of reported Monkey pox cases from September 2023 to April 2024, there were zero recorded fatalities. This indicates either a non-lethal strain of the virus or effective medical treatment. This zero-mortality level could also be due to early detection and intervention, adequate access to healthcare facilities, adherence to prescribed treatment regimens by the patients, or a combination of these factors. This forms a basis for further study on potential strain variations and case management strategies. (Word count: 82)

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Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)