

Epidemiology

Tracing trends in controlling disease.

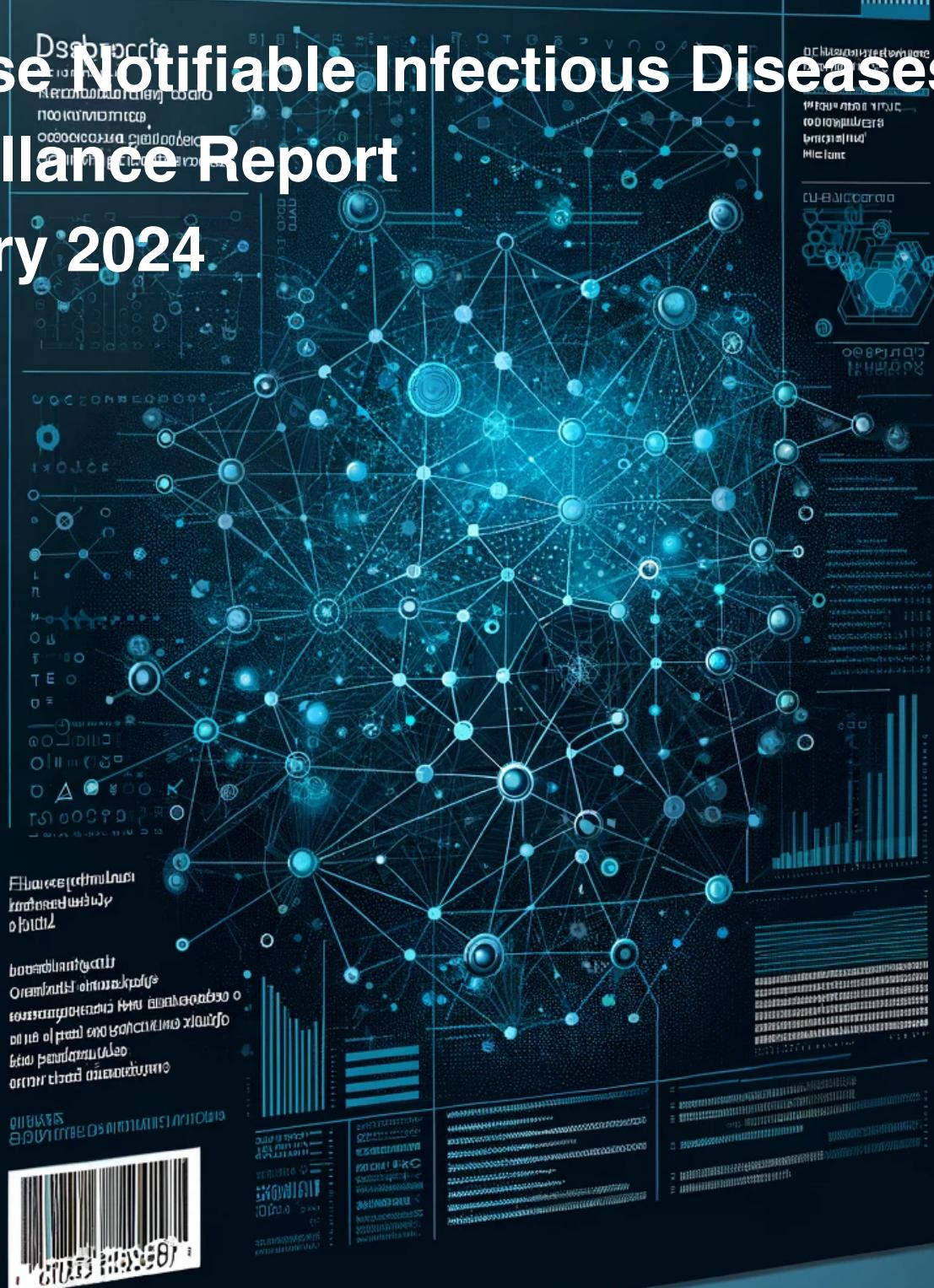
Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

January 2024

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Power by: Github Action

Design by: Kangguo Li

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

January 2024

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Cholera	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
SARS-CoV	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	3,194	-2,101 (-39.68%)	1,379.0 (75.98%)	1,730	-338 (-16.34%)	-47.0 (-2.64%)
Hepatitis	159,136	15,358 (10.68%)	69,417.0 (77.37%)	53	-375 (-87.62%)	21.0 (65.62%)
Hepatitis A	1,002	27 (2.77%)	479.0 (91.59%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	135,873	14,458 (11.91%)	61,083.0 (81.67%)	26	-6 (-18.75%)	8.0 (44.44%)
Hepatitis C	18,610	525 (2.90%)	5,825.0 (45.56%)	23	-370 (-94.15%)	10.0 (76.92%)
Hepatitis D	25	2 (8.70%)	8.0 (47.06%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	2,996	328 (12.29%)	1,852.0 (161.89%)	4	1 (33.33%)	3.0 (300.00%)
Other hepatitis	630	18 (2.94%)	170.0 (36.96%)	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	51	-18 (-26.09%)	33.0 (183.33%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	511	-611 (-54.46%)	294.0 (135.48%)	1	0 (0.00%)	-1.0 (-50.00%)
Rabies	15	2 (15.38%)	10.0 (200.00%)	11	-5 (-31.25%)	-4.0 (-26.67%)
Japanese encephalitis	3	-1 (-25.00%)	-1.0 (-25.00%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Dengue	27	-127 (-82.47%)	26.0 (2600.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	7	-14 (-66.67%)	-12.0 (-63.16%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	1,689	-38 (-2.20%)	-235.0 (-12.21%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Tuberculosis	60,660	7,834 (14.83%)	6,930.0 (12.90%)	383	-33 (-7.93%)	56.0 (17.13%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	285	-73 (-20.39%)	101.0 (54.89%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	17	-4 (-19.05%)	11.0 (183.33%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Pertussis	15,275	6,149 (67.38%)	14,392.0 (1629.90%)	5	4 (400.00%)	5.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	2	-1 (-33.33%)	-4.0 (-66.67%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	6,255	429 (7.36%)	5,979.0 (2166.30%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	4,207	464 (12.40%)	1,889.0 (81.49%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	9,112	-302 (-3.21%)	4,350.0 (91.35%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Syphilis	56,658	5,835 (11.48%)	27,950.0 (97.36%)	6	5 (500.00%)	3.0 (100.00%)
Leptospirosis	19	8 (72.73%)	13.0 (216.67%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	5	-2 (-28.57%)	5.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	254	9 (3.67%)	105.0 (70.47%)	3	2 (200.00%)	1.0 (50.00%)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	97	-5 (-4.90%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	2,988,914	-1,124,412 (-27.34%)	2,973,644.0 (19473.77%)	3	-3 (-50.00%)	3.0 (/)
Mumps	5,272	-1,820 (-25.66%)	2,902.0 (122.45%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	45	-29 (-39.19%)	5.0 (12.50%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	3,039	-834 (-21.53%)	1,883.0 (162.89%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	24	0 (0.00%)	10.0 (71.43%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	68	-34 (-33.33%)	35.0 (106.06%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	33	4 (13.79%)	16.0 (94.12%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	438	84 (23.73%)	198.0 (82.50%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	85,963	18,502 (27.43%)	43,013.0 (100.15%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	26,382	-19,768 (-42.83%)	23,898.0 (962.08%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	3,427,657	-1,095,516 (-24.22%)	3,178,333.0 (1274.78%)	2,198	-740 (-25.19%)	40.0 (1.85%)

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

Overview

January 2024 in the Chinese mainland saw a diverse array of infectious diseases impacting public health, with notable variations in case numbers and associated mortalities. Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) emerged as the most prevalent condition, with 155,696 reported cases, albeit resulting in a minimal number of fatalities (2). In contrast, the hepatitis spectrum also showed significant activity, with hepatitis B leading in numbers (110,266 cases, 45 deaths). It's crucial to highlight the discrepancy between case counts and death tolls across diseases, reflecting varying degrees of virulence and public health impact.

The death toll provides a stark reminder of the lethal potential of certain diseases, despite lower incidence rates. For instance, tuberculosis, despite not having the highest case count, resulted in a significant number of deaths (215), underscoring its severe health implications. Similarly, the human infection with the H7N9 virus, though only reporting a single case, led to a fatality, indicating the critical need for vigilance against seemingly less prevalent diseases.

Concerns

The high incidence of HFMD, with over 155,000 cases, raises immediate concerns due to its rapid spread among children, necessitating urgent public health interventions. Despite the low mortality rate, the sheer volume of cases can strain healthcare resources and cause widespread societal concern, particularly among parents and schools. On the other hand, hepatitis B, with 110,266 cases and 45 deaths, remains a significant public health challenge due to its potential for chronic liver disease and cancer, highlighting the need for enhanced vaccination and awareness programs.

Public concern also gravitates towards diseases with lower incidence but higher fatality rates, such as tuberculosis, which reported 101,191 cases but led to 215 deaths. This discrepancy between case numbers and fatalities accentuates the lethal nature of tuberculosis, necessitating robust detection, treatment, and prevention strategies. The single case of human infection with the H7N9 virus resulting in death further exemplifies the critical nature of vigilance and preparedness against infectious diseases, even those with seemingly low prevalence.

Recommendations

To mitigate the spread of HFMD, public health authorities should prioritize awareness campaigns targeting parents, schools, and childcare facilities, emphasizing the importance of hygiene practices such as regular handwashing and disinfection of shared surfaces. Additionally, the development and dissemination of guidelines for the management of HFMD in communal settings can help contain outbreaks and reduce transmission.

For hepatitis B, enhancing vaccination coverage is paramount. Efforts should focus on ensuring that all newborns receive the hepatitis B vaccine as part of their routine immunization schedule, coupled with public education campaigns to raise awareness about the disease, its transmission routes, and the importance of vaccination. For adults, targeted interventions, including screening and vaccination programs in high-risk populations, can significantly reduce the disease burden.

Given the severe implications of tuberculosis, strengthening the healthcare infrastructure for early detection and treatment is essential. This includes enhancing access to diagnostic facilities, promoting adherence to treatment regimens through patient education and support programs, and implementing rigorous contact tracing to prevent further spread. For emerging threats like the H7N9 virus, maintaining a robust surveillance system, coupled with rapid response capabilities, is crucial to identify and contain potential outbreaks at their onset.

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 January 2024 in Chinese Mainland

Summary

Since January 2024, the Chinese mainland has been actively engaged in the surveillance and management of infectious diseases. This involves ongoing efforts to monitor known diseases and remain vigilant against the emergence of new pathogens. Despite the challenges posed by fluctuating disease patterns, influenced by various factors such as climate and public health interventions, there has been no specific report of novel pathogens emerging during this period. The focus remains on managing known diseases and enhancing preparedness for any potential new threats.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

The period has seen continuous monitoring of diseases like seasonal influenza, Hepatitis C, gonorrhea, and brucellosis. Seasonal influenza's incidence varies with the climate, indicating the effect of environmental factors on its transmission. Hepatitis C's genotype distribution studies show a regional variation in the prevalence of different genotypes, with genotype 1 being the most common. Gonorrhea's trend analysis suggests the importance of public health measures in controlling its spread. Brucellosis studies emphasize the role of spatial analysis in identifying high-risk transmission areas, indicating the geographical nuances in disease spread.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

Although no new pathogens have been reported since January 2024, the global health community remains on high alert. The persistence of vaccine-derived polioviruses and the discussions around a global pandemic treaty highlight the ongoing challenges in infectious disease management. These issues underscore the need for continuous surveillance, global cooperation, and preparedness to effectively respond to any future infectious disease threats. In summary, the landscape of infectious diseases in the Chinese mainland is marked by diligent management of known conditions and a proactive stance towards emerging threats, underpinned by global collaboration and robust public health strategies.

News information since January 2024 around world

Summary

The beginning of 2024 has seen a focused effort on tackling known infectious diseases, refining surveillance techniques, and addressing the spread and management of various pathogens globally. Efforts have been especially concentrated on diseases like tuberculosis and leishmaniasis, with new studies providing insight into their control and treatment. Additionally, innovative surveillance methods, such as wastewater analysis, have been utilized to monitor diseases like SARS-CoV-2, emphasizing the importance of ongoing vigilance and research in the field of infectious diseases.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

The period has been marked by significant research and reports on tuberculosis, with a particular focus on Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. This research has highlighted the challenges of controlling both drug-susceptible and multidrug-resistant strains, emphasizing the need for detailed spatial analysis to understand and mitigate the disease's spread. Moreover, there has been an increased focus on disseminated leishmaniasis, an aggressive form of *Leishmania braziliensis* infection, with studies aiming to improve understanding of its immune response, clinical outcomes, and treatment efficacy. Public health advisories have also been issued in response to outbreaks of *Listeria* linked to dairy products, *Salmonella* infections from charcuterie meats, and dengue fever in various regions, showcasing the ongoing public health challenges worldwide.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

While the reviewed period did not specifically highlight the emergence of new pathogens, the constant evolution and monitoring of infectious diseases have been underscored. Innovations such as wastewater surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 have showcased the importance of such methods in detecting infections early and managing outbreaks effectively. Additionally, research into understanding the social impacts of infectious diseases, such as stigma, indicates a comprehensive approach to dealing with the challenges posed by infectious diseases. In summary, the early months of 2024 have underscored the global health community's ongoing struggle with infectious diseases, highlighting the necessity for continuous research, surveillance, and adaptation of strategies to combat these challenges effectively.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

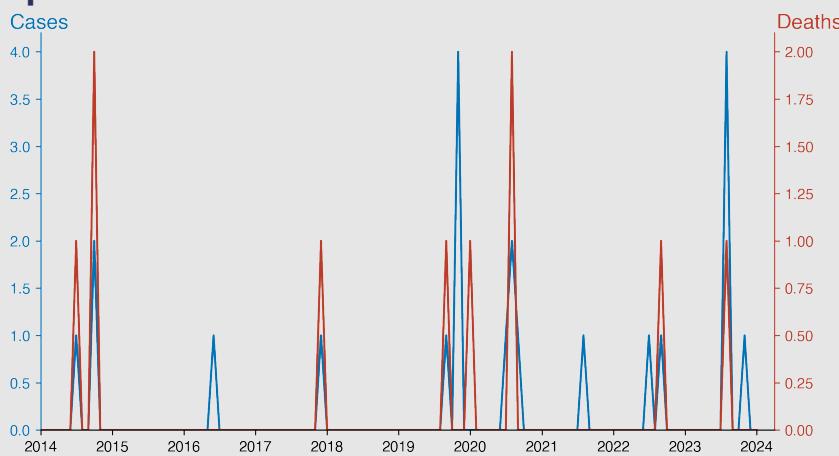
Plague

January 2024

Introduction

Plague is a serious bacterial infection caused by **Yersinia pestis**, transmitted to humans through the bite of infected fleas, direct contact with infected animals, or inhalation of infected respiratory droplets. Historically notorious for causing several pandemics, including the Black Death in the 14th century, it presents in three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic, each varying in symptoms and severity. Despite its historical lethality, modern antibiotics have made plague treatable, significantly reducing mortality rates. However, outbreaks still occur, emphasizing the importance of surveillance and preventive measures in at-risk areas.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Plague occurrences in the Chinese mainland are infrequent, with isolated cases and deaths over the years.
- A peak of 4 cases was noted in November 2019 and August 2023, hinting at minor outbreaks or enhanced detection.
- The case fatality rate often equals the number of cases, indicating high lethality among detected infections.
- No cases or deaths were reported in January 2024, suggesting a current pause in plague activity in the region.

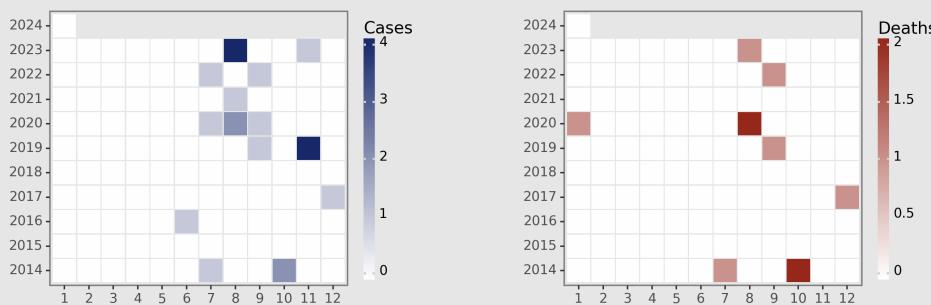
Cases Analysis

The data from Chinese mainland over a decade shows sporadic outbreaks of Plague, with cases rarely exceeding one or two incidents per reported month. Notably, the pattern lacks consistency, with years like 2019 witnessing a slight increase in cases, notably in November with four cases, but zero deaths. The highest concentration of cases in a single month occurred in August 2023, with four reported cases. This data suggests that Plague remains a low-incidence disease within this region, with control measures effectively preventing widespread outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

The data reveals a total of 9 deaths associated with the plague over the same period, indicating a high case-fatality rate for the reported cases. Deaths occurred in July 2014, October 2014, December 2017, September 2019, January 2020, August 2020, August 2023, and September 2022. The fatality rate suggests that either cases were identified late or they were severe, possibly pneumonic or septicemic plague, which are more deadly if not treated promptly.

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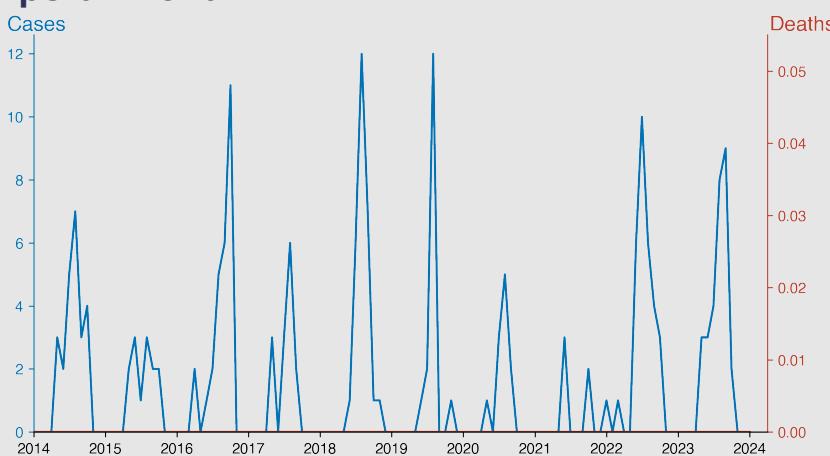
Cholera

January 2024

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It primarily affects the small intestine and is transmitted through the ingestion of contaminated water or food. Symptoms include severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration, which can lead to death if untreated. Cholera outbreaks are closely linked to inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities, affecting populations in areas with poor water infrastructure. Preventive measures include safe water practices, proper sanitation, and oral cholera vaccines. Treatment involves rehydration, oral rehydration salts, and antibiotics in severe cases.

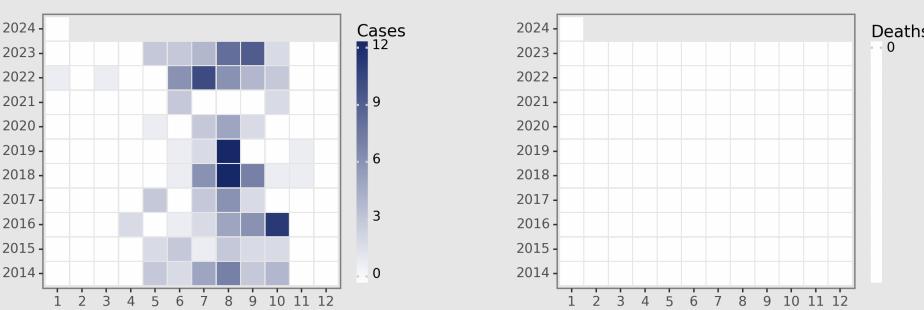
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data for Cholera in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to January 2024 shows a pattern of sporadic outbreaks with no fatalities. The number of cases fluctuates annually, with noticeable peaks during the summer months, particularly from July to September. This trend may indicate the influence of seasonal factors on cholera transmission, such as increased rainfall and temperature, which can affect water quality and sanitation. The highest number of cases in a single month was observed in August 2018, with 12 cases. Despite the fluctuations, the overall number of cases remains relatively low, suggesting effective surveillance and response mechanisms are in place.

Distribution



Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in cholera cases during summer months (July, August, September) suggest climate or activity-driven transmission in China mainland.
- Despite annual case fluctuations, zero fatalities indicate effective treatment and healthcare access.
- August 2018 and 2019 saw the highest monthly cases (12), highlighting periods of increased transmission risk.
- No cases or deaths reported in January 2024, pointing to effective control or potential underreporting.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, despite the fluctuating number of Cholera cases reported from 2014 to 2024, there were no reported deaths. This indicates highly effective clinical management and public health interventions in place across Chinese mainland. The consistent zero death toll underscores the importance of rapid treatment and possibly reflects advancements in healthcare infrastructure and public awareness about the disease.

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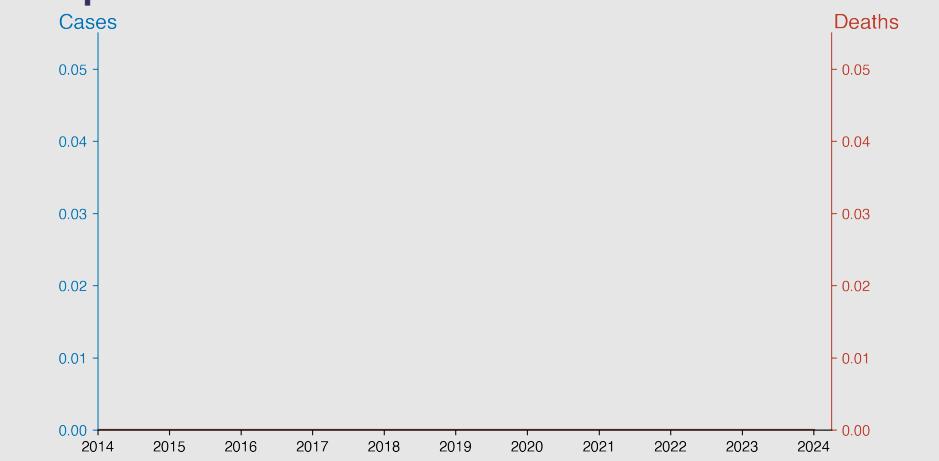
SARS-CoV

January 2024

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a viral respiratory illness caused by a coronavirus, first identified in Asia in 2003. SARS-CoV spreads primarily through close person-to-person contact and can lead to severe respiratory symptoms, including fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. The 2003 outbreak resulted in more than 8,000 cases and 774 deaths globally, with a case fatality rate of about 9.6%. Prompt international cooperation and public health measures successfully contained the spread of the virus by July 2003.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a complete absence of reported SARS-CoV cases in the Chinese mainland from January 2014 through January 2024. This suggests highly effective surveillance, prevention, and control measures have been in place, or that SARS-CoV, a virus known for the 2002-2003 outbreak, has not re-emerged in this region. It highlights the effectiveness of public health strategies in monitoring and containing potential outbreaks of known coronaviruses.

Highlights

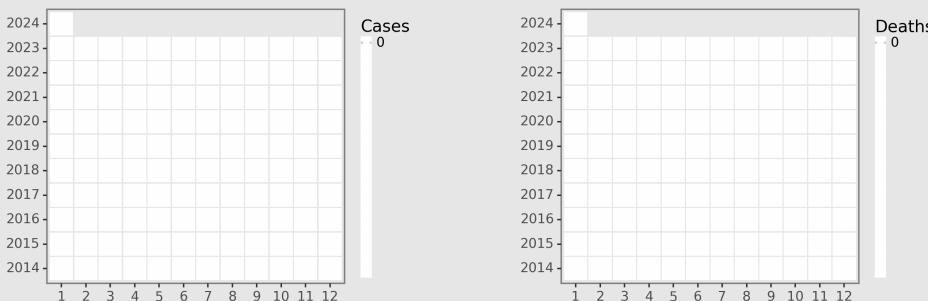
Based on the provided data for SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland up to January 2024, here are the key epidemiological trends and the current disease situation:

- There have been zero reported cases and deaths from SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland from January 2014 through January 2024.
- The consistent lack of cases suggests effective containment and prevention measures against SARS-CoV in the region.
- The absence of new cases over a decade highlights the success of public health interventions and surveillance systems.
- This data underscores the importance of ongoing vigilance and preparedness to prevent potential future outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll data, maintaining a constant zero alongside the case reports, highlights the effectiveness of China's public health and preventive measures against SARS-CoV. The absence of fatalities over this extended period is noteworthy, reflecting not only the absence of infections but also the country's capacity for rapid response and management of potential health threats. This achievement is significant, considering the high mortality rate associated with the initial SARS outbreak. The data exemplifies the critical role of international cooperation and timely information sharing in global health security.

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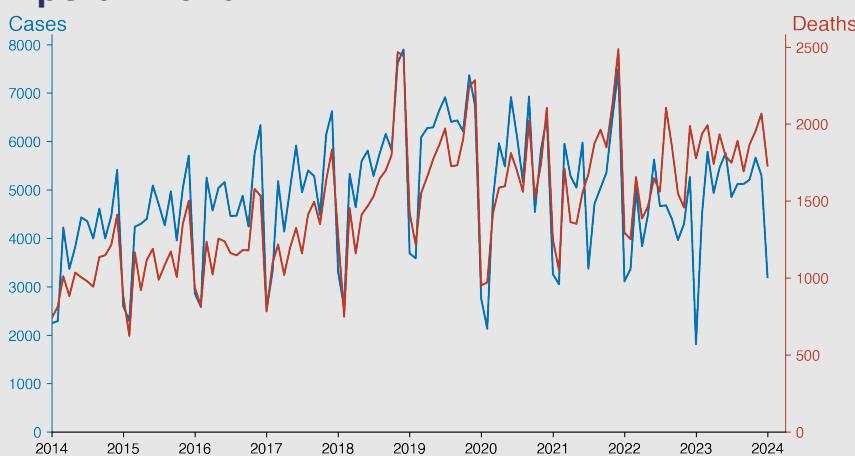
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

January 2024

Introduction

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging the immune system, HIV interferes with the body's ability to fight the organisms that cause disease. AIDS is the most severe phase of HIV infection. People with AIDS have badly damaged immune systems, which leaves them vulnerable to a range of opportunistic infections or cancers. Without treatment, the life expectancy with AIDS is about three years. Initially, symptoms are flu-like, but they progressively worsen without intervention.

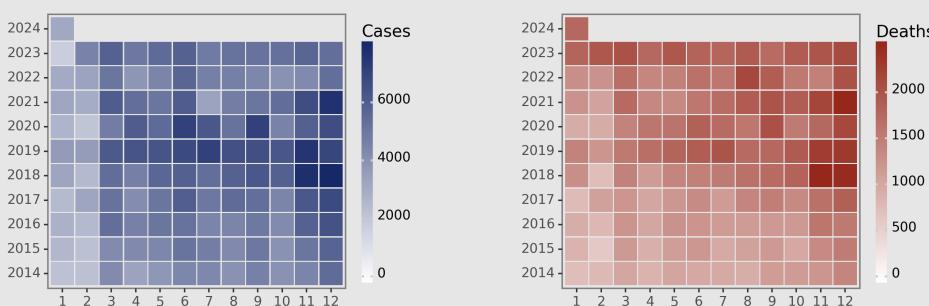
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, the data shows a fluctuating but overall increasing trend in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in mainland China. The initial years saw moderate numbers, but there was a noticeable surge in cases around 2018 and 2019, reaching a peak in December 2019 with 7897 cases. Post-2019, the numbers slightly declined but remained significantly high compared to earlier years. This trend could indicate improved detection and reporting mechanisms, or possibly an actual increase in HIV transmission rates. The slight decrease in cases post-2019 could be attributed to enhanced public health interventions or changes in social behavior.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The death toll from AIDS in the Chinese mainland, as indicated by the data, mirrors the case trend with an overall ascending trajectory from 2014 to 2024. The initial figures in January 2014 stood at 739 deaths, which gradually increased, reaching a peak in December 2018 with 2467 deaths. This peak reflects the highest mortality within the observed period, after which a pattern of fluctuation is evident, albeit with a generally high number of deaths. The persistence of high mortality rates despite advancements in treatment and prevention strategies highlights significant hurdles in disease management and the critical need for enhanced public health interventions.

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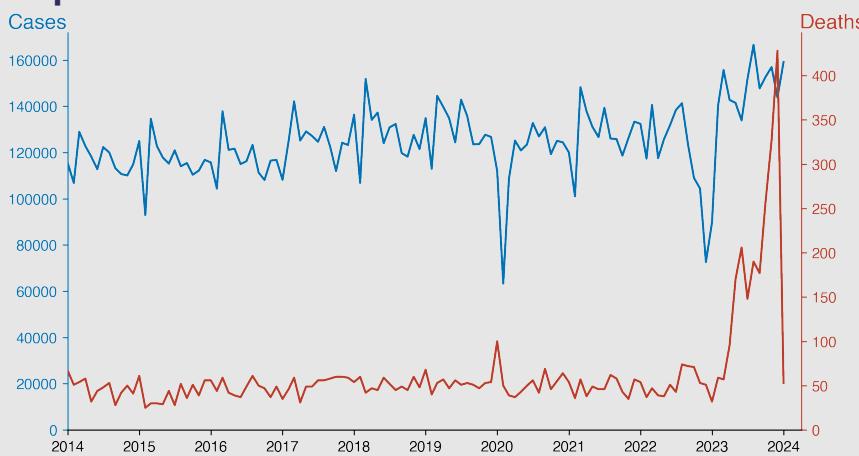
Hepatitis

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, usually caused by viral infections but also by other factors like alcohol use, certain medications, and autoimmune diseases. There are five main hepatitis viruses, referred to as types A, B, C, D, and E. These types differ in their modes of transmission, severity, and geographical distribution. Hepatitis can manifest in either acute or chronic forms. Acute hepatitis is often short-term, while chronic hepatitis can lead to long-term health issues, including liver cirrhosis and cancer. Vaccines are available for types A, B, and E.

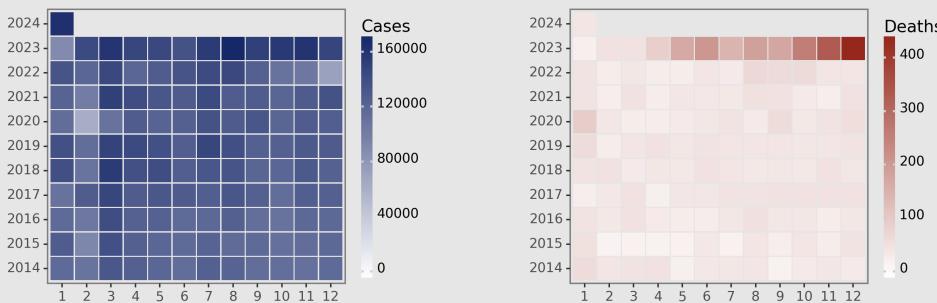
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, hepatitis cases in the Chinese mainland showed fluctuations with a general upward trend, peaking in March 2023 at 155,705 cases. The data reveals seasonal patterns, with higher incidences often recorded in the warmer months, indicating possible links to increased social activity and vector proliferation. The abrupt rise in cases from 2023 onwards suggests potential changes in reporting, emergence of more infectious strains, or decreased immunity in the population. The significant drop in cases in December 2022 followed by a spike contradicts typical trends, requiring investigation into possible data anomalies or external factors influencing these patterns.

Distribution



Highlights

- Hepatitis cases in China have risen from 2014 to 2024, peaking at 159,136 cases in January 2024, indicating an upward trend.
- Mortality rates saw significant fluctuations, with a stark increase in deaths from May to December 2023, then a sudden drop in January 2024, pointing to changes in disease management.
- The surge in deaths between May and November 2023 suggests possible emergence of a more virulent strain or improved detection.
- The data highlights a growing hepatitis prevalence in China, emphasizing the need for enhanced public health measures.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to hepatitis in the Chinese mainland remained relatively stable and low from 2014 to early 2020, with a notable spike in January 2020. However, from 2023 onwards, there was a dramatic increase in fatalities, peaking in December 2023 with 428 deaths. This surge in deaths might indicate the emergence of a more virulent strain of hepatitis or a lapse in healthcare management and intervention strategies. The sudden decrease in deaths in January 2024 requires further investigation to understand its cause and sustainability.

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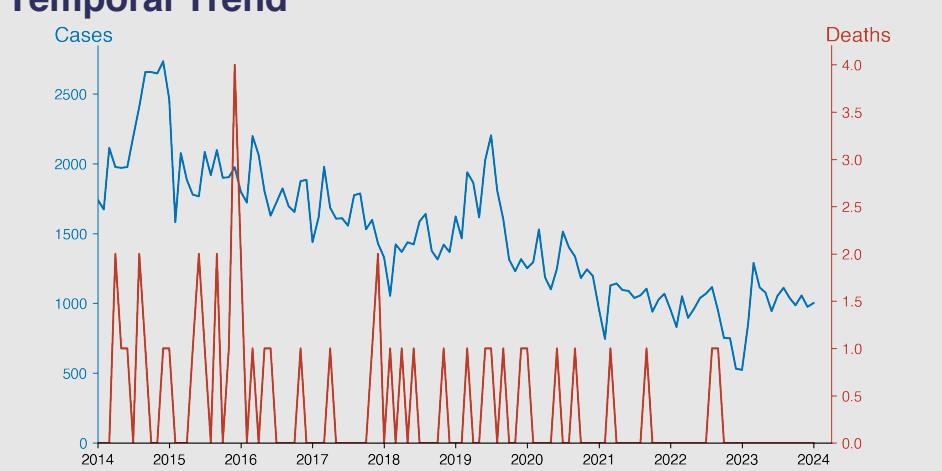
Hepatitis A

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). It's primarily transmitted through ingestion of contaminated food or water or close contact with an infected person. Symptoms can include fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, and jaundice, though not everyone infected will show symptoms. Vaccination can prevent the disease. Hepatitis A is more prevalent in regions with poor sanitation. While it can cause discomfort, most people recover fully with no lasting liver damage. Outbreaks can still occur in developed countries, emphasizing the importance of hygiene and vaccination.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant reduction in Hepatitis A cases from 1743 in January 2014 to 1002 in January 2024, indicating successful disease control.
- Mortality rates have remained low, with many months reporting zero deaths, highlighting advancements in treatment and management.
- The data shows a seasonal pattern in case numbers, with peaks in early months, suggesting seasonal impacts on transmission.
- Overall, the trends suggest effective containment and management of Hepatitis A in the Chinese mainland, demonstrating the efficacy of health interventions and vaccination efforts.

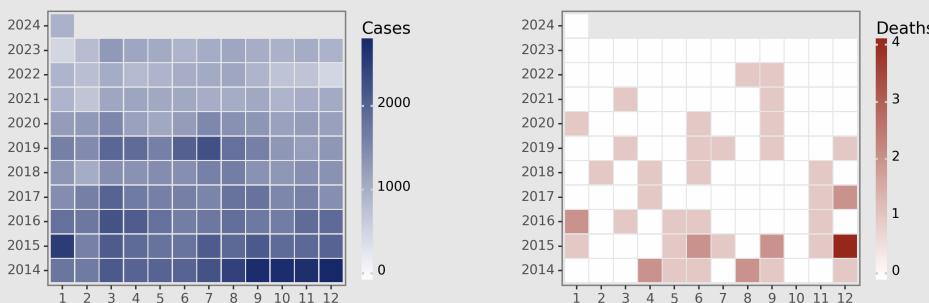
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a decreasing trend in Hepatitis A cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024. The highest reported cases were in December 2014 (2733 cases), gradually decreasing over the years, with occasional spikes. Notably, a significant drop is observed post-2020, with numbers consistently below 1500 since January 2021. This decline could be associated with improved vaccination rates, better hygiene practices, or public health policies. The consistency in the reduction suggests effective control and prevention measures over the decade.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to Hepatitis A in the same period are remarkably low, indicating a low fatality rate for the disease in Chinese mainland. Deaths peaked at 4 in December 2015 but were generally sporadic and infrequent. The majority of months reported zero deaths, with occasional months reporting 1 or 2 deaths. This pattern underscores the effectiveness of the healthcare system in managing Hepatitis A cases, through timely diagnosis, treatment, and possibly widespread vaccination efforts that have helped minimize the disease's impact on mortality.

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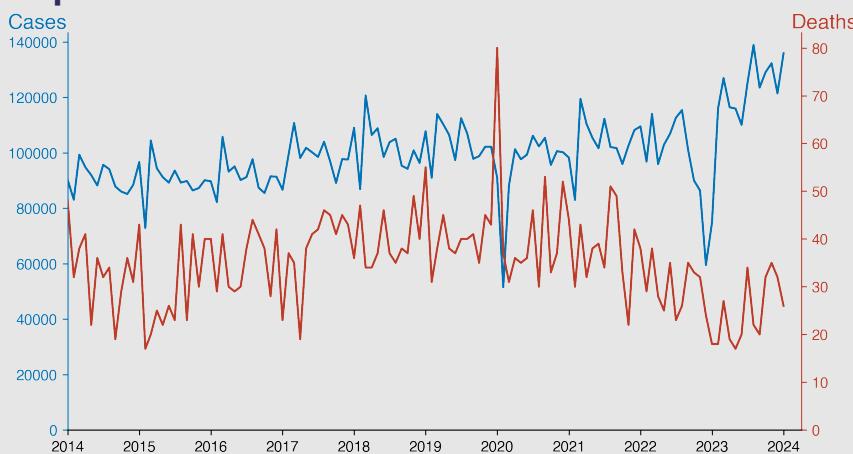
Hepatitis B

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that attacks the liver and can cause both acute and chronic disease. The virus is transmitted through contact with the blood or other body fluids of an infected person. It is a major global health problem, leading to chronic liver disease and is a risk factor for liver cancer. A vaccine against hepatitis B has been available since 1982. The vaccine is 95% effective in preventing infection and its chronic consequences, making it the first line of defense in controlling the spread of the disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows a fluctuating trend in Hepatitis B cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with an overall upward trend. Cases initially hovered around 90,000 per month in 2014, with occasional peaks. A notable increase in cases is observed from 2020 onwards, reaching over 100,000 consistently by 2021. The highest recorded cases were in August 2023, with 138,875 cases. This increase could reflect improvements in diagnostic capabilities, increased awareness, or actual increases in Hepatitis B transmission.

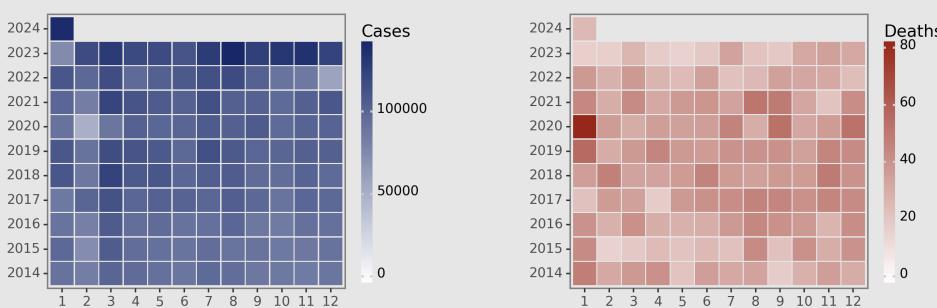
Highlights

- **Steady Increase in Cases:** From 2014 to January 2024, Hepatitis B cases in the Chinese mainland show a consistent increase, with peaks in March 2023 (126,932 cases) and January 2024 (135,873 cases), indicating an expanding spread.
- **Variable Death Rates:** Despite rising case numbers, death rates fluctuated, peaking at 80 in January 2020, suggesting variations in fatality or advances in treatment.
- **February 2020 Case Drop:** A notable decrease in cases occurred in February 2020 (51,506 cases), likely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Recent Highs:** 2023 data reveals record case numbers, underscoring Hepatitis B as a significant ongoing public health issue.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Hepatitis B in Chinese mainland shows variability but not a clear increasing or decreasing trend over the years. Deaths per month generally range from 17 to 55, with a notable spike of 80 deaths in January 2020. This outlier aside, the mortality rate appears relatively stable despite the fluctuating case numbers, suggesting improvements in healthcare management and treatment efficacy over the years. The consistently low death rates amidst rising case numbers highlight the importance of continued public health efforts and treatment accessibility.

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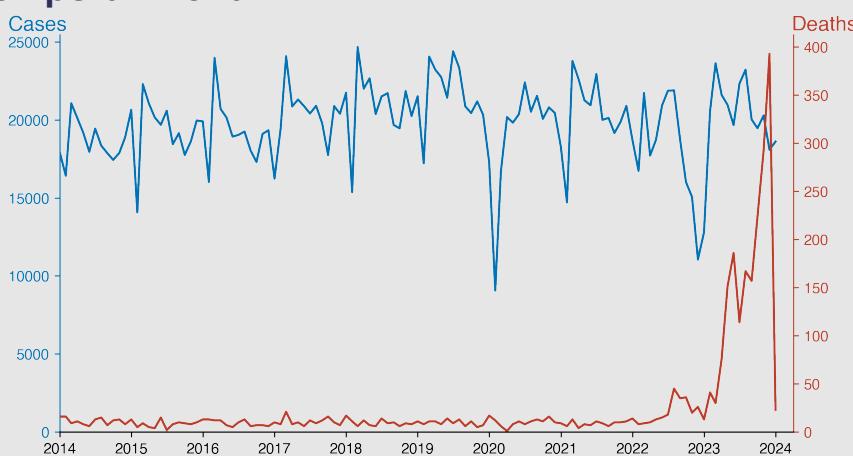
Hepatitis C

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that primarily affects the liver, leading to inflammation. It's caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and is transmitted through contaminated blood, such as through shared needles or unscreened blood transfusions. Many individuals with Hepatitis C may not exhibit symptoms initially, but chronic infection can lead to serious liver damage, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. Diagnosis is through blood tests, and while there's no vaccine, antiviral medications can cure most cases. Preventive measures focus on reducing the risk of transmission.

Temporal Trend



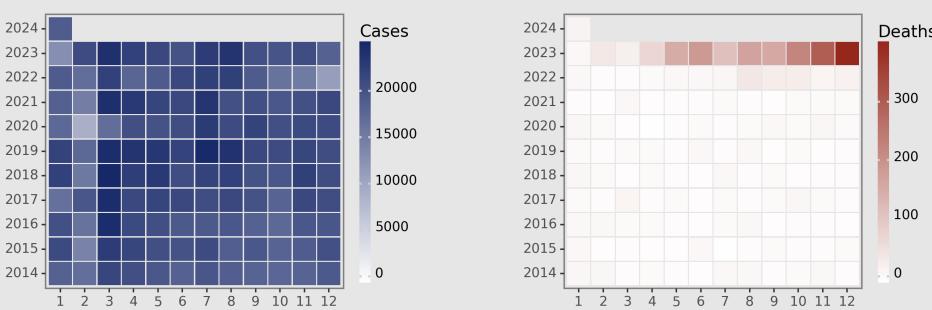
Cases Analysis

The Hepatitis C cases in Chinese mainland exhibit fluctuations across the observed years, with a general trend of increment and decrement without clear escalation until 2023, which shows a significant decrease. The years 2014-2017 show relatively stable figures, albeit with minor fluctuations. A notable decrease is observed in 2020, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting healthcare reporting and access. However, the dramatic drop in cases in 2022 and particularly in 2023 suggests an underreporting or a change in diagnostic/reporting criteria, requiring further investigation.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Hepatitis C in mainland China remained relatively low and stable from 2014 to 2021, with deaths rarely exceeding 20 per month despite fluctuations in case numbers. However, a dramatic increase in fatalities is observed starting in August 2022, culminating in a stark rise through 2023, with deaths in December reaching 393. This surge in mortality could be attributed to several factors, including the progression of untreated or inadequately treated cases to severe liver disease, changes in the virus's virulence, or possibly a lag in the healthcare system's ability to manage the increasing case load effectively.

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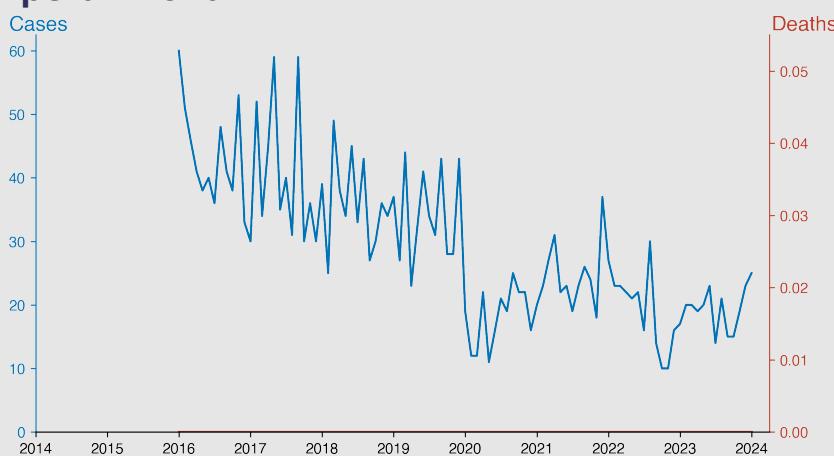
Hepatitis D

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as delta hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis D virus (HDV), which requires hepatitis B virus (HBV) for its replication. HDV infection can occur simultaneously with HBV (co-infection) or in those already infected with HBV (superinfection). It can lead to more severe liver complications compared to HBV alone, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. Transmission routes include contact with infected blood, unsafe injection practices, and from mother to child during childbirth. Vaccination against hepatitis B offers protection against hepatitis D, as it prevents HBV infection, thereby indirectly preventing HDV infection.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data on Hepatitis D in the Chinese mainland from January 2016 to January 2024 shows a fluctuating trend in reported cases without any fatalities. Initially, the cases per month were higher, ranging from 30 to 60 cases. However, a significant decline is observed from the beginning of 2020, with cases consistently falling below 30, and even dropping to as low as 10 cases per month in late 2022. This decline could be attributed to improved vaccination, awareness, and possibly the impact of public health policies targeting viral hepatitis control.

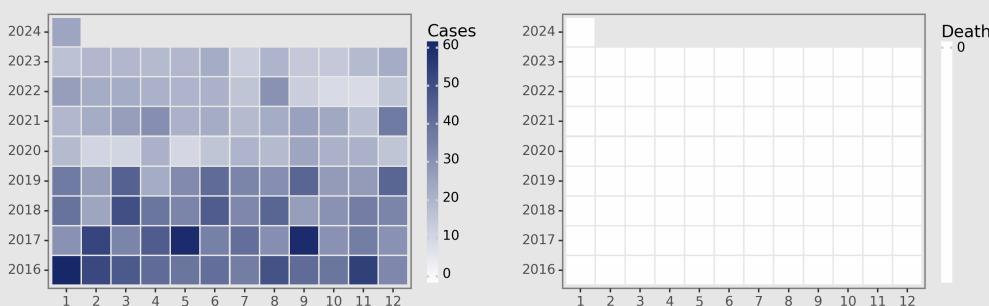
Highlights

- A significant decline in reported cases from 2016 to 2024, with initial monthly cases around 40-60 dropping to 10-25 in later years.
- No reported deaths from Hepatitis D throughout the provided timeline, indicating either effective management of cases or underreporting.
- A noticeable drop in case numbers starting in 2020, possibly due to public health interventions or changes in reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- As of January 2024, there is a slight increase in cases (25 reported), suggesting a need for continued surveillance and prevention efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period from January 2016 to January 2024, the reported death toll from Hepatitis D in Chinese mainland has remained at zero. This consistent lack of mortality could indicate effective clinical management and treatment of diagnosed cases, reflecting well on the healthcare infrastructure's ability to manage Hepatitis D. It also suggests that while Hepatitis D infections have been present, the interventions in place have successfully prevented fatalities. This data underscores the importance of maintaining and possibly enhancing current health measures to continue this success in managing Hepatitis D outcomes.

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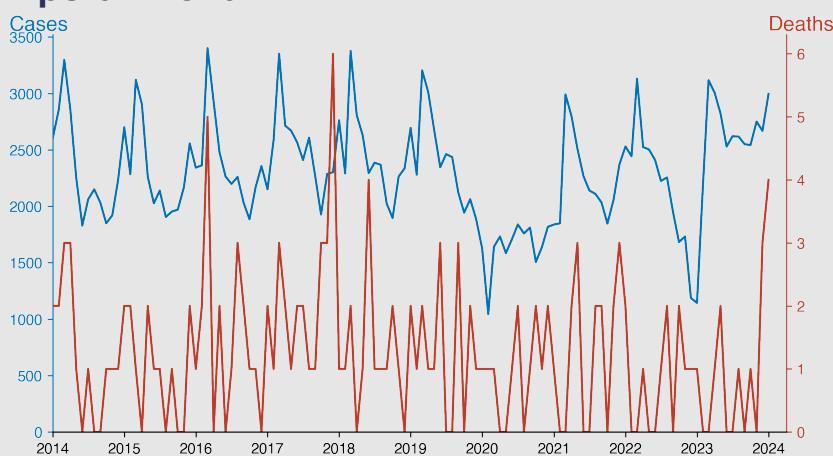
Hepatitis E

January 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV), primarily transmitted through the fecal-oral route, often through contaminated water. It presents symptoms similar to other forms of viral hepatitis, including jaundice, fatigue, and abdominal pain. While most cases resolve spontaneously, it can cause severe complications, particularly in pregnant women and those with pre-existing liver conditions. Globally, it's a significant cause of acute viral hepatitis, with outbreaks more common in regions with poor sanitation. Vaccines are available in some countries, but public health measures remain key to prevention.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal variation in cases is evident, with peaks typically in March-April and a secondary peak in the latter part of the year.
- A notable decrease in cases and deaths was observed in 2020, likely due to interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Overall, there has been a gradual increase in both cases and deaths from Hepatitis E from 2014 to 2024, with the highest number of deaths (4) recorded in January 2024.
- The data suggests a need for continued surveillance and public health measures to address Hepatitis E in the Chinese mainland.

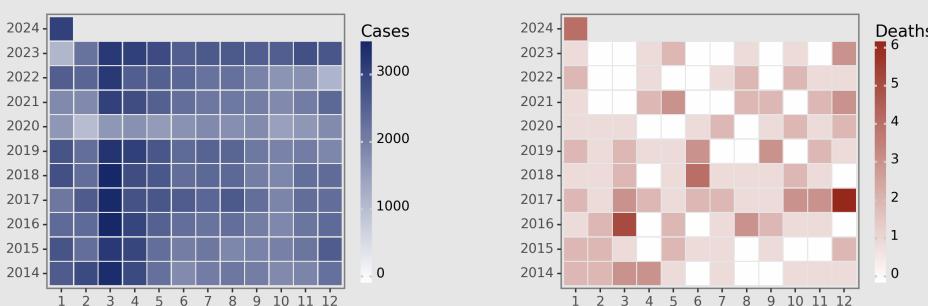
Cases Analysis

The data on Hepatitis E cases in Chinese mainland from January 2014 to January 2024 show fluctuations, with a notable increase in cases during March of each year, peaking in 2016 and 2018. A significant dip is observed in 2020, likely due to enhanced public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-2020, cases gradually rebound, with a steady increase observed towards the latest years. This trend suggests a seasonal pattern in the transmission of Hepatitis E, possibly influenced by factors such as environmental conditions and public health interventions.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Hepatitis E during the same period remains relatively low compared to the number of cases, indicating a low fatality rate. The highest mortality was seen in December 2017, with 6 deaths. Deaths do not show a clear seasonal pattern, suggesting that fatalities may be more related to individual health conditions, access to healthcare, or variations in the virulence of the circulating strains. The overall low mortality rate underscores the importance of prevention and effective clinical management of cases.

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Other hepatitis

January 2024

Introduction

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

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

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

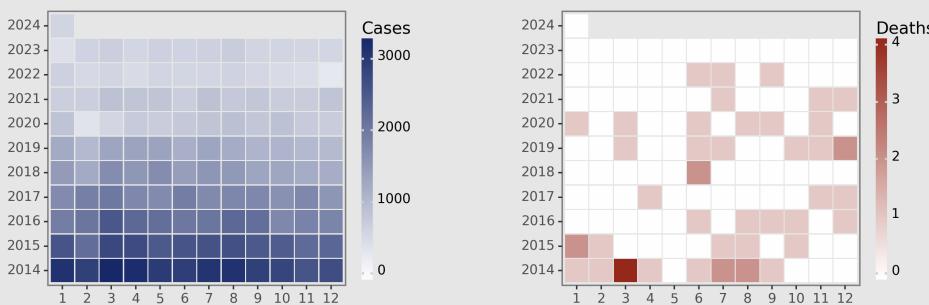
Highlights

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

Deaths Analysis

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

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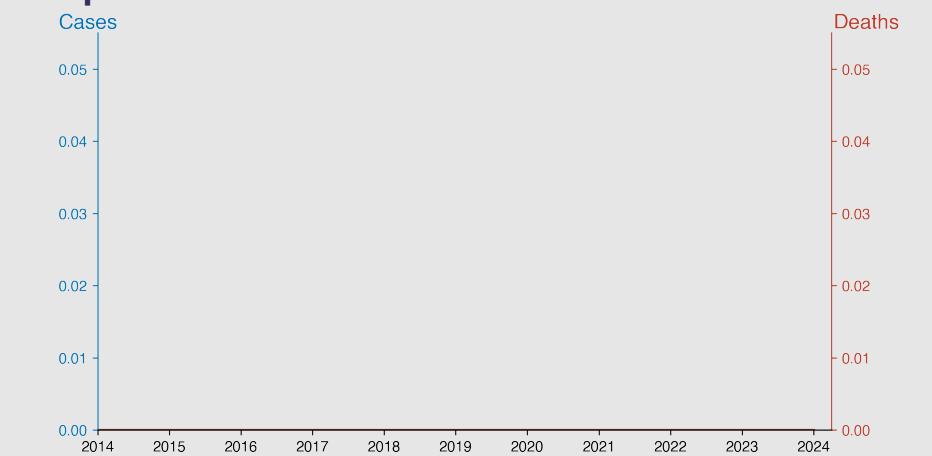
Poliomyelitis

January 2024

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is an infectious disease caused by the poliovirus. It primarily spreads through person-to-person contact and affects the nervous system, potentially leading to partial or complete paralysis. The disease can manifest in various forms, from asymptomatic and mild flu-like symptoms to severe paralysis or death. Children under five years old are the most vulnerable. Thanks to widespread vaccination efforts, polio has been significantly reduced worldwide, with the goal of global eradication. Vaccination remains the most effective prevention strategy against polio.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a remarkable public health achievement in the Chinese mainland, with no reported cases of Poliomyelitis from January 2014 through January 2024. This ten-year span showcases the effectiveness of polio vaccination programs and surveillance systems. The sustained zero case count reflects strong immunization coverage and public health policies aimed at eradicating the disease. Continuous monitoring and vaccination efforts are essential to maintain this polio-free status, preventing any resurgence.

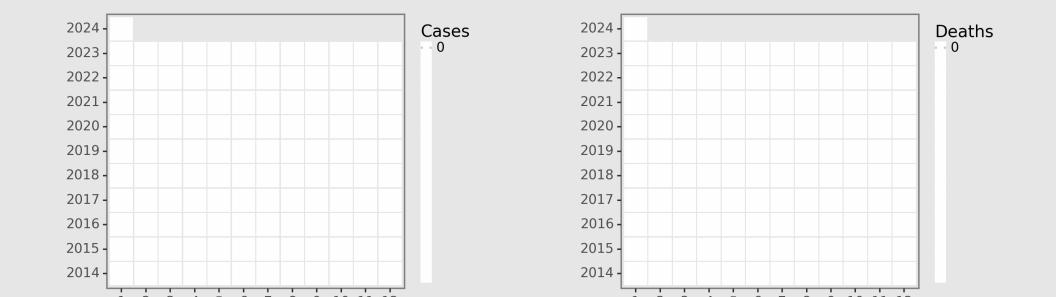
Highlights

- **Zero reported cases and deaths from Poliomyelitis in Chinese mainland from January 2014 to January 2024**, indicating effective control and possibly successful eradication efforts within the region.
- **Consistent absence of new Poliomyelitis infections over a decade** highlights the impact of widespread immunization and public health initiatives.
- The data suggests that Poliomyelitis is no longer a public health threat** in Chinese mainland as of January 2024, underscoring the effectiveness of vaccine use and surveillance systems.
- Continuous monitoring and vaccination efforts are crucial** to maintain polio-free status and prevent reintroduction of the virus.

Deaths Analysis

Parallel to the absence of Poliomyelitis cases, there have been zero deaths associated with the disease in the same timeframe. This achievement not only reflects the success in preventing the occurrence of new polio cases but also signifies the strength of China's health infrastructure in managing and preventing potential fatalities. The sustained zero mortality rate from Poliomyelitis is indicative of the high efficacy of the vaccination campaigns and the robustness of the public health response system in place.

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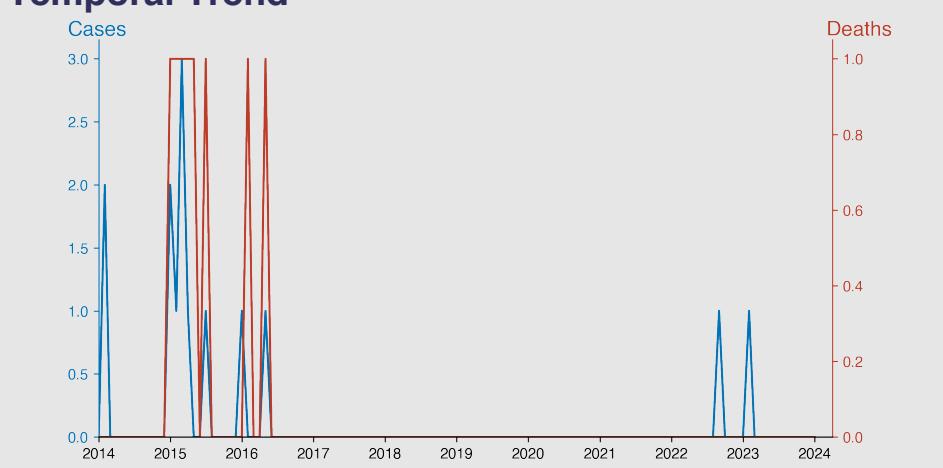
Human infection with H5N1 virus

January 2024

Introduction

The H5N1 virus, a highly pathogenic avian influenza strain, primarily infects birds but has made the jump to humans in certain cases, often through direct or indirect contact with infected poultry. First identified in humans in 1997, H5N1 infections in people can lead to severe respiratory illness and are associated with high mortality rates. Though human-to-human transmission is rare, the virus's potential to cause a pandemic if it evolves to spread more easily between people is a significant concern for global health authorities.

Temporal Trend



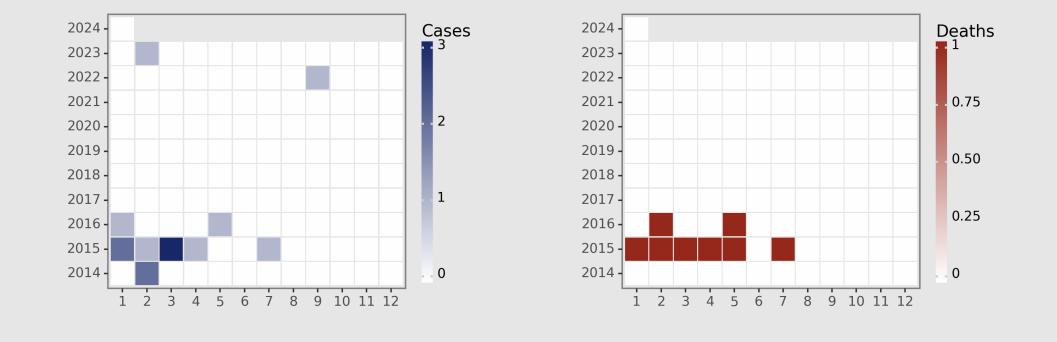
Cases Analysis

Between 2014 and 2024, Chinese mainland reported a sporadic occurrence of human infections with the H5N1 virus, totaling 11 cases. Notably, the years 2015 and 2016 witnessed a slight uptick in cases, with 2015 reporting the highest annual case number (8). The distribution of cases over the years suggests a highly controlled situation, with long periods of no reported cases, indicating effective public health measures and surveillance systems in place to manage and prevent H5N1 outbreaks.

Highlights

- **Sporadic cases:** Data shows occasional H5N1 infections in Chinese mainland, with few cases and deaths, highlighting sporadic nature.
- **Declining trend:** A clear trend towards zero cases and deaths post-2015, indicating effective control measures.
- **2015 peak:** Notable peak in 2015, with March witnessing 3 cases and 1 death, suggesting a transient spike in transmission or detection.
- **Successful containment:** Zero cases or deaths since early 2023, reflecting strong containment and surveillance efforts.

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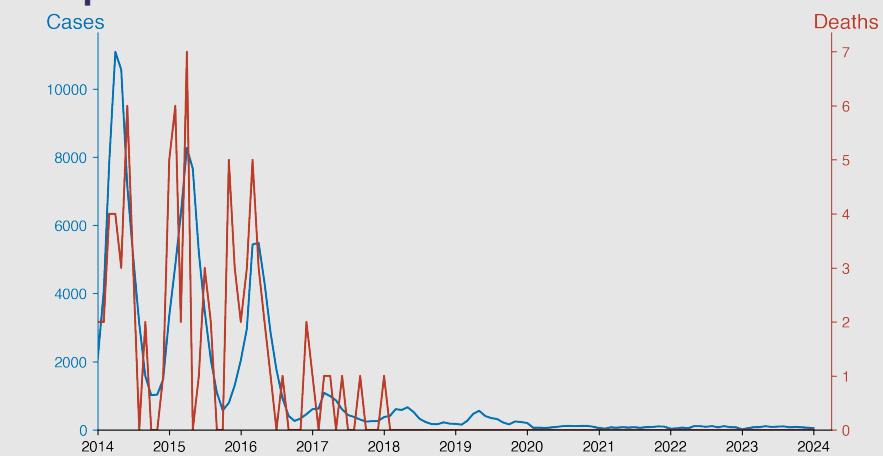
Measles

January 2024

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral infection, marked by symptoms that include high fever, cough, runny nose, red eyes, and a distinctive rash. The virus spreads through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Measles can lead to serious complications, especially in children under 5 and adults over 20, such as pneumonia, encephalitis, and blindness. Vaccination is highly effective in preventing measles. Despite global vaccination efforts, measles remains a significant public health challenge, particularly in areas with low vaccination coverage.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a significant decline in measles cases in the Chinese mainland from a peak of 11,089 in April 2014 to just 51 cases by January 2024. This dramatic decrease can be attributed to effective vaccination programs and public health initiatives. Initially, cases fluctuated, reflecting outbreaks and subsequent control measures. However, from 2020 onwards, there's a consistent low level of reported cases, likely due to enhanced vaccination coverage and possibly the impact of broader infectious disease control measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

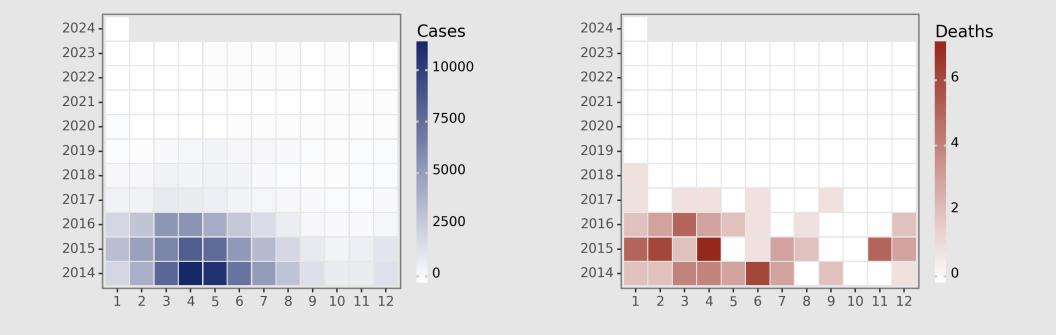
Highlights

- Significant decline in measles cases from a peak in 2014 to a consistent low by January 2024, illustrating effective control measures.
- The mortality rate dropped to zero from 2020 onwards, indicating improved clinical management and possibly higher vaccination coverage.
- A noticeable trend towards stabilization of cases in the low double digits in recent years, suggesting sustained transmission at lower levels.
- Despite fluctuations, the general trajectory shows successful measles suppression, highlighting the effectiveness of public health interventions in China.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to measles saw a reduction to zero from August 2014 onwards, with occasional fluctuations in the earlier years. Notably, deaths were only recorded until February 2016, after which no deaths were reported. The initial period (2014-2016) showed a correlation between the number of cases and deaths, albeit the fatality rate was low. The complete cessation of reported deaths from March 2016 onwards highlights the effectiveness of the healthcare response in managing and preventing complications arising from measles, likely reflecting advancements in medical treatment, increased immunization rates, and stronger surveillance systems.

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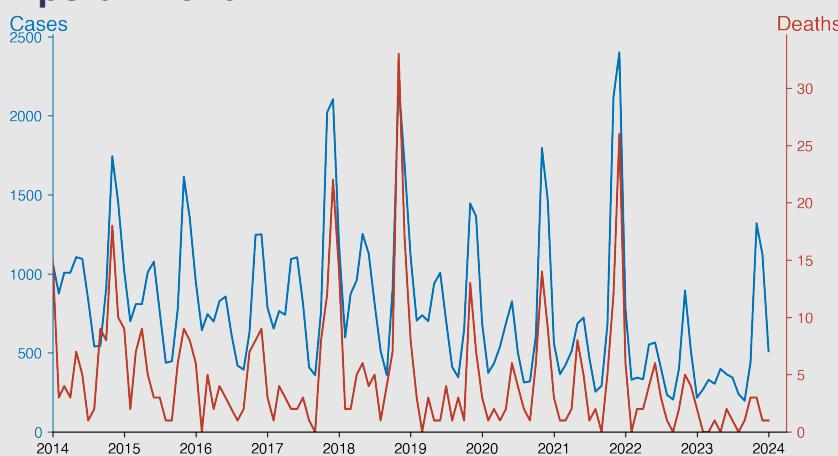
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

January 2024

Introduction

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever refers to a group of viral infections characterized by fever, bleeding disorders, and vascular damage, leading to shock and potential multi-organ failure. These diseases, including Ebola, Dengue, and Hantavirus, are often zoonotic, transmitted from animals to humans. Outbreaks can result from contact with infected animal hosts or vectors, such as mosquitoes and rodents, and can spread rapidly in human populations, especially in conditions lacking proper medical infrastructure. Prevention and control rely on surveillance, vector control, and public health measures.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant decrease in both cases and deaths from Epidemic hemorrhagic fever observed from the peak years (2014-2021) to the current situation as of January 2024.
- The highest number of cases and deaths were recorded in November 2021, with a gradual decline to lower levels by January 2024.
- Seasonal fluctuations are evident, with cases generally peaking in late autumn and early winter months.
- The current disease situation as of January 2024 shows a controlled scenario with 511 cases and only 1 death.

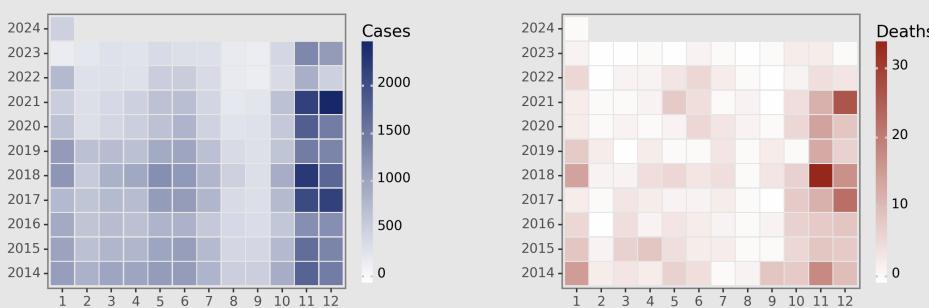
Cases Analysis

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in China showed fluctuating trends from 2014 to 2024. Peak incidences were observed typically towards the year's end, especially notable in November and December of 2014, 2017, and 2021. The highest case count was in December 2021 (2402 cases), suggesting possible seasonal or environmental factors influencing transmission. Interestingly, a gradual decrease in cases is noted from 2021 onwards, with 2023 showing significantly lower numbers, indicating effective control measures or natural disease progression dynamics.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to EHF also exhibits variability, with the highest fatalities recorded in December 2017, amounting to 22 deaths. There's a noticeable annual pattern where deaths tend to increase during the winter months, correlating with the increase in cases. The overall trend in fatalities shows occasional spikes, such as in November 2018 with 33 deaths, which is the highest recorded in the given data. However, from 2020 onwards, there is a notable decrease in the number of deaths, which could be attributed to better medical care, earlier detection, and more effective treatment protocols for EHF.

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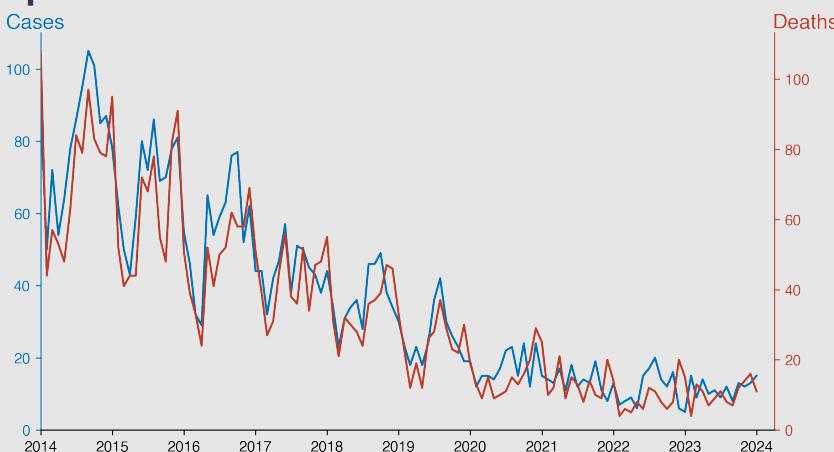
Rabies

January 2024

Introduction

Rabies is a viral disease that affects the central nervous system, leading to acute encephalitis in warm-blooded animals. The rabies virus is typically transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, with dogs being the most common transmitter to humans globally. Once symptoms appear, rabies is almost always fatal. Symptoms include fever, muscle weakness, and fear of water. Preventive measures are crucial and include vaccination of animals and post-exposure prophylaxis for humans. Early treatment after exposure can prevent the onset of symptoms and death.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a significant decline in rabies cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with initial numbers starting at 89 cases in January 2014 and seeing a downward trend to 15 cases by January 2024. This reduction reflects the effectiveness of public health measures, vaccination programs, and increased awareness. The highest peak observed was 105 cases in September 2014, indicating a critical period for rabies transmission. The consistent decrease over the years suggests improved control and prevention strategies.

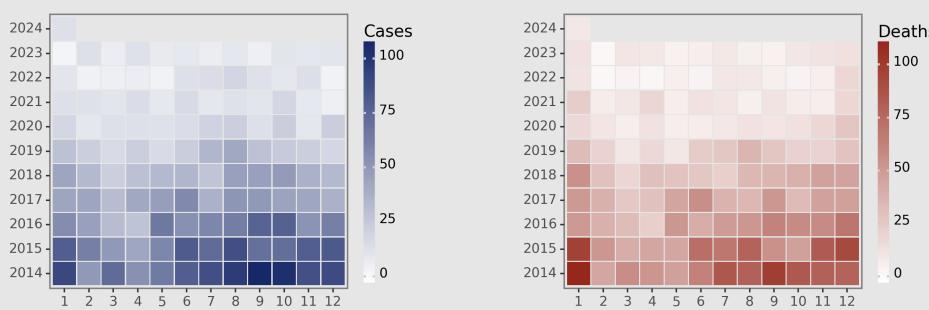
Highlights

- A significant decline in both rabies cases and deaths from 2014 to 2024, highlighting successful control measures.
- The peak of cases (105) and deaths (108) occurred in 2014, with a gradual reduction to 15 cases and 11 deaths by January 2024.
- Seasonal fluctuations are evident, with higher numbers typically reported in the warmer months, though overall trends show a substantial decrease over the decade.
- Despite the marked improvement, the persistence of cases into 2024 underscores the need for continued vaccination and public health efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Rabies deaths followed a similar declining trend as cases over the same period, with initial high numbers gradually decreasing. The peak death toll in January 2014 (108 deaths) highlights the severe impact of rabies at the start of the period. The subsequent decrease in deaths, with occasional spikes, suggests improvements in medical treatment, post-exposure prophylaxis, and overall management of rabies exposure. The reduction in both cases and deaths over time underscores the effectiveness of sustained public health interventions.

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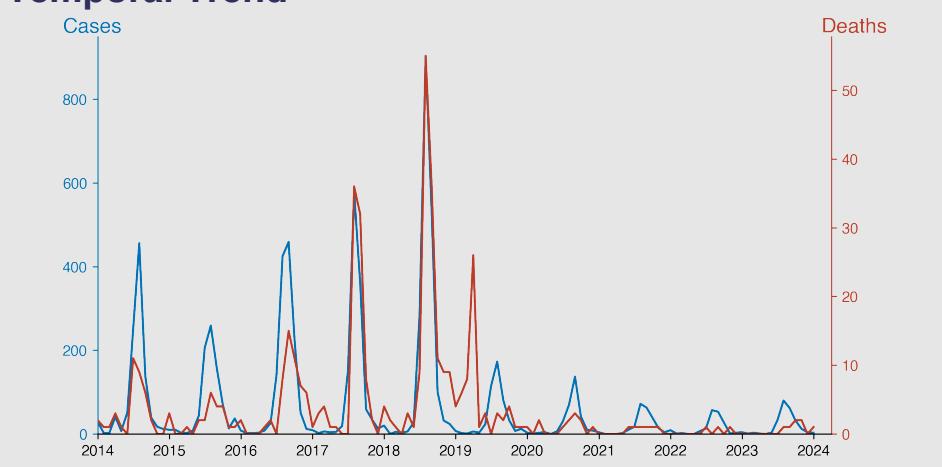
Japanese encephalitis

January 2024

Introduction

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a mosquito-borne viral infection prevalent in rural areas of Asia and the Western Pacific. The virus primarily affects the central nervous system, leading to inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). While most infections are mild or asymptomatic, severe cases can result in neurological damage, paralysis, or death. Vaccination is the most effective prevention method. The disease predominantly circulates in pigs and wading birds, which serve as amplifying hosts, making its control challenging in regions where these animals are farmed near human habitation.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Japanese encephalitis in Chinese mainland show a clear seasonal pattern with peaks typically in July and August, reflecting the vector-borne nature of the disease. Over the years, there's a notable decline in cases, especially post-2018, indicating possible improvements in public health interventions, such as vaccination and mosquito control. The highest case count observed in August 2018 (904 cases) suggests a significant outbreak, while the gradual decrease in subsequent years could indicate effective control measures or underreporting.

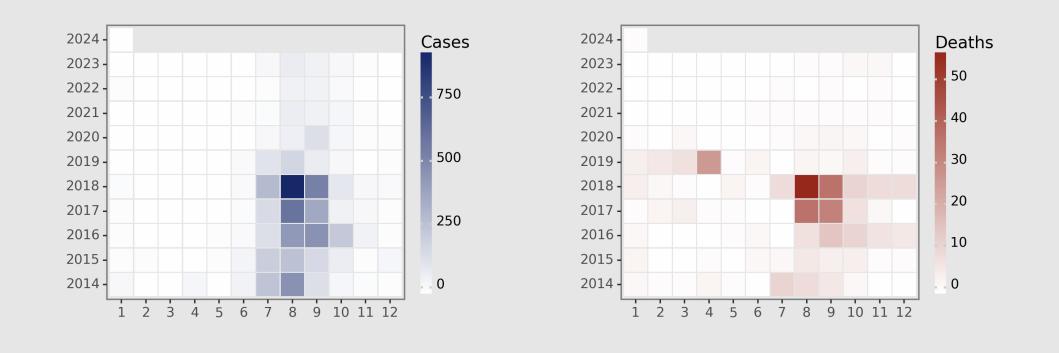
Highlights

- **Seasonal Trends**: Peaks in summer (July-August) and declines by year-end, showing a clear seasonal pattern in Japanese encephalitis cases.
- **Decline Over Years**: Noticeable reduction in cases and deaths since 2018, reflecting improved control measures.
- **Historical High Mortality**: Earlier years, especially 2018, had higher mortality rates, indicating severe outbreaks.
- **Current Status**: As of January 2024, low cases (3) and deaths (1), suggesting effective disease management.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with Japanese encephalitis over the same period also exhibits a seasonal trend, with the highest number of deaths typically occurring in the peak months of infection. The year 2018 stands out for having the highest mortality, which correlates with the peak in reported cases. Post-2018, there is a noticeable decrease in the number of deaths, suggesting that interventions to manage the disease, such as prompt diagnosis, treatment, and vaccination programs, may have become more effective. The overall trend indicates a positive shift towards controlling the lethality of the disease, despite its fluctuating incidence.

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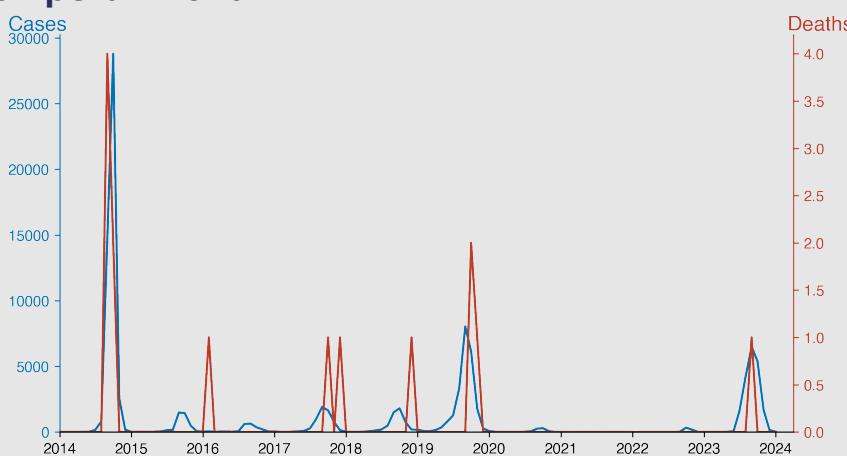
Dengue

January 2024

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection causing a severe flu-like illness that can potentially develop into a fatal complication called severe dengue. The dengue virus has four distinct serotypes; infection with one serotype provides lifelong immunity to it but not to the others. Transmission occurs through the bite of infected Aedes mosquitoes, primarily *Aedes aegypti*, found worldwide in urban and suburban areas. There is no specific treatment for dengue, but early detection and access to proper medical care significantly lowers fatality rates. Prevention focuses on mosquito control and avoiding bites.

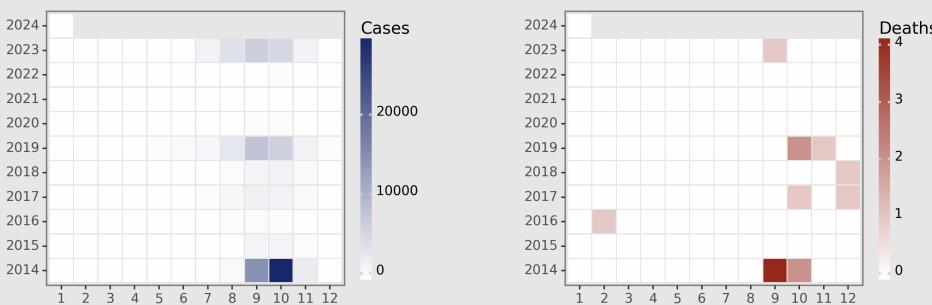
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Dengue data from Chinese mainland over the years illustrates a clear seasonal pattern with peaks typically in the late summer and autumn months, notably August to October. The data shows a significant outbreak in 2014, with a sharp increase in cases peaking in October. Subsequent years exhibit fluctuating but generally lower annual case counts, with notable spikes in 2019 and a resurgence in 2023. The marked decline in cases from 2020 to early 2022 could be attributed to pandemic-related restrictions, which inadvertently reduced mosquito-borne disease transmission. However, the resurgence in 2023 signals a potential return to pre-pandemic Dengue transmission levels.

Distribution



Highlights

- **Seasonal peaks**: Dengue cases in China peak from July to October, correlating with warmer, humid conditions favorable for mosquito breeding.
- **Yearly fluctuations**: Significant annual variation in cases, with major outbreaks in 2014, 2019, and 2023, highlights the episodic nature of dengue and the impact of health interventions.
- **Post-2019 decrease**: A notable decline in cases after 2019 suggests effective vector control and public health measures.
- **Low mortality rate**: Despite case fluctuations, the mortality rate remains low, indicating successful case management and treatment in China.

Deaths Analysis

Dengue-related deaths are rare, indicating either the less severe nature of the strains circulating in Chinese mainland or effective clinical management of cases. The data shows sporadic occurrences of fatalities, with a total of 10 deaths recorded between 2014 and 2023, despite the fluctuating case numbers. The highest mortality (4 deaths) was reported in September 2014 during a significant outbreak. Deaths in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2023 were isolated incidents, highlighting that while dengue poses a public health concern in terms of case numbers, the risk of death remains low, likely due to improved healthcare response and disease awareness.

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Chinese Infectious Diseases

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

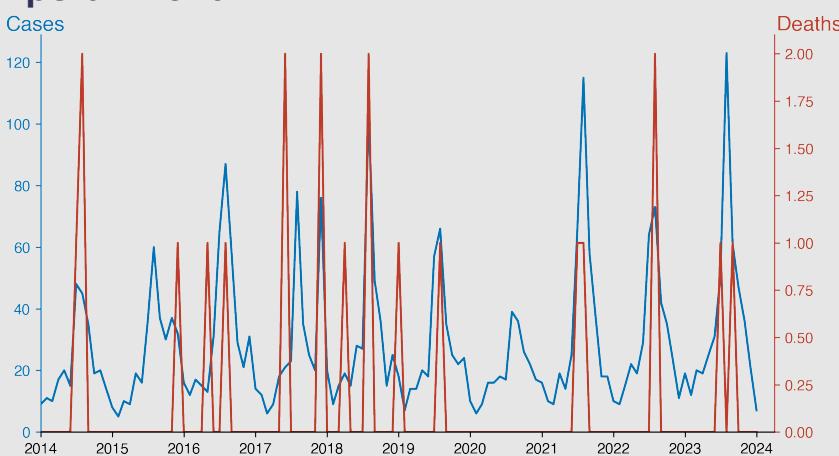
Anthrax

January 2024

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. It primarily affects livestock and wild animals, but humans can become infected through direct or indirect contact with sick animals. Human infection can occur via three routes: cutaneous (skin), inhalation, and gastrointestinal. Symptoms vary by infection route but can include skin lesions, respiratory distress, and severe gastrointestinal issues. Anthrax is not contagious from person to person. Effective vaccines and antibiotics exist for prevention and treatment. Control measures focus on vaccinating livestock and handling potentially infected animal products with care.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows fluctuating anthrax cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with notable peaks during summer months, particularly in August, which suggests a seasonal pattern. Cases gradually increased over the years, with the highest recorded in August 2021 (115 cases) and August 2023 (123 cases). This trend could indicate evolving environmental conditions or changes in human-animal interactions, possibly due to agricultural practices. The data underscores the need for targeted public health interventions during peak transmission periods.

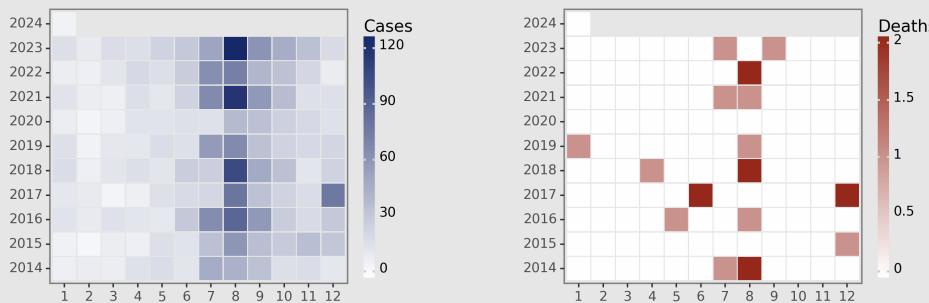
Highlights

- **Seasonal Peaks**: Anthrax cases in China show clear seasonal trends, peaking in July and August, suggesting links to climate or agricultural practices.
- **Rising Trend Over Time**: A general increase in cases over the years, with significant spikes observed in 2016, 2018, and 2021, highlights the need for better surveillance and prevention.
- **Low Mortality Rates**: Despite case fluctuations, anthrax mortality rates remain low, with deaths sporadic and not exceeding two per peak season.
- **Recent Decline**: As of January 2024, there's a noticeable decline in cases to just 7, indicating potential improvements in control or reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Anthrax, while relatively low, indicates lethal potential, primarily occurring in peak transmission months like July, August, and December, aligning with increased case counts. The fatalities recorded are sporadic but persistent over the years, underscoring the disease's ongoing risk to public health. This pattern necessitates enhanced diagnostic facilities, prompt treatment protocols, and robust reporting mechanisms to prevent mortality and control the spread of this zoonotic disease within susceptible populations.

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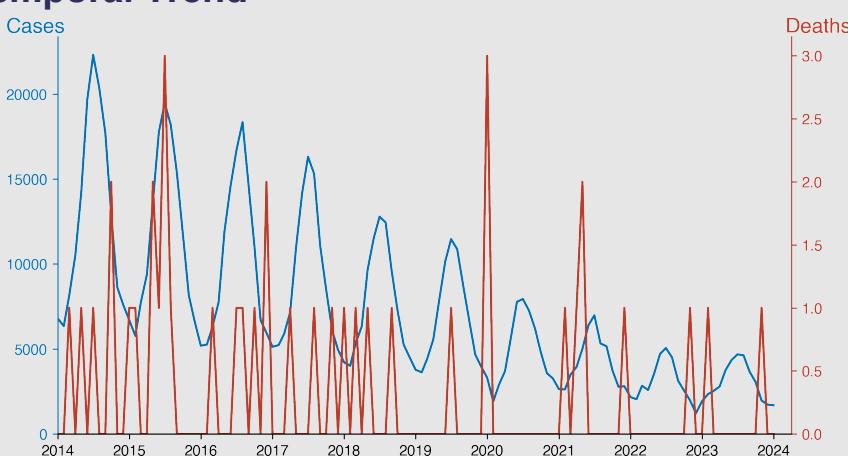
Dysentery

January 2024

Introduction

Dysentery is an inflammatory disease of the intestine, particularly of the colon, which results in severe diarrhea containing blood and mucus in the feces. It is caused by several types of infectious pathogens including bacteria, viruses, parasitic worms, or protozoa. The condition is often spread through contaminated food or water and is more prevalent in areas with poor sanitation. Symptoms include abdominal pain, fever, and urgent need to defecate. Treatment varies based on the cause but often includes fluid replacement and, in bacterial cases, antibiotics. Good hygiene practices can help prevent transmission.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a notable seasonal trend in dysentery cases in China, with peaks typically occurring in the warmer months, from May to August, and a gradual decrease towards the cooler months. The highest number of cases was recorded in July 2014, with 22,311 cases. Over the years, there has been a general decline in the number of cases, with a significant drop observed from 2020 onwards, likely due to heightened hygiene and public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. This trend continues into 2024, showing a persistent decrease in cases.

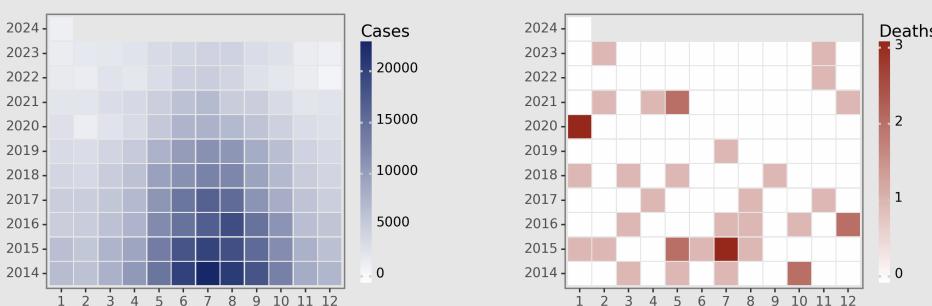
Highlights

- A consistent decline in reported cases of Dysentery from a peak in 2014 to the lowest in January 2024, indicating an effective control over the spread.
- Despite fluctuations, the fatality rate remains extremely low, with many months reporting zero deaths, highlighting improved medical management and intervention strategies.
- The seasonal pattern shows higher incidence rates during the warmer months (May to August), suggesting a potential link between temperature and the transmission of Dysentery.
- The significant reduction in cases post-2020 may reflect the impact of enhanced public health measures introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the fluctuating number of dysentery cases, the death toll remains remarkably low throughout the observed period, with several months recording no deaths at all. This low mortality rate could reflect effective healthcare response, including timely treatment with antibiotics and rehydration solutions, advancements in medical care, and increased public health awareness. However, occasional spikes in deaths, albeit small, underscore the potential severity of outbreaks and the need for continued vigilance in disease prevention and control measures.

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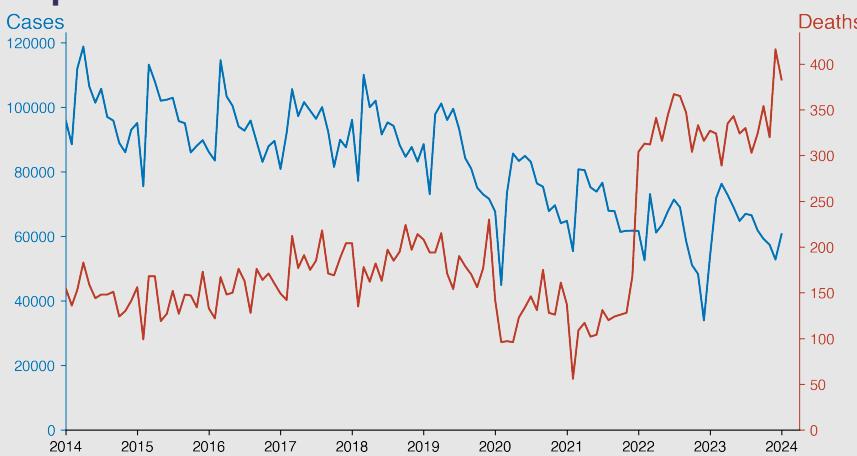
Tuberculosis

January 2024

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly infectious disease primarily affecting the lungs, caused by the bacterium *"Mycobacterium tuberculosis"*. It spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Despite being preventable and curable, TB remains one of the world's deadliest infectious diseases. Symptoms include persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats. The disease can be latent, showing no symptoms, or active, leading to serious health issues. Diagnosis involves skin tests, blood tests, and chest X-rays, with treatment requiring a long course of antibiotics. Global efforts focus on vaccination, diagnosis, treatment, and reducing transmission.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant decrease in tuberculosis cases from a peak in 2014 (118,849 cases) to 60,660 cases in January 2024, showing a successful reduction over a decade.
- Despite the reduction in cases, mortality has alarmingly increased from 183 deaths in April 2014 to 383 in January 2024, indicating a need for improved treatment outcomes.
- A notable dip in cases and deaths in 2020, likely due to COVID-19 pandemic-related impacts.
- From 2022, mortality rates have more than doubled, marking a concerning upward trend and highlighting a critical area for public health intervention.

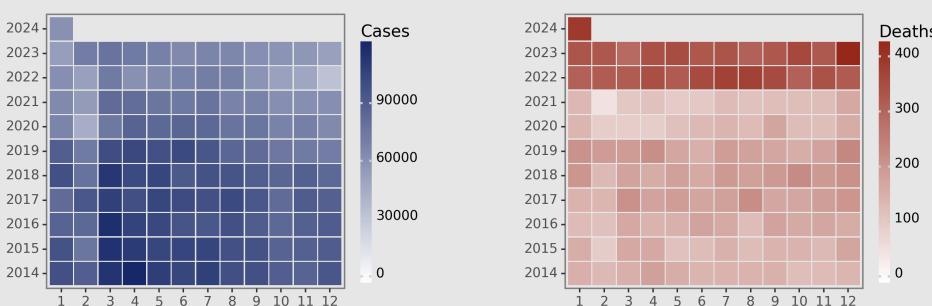
Cases Analysis

The dataset reveals a fluctuating trend in Tuberculosis cases across Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with a notable peak in March annually, suggesting a seasonal pattern. The drastic reduction in cases observed in February 2020 coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, implying potential underreporting or impacts of lockdown measures. A gradual decrease in cases post-2020 suggests improved control measures or reporting changes. However, the significant drop in December 2022 needs further investigation to understand its underlying causes, whether due to enhanced public health interventions or other factors.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to tuberculosis in the same period exhibit a generally increasing trend, from 155 in January 2014 to a peak of 416 in December 2023. The sharp increase in fatalities from 2021 onwards, with deaths more than doubling from January 2021 (137) to January 2022 (304), suggests a worsening severity or detection of cases. The fluctuation in death rates, especially the dramatic rise in the last reported year, underscores the need for continued vigilance, improved treatment strategies, and comprehensive public health policies to combat tuberculosis effectively.

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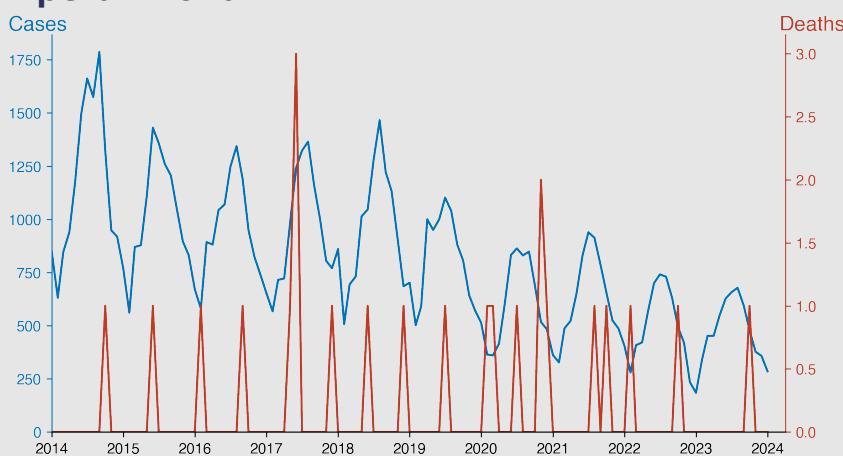
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

January 2024

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are bacterial infections caused by **Salmonella Typhi** and **Salmonella Paratyphi**, respectively. These diseases are transmitted through contaminated food and water, leading to symptoms such as high fever, weakness, stomach pains, headache, and loss of appetite. In some cases, a rash of flat, rose-colored spots may appear. These fevers are more common in areas with poor sanitation and lack of clean water. Vaccination, safe food and water practices, and antibiotics are key to prevention and treatment. Typhoid can be severe or fatal if not treated promptly.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data for Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever in China from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating case numbers with a noticeable seasonal pattern, peaking during the summer months. The highest recorded cases were in September 2014 (1787 cases), with a general trend of decrease observed over the years. The data indicates a significant reduction in cases by 2024, suggesting improvements in water quality, sanitation, and vaccination efforts. However, the persistence of cases each year highlights the ongoing challenge of completely eradicating these diseases in mainland China.

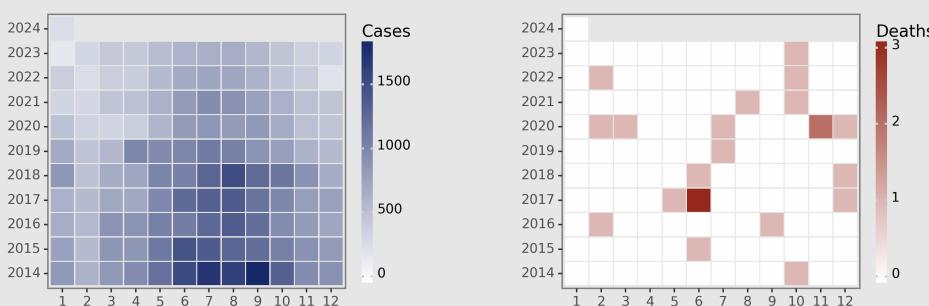
Highlights

- Significant decrease in cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever from 2014 to 2024, indicating effective control measures and improved public health infrastructure.
- Low mortality rate throughout the years, with sporadic deaths, suggests high recovery rates and effective treatment protocols.
- Seasonal fluctuations in case numbers, with peaks generally in the warmer months, suggest a pattern related to climatic conditions or seasonal human activity.
- Recent years show a sustained decrease in both cases and deaths, highlighting ongoing success in disease management and prevention strategies.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in China from 2014 to 2024 reveals a very low death rate, with only a few reported deaths despite thousands of cases each year. This low mortality rate could indicate effective medical treatment and vaccination efforts. However, there were isolated spikes in deaths in some years, such as in June 2017 with three deaths, suggesting possible outbreaks or cases with complications. The overall trend suggests that while Typhoid and paratyphoid fever remain a public health concern, fatalities are rare and preventable with timely medical intervention.

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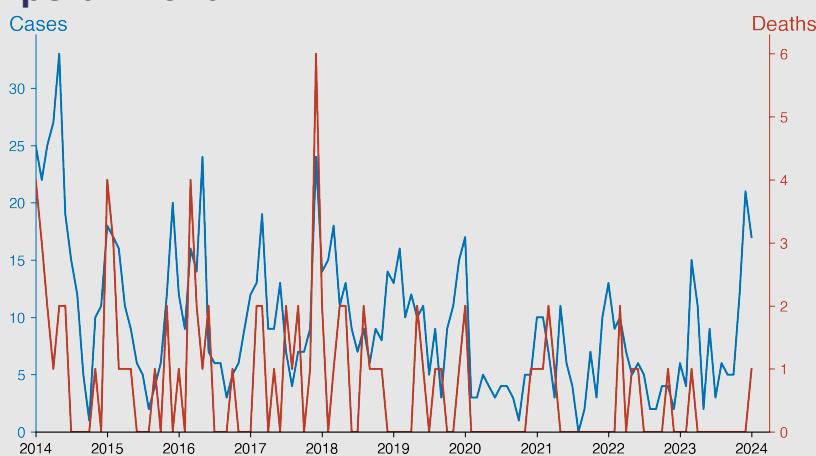
Meningococcal meningitis

January 2024

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a serious bacterial infection that affects the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord, known as the meninges. It is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*. This infection can lead to severe health complications, including brain damage, hearing loss, or learning disabilities, and can be fatal if not treated promptly. Meningococcal meningitis is highly contagious and spreads through respiratory and throat secretions. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent the disease, alongside early detection and antibiotic treatment for those infected.

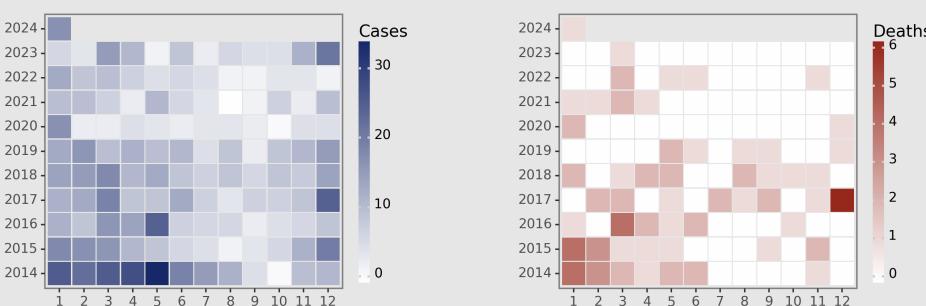
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Meningococcal meningitis in the Chinese mainland from January 2014 to January 2024 shows a fluctuating trend with a noticeable decrease in cases over the years. The initial years (2014-2016) observed higher case counts, peaking in May 2014 with 33 cases. A gradual decline is notable from 2017 onwards, with significantly lower case numbers in the most recent years, particularly from 2020 onwards, indicating possibly improved vaccination, awareness, and early treatment measures. The year 2023 exhibited a minor resurgence in December, suggesting potential seasonal or outbreak-related fluctuations.

Distribution



Highlights

- Significant decline in Meningococcal meningitis cases and deaths in China, reflecting effective control and prevention.
- Peak of 33 cases in May 2014 dropped to 17 cases by January 2024, showing sustained disease management efforts.
- Maximum monthly deaths were 6 in December 2017, compared to just 1 death in January 2024, indicating better healthcare response.
- Seasonal case variations suggest the importance of targeted health interventions during colder months.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to Meningococcal meningitis has also seen a notable decrease over the observed period. The highest mortality was recorded in December 2017, with six deaths. This decrease in fatalities, especially noticeable from 2020 onwards, with many months reporting zero deaths, can be attributed to improved medical treatments, rapid response to outbreaks, and possibly the impact of global health initiatives. The data reflects the success of ongoing public health interventions and vaccination campaigns in reducing both morbidity and mortality associated with Meningococcal meningitis.

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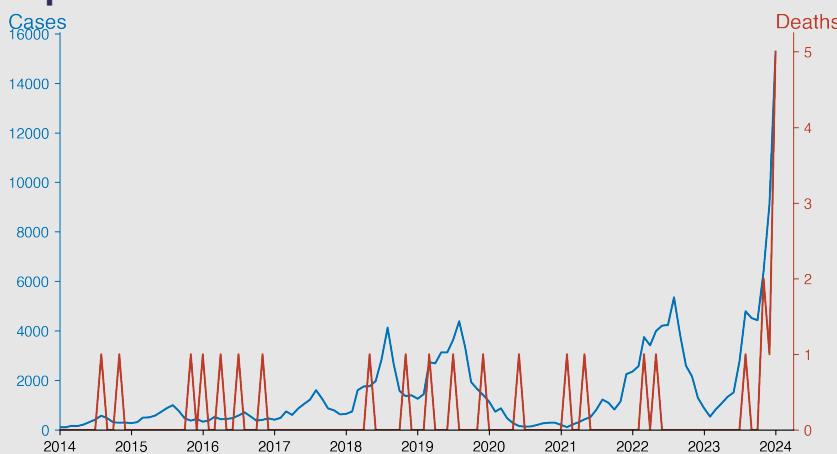
Pertussis

January 2024

Introduction

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious respiratory infection caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. It's characterized by severe coughing spells that can result in a "whooping" sound when the person breathes in. While it can affect individuals of any age, it's particularly dangerous for infants and young children. Vaccination has significantly reduced its incidence, but outbreaks still occur, mainly affecting those not fully vaccinated. Early symptoms resemble a common cold, progressing to more severe coughing episodes. Treatment often involves antibiotics to prevent the spread of the infection.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reveals a significant upward trend in Pertussis cases in China from 2014 to 2024, with seasonal peaks often observed in the latter half of each year. Initially, cases were relatively low, with a few hundred cases per month. However, a marked increase is noted from 2017 onwards, peaking dramatically in January 2024 with 15,275 cases. This trend suggests a worsening outbreak, potentially exacerbated by factors such as decreased herd immunity, lapses in vaccination coverage, or changes in pathogen virulence.

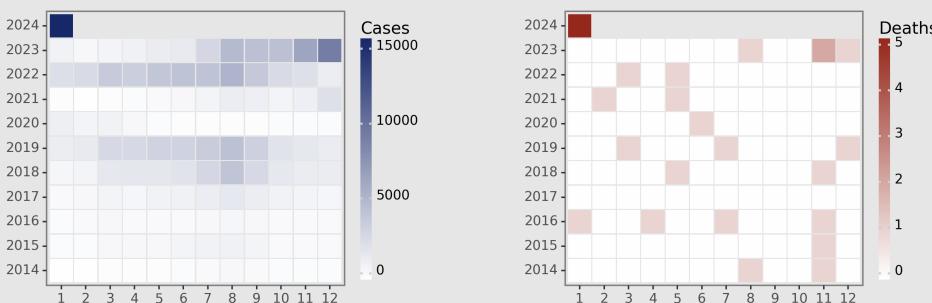
Highlights

- Pertussis cases in China have shown a significant upward trend, peaking at 15,275 cases with 5 deaths in January 2024.
- After a brief decline in cases during 2020, likely due to pandemic-related measures, there has been a consistent increase in cases and fatalities from 2021 onwards.
- The highest number of deaths in a single month was reported in January 2024, indicating a concerning escalation in both incidence and severity of the disease.
- This data highlights the urgent need for enhanced surveillance, vaccination, and public health interventions to address the rising trend of Pertussis in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to Pertussis in the same period are notably low, with a total of 17 deaths over a decade, despite the substantial increase in cases. This low mortality rate could reflect improvements in healthcare access, early detection, and effective treatment of cases. However, the slight increase in deaths in recent months, especially January 2024 with five deaths, underscores the need for continued vigilance, improved vaccination efforts, and targeted public health interventions to prevent fatalities associated with Pertussis.

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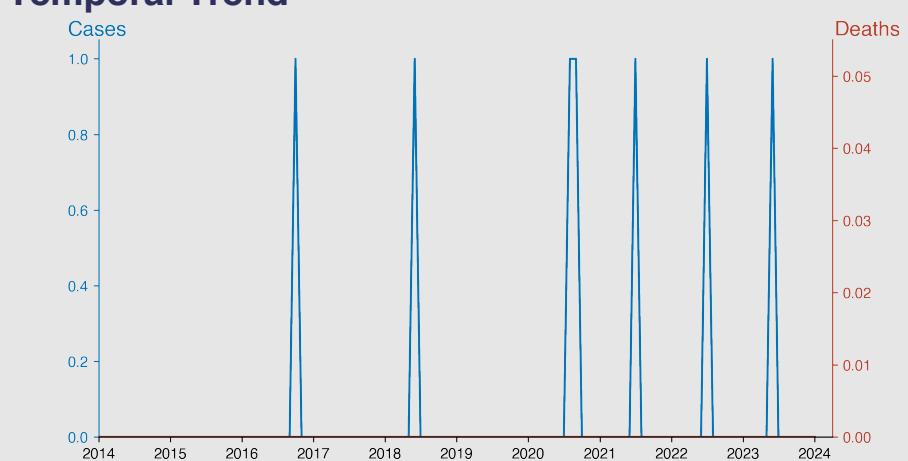
Diphtheria

January 2024

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection caused by **Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. It spreads through respiratory droplets and can cause a thick covering in the back of the throat, leading to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, and even death. Symptoms include sore throat, fever, and swollen glands. The disease is preventable through vaccination, with the DTaP vaccine being highly effective. Treatment involves administering diphtheria antitoxin and antibiotics. It's more common in areas with poor sanitation or where vaccination rates are low.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between January 2014 and January 2024, Chinese mainland reported a minimal number of diphtheria cases, with only five instances recorded across this decade. The sporadic nature of these cases, occurring in October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, and July 2022, highlights the effectiveness of vaccination and public health measures in controlling this potentially fatal disease. The absence of continuous transmission or outbreaks suggests high immunization coverage and effective surveillance systems are in place, contributing to the near elimination of diphtheria in the region.

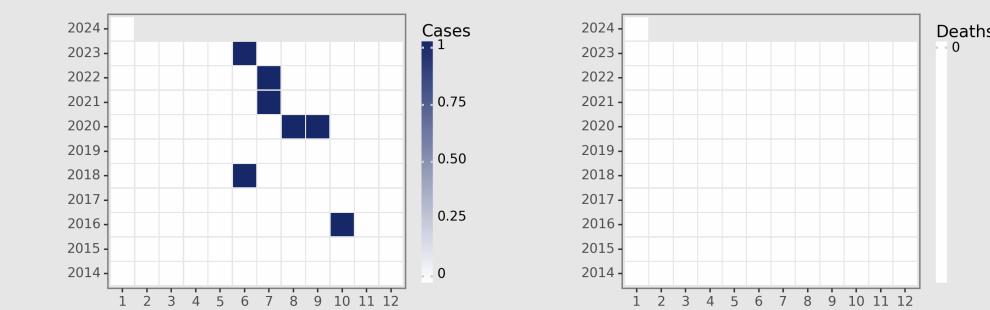
Highlights

- Diphtheria cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to January 2024 have been extremely rare, indicating effective disease control and prevention strategies.
- Occasional cases appeared in 2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, and 2022, with a single case reported in June of each of these years, but with no resulting deaths. This suggests an effective response system to isolated outbreaks.
- The consistent reporting of zero deaths throughout the period highlights the effectiveness of the healthcare system in managing the few cases that do occur.
- As of January 2024, there are no reported cases or deaths from Diphtheria, maintaining the trend of effective control and prevention of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

The reported data for Diphtheria in Chinese mainland over a decade shows zero deaths, underscoring the high efficacy of public health measures in place. Despite the occurrence of six cases during this period, the lack of fatalities can be attributed to effective vaccination programs, early detection, and prompt medical treatment. This success demonstrates the importance of maintaining high immunization coverage and robust health surveillance systems to prevent diphtheria fatalities and manage potential outbreaks effectively.

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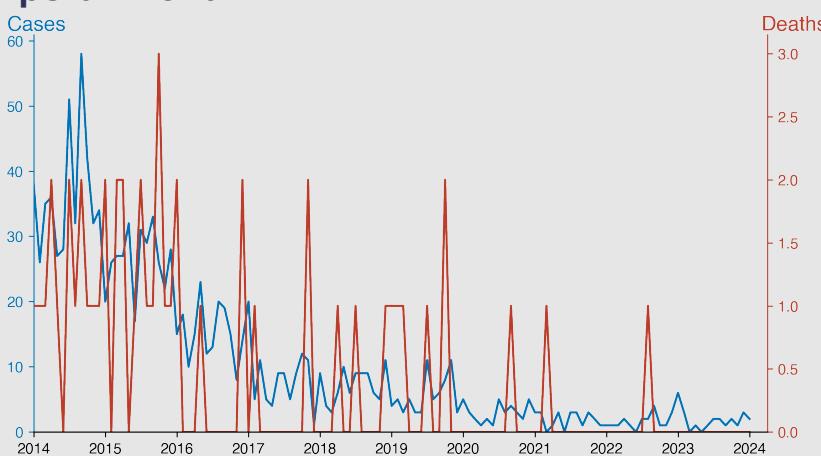
Neonatal tetanus

January 2024

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a form of generalized tetanus that occurs in newborns, primarily resulting from infection of the unhealed umbilical stump, particularly when non-sterile instruments are used to cut the umbilical cord. It is characterized by stiffness and spasms in the jaw muscles (lockjaw) and can spread to other muscles, leading to serious health complications. Despite being highly preventable through maternal vaccination and hygienic delivery practices, it remains a significant cause of neonatal mortality in many low-income countries where immunization and antenatal care coverage are inadequate.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data on Neonatal tetanus in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 shows a significant decline in cases over the years. In 2014, cases were relatively high, with the highest number recorded in September (58 cases). However, a downward trend is observed, leading to a substantial decrease in cases by 2024, with only a few cases reported each month. This decline can be attributed to improved vaccination rates, enhanced maternal and neonatal healthcare, and greater awareness about the disease and its prevention methods.

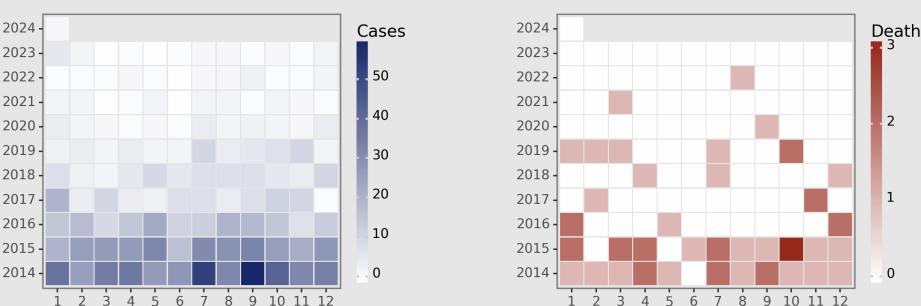
Highlights

- **Significant decline in cases and deaths**: From 2014 to 2024, there's a noticeable drop in neonatal tetanus cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland, indicating improved healthcare and vaccination efforts.
- **Zero deaths recently**: As of January 2024, no deaths have been reported for a significant period, showcasing effective disease management and possibly higher immunity levels.
- **Steady decrease in incidence**: The data reveals a consistent decline in cases, with single-digit occurrences since 2021, reflecting the effectiveness of control measures like vaccination and maternal healthcare improvements.

Deaths Analysis

The death data corresponding to Neonatal tetanus cases in Chinese mainland similarly reflects a notable decrease over the decade. Initially, deaths occurred sporadically, with some months recording up to 3 deaths (e.g., October 2015). However, from 2016 onwards, a significant reduction in fatalities is evident, with many months reporting zero deaths. This decline in mortality can be attributed to enhanced healthcare interventions, timely access to medical treatment, and possibly improved reporting mechanisms. By 2023 and into 2024, the data shows zero deaths, highlighting the effectiveness of ongoing public health strategies and vaccination campaigns in preventing fatal outcomes of Neonatal

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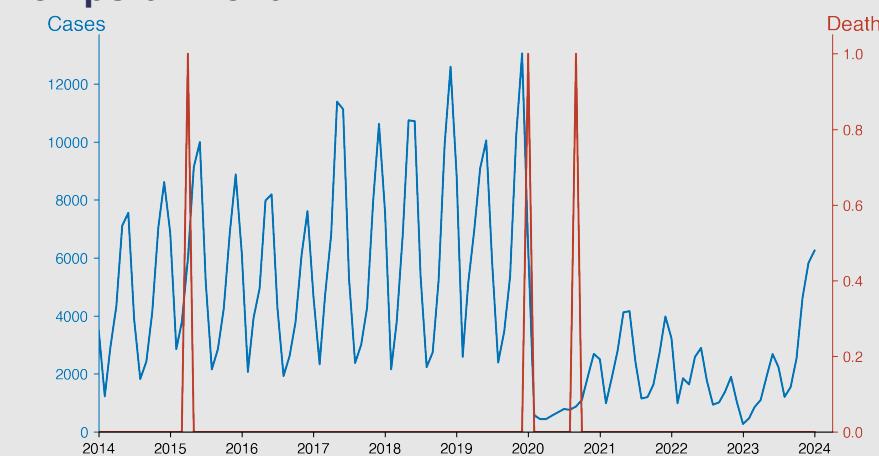
Scarlet fever

January 2024

Introduction

Scarlet fever is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium **Streptococcus pyogenes**, which is also responsible for strep throat. Characterized by a distinctive red rash that feels like sandpaper, the illness typically affects children aged 5 to 15 years. Other symptoms include a high fever, sore throat, and a red, bumpy tongue known as "strawberry tongue." Scarlet fever spreads through respiratory droplets from coughing or sneezing. While historically considered severe, it's now treatable with antibiotics, which can prevent most complications when administered promptly. Vaccination and hygiene practices are key in preventing its spread.

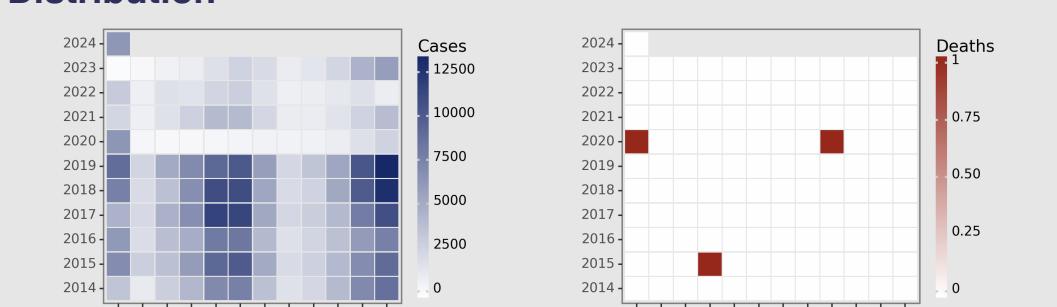
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Scarlet fever in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating patterns of incidence with notable peaks and troughs. Initially, cases surged, peaking in June 2015 with 9992 cases, before a dramatic decline in 2020, likely due to public health interventions against COVID-19. Interestingly, after a substantial drop in cases in 2020, there was a gradual resurgence, culminating in a significant increase to 6255 cases by January 2024. This resurgence suggests a relaxation of intervention measures or decreased public vigilance, underlining the need for sustained public health strategies to manage Scarlet fever effectively.

Distribution



Highlights

- Scarlet fever cases in Chinese mainland show fluctuating trends, with peaks in mid-year months of 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019, and a notable decrease during the COVID-19 pandemic years (2020-2023).
- A significant resurgence in cases is observed in January 2024 (6255 cases), marking a possible seasonal spike or broader resurgence.
- Despite fluctuations and recent increases, deaths remain extremely rare, highlighting the disease's manageable nature with proper treatment.
- Continuous surveillance and public health measures are crucial for managing Scarlet fever trends and mitigating its impact.

Deaths Analysis

The dataset reveals a remarkably low fatality rate associated with Scarlet fever in the Chinese mainland, with only two reported deaths over the entire period. The first death occurred in April 2015, and the second in September 2020, despite the varying number of cases annually. This low mortality rate underscores the effectiveness of treatment and management strategies for Scarlet fever. However, the presence of deaths despite generally low mortality rates emphasizes the need for continued vigilance and prompt treatment, especially considering the disease's potential for resurgence as indicated by the increasing case numbers in the latter years of the dataset.

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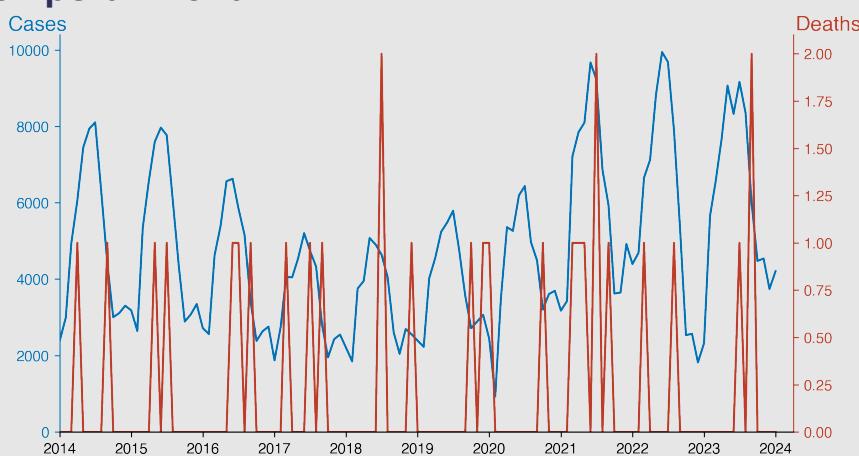
Brucellosis

January 2024

Introduction

Brucellosis is a zoonotic infection caused by bacteria of the genus **Brucella**. It primarily affects livestock (such as cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs) but can also infect humans. Transmission to humans occurs through direct contact with infected animals or by consuming contaminated animal products. Symptoms in humans include fever, sweats, malaise, anorexia, headache, and muscle pain. Brucellosis is known for its persistent, flu-like symptoms and can lead to more severe complications if not treated properly. Preventive measures include vaccination of animals, wearing protective clothing, and avoiding unpasteurized dairy products.

Temporal Trend



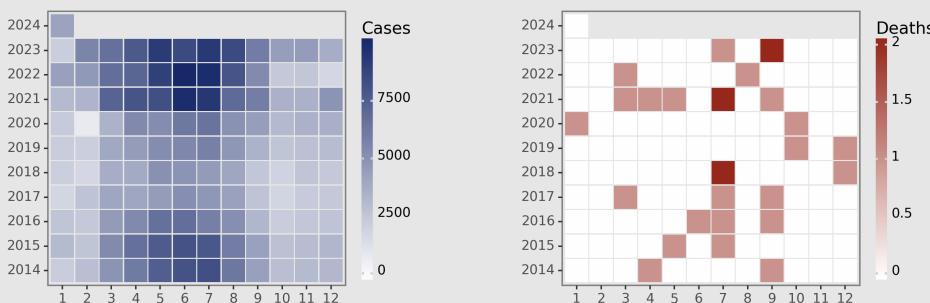
Highlights

- A significant increase in Brucellosis cases from 2014 to 2023, with peaks during the summer months, indicating a seasonal trend.
- The highest number of cases recorded in June 2021 with 9670 cases, showing a substantial year-over-year growth in incidence rates.
- A notable decrease in cases to 4207 in January 2024, suggesting a potential improvement in disease control or reporting.
- Despite fluctuations in case numbers, the death toll remained extremely low, indicating effective clinical management and possibly underreporting of fatalities.

Cases Analysis

The data for Brucellosis in China from January 2014 to January 2024 shows fluctuating but generally increasing annual trends in reported cases. The numbers peak during the warmer months, particularly from May to August, which could suggest increased interaction between humans and livestock or consumption of unpasteurized dairy products, common transmission routes for Brucellosis. The highest number of cases was reported in June 2022, with 9943 cases, indicating a potential increase in risk factors or reporting efficacy. The decrease in cases observed in some years during the colder months might reflect seasonal work patterns in agriculture and livestock management.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from Brucellosis over the same period are remarkably low, considering the high number of cases, which suggests a low fatality rate for the disease in Chinese mainland. Deaths are sporadic and do not show a clear seasonal pattern, which could indicate effective management and treatment of cases once identified. The total number of deaths reported each year remained at or below two, with some years recording no deaths at all. This low mortality rate might reflect improvements in healthcare response and the effectiveness of public health interventions aimed at controlling the spread of the disease.

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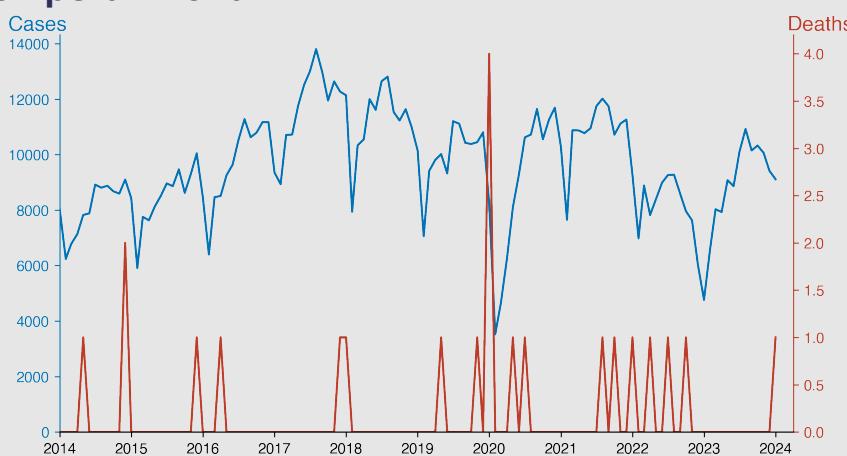
Gonorrhea

January 2024

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It commonly affects mucous membranes, including the cervix, uterus, and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in men and women. Symptoms may include painful urination and abnormal discharge from the genitals. However, many infected individuals may not exhibit symptoms, leading to undiagnosed and untreated cases. Gonorrhea can be treated with antibiotics, but untreated cases can result in serious health complications, including infertility. It is preventable through safe sexual practices and regular screenings.

Temporal Trend



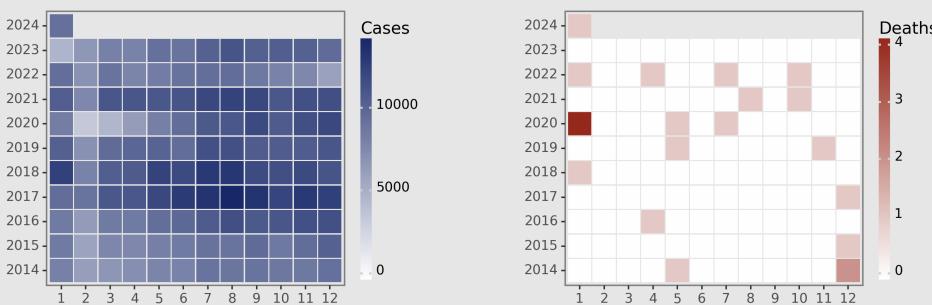
Cases Analysis

The data reveals a fluctuating trend in reported gonorrhea cases in China from 2014 to 2024, with an overall upward trajectory until 2020, reaching its peak in the latter half of 2016 and 2017. A significant drop is observed in February 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on healthcare services and sexual behavior. Post-2020, there's a gradual recovery, although numbers remain below the peak years. This pattern suggests variable reporting, intervention effectiveness, and possibly changing sexual health behaviors over the decade.

Highlights

- Steady increase in gonorrhea cases from 2014 to 2017, peaking in 2017 with significant growth, indicating a worsening epidemic during this period.
- A noticeable decline in cases in February 2020, likely due to COVID-19 related restrictions and changes in sexual behavior during the pandemic.
- After a brief pandemic-related decrease, case numbers began to recover, albeit with fluctuations, suggesting ongoing transmission challenges.
- The recent data as of January 2024 shows a slight decrease in cases to 9112, with a low but persistent presence of deaths, indicating the continued public health relevance of gonorrhea in Chinese mainland.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Gonorrhea in Chinese mainland are extremely rare, as evidenced by the data, which records sporadic occurrences, totaling just a handful over the decade despite tens of thousands of cases annually. The few deaths reported (e.g., one in May 2014 and four in January 2020) could indicate severe complications or co-infections, highlighting potential areas for healthcare improvement. The overall low mortality rate suggests effective treatment and management for the majority of cases, although the reasons behind the specific peaks in mortality, like in January 2020, warrant further investigation to understand if they correlate with broader health system strains or specific epidemiological factors.

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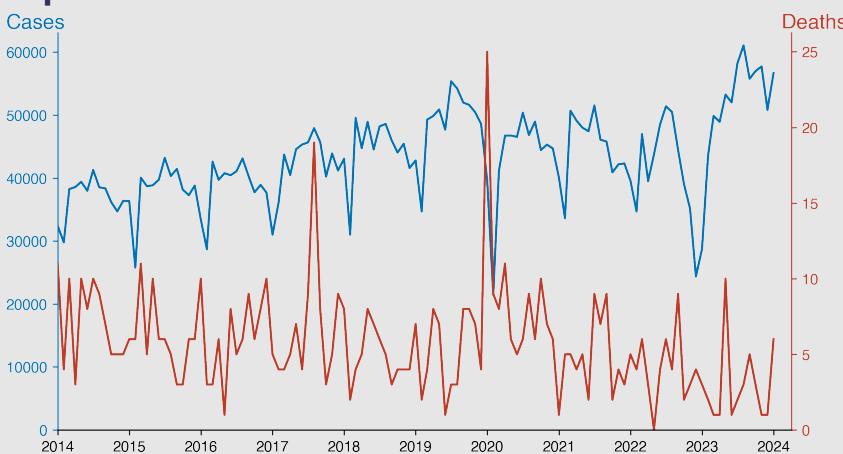
Syphilis

January 2024

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. This infection progresses through multiple stages, including primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary phases, each with distinct symptoms. Initial symptoms may include a painless sore at the infection site, followed by rashes and other systemic manifestations. If untreated, syphilis can lead to severe health complications affecting the heart, brain, and other organs. Transmission primarily occurs through sexual contact, but it can also be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, leading to congenital syphilis. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics are essential for effective management.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Steady increase in syphilis cases observed from 2014 to 2024, highlighting an ongoing public health concern in the Chinese mainland.
- Despite fluctuations, a noticeable uptick in cases is evident in the later years, particularly from 2020 onwards, suggesting the need for enhanced surveillance and intervention strategies.
- The number of deaths remains relatively low compared to the number of cases, indicating effective treatment options are available, yet the rising case numbers emphasize the importance of preventive measures.
- The data for January 2024 shows 56,658 cases with 6 deaths, underscoring a persistent challenge in controlling syphilis transmission despite advancements in healthcare.

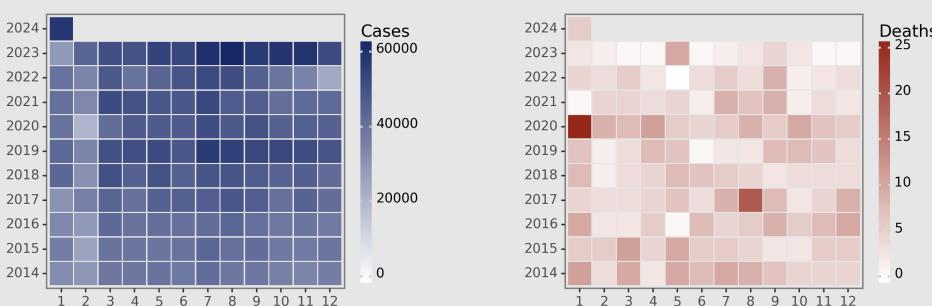
Cases Analysis

The syphilis cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 show a general upward trend, starting from 32,424 cases in January 2014 to peaking at 61,068 cases in August 2023. The data indicates seasonal variations, with case numbers often increasing in the warmer months, reflecting potentially increased social and sexual activity. The significant drop in cases in February 2020 to 21,448 could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on healthcare access and sexual behavior. However, the overall increase over the years suggests a need for enhanced public health strategies and awareness programs.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll associated with syphilis in Chinese mainland presents a varied pattern, with numbers generally low, reflecting the treatable nature of the disease when identified early. Deaths per month rarely exceed 10, with an unusual spike to 25 deaths in January 2020. This spike could be attributed to specific epidemiological factors or reporting anomalies. From 2017 onwards, the fatality numbers remain consistently low, with occasional fluctuations. The overall low mortality rate underscores the importance of early detection and treatment in managing syphilis effectively.

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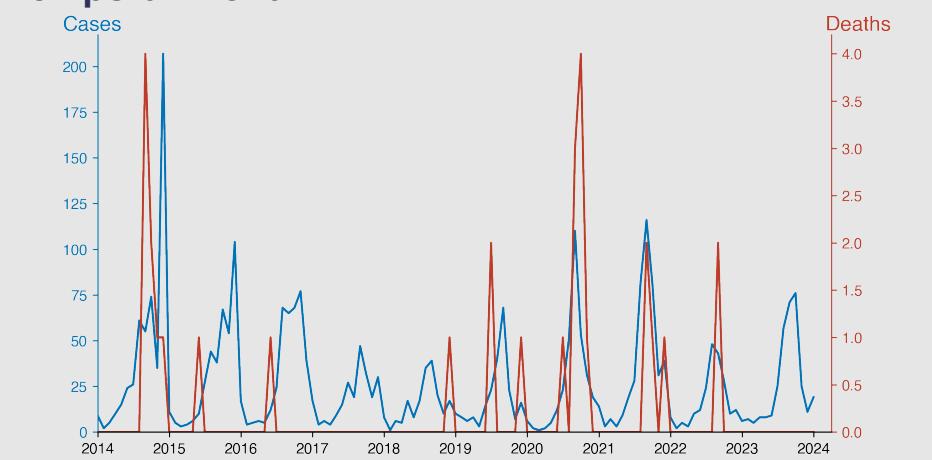
Leptospirosis

January 2024

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection primarily transmitted to humans through contact with water or soil contaminated by the urine of infected animals, notably rodents. Caused by the spirochete bacteria **Leptospira**, it can manifest a wide range of symptoms, from mild flu-like signs to severe illness, including liver damage, kidney failure, and meningitis. The disease is global but more common in tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in areas with poor sanitation. Diagnosis involves laboratory tests, and treatment usually includes antibiotics. Preventive measures include avoiding contaminated water and vaccination in high-risk areas.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal variability is evident, with cases peaking in the warmer months (June to October), indicating a potential link to environmental factors conducive to the bacteria's spread.
- The data shows an overall fluctuating trend in the number of leptospirosis cases, with significant outbreaks observed in certain years (e.g., December 2014 and September 2021).
- Mortality associated with leptospirosis remains low, but sporadic deaths highlight the potential severity of the infection.
- The latest data from January 2024 shows a slight increase in cases to 19, suggesting continued vigilance is necessary to control and prevent leptospirosis outbreaks.

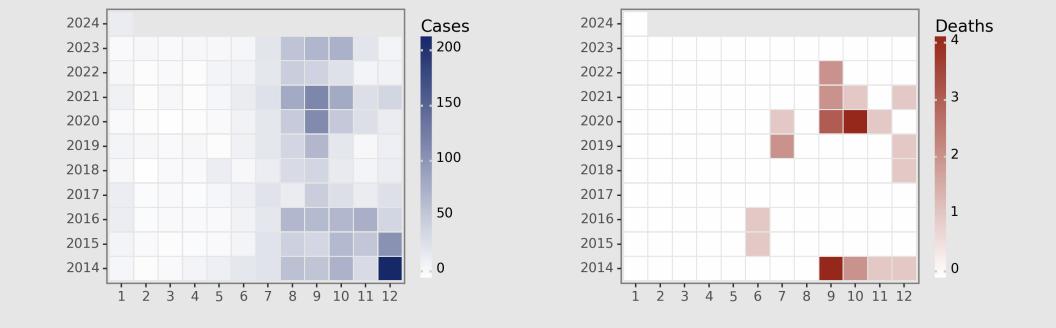
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonal pattern of leptospirosis cases in Chinese mainland, with peaks typically in the warmer months, July through October, reflecting the bacteria's preference for warm, moist environments. The significant spike observed in December 2014 is an anomaly that warrants further investigation. Overall, the trend suggests fluctuating but not dramatically increasing annual case numbers, with notable surges in 2014, 2020, and 2021. This pattern underscores the need for targeted public health interventions during peak transmission periods.

Deaths Analysis

The death records from Leptospirosis cases over the same period show a relatively low fatality rate, with a total of 27 recorded deaths. The majority of these deaths occurred in the peak months of infection, specifically from July to October, with the highest fatalities in September 2020 and 2021, suggesting a possible correlation between case load and mortality. However, the mortality rate does not significantly spike even in months with the highest case counts, indicating effective clinical management and possibly early detection of cases. It emphasizes the importance of healthcare access and awareness about the disease for timely intervention and reducing fatalities.

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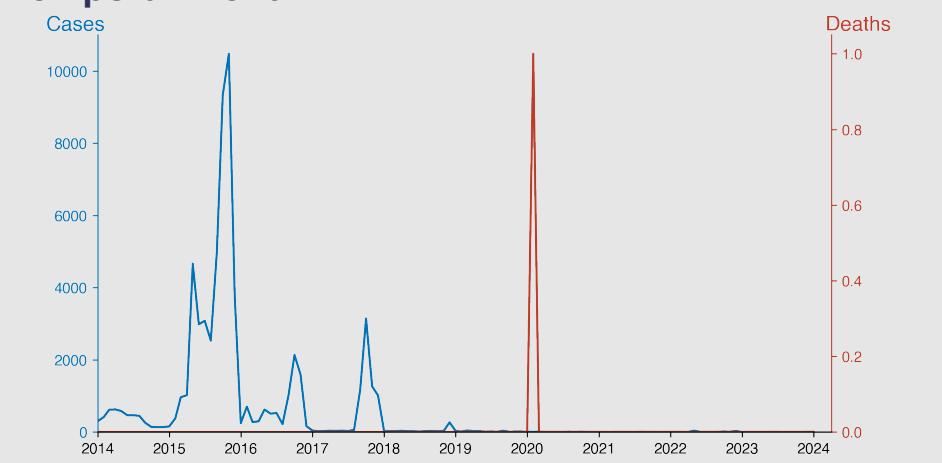
Schistosomiasis

January 2024

Introduction

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is a disease caused by parasitic worms from the genus Schistosoma. Transmitted through exposure to freshwater contaminated with the worms' larvae, which originate from infected snails, it primarily affects the urinary tract or intestines. Symptoms can include abdominal pain, diarrhea, bloody stool, or blood in the urine. Chronic infection may lead to liver damage, kidney failure, infertility, or bladder cancer. Schistosomiasis is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in communities lacking access to safe water and sanitation.

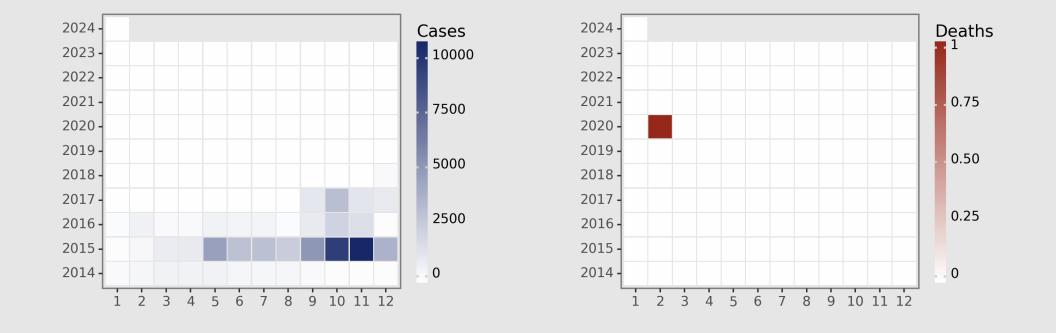
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reflects a significant fluctuation in Schistosomiasis cases in Chinese mainland over the years. Initially, cases were moderate but surged dramatically in 2015, with the highest recorded in November (10,481 cases). Post-2015, there was a notable decline, with occasional spikes. From 2017 onwards, a substantial decrease in cases is observed, stabilizing to lower numbers by 2020 and maintaining a minimal incidence rate into 2024. This trend suggests effective control measures and interventions have been implemented, greatly reducing the prevalence of Schistosomiasis in the region.

Distribution



Highlights

- **Significant reduction in cases**: From thousands of cases in the mid-2010s to single digits by 2024, indicating effective control measures.
- **Peak in 2015**: A dramatic spike in cases occurred in 2015, with November reaching over 10,000 cases, highlighting a critical outbreak period.
- **Zero deaths in recent years**: Despite the fluctuation in case numbers, there have been no reported deaths from Schistosomiasis in Chinese mainland since a single death reported in February 2020.
- **Stable low transmission**: Since 2020, the transmission has remained at a low level, with cases mostly in the single digits, indicating sustained control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period, Schistosomiasis deaths remained exceedingly rare, with the data recording a single death in February 2020. This isolated incident notwithstanding, the absence of fatalities in the remaining timeframe underscores the effectiveness of public health strategies in managing the disease. It suggests that, although Schistosomiasis can have a significant morbidity impact, with timely and adequate medical care, mortality risk is minimal. This highlights the importance of sustained public health efforts, including disease surveillance, prompt treatment, and educational campaigns to maintain low mortality rates from Schistosomiasis.

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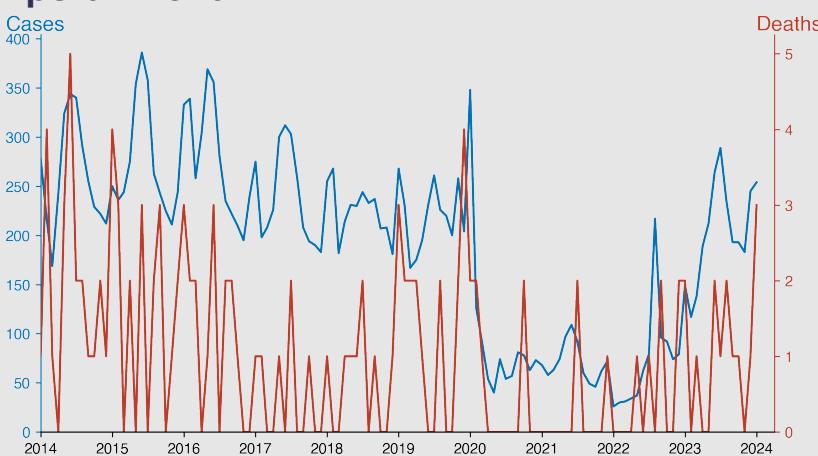
Malaria

January 2024

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It manifests as fever, headaches, and chills, potentially advancing to severe illness and death if not treated. Predominantly found in tropical and subtropical regions, malaria poses significant health risks in many countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Efforts to control malaria include preventive measures like bed nets and insecticides, as well as treatment with antimalarial medications. Despite these efforts, malaria remains a major global health challenge, affecting millions annually.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The malaria cases in Chinese mainland show a significant decline over the years, from a peak in 2015 with 386 cases in June to a significant drop to below 100 cases from 2020 onwards, reaching as low as 26 cases in January 2022. This trend suggests effective malaria control and prevention measures have been implemented. However, there's a noticeable increase in cases starting from the second half of 2022, peaking at 217 cases in August 2022, and maintaining higher numbers into 2023, indicating potential challenges in maintaining control over malaria transmission.

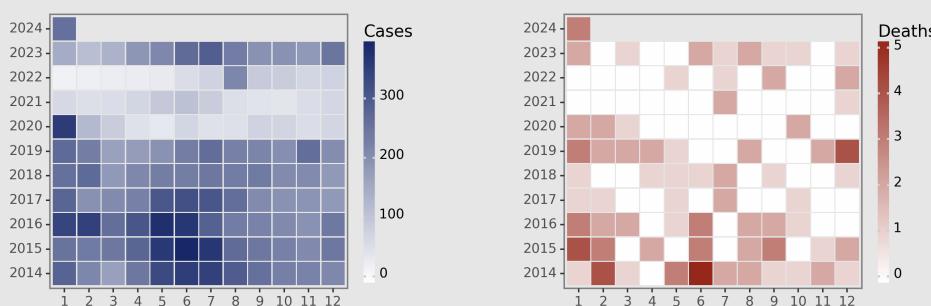
Highlights

- **Notable decrease over a decade:** Malaria cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland have significantly declined from 2014 to 2024, indicating effective control measures.
- **Dramatic drop post-2020:** From 2020, cases and deaths substantially reduced, suggesting intensified control efforts or broader health interventions.
- **Spike in August 2022:** An unexpected increase in cases occurred in August 2022, highlighting a potential but well-managed outbreak.
- **Gradual increase recently:** After the 2020 drop, cases have been slowly rising from 2022 to January 2024, emphasizing the need for continuous vigilance and control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to malaria in the Chinese mainland have also seen a decrease, aligning with the reduction in case numbers. Initially, monthly deaths varied, with some months recording higher fatalities (up to 5 deaths). However, from 2020 onwards, there is a significant drop, with many months reporting zero deaths. This reduction in mortality can be attributed to improved case management, prompt treatment, and possibly better access to healthcare facilities. The data show a successful reduction in both morbidity and mortality from malaria over the decade.

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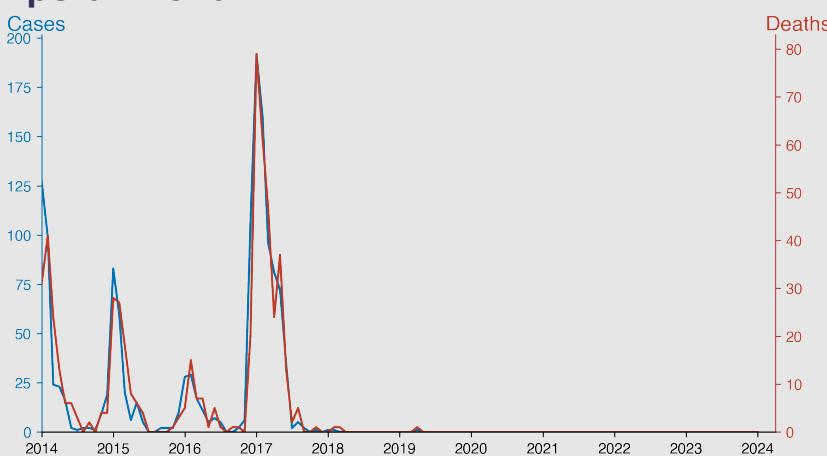
Human infection with H7N9 virus

January 2024

Introduction

The H7N9 virus is a subtype of the influenza virus that primarily affects birds but can occasionally infect humans. The first human cases were reported in China in March 2013. Human infections with H7N9 are rare, but when they occur, they can lead to severe respiratory illness and even death. The virus is thought to spread to humans through direct contact with infected live or dead poultry, or contaminated environments. There is currently no evidence to suggest that H7N9 can be transmitted from person to person effectively.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant peaks in H7N9 cases and deaths were observed in early years, with the highest number of cases (192) and deaths (79) reported in January 2017.
- A rapid decline in H7N9 cases and deaths was evident post-2017, reaching zero cases and deaths consistently from January 2018 onwards.
- The absence of reported cases and deaths from 2018 through January 2024 suggests effective control measures and surveillance.
- The data indicates successful mitigation of the H7N9 virus in the Chinese mainland as of January 2024.

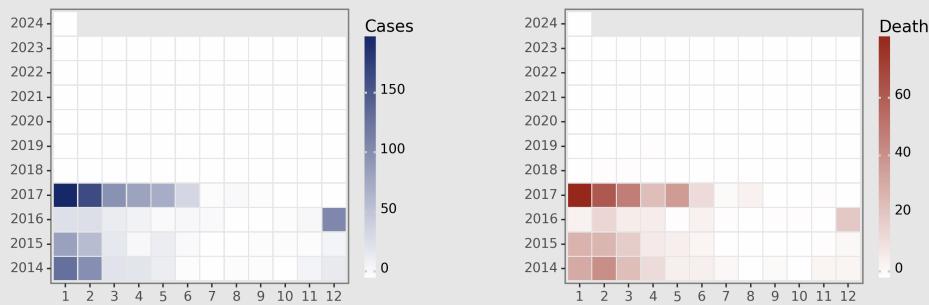
Cases Analysis

The data illustrates a significant fluctuation in human H7N9 virus cases in China's mainland from 2014 to 2017, with a peak in 2017 (January to May), followed by a sharp decline to zero cases from July 2021 onwards. The initial years show sporadic outbreaks, with a noticeable spike in 2017, suggesting either increased virus transmission or improved detection methods. The complete cessation of cases post-July 2021 may indicate effective control measures or underreporting.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from H7N9 in this period mirrors the trend in case numbers. The highest fatalities occurred in early years, with February 2014 recording 41 deaths. A significant spike in deaths was observed in early 2017, with January seeing 79 deaths, the highest in the dataset. The reduction in deaths post-2017, leading to zero fatalities from July 2019, is indicative of improved medical treatments, early detection, and effective containment measures. The data suggests successful control of the virus, leading to the cessation of both cases and fatalities in later years.

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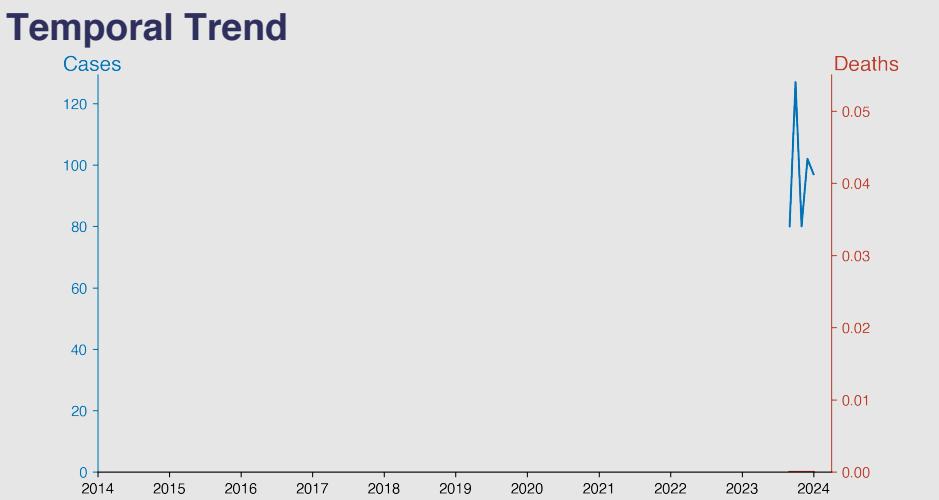
Monkeypox

January 2024

Introduction

Monkeypox is a viral zoonosis with symptoms similar to smallpox, although clinically less severe. It is caused by the monkeypox virus, a member of the Orthopoxvirus genus in the Poxviridae family. The disease was first identified in humans in 1970. Transmission can occur through contact with infected animals, humans, or materials contaminated with the virus. Human symptoms include fever, rash, and swollen lymph nodes. Monkeypox predominantly occurs in Central and West African regions but has seen outbreaks in other parts of the world. Vaccination against smallpox has been shown to be highly effective in preventing monkeypox.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

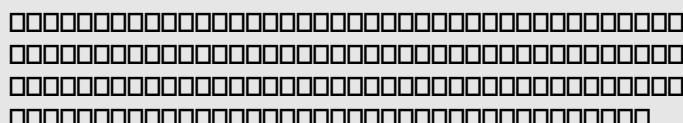
Here's a condensed summary of Monkeypox trends in Chinese mainland up to January 2024:

- **Initial Surge**: Cases rose from 80 in September 2023 to a peak of 127 in October.
- **Subsequent Fluctuations**: Following the peak, cases fluctuated, decreasing to 80 in November, rising to 102 in December, and slightly dropping to 97 by January 2024.
- **No Deaths Recorded**: Despite the fluctuations in case numbers, there have been no reported fatalities throughout this period.
- **Trend Analysis**: The data shows active but non-fatal transmission of Monkeypox, with varying monthly case numbers.

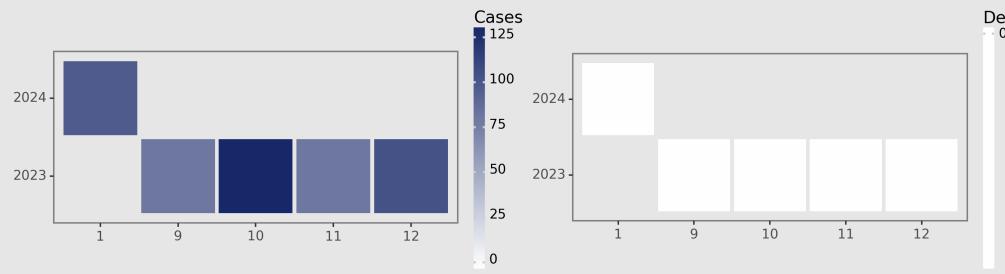
Cases Analysis

The data reflects a fluctuating trend in Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland, beginning with 80 cases in September 2023, peaking at 127 cases in October, and then showing variability with a slight decrease in subsequent months. December 2023 saw a slight increase to 102 cases, followed by a minor decline to 97 cases in January 2024. This pattern indicates a relatively stable transmission rate post-October, suggesting effective containment and public health measures might be in place, mitigating wider spread. The initial spike could be attributed to the lag in response or increased testing.

Deaths Analysis



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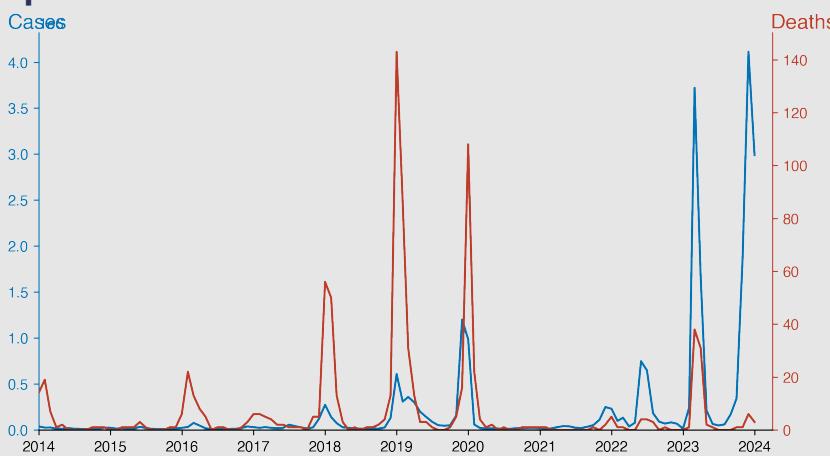
Influenza

January 2024

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory tract caused by influenza viruses. It spreads through respiratory droplets when people with the flu cough, sneeze, or talk. Symptoms can range from mild to severe and typically include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, muscle or body aches, headaches, and fatigue. Annual vaccination is recommended as the primary prevention strategy. Influenza outbreaks can occur globally, affecting people of all ages, and can lead to complications, hospitalizations, and even death, especially in high-risk groups.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data illustrates fluctuating influenza case numbers in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with notable surges in 2019, 2022, and a significant peak in 2023. Initial years show moderate figures, but from 2018, a marked increase is observed, peaking in 2019. After a brief decline in 2020, possibly due to global health measures, cases surged again in 2022 and reached unprecedented levels in March and December 2023. The pattern indicates sporadic outbreaks with varying intensities, highlighting the need for ongoing surveillance and vaccination strategies.

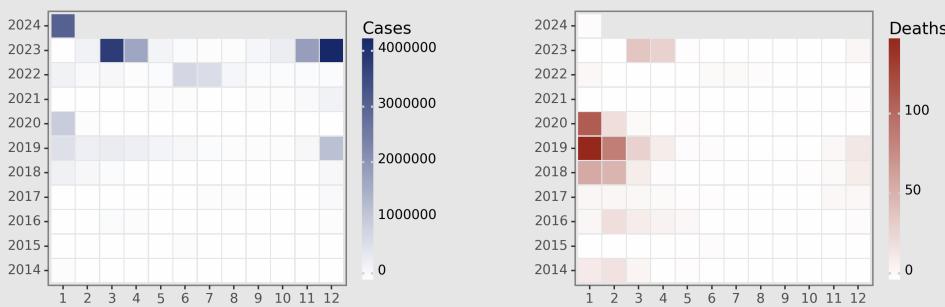
Highlights

- A significant surge in cases was observed in March 2023, reaching 3,721,370 cases, indicating an unprecedented outbreak.
- January 2024 shows a slight decrease in cases to 2,988,914 from December 2023's peak of 4,113,326, suggesting a downward trend in the current outbreak.
- Despite high case numbers, mortality remains relatively low, with January 2024 reporting only 3 deaths.
- The data highlights recurring seasonal patterns, with peaks generally in the colder months, but the scale of outbreaks has grown over time, particularly noticeable in recent years.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll associated with influenza in the Chinese mainland shows variability but remains relatively low compared to the total number of cases, indicating a low mortality rate. Notable peaks in deaths occur in January 2018, January 2019, and January 2020, suggesting possible seasonal patterns or more virulent strains during these periods. However, despite the massive surge in cases in 2023, the mortality rate does not proportionally increase, which could suggest improved medical interventions or the predominance of less lethal strains.

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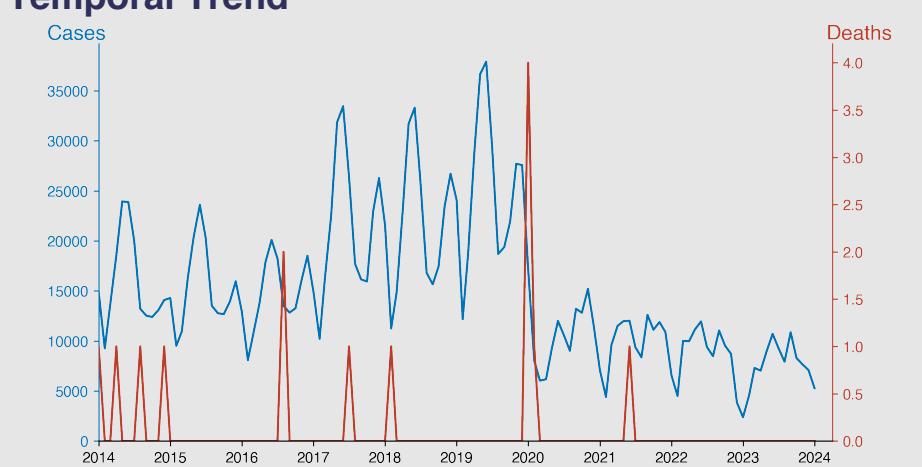
Mumps

January 2024

Introduction

Mumps is a contagious viral infection characterized by painful swelling of the salivary glands, typically the parotid glands located near the ears, leading to a distinctive puffy-cheek appearance. Other symptoms may include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Mumps spreads through infected saliva, via coughing, sneezing, or sharing items. While vaccines, particularly the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine, have significantly reduced its incidence, outbreaks can still occur, especially in settings where people have close contact. Complications are rare but can include meningitis, encephalitis, and hearing loss.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Mumps in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 shows a fluctuating but generally upward trend in cases until 2019, with peaks usually in May or June. The highest number of cases was reported in June 2019, with 37,913 cases. A significant decline in cases is observed from 2020 onwards, possibly due to increased public health measures or vaccination efforts. The years 2020 and 2021 show a marked decrease in cases, which continues into 2023 and 2024, suggesting effective control measures or changes in reporting.

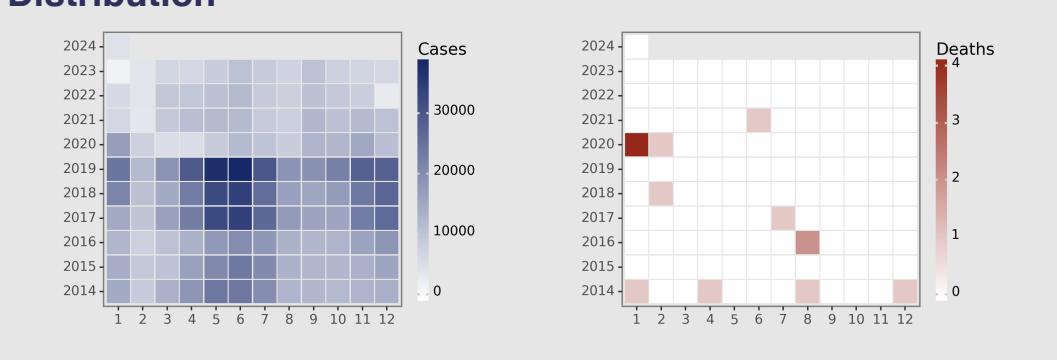
Highlights

- A significant reduction in mumps cases from a peak in 2019 to a notable low in January 2024, indicating a downward trend in infections.
- The highest reported cases were in June 2019 with 37,913 cases, showcasing a peak in mumps activity during this period.
- A sharp decline in cases is observed from 2020 onwards, particularly post the COVID-19 pandemic onset, suggesting possible impacts of enhanced public health measures.
- Deaths are extremely rare, with sporadic occurrences, indicating a low mortality rate associated with mumps in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

The data indicates a very low mortality rate associated with mumps, with deaths being a rare occurrence throughout the reported period. A total of 11 deaths were reported from 2014 to 2024, with a maximum of 4 deaths in January 2020. The sporadic reporting of deaths may reflect the generally non-lethal nature of mumps due to effective vaccination programs and treatments. However, the presence of deaths underscores the potential complications of mumps, such as encephalitis and meningitis, which can be fatal. The data suggests that while mumps is predominantly a non-fatal disease, vigilance in vaccination and healthcare provision remains crucial.

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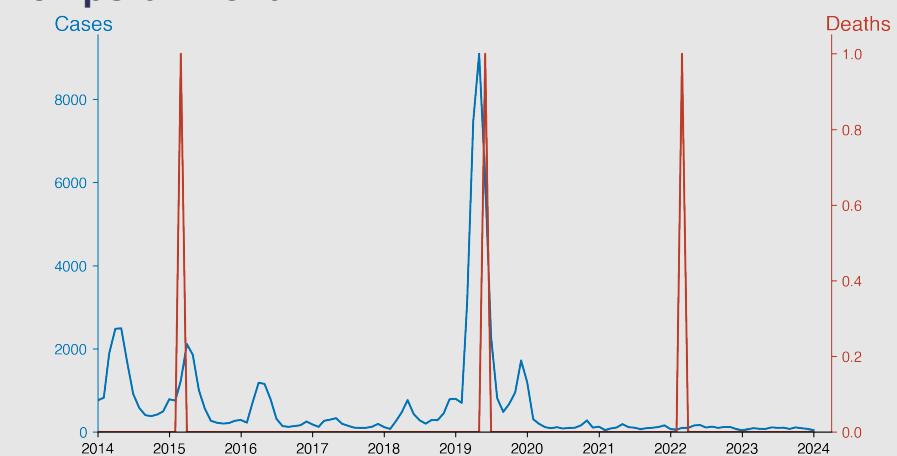
Rubella

January 2024

Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles, is a contagious viral infection notable for its distinctive red rash. It's generally mild in children and young adults but can have serious consequences if contracted by pregnant women, potentially causing miscarriage or congenital rubella syndrome, leading to severe birth defects. The virus is transmitted via airborne droplets from the respiratory secretions of infected individuals. Vaccination has made rubella rare in many countries, emphasizing its importance in preventing the spread of the virus and protecting vulnerable populations, especially pregnant women.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Rubella cases in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 show notable fluctuations. Initially, cases peaked in May 2014 (2491 cases), followed by a gradual decrease until early 2015. A significant surge occurred in early 2019, with the highest peak in May (9095 cases). Post-2019, there was a dramatic decline in cases, reaching lower levels by 2023-2024. Seasonal trends are evident, with spikes generally in spring and early summer. This pattern suggests environmental or behavioral factors influencing transmission dynamics.

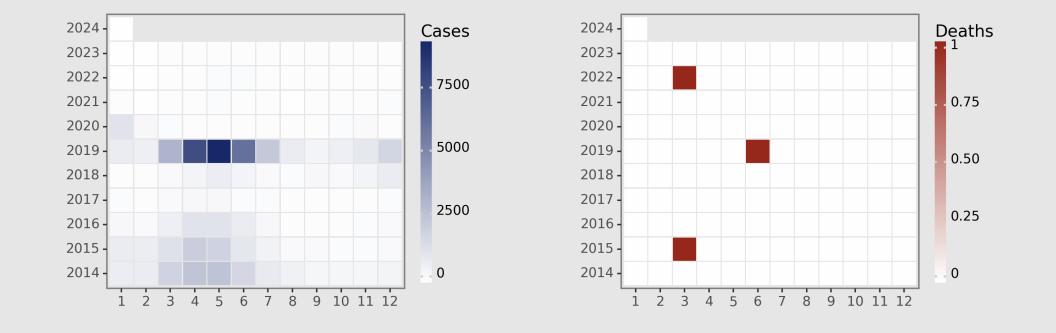
Highlights

- **Significant decrease in cases**: The data shows a notable decline in the number of Rubella cases in Chinese mainland, dropping from thousands in peak years (2014-2019) to below 100 cases by January 2024.
- **Peak in 2019**: The highest number of reported cases occurred in May 2019, with 9095 cases, indicating a significant outbreak during that period.
- **Low mortality**: Despite the fluctuations in case numbers, Rubella deaths remained extremely rare, with only a few reported deaths over the entire period.
- **Trend towards control**: The consistent decrease in cases, especially from 2020 onwards, suggests effective control measures and possibly higher immunization coverage.

Deaths Analysis

Rubella-associated deaths in the dataset are extremely rare, with only two reported deaths over the entire period: one in March 2015 and another in June 2019. The scarcity of deaths highlights the generally low fatality rate of rubella, especially in contexts with access to healthcare and vaccination. However, the presence of any deaths underscores the potential severity of rubella, particularly among specific vulnerable populations, and underscores the importance of maintaining high vaccination coverage to prevent all rubella-related complications.

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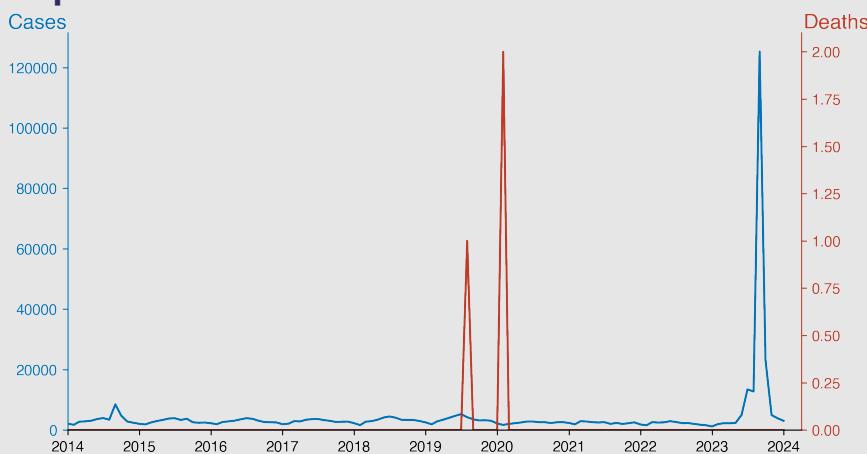
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

January 2024

Introduction

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious, viral eye infection characterized by sudden onset of painful, red eyes, often with bleeding under the conjunctiva and severe eyelid swelling. It's typically caused by enteroviruses, specifically Coxsackie A24 and Enterovirus 70. Outbreaks are common in tropical and subtropical regions, and the infection spreads rapidly in crowded conditions. While AHC usually resolves within 1-2 weeks without long-term effects, supportive treatments like cold compresses and artificial tears can alleviate symptoms. Rarely, neurological complications such as acute flaccid paralysis may occur.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) cases in the Chinese mainland have shown significant fluctuations over the years, with a dramatic peak in September 2023 (125,264 cases).
- The trend reveals a generally increasing pattern in the number of cases, especially noticeable from mid-2023, indicating a possible outbreak or increased transmission during this period.
- Despite the high number of cases, the disease has maintained a low mortality rate, with only 3 deaths recorded since the data collection began, all occurring between 2019 and 2020.
- As of January 2024, there has been a decrease in cases to 3,039, suggesting a potential reduction in transmission or effective control measures being implemented.

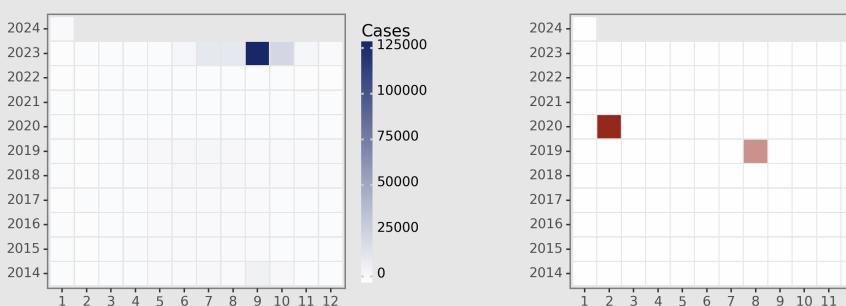
Cases Analysis

The data from 2014 to 2024 for Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) in the Chinese mainland shows a generally increasing trend in cases, with seasonal peaks typically in the warmer months, reflecting the viral spread patterns of conjunctivitis. A significant spike is observed in September 2023, with 125,264 cases, unprecedented in the dataset. This outlier suggests a major outbreak or change in reporting methods. Overall, the data indicates fluctuating but increasing AHC incidence over the years, with notable spikes suggesting periodic outbreaks or increased transmission rates during certain periods.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with AHC in the Chinese mainland were extremely rare, with the first death recorded in August 2019 and two more in February 2020. Despite the significant increase in case numbers, particularly in 2023, there were no subsequent deaths reported. This suggests that while AHC can spread rapidly, resulting in large outbreaks as seen in 2023, the condition remains non-fatal in most instances. The low mortality rate might reflect effective public health responses, the self-limiting nature of the disease, or both. The data underscores the importance of surveillance and prompt response to control outbreaks while highlighting the non-lethal risk profile of AHC.

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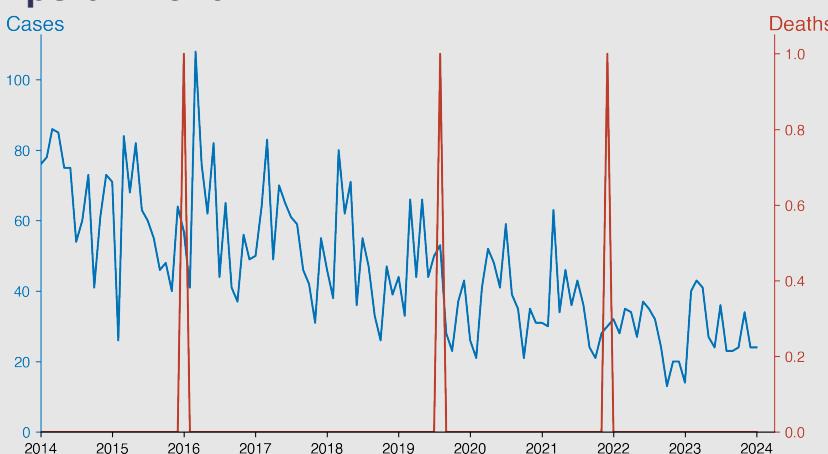
Leprosy

January 2024

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. Primarily affecting the skin, nerves, respiratory tract, and eyes, it can lead to significant disability and disfigurement if untreated. Transmission is believed to occur through close contact with an infected person, although the exact mechanism is not fully understood. Leprosy is characterized by long incubation periods, which can last up to 20 years. While it is curable with a course of multidrug therapy, early diagnosis and treatment are crucial to prevent long-term damage.

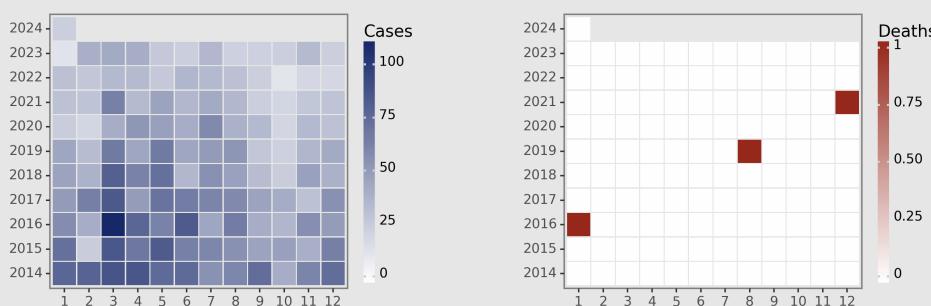
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data on leprosy in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 shows a fluctuating trend with a noticeable peak in March 2016 (108 cases). Despite these fluctuations, there has been a general decline in the number of cases over the years, with the lowest numbers observed in the later years, particularly from 2022 onwards. This suggests effective measures might be in place for controlling the disease, including early detection, treatment advancements, and public health interventions. Seasonal variations are evident, with some months like March typically showing higher case numbers, potentially due to increased disease surveillance or reporting practices.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from leprosy in Chinese mainland are extremely rare, with only three occurrences over the ten-year span: one in January 2016, another in August 2019, and the last one in December 2021. This low mortality rate is indicative of effective treatment and management of the disease, highlighting the success of the public health strategies in place. Nonetheless, the presence of deaths, even in such small numbers, underscores the importance of sustained efforts in leprosy detection, treatment, and education to prevent mortality and further reduce the incidence of the disease.

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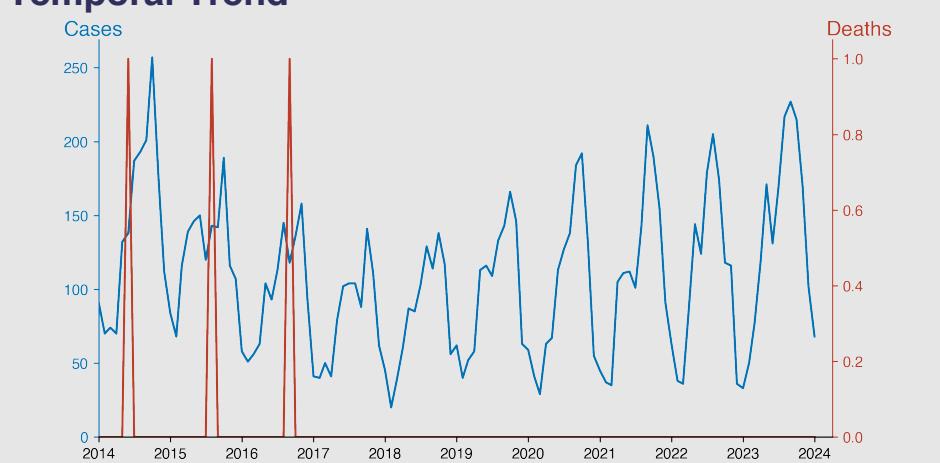
Typhus

January 2024

Introduction

Typhus is a group of infectious diseases caused by Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted by lice, fleas, mites, or chiggers. The most common forms include epidemic typhus, endemic (murine) typhus, and scrub typhus. Symptoms often include fever, headache, rash, and muscle pain. Epidemic typhus, spread by body lice, can lead to severe outbreaks, especially in conditions of war and poverty. Endemic typhus, transmitted by fleas, is milder. Scrub typhus, spread by chiggers, occurs in rural areas of Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Treatment typically involves antibiotics.

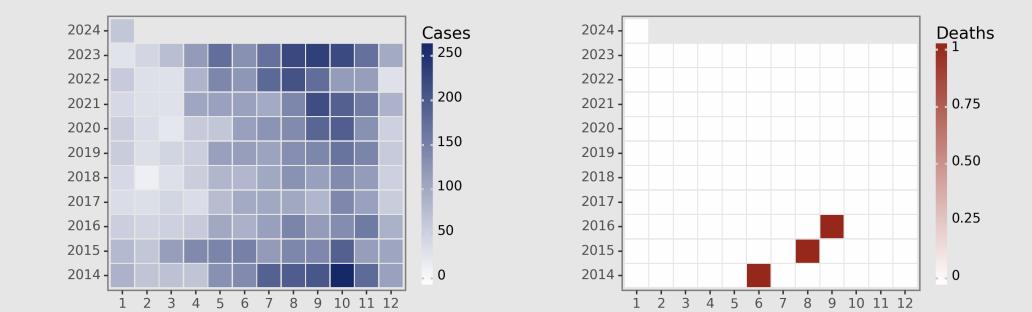
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data from Chinese mainland indicates a fluctuating trend in typhus cases from 2014 to 2024. Initially, the numbers were relatively low, with a gradual increase over the years, peaking during the warmer months, which is typical for typhus transmission due to increased activity of the vector organisms. A noticeable trend is the peak in cases around summer and early autumn, suggesting seasonal patterns in transmission. The slight increase in cases over the years might indicate either improved surveillance and diagnosis or genuine increases in transmission due to environmental or social factors.

Distribution



Highlights

- Typhus cases in Chinese mainland show an overall rising trend from 2014 to 2024, with seasonal peaks during warmer months.
- Mortality is very low, indicating effective disease management and treatment.
- A significant increase in cases was seen from 2020, peaking in September 2023, but decreased by January 2024, suggesting the impact of health interventions.
- Continuous monitoring and preventive measures are crucial for controlling Typhus outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from Typhus over this period in the Chinese mainland are exceptionally low, with only three instances of reported fatalities (June 2014, August 2015, and September 2016), each recording a single death. This low mortality rate suggests that the health response to Typhus cases has been largely effective, with efficient diagnosis, treatment, and possibly vaccination strategies in place. The data reflects the non-lethal nature of the disease when properly managed, despite the fluctuations and occasional rises in case numbers. It underscores the importance of continued surveillance, timely medical intervention, and possibly climate-influenced vector control efforts to maintain these low mortality rates amidst

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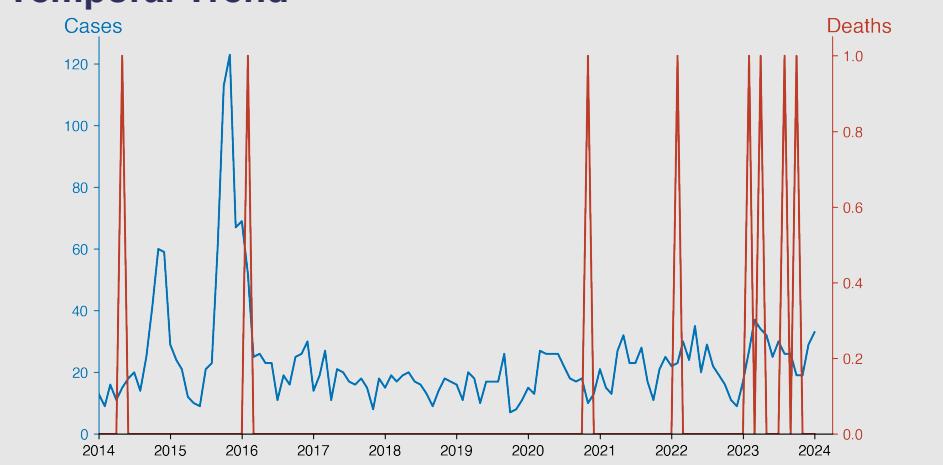
Kala azar

January 2024

Introduction

Kala-azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a severe parasitic disease caused by the Leishmania parasite, transmitted through the bites of infected female phlebotomine sandflies. This disease primarily affects the internal organs, such as the liver, spleen, and bone marrow, leading to fever, weight loss, anemia, and enlargement of the spleen and liver. If left untreated, kala-azar can be fatal. It is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, including parts of Asia, Africa, and South America. Effective treatment involves antiparasitic medications.

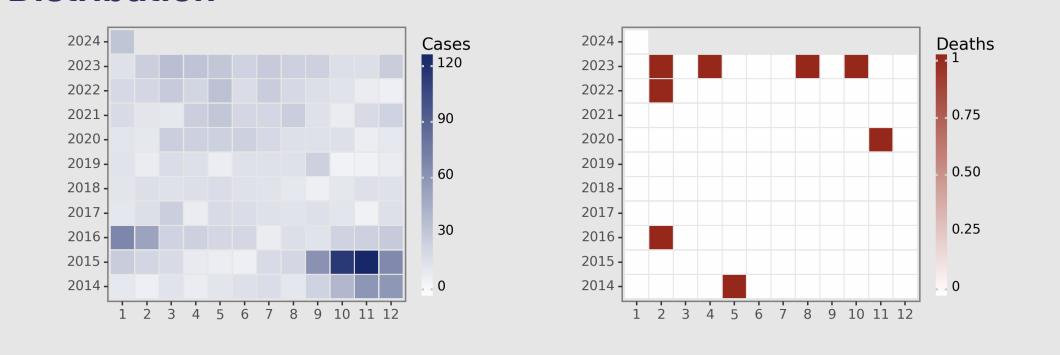
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Kala azar in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating trends in case numbers, with a noticeable peak in late 2015. The cases started at lower numbers in 2014, with a gradual increase, peaking in November 2015 at 123 cases. Following this peak, there was a decline, but numbers remained variable over the years. Notably, there was no consistent upward or downward trend, indicating sporadic outbreaks rather than a steady increase or decrease in case numbers. The variations in case numbers suggest the influence of external factors such as environmental changes, public health interventions, or reporting practices.

Distribution



Highlights

- Observations show a peak in Kala azar cases in late 2015, followed by fluctuating but generally decreasing trends.
- Mortality remains low, with few deaths annually, indicating effective case management.
- The recent uptick to 33 cases in January 2024 suggests possible seasonal variation or an emerging cluster, yet no deaths reported.
- The data underscores the need for ongoing surveillance and response strategies to manage and mitigate Kala azar's impact in China.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Kala azar in Chinese mainland remains remarkably low throughout the observed period, totaling only 5 confirmed deaths despite the fluctuations in case numbers. This low mortality rate may be attributed to effective diagnosis, timely treatment, and possibly the implementation of control measures against the sandfly vector. However, the presence of deaths, even if minimal, highlights the potential for fatality associated with Kala azar, underscoring the importance of maintaining robust health infrastructure and awareness programs to prevent and manage cases effectively.

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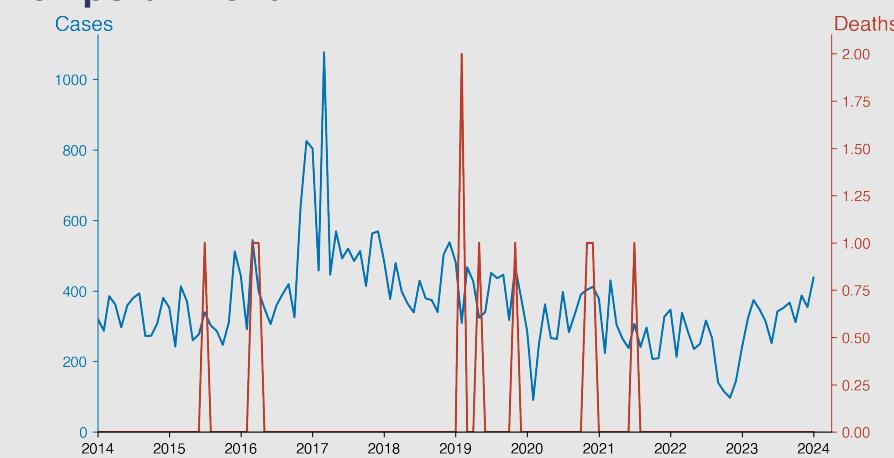
Echinococcosis

January 2024

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic disease caused by tapeworms of the genus *Echinococcus*. Humans become infected through ingestion of parasite eggs in contaminated food, water, or soil, or through direct contact with animal hosts. The disease is characterized by the slow growth of cysts in the liver, lungs, and other organs, which can cause serious health problems or be fatal if not treated. It is most prevalent in regions where livestock is raised in close contact with dogs, the primary carriers. Diagnosis and treatment involve imaging techniques and, in many cases, surgery and antiparasitic medications.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A notable increase in Echinococcosis cases from 2014 to a peak in 2017, followed by fluctuations with a significant decrease observed from 2022 onwards.
- Deaths are extremely rare, with a total of only 7 reported deaths over the entire period, indicating potentially effective treatment or management of cases.
- The sharp decrease in cases in 2020 could be related to global health measures affecting reporting and transmission dynamics. However, cases have begun to rise again by January 2024.
- The data suggests a need for continued surveillance, public health interventions, and research to understand the drivers of Echinococcosis transmission in the Chinese mainland.

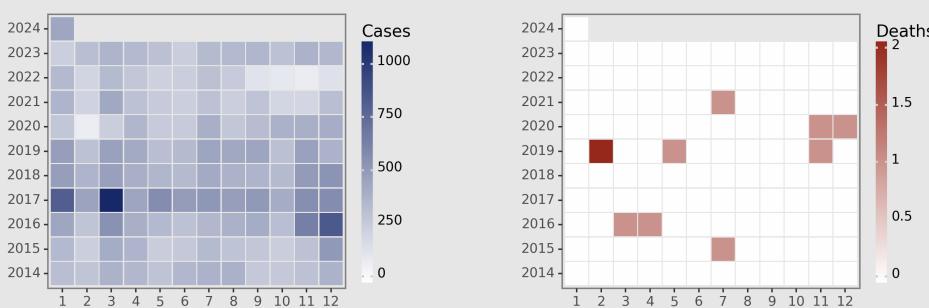
Cases Analysis

The data for Echinococcosis in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 indicates a fluctuating trend in reported cases, with a notable increase in 2016, peaking at 825 cases in December. A significant decline is observed from 2022, suggesting improved control measures or reporting. The highest annual case number was recorded in 2017 with a peak at 1077 cases in March, indicating potential outbreaks or enhanced detection efforts during this period. Overall, the trend shows variable case numbers with periods of increase followed by declines, possibly reflecting the impact of control strategies and environmental or social factors influencing transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Death occurrences due to Echinococcosis were exceptionally rare throughout the observed period, with a total of 7 reported deaths despite the fluctuating case numbers. The first death was recorded in July 2015, indicating a period of case accumulation before resulting in fatalities. The distribution of deaths does not follow a clear pattern or correlation with the case peaks, highlighting the potential effectiveness of treatment or intervention strategies. However, the presence of deaths underscores the disease's potential severity and the importance of continued surveillance and healthcare access.

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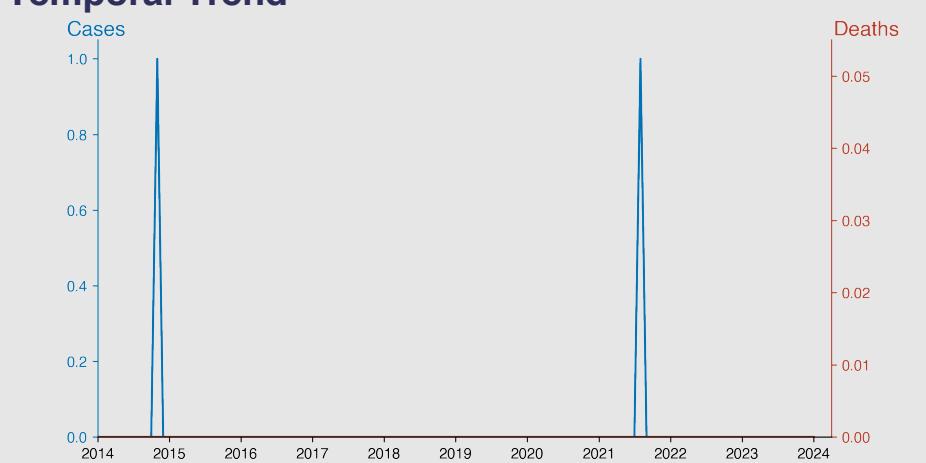
Filarisis

January 2024

Introduction

Filarisis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms of the Filarioidea type. These worms are spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. There are three main types: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), which affects the lymph system; subcutaneous filariasis, which affects the skin and eyes; and serous cavity filariasis, which affects the serous cavity of the body. Symptoms may include lymphedema, elephantiasis, and river blindness. It's a tropical disease, affecting millions worldwide. Prevention focuses on controlling mosquitoes and treating infected populations with medication.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filarisis in Mainland China shows near elimination, with only two cases reported since 2014 and no fatalities, highlighting effective disease control.
- The consistent absence of new cases and deaths underscores successful public health strategies and interventions.
- The isolated incidents in November 2014 and August 2021 were effectively contained, preventing further spread or deaths.
- As of January 2024, the trend of zero cases and deaths continues, indicating sustained control efforts and possibly successful elimination.

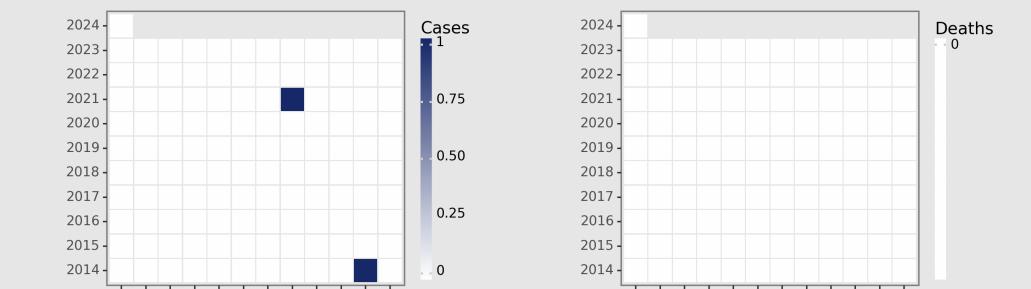
Cases Analysis

The data for Filarisis in Chinese mainland over the years shows an exceptional control, with cases being virtually non-existent. Two isolated incidents, one in November 2014 and another in August 2021, reported a single case each. This indicates a highly effective public health strategy, possibly involving mass drug administration, vector control, and extensive surveillance. The sporadic cases could be attributed to imported cases or rare local transmission, highlighting the need for ongoing vigilance and preventive measures.

Deaths Analysis

The data for Filarisis-related deaths in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 indicates a remarkable achievement, with zero deaths reported throughout the period. This outstanding outcome reflects the effectiveness of the Chinese healthcare system in managing and treating Filarisis, including early detection, timely treatment, and robust public health initiatives. The consistent zero death toll over a decade underscores the success of China's comprehensive approach to Filarisis eradication and control, contributing to global efforts against neglected tropical diseases.

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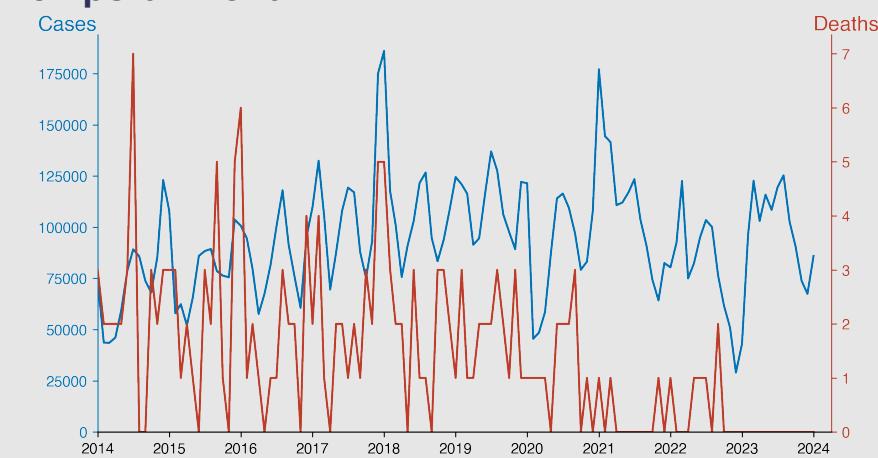
Infectious diarrhea

January 2024

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is primarily caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites infecting the gastrointestinal tract. Common symptoms include frequent, watery stools, abdominal cramps, and sometimes fever. Transmission occurs through the consumption of contaminated food or water, or direct contact with infected individuals. Viral causes like norovirus and rotavirus are most prevalent, especially among children. Bacterial infections can be due to organisms such as E. coli, Salmonella, and Campylobacter. Parasitic infections, though less common, include Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Prevention strategies emphasize hygiene, safe food handling, and access to clean water.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a general upward trend in infectious diarrhea cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2018, with a peak in January 2018 (186,071 cases). A noticeable decline begins in 2020, with the most significant drop in February 2020 (45,510 cases), possibly due to public health interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-2020, there's a fluctuating yet generally decreasing trend in case numbers, with notable dips during winter months and recoveries in warmer seasons, reflecting typical seasonal patterns in infectious diseases.

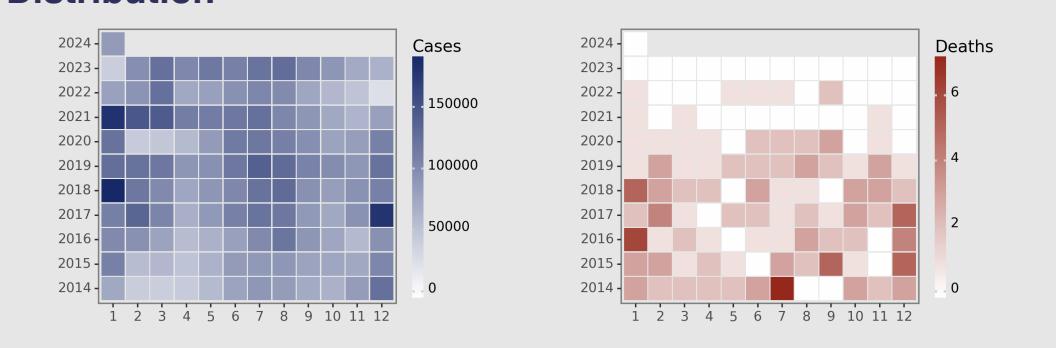
Highlights

- Significant decrease in reported cases from December 2022 (29,010 cases) to January 2024 (85,963 cases), indicating a recent uptick but overall lower incidence compared to previous peaks.
- Remarkable reduction in mortality, with no reported deaths since February 2023, highlighting effective management and possibly improved healthcare interventions.
- Seasonal trends appear to influence infection rates, with higher case counts typically in the warmer months, though recent years show a disruption of this pattern.
- The overall trend from 2014 to 2024 shows fluctuating case numbers with significant peaks, suggesting variability in disease transmission and effectiveness of public health measures.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to infectious diarrhea show a remarkably low fatality rate throughout the observed period, with the highest number of deaths in a single month being 7 (July 2014). The majority of months reported one or fewer deaths, underscoring the generally non-lethal nature of infectious diarrhea or effective treatment protocols. Starting from August 2017, a consistent decrease in mortality is observed, with no deaths reported from February 2021 onwards. This could reflect improvements in healthcare access, disease management, and possibly the impact of broader public health initiatives.

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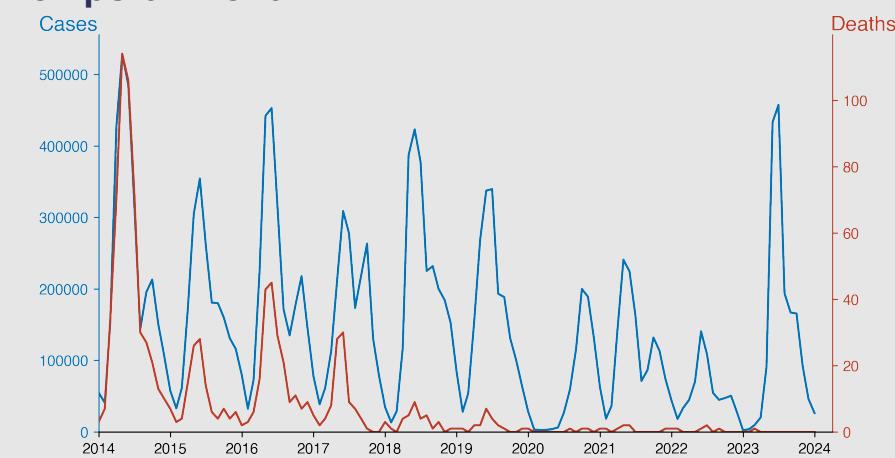
Hand foot and mouth disease

January 2024

Introduction

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) is a contagious viral illness mainly affecting children under 5, though adults can catch it too. Symptoms include fever, sore throat, painful mouth sores, and a rash on hands and feet. It's caused by viruses like Coxsackievirus A16 and Enterovirus 71, spreading through direct contact with infected bodily fluids or feces. HFMD is typically mild, resolving in 7 to 10 days without treatment. The disease is prevalent in childcare settings, emphasizing the importance of good hygiene practices to prevent transmission.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows a seasonal pattern of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) in China, with peaks typically in May and June each year, reflecting the disease's higher transmission rates in warmer months. Notably, there was a sharp decline in cases starting from 2020, likely due to COVID-19 related public health measures such as lockdowns and improved hygiene practices. The most significant outbreaks occurred in 2014 and 2016, with over 400,000 cases reported at their peaks. Since 2020, the numbers have dramatically decreased, indicating effective control measures.

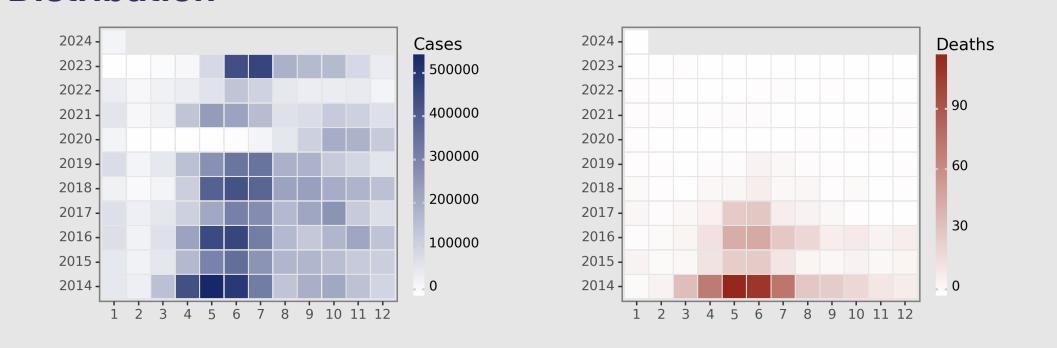
Highlights

- Significant seasonal patterns observed, with peaks in cases typically during warmer months (May to July), indicating a higher transmission rate during these periods.
- A dramatic reduction in cases and deaths from 2020 onwards, likely due to public health interventions and possibly changes in reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The highest number of cases recorded in June 2016 and July 2023, with 452,668 and 457,212 cases respectively, showcasing periodic spikes in infection rates.
- The number of deaths has significantly decreased over time, with no deaths reported from February 2023 onwards, suggesting improved disease management and prevention strategies.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from HFMD in Chinese mainland also presents a notable trend, with the highest numbers recorded in the peak years of 2014-2019, directly correlating with the high case counts. Deaths dramatically dropped to near zero starting from 2020, paralleling the decrease in case numbers. This reduction could be attributed to improved disease management, public health interventions, and possibly the impact of pandemic containment measures. The consistently low mortality rate in recent years highlights progress in HFMD control and treatment, even as case numbers begin to rise again post-pandemic.

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