

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

November 2023



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

November 2023

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Cholera	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
SARS-CoV	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	5,664	454 (8.71%)	1,365.0 (31.75%)	1,955	89 (4.77%)	497.0 (34.09%)
Hepatitis	156,977	4,282 (2.80%)	52,539.0 (50.31%)	327	70 (27.24%)	274.0 (516.98%)
Hepatitis A	1,056	70 (7.10%)	307.0 (40.99%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	132,270	3,229 (2.50%)	45,899.0 (53.14%)	35	3 (9.38%)	3.0 (9.38%)
Hepatitis C	20,280	814 (4.18%)	5,223.0 (34.69%)	292	68 (30.36%)	272.0 (1360.00%)
Hepatitis D	19	4 (26.67%)	9.0 (90.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	2,751	208 (8.18%)	1,019.0 (58.83%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Other hepatitis	601	-43 (-6.68%)	82.0 (15.80%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Poliomyelitis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H5N1 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Measles	78	-10 (-11.36%)	-4.0 (-4.88%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	1,320	881 (200.68%)	425.0 (47.49%)	3	0 (0.00%)	-2.0 (-40.00%)
Rabies	12	-1 (-7.69%)	-4.0 (-25.00%)	14	2 (16.67%)	6.0 (75.00%)
Japanese encephalitis	12	-20 (-62.50%)	11.0 (1100.00%)	2	0 (0.00%)	1.0 (100.00%)
Dengue	1,685	-3,703 (-68.73%)	1,511.0 (868.39%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	36	-11 (-23.40%)	13.0 (56.52%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	1,963	-1,104 (-36.00%)	-12.0 (-0.61%)	1	1 (/)	0.0 (0.00%)
Tuberculosis	57,432	-1,807 (-3.05%)	9,080.0 (18.78%)	320	-34 (-9.60%)	-13.0 (-3.90%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	377	-103 (-21.46%)	-42.0 (-10.02%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	12	7 (140.00%)	8.0 (200.00%)	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Pertussis	6,410	1,980 (44.70%)	4,250.0 (196.76%)	2	2 (/)	2.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	1	-1 (-50.00%)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	4,637	2,104 (83.06%)	2,741.0 (144.57%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	4,540	63 (1.41%)	1,971.0 (76.72%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	10,065	-263 (-2.55%)	2,435.0 (31.91%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	57,719	738 (1.30%)	22,567.0 (64.20%)	1	-2 (-66.67%)	-2.0 (-66.67%)
Leptospirosis	25	-51 (-67.11%)	15.0 (150.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	3	1 (50.00%)	-5.0 (-62.50%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	183	-10 (-5.18%)	109.0 (147.30%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	80	-47 (-37.01%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	1,862,998	1,522,029 (446.38%)	1,780,335.0 (2153.73%)	1	0 (0.00%)	1.0 (/)
Mumps	7,642	-645 (-7.78%)	-1,060.0 (-12.18%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	89	-21 (-19.09%)	-31.0 (-25.83%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	4,940	-18,171 (-78.62%)	3,202.0 (184.23%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	34	10 (41.67%)	14.0 (70.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	170	-45 (-20.93%)	54.0 (46.55%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	19	0 (0.00%)	8.0 (72.73%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	387	76 (24.44%)	290.0 (298.97%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	73,835	-16,909 (-18.63%)	22,863.0 (44.85%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	92,955	-72,572 (-43.84%)	42,322.0 (83.59%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	2,352,301	1,417,130 (151.54%)	1,884,328.0 (402.66%)	2,626	125 (5.00%)	756.0 (40.43%)

*MoM: Month on Month change, **YoY: Year on Year change.

Overview

As we review the reported cases and corresponding deaths from various diseases across Chinese mainland in November 2023, we observe a significant emphasis on respiratory and vector-borne diseases, attributable to the seasonal patterns and other contributing factors. The data showcases a considerable number of cases across a wide array of diseases, with notable figures in diseases such as Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (153,086 cases), and Infectious Diarrhea (108,329 cases). However, it is worth mentioning the notably high case count for Hepatitis, with Hepatitis B leading (96,336 cases), followed by Hepatitis C (20,245 cases), Hepatitis A (1,367 cases), and lesser counts for Hepatitis E and Hepatitis D. The mortality data reflects a concerning number of deaths associated with Tuberculosis (214 deaths), highlighting it as a significant cause of disease burden. Additionally, certain infectious diseases like Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), despite having a lower number of monthly cases (7,897), show a substantial number of all-cause deaths (2,444) in cumulative reported AIDS patients, suggesting the chronic impact of this condition.

Concerns

Diseases with high incidence such as Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Infectious Diarrhea, though not leading to high mortality, bring to light significant morbidity which can strain healthcare systems and impact public health and economies due to loss of productivity and the cost of healthcare. Hepatitis remains a persistent health challenge, indicated by the combined morbidity across its types. While the immediate lethality is low, the long-term complications such as liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma pose serious health risks. Public concern is palpable around diseases with relatively lower incidence but higher mortality rates; Tuberculosis being a prime example with its far-reaching socio-economic consequences. Other diseases such as Hepatitis and AIDS also attract public concern due to their chronic nature and potential for severe health consequences. Despite no reported cases of Human infection with H5N1 and H7N9 viruses this month, the potential for avian influenza outbreaks remains a concern due to prior history and impact.

Recommendations

Given the reported data and the context of public health concerns, we recommend that the public adhere strictly to personal hygiene practices to curb the transmission of diseases such as Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Infectious Diarrhea, which can be mitigated through such measures. Immunization for Hepatitis A and B should be actively promoted, as effective vaccines exist for these diseases. Additionally, the enhancement of routine screening and treatment accessibility for chronic infectious diseases like Hepatitis C, B and Tuberculosis, paired with public education campaigns, will be essential for early detection and care. The ongoing vigilance in monitoring avian influenza viruses is crucial. For diseases like AIDS, comprehensive strategies should expand beyond treatment to include prevention education, stigma reduction and community support programs.

Finally, an inter-sectoral approach involving health, education, and social services is imperative to effectively implement preventive measures, improve public awareness, and respond effectively to disease outbreaks. Intensifying research into vaccines and cures, especially for diseases without definitive preventative measures, should be a priority, alongside ongoing support for global health initiatives in disease monitoring and control.

Notation from Data Source:

* According to the National Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, not included coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

† The number of deaths of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the number of all-cause deaths reported in the month by cumulative reported AIDS patients.

§ Since September 20, 2023, Monkey pox was included in the management of Class B infectious diseases.

¶ Infectious diarrhea excludes cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.

The number of cases and cause-specific deaths refer to data recorded in National Notifiable Disease Reporting System in China, which includes both clinically-diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases. Only reported cases of the 31 provincial-level administrative divisions in Chinese mainland are included in the table, whereas data of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan, China are not included. Monthly statistics are calculated without annual verification, which were usually conducted in February of the next year for de-duplication and verification of reported cases in annual statistics. Therefore, 12-month cases could not be added together directly to calculate the cumulative cases because the individual information might be verified via National Notifiable Disease Reporting System according to information verification or field investigations by local CDCs.

News information since November 2023 in Chinese Mainland

As an epidemiologist observing the current situation in Northern China regarding the upsurge in respiratory illnesses among children, it is important to analyze the context thoroughly to understand the dynamics and implications of this rise in cases.

Given the recent relaxation of COVID-19 measures, one could anticipate an increase in respiratory infections. Social distancing, masking, and other non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) were effective not only in curbing the spread of SARS-CoV-2 but also in suppressing the transmission of other respiratory pathogens. With the removal or reduction of these NPIs, there would naturally be an increase in the circulation of respiratory viruses and bacteria.

The key identified pathogens—Influenza, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, RSV, and SARS-CoV-2—are all capable of causing significant morbidity, especially in pediatric populations. The spike in cases can partially be attributed to the cold weather, which often facilitates the spread of respiratory viruses due to closer indoor proximity of people and the possible increased stability and transmission of pathogens in cooler, less humid air.

Public Health Response and Surveillance

An appropriate public health response would involve increasing surveillance to track the spread of these infections, promoting vaccination (particularly for the flu and COVID-19), and possibly re-evaluating the need for NPIs if cases rise above a critical threshold. It would also be vital to communicate clearly with the public about the measures being taken and the importance of seeking medical care for respiratory symptoms.

The surveillance would not only include patient-reported symptoms and hospital admission rates but also laboratory testing to confirm the specific pathogens involved, molecular epidemiology to understand strain variations (especially for influenza and SARS-CoV-2), and whole-genome sequencing where necessary to detect any novel mutations or variants of concern.

Considerations for Pediatric Populations

Pediatric populations are particularly vulnerable and may have been less exposed to these pathogens during the restrictions, possibly resulting in lower levels of immunity. This phenomenon, sometimes referred to as an immunity debt, means that measures to protect children, such as promoting pediatric vaccinations and ensuring the availability of pediatric healthcare resources, are especially important.

Additional Actions

Education about hygiene and respiratory etiquette for children and their caretakers is also important. Reinforcing handwashing, the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers, and the proper use of masks when sick, could help mitigate the spread.

Given the overlap in symptoms between the various respiratory pathogens, co-infections should also be monitored, as they can complicate diagnosis and treatment. It would also be prudent to monitor the impact of these infections on healthcare systems, to ensure that increased demand can be met without compromising care.

In conclusion, the current increase in respiratory illnesses among children in Northern China appears to be due to known pathogens and a predictable consequence of lifting COVID-19 precautions. Continuous monitoring, targeted public health interventions, and clear communication are key strategies for managing the rise in respiratory disease incidence in these circumstances.

News information since November 2023 around world

Summary

During the ongoing period since November 2023, the global health community has observed a mix of persistent and emerging threats in the realm of infectious diseases. The well-known COVID-19 remains a part of the landscape, with some regions experiencing a decline in cases and mortality. Alongside, there has been a worrying uptick in dengue fever incidences, particularly in the Americas. Meanwhile, cholera and measles sustain their status as endemic issues in various locales. Health officials also face challenges posed by new pathogens, requiring swift surveillance and response efforts.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

COVID-19: SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic, has remained a global health priority. Recent data points to a downtrend, with some regions, such as the Eastern Mediterranean, noting a 23% drop in cases and a 30% fall in deaths over a week. Despite these encouraging signs, the pandemic continues to require close monitoring and management.

Dengue Fever: A major leap in dengue fever cases has been observed, especially in the Americas where more than 4.1 million suspected cases and 2,049 associated fatalities have been documented. The spread has been wide, affecting 42 countries and territories within that region. Unprecedentedly, Italy also reported outbreaks, signaling the disease's reach beyond its typical endemic zones.

Cholera: Reports indicate a resurgence of cholera outbreaks in several countries. The exact impact, in terms of case counts and severity, remains unspecified, but the presence of this waterborne disease highlights issues with sanitation and access to clean water.

Measles: The highly infectious measles virus continues to cause outbreaks across the globe. While specifics were not provided, the persistent occurrence of measles serves as a reminder of the need for maintained vigilance and vaccination efforts.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

No specific details regarding novel pathogens were included in the content provided. However, the ongoing emergence of new infectious agents is an inherent part of global epidemiology. Vigilant surveillance, research, and public health readiness are crucial for identifying and responding to any such threats that may arise.

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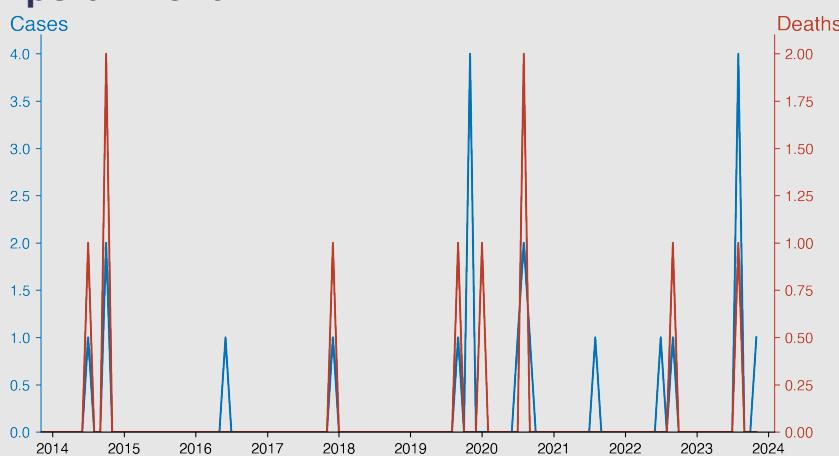
Plague

November 2023

Introduction

Plague is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. It's primarily spread through the bite of infected fleas living on small mammals, particularly rats. It can also be transmitted through contaminated fluids or tissues. Plague is known for causing the "Black Death" in the Middle Ages, killing millions. It typically manifests in three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic. Symptoms include fever, weakness, chills, and swollen lymph nodes. Though it can be fatal if not treated promptly, plague responds well to modern antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



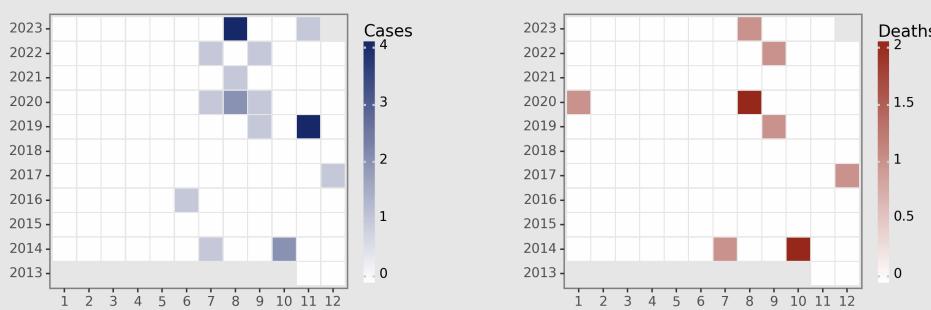
Cases Analysis

Plague occurrences on the Chinese mainland from November 2013 to November 2023 were rare, with case counts from zero to four over the observed months. A total of 16 cases emerged sporadically, with slight clustering in 2019 and a notable increase in August 2023. Onset of cases was intermittent and unpredictable, more characteristic of individual or localized outbreaks than widespread transmission. The data reveals no clear temporal pattern, suggesting incidents may relate more to zoonotic exposure or isolated human-to-human transmission rather than seasonal trends.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with plague show an infrequent pattern corresponding to the low case occurrences, totaling seven over the ten-year span. Case fatality rates (CFRs) varied, with some months showing a 100% CFR (July 2014, October 2014, December 2017, August 2020, and September 2022) while other months report cases with no deaths. Notably, August 2023 accounts for four cases with one death, indicating a CFR of 25%. Overall, the death toll remained low annually, with no discernible trends in fatality rates, aligning with the sporadic and contained nature of plague incidents reported.

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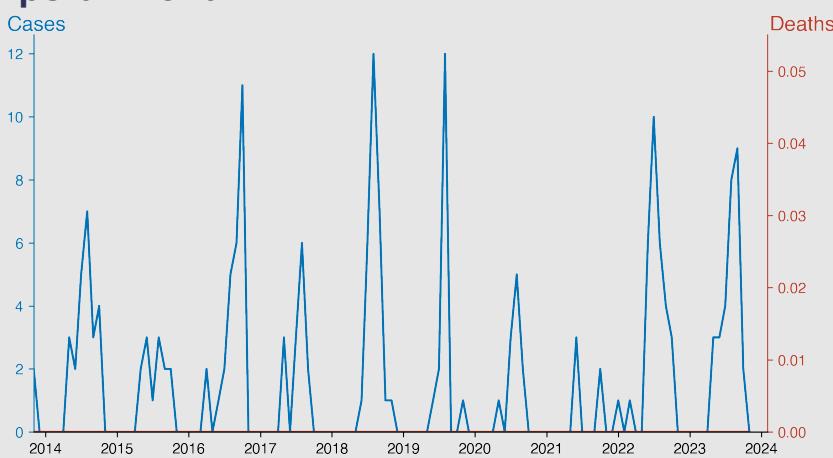
Cholera

November 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It mainly affects the intestines and is typically transmitted through contaminated water or food. Common symptoms include watery diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. Worldwide, it impacts 3-5 million people and causes 28,000-142,000 deaths a year. While readily treatable, without swift medical intervention, it can be fatal. Prevention largely depends on access to safe water and sanitation systems, along with vaccines in areas where the disease is endemic.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, reported cholera cases in Chinese mainland were sporadic, with no cases reported in numerous months. The dataset indicates a seasonal pattern, with small outbreaks typically occurring during the warmer months, July through October. An annual decline in cases is not apparent, suggesting a consistent low-endemic presence. Notably, peak case numbers gradually increase from 2013 to a high of 12 cases in August 2018 and 12 cases in August 2019, before slightly dropping again. Most months have zero cases reported, signifying either effective containment measures or underreporting.

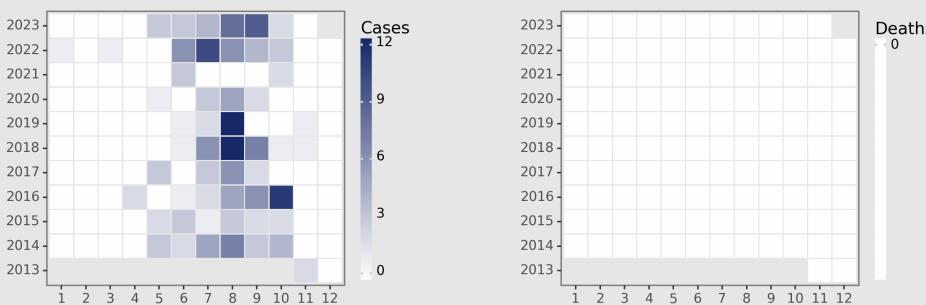
Highlights

- Cholera in Chinese mainland exhibits seasonal patterns with peaks during warmer months, suggesting a climate influence on transmission.
- Despite periodic spikes, such as 12 cases in August 2018, no deaths were recorded from 2013 to 2023, indicating effective management and potential low virulence.
- The trend of consistent, sporadic annual occurrences signifies persistent low-level risk, underscoring the need for ongoing public health monitoring and intervention.
- Zero cases reported in November 2023 reflect successful current control measures or possible underreporting, necessitating continuous surveillance.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the ten-year span, there were zero deaths reported from cholera in Chinese mainland, according to the presented data. This demonstrates a remarkably high survival rate among those infected. This could be attributed to effective clinical treatment and prompt medical response, availability of rehydration therapies, vaccination campaigns, or public health interventions. It may also reflect a strong disease surveillance and response system capable of controlling outbreaks efficiently. No mortality trend can be derived as no deaths have been reported.

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SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a respiratory virus that first emerged in Guangdong Province, China, in 2002. It belongs to the family Coronaviridae and the species SARS-CoV. SARS-CoV is highly contagious and primarily spreads through respiratory droplets. The infection can lead to a severe and potentially fatal respiratory disease known as SARS. Symptoms typically include fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. Outbreaks of the virus occurred in 2002-2003, with significant episodes in China and Canada, affecting over 8000 people worldwide with a mortality rate of around 10%.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, the reported data for SARS-CoV (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus) in the Chinese mainland shows consistently zero cases. The absence of any reported cases over a decade suggests effective containment and elimination after the initial outbreak in 2002-2003. This data may reflect stringent public health measures, successful surveillance and intervention strategies, and/or limitations in reporting. Continuous vigilance is necessary to prevent reintroductions and manage possible zoonotic reservoirs.

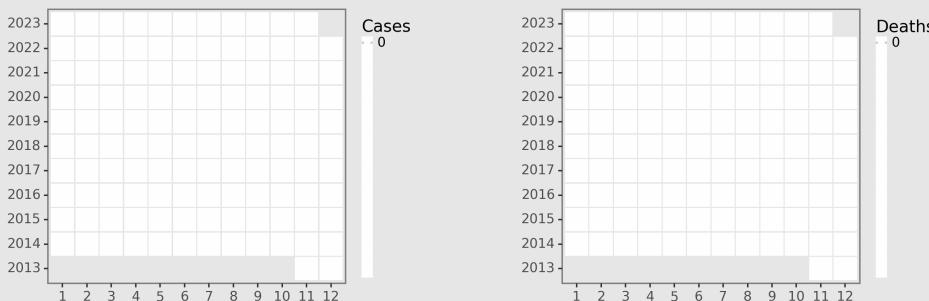
Highlights

- No reported cases or deaths from SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland from November 2013 to November 2023, indicating a lack of virus activity.
- The sustained absence of SARS-CoV suggests very effective control measures or the virus's eradication in China.
- Persistent surveillance remains crucial to detect any potential reintroduction of SARS-CoV or related pathogens.
- The data implies successful mitigation of the virus since the early 2000s outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

The reported death toll for SARS-CoV in the Chinese mainland remains at zero for the period from November 2013 to November 2023. This indicates no known fatalities associated with the virus since well before the provided data timeframe. It signifies a successful response post the SARS epidemic of 2002-2003 that likely included post-outbreak infection control practices, public health preparedness, and perhaps no re-emergence of the virus. The surveillance systems might have been kept on high alert to respond effectively to any potential re-emergence of the disease.

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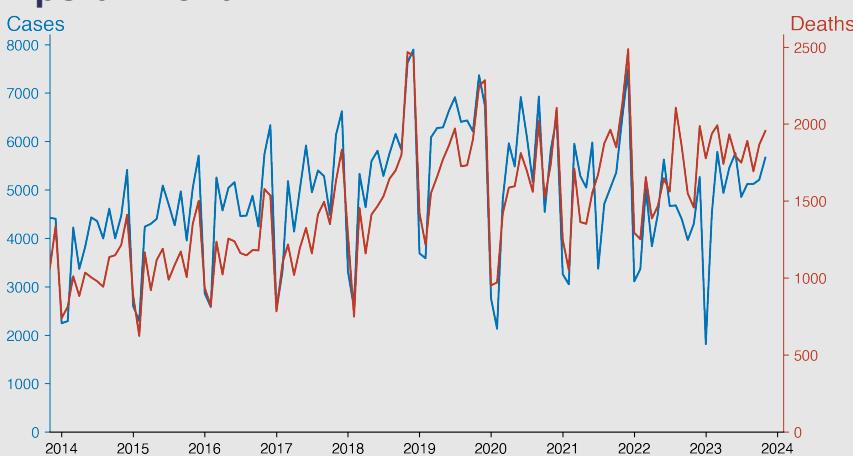
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

November 2023

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It interferes with the body's ability to fight infections, leading to severe damage to the immune system. AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection and can take years to develop, during which the virus continues to damage the immune system cells. Transmission is majorly through sexual behavior, sharing needles, or from mother to child during pregnancy or breastfeeding. There's presently no cure, however, treatment can control HIV and prevent progression to AIDS.

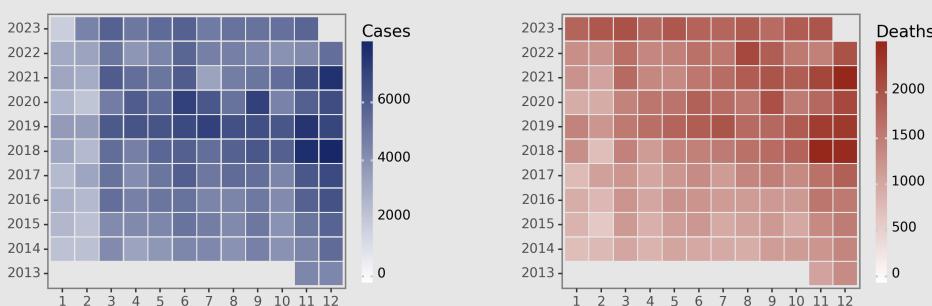
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, mainland China reported an increase in the number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases. Early data showed fluctuations without a clear trend, but by 2019 a consistent increase was evident. Despite a brief dip in cases at the start of 2020, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic impacting reporting or healthcare access, the numbers resumed an upward trajectory. By 2021, seasonality became more apparent, with peaks often in December and troughs usually in February. A similar trend persisted into 2023, indicating an ongoing challenge in controlling the epidemic's growth.

Distribution



Highlights

- A consistent increase in AIDS cases over a decade, from 4,422 cases in November 2013 to 5,664 cases in November 2023.
- Mortality has also escalated, with deaths rising from 1,055 to 1,955 in the same month comparison.
- The data shows a worrying upward trajectory in both infection and mortality rates, despite fluctuation across the years.
- Current figures emphasize the need for stronger interventions to control the AIDS epidemic in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

AIDS-related deaths in mainland China followed a generally increasing trend from 2013 to 2023, with the highest number of deaths (2486) reported in December 2021. Seasonal patterns emerge, with death peaks typically in December and January, which correlates with the case data. However, unlike the cases, death counts showed a marked increase starting in 2018. February 2020 again saw a slight increase in deaths, despite fewer cases, likely due to healthcare system strains. Onward from 2021, the death counts remained worryingly high, suggesting that while incidence is rising, effective treatment or management of AIDS is not keeping pace simultaneously.

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Hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis is a broad term referring to inflammation of the liver, primarily caused by viral infections but can also result from toxins, certain drugs, heavy alcohol use, or autoimmune conditions. The most common types are Hepatitis A, B, and C. It can present either in acute or chronic form. Acute hepatitis often resolves on its own while chronic hepatitis persist for long periods, leading potentially to serious complications like cirrhosis, liver cancer, or liver failure. Vaccines are available for prevention, specifically for Hepatitis A and B.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

A review of the Hepatitis case data from the Chinese mainland from 2013 to 2023 reveals fluctuations with a noticeable increase in reported cases over time. November 2013 recorded 113,300 cases, with cases peaking at 166,606 in August 2023 indicating an upward trend. Seasonal variation is apparent, as cases rise in the warmer months, March through August, with intermittent surges, the largest being in March 2023 with 155,705 cases. The decrease to 72,630 cases in December 2022 and subsequent rapid increase suggests potential underreporting or delayed diagnosis.

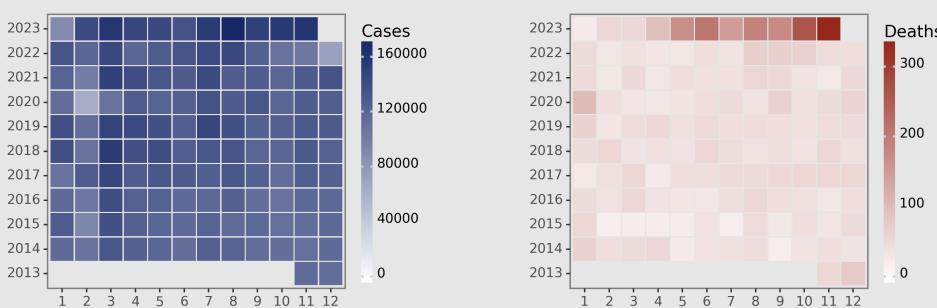
Highlights

- Notable increase in hepatitis cases from November 2013 (113,300 cases) to November 2023 (156,977 cases).
- Sharp rise in hepatitis-related deaths in 2023, peaking at 327 in November; markedly higher compared to previous years.
- Significant spike in mortality throughout 2023, surpassing 100 deaths per month starting in January.
- Elevated case fatality rates from June to November 2023 indicate potential changes in viral virulence, healthcare system challenges, or shifts in reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The analysis of Hepatitis-related deaths from 2013 to 2023 indicates a relatively stable pattern initially, with deaths typically ranging between 25-80 per month. However, a drastic escalation in fatalities is observed beginning in April 2023, when deaths almost doubled from the previous month, reaching 96. The subsequent months show a continued rise in mortality, culminating in a record high of 327 deaths in November 2023. This concerning surge suggests a worsened clinical profile of the disease or healthcare system challenges.

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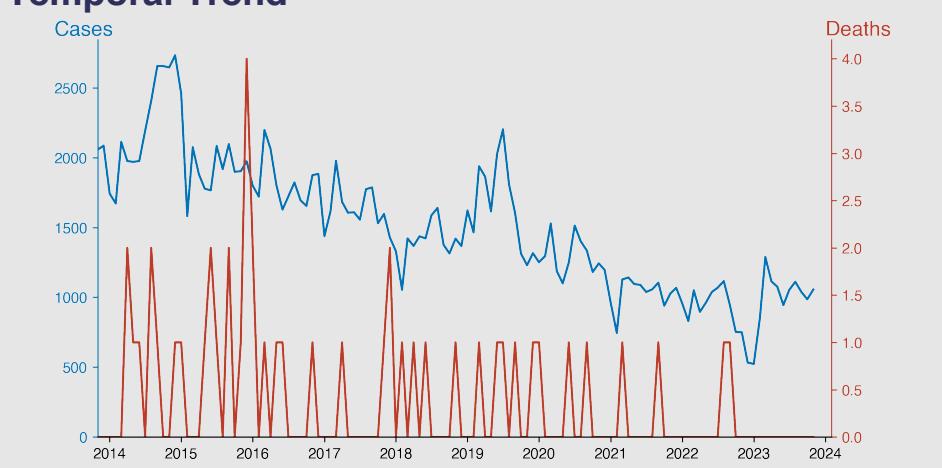
Hepatitis A

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It is primarily spread when an individual unknowingly ingests the virus from objects, food, or drinks contaminated by small, undetected amounts of feces from an infected person. Hepatitis A does not typically cause chronic liver disease and is rarely fatal, but it can cause debilitating symptoms and acute liver failure. There's no specific treatment for Hepatitis A. Prevention includes proper hygiene practices such as handwashing and vaccination.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, cases of Hepatitis A in mainland China showed a general decline. The initial cases hovered around 2,000 per month, with occasional peaks exceeding 2,500 in September and October of 2014. Thereafter, a gradual decrease was observed, particularly pronounced after 2019. A significant drop is noticeable from January 2020 onwards, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, possibly due to heightened hygiene measures. Since then, cases maintained lower levels, dipping below 1,000 monthly from 2021, with the lowest recorded at 532 in December 2022.

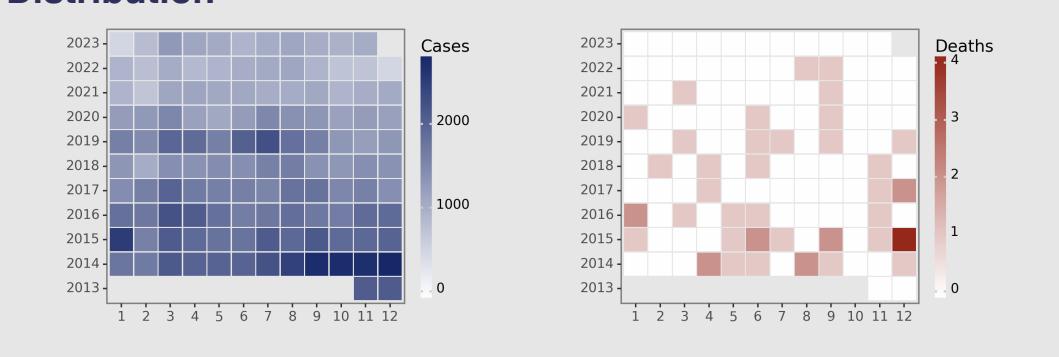
Highlights

- A continuous decrease in Hepatitis A cases is observed from 2013 to 2023, indicating an effective control of the disease in Chinese mainland.
- Despite occasional spikes, such as in September 2014 with 2656 cases, the overall trend shows a reduction with November 2023 reporting 1056 cases.
- Death counts have remained low through the years, and there have been no reported deaths from 2020 January to November 2023, reflecting possible improvements in healthcare management.
- The data suggests successful public health interventions, although periodic surveillance remains critical to maintain control of Hepatitis A in China.

Deaths Analysis

Over the decade, deaths associated with Hepatitis A in mainland China were very low, totaling 26. The virus exhibited low fatality, with most months reporting zero deaths. Notable spikes occurred with four deaths in December 2015 and two on several occasions in mid-2014 and mid-2015. Since then, deaths remained predominantly at zero with rare single fatalities sporadically dispersed throughout the years up to August 2022. The data suggests effective management in preventing fatalities from Hepatitis A despite the occurrence of cases.

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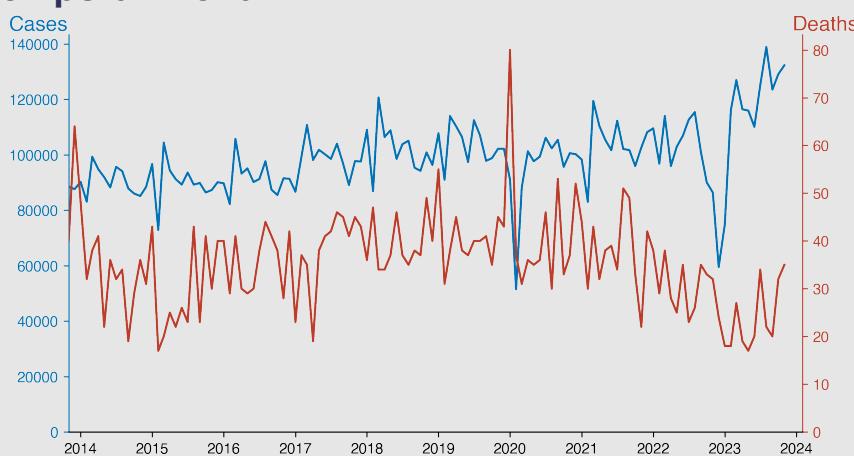
Hepatitis B

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that targets the liver, potentially causing both acute and chronic disease. It is transmitted through blood and other bodily fluids. Chronic Hepatitis B can lead to serious health issues, like cirrhosis or liver cancer. The World Health Organization estimates that in 2019, 296 million people were living with chronic Hepatitis B infection worldwide. While a vaccine has been available since 1982 and is highly effective in preventing infection, Hepatitis B remains a major global health problem.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the course of the data provided, there is a notable upward trend in the number of Hepatitis B cases in China's mainland. The cases fluctuated annually, with troughs generally observed in February, likely due to seasonal variations or reporting practices around the Chinese New Year. The most significant spikes in reported cases occurred toward the end of the dataset, with cases breaching the 130,000 mark from July 2023 onwards, peaking at 138,875 in August 2023. This suggests an expanding incidence or improved reporting mechanisms within the healthcare system.

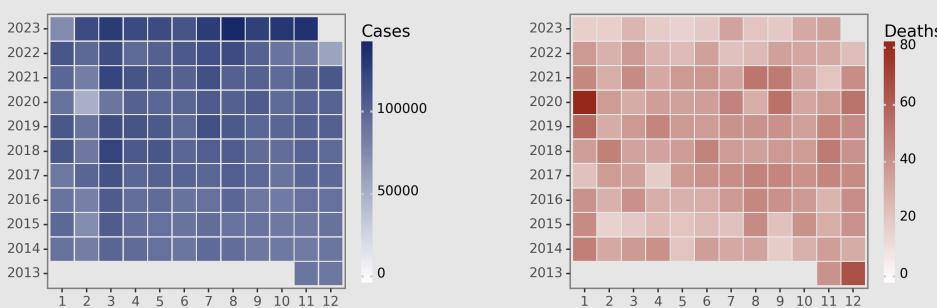
Highlights

- Rising trend in cases over the last decade, with cases nearly doubling from 88,479 in November 2013 to 132,270 in November 2023, showing an ongoing battle with Hepatitis B.
- Mortality rates have slightly decreased from 40 deaths in November 2013 to 35 deaths in November 2023, indicative of improved treatment or disease management.
- Seasonal fluctuations in cases suggest winter peaks, implying potential seasonal transmission patterns.
- A notable dip in cases to 59,498 in December 2022, followed by a resurgence to 138,875 in August 2023, points to potential episodic outbreaks or shifts in data collection methods.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths attributed to Hepatitis B in the dataset reveal less consistent trends than case counts, with numbers ranging between 17 to 80 fatalities per month. The highest mortality was reported in January 2020, a potential outlier or perhaps indicative of reduced healthcare capacity amidst the early COVID-19 pandemic. Over the years, despite the increase in reported cases, the death counts remained relatively stable, indicating possible improvements in treatment and management. The mortality rate decreased slightly in recent months, falling to around 20 deaths per month in late 2023.

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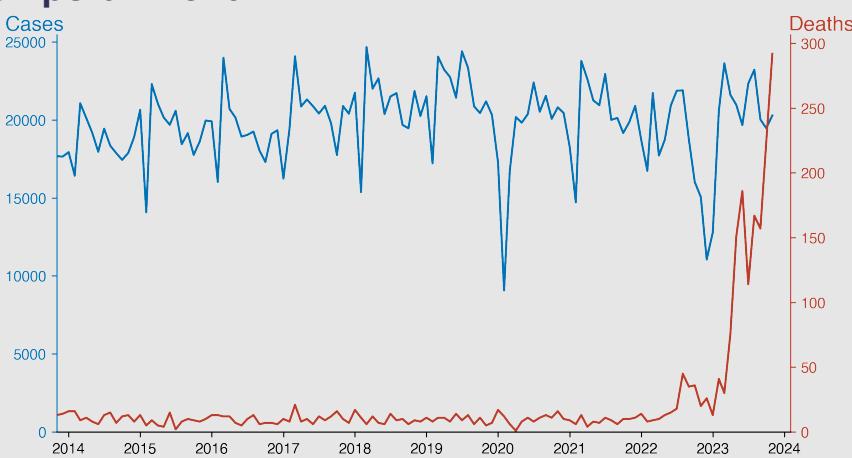
Hepatitis C

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The infection is often asymptomatic but chronic infection can cause scarring of the liver, cirrhosis, liver cancer, or liver failure. The disease spreads through blood-to-blood contact, commonly from unclean needles or inadequate sterilization in medical settings, although it can also be transmitted via sexual contact or from mother to child during birth. There is no vaccine for Hepatitis C, but it is curable with a course of antiviral medicines.

Temporal Trend



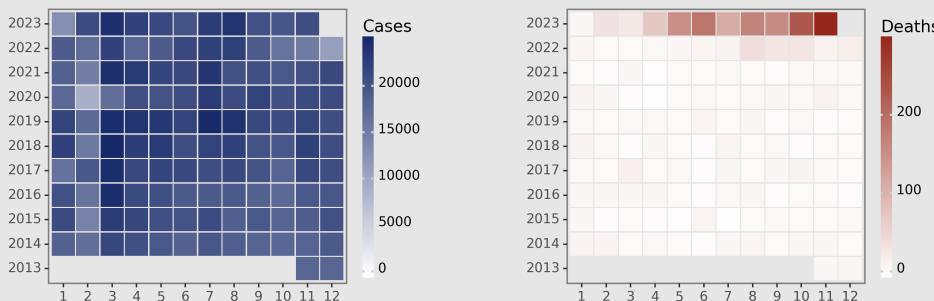
Cases Analysis

The Hepatitis C cases in Chinese mainland show fluctuations over a decade with periodic increases, such as in March annually. A notable spike appears in March 2023 with 23,625 cases. The lowest recorded cases are in December 2022 (11,050 cases). There is a trend of case surges typically in the first and second quarters of the year, with potential seasonal influences or reporting anomalies. Since 2020, there's a slight decline in cases which could be associated with the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on healthcare access and reporting. Word count: 100

Highlights

- A sharp rise in mortality observed since August 2022, culminating in 292 deaths by November 2023, yet case numbers remain steady.
- The fatality rate significantly increases from single-digit to triple-digit deaths within 15 months, signaling potential changes in disease dynamics or healthcare challenges.
- Noteworthy dip in cases to 11,050 in December 2022, but subsequent rebound suggests fluctuating transmission rates.
- The emerging trend of higher deaths in the face of consistent case numbers demands immediate attention to identify causative factors and implement corrective public health measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Initially, deaths due to Hepatitis C remained relatively stable, with a single-digit to low double-digit monthly mortality. However, starting in August 2022, a stark increase in fatalities is observed, culminating in a high of 292 deaths in November 2023. The period from 2022 to 2023 is marked by a significantly escalated mortality rate, suggesting potential changes in the virus's virulence, healthcare practices, population health, or an alteration in the reporting system. Word count: 87

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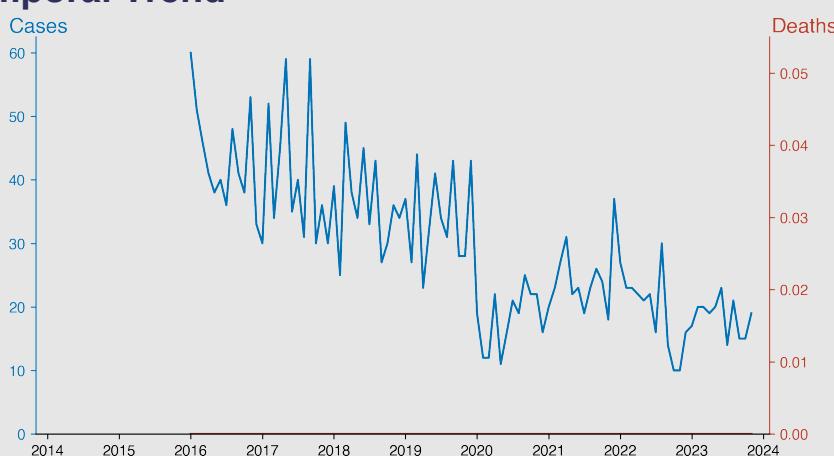
Hepatitis D

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as delta hepatitis, is a liver infection caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). This disease is unique as it can only occur in conjunction with Hepatitis B, making those with Hepatitis B particularly vulnerable. It leads to complications like cirrhosis, liver failure, and liver cancer. Transmission primarily occurs through direct contact with infected blood or bodily fluids, similar to HIV and Hepatitis B or C. Prevention can be achieved through Hepatitis B vaccination, as there is no vaccine specifically for Hepatitis D.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data spanning from January 2016 to November 2023 for Hepatitis D in mainland China reveal a general downward trend in reported cases. Initially fluctuating between 30 and 60 cases per month, a marked decline commences in 2020, stabilizing to under 30 cases monthly. The lowest count occurs in October and November 2022 with 10 cases. Characteristically, there are minor peaks often seen in the earlier months of each year, suggesting possible seasonal variation; nonetheless, there is no significant resurgence, indicating effective disease control or reporting changes.

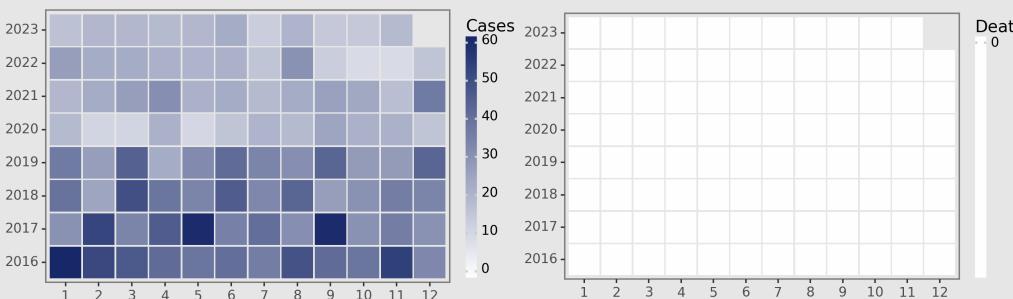
Highlights

- Declining Trend: Cases have decreased significantly, from 60 in January 2016 to approximately 20 monthly in 2023.
- Zero Mortality: No deaths have been reported during the period, indicating successful management and control measures.
- Case Stabilization: Post-2020, case numbers have stabilized between 10-30 cases monthly, suggesting effective ongoing public health interventions.
- Effective Prevention: The steady low case numbers may reflect the impact of Hepatitis B vaccination, which indirectly prevents Hepatitis D.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period, reported deaths due to Hepatitis D are consistently zero, indicating either an exceptionally low fatality rate or potential underreporting of mortality associated with the disease. The absence of reported deaths could also imply the successful management of the condition through effective treatment protocols and possible vaccination against Hepatitis B (since Hepatitis D occurs only as a co-infection with Hepatitis B). Nonetheless, the data cannot be incontrovertibly interpreted without considering the quality of diagnosis, reporting practices, and access to healthcare services.

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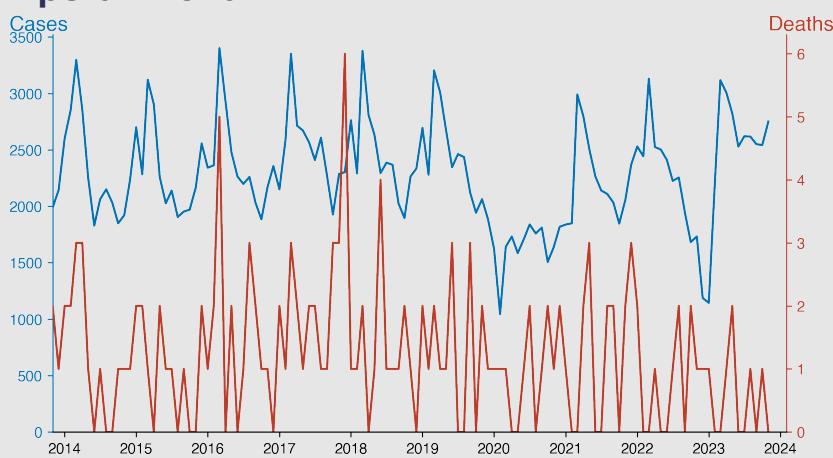
Hepatitis E

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV). This virus is typically transmitted through the fecal-oral route, primarily through contaminated water. The disease is prevalent in many parts of the world, more common in areas with poor sanitation and lack of safe drinking water. Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, loss of appetite, and nausea, but in many cases, it remains asymptomatic. Though generally self-limiting, severe cases can lead to acute liver failure, especially in pregnant women and individuals with pre-existing chronic liver disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, there is an observable cyclical pattern in the reported cases of Hepatitis E on the Chinese mainland, with peaks generally occurring in the first quarter of each year. A notable reduction in cases is seen in February 2020, possibly due to public health measures for COVID-19 curbing this feco-orally transmitted disease. Despite fluctuations, there is no clear long-term upward or downward trend in incidence, indicating a stable endemicity of Hepatitis E over the observed decade, with yearly case number ranging between 1045 and 3401.

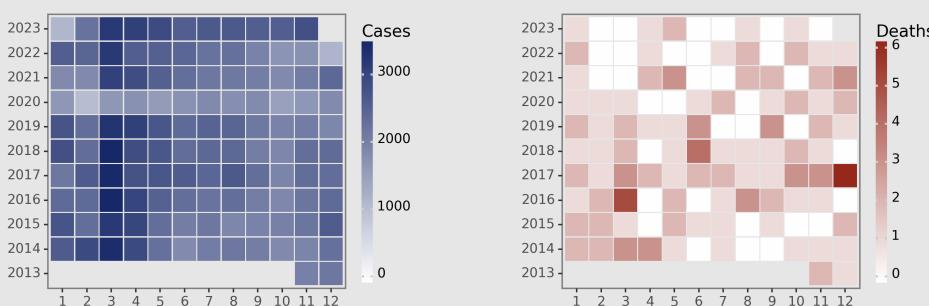
Highlights

- Hepatitis E in Chinese mainland exhibits fluctuating case numbers; as of November 2023, there were 2751 cases without fatalities.
- Mortality has consistently remained low, indicating either a low fatality rate or effective medical interventions.
- Notably, cases dipped in 2020, potentially due to heightened public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, then rose again.
- The latest trend showcases stabilizing case numbers with minimal deaths, suggesting efficient disease control as of November 2023.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with Hepatitis E over the period of 2013 to 2023 on the Chinese mainland remains consistently low, with monthly fatalities rarely exceeding three. While there are sporadic peaks--the most noticeable being six deaths in December 2017--the overall death toll indicates a low case-fatality rate. The data suggests effective clinical management and possibly a predominance of less virulent viral strains or genotypes. The slight decreasing trend in the latter years could be attributed to improved healthcare interventions or underreporting.

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Other hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver caused by factors other than the common viral strains (A, B, C, D, and E). These could include autoimmune hepatitis, where the body attacks its own cells; alcoholic hepatitis due to excessive alcohol consumption; or drug-induced hepatitis, resulting from certain drugs or toxins. Other hepatitis can result in both acute and chronic liver conditions, with symptoms ranging from mild to severe. It's essential to diagnose and treat these conditions promptly to prevent further liver damage.

Temporal Trend



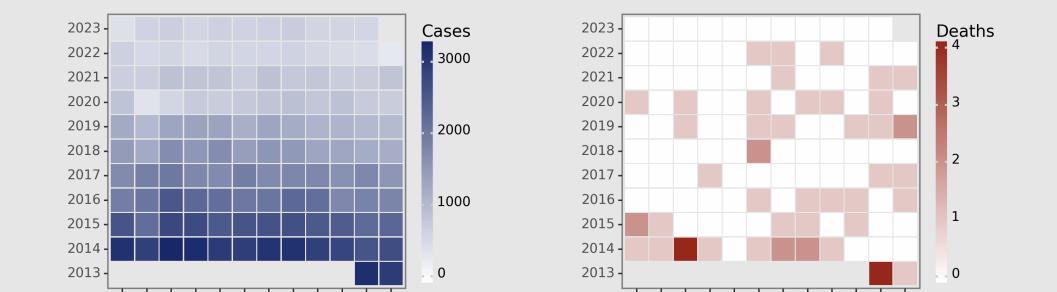
Cases Analysis

The data from November 2013 to November 2023 demonstrate a marked decrease in reported cases of Other hepatitis in Chinese mainland. The initial count was 3098 cases in November 2013, with a clear downward trend over the 10-year span, reaching a low of 347 cases in December 2022. This suggests effective preventative measures or improvements in public health, but seasonal variations are apparent. The cases slightly increased in the following months, suggesting possible fluctuations in transmission or reporting.

Highlights

- Steady decline in Other hepatitis cases from 3,198 in November 2013 to 601 in November 2023, reflecting successful containment efforts.
- Mortality rates are low, with zero deaths in November 2023, indicating effective treatment and management of the disease.
- A notable decline in cases during early 2020 suggests an impact of COVID-19 public health measures on reducing transmission.
- The lack of a seasonal trend suggests that Other hepatitis transmission in China is not highly season-dependent.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Death counts due to Other hepatitis remained very low relative to the number of cases throughout the observed period, with no deaths reported in more than half of the months. The highest monthly death toll recorded was 4 deaths, happening occasionally in 2013 and 2014. Since then, monthly deaths have seldom exceeded 1, with many months reporting none. The low death rate, even as case numbers varied, could indicate effective clinical management of the disease and/or the non-severe nature of most infections.

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Poliomyelitis

November 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as Polio, is an infectious viral disease that primarily affects young children. It invades the nervous system, potentially leading to permanent paralysis. The virus is transmitted through contaminated food or water and multiplies in the intestine. Polio has no cure but can be prevented through immunization. The global initiative to eradicate Polio, launched in 1988, has resulted in a 99% reduction in its worldwide incidence.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The presented data for the Chinese mainland from November 2013 to November 2023 shows a continuous record of zero reported cases of poliomyelitis (polio). This remarkable consistency suggests highly effective surveillance, vaccination, and public health measures are in place and rigorously maintained. The sustained absence of cases for a decade indicates likely interruption of poliovirus transmission within the population, highlighting the success of the polio eradication initiatives in this region.

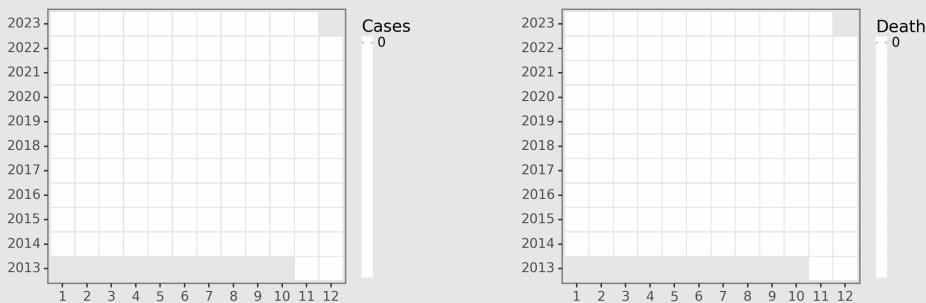
Highlights

- Zero reported cases and deaths from Poliomyelitis in Chinese mainland from November 2013 through November 2023, indicating no active transmission of the disease for a decade.
- The consistent absence of cases suggests effective immunization and surveillance strategies have been maintained throughout this period.
- Given the global effort to eradicate polio, China's sustained zero-case status aligns with the World Health Organization's objectives, hinting at the success of the Polio Eradication Initiative in the region.
- Continuous vigilance is necessary to ensure rapid response to any potential re-emergence, especially considering proximity to countries where polio remains endemic or poses a risk.

Deaths Analysis

Corresponding to the consistently reported zero cases of poliomyelitis over the ten-year span, there have been zero deaths attributed to polio in the Chinese mainland. This indicates an effective prevention of disease manifestations that could lead to fatalities. The absence of mortality from polio further reinforces the effectiveness of China's immunization program and suggests robust health infrastructure capable of maintaining polio-free status, considering polio's high potential for causing death in the absence of such measures.

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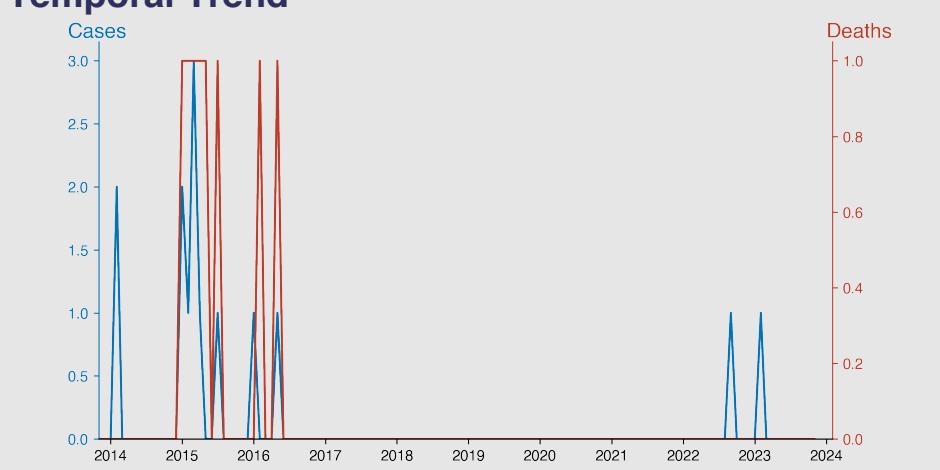
Human infection with H5N1 virus

November 2023

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, commonly referred to as avian influenza or "bird flu," is a highly pathogenic strain that originated from birds. The virus is zoonotic, meaning it can be transmitted from animals to humans, often through direct contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Human cases remain rare, but are frequently severe or fatal. Symptoms may mimic the common flu - fever, cough, sore throat - but can advance to severe respiratory illness. The potential mutation of this virus is a global public health concern due to its potential to spark a pandemic.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between November 2013 and April 2023, the Chinese mainland reported a total of 11 human H5N1 infection cases scattered across multiple years with inconsistent occurrences. The earliest cases were seen in February 2014, while the latest case was reported in February 2023. The year with the most cases was 2015 with seven cases. Interestingly, there have been multiple years without any reported cases, indicating sporadic transmission or potentially underreporting.

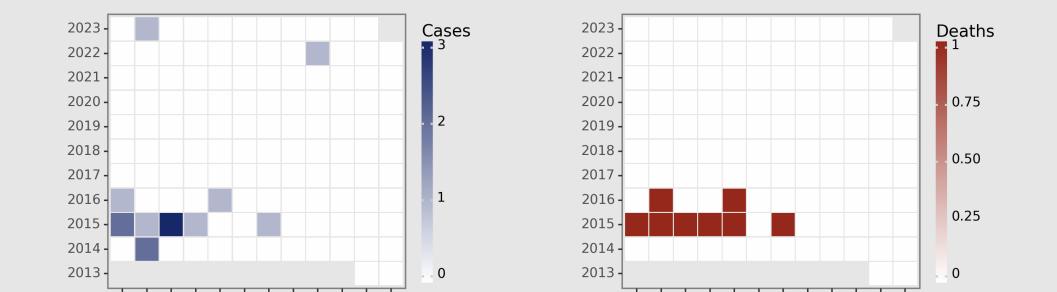
Highlights

- Occasional H5N1 infections were observed, with a notable absence of cases for extended periods, suggesting sporadic transmission rather than sustained human-to-human spread.
- The mortality rate among confirmed cases fluctuated, indicating variation in the virus's lethality or differences in the management of infected patients across the analyzed timeframe.
- The data reflect no significant seasonal pattern, with cases occurring in different months without a clear trend towards winter or any other season.
- The most recent data up to November 2023 show no current cases, suggesting successful control measures or low virus circulation among humans.

Deaths Analysis

During the same time frame, H5N1 resulted in 7 reported deaths. Despite low case numbers, the mortality rate among reported cases is high, with deaths occurring in each year where more than one case was reported except for February 2014. The death in May 2015 is noteworthy as it occurred without new cases reported that month, suggesting a delayed fatal outcome from a previous infection or a reporting lag.

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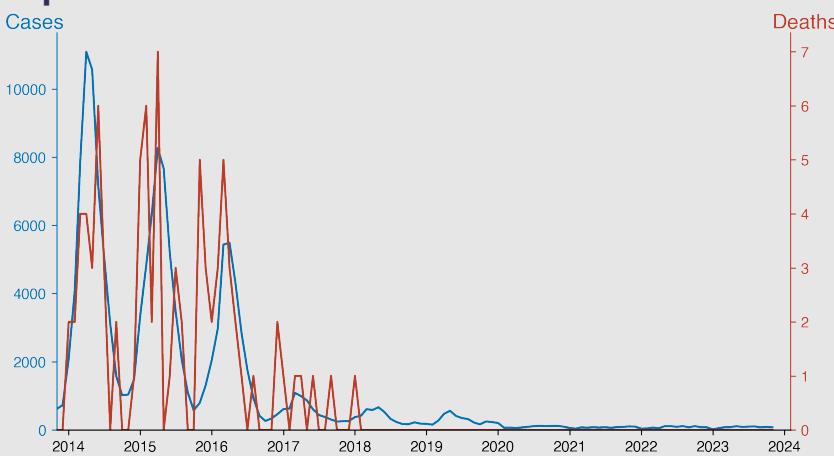
Measles

November 2023

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease caused by the measles virus, belonging to the genus Morbillivirus. Transmitted through respiratory droplets, it primarily infects the respiratory system, manifesting as fever, cough, runny nose, and a characteristic red rash. While vaccination has significantly reduced global incidence, outbreaks still occur in communities with low vaccination coverage. Serious complications can arise, including pneumonia, encephalitis, and death, making measles prevention and control a public health priority.

Temporal Trend



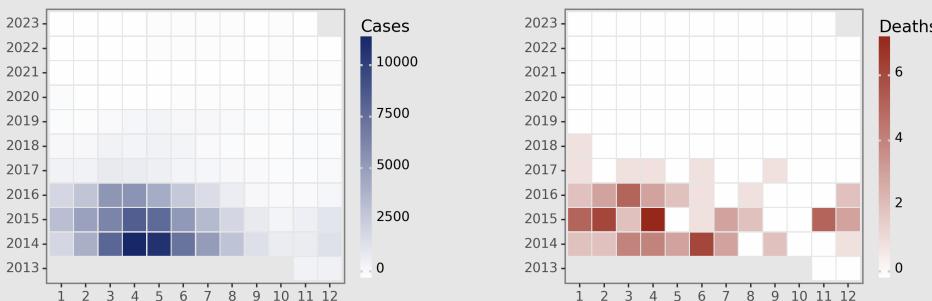
Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, a dramatic surge in measles cases was observed, peaking in April 2014 with 11,089 cases. A subsequent decline was noted, reaching substantial lows from 2016 onward. This reduction suggests improved immunization or reporting. However, low-level fluctuations persisted without significant outbreaks, indicating continued transmission and pockets of susceptibility within the Chinese mainland population.

Highlights

- Measles cases in China have significantly decreased from a peak of 11,089 in April 2014 to only 78 in November 2023, indicating effective measures in disease control.
- Mortality has declined to zero since January 2016, highlighting improved disease management and possibly increased vaccination rates.
- Seasonal variations show higher cases in early months, but recent years exhibit a less pronounced pattern due to the reduced number of cases.
- The sustained low incidence and absence of deaths suggest successful long-term control strategies, including widespread immunization and public health initiatives.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, the total reported deaths due to measles were limited, indicating either thorough clinical management or underreporting. Notably, the deaths peaked alongside cases in 2014 and 2015, with the highest mortality (7 deaths) in April 2015, correlating with high transmission times. Post-2015, the death toll decreased to zero or occasional singular events, highlighting effective measles control measures or case fatality rate reductions. However, consistent vigilance is necessary to maintain measles control and prevent fatality resurgence.

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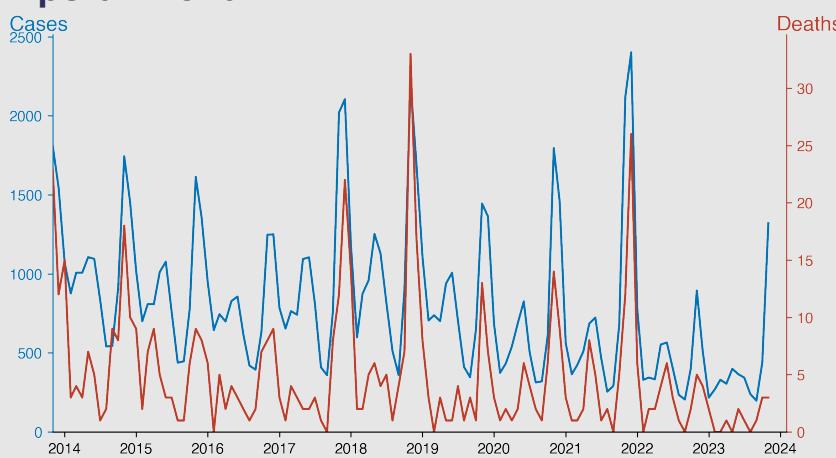
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

November 2023

Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) is a severe viral illness, typically characterized by fever, malaise, bleeding disorders, and shock. It is caused by a variety of viruses, such as the Hantaviruses or Dengue virus, which can be transmitted through rodents, insects, or contaminated aerosols. Symptoms often progress from initial fever and weakness to more severe hemorrhagic manifestations. Despite varying mortality rates, depending on the causative virus, EHF generally has a high morbidity and requires immediate medical assistance. Vaccines and specific treatments are limited, making preventive measures crucial.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A consistent seasonal pattern is observed with cases peaking in November each year, followed by a gradual decline through the winter and spring months.
- There has been a notable reduction in both cases and fatalities over the years, with the latest data showing 1,320 cases and 3 deaths in November 2023.
- The case fatality rate has decreased, suggesting improvements in disease management or reporting accuracy.
- The lowest case counts consistently occur in the late summer months, with a steady increase in the autumn.

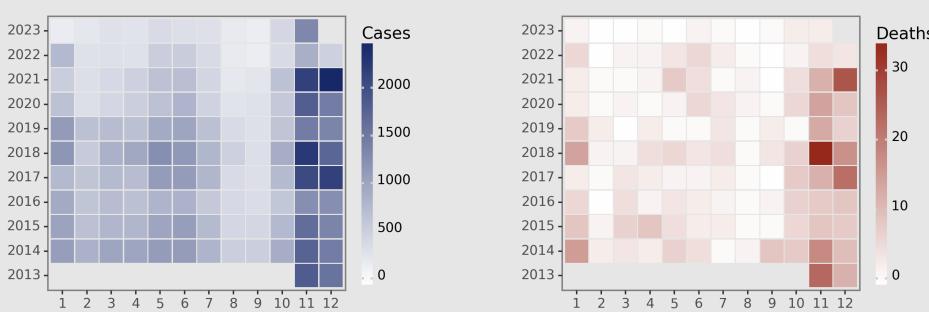
Cases Analysis

An analysis of epidemic hemorrhagic fever from November 2013 to November 2023 on the Chinese mainland reveals fluctuating case counts, with notable peaks during winter months, particularly in November and December each year. Seasonal trends show a decrease in cases during the summer, with fewer cases consistently reported in August and September. The highest number of cases occurred in December 2021 (2402 cases), while the lowest was in September 2022 (205 cases). Inter-annual variability is evident, but a recurrent seasonal pattern is clear, indicative of environmental or behavioral factors influencing transmission dynamics.

Deaths Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, death counts associated with epidemic hemorrhagic fever on the Chinese mainland followed a similar seasonal pattern to case reports, with a decline during summer months and an elevation in winter. The highest fatality count was observed in November 2018 (33 deaths), while multiple months reported no deaths, such as February and September 2022. The overall fatality ratio fluctuates, implying variability in disease severity, access to care, or reporting accuracy over time. Despite fluctuations, the number of deaths typically correlates with case numbers, suggesting a consistent case-fatality ratio.

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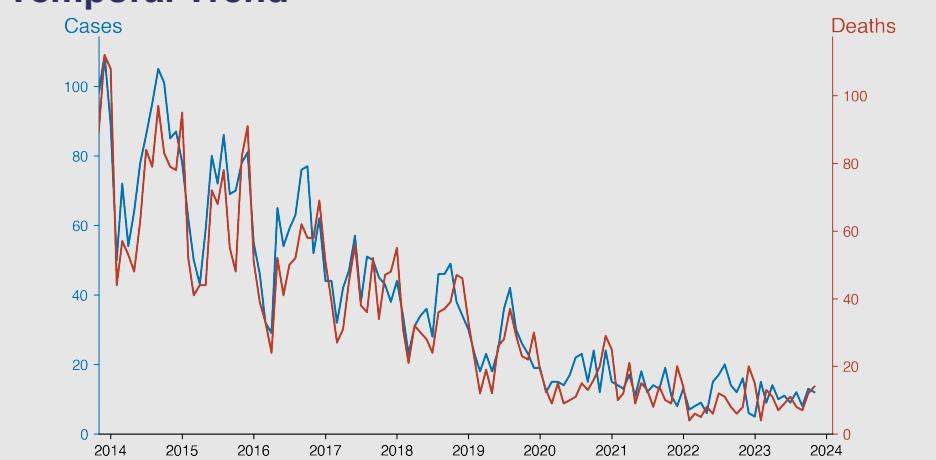
Rabies

November 2023

Introduction

Rabies is a zoonotic viral disease transmitted to humans through the bite or scratch of an infected animal, primarily dogs. The virus impacts the central nervous system, leading to disease in the brain and eventual death. Symptoms include fever, delirium, uncontrolled excitement, and fear of water. Despite being preventable with vaccination, rabies causes approximately 59,000 deaths annually worldwide. Post-bite vaccination is effective if administered promptly, but there's no known treatment once symptoms appear. Without immediate care, the disease is nearly always fatal.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between November 2013 and November 2023, reported rabies cases in Chinese mainland showed a decreasing trend, with initial figures around 100 cases per month dropping to single digits or low double digits in later years. Initially, cases fluctuated but maintained higher levels, especially from late 2013 to 2015. A more substantial decline began after 2016, marked by a consistent downturn in case numbers. Remarkably, from 2019 onwards, incidences stayed below 30 cases per month, indicating a successful reduction in disease transmission or improved reporting mechanisms.

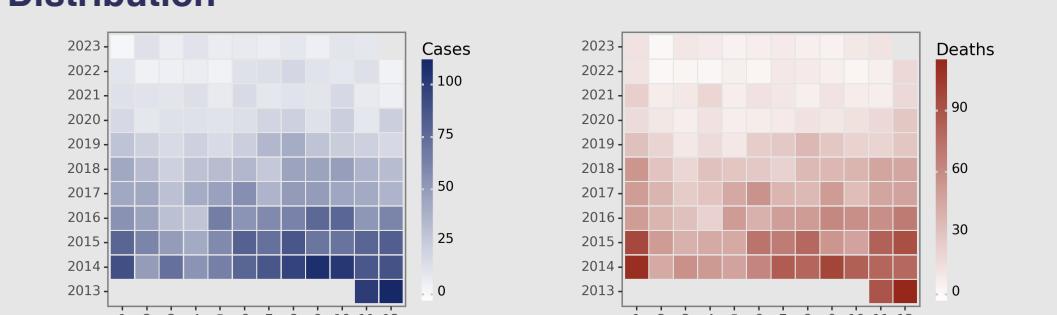
Highlights

- Overall declining trend in both rabies cases and deaths from 2013 to 2023, with periodic fluctuations.
- Notable decrease in the number of cases from over 100 in the early years to around 10-20 in recent years, indicating improved control measures.
- Death-to-case ratio remains concerning, especially when spikes in deaths outnumber reported cases in certain months (e.g., December 2022, January 2023).
- The current situation as of November 2023 shows lower incidence (12 cases) compared to the beginning of the decade but a slight increase in mortality (14 deaths).

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to rabies in Chinese mainland paralleled the decline in cases over the reviewed period but with a notable characteristic—fatality counts occasionally surpassed the respective case counts in some months (e.g., December 2013, January and December 2020, December 2022), suggesting potential underreporting of cases or delayed diagnoses. The death toll was initially high but showed a significant decrease over time, particularly from 2016 onwards. The years following 2018 saw fewer than 30 fatalities per month, with a few peaks that might reflect outbreaks or improved diagnosis and death registration systems.

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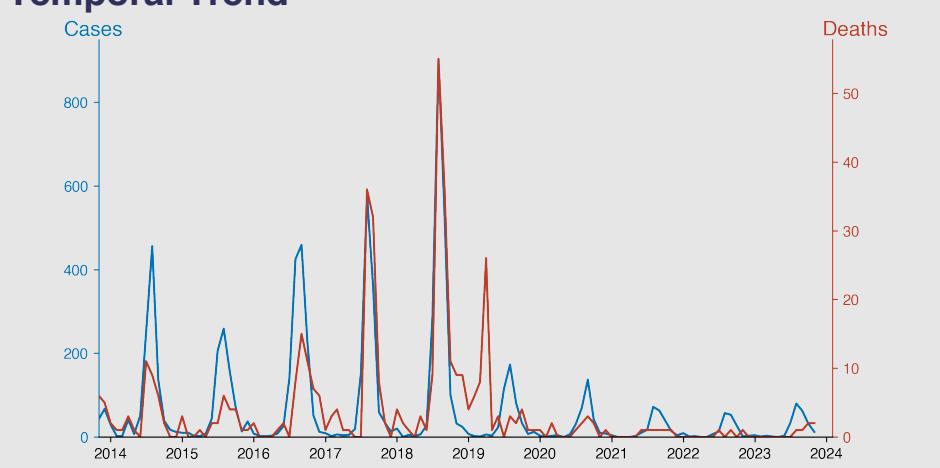
Japanese encephalitis

November 2023

Introduction

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a virus-based disease predominantly found in parts of Asia and the western Pacific. It's primarily transmitted through mosquito bites, particularly those active at dusk and dawn. Humans and animals, especially pigs and water birds, are likely hosts. JE often causes mild symptoms but could lead to encephalitis in severe cases. Symptoms include fever, headache, vomiting, confusion, and seizures. Vaccination is the most effective form of prevention. Despite being a relatively rare disease, JE potentially leads to long-term neurological complications and death in severe cases.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal trends show summer peaks in case numbers, especially in August, aligning with mosquito breeding patterns.
- Fluctuating fatalities occurred over the years, with notable highs in August 2017 and 2018, suggesting occasional severe outbreaks.
- A significant decline post-2018 implies successful interventions, with low incidence and mortality rates thereafter.
- As of November 2023, Japanese encephalitis cases have stabilized, with 12 cases and 2 deaths indicating a presently controlled situation.

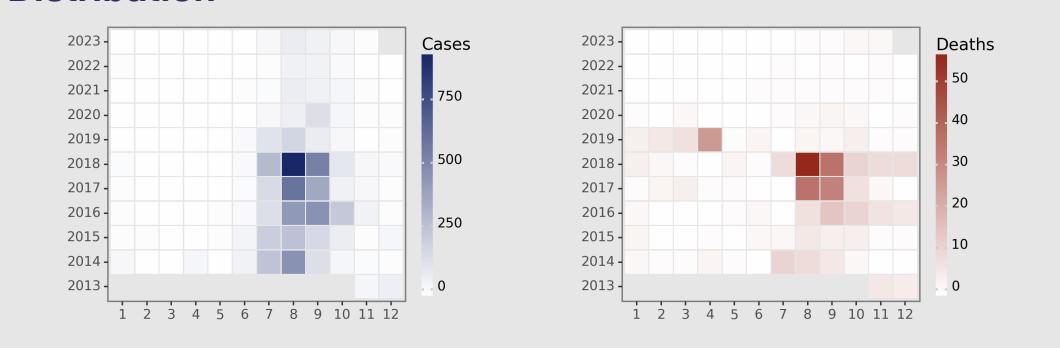
Cases Analysis

The data exhibits a strong seasonality pattern in Japanese encephalitis cases across the years, with peaks typically occurring in the warmer months (July-August), when the mosquito vector populations rise. The years 2014 and 2018 marked the highest surges with 456 and 904 cases respectively in August. Steady annual declines in the peak months are noticeable post-2018. Apart from these peaks, the incidence generally remains low (<100 cases per month). Notably, there has been a substantial reduction in cases since the peak of 2018, indicating possible improvements in public health measures and vaccination coverage.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality trends closely follow the case trends, with the highest death tolls occurring concurrently with the highest case counts, especially evident in August 2018, recording 55 deaths. Annual fluctuations in fatality rates indicate variable case severity or reporting accuracy, as observed by the anomalies in December 2013, 2014, and February 2014 with high death-to-case ratios. Subsequent years show a general decline in fatalities, which could reflect better disease management and intervention strategies. However, the years 2019 and 2023 display disproportionate fatalities relative to lower case counts, suggesting potential changes in the virulence of the virus or reporting practices.

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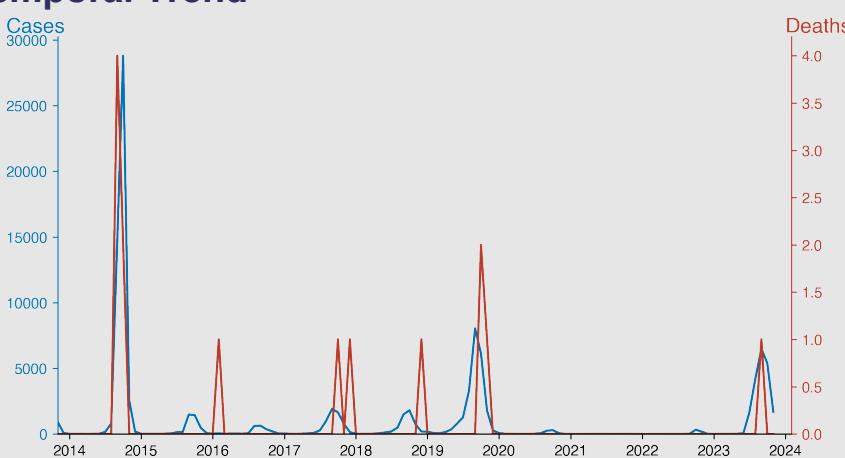
Dengue

November 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. It is caused by four closely related viruses, the Dengue viruses 1-4. There are two main types of the disease; dengue fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever. Dengue fever is a severe flu-like illness that affects older children and adults. Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a more severe form, causing abdominal pain, vomiting, and hemorrhagic complications. Aedes mosquitos, primarily Aedes aegypti, transmit the disease. There is currently no specific treatment for dengue, and prevention relies on controlling the mosquito vectors or interrupting human-vector contact.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Dengue cases in China peak annually between July and October, with a significant rise in July 2023 and a peak in September 2023.
- Mortality remains low despite increases in incidence; only one death reported in September 2023, indicating effective management of cases.
- Seasonal trends show high dengue activity during warm, rainier months, with a swift decline as the weather cools.
- The 2023 pattern suggests a moderate transmission year compared to the high incidence in 2014 and 2019, emphasizing continuous control measures.

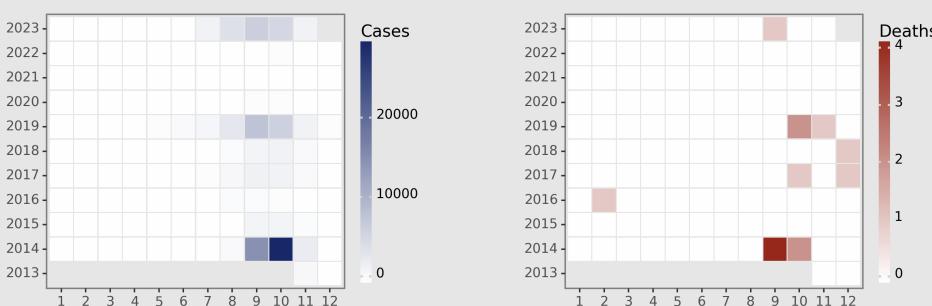
Cases Analysis

Dengue cases in Chinese mainland displayed seasonal peaks, typically between July and October, aligning with mosquito activity. The year 2014 observed the most significant outbreak, where September and October alone accounted for 43,555 cases. A sharp decline in cases is evident post-2014, with modest surges in 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2023. The data suggests an overall effective control, with dramatic reductions seen from 2020 to 2022, possibly due to intensified prevention measures or an impact of concurrent public health interventions for other diseases like COVID-19.

Deaths Analysis

Dengue-associated fatalities were rare, totaling 9 across the 2013-2023 period. The largest number of deaths occurred in 2014 during a major epidemic but remained low (6 deaths) relative to case numbers. The fatality rates were exceedingly low, even in years with thousands of cases such as 2019 and 2023, indicating effective clinical management. Occasional deaths in years with fewer cases (e.g., 2016, 2017, 2019) suggest isolated severe instances or possible reporting variances. The data reflects a generally low mortality risk from dengue in the region.

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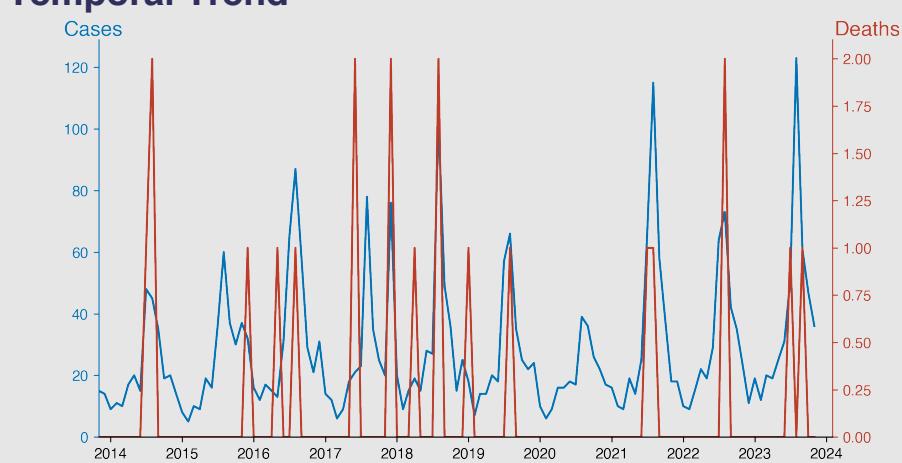
Anthrax

November 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious, potentially lethal infection caused by *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria. It predominantly affects livestock and wild game, but can also infect humans exposed to the spores through contact, inhalation, or ingestion. Human anthrax has three common forms: cutaneous, inhalation, and gastrointestinal, each presenting distinct symptoms. Anthrax is not typically transmitted from person to person. It became widely known in 2001 due to its use in biological warfare. With early detection and access to appropriate antibiotics, the prognosis is generally positive.

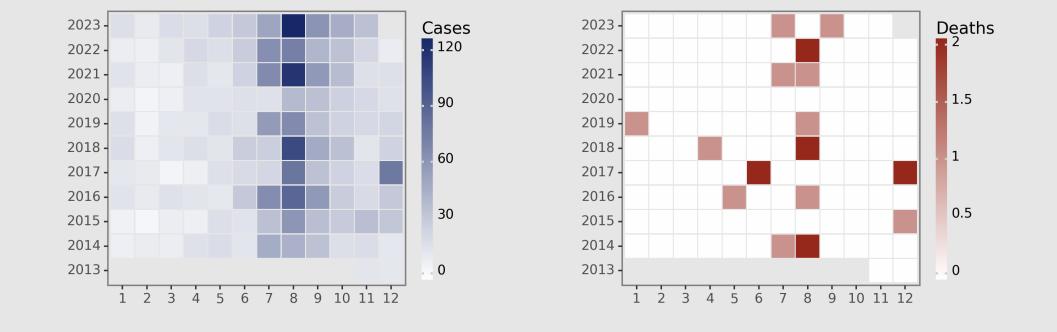
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Anthrax cases exhibit seasonality with a consistent increase during summer months, typically peaking in August, as seen by the surge in 2014 (48 cases in July to 45 in August), and reaching the highest count in August 2023 (123 cases). However, there was a notable drop in cases starting from late 2015, suggesting possible interventions or cyclical patterns of the pathogen. Stability in case numbers during non-summer months indicates persistent endemicity, while the absence of zeros suggests continuous transmission. The gradual rise in peak values over the years may indicate evolving environmental factors or reporting practices.

Distribution



Highlights

- Seasonality is pronounced, with spikes in anthrax cases during summer and early autumn; for example, 123 cases in August 2023 showcase this trend.
- Mortality is low, with occasional increases (e.g., two deaths in August 2017 and 2021), but most months report zero deaths despite case numbers.
- Inconsistency in case numbers over the years suggests a stable presence of anthrax without significant year-over-year escalation.
- Recent data from November 2023 shows 36 cases and no deaths, reflecting an ongoing transmission with a currently low fatality rate.

Deaths Analysis

Anthrax-related mortalities were relatively infrequent given the case counts, with deaths sporadically reported across the study period. The fatality rate fluctuated, with no clear trend in yearly increases or decreases. Peaks in death counts corresponded with, but were not exclusive to, the summer outbreaks—illustrated by single deaths occurring in the winters of 2014 and 2015. The death count in August 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2022 (2 deaths each) suggests higher virulence or case severity during peak transmission. Overall, the low mortality rate indicates that anthrax, while endemic, was generally not leading to high mortality in the observed timeframe.

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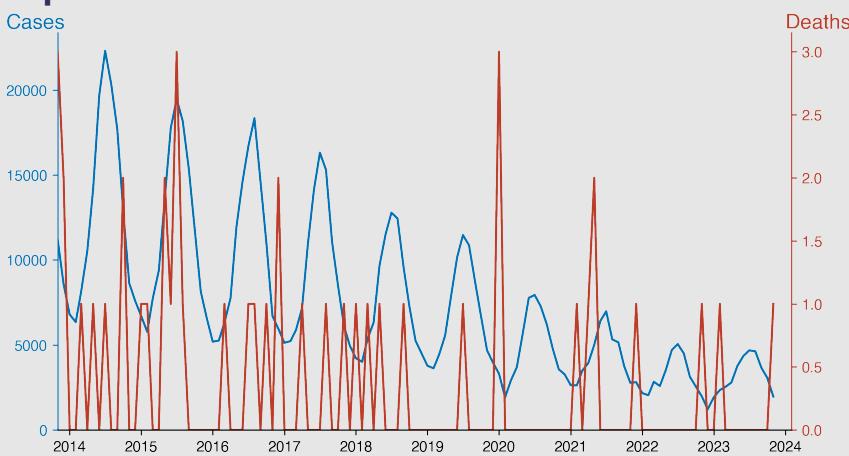
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is a type of gastroenteritis that results in severe diarrhea with mucus or blood in the feces. It is most often caused by the bacteria *Shigella* (bacillary dysentery) or the amoeba *Entamoeba histolytica* (amoebic dysentery). Dysentery is highly contagious, spreading through poor hygiene practices or contaminated food or water. It typically presents with abdominal pain and fever. Prompt treatment for dysentery includes rehydration and, in some cases, antibiotics. Untreated, dysentery can lead to serious complications such as dehydration or organ damage.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonality in dysentery cases in Chinese mainland, with peaks often occurring in the summer months (May to August) and lower incidence in winter (December to March). The highest number of cases was reported in July 2014 (22,311 cases), while a general downward trend in the annual caseload is visible, reaching a low in December 2022 (1,215 cases). This could suggest improved sanitation, hygiene, and public health interventions over the years. The impact of COVID-19 related measures may also contribute to the reduced transmission seen from 2020 onwards.

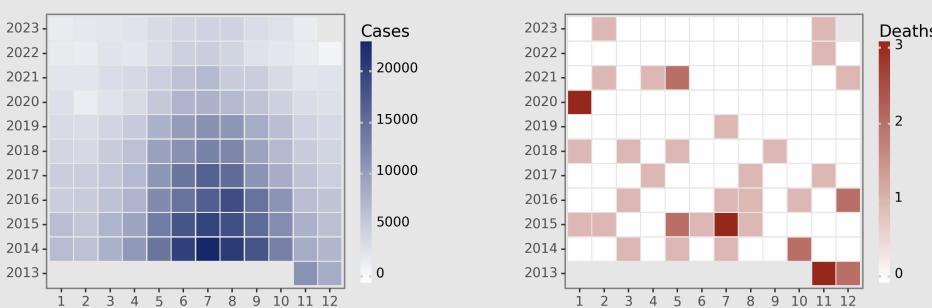
Highlights

- Seasonality is evident in dysentery trends within Chinese mainland, with a summer peak and winter nadir.
- A significant reduction in cases is noted, from 11,192 in November 2013 to 1,963 in November 2023.
- Deaths remain rare, signifying potential advancements in treatment and intervention strategies.
- As of November 2023, the disease situation shows a low incidence with minimal fatalities, indicating controlled disease spread.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality due to dysentery in Chinese mainland has remained low from 2013 to 2023, with a total of 29 deaths reported over this period, indicative of a case-fatality ratio well below 0.1%. The highest number of deaths in a single month was three, occurring in November 2013, July 2015, and January 2020. The sporadic distribution of deaths across the years indicates no clear pattern or seasonality in fatal cases, which may reflect effective clinical management and potentially the availability of healthcare services preventing progression to severe disease.

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Tuberculosis

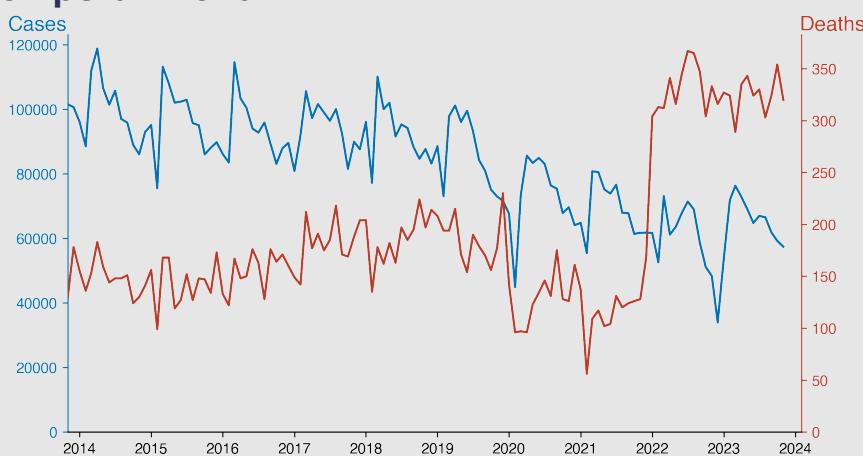
November 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It primarily affects the lungs but can also impact other parts of the body. It is typically transmitted through airborne droplets when an infected individual coughs or sneezes. TB can be latent, showing no symptoms, or active, causing illness and if left untreated, can be fatal.

Common symptoms include persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and fatigue. Prevention strategies typically involve vaccination (BCG vaccine) and prompt diagnosis and treatment of infected individuals.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The number of Tuberculosis (TB) cases in the Chinese mainland demonstrates variability with seasonal trends and an overall decreasing trend over the 10-year period. The data shows peaks typically occurring in March, often aligning with the end of the Lunar New Year festivities, with cases usually exceeding 100,000. The lowest numbers generally appear in December or February. Noticeably, from 2013 to 2023, there is a substantial drop in reported cases, with an abrupt decline seen in 2020, likely due to public health measures affecting disease transmission amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

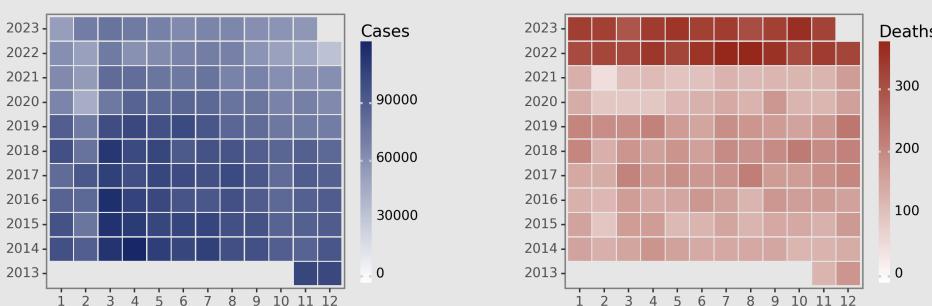
Highlights

- Gradual decline in TB cases in China from 101,595 in November 2013 to 57,432 in November 2023, indicating successful control measures.
- Despite reductions in cases, deaths increased with a notable spike from 129 deaths in November 2013 to 320 deaths in November 2023, suggesting a need for improved treatment protocols.
- Sudden drop in cases and deaths in early 2020 coincides with the COVID-19 outbreak, potentially due to lockdowns or reporting changes.
- Persistent high mortality rates even as case numbers fall, as observed starting 2022, raise concerns about disease severity or data validity.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality associated with TB displays less seasonality compared to case numbers but exhibits a concerning upward trend from 2013 to 2023. Initial death counts per month were generally under 200, but since 2022 there has been a significant rise, with the numbers often exceeding 300 deaths per month. The increase in fatalities could be attributed to factors such as changing demographics, comorbidities, or possibly shifts in healthcare resources due to the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby affecting TB management and outcomes. This trend warrants further investigation to address and mitigate TB mortality.

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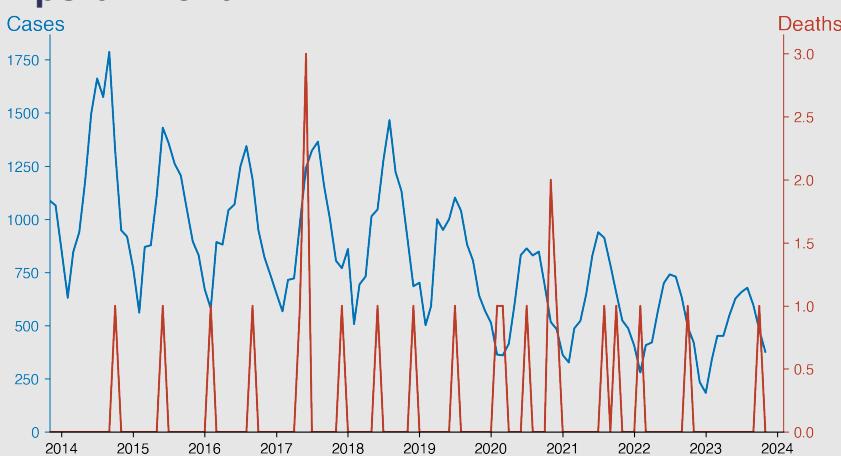
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

November 2023

Introduction

Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever are systemic illnesses caused by bacteria, *Salmonella Typhi* and *Salmonella Paratyphi* respectively. The diseases are primarily acquired through ingestion of contaminated food or water, characterized by prolonged fever, fatigue, headache, nausea, and abdominal pain. Both can develop into life-threatening complications without treatment. Typhoid is more severe compared to paratyphoid, being potentially fatal if untreated. Globally, these diseases are more common in areas lacking clean water and proper sanitation. The most effective prevention method is through maintaining hygienic water and food practices and vaccination.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in mainland China from November 2013 to November 2023 show seasonal variation with peaks generally during the summer months, June through August, indicative of increased transmission in warmer periods. The highest number of cases (1787) was reported in September 2014. A downward trend is observed from 2014 to 2023, with cases decreasing from four-digit numbers to low three-digits, showing improved control and/or reporting over the years.

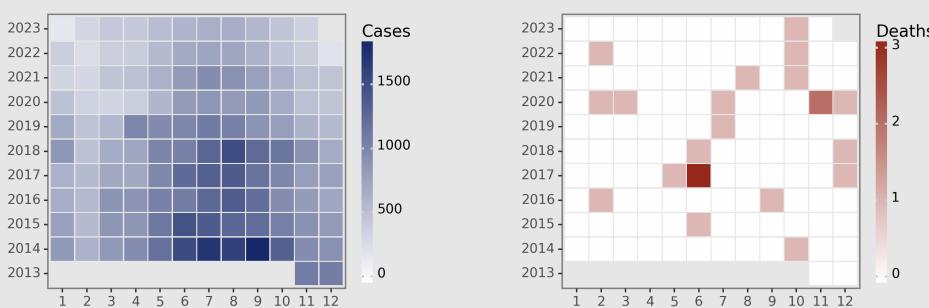
Highlights

- A general declining trend in the number of cases and deaths from typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever is observed, with peaks typically occurring during the summer months.
- Despite fluctuations, there has been a significant decrease in cases from the peak in 2014 (1,787 cases in September) to November 2023 (377 cases).
- The fatality rate remains low, with only a few isolated deaths reported sporadically throughout the observed period, indicating effective clinical management.
- The lowest number of cases (234) was reported in December 2022, suggesting possible effective public health interventions or underreporting.

Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, deaths remained extremely low relative to case numbers, with occasional single fatalities reported sporadically throughout the years (a total of 15 deaths across a decade). The reported case-fatality ratio is thus very low, indicating either mild disease presentation, effective treatment, underreporting of deaths, or a combination thereof. The lone death in October 2023 after several months with no fatalities highlights the continued importance of surveillance.

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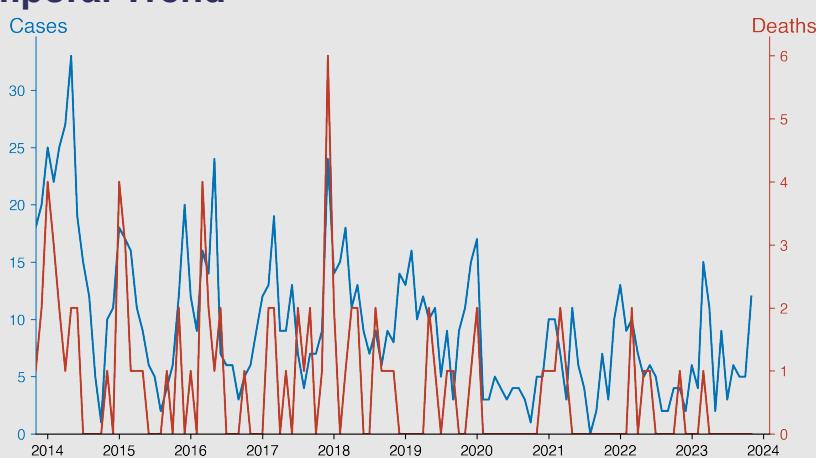
Meningococcal meningitis

November 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe infection of the meninges, the thin layer of tissue surrounding the brain and spinal cord, caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria. Primarily affecting infants, young adults, and immune-compromised individuals, it can result in high fatality rates if untreated. Transmission occurs through respiratory or throat secretions, including direct contact or inhalation. Symptoms typically involve sudden fever, headache, and stiff neck. Vaccination can provide considerable protection from most types of this disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a fluctuating but overall decreasing trend in meningococcal meningitis cases in China from November 2013 to November 2023. Initial months showed variability, with cases peaking at 33 in May 2014. Subsequently, a gradual decline is observed, with sporadic modest increases. Since 2021, the incidence has stabilized with consistently low case counts, suggesting improved control measures and possible impacts of public health interventions like vaccination programs and heightened awareness.

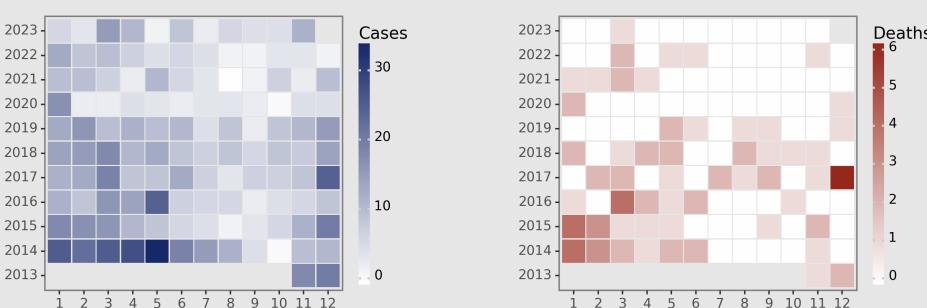
Highlights

- A declining trend in meningococcal meningitis cases and deaths is observed from 2013 to 2023.
- Since 2020, there has been a considerable decrease in reported cases and deaths, indicating improved disease management or reporting.
- The year 2017 had the highest recorded deaths in December (6 deaths), signifying potential outbreak spikes.
- As of November 2023, there is a low incidence with 12 cases and no reported deaths, showing an improved current disease situation.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from meningococcal meningitis fluctuate alongside case numbers but show a general downward trend. Notably, the case fatality rate varies significantly, reaching a peak in December 2017 with 6 deaths despite fewer cases than the earlier peak. After 2017, the deaths drastically reduced, even reaching zero in multiple consecutive months since August 2021, which could be attributed to improved medical care, rapid treatment, and effective disease surveillance and response systems.

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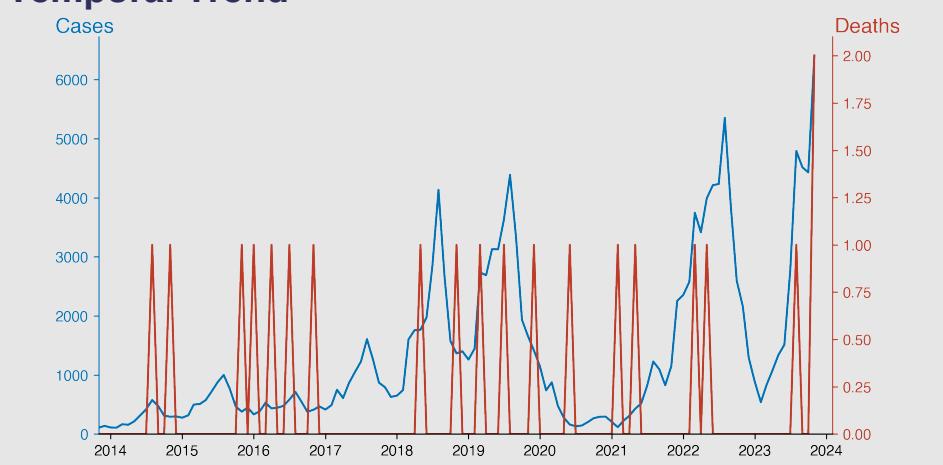
Pertussis

November 2023

Introduction

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is an infectious bacterial disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. It primarily affects the respiratory tract and is characterized by severe coughing spells that often end in a "whooping" sound during the intake of breath. Although it affects individuals of all ages, it can be severe, and sometimes deadly, in infants and young children. Pertussis is highly contagious and spreads through contact with respiratory droplets from coughs or sneezes from an individual carrying the infection. Methods of prevention include vaccination and good hygiene practices.

Temporal Trend



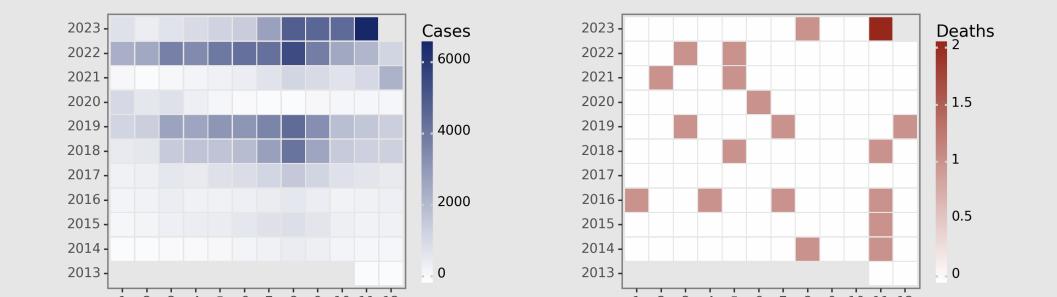
Cases Analysis

Pertussis cases in Chinese mainland showed a fluctuating but overall increasing trend over a decade. Starting with 106 cases in 2013 November, numbers were consistently under 500 cases per month until mid-2014. From 2015 onwards, there was a notable rise each year, reaching peaks during the summer months, typically July or August. Remarkably, there was a dramatic increase to 6410 cases by 2023 November, reflecting a potential public health challenge. Seasonal variation appears consistent, possibly illustrating transmission dynamics influenced by climate or social patterns.

Highlights

- A significant increase in Pertussis cases in mainland China, with cases growing from 106 in November 2013 to 6410 in November 2023.
- Deaths remain sporadically low; however, a minor rise to 2 deaths in November 2023 may hint at increased disease severity.
- Seasonal peaks in late summer suggest a pattern in transmission, pivotal for timing public health interventions.
- The steady rise in cases underscores the necessity for improved surveillance, vaccination campaigns, and public education to address the pertussis challenge.

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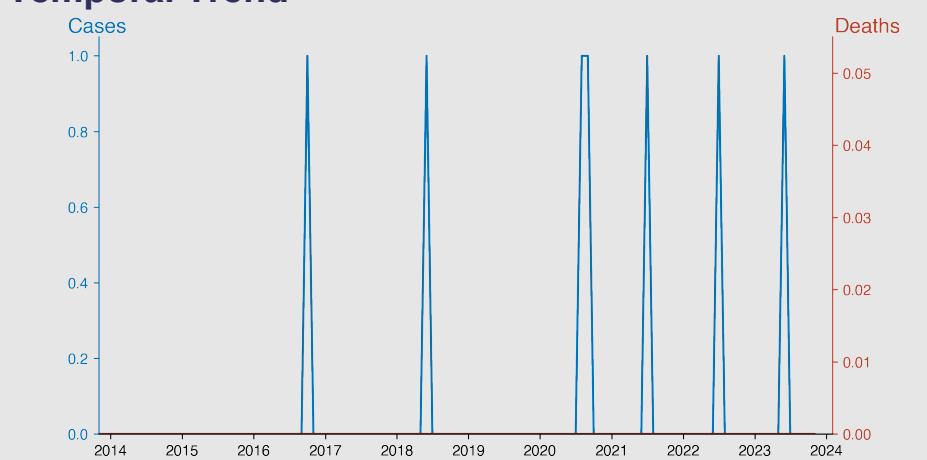
Diphtheria

November 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection typically affecting the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. The disease is highly contagious and primarily spread through direct personal contact or through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It's characterized by a thick, gray membrane covering the throat and tonsils, sore throat, fever, and swollen glands. Without treatment, diphtheria can cause severe damage to kidneys, nervous system, and heart. Vaccinations effectively prevent the disease and are usually given in childhood as part of routine immunizations.

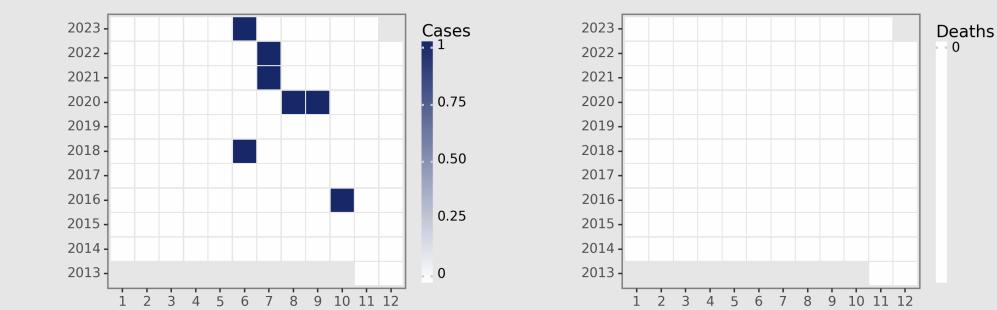
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2013 to 2023, Chinese mainland recorded sporadic occurrences of diphtheria. A total of 5 cases were reported, each occurring independently in October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, and July 2021. There was a consistent lull in cases until June 2023, where one additional case emerged. The data suggests a rare incidence of the disease with instances interspersed over a decade. The absence of outbreaks or consistent case reports indicates strong control measures, likely due to widespread vaccination and effective public health surveillance.

Distribution



Highlights

- Diphtheria in mainland China has shown rare and sporadic occurrences with only 5 reported cases and no deaths from November 2013 to November 2023.
- Cases were reported singularly in October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, and July 2021 and 2022.
- No consistent seasonal pattern or increase in incidence is evident, and the overall case count remains extremely low.
- The absence of reported deaths may indicate effective clinical management and possibly a well-established vaccination program.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the given timeframe, there have been no reported deaths due to diphtheria in Chinese mainland. The zero mortality rate alongside the minimal case reports indicates that the health system effectively managed the few cases that did arise. This may reflect high levels of immunity within the population, quick diagnosis, and prompt administration of treatment. The fatality rate for diphtheria has been effectively minimized, possibly due to the efficacy of the diphtheria toxoid vaccine and comprehensive immunization programs.

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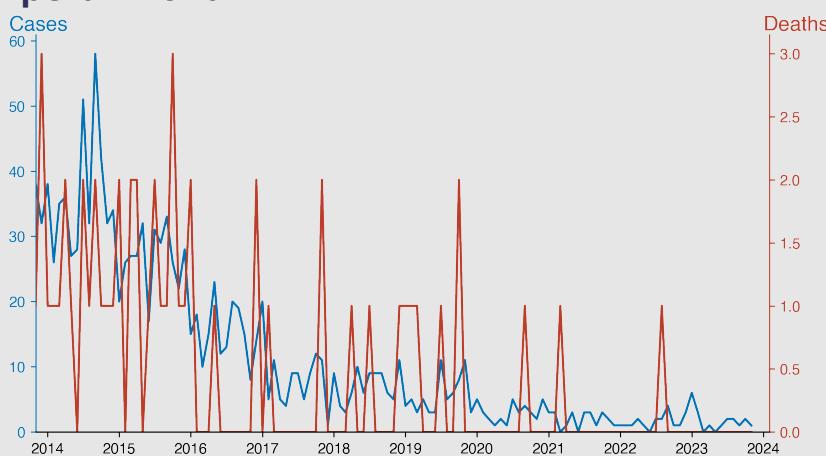
Neonatal tetanus

November 2023

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial infection affecting newborns, commonly resulting from unsanitary childbirth conditions. The disease is caused by Clostridium tetani, a bacterium found in soil and animal excrement, which can contaminate the umbilical wound. It leads to generalized rigidity and convulsive spasms in infants. Despite being preventable through maternal immunization and hygienic obstetrical practices, it remains a significant cause of neonatal mortality in many developing countries.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Neonatal tetanus cases in Chinese mainland show a notable declining trend from November 2013 to November 2023. The initial months saw higher incidents, with up to 58 cases in September 2014. However, gradually over the years, there has been a significant decrease, arriving at single-digit monthly cases after 2016. Post-2021, the numbers further reduced, staying predominantly at three or fewer cases per month. This persistent decline suggests effective intervention strategies, such as immunization and improved birthing practices, may have been implemented and remained successful over the decade.

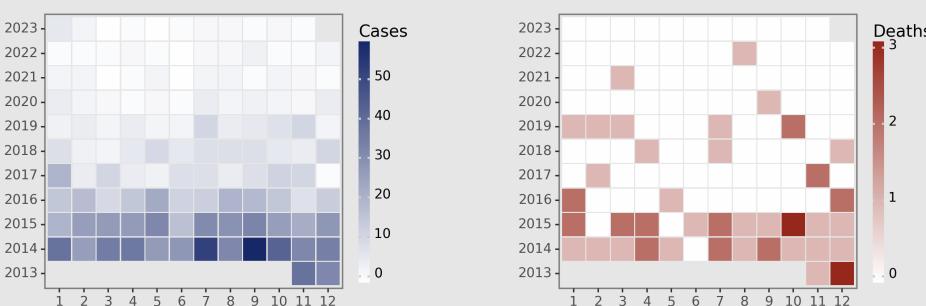
Highlights

- A significant decreasing trend in neonatal tetanus cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland over the last decade, with cases dropping from 38 in November 2013 to 1 in November 2023.
- The mortality rate has also seen improvement, with multiple months reporting zero deaths, especially in the period from 2021 to November 2023.
- There has been a consistent decline in both cases and deaths since the peak numbers in 2014, exemplifying successful intervention strategies.
- The current disease situation as of November 2023 shows neonatal tetanus to be well-controlled, with only 1 case and no deaths reported.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to neonatal tetanus also follows a declining pattern from 2013 to 2023. Initially fluctuating with occasional spikes (up to three deaths in certain months), fatalities have significantly decreased over time, often with months reporting zero deaths post-2015. This reduction can be attributed to improved healthcare access, effective neonatal care, and possibly better community awareness of the disease. The data reflects a successful reduction in mortality rates associated with neonatal tetanus in the Chinese mainland over this period.

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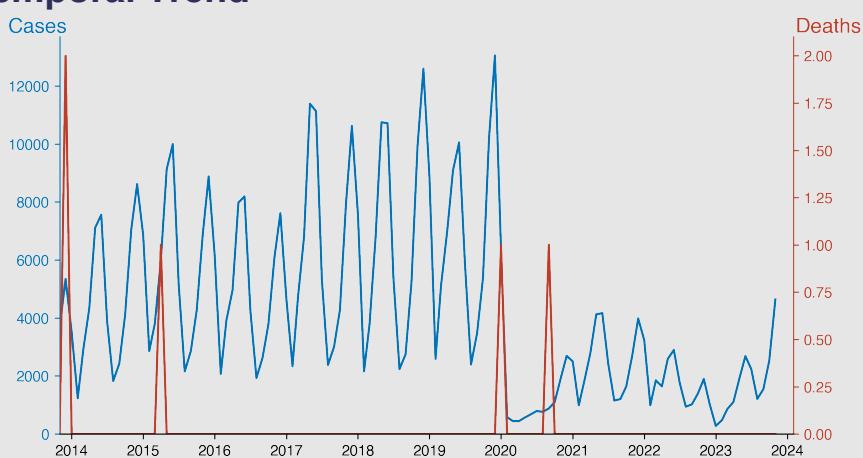
Scarlet fever

November 2023

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is a bacterial illness often linked with a sore throat (streptococcal pharyngitis) and characterized by distinct pink-red rash. It is caused by an infection with group A Streptococcus bacteria. The disease primarily affects children, and its distinguishing symptoms involve a high temperature, sore throat, and the prominent 'strawberry' tongue. Prompt treatment with antibiotics is crucial to prevent complications. Scarlet fever was once a severe childhood disease, but now it's treatable with modern medicine.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Scarlet fever cases in the Chinese mainland exhibit a pronounced seasonality with peaks typically in the months from May to July and a smaller peak around December, as evident in the data spanning from 2013 to 2023. Incidence rates surged notably from 2013, reaching a zenith in June 2019 with 13,053 cases. A drastic decline in cases begins in 2020; this may correlate with COVID-19 pandemic control measures such as social distancing, which likely curbed the transmission of other infectious diseases including Scarlet fever.

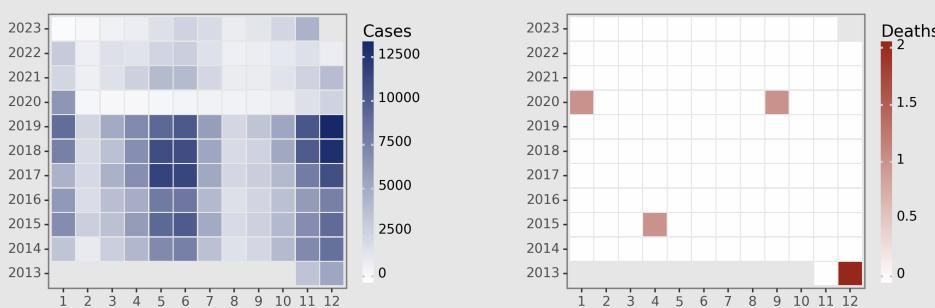
Highlights

- Scarlet fever in Chinese mainland shows seasonality, peaking from May to July and again in November and December.
- After 2019, cases significantly declined, potentially due to COVID-19 public health measures, with numbers stabilizing at lower levels thereafter.
- The latest surge in November 2023 reached 4637 cases; however, fatalities remain nonexistent, indicating effective case management.
- Overall, mortality is very low, suggesting adequate control and treatment strategies for Scarlet fever in the region.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data for Scarlet fever in Chinese mainland from 2013 to 2023 indicate exceedingly low fatality rates, with only three recorded deaths in an entire decade, amidst tens of thousands of cases. Two deaths occurred in 2013, and one each in 2015 and 2020. The scarcity of deaths suggests that although Scarlet fever cases were quite prevalent at certain times, the condition remained non-lethal, possibly due to effective clinical management or the non-virulent nature of the circulating strains.

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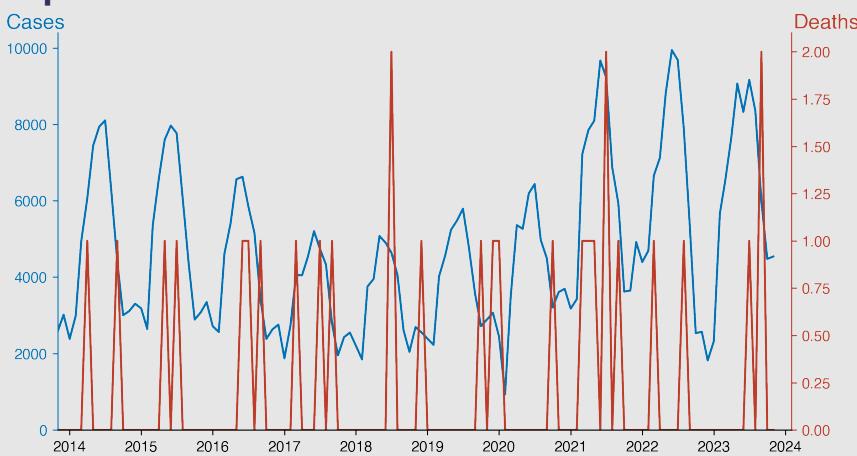
Brucellosis

November 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a zoonotic infection caused by the bacterial genus Brucella. The disease primarily infects animals like goats, sheep, and pigs, but can spread to humans via consumption of unpasteurized dairy products or through direct contact with infected animals. In humans, it manifests as fever, fatigue, and musculoskeletal pain, often mistaken for flu. Chronic Brucella infection may lead to complications affecting the heart, nervous system, or joints. Though largely eradicated in developed nations, brucellosis remains endemic in many parts of the world with inadequate animal disease control.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Clear seasonal pattern with case peaks during summer months, likely associated with heightened agricultural activity and greater animal contact.
- Upward trend in Brucellosis cases from 2013 to 2023, with the highest annual peaks reaching 9943 cases in June 2022.
- Deaths are very rare despite the growing incidence, highlighting effective clinical management upon diagnosis.
- The consistent case numbers into November 2023 signal persistent endemic transmission without significant mortality impact.

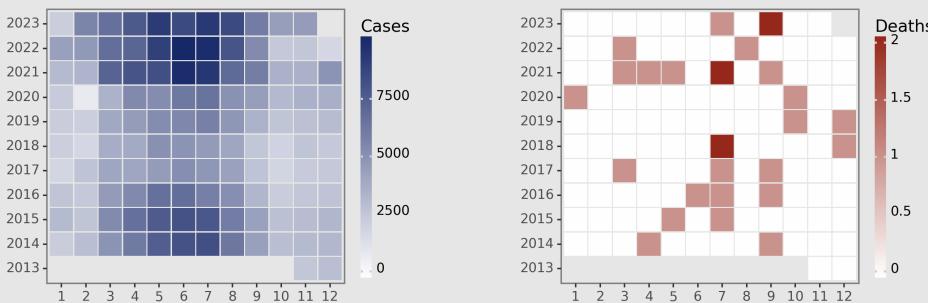
Cases Analysis

Brucellosis case data from the Chinese mainland shows a clear seasonal pattern, with lower case counts in early winter (December to February) and higher counts in late spring to early autumn (May to September). Cases began at 2580 in November 2013 and have generally increased annually, with 2023 displaying some of the highest numbers, especially with a notable peak of 9164 cases in July 2023. A rhythmic increase and decrease pattern is observed across the years, suggesting a potential link to agricultural cycles and livestock breeding periods, which are risk factors for brucellosis transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Brucellosis-associated mortality in the Chinese mainland is remarkably low, with a total of 15 deaths reported from November 2013 to November 2023. Mortality data show sporadic instances of death, with the highest number recorded in September 2023, at two deaths. The infrequent occurrence of deaths suggests that despite the prevalence and seasonal spike in brucellosis cases, the condition has a relatively low case-fatality rate or is being effectively managed to prevent fatal outcomes. Lack of a coherent trend in mortality across the years further implies variable factors affecting lethality, such as access to healthcare or virulence of the strains involved.

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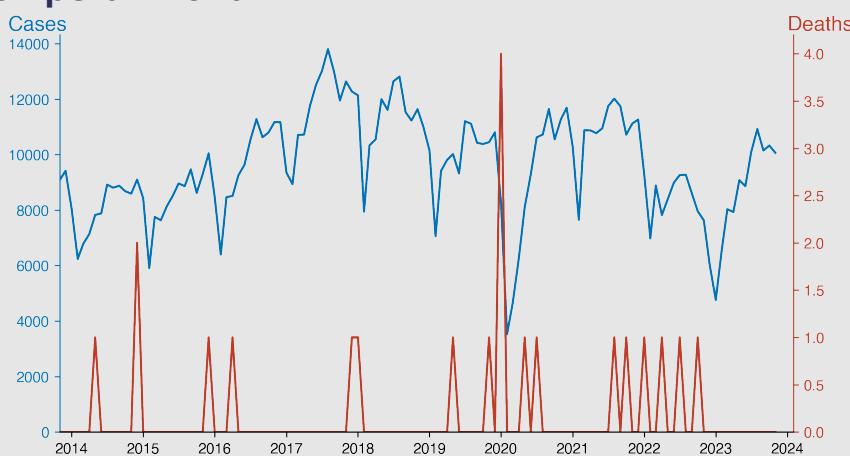
Gonorrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It's often asymptomatic, but symptoms when present can include painful urination, pelvic pain, and discharge in both men and women. It can cause serious health complications if left untreated, including infertility. It is most prevalent in young adults. The infection can be diagnosed through laboratory tests and is typically treated with antibiotics. It is preventable through safe sex practices including consistent use of condoms.

Temporal Trend



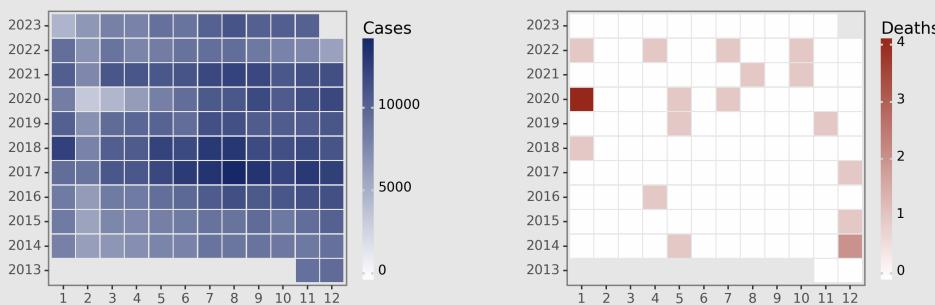
Cases Analysis

Gonorrhea cases in the Chinese mainland display a noticeable trend over the observed period. Starting at 9079 cases in November 2013, a peak of 13803 cases occurred in August 2017, indicating an increasing trend. After this peak, the numbers fluctuated, with notable dips in February of each year, potentially due to the Chinese New Year affecting reporting and clinic operation. A significant drop to 3524 cases was observed in February 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset. Post-2020, cases have gradually increased but have not reached pre-pandemic levels.

Highlights

- Gonorrhea cases in Chinese mainland show a sharp decline from December 2022 (6027 cases) to January 2023 (4762 cases), then steadily rise to November 2023 (10065 cases).
- There's an increasing trend in the number of yearly cases, with a rise seen from 2013 through 2023.
- Deaths remain exceedingly rare, with no fatalities reported in November 2023 and only sporadic instances over the years.
- Seasonality is observed, with cases typically decreasing at the year's start and increasing as the year progresses.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Gonorrhea-associated deaths in the Chinese mainland were rare from 2013 to 2023, with a total of 13 reported deaths. The first death was recorded in May 2014, hinting at a potential data reporting change or a severe complication case since gonorrhea rarely results in mortality. Deaths remained sporadic and did not exceed four in a single month (January 2020). Yearly, deaths are nearly non-existent, indicating effective gonorrhea management or possibly underreported mortality related to the disease.

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Syphilis

November 2023

Introduction

Syphilis is a bacterial infection primarily transmitted through sexual activity. Caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, it may initially present as sores, rashes or lesions. If untreated, the infection can progress over multiple stages spanning years, potentially causing serious health problems including neurological and cardiovascular complications. Transmission can occur via direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Syphilis can also be passed from a pregnant woman to her baby, causing congenital syphilis. It is easily detected through blood tests and effectively treatable with antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



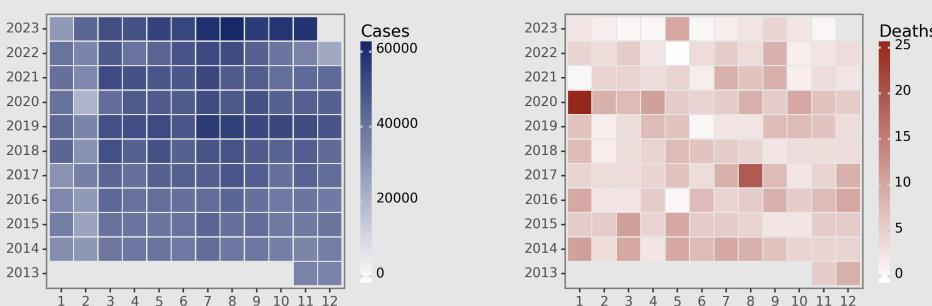
Cases Analysis

The provided data on syphilis cases in the Chinese mainland over a decade indicate fluctuating but overall increasing trends. Initial months in 2013 recorded approximately 35,000 cases per month, which gradually increased to averages often exceeding 45,000 by 2023. Seasonal fluctuations are seen with peaks often occurring in the warmer months, such as July and August, and dips commonly in February. The highest recorded cases were in August 2023, with 61,068 cases, suggesting a concerning upward trajectory that necessitates enhanced public health interventions and awareness programs.

Highlights

- A gradual increase in reported syphilis cases from November 2013 (35,051 cases) to November 2023 (57,719 cases), indicating a rising trend over the decade.
- A noteworthy reduction in cases observed in December 2022 (24,367 cases), which was significantly lower than the surrounding months; however, cases rebounded thereafter.
- Overall mortality associated with syphilis remained low, with single-digit deaths in most months; there were episodic increases, such as January 2020 (25 deaths), which appears to be an outlier.
- The highest number of cases reported in a single month occurred in August 2023 (61,068 cases), suggesting a peak in transmission during this time period.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to syphilis have remained low throughout the decade, often in single digits per month, indicating effective management once cases are identified. A stark anomaly occurs in January 2020 with a sudden spike to 25 deaths, potentially indicating either a reporting surge or an issue with treatment access or efficacy during that period. Despite the overall rise in cases, deaths have not proportionately increased, which could reflect improvements in diagnosis, treatment access, and disease management. The data show continued low mortality, with only 1 death in November 2023 despite high case numbers.

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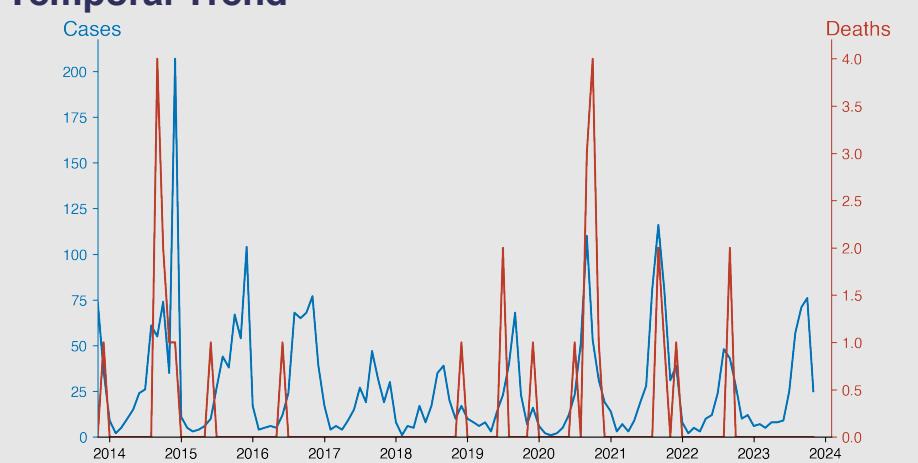
Leptospirosis

November 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease caused by the Leptospira bacteria, primarily carried by rats and other rodents. This zoonotic disease can spread to humans through direct or indirect contact with urine from infected animals or contaminated environment. Symptoms, often fluctuating in severity, may include high fever, muscle aches, headache, and vomiting. Serious complications such as kidney damage, liver failure, or meningitis can arise in untreated cases. It's more prevalent in tropical regions and areas with poor sanitation conditions. Preventive measures include rodent control and avoiding exposure to potentially contaminated water or soil.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonality evident, with more cases from July to October annually, hinting at environmental factors conducive to leptospira bacteria proliferation during warmer, wetter months.
- Case numbers generally stable over the decade, no sharp long-term increases; peak observed in December 2014 with 207 cases but not sustained.
- Deaths rare, suggesting efficient disease management and control strategies, leading to low fatality rates despite case occurrences.
- Recent data as of November 2023 indicate 25 cases with zero deaths, consistent with past patterns of case distribution and disease containment success.

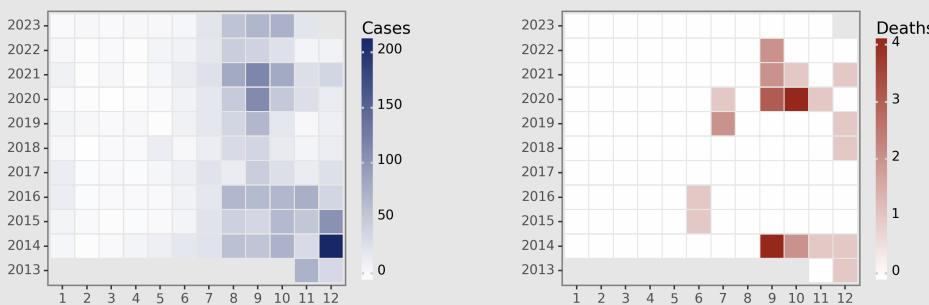
Cases Analysis

Leptospirosis cases in the Chinese mainland fluctuate throughout the observed years, with notable peaks often occurring in the latter half of the year, particularly from July through October. The highest spike, 207 cases, was observed in December 2014, while considerable increases were also noted in September 2021 with 116 cases and September 2020 with 110 cases. The data suggests a potential seasonality factor influencing the incidence of leptospirosis, with cases tapering off significantly during the winter months and early spring each year.

Deaths Analysis

The data for deaths due to leptospirosis shows a relatively low fatality rate over the years, with a total of 21 deaths among the reported cases. The mortality rate peaked in September 2020 and October 2020 with 3 and 4 deaths, respectively, which is notable considering the overall low number of cases that year. The year 2014 had the highest annual death toll with 8 recorded fatalities. The occurrence of deaths is sporadic, with multiple years reporting no fatalities, indicating variable disease severity or potential improvements in clinical management and prevention strategies over time.

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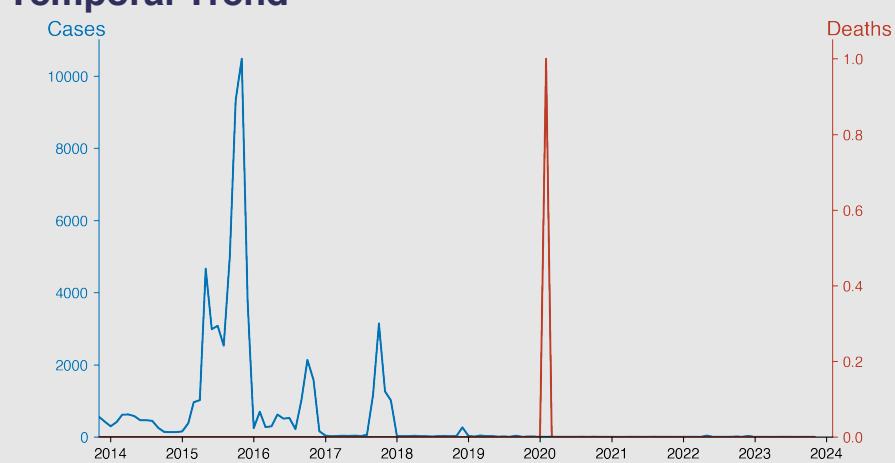
Schistosomiasis

November 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic disease caused by schistosomes, flatworms that infect the urinary or intestinal system. Transmission occurs through contact with contaminated water, where the parasitic larvae penetrate human skin. Symptoms range from abdominal pain, diarrhea, and blood in stool or urine, to severe liver or bladder damage in chronic cases. According to the World Health Organization, schistosomiasis affects over 200 million people worldwide, primarily in Africa, the Middle East, South America, and Asia, presenting significant public health implications.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant spike in case numbers observed in mid-2015, with the peak at 10,481 cases in November 2015 followed by a drastic decline after this period.
- Since 2016, the number of Schistosomiasis cases has shown a dramatic decrease, reaching single or low double digits from 2020 onwards, indicating effective control measures.
- After the first recorded death in February 2020, no subsequent deaths have been reported, suggesting improved clinical management and possibly better access to healthcare.
- As of November 2023, Schistosomiasis cases have remained at a consistently low level, indicating sustained control of the disease in the Chinese mainland.

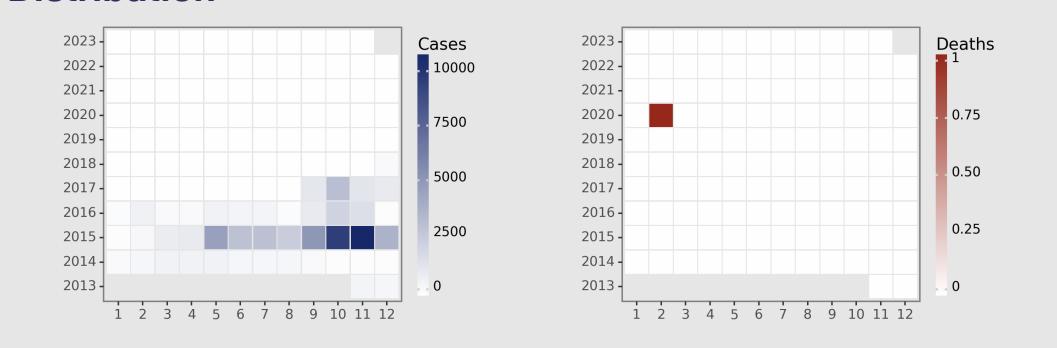
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Schistosomiasis in the Chinese mainland indicate a substantial decline from November 2013 to November 2023. Notable peaks occurred in mid-2015 with a maximum of 10,481 cases in November. However, post-2015, there's a drastic reduction, with cases mostly in the single to double digits, representing successful control measures. The occasional surge, like September 2017 with 1,166 cases, suggests intermittent outbreaks. The overall trend illustrates an effective downward trajectory in Schistosomiasis incidence, likely a result of concerted public health efforts and community interventions.

Deaths Analysis

The data set shows no deaths from Schistosomiasis from November 2013 until February 2020, where a single death is recorded. The absence of fatalities for the vast majority of the period analyzed points to either mild disease manifestation, effective treatment regimens, or under-reporting of fatal cases. Given the endemic nature of Schistosomiasis, the zero-fatality rate raises questions about the accuracy of death reporting and whether Schistosomiasis-related complications might have been attributed to other causes. Nevertheless, the single death reported in over nine years suggests a relatively low mortality rate for this disease in the Chinese mainland.

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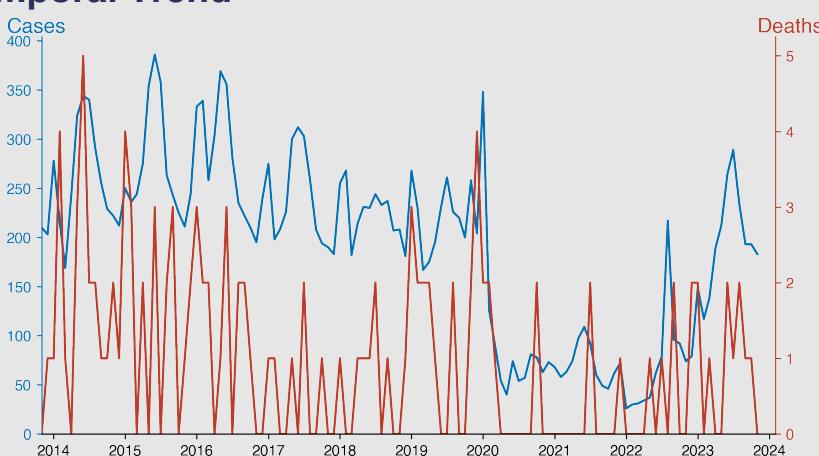
Malaria

November 2023

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, including parts of the Americas, Asia, and Africa. Five species of Plasmodium can infect humans; P. falciparum and P. vivax pose the greatest threat. Symptoms include high fever, chills, and flu-like illness. If left untreated, malaria can lead to severe complications including kidney failure, seizures, mental confusion, and death. Effective prevention and control measures include insecticide-treated mosquito nets and anti-malarial drugs.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, Malaria cases in the Chinese mainland demonstrated notable variability, suggesting seasonal patterns and a possible reduction in cases over the decade. Initially, monthly cases ranged from 169 to 386, peaking in mid-year periods. By 2020, a sharp decrease in cases occurred, possibly due to interventions or reporting changes amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequent years until 2023 show a consistent low range of 26 to 289 cases, indicating sustained control measures. However, an upswing from July to November 2023 suggests the necessity for continued vigilance.

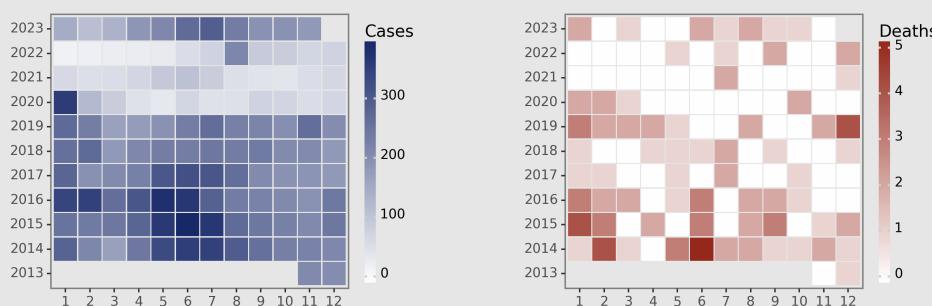
Highlights

- Malaria cases in Chinese mainland show a declining trend from a peak of 386 cases in June 2015 to 183 cases in November 2023.
- There was a significant drop in cases starting from 2020, which sustained into 2023, indicating effective control measures.
- Despite fluctuations, the mortality associated with malaria remained low, with zero deaths reported in several months throughout the period and only 1-2 deaths in months with fatalities in 2023.
- The data suggests successful malaria intervention strategies, though continuous monitoring is essential to maintain control and prevent resurgence.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, the number of deaths related to Malaria fluctuated mildly, with no clear trend in fatalities. A total of 58 deaths occurred over a decade, with monthly fatalities rarely exceeding three. The years 2014 and 2015 observed the highest death numbers, peaking at 5 (June 2014). Following 2020, deaths dropped to zero for several consecutive months, maintaining a low profile with occasional spikes, such as the 4 deaths in December 2019. The low death toll since 2020 might reflect advances in medical treatment and effective public health strategies.

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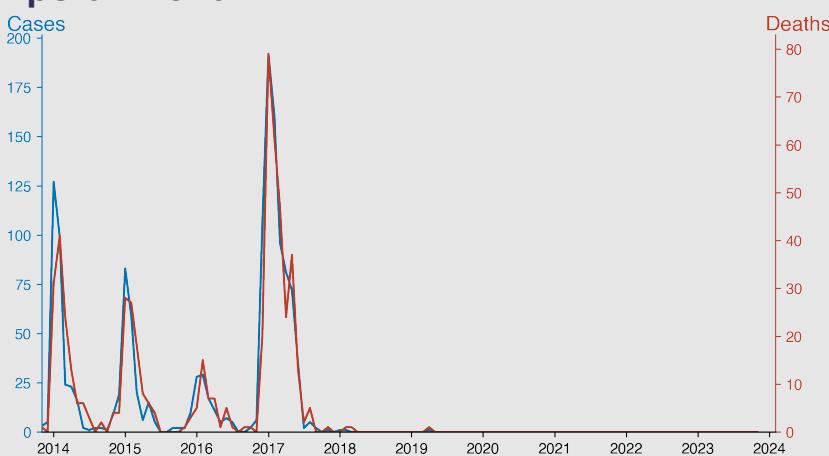
Human infection with H7N9 virus

November 2023

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of influenza virus that has been detected primarily in humans in Eastern China. First identified in 2013, it circulates in poultry markets and can occasionally infect humans in close contact with infected birds. Human infection with H7N9 viruses exhibits severe respiratory illness symptoms, with a high risk of death. Despite its potency in humans, H7N9 has not been shown to transmit easily from person to person. However, the continuous evolution of the virus raises concerns about a potential pandemic if it gains the ability for efficient human-to-human transmission.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- No new H7N9 virus cases or deaths in Chinese mainland from January 2019 to November 2023, indicating potential interruption of human transmission.
- A significant outbreak occurred in early 2017, peaking at 192 cases and 79 deaths in January alone.
- After the peak, cases dramatically declined to a single case in April 2019, followed by sustained absence.
- Ongoing zero-case trend suggests successful control efforts, yet vigilance in surveillance is crucial to prevent resurgence.

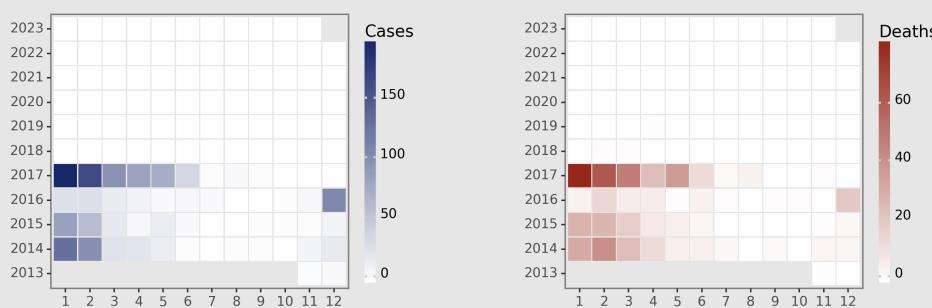
Cases Analysis

The H7N9 virus in Mainland China showed significant activity from 2013 to 2017, with notable outbreaks in early 2014 and 2017. Peak case numbers were reported in January (127 in 2014, 83 in 2015, 192 in 2017) and February (99 in 2014, 59 in 2015, 160 in 2017). Cases subsided from mid-2014 to 2016, then surged in late 2016, continuing into 2017. From July 2017 onward, cases dropped sharply, with sporadic occurrences and no cases from 2018 to 2023, indicating effective control or a shift in viral circulation.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths followed a similar trend as cases, peaking in January and February during the outbreaks in 2014 (31 and 41 deaths, respectively) and 2017 (79 and 61 deaths, respectively), suggesting high winter seasonality. The case fatality rate (CFR) was variable but notably high in March 2014 (100%), showing periods of increased virulence or possible underreporting of non-fatal cases. Since the significant decline in cases after mid-2017, only one death was reported (in April 2019), and no deaths occurred from 2020 to 2023, echoing the cessation of cases.

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Monkeypox

November 2023

Introduction

Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease, first discovered in 1958 when outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in monkeys kept for research. Human cases were later reported in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The disease closely resembles, but is milder than, smallpox, presenting fever, headache, muscle pains, rash, and chills. Transmission to humans occurs through direct contact with the blood, bodily fluids, or cutaneous or mucosal lesions of infected animals. Human-to-human transmission may also occur, although less frequently. No specific treatment or vaccine exists, but smallpox vaccination has proven effective in prevention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From September to November 2023, mainland China reported a total of 287 monkeypox cases. The number saw a significant increase of 58.75% from September (80 cases) to October (127 cases), indicating a sharp rise in infections. However, this was followed by a reduction back to 80 cases in November, mirroring the case count from September. This decrease suggests possible effective public health interventions or a natural decline in the outbreak's cycle. Monitoring trends and continued preventive measures remain critical.(Word count: 64)

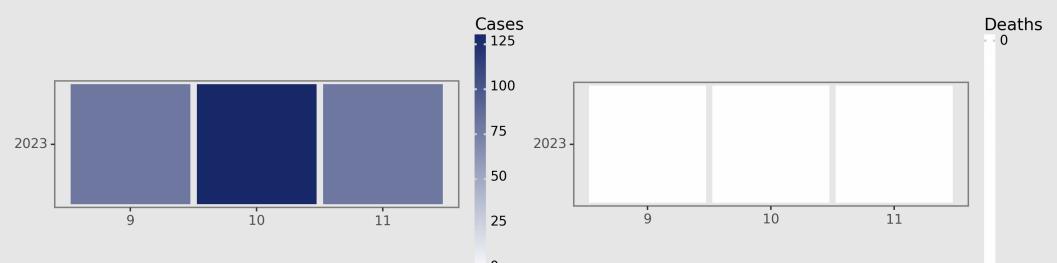
Highlights

- September 2023 saw the onset of Monkeypox in China with 80 cases, yet no associated fatalities, marking the virus's initial detection.
- A surge to 127 cases in October 2023 indicates rapid spread, but continued absence of deaths suggests effective healthcare response or lower virulence.
- By November 2023, cases receded to 80, mirroring September's count, implying potential control of the outbreak or a transmission decline.
- The consistent zero-fatality rate across these months highlights a managed situation, with no severe outcomes despite case fluctuations.

Deaths Analysis

Across the reported months from September to November 2023, there were no fatalities among the 287 recorded monkeypox cases in mainland China. The absence of deaths is indicative of either less virulent monkeypox strains circulating, effective healthcare system response, or successful management of severe cases. While this is reassuring, ongoing surveillance and support for affected individuals are crucial in maintaining this non-fatal status.(Word count: 60)

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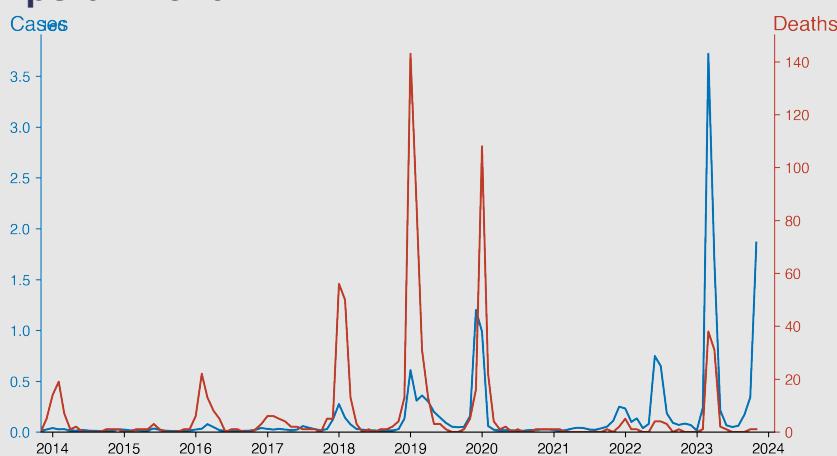
Influenza

November 2023

Introduction

Influenza, often referred to as the flu, is a highly contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It affects the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs. Typical symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, body aches, headache, and fatigue. It can range from mild to severe, occasionally leading to death. There are four types of influenza viruses: A, B, C, and D. Human influenza A and B viruses cause seasonal epidemics. The virus spreads via small droplets when infected people cough or sneeze. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infection.

Temporal Trend



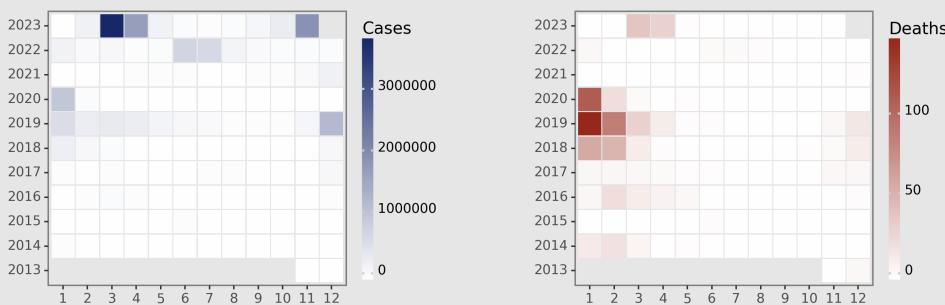
Cases Analysis

Influenza cases in Chinese mainland show marked seasonality, spiking primarily during colder months, from November to March. The data from 2013 through 2023 highlights interannual variability, with substantial increases in cases observed starting in December 2017. Notably, January 2019 registered the highest case count (608,511). A significant surge in March 2023 was recorded with an all-time high of 3,721,370 cases. Such trends potentially reflect viral evolution, changes in surveillance, or population-level factors.

Highlights

- March 2023 saw an unprecedented surge in cases (3,721,370), which suggests a significant outbreak or a change in surveillance.
- A subsequent decline followed this peak; however, 1,863,998 cases in November 2023 indicate the continuation of a high transmission period.
- The mortality rate is low, with November 2023 recording only 1 death despite numerous cases, possibly indicating improved treatment or death under-reporting.
- Data shows seasonality with winter spikes, reflecting typical Influenza patterns.

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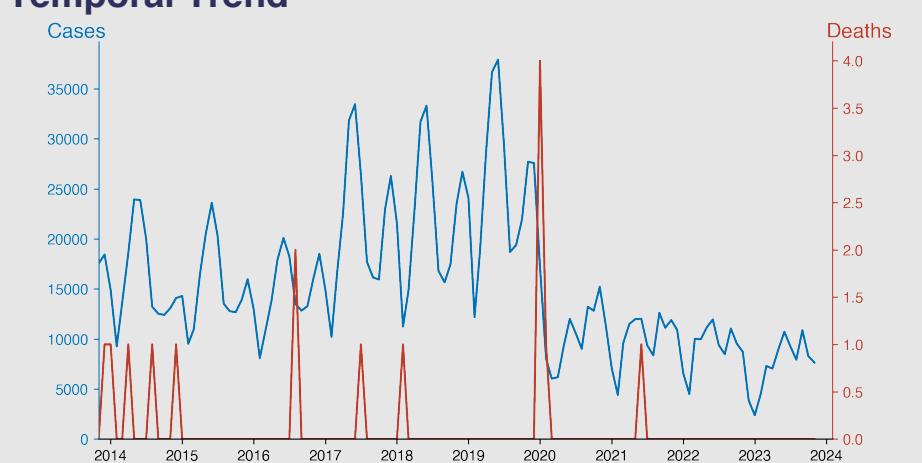
Mumps

November 2023

Introduction

Mumps is a highly contagious viral infection, primarily affecting the salivary glands, known as parotitis. The major symptoms include swelling of these glands, resulting in puffy cheeks and a tender, swollen jaw. Other flu-like symptoms, occurring before the swelling, can include fever, headache, and muscle aches. Mumps spreads via respiratory droplets or direct contact with an infected person. Vaccination with the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is the most effective preventive measure. Although it's generally a childhood disease, adults are also susceptible.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A marked decrease in mumps cases is observed from the peak of 38,913 in June 2019 to 7,642 cases in November 2023, indicating a downtrend over the span of four years.
- Mortality is exceptionally low, with most months reporting no deaths. An outlier is noted in January 2020, with four recorded deaths.
- Seasonal patterns are evident, with cases rising in warmer months, peaking from April to July, followed by a reduction towards the year-end.
- The 2020-2021 case drop aligns with COVID-19 emergence, potentially due to enhanced public health interventions, with a gradual subsequent case number rebound.

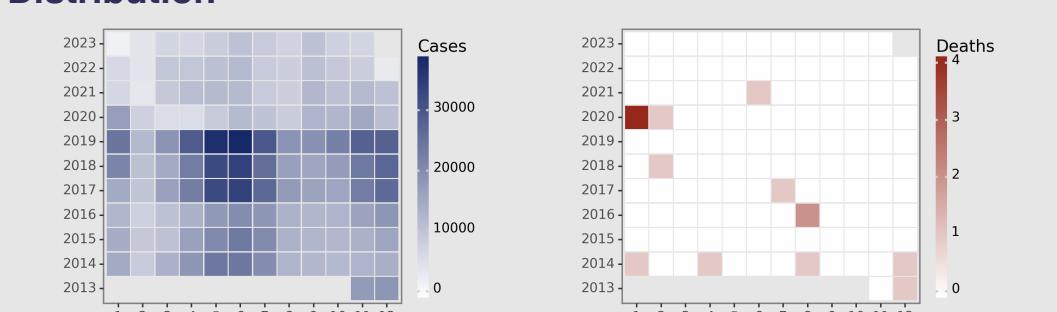
Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, Chinese mainland reported a fluctuating but generally increasing trend in mumps cases, peaking annually in the months of May and June. Notable peaks occurred in June 2019 with 38,913 cases and May 2019 with 36,669 cases. There was a significant decrease in reported cases in early 2020, which coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting possible impacts of lockdown measures and social distancing on mumps transmission. Since then, the number of cases has remained relatively lower than pre-pandemic years.

Deaths Analysis

Over the analysed period, mumps resulted in a total of 11 reported deaths in Chinese mainland. Mumps-related fatalities are rare, indicating a low fatality rate for this illness. A slight increase in deaths was observed in January 2020 with 4 cases, during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Except for this anomaly, deaths remained sporadic and infrequent, with no clear annual trend or pattern identified, emphasizing the non-lethal nature of the disease when proper care and treatment are available.

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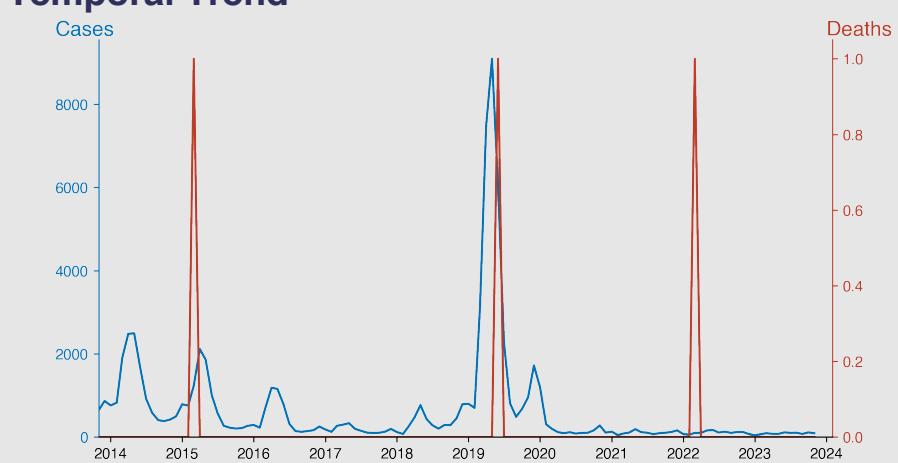
Rubella

November 2023

Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles, is a contagious viral infection best known by its distinctive red rash. It's caused by the Rubella virus and primarily spread through droplets from an infected person's sneeze or cough. While generally mild in children, Rubella can cause serious complications for pregnant women, including miscarriage or severe birth defects in the unborn baby. Effective prevention is possible through the MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine. Despite vaccination efforts, Rubella remains a risk in many parts of the world.

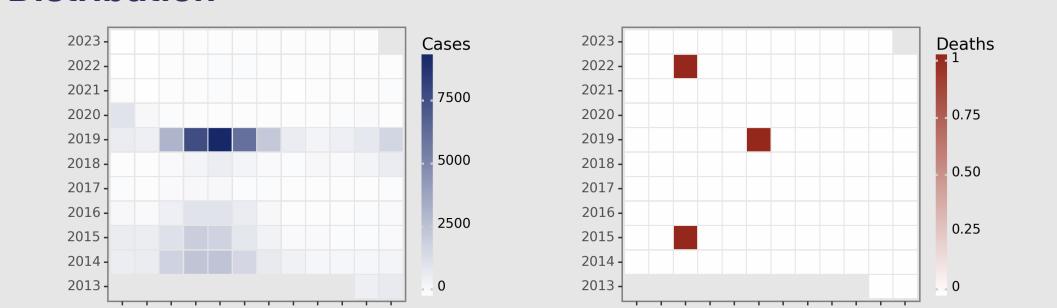
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, mainland China reported a total of 63608 cases of Rubella with cases peaking in May 2019 with 9095 cases. A significant spike occurred in 2019, with peaks in April and May, followed by a stark decrease in 2020. Beyond this spike, case numbers followed a cyclical pattern with increased reports in the spring months. The incidence declined noticeably in 2020 and remained low through 2023, suggesting effective control measures or reporting changes. Throughout the recorded timeframe, there were two anomalies with one death reported in March 2015 and March 2022, indicating an otherwise non-fatal disease progression in reported cases.

Distribution



Highlights

- A significant peak in Rubella cases was observed in mid-2019 with a notable decline subsequently, indicating a potential outbreak control success.
- Overall, after the peak in 2019, case numbers have demonstrated a downward trend, particularly in 2020 and onwards, with decreased fluctuations in case counts.
- Deaths are exceedingly rare throughout the recorded period, reinforcing Rubella's typically mild nature, and indicating effective case management.
- The current disease situation as of November 2023 shows consistently low case numbers, suggesting stable transmission levels and ongoing control measures' effectiveness.

Deaths Analysis

Over the ten-year period, Rubella in Chinese mainland displayed a mortality profile with a total of only two deaths despite fluctuating case numbers. A single death was reported in March 2015 and another in March 2022, suggesting an exceedingly low case-fatality rate. The consistent report of zero deaths in other periods reinforces the generally benign nature of Rubella outcomes, assuming comprehensive reporting. The rarity of deaths may reflect effective case management and the availability of supportive care, with the caveat that underreporting cannot be completely ruled out without further validation of the surveillance data.

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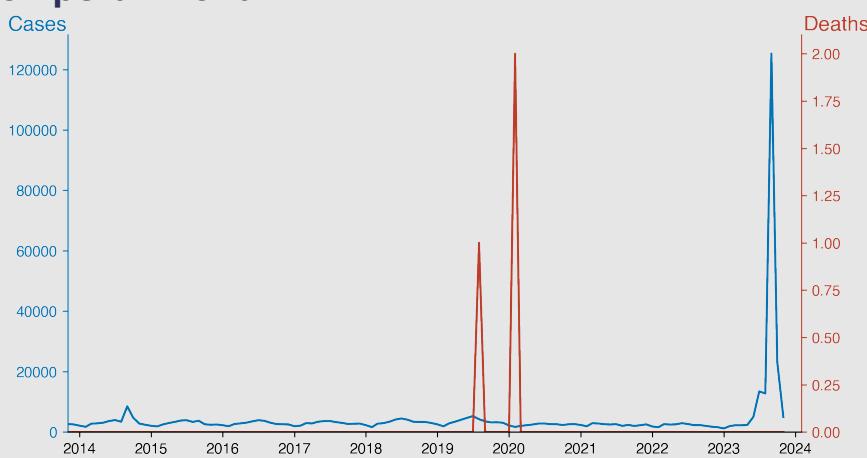
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

November 2023

Introduction

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious, rapidly spreading viral infection that affects the conjunctiva of the eye. The disease is characterized by conjunctival redness, swelling, and a sudden onset of pain. Clinical manifestations often include hemorrhage and secretion of a thin-watery substance. It is generally caused by two types of enteroviruses - Enterovirus 70 and Coxsackievirus A24 variant. This condition quickly spreads in crowded places and has been responsible for numerous epidemics worldwide. It is self-limited and resolves without treatment within one to two weeks.

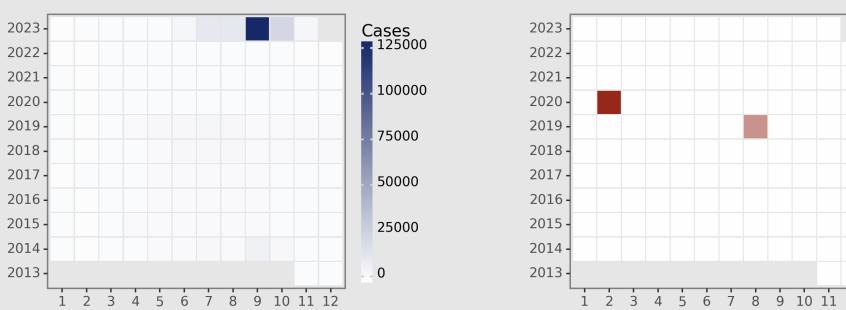
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in China mainland from November 2013 to November 2023 indicate an endemic presence with considerable fluctuations. The average monthly cases steadily increased over the years, peaking in September 2023 with 125,264 cases, an unusual surge. Seasonal variability is evident, with cases typically increasing during summer months (June to August), which is consistent with patterns of enterovirus transmission, a common cause of AHC. The abrupt spike in 2023 warrants investigation for potential outbreak causes, such as novel viral strains or super-spreading events.

Distribution



Highlights

- An extraordinary spike in acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis cases occurred in September 2023 with 125,264 reported cases, a stark contrast to historical monthly observations.
- Despite the surge, no deaths were reported in November 2023, suggesting a non-fatal course of the outbreak.
- Case numbers sharply increased from June 2023 onwards, indicative of a potential outbreak or rapid spread during the mid-year period.
- Mortality has remained very low, with the exception of a slight increase in February 2020, underscoring the generally non-lethal nature of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the decade of surveillance data, there have only been three reported deaths associated with AHC, all occurring in the winter months of 2019 and 2020. The exceptionally low mortality rate indicates that while AHC may be highly contagious, it is typically non-fatal. The isolated deaths in 2020 may suggest possible complications or concurrent health issues in those cases. The zero-death count, despite the drastic increase in cases in 2023, reinforces the notion that AHC, while capable of widespread transmission, poses minimal lethal threat. This could reflect the self-limiting nature of the disease or effective case management and treatment protocols.

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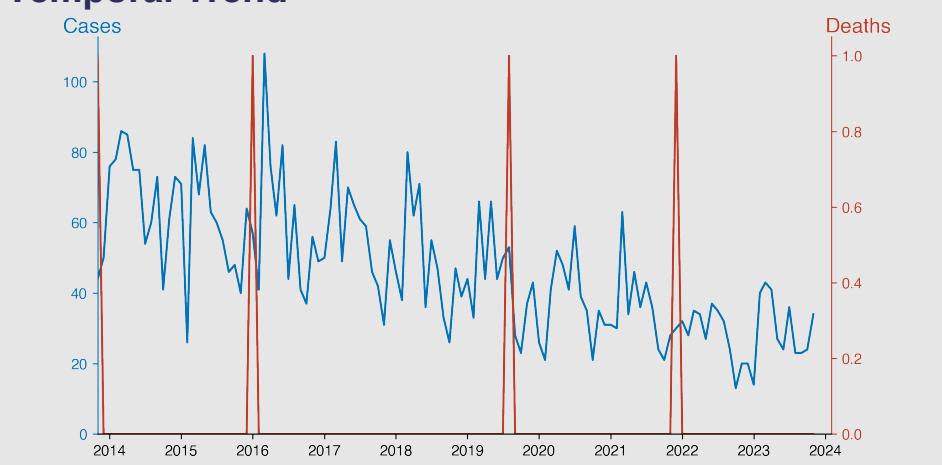
Leprosy

November 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious illness caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. It primarily affects the peripheral nerves and mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, leading to skin lesions, muscle weakness, and numbness. While highly contagious, it has a long incubation period, often taking 5-7 years to show symptoms. Treatable with a multi-drug therapy, early diagnosis is key to preventing disability. Despite dramatic reduction globally, it remains prevalent in parts of Asia, Africa and South America. WHO provides free treatment for all diagnosed cases.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the observed period from November 2013 to November 2023, leprosy cases in Chinese mainland displayed an overall fluctuating but without clear trend, with monthly case counts ranging from 13 to 108. Notably, there was a peak of 108 cases reported in March 2016, whereas the lowest count of 13 occurred in October 2022. The majority of months reported fewer than 80 cases, suggesting controlled endemicity. However, occasional peaks emphasize the need for ongoing surveillance and targeted interventions.

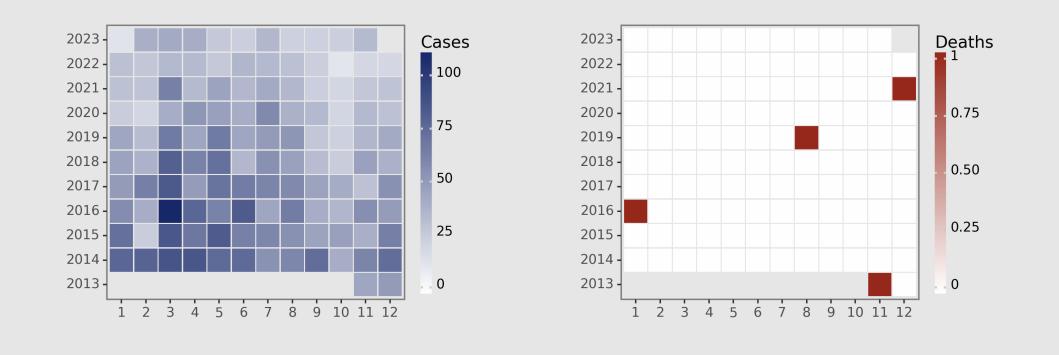
Highlights

- Trend analysis indicates a decline in leprosy cases in mainland China, with the highest monthly cases (108) in March 2016 and the lowest (13) in October 2022.
- Mortality is very low, with only three deaths reported over ten years, emphasizing effective management of the disease.
- Current data as of November 2023 displays 34 cases and zero deaths, signifying a low but persistent incidence of leprosy.
- Seasonal variations in reporting are apparent, but the overall trend appears to be downward, suggesting improvements in disease control and prevention.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed span of a decade, leprosy-associated mortality in Chinese mainland was exceedingly low, with only three deaths, each occurring in different years: November 2013, January 2016, and December 2021. The death count never exceeded one per month, indicating a very low case-fatality rate and suggesting that despite the persistence of leprosy cases, the health system's response, in terms of treatment and management, may be effective in preventing fatal outcomes of the disease.

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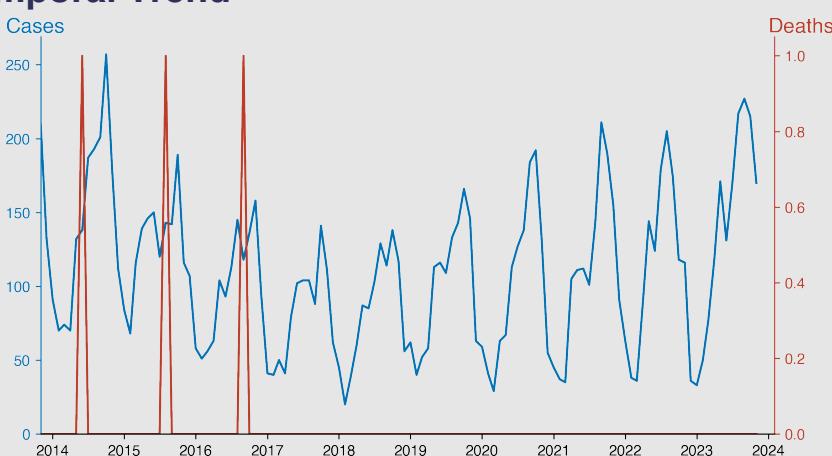
Typhus

November 2023

Introduction

Typhus is a group of infectious diseases caused by Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted by lice, chiggers, fleas, or mites. Its two types are Epidemic Typhus and Endemic Typhus. Symptoms include high fever, headache, rash, and chills. In severe cases, confusion, delirium, or even coma can occur. Typhus was notable for causing numerous deaths in wartime, especially when people were in crowded, unsanitary conditions. Today, it's mostly controlled in developed countries via hygiene measures and pesticide use. Antibiotics effectively treat Typhus, while prevention focuses on avoiding the insects that spread the diseases.

Temporal Trend



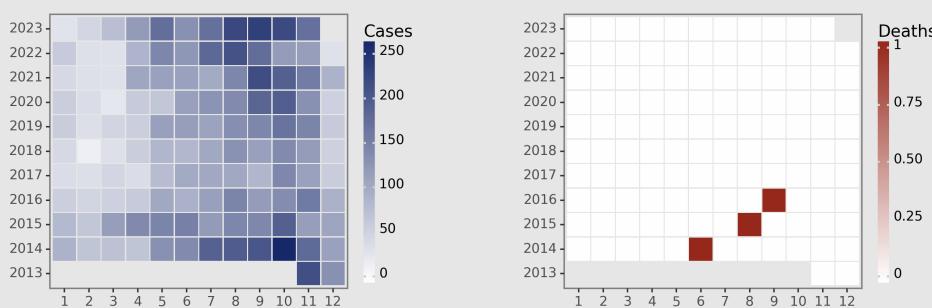
Cases Analysis

Typhus cases in Chinese mainland from November 2013 to November 2023 exhibit seasonality, with higher instances typically observed during summer and autumn months. After peaking at 257 cases in October 2014, there was a general declining trend until 2017. However, from 2018 onward, there's a gradual resurgence of cases, with September 2023 marking the highest count at 227 cases. Inter-annual fluctuations are notable, but the overall trend suggests a cyclical pattern with no sustained decrease in case numbers over the reported years.

Highlights

- A decrease in case numbers was observed from late 2013 through 2017, suggesting successful control measures during these years.
- An increase in reported cases began in 2018, with further notable rises in 2021 and 2022, indicating potential lapses in prevention or increased transmission.
- Seasonal variation is apparent with case surges typically in late summer and autumn months, reflecting possibly vector-related transmission patterns.
- Mortality remains low, with only two deaths reported over the decade, suggesting effective clinical management of detected cases.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Given the data from November 2013 to November 2023, fatalities due to typhus on the Chinese mainland are very rare, with only three reported deaths despite thousands of cases. One death each occurred in June 2014, August 2015, and September 2016. There have been no recorded deaths from typhus from October 2016 onwards, indicating that while the infection remains prevalent, it has a low mortality rate, or, alternatively, improved healthcare interventions and case management have effectively minimized fatalities.

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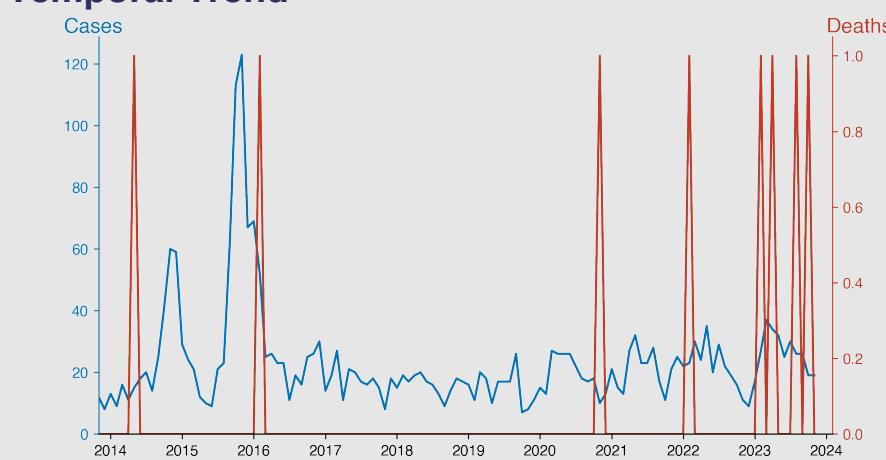
Kala azar

November 2023

Introduction

Kala-azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a severe infectious disease caused by the Leishmania donovani parasite and transmitted by sandflies. It primarily affects the liver, spleen, and bone marrow, leading to fever, significant weight loss, splenomegaly, and hepatomegaly. If left untreated, the fatality rate can reach 100% within two years. It's prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, especially in East Africa, India, and Brazil. Despite notable progress in recent years, it remains a significant public health concern.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The period from 2013-2023 shows fluctuating cases of Kala azar in the Chinese mainland, peaking significantly at 123 cases in November 2015. A declining trend is noticeable post-2015 with sporadic increases, such as 37 cases in March 2023. The data reflects seasonality, with cases rising during warmer months, potentially related to vector activity. Public health interventions have likely impacted the trends, yet case persistence suggests ongoing transmission or reporting variability. The recent rise in cases necessitates investigation into control measures efficacy, surveillance robustness, and environmental changes favoring vector proliferation.

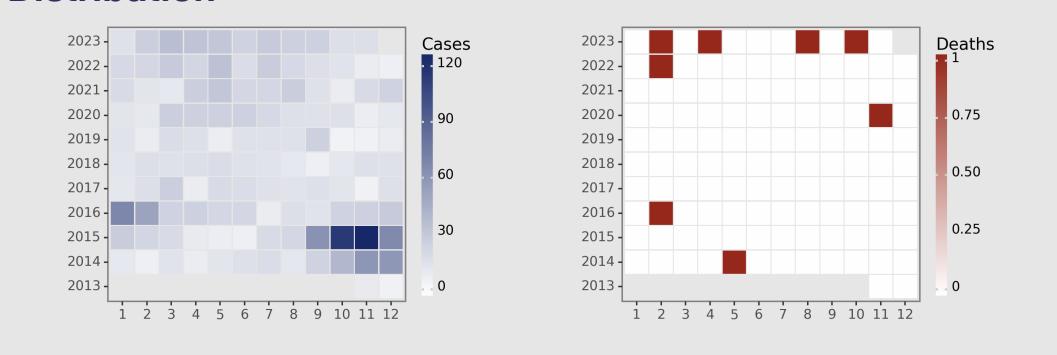
Highlights

- Kala azar cases in mainland China demonstrate moderate fluctuation over the years, with no clear escalating or declining trend.
- A significant spike was recorded in late 2015, with cases reaching 113 in October and 123 in November, signaling periodic outbreaks.
- Deaths associated with Kala azar are rare, though a minor rise in fatalities appeared in 2023, with three deaths until November.
- As of November 2023, the incidence has stabilized, with 19 reported cases and no deaths, suggesting current control strategies might be effective.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Kala azar are remarkably low throughout the 2013-2023 period, with only 5 fatalities reported amidst several hundred cases, emphasizing a low case-fatality rate. Deaths were sporadic and infrequent, occurring in May 2014, February 2016, February 2022, April 2023, August 2023, and October 2023. The mortality pattern lacks clear seasonality and is sporadic, likely reflecting effective treatment protocols. However, the recent clustering of deaths in 2023 warrants close monitoring for any changes in disease virulence, treatment resistance, or healthcare delivery issues that could influence survival rates.

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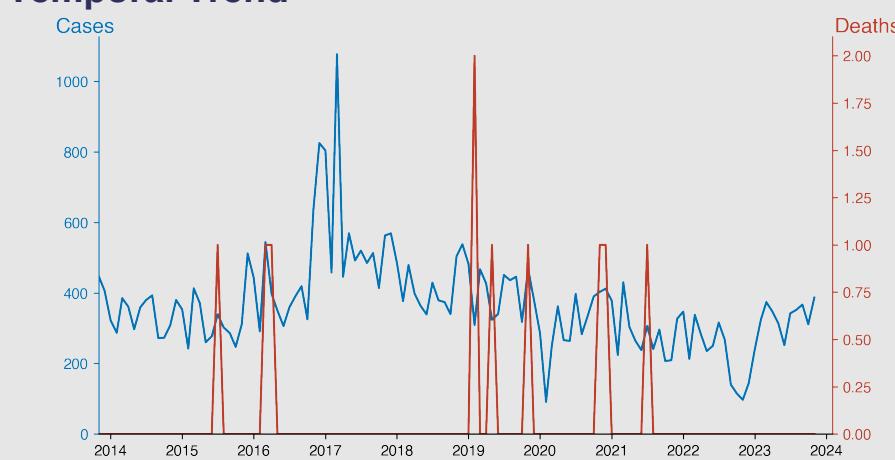
Echinococcosis

November 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis is a zoonotic parasitic disease caused by Echinococcus tapeworms. It occurs in two main forms - cystic echinococcosis (CE) and alveolar echinococcosis (AE), primarily differentiated by their caused species. Humans contract the disease through ingestion of parasite eggs in contaminated food, water, or soil, or through direct contact with animal hosts. The parasites form cysts in organs like the liver and lungs, leading to serious health complications if not treated. Although globally distributed, it's particularly endemic in pastoral and farming regions. Echinococcosis remains a public health concern due to its high morbidity and mortality rates.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Echinococcosis cases in Chinese mainland show periodic fluctuations over the years, with a peak of 1077 cases in March 2017.
- There are occasional fatalities reported, with a total of six deaths since 2013, indicating a low mortality rate associated with the disease.
- From 2020 through 2023, the number of reported cases decreased notably compared to previous years, suggesting possible improvements in control and prevention measures.
- As of November 2023, there is an observed increase in cases to 387, reminding that vigilance and continued public health efforts are necessary to combat Echinococcosis.

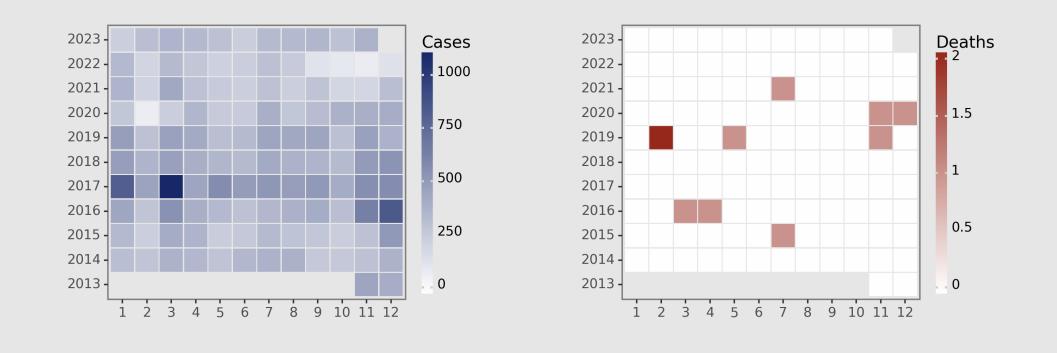
Cases Analysis

The data for Echinococcosis in China from November 2013 to November 2023 indicates fluctuating case numbers without a clear seasonal trend. Initially, monthly cases ranged between 287-448, but a significant increase occurred from March 2017, with 1,077 cases being the highest reported. After this peak, case counts fluctuated, briefly decreasing during February 2020 (91 cases), potentially due to the COVID-19 pandemic impacting healthcare-seeking behaviors or reporting practices. The following years showed a decline, with the lowest post-peak values of 97-144 in late 2022.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, Echinococcosis-associated deaths were extremely rare, with the first reported death occurring in July 2015. A total of 7 deaths were reported across the entire time frame, indicating a low case-fatality rate for Echinococcosis in mainland China. Notably, February 2019 saw the highest mortality, with two deaths reported. It is worth mentioning that the data shows zero deaths for many months, which might indicate effective clinical management and/or under-reporting of fatal cases.

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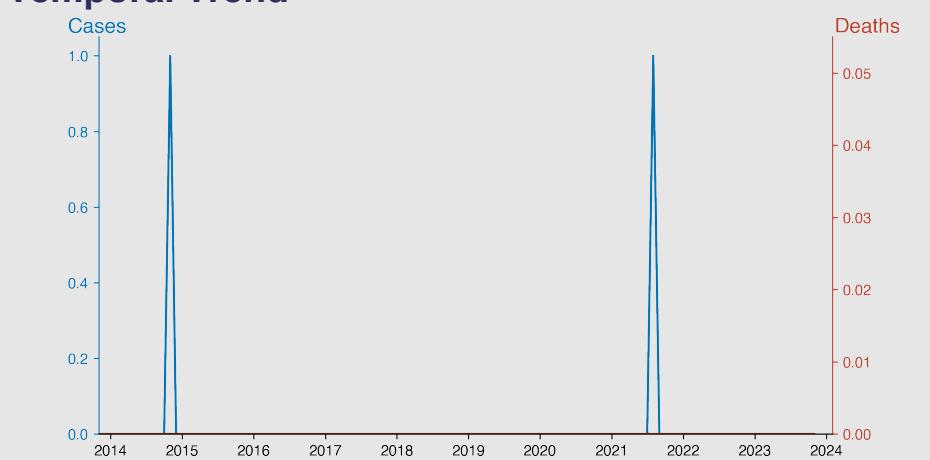
Filarisis

November 2023

Introduction

Filarisis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms of the Filarioidea type. These are spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. There are eight known filarial worms that use humans as their host. These are divided into three groups according to the body area they affect: lymphatic, subcutaneous, and serous cavity filariasis. Symptoms may not appear until years after infection, but they usually include conditions like lymphoedema, elephantiasis and river blindness. The disease is most common in tropical and subtropical areas.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The data from the past decade shows that Filarisis is nearly eliminated in Chinese mainland, with only two cases reported and no fatalities.
- Since November 2023, there have been consistent zero reported cases and deaths, reflecting the effectiveness of China's disease control and surveillance.
- The isolated cases in November 2014 and August 2021 imply rare transmission events, suggesting a disrupted endemic cycle.
- These trends signify a potential move towards the WHO's certification of Filarisis elimination in the region.

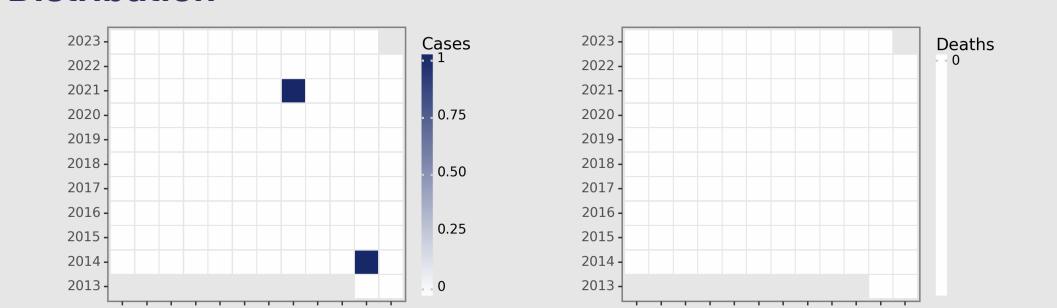
Cases Analysis

From November 2013 to November 2023, Chinese mainland reported only two cases of filariasis, with one case each in November 2014 and August 2021, and zero cases in all other months. The nearly decade-long period reflects a highly successful containment and prevention strategy, highlighting the effectiveness of public health interventions, possibly including vector control, health education, and antifilarial drug distribution. The data suggests a sustained elimination of transmission, considering the former endemic nature of the disease in the region.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the monitored period from 2013 to 2023, no deaths were reported due to filariasis in the Chinese mainland. This outcome indicates an absence of lethal cases and suggests that any infections that did occur were either asymptomatic or managed effectively with appropriate medical treatment. The zero mortality rate aligns with the low incidence of cases and supports the success of China's filariasis eradication programs, signifying robust surveillance, prompt diagnosis, and effective treatment protocols.

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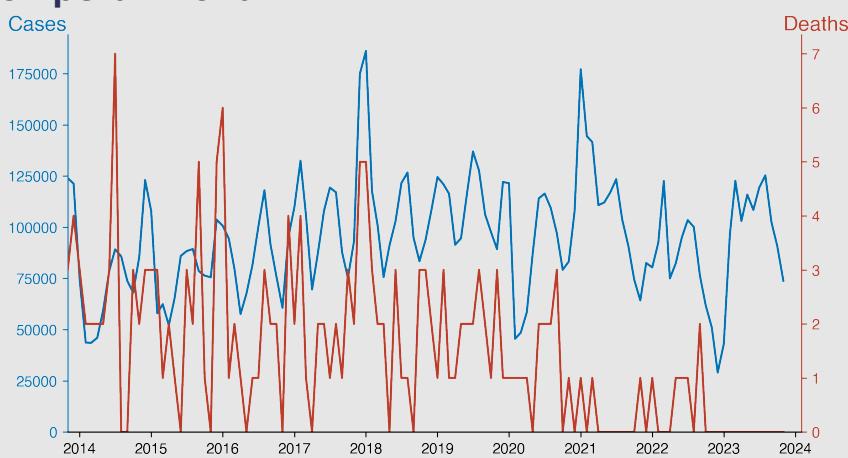
Infectious diarrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea, prevalent globally, is primarily caused by a host of pathogens including viruses, bacteria, or parasites that invade the gastrointestinal tract. These pathogens are commonly transmitted through contaminated water, food, or close contact with infected persons. Major symptoms involve frequent loose, watery stools, dehydration, and abdominal cramps. The impact ranges from mild, self-limited conditions to severe, potentially life-threatening illnesses. It is a significant public health issue, particularly in developing countries where it contributes to considerable morbidity and mortality. The control and prevention strategies focus on hygiene

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Infectious diarrhea cases in the Chinese mainland have seasonal fluctuations, with the highest numbers typically seen in winter and summer. Cases peaked significantly in January 2018 (186,071 cases) and showed a notable drop in February 2020 (45,510 cases), potentially due to public health interventions or reporting discrepancies during the COVID-19 pandemic onset. A general downward trend is observed afterward, culminating in a steep decline by December 2022 (29,010 cases).

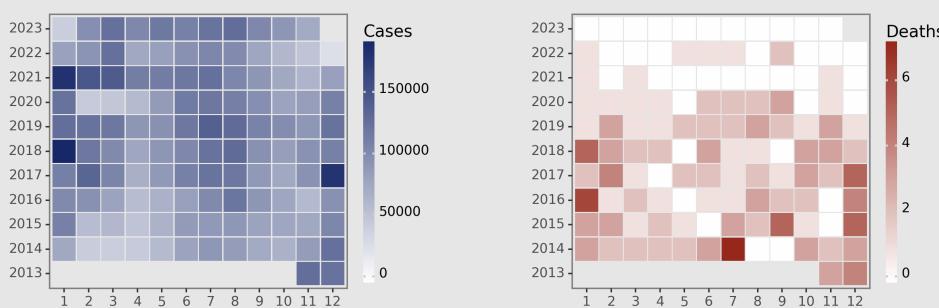
Highlights

- There is an evident seasonal trend with peaks generally in the winter (January) and summer (July-August), suggesting possible seasonal influences on transmission.
- A marked reduction in the number of cases is observed after December 2022, which continues into November 2023, indicating a possible improvement in preventative measures or reporting changes.
- Since February 2020, the fatality associated with infectious diarrhea is consistently low, with many months reporting zero deaths, suggesting improved clinical management and possibly better overall health infrastructure.
- The consistent decrease in both cases and deaths from 2020 onward could indicate effective intervention strategies, possibly including widespread health education, improved sanitation, and prompt healthcare access.

Deaths Analysis

Overall mortality associated with infectious diarrhea across the years remains low, with a maximum of seven deaths in July 2014. Remarkably, since the beginning of 2021, fatalities have become even less frequent, with most months reporting zero deaths. This improvement could be attributed to advances in medical care, better disease surveillance, and interventions. The data indicate effective control of fatalities due to infectious diarrhea in recent years.

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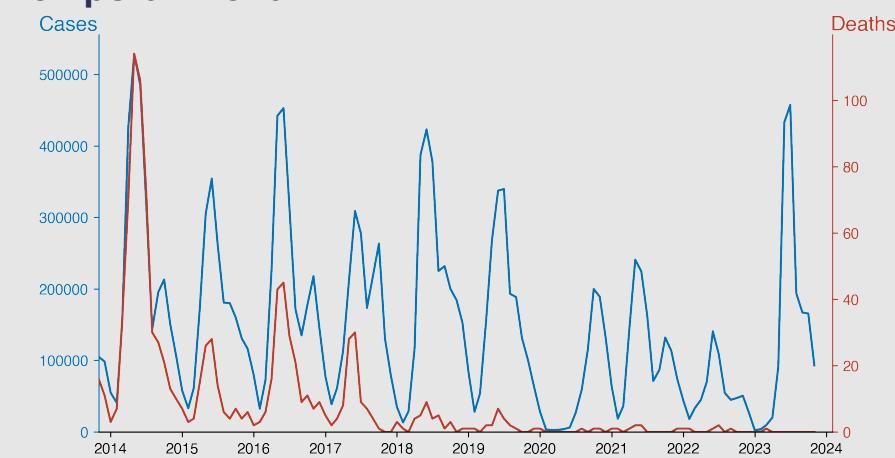
Hand foot and mouth disease

November 2023

Introduction

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) is a highly contagious infection often affecting children under five years old. It's caused primarily by the Coxsackievirus. Symptoms include fever, painful sores in the mouth, and a rash on the hands and feet. It spreads through contact with nose, throat, or stool particles of an infected person. While uncomfortable, it's generally not serious and most people recover within 7-10 days without medical treatment. Vaccines aren't available for HFMD, but the risk can be reduced with good hygiene.

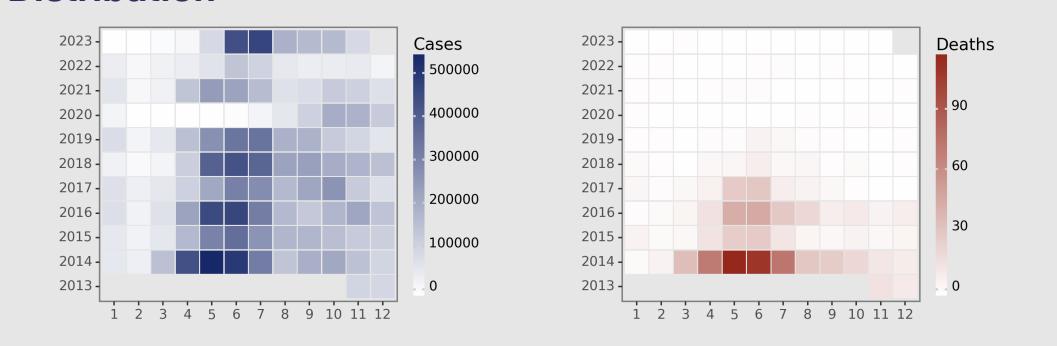
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) incidents in Chinese mainland exhibit notable seasonal and annual trends. Noteworthy are the surges in cases often occurring from April to July each year, possibly linked to cyclical factors conducive to enterovirus spread. After 2014's peak incidence, a gradual decline transpires, though sporadic rises are still evident. The years 2020 and 2021 markedly diverge from the trend with reduced cases, likely due to public health interventions amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2023, case numbers regain momentum, approaching pre-pandemic figures.

Distribution



Highlights

- Seasonal trends in HFMD cases evident, with peaks in May-June and troughs in winter. A dramatic decline in cases began in 2020.
- Fatality rates have shown a steady decrease, with no deaths reported since the latter half of 2021, suggesting improved disease control.
- The latest data from November 2023 indicates a continued low number of cases (92,955) with no fatalities, aligning with the general downward trend in severity.
- Public health measures and awareness likely contributed to the sustained reduction in both incidence and mortality of HFMD.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality occurrences due to HFMD display a descending trend over the years. The peak of death cases coincides with the highest incidence of infections in 2014. Despite the fluctuations in monthly case rates, death rates significantly decrease and stabilize post-2014. From 2020 onwards, mortality is virtually eliminated, which could be attributed to improved disease management, heightened awareness, and effective containment measures synergizing with pandemic counteractions. As of 2023, the mortality has been consistently at zero, showing remarkable control over the fatal outcomes of the disease.

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