

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

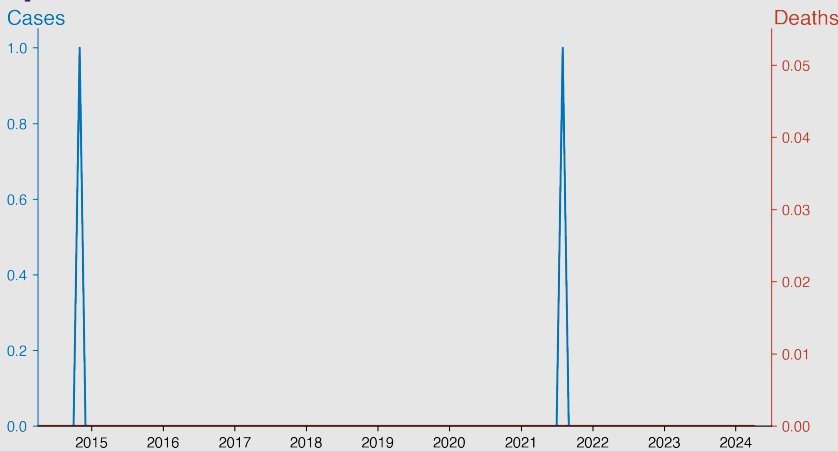
Filariasis

April 2024

Introduction

Filariasis is a tropical, infectious disease caused by Filariae - thread-like nematode worms in the family Filarioidea. It's transmitted through a mosquito bite, circulating the parasite into the human lymphatic system. There are two primary types: lymphatic Filariasis (LF) and Onchocerciasis. LF, also known as elephantiasis, leads to the chronic enlargement of body parts, causing massive swelling and debility. Onchocerciasis, also known as river blindness, affects the skin and eyes, leading to severe itching, disfiguring skin conditions, and even blindness. Approximately 120 million people worldwide are infected, suffering from these devastating diseases.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filariasis has shown remarkably low prevalence in mainland China over the past decade, with only occasional sporadic incidents.
- Notably, the number of cases was null for several years, with only two isolated cases reported in November 2014 and August 2021.
- There were no recorded deaths from Filariasis throughout the observed period, underscoring the effectiveness of disease management strategies.
- As of April 2024, with no new Filariasis cases reported, the disease situation remains under control and the risk to public health appears minimal.

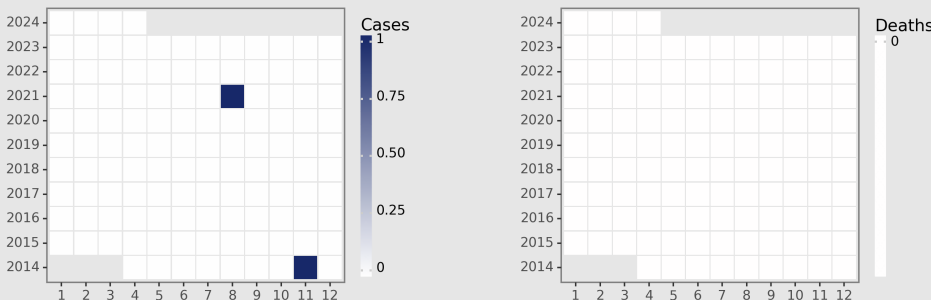
Cases Analysis

Filariasis cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 were extremely low with only two reported incidents during this period. The singular cases of Filariasis were reported in November 2014 and August 2021, respectively. This mirrors the global trend as interventions aimed at eliminating the disease have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of Filariasis cases. The data over the 10-year span proves that Filariasis is almost non-existent in Chinese mainland, indicating the success of public health endeavors in controlling this disease.

Deaths Analysis

The reported data indicates zero deaths due to Filariasis from 2014 to 2024 in mainland China. This impressive statistic signifies successful disease management and effective healthcare response. Filariasis, known for causing long-term disability, usually does not result in death. The absence of deaths could be accredited to early diagnosis, effective treatment protocols, and the chronic nature of the disease, which typically allows plenty of time for intervention. It also implies effective public health initiatives towards the disease.

Distribution



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