

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

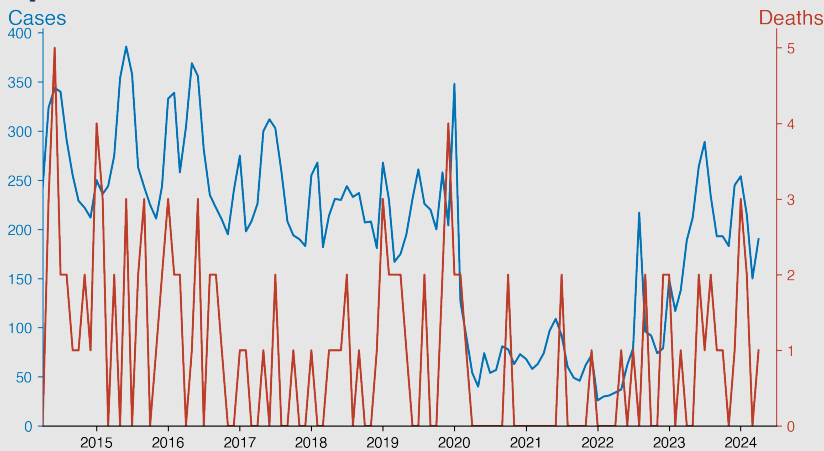
## Malaria

April 2024

### Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Five parasite species cause malaria in humans, with *Plasmodium falciparum* being the most deadly. The disease is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. Symptoms, including fever, headache, and chills, appear 10-15 days post-infection. Without prompt and effective treatment, malaria can lead to severe illness and death. Despite significant progress, there were 409,000 malaria-related deaths in 2019, according to the World Health Organization. Prevention strategies include mosquito control and antimalarial drugs.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

1. Significant reduction in Malaria cases and deaths in mainland China observed from April 2014 (243 cases) to April 2024 (190 cases), indicating effective disease control.
2. Sharp decrease in cases in early 2020 possibly due to COVID-19 control measures.
3. Despite fluctuations, an increase in cases from 2022 noticed, suggesting continued risk of transmission.
4. Unforeseen rise in cases in August 2022 (217) underscores Malaria's unpredictability and the need for ongoing surveillance and control strategies.

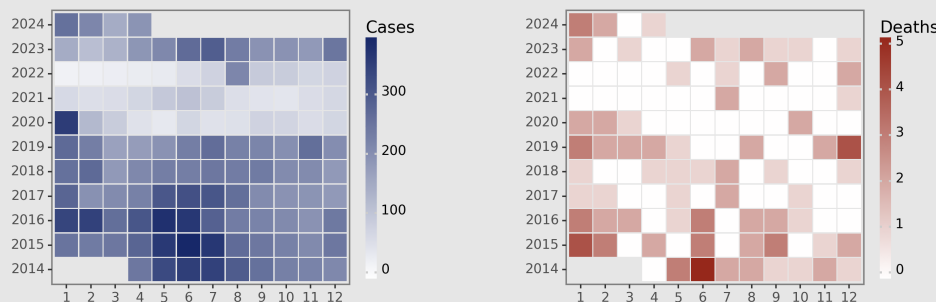
### Cases Analysis

The reported malaria cases in Mainland China from April 2014 to April 2024 exhibit a generally downward trend, with some fluctuations. The peak monthly cases of 386 occurred in June 2015, and the lowest of 26 in January 2022. However, there is a noticeable surge from July 2022, peaking at 289 in July 2023 before gradually decreasing again. Despite this surge, the overall numbers are considerably lower than their 2014-2015 counterparts. Seemingly indicating improved malaria control efforts.

### Deaths Analysis

The number of recorded Malaria-related fatalities in the Chinese mainland throughout this period remained low, never exceeding five in a single month. Deaths are randomly distributed, not showing any clear seasonal pattern or correlation with case numbers. The fewest fatalities were recorded in 2020, coinciding with the most significant drop in the number of recorded cases. In recent years (2022-2024), deaths have remained low even with a slight increase in case numbers, suggesting an improved management or lower virulence of the disease.

### Distribution



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