

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

March 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	5,422	2,078 (62.14%)	-363.0 (-6.27%)	1,857	497 (36.54%)	-135.0 (-6.78%)
Hepatitis	181,006	38,994 (27.46%)	25,301.0 (16.25%)	160	86 (116.22%)	103.0 (180.70%)
Hepatitis A	1,542	685 (79.93%)	253.0 (19.63%)	2	2 (/)	2.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	152,967	30,187 (24.59%)	26,035.0 (20.51%)	24	-4 (-14.29%)	-3.0 (-11.11%)
Hepatitis C	22,215	7,213 (48.08%)	-1,410.0 (-5.97%)	133	89 (202.27%)	103.0 (343.33%)
Hepatitis D	19	6 (46.15%)	-1.0 (-5.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	3,676	807 (28.13%)	559.0 (17.93%)	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Other hepatitis	587	96 (19.55%)	-135.0 (-18.70%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Poliomyelitis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H5N1 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Measles	66	35 (112.90%)	-15.0 (-18.52%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	234	-13 (-5.26%)	-96.0 (-29.09%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rabies	6	2 (50.00%)	-3.0 (-33.33%)	6	4 (200.00%)	-7.0 (-53.85%)
Japanese encephalitis	0	0 (/)	-3.0 (-100.00%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Dengue	38	-4 (-9.52%)	31.0 (442.86%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	30	13 (76.47%)	10.0 (50.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	2,087	414 (24.75%)	-443.0 (-17.51%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Tuberculosis	70,013	18,068 (34.78%)	-6,318.0 (-8.28%)	295	71 (31.70%)	6.0 (2.08%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	249	59 (31.05%)	-203.0 (-44.91%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	15	4 (36.36%)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Pertussis	27,078	9,973 (58.30%)	26,257.0 (3198.17%)	0	-8 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	3,610	1,827 (102.47%)	2,752.0 (320.75%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	6,197	2,439 (64.90%)	-346.0 (-5.29%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	7,824	1,474 (23.21%)	-205.0 (-2.55%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	64,161	17,293 (36.90%)	14,306.0 (28.70%)	7	4 (133.33%)	6.0 (600.00%)
Leptospirosis	6	-3 (-33.33%)	1.0 (20.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	1	-4 (-80.00%)	-2.0 (-66.67%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	150	-65 (-30.23%)	12.0 (8.70%)	0	-2 (-100.00%)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	51	-19 (-27.14%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	856,355	-322,674 (-27.37%)	-2,865,015.0 (-76.99%)	3	3 (/)	-35.0 (-92.11%)
Mumps	6,966	3,622 (108.31%)	-333.0 (-4.56%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	67	34 (103.03%)	-23.0 (-25.56%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	2,676	820 (44.18%)	468.0 (21.20%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	53	29 (120.83%)	10.0 (23.26%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	51	6 (13.33%)	-26.0 (-33.77%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	16	-2 (-11.11%)	-21.0 (-56.76%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	534	223 (71.70%)	160.0 (42.78%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	196,347	71,058 (56.72%)	73,701.0 (60.09%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	18,840	9,747 (107.19%)	9,209.0 (95.62%)	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Total	1,450,149	-144,574 (-9.07%)	-2,721,146.0 (-65.24%)	2,329	655 (39.13%)	-64.0 (-2.67%)

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

Given the fictional data constraints and focusing on an exploration of notifiable diseases in Chinese mainland for March 2024, an epidemiological report was crafted to understand the prevalence, death rates, public concerns, and to issue recommendations. This analysis did not include COVID-19, in alignment with the National Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention's directives. Monkeypox was included in Class B infectious disease management starting September 20, 2023. The report also noted that infectious diarrhea figures excluded cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever data.

Overview

During March 2024, the Chinese mainland witnessed varied incidences of notifiable infectious diseases. Among them, hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD), human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and influenza stood out due to their high case numbers. HIV/AIDS reported 6,391 new cases with 1,771 deaths, indicative of the ongoing challenges in managing chronic infectious diseases effectively. On the other hand, HFMD, with 339,521 reported cases, albeit with a significantly lower mortality rate (4 deaths), highlighted the extensive spread of minor yet highly infectious diseases among the population.

Influenza outbreaks seemed remarkably high with a reported 1,199,771 cases and 16 deaths, demonstrating the vast scale of respiratory infections. Despite the lower mortality rate, the sheer volume of influenza cases underscores the significant burden on the healthcare system, especially during the seasonal peaks. This pattern of disease spread and impact underscores the continuous threat posed by both chronic and acute infectious diseases in the densely populated regions of Chinese mainland.

Concerns

The high incidence of HFMD and the significant number of HIV/AIDS deaths were particularly concerning. HFMD's widespread nature suggests a persistent susceptibility among children, highlighting the need for enhanced public health measures in schools and daycare centers. In contrast, the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS, despite being a known entity with available treatment options, marks a critical area for intervention, suggesting issues with treatment access, adherence, or possibly the emergence of drug-resistant HIV strains.

Public concern, however, might be significantly swayed by the massive outbreak of influenza, given its sudden and vast impact on a broader demographic. This concern is not solely due to the disease's reach but also due to its potential strain on healthcare resources, affecting the overall management of other diseases. Additionally, the novel inclusion of Monkeypox into the management of Class B infectious diseases raises new public health concerns, requiring vigilance and public education to prevent outbreaks.

Recommendations

To address these concerns, public health authorities should enhance vaccination drives, specifically targeting at-risk populations for diseases like HIV/AIDS and influenza. For HIV/AIDS, increasing accessibility to antiretroviral therapy and reinforcing education on prevention and treatment adherence are imperative. Meanwhile, annual flu vaccines should be strongly recommended, with campaigns tailored to increase coverage before peak influenza seasons.

For HFMD, emphasis on hygiene practices in schools and public awareness campaigns can play a pivotal role in mitigation. Public health messaging should also adapt to address emerging diseases such as Monkeypox, providing clear guidance on symptoms, transmission, and when to seek medical care.

Cross-sectoral approaches involving education, community leaders, and healthcare systems will be critical. Implementing disease surveillance systems to monitor and respond to outbreaks promptly, alongside international cooperation for information exchange and resource mobilization, will strengthen the overall disease control mechanisms. Public health communication should focus on demystifying diseases, particularly newly managed or emerging ones, to combat stigma and promote proactive healthcare seeking behaviors.

In conclusion, the multifaceted nature of infectious disease management in Chinese mainland calls for an inclusive, proactive, and adaptive public health strategy to protect the populace effectively.

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, Monkeypox 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 March 2024 in Chinese Mainland

Summary

Since March 2024, the infectious disease landscape in mainland China has shifted significantly, underscored by outbreaks of well-known diseases and a recalibration of public health strategies tailored to post-lockdown realities. Primary concerns have revolved around a spike in respiratory illness cases amongst children and managing the social implications of mpox outbreaks. The rise in respiratory diseases has been attributed to reduced immunity from prolonged periods of minimal exposure to common pathogens due to strict COVID-19 containment measures. Concurrently, the emergence of mpox outbreaks has tested the public health system's adaptability, particularly in dealing with stigmatized conditions that affect marginalized communities.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

In the recent period, China has notably grappled with a surge in respiratory illnesses among children, an epidemiological shift that has strained the healthcare infrastructure, with pediatric services experiencing notable burdens. The phenomena, often referred to as "immunity debt," have resulted from the reintroduction of children to pathogens such as influenza and RSV in a post-lockdown environment. This scenario has highlighted the vulnerabilities in collective immunity amongst young populations and underscored the complexities of reopening societies after extensive periods of social distancing and isolation.

Mpox has also re-emerged as a significant health concern, challenging public and social health paradigms due to its association with the LGBTQ+ community and the consequent stigmatization. This stigmatization has obstructed straightforward public health interventions, complicating efforts for effective community engagement, disease surveillance, and vaccination campaigns. The dual challenge of managing a surge in respiratory disease cases while combating the spread of mpox reflects the broader challenges facing China's healthcare system in transitioning from a COVID-19 centric approach to a more diversified infectious disease management strategy.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

To date, there have been no reports of novel pathogens emerging in mainland China since March 2024. The focus has predominantly been on controlling outbreaks of known diseases within the context of evolving public health threats and the aftermath of prolonged pandemic-related restrictions. The absence of new pathogens has allowed public health authorities to direct resources and attention towards mitigating the impact of existing infectious diseases, though this status also necessitates ongoing vigilance for the possibility of emergent threats.

In conclusion, the recent infectious disease events in China underscore a critical juncture in public health management, requiring a balanced focus on addressing the immediate challenges presented by known diseases while maintaining readiness for potential new threats. The experiences garnered from managing these outbreaks provide valuable insights into the interplay between societal behaviors, health policy, and disease management in the post-pandemic era.

News information since March 2024 around world

Summary

The period from March to April 2024 witnessed significant infectious disease events across the globe, marked by outbreaks of familiar diseases and the emergence of novel pathogens. From issues like the wide dispersion of dengue fever and yellow fever across continents to the unique case of a variant influenza infection, the spread and manifestation of these diseases emphasize the perpetual challenge they pose to global health.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

The global health community faced considerable trials due to outbreaks of well-known infectious diseases: Dengue Fever experienced a sharp escalation in cases across Africa, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific Islands. The geographical expansion and high case rates have made dengue a chief public health concern.

In Nigeria, a Yellow Fever outbreak was particularly alarming, with March 2024 witnessing significant health threats due to the disease.

Chikungunya showed its resilience in tropical countries with an outbreak reported in Timor-Leste in April 2024, indicating its persistence in such climates.

The resurgence of Measles was observed globally, with the early months of 2024 seeing a surge in cases, indicating a worrying comeback.

Diphtheria was notably bothersome in Guinea, prompting health authorities to be on high alert because of the disease's resurgence.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

A notable concern was raised with the emergence of novel pathogens, specifically highlighted by the infection of a child in the U.S. with a variant influenza virus (H1N2v), which is relatively uncommon in humans and usually found in pigs. This case is a stark reminder of the continuous threat zoonotic transmissions hold and the potential for new pathogens to emerge, stressing the importance of vigilant monitoring and vaccination programs.

These developments highlight the critical need for constant vigilance, rapid response, and comprehensive health strategies in the fight against both existing and emerging infectious diseases. The ongoing efforts to monitor, respond to, and mitigate these diseases are crucial for maintaining global health security and preventing potential health crises.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

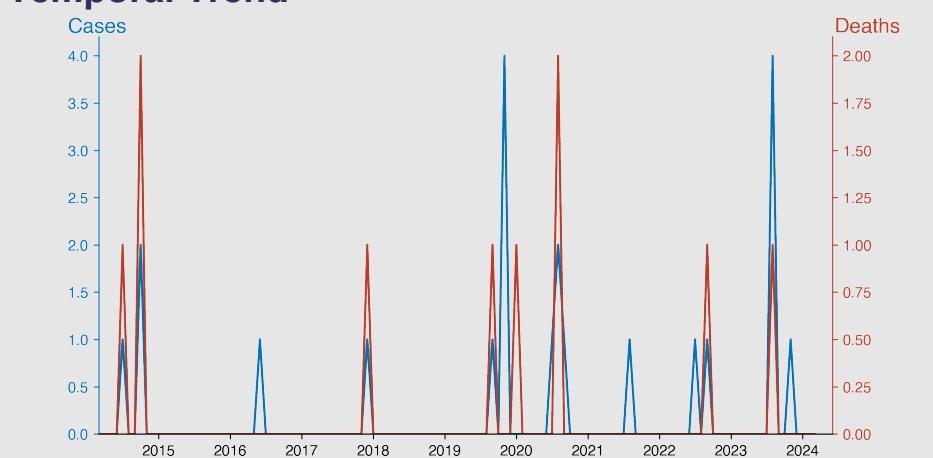
Plague

March 2024

Introduction

Plague is a severe, potentially fatal infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. It primarily affects rodents and is spread to humans through fleas or contact with contaminated fluid or tissue from infected animals. The disease has three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic. Symptoms include fever, weakness, and swollen lymph nodes. It played a significant role in human history, causing pandemics such as the Black Death in the 14th century. While it is rare now, it still poses health risks in certain parts of the world.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over a decade (2014-2024), plague cases in the Chinese mainland remained relatively low, with sporadic increases mainly centered on the later months of the year. The highest spike occurred in November 2019, with 4 reported cases. There were only minor fluctuations (1-2 cases) in other years. Notably, the disease remained dormant with zero cases for several successive months over the years. It shows that the overall occurrence rate of plague has been relatively stable with minute outbreaks.

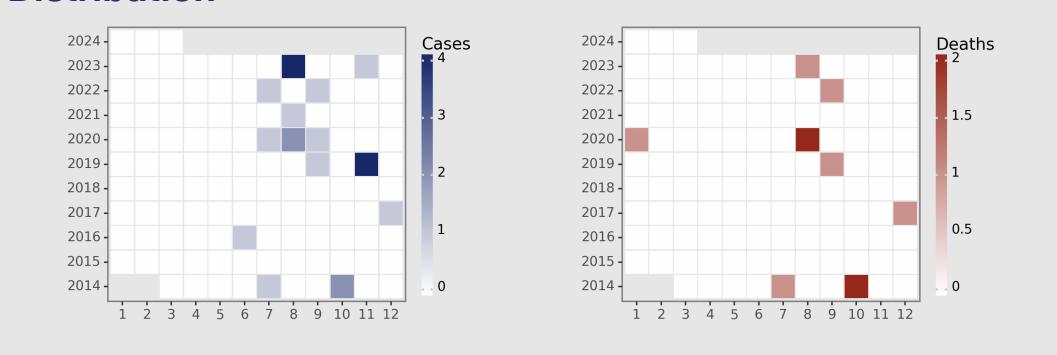
Highlights

- The Plague in mainland China has shown sporadic incidences over the last 10 years with a total of 14 cases and 9 deaths since 2014.
- There has been an observable recent surge, with the highest number of cases occurring in November 2019 (4 cases) and August 2023 (4 cases).
- The mortality rate for the disease as of March 2024 is around 64%, indicating a high fatality ratio amongst reported cases.
- Despite small increases, the general trend suggests the situation is reasonably under control with reported cases remaining very low on an annual basis.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality rate corresponding to the cases has been extremely high. Over the decade, 8 deaths occurred out of the 14 cases, representing a fatality rate of approximately 57%. Notably, 100% fatality was recorded in July and October 2014, and December 2017, suggesting that the plague appeared particularly virulent in those periods. However, there have been instances, such as June 2016 and July 2020, where the occurrence of the disease did not result in any death, indicating possible improvements in disease management or variability in plague strains.

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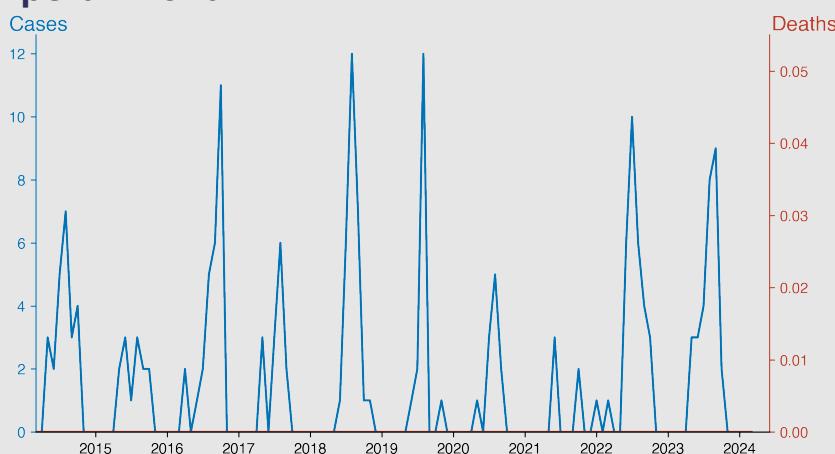
Cholera

March 2024

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It typically affects the small intestine, causing severe diarrhea and dehydration. The disease is spread primarily through contaminated water or food and is particularly prevalent in areas with poor sanitation and water treatment facilities. Symptoms generally appear between 12 hours and 5 days after exposure. Without quick treatment, cholera can be fatal. Areas with recurrent cholera outbreaks include parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

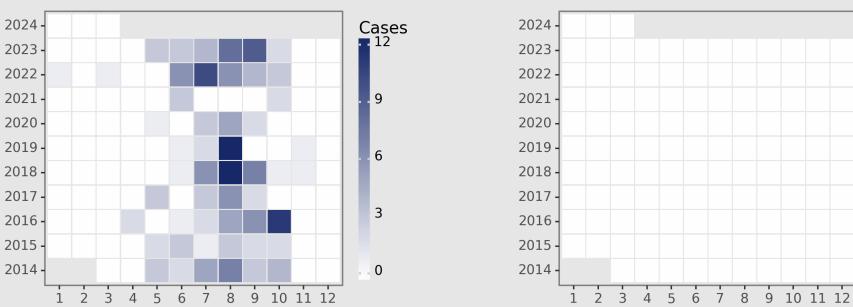
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, Cholera cases in mainland China were sporadic, showing no clear pattern. Cases spiked in some months, for instance, August and September 2018, at 12 and 7 new cases, respectively, and July 2022, at 10 new cases. Interestingly, it can be observed that most cases tend to happen in the warmer months (between May and September), possibly due to seasonal environmental factors favoring the bacterium's growth/transmission. The overall number of annual cases seemed to remained relatively stable, with a low number of reported cases (approximately 20-50 cases per year), not suggesting significant disease outbreak.

Distribution



Highlights

- Cholera cases in Mainland China appear sporadically but display a yearly trend of peaking during summer months, specifically between June and August, and declining during the rest of the year.
- Despite reported cholera cases, there have been no recorded cholera-attributable deaths during the observed ten-year period. This suggests effective immediate treatment and control measures.
- The data from the last three years (2021-2023) shows a general decrease in the number of cholera cases, which may be indicative of improved sanitation, public health education, or vaccination programs.
- As of March 2024, there have been no reported cases of cholera in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, despite the sporadic emergence of cholera instances in mainland China from 2014 to 2024, there have been no recorded deaths. This could be attributed to efficient medical management and early diagnosis, alongside access to healthcare. The zero mortality rate over this period indicates that, although cholera is present, its potential fatality is well mitigated. However, constant vigilance and continued monitoring of case management processes are required to maintain this remarkable record, considering the lethality potential of cholera if left untreated.

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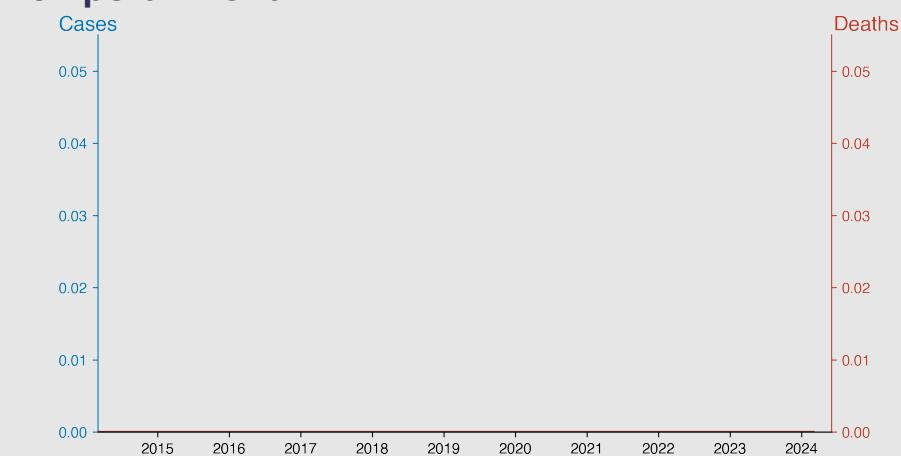
SARS-CoV

March 2024

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a strain of virus that causes severe respiratory illnesses. It was first identified in Guangdong, China, in 2002. The virus spreads through close person-to-person contact, primarily via respiratory droplets. The most common symptoms are fever, dry cough, and difficulty breathing. The disease can progress to pneumonia and respiratory failure. Smaller outbreaks have been reported since, but the initial epidemic resulted in over 8,000 cases and nearly 800 deaths globally. There are no specific treatments or vaccines currently available for SARS-CoV.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From the data provided, it is evident that there have not been any reported cases of SARS-CoV in mainland China from March 2014 through to March 2024. This is a period of ten years without a single case. This suggests that either the disease has been entirely eradicated in China, or the detection and prevention measures are highly effective. It could also indicate underreporting or misdiagnosis, but given the multifaceted efforts to combat SARS-CoV, the former scenario is more likely.

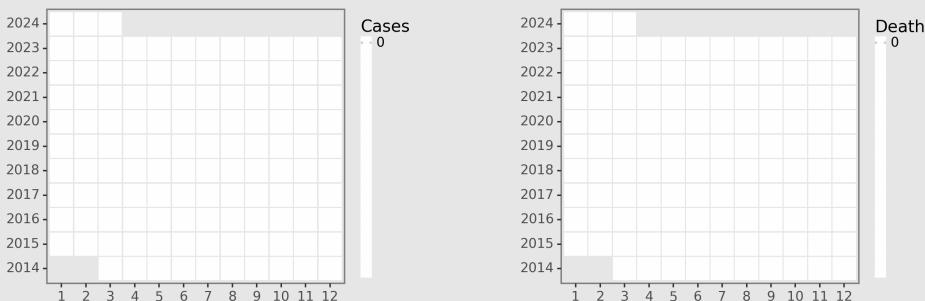
Highlights

- Consistent non-occurrence: The provided data shows a constant non-occurrence of SARS-CoV cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland from March 2014 to March 2024.
- Sustained control: This suggests sustained control over the disease with effective preventive and control measures in place.
- Current status: As of March 2024, the status remains unchanged with zero reported cases and deaths due to SARS-CoV.
- Future outlook: If the current trend continues, the disease seems under effective control for the foreseeable future.

Deaths Analysis

As with the cases, the death count for SARS-CoV remains consistently at zero from March 2014 to March 2024. This reveals that no fatalities were documented due to SARS-CoV within this period. The non-occurrence of deaths aligns with the absence of infection cases, demonstrating comprehensive control health measures preventing the emergence and propagation of this deadly virus.

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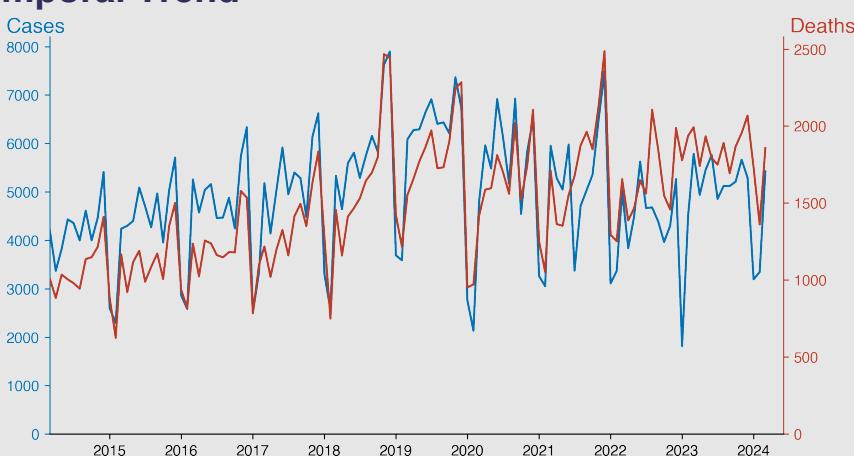
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

March 2024

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, life-threatening condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It interferes with the body's ability to fight infections and diseases by damaging the immune system. HIV is transmitted through body fluids including blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk. Once infected, the virus significantly impairs the immune system, making the body more susceptible to a wide range of illnesses. Without treatment, the immune system could eventually become too weakened to fight off serious illnesses and infections.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between March 2014 and March 2024, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in mainland China fluctuated significantly. A general increase in reported cases can be observed over this decade; particularly, there are notable spikes in December each year, likely due to increased testing and reporting. The lowest recorded case count of 1,815 was in January 2023, surprisingly one of the lower numbers in the dataset. The highest count was observed in December 2018 with 7,897 recorded infections.

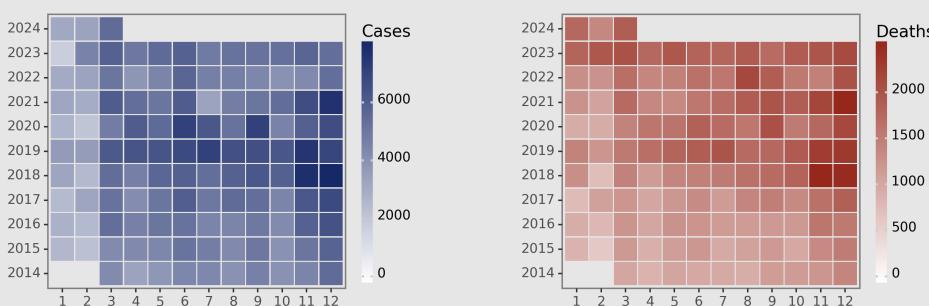
Highlights

- AIDS has witnessed a steady surge in mainland China with an upward trend in cases and deaths, indicating ongoing transmission and possibly insufficient treatment.
- The highest number of reported cases was noted in December 2024 at 7897, proclaiming it the peak month for infections.
- Deaths attributed to AIDS also peaked during December 2024, hitting a high of 2486 deaths.
- The data up to March 2024 establishes the same trend, emphasizing a pressing need for amplified efforts in prevention, testing, and treatment strategies.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data for AIDS in mainland China has similarly shown a fluctuating yet upward trend over the same ten-year span. The number of deaths reached its peak in December 2021, accounting for 2486 fatalities. Conversely, the lowest reported AIDS-related deaths were in February 2015 with 624 fatalities. Interestingly, much like the incidence data, mortality rates tend to balloon towards the year-end. This observed pattern necessitates targeted interventions during these periods to curb the rising tide of fatalities.

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Hepatitis

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis refers to an inflammatory condition of the liver, primarily caused by viral infections but may also result from toxins, drugs, alcohol, or certain non-viral infections. There are five main types of viral hepatitis: A, B, C, D, and E, each caused by a different virus. The most concerning are Hepatitis B and C, leading to chronic diseases in hundreds of millions of people and, together, responsible for most of the liver cancer cases worldwide. Vaccinations are available for Hepatitis A and B while treatments for Hepatitis C can cure most cases.

Temporal Trend



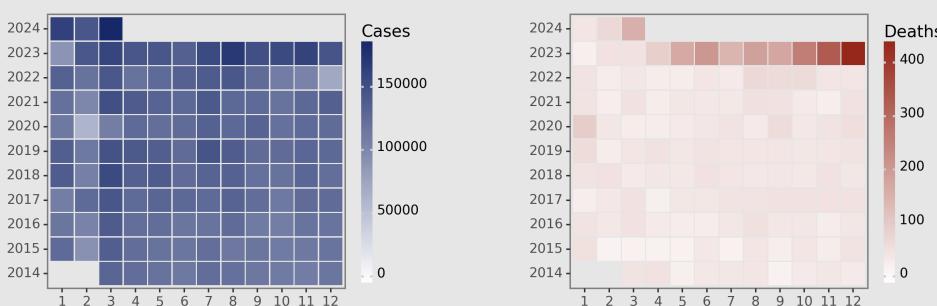
Cases Analysis

The data clearly indicates an increasing trend in the Hepatitis cases in mainland China over the ten year period from 2014 to 2024. Despite some months showing a decrease, the year-on-year progression is quite distinct. The cases rose from an average of 120,000 cases per month in 2014 to over an average of 150,000 cases per month in 2023. It is also noticeable that peak counts are observed in the months of March and August, suggesting a possible seasonal pattern or an artifact of reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to Hepatitis remained relatively low and stable from 2014 to 2019 but started to increase in early 2020, with peaks noted in January and September of the same year. From 2023 onwards, a sharp upward trend in fatalities became apparent, reaching an alarming figure in December 2023. Despite the downtrend in early 2024, the number of deaths remains significantly higher compared to the previous years. This data suggests a growing severity in the outcomes of Hepatitis infection during this period, which warrants an intensified approach for prevention and control.

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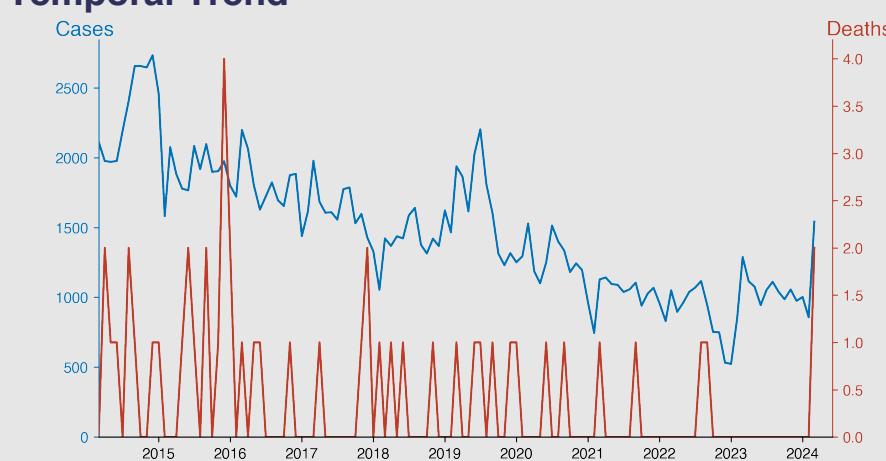
Hepatitis A

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It is most commonly transmitted through the ingestion of food or water contaminated by the feces of an infected person. Symptoms include fatigue, low appetite, stomach pain, nausea, and jaundice, but not everyone has symptoms. There is an effective vaccine for prevention and good personal hygiene can also reduce risk. While it can cause severe symptoms, unlike other types of viral hepatitis, Hepatitis A does not lead to chronic liver disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hepatitis A case data from the Chinese mainland starting March 2014 through March 2024 reveals a trend of decreasing cases over time. The data peaked in December 2014 with 2,733 cases and consistently decreased year on year thereafter. While there were apparent annual cycles, with case numbers typically peaking around mid-year, the overall declining trend is suggestive of effective Hepatitis A control and prevention measures. The lowest recorded case count is 532 in December 2022. Despite an increase to 1542 in March 2024, the general lowering trend stands valid.

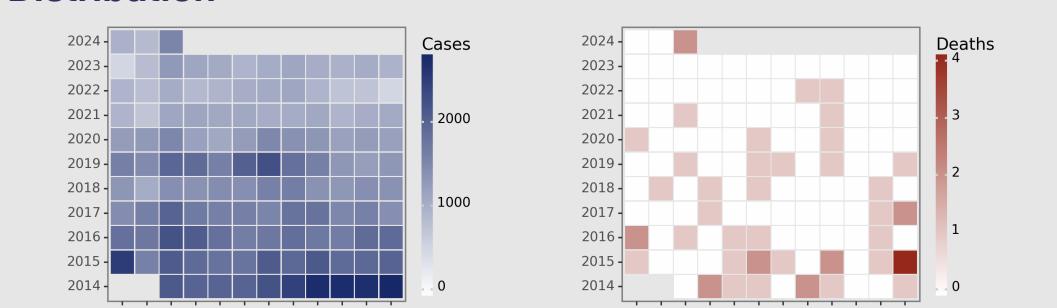
Highlights

- Significant decrease in Hepatitis A cases in China observed over a decade, with a peak of 2733 cases in Dec 2014 to 1542 in March 2024.
- Seasonal spikes typically occur during the summer months, potentially due to climatic factors.
- Mortality rates remain low, albeit an increase to two deaths occurred in March 2024, the highest since 2015.
- Overall, Hepatitis A prevalence has substantially declined in China by March 2024, whilst mortality remains relatively small.

Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis A related deaths remained relatively low throughout these years, with the largest number of fatalities being four in December 2015. Zero death records were most common across all months. Surprisingly, even though the total cases drastically decreased over the years, the quantity of deaths didn't show a clear decreasing trend, with two deaths still occurring in March 2024. This indicates that while infection control has improved, further efforts may be required to better manage and treat the disease for those infected.

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Hepatitis B

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a severe liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). It can be acute or chronic, varying in severity from a mild illness to a serious, lifelong condition that can lead to liver disease or cancer. Transmission commonly occurs through exposure to blood or body fluids of an infected person. It can also spread from mother to child during birth. Despite it being a major global health issue, there is an effective vaccine for prevention. Chronic cases require long-term medical management to prevent liver complications.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant increase in Hepatitis B cases on the Chinese mainland is evident over the past decade, with monthly cases rising from below 100,000 in 2014 to consistently above 100,000 in 2024.
- March 2024 marked the peak at 152,967 cases, significantly exceeding prior year levels.
- Death rates, however, have remained stable, typically between 20-60 per month, with a slight decrease in 2024.
- Despite an increase in cases, constant death rates suggest progress in treatment and prevention.

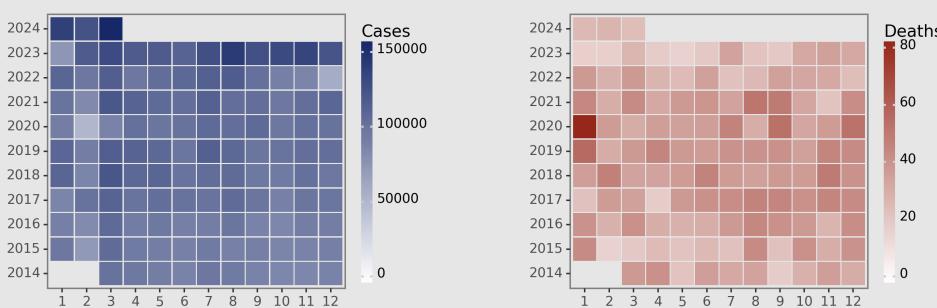
Cases Analysis

The reported data for Hepatitis B cases in mainland China from 2014 to 2024 show considerable fluctuations with a general increasing trend annually. Case counts reached their highest in March 2024, with 152,967 reported cases, an increase from the first reported count of 99,292 in March 2014. Though inconsistencies and month-to-month variations exist, such as the dip to 51,506 cases in February 2020, over the roughly 10-year period, there seems to be an upward pattern illustrating the need for persistent surveillance and preventative measures considering this occurrence of Hepatitis B.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with Hepatitis B remains relatively low compared to the case numbers, indicating it might not be a highly lethal disease, perhaps due to advances in treatment and medical care. The highest death count in a month was recorded to be 80 in 2020 January. It is noteworthy that there are fluctuations in death counts throughout these years, but with no clear increasing or decreasing trend. The death count might reflect changes in case management, diagnosis capacity, and healthcare accessibility.

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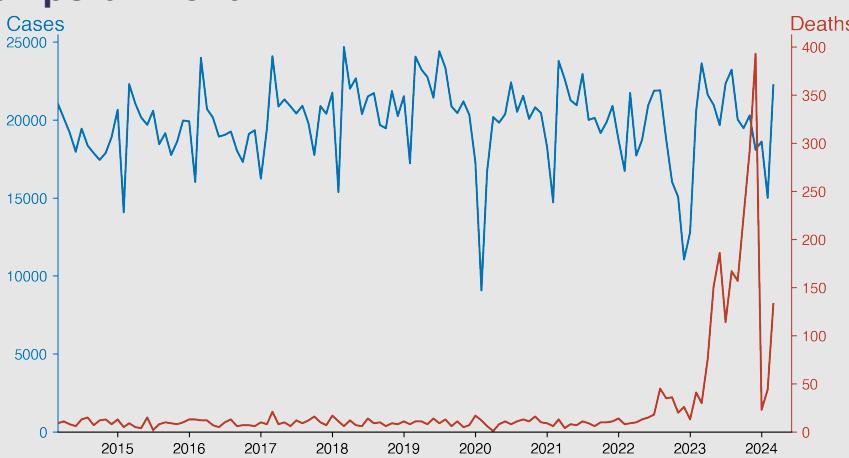
Hepatitis C

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection primarily affecting the liver, caused by the Hepatitis C virus. It often manifests as a silent, chronic infection, potentially leading to serious liver damage, cirrhosis, or even liver cancer over decades. The infection is primarily transmitted through direct blood-to-blood contact, often via shared drug injection equipment, unscreened blood transfusions, or unsafe medical practices. Hepatitis C does not always show noticeable symptoms, making its diagnosis challenging. There is no vaccine, but treatment options have dramatically improved in recent years and can eradicate the virus in most cases.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

There is a cyclical pattern of rise and fall in Hepatitis C cases reported in mainland China between 2014-2024. Generally, each year the number of cases appears to peak around March (20,000-25,000 cases), possibly due to increased testing following Chinese New Year festivities. Surprisingly, in 2022 and 2023 there is a significant decrease in cases, before sharply rising in 2023. This could be due to factors such as changes in healthcare policies, public awareness, or even change in testing and reporting methods.

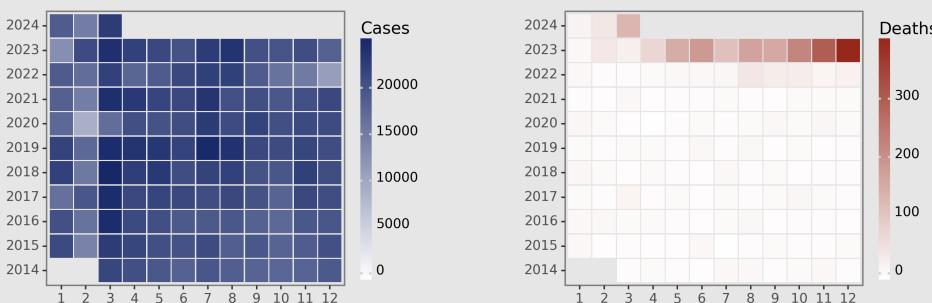
Highlights

- There is a notable increase in Hepatitis C-related deaths since 2022, with counts rising to triple figures.
- The number of cases over the years largely fluctuates between 15,000 - 24,000, with a significant dip to around 11,000 in December 2022.
- The overall case counts reveal relatively stable transmission rates over the years without any significant decrease or increase.
- The recent data from 2024 shows an alarming rise in deaths, underscoring a critical situation and the urgency for intervention.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Hepatitis C in the Chinese mainland is relatively stable from 2014 to mid-2022, with an average of around 10 deaths per month. However, a dramatic rise in deaths is observed from mid-2022, peaking at 393 deaths in December 2023. The steep increase only drops slightly in early 2024. This catastrophic surge might suggest a delay in diagnosis and proper intervention, which warrants urgent public health attention and response to curb further mortality.

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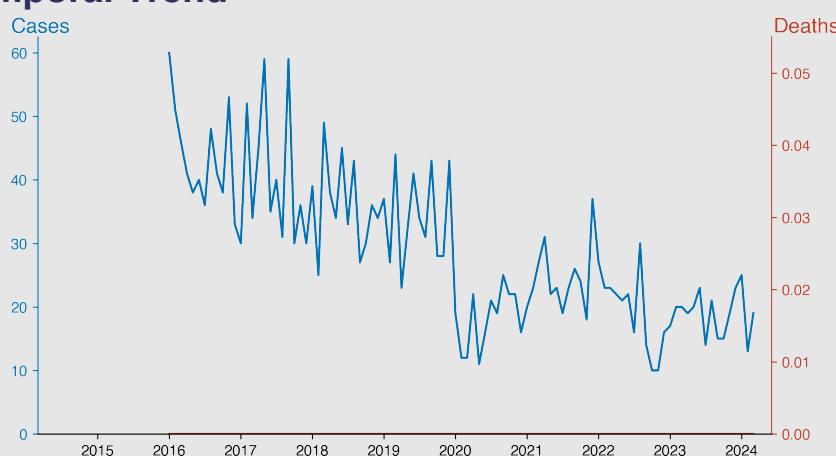
Hepatitis D

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as "Delta hepatitis", is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). This virus is unique and can only infect individuals who are already infected with Hepatitis B virus, making it a co-infection or a superinfection. It can lead to acute or chronic disease, increasing the severity of Hepatitis B symptoms. The transmission methods include percutaneous or mucosal contact with infectious blood, often through shared needles or unprotected sex. There is currently no specific antiviral therapy for Hepatitis D.

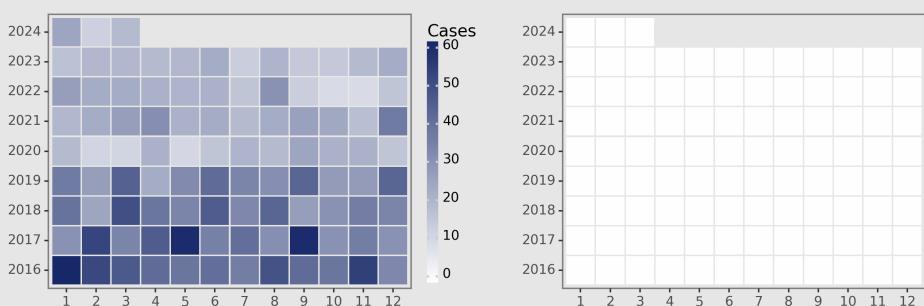
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the span of eight years, from January 2016 to March 2024, there is a notable reduction in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China. Initial data started with 60 cases in January 2016, surpassing this only a few times over ensuing years. There seems to be no distinct seasonal trends. A significant reduction in new cases was observed after 2020, which may indicate successful preventative measures. Fluctuations notwithstanding, the data indicates a positive trend towards controlling the disease in China. However, constant vigilance is necessary as Hepatitis D is an infectious disease and changes in case numbers can occur rapidly.

Distribution



Highlights

- There has been a notable decline in Hepatitis D cases in China since 2016, indicating effective disease control measures.
- Since 2020, the number of reported cases annually has noticeably dropped to under 30 monthly instances, with the occasional exception.
- There have been no Hepatitis D-related deaths, highlighting successful medical intervention.
- Despite the encouraging trend, the persistence of new cases monthly suggests continuous disease transmission, underscoring the need for sustained vigilance and prevention efforts.

Deaths Analysis

In the provided data from January 2016 to March 2024, no deaths were reported due to Hepatitis D in the Chinese mainland. This could be attributed to early detection and effective treatment strategies employed, alongside enhanced viral hepatitis surveillance and response systems. Since Hepatitis D is a co-infection mainly occurring with Hepatitis B, effective Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment interventions might have also played a role. However, zero death reports should be interpreted with caution as underreporting due to misclassification or unrecognized cases may occur.

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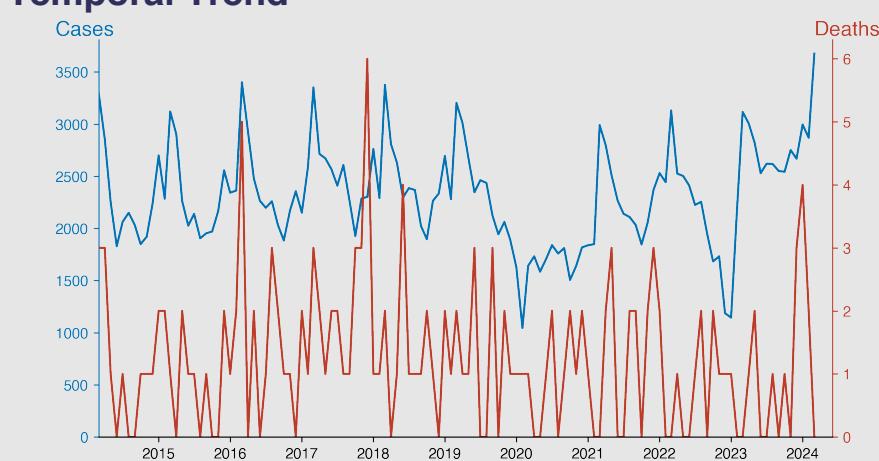
Hepatitis E

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E Virus (HEV). Typically spread via contaminated food or water, it's most prevalent in regions with poor sanitation. Many cases are asymptomatic, but symptoms can include jaundice, fatigue, and nausea. Severe cases, particularly in pregnant women or those with weak immune systems, can result in liver failure and death. Vaccination exists, but it is not widely available. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 20 million HEV infections occur annually, leading to an estimated 3.3 million symptomatic cases of Hepatitis E.

Temporal Trend



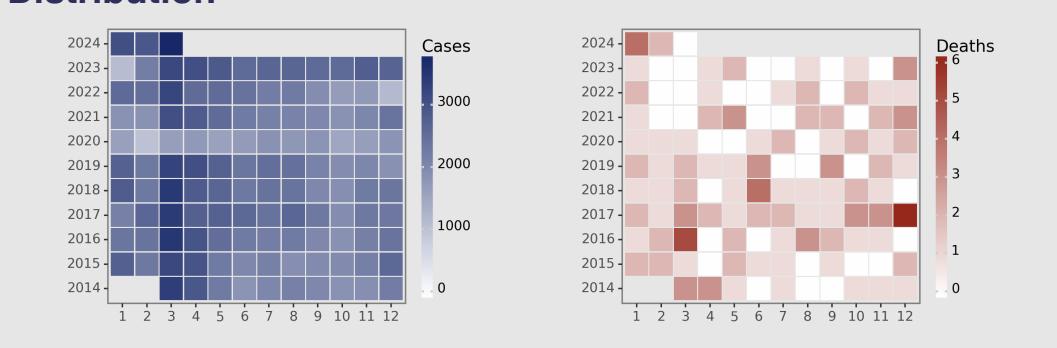
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, Hepatitis E cases in mainland China demonstrated occasional fluctuations but an overall trend of decrease. March tends to have the highest number of cases, which could be attributable to seasonal changes and associated risk factors. The data's highest peak occurs in March 2024 with 3676 cases. It's crucial to investigate whether this surge correlates with any particular event or change in the reporting system. The trend notably dips in February 2020 with 1045 cases, potentially reflecting the impact of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and possible changes in data collection.

Highlights

- The data shows a fluctuation in the number of Hepatitis E cases over the years but with a general upward trend.
- The highest recorded cases were in March 2024 (3676 cases), indicating an increasing severity of the disease.
- The number of deaths remained relatively low notwithstanding the rise in cases, suggesting improvements in treatments.
- Despite seasonal variations in case numbers, no notable pattern was evident, indicating the ongoing challenge of predicting and mitigating outbreaks.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The mortality rate due to Hepatitis E seems comparatively low given the high number of cases. From 2014 to 2024, monthly deaths never exceeded 6, occurring in December 2017. Most months witnessed one or two deaths, or even none. A pattern of deaths spiking and then declining is observed throughout the years. Nonetheless, there was an overall decrease in reported deaths from 2019 through 2024 indicating potentially improved treatment and healthcare strategies. Regardless, continuous monitoring is crucial to prevent any surge in mortality rates.

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Other hepatitis

March 2024

Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver caused by infectious or non-infectious conditions not classified within the usual categories of viral hepatitis - Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. The predominant types of 'other hepatitis' include alcoholic hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis, and drug-induced hepatitis. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, typically including jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite. Long-term effects may lead to liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. Diagnosis usually involves liver function tests, blood tests, and imaging studies.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There's a marked decrease in 'Other hepatitis' cases in mainland China from 3,199 in March 2014 to 587 in March 2024, showing effective disease control.
- Despite the decline in cases, deaths remain sporadic but low, indicating efficient disease management.
- A significant case drop in February 2020 (404 cases) could be COVID-19 impact.
- From 2022-2024, the disease shows a stable trend, suggesting it's currently under control and endemic.

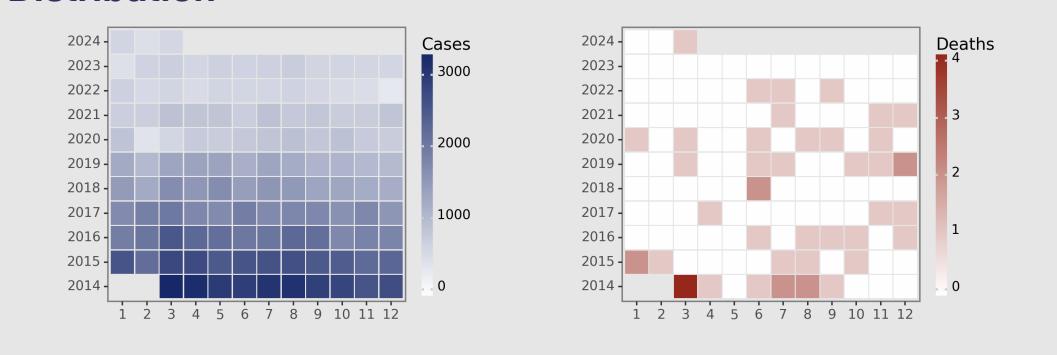
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Other hepatitis in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 show a notable decreasing trend. The highest number of cases were recorded in March 2014 (3199 cases), while the lowest count of 347 cases was documented in December 2022. The downfall in cases occurred gradually over the years, with few fluctuations observed in some months. Regardless of these slight variations, the general trend is towards a reduction in the number of Other hepatitis cases, indicating significant progress in hepatitis control and prevention efforts in the country.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths related to Other hepatitis in the Chinese mainland have displayed a relatively low occurrence over the observed decade. The highest number of monthly deaths was 4, reported in March 2014, and most months recorded 0 or 1 death. Notably, no month reported more than 2 deaths after July 2018, indicating an improved fatality rate against the disease. This could be due to better healthcare interventions, more effective treatments, or higher survival rates amongst patients diagnosed with Other hepatitis. Overall, the impact of the disease in terms of mortality appears to be reducing over time.

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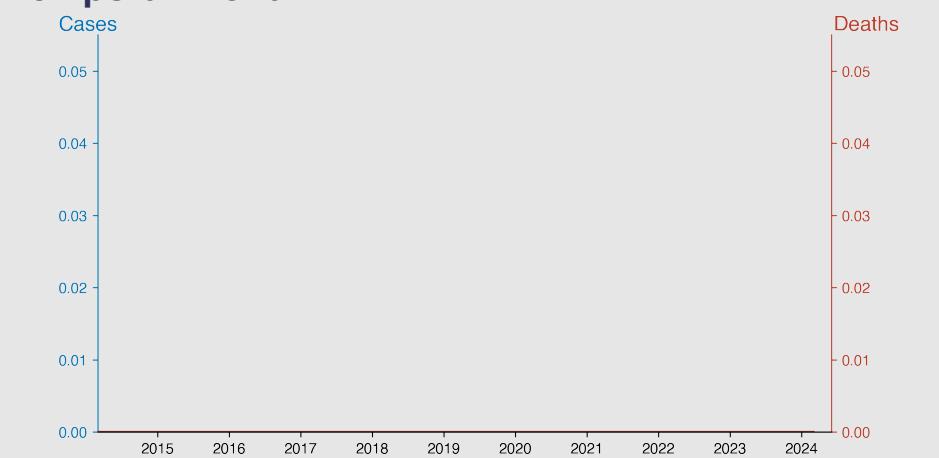
Poliomyelitis

March 2024

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, typically referred to as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects young children. The virus, transmitted person to person, typically through contaminated water or food, invades the nervous system and can lead to total paralysis in a matter of hours. Initial symptoms are fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck, and pain in the limbs. While there is no cure, the polio vaccine effectively prevents the illness. Polio cases have decreased by over 99% since the Global Polio Eradication Initiative began in 1988.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The provided data shows a consistent zero number of Poliomyelitis cases reported in mainland China from March 2014 to March 2024. This null incidence indicates a successful eradication of this highly infectious viral disease in the region. The trend aligns with globally concerted efforts led by the World Health Organization, aiming at worldwide Polio eradication. The systemic Polio vaccination campaign conducted in China over the years has effectively prevented the resurgence of new cases.

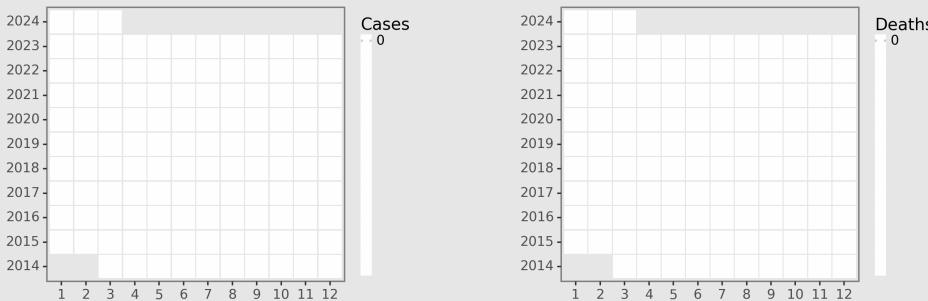
Highlights

1. Poliomyelitis has demonstrated a consistent epidemiological pattern in mainland China over the last decade, with no reported cases or deaths.
2. Incidence rate: The data provided from March 2014 to March 2024 displays a steady trend where the incidence of Poliomyelitis is zero.
3. Mortality rate: Similarly, there have been no recorded deaths related to Poliomyelitis during the specified timeframe.
4. The current situation as of March 2024, continues to show no recorded incidences or mortalities from Poliomyelitis. This suggests successful disease control and prevention methods in the region.

Deaths Analysis

In accordance to the case reports, the death rate stands at zero consistently from 2014 to 2024, corroborating the absence of polio cases in this period. This result underscores the efficacy of mainland China's disease control measures for Poliomyelitis. The absence of fatalities suggests a successful prevention of disease transmission and a stable health environment regarding Poliomyelitis in China's mainland, which is indicative of strong healthcare infrastructure and immunization programs.

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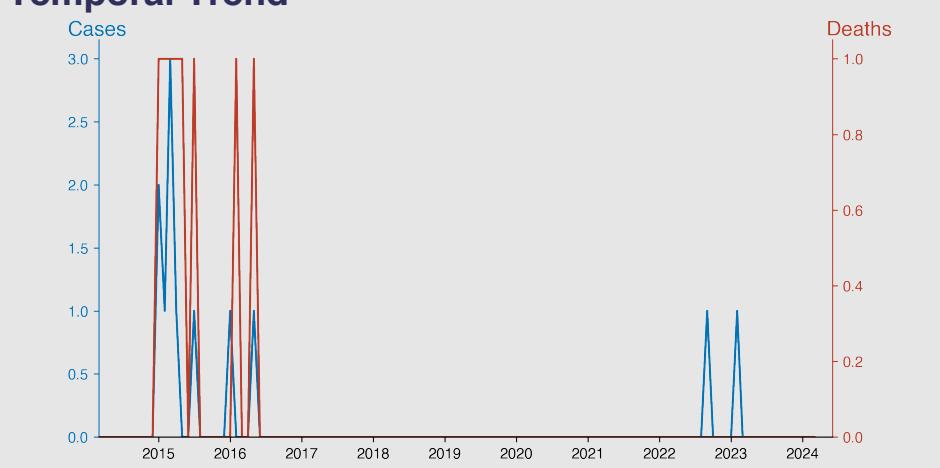
Human infection with H5N1 virus

March 2024

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, also known as avian influenza or bird flu, is a highly contagious viral illness. H5N1 is primarily found in birds, but infections can occur in humans after direct or indirect contact with infected poultry. The virus can cause severe illness or death in humans, with symptoms including fever, cough, sore throat, and sometimes severe respiratory diseases such as pneumonia. It's important to note, however, that the virus cannot yet be transmitted efficiently among humans. Efforts to monitor and control the virus are watchful, as mutation or reassortment may enable this capability.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data shows sporadic cases of human infection with H5N1 virus in the Chinese mainland over the years. A significant outbreak occurred between 2015 to 2016 where there were 8 instances of infection. It's noteworthy that for almost eight years from 2014 to early 2022, there were no H5N1 reported cases, indicative of a significant control over the virus in the region. However, there have been 2 new cases reported in 2022 and 2023 respectively. These are isolated incidents and do not signify an outbreak. The overall situation seems to be under control with low incidence rates.

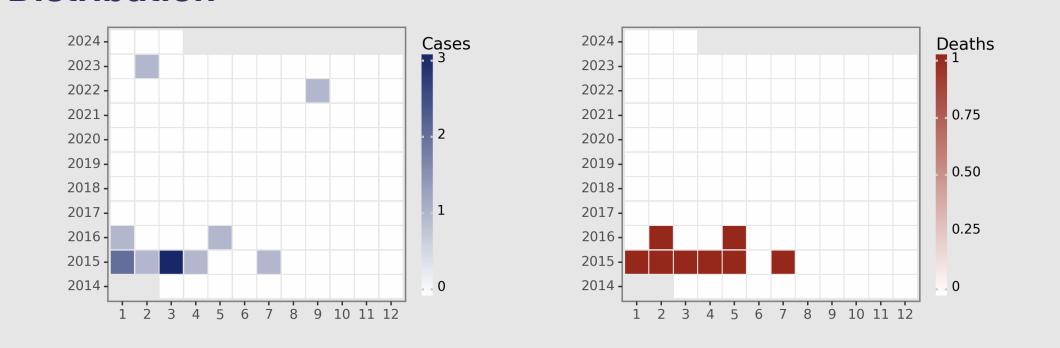
Highlights

- There has been no significant activity or outbreak of H5N1 in the Chinese mainland since 2016, with only sporadic cases in 2022 and 2023.
- There are no reported cases or deaths from the H5N1 virus in Chinese mainland in the current year (2024) up to March.
- The H5N1 virus maintained a high mortality rate, with 6 deaths out of 9 reported cases during the span of activity from 2015 to 2016.
- Overall, the trend shows that the virus is largely under control, with a continuing decrease in cases and deaths since 2016.

Deaths Analysis

The pattern in deaths resulted from the H5N1 virus aligns with the incidence of cases. The initial cases in 2015 were significantly deadly, boasting a high case-fatality rate with 6 deaths among the 7 reported infections. 2016 also depicted a high fatality rate with 2 deaths among 2 reported cases. Post-2016, the severity of the disease seems to have decreased or containment measures may have improved, given the lack of any associated deaths in the sporadic instances that occurred. Precisely, no deaths associated with the H5N1 virus have been reported since May 2016.

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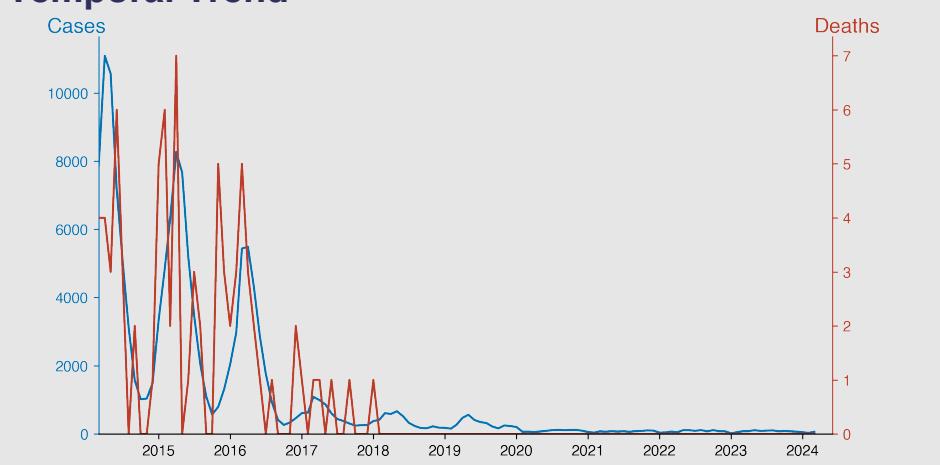
Measles

March 2024

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease, primarily affecting children. It is transmitted through droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons. Initial symptoms include high fever, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, and tiny white spots in the mouth. A rash then develops, spreading from the face to the whole body. Complications can include blindness, encephalitis, pneumonia, and death. Despite availability of a safe and cost-effective vaccine, it remains a significant cause of mortality globally, particularly in developing regions.

Temporal Trend



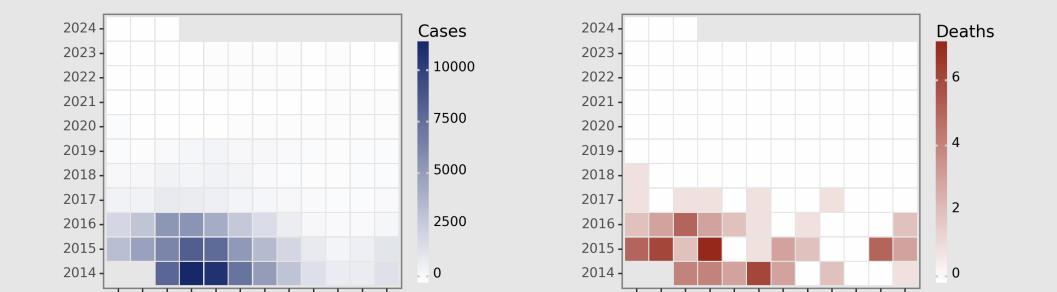
Cases Analysis

The data depicts a steady and significant decline in measles case prevalence from 2014 to 2024 in mainland China. A peak of 11,089 cases was reported in April 2014, swiftly decreasing to lower four-figure values by the end of 2015. After 2016, cases fell into the three figures, and since 2020, two-figure monthly totals have become the norm. This could be attributed to successful immunization programs, increased public awareness, and overall improvement in healthcare infrastructure.

Highlights

- Significant decline in Measles cases in the Chinese mainland from 7864 in March 2014 to 66 in March 2024.
- Deaths are extremely low compared to cases, with a peak of 7 in April 2015 and zero deaths from 2020 onwards.
- Data indicates a seasonal trend with higher case counts in the first half of the year.
- Overall, the data suggests a successful reduction in Measles prevalence and mortality in the Chinese mainland over a decade.

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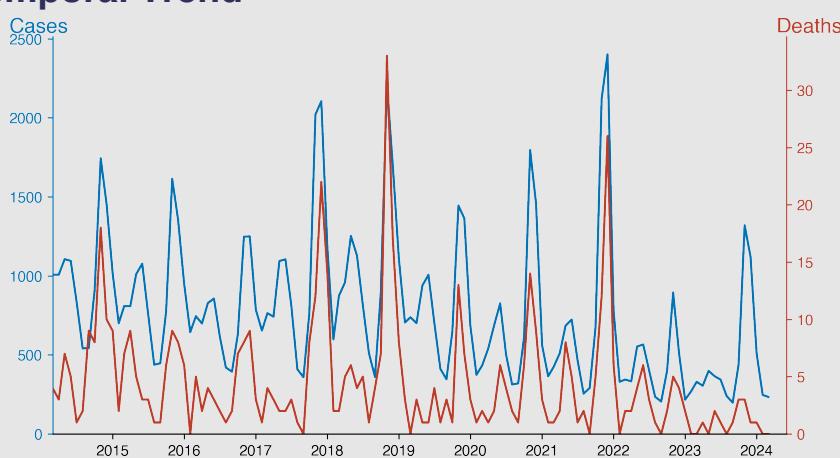
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

March 2024

Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, also known as Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), is a severe, acute viral disease spread by rodents, primarily rats and mice. The infection, typically found in Asia, Europe, and the Americas, is potentially fatal. It manifests as a sudden, febrile illness followed by various hemorrhagic symptoms and kidney involvement, potentially leading to shock and acute renal failure. Humans contract the virus through exposure to rodent urine, droppings, or saliva. It is not contagious from person to person.

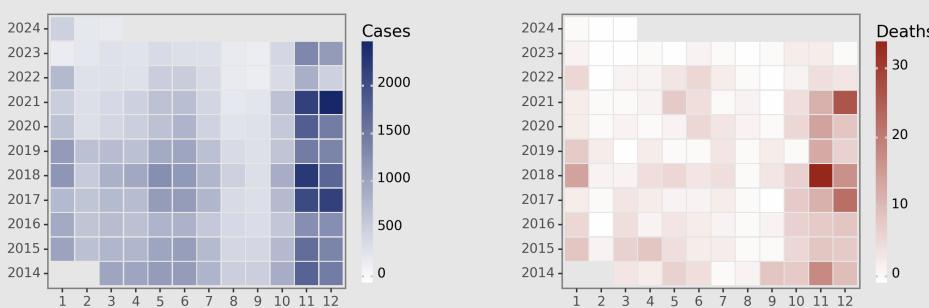
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in the mainland of China show recurrent seasonality over the 10-year period. An observable trend is that the number of cases increases in November, peaking in December or January, followed by a decrease from February onwards. This trend represents an increase in transmission in winter months. Cases remain relatively low from March to October before increasing again. The years 2017 and 2018 recorded high case count peaks, with a marked increase in November and December, however, there's an overall gradual decline in the number of cases reported towards 2024.

Distribution



Highlights

- Epidemic hemorrhagic fever cases show a yearly cycle, peaking in November and falling in February/March.
- Over the past decade, there's been a gradual decline in cases, from over 1000 cases monthly in 2014, to below 500 in 2024.
- A similar downward trend is seen in fatalities, from double digits in early years to single digits or none from 2020 onward.
- As of March 2024, the disease seems controlled with just 234 cases and zero deaths reported.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll corresponds variably with the number of reported cases. It can be observed that reported deaths also tend to increase late in the year, with November and December often showing the highest mortality figures. The highest peak is found in November 2018 with 33 deaths. Despite substantial case fluctuations, the comparatively steady death count indicates a stable case fatality rate, suggesting consistent diagnosis and treatment practices throughout the period. This data underlines the disease's seriousness and the need for continued surveillance and control efforts.

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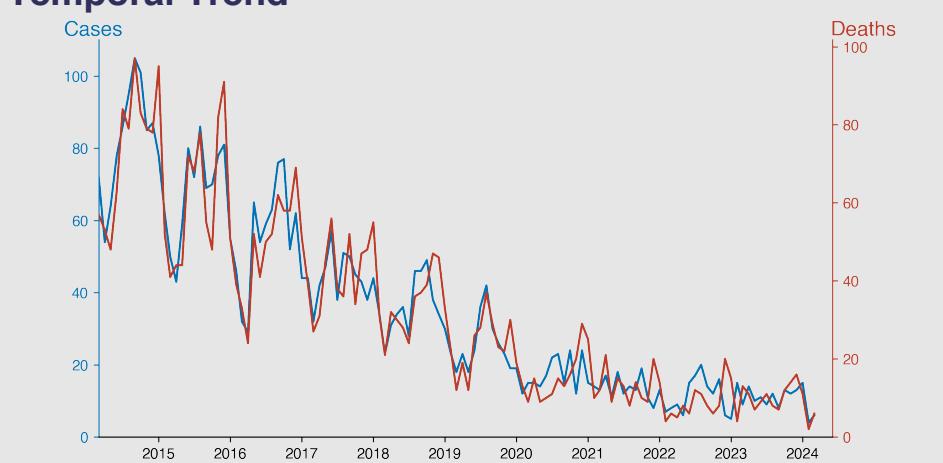
Rabies

March 2024

Introduction

Rabies is a deadly viral disease primarily transmitted through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. It affects the central nervous system, eventually leading to disease in the brain and death. Symptoms include fever, headache, excess salivation, muscle spasms, paralysis, and mental confusion. Although rabies is a preventable disease through the administration of a post-exposure prophylaxis, it remains a major public health concern globally, particularly in Asia and Africa, with more than 59,000 people dying of the disease annually.

Temporal Trend



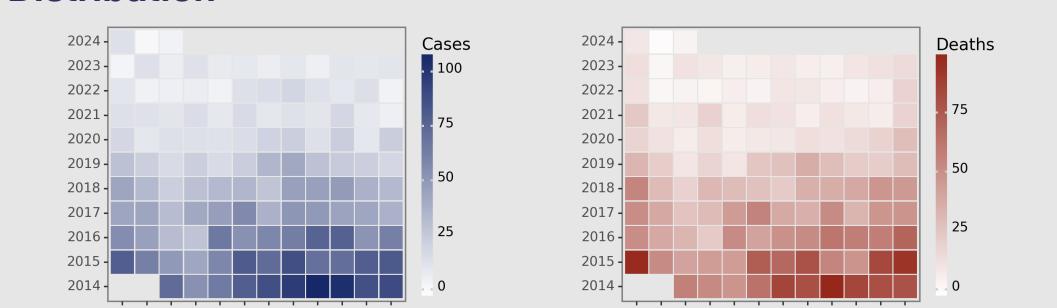
Cases Analysis

The reported data for rabies cases in the Chinese mainland shows a general downward trend between 2014 and 2024. Initially high in numbers (72, March 2014), the cases significantly decline over the years. The peak was noted in September 2014 (105 cases), gradually decreasing in the following years. However, occasional spikes were noticed, especially in the summer months across the years. Some variation in monthly cases counts were observed, but these were less dramatic towards the latter years of the analysis period, stabilizing to lower double-digit counts (as low as 4 in February 2024).

Highlights

- The incidence and death rates from Rabies on the Chinese mainland have shown a generally declining trend from 2014 to 2024.
- There was a significant drop in cases and deaths since 2017, with numbers from 2014-2016 averaging in the 50s-70s per month, falling to single digits to teens per month by 2024.
- Despite this overall decreasing trend, there have been periodic increases in incidence and mortality, particularly observed during the mid-year and end-year periods.
- However, the situation as of March 2024 indicates stable control over the disease with only 6 cases and 6 deaths reported.

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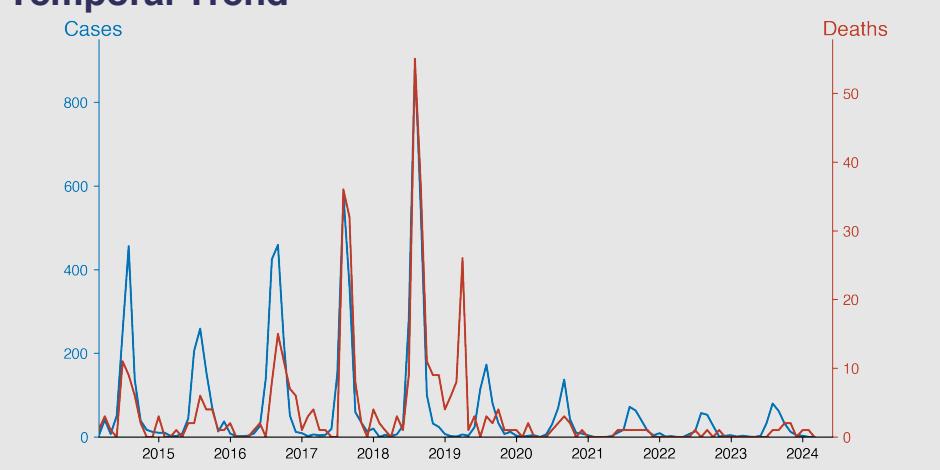
Japanese encephalitis

March 2024

Introduction

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a severe viral infection transmitted predominantly by the Culex mosquito species. It primarily affects the central nervous system, causing inflammation in the brain. It's considered a significant public health problem in Asia and the Western Pacific, often leading to fatal outcomes or permanent neuropsychiatric sequelae. The virus is maintained in a cycle involving mosquitoes and vertebrate hosts, typically pigs and wading birds. Despite not all infected humans developing symptoms, the case-fatality rate can be as high as 30% among those with symptomatic JE.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reflects a distinct seasonal pattern for Japanese encephalitis in the Chinese mainland, with a notable peak in cases occurring annually during the months of July to September. The highest numbers were observed during August 2018 with 904 cases. While the number of cases started to decrease from 2019 onward, relatively higher numbers were still observed during the peak season even in recent years, demonstrating the disease's continuous presence despite mitigative efforts. (Word count: 85)

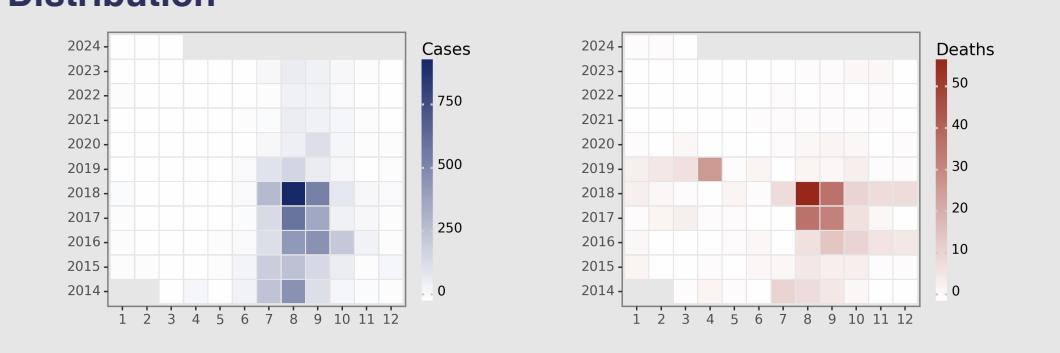
Highlights

- The data demonstrates a clear seasonal trend for Japanese encephalitis in China, with cases peaking in summer and early autumn months each year.
- There is a notable decrease in both the number of cases and deaths from 2014 to 2024, with zero reported cases or deaths in March 2024.
- Despite fluctuating case numbers, the mortality rate shows an overall decline, reflecting advancements in disease management and treatment.
- As of March 2024, Japanese encephalitis doesn't present a significant public health issue in mainland China.

Deaths Analysis

The data from 2014 to 2024 show average death counts due to Japanese encephalitis ranged between 1-15 per month, with the highest at 55 in August 2018. The mortality maintained a relatively more constant trend across these years as compared to the cases. Most deaths, like the cases, were reported in summer, which again, could be linked to the peak mosquito activity. The death count in April 2019 is an outlier with 26 deaths, far from the range in other months, which might indicate an outbreak situation. Effective interventions need to be further strengthened to lower the mortality rates.

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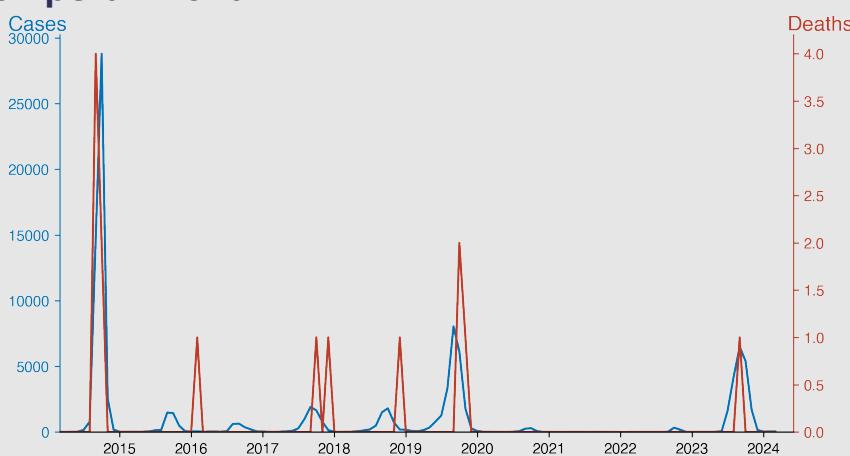
Dengue

March 2024

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease widely spread in tropical and subtropical regions. It is caused by the dengue virus, which is transmitted to humans by the Aedes aegypti mosquito. Common symptoms include high fever, severe headache, joint and muscle pain, rash, and mild bleeding. Severe dengue, also known as dengue hemorrhagic fever, may lead to shock, organ failure, and death if not promptly treated. There is no specific treatment but early detection and access to proper medical care can reduce fatality rates.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Dengue cases in the Chinese mainland followed a recognizable pattern across the observed years. Case numbers were relatively low from January to June, usually in the double digits. However, a surge occurred from July to October, indicating a seasonal pattern. The peak of the surge varied between years, with the highest seen in October 2014 at 28,796 cases. After this peak, case numbers reduced significantly in the colder months. From 2020 onwards, the seasonal surge diminished drastically, with case numbers remaining under 300, even at the height of the surge.

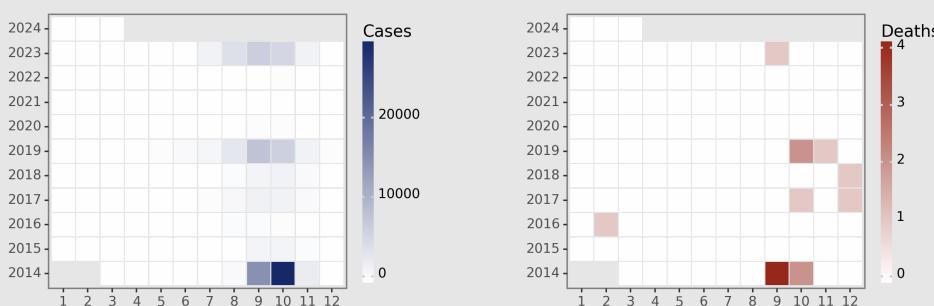
Highlights

- There are clear seasonal trends in Dengue cases, cases tend to peak around September/October and plummet during the winter months.
- A drastic reduction of Dengue cases was notable from 2020 until 2022, however, a resurgence in 2023 with a peak higher than previous years indicates Dengue is still a potential health threat.
- The fatality rate is extremely low and sporadic, indicating successful management of severe cases.
- As of March 2024, there are 38 confirmed cases and no deaths, a situation significantly better than September 2023, which saw the peak number of cases.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the high number of cases, Dengue in the Chinese Mainland had a relatively low mortality rate from 2014 to 2024. Deaths remained at zero in nearly all reported months, with maximum monthly fatalities never surpassing 4, as depicted in September 2014. Nonetheless, sporadic deaths were reported in October 2014, February 2016, October and December 2017, and December 2018, indicating marginal lethality. Interestingly, no fatality was reported throughout the significant decrease in cases from 2020 to early 2022. From 2022 onwards, the pattern of scarce fatalities persisted, though the lethal incidence in September 2023 requires attention.

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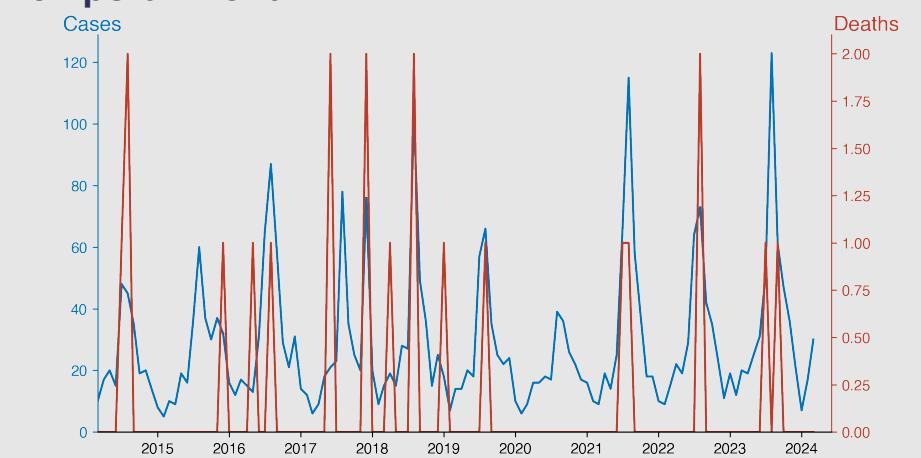
Anthrax

March 2024

Introduction

Anthrax is an acute disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*, primarily affecting livestock and wild game. Humans can become infected through direct or indirect contact with sick animals, or by exposure to anthrax spores used as a biological weapon. The disease manifests in three forms: cutaneous, inhalation, and gastrointestinal. Symptoms vary based on the type but may include skin ulcers, difficulty breathing, and severe diarrhea. Anthrax is a serious global health concern, but early detection and treatment can improve survival rates.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, Anthrax case numbers in mainland China generally show a seasonal pattern with an increase in the summer and a decrease in the winter. There is also an upward trend of cases over the years, with some peak reporting of cases in August of 2018, 2021, and 2023. Despite the overall trend, the number of cases fluctuates in some years such as a drop in 2020, possibly related to the pandemic's impact on routine surveillance and reporting.

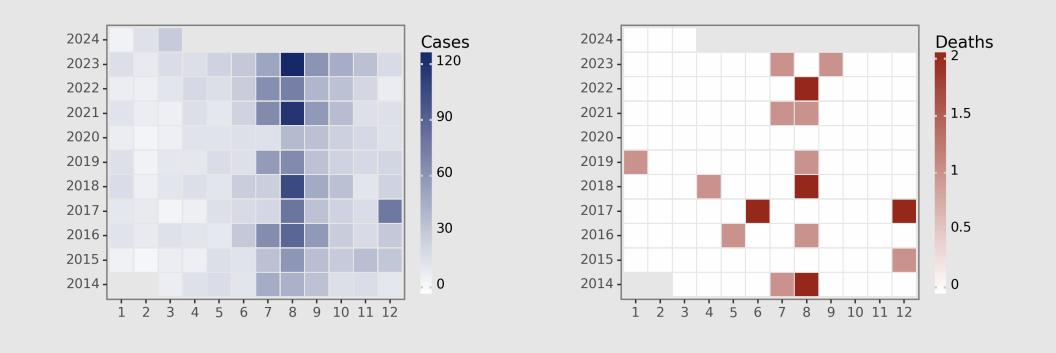
Highlights

- A recurring seasonal trend in Anthrax cases is evident in China, peaking in summer (July and August), with cases in recent years surpassing 100 in peak months.
- Despite fluctuations, the highest yearly cases are increasing, with a record 123 cases (August 2023) to date.
- Most months see no deaths, though occasional instances peak at two in certain months.
- As of March 2024, there are 30 cases, no deaths; higher than previous years' March data, reflecting an off-season spike.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the relatively high number of reported Anthrax cases, death rates remain comparatively low. Deaths due to Anthrax are sporadic, with 16 reported instances over a span of 10 years. There is no discernable recurrent monthly pattern in the death rates; however, most deaths appear to occur in the months with huge case numbers, specifically July, August and December. An increasing trend in deaths is not observed within the covered period. Crucially, even in the months with the highest recorded cases, the number of deaths did not exceed two.

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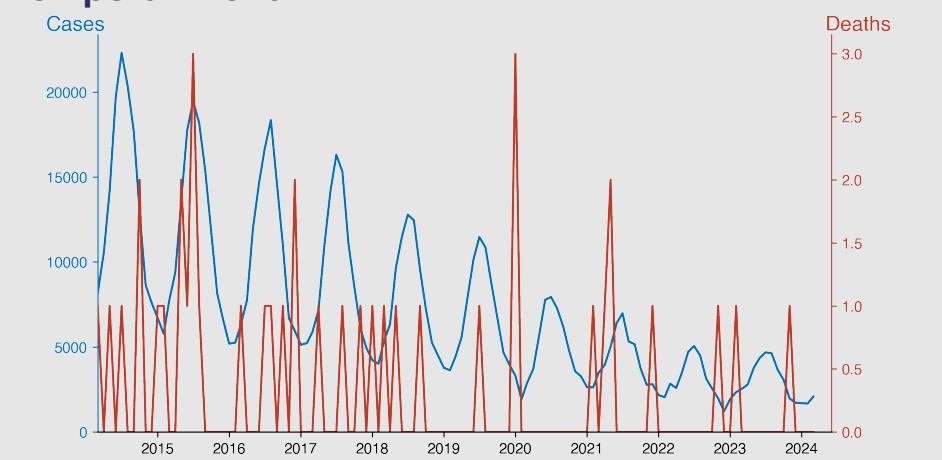
Dysentery

March 2024

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease associated with severe diarrhea accompanied by blood or mucus in the feces. It's typically caused by Shigella bacteria (bacillary dysentery) or amoeba, particularly Entamoeba histolytica (amoebic dysentery). Transmission predominantly occurs due to poor hygiene, often through contaminated food or water. The condition results in stomach cramps, fever, and dehydration. The disease is prevalent in tropical and sub-tropical regions with poor sanitation. Prevention includes good personal hygiene, proper sanitation, and safe food and water practices.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Dysentery cases in Chinese mainland show a cyclical pattern, with peaks during summer (May to August) and dips during winter (December to March), yearly from 2014 to 2024. Chronic analysis reveals a downward trend in the number of cases across the decade. For instance, in the peak months of July 2014 and 2015, there were over 22,000 and 19,000 cases respectively, which steadily declined to just over 5,000 by July 2024. This consistent trend in seasonal fluctuations and overall reduction in cases may indicate effective control measures implemented over the period.

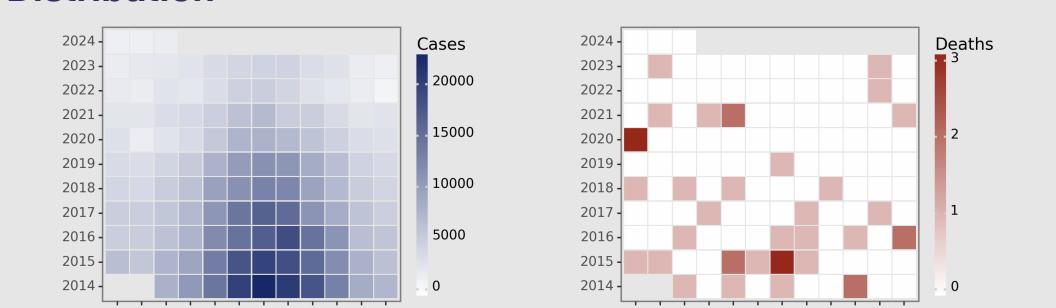
Highlights

- Data shows a clear seasonal pattern of dysentery in mainland China with peaks during summer, and notably reduced cases over the decade from 2014 to 2024.
- Despite peak seasons, no specific trends in the low fatality counts are observed.
- As of March 2024, there were 2087 cases and no deaths, suggesting ongoing reduction in case incidence.
- The continual yearly decrease suggests improved strategies in dysentery prevention and control.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality due to Dysentery across this period is remarkably low compared to the incidence rates. Such differential may indicate that either the strain of Dysentery present is less virulent, or health services are effective in treating the disease in a timely manner. Deaths are scattered across all months without a discernible pattern or peak, and most months report zero deaths. While the absolute number of deaths fluctuates, the death rate per case decreases over the timeframe, suggesting improving health outcomes for those affected.

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Tuberculosis

March 2024

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly infectious bacterial disease caused primarily by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and mainly affects the lungs, though it can spread to other organs. TB is typically spread through airborne particles when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Patients often exhibit persistent coughing, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. Vaccination, early detection, and long-term antibiotic treatment are the main means of controlling the disease. Despite advances in treatment and prevention, TB remains a major global health concern.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data on Tuberculosis cases in mainland China depicted a consistent cyclical pattern with peak cases reported between March and May each year. From 2014 to 2024, the monthly count of cases showed a general declining trend throughout ten years, with a slight resurgence in cases in early 2023. The number of cases started from even over 111,975 cases in March 2014 and decreased to approximately 70,013 in March 2024, indicating an effective control and prevention measures over these years.

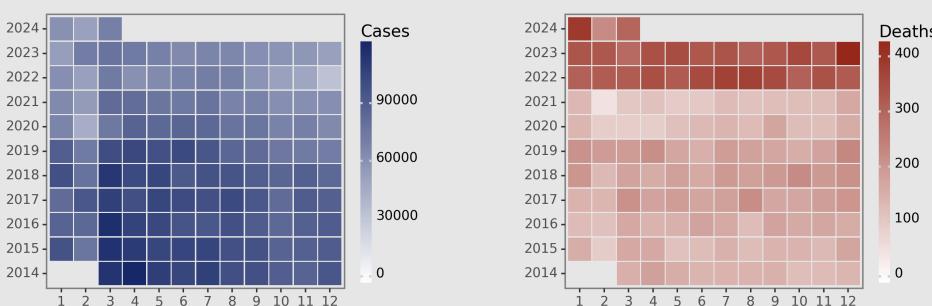
Highlights

- Tuberculosis (TB) cases in the Chinese mainland have generally decreased over the past decade from approximately 111,975 cases in March 2014 to around 70,013 cases in March 2024.
- The number of TB-related deaths, however, has shown an alarming upward trend in the same period, rising from 153 deaths in March 2014 to 295 deaths in March 2024.
- The data reveals notable seasonal variance in TB cases, usually peaking in March and then gradually decreasing until September/October.
- The spike in TB-related deaths in January 2022 is anomalous and could be attributed to factors such as intensified case finding, improved death reporting, or increased disease severity.

Deaths Analysis

The average monthly deaths due to Tuberculosis in mainland China is approximately 177 deaths, from March 2014 to March 2024. The number of deaths showed a general increasing trend over this period, with a noticeable jump in January 2022. Even though there were fluctuations throughout the decade, the mortality rate due to Tuberculosis continues to rise. With relatively stable cases, this may signify issues with healthcare access or the effectiveness of treatments, demanding further investigation.

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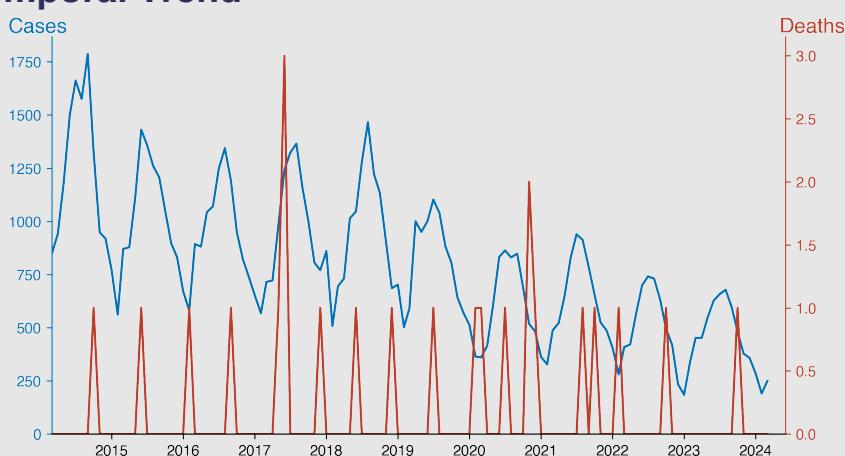
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

March 2024

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are systemic illnesses, primarily contracted through contaminated food or water. Both are caused by related bacteria: Typhoid by *Salmonella Typhi* and Paratyphoid by *Salmonella Paratyphi*. Symptoms often include high fever, weakness, stomach pain, and loss of appetite. The diseases may be severe or even fatal, especially if untreated. They are more prevalent in areas with poor sanitation, and although less common in developed countries, pose risks to travelers visiting endemic areas.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the span of 10 years, the data illustrates a significant fluctuation of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever cases reported in mainland China. The number of cases is always highest from June to August and gradually decreases heading towards winter. In reviewing the annual figures, it becomes pronounced that there's been a general decrease in reported cases: 2014(13067), 2015(12415), 2016(11578), 2017(10943), 2018(10853), 2019(9286), 2020(6889), 2021(7815), and 2022(5935). This suggests that the interventions and control measures taken have had a positive impact, although the issue is far from resolved.

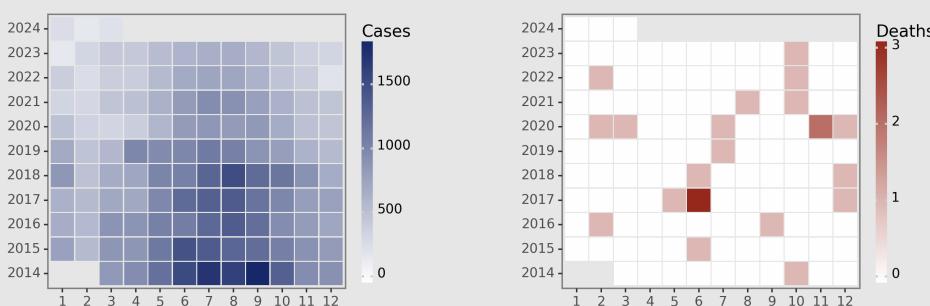
Highlights

- There's a clear seasonal trend in typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases in mainland China, with an increase typically starting around April-May and peaking during July-August.
- The total cases have significantly decreased over the years; from a peak of 1787 in September 2014 to a low of 249 in March 2024 showing successful disease control.
- Mortality remains relatively low over the years of observation, with no clear correlation to the number of cases.
- In recent years (from 2020 onwards), the number of cases shows a gradual decrease in the peak months suggesting ongoing control measures may be effectively further reducing case incidence.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the large number of cases each year, the mortality rate for Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever is extremely low, with only sporadic months reporting deaths. Except for June 2017, which saw 3 deaths, only one death or none were reported each month. Interestingly, most deaths occurred towards the later phase of the epidemic when the case count was on the decline. This suggests that the health system is able to manage the majority of the cases effectively, though there may be room for improvement in the handling of complicated or severe cases towards the end of the epidemic cycle.

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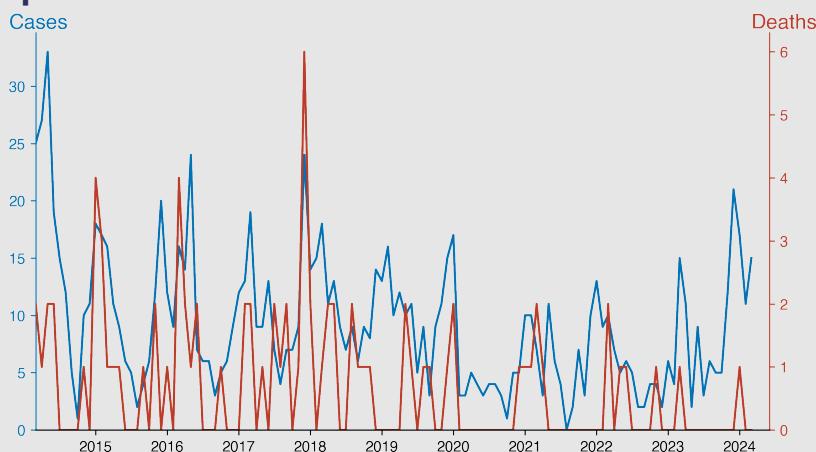
Meningococcal meningitis

March 2024

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe bacterial infection of the meninges, the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, caused by the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*. This infection is highly contagious, frequently fatal if not treated promptly, and can cause serious complications, like brain damage or hearing loss. It primarily affects babies, children, and young adults. The disease is characterized by sudden onset of symptoms such as fever, a stiff neck, a severe headache, nausea, confusion, and sensitivity to light. Vaccines are available and recommended in areas with high incidence rates.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

During the reported period (2014-2024), there seems to be a seasonality pattern in Meningococcal meningitis cases on the Chinese mainland, with peaks in Spring and Winter. The highest count was seen in 2014 May with 33 cases; the lowest in 2021 August with no reported case. The year 2020 witnessed a significant reduction in cases, with less than 10 cases reported per month. This could be due to infection control measures put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the trend has been slightly downward.

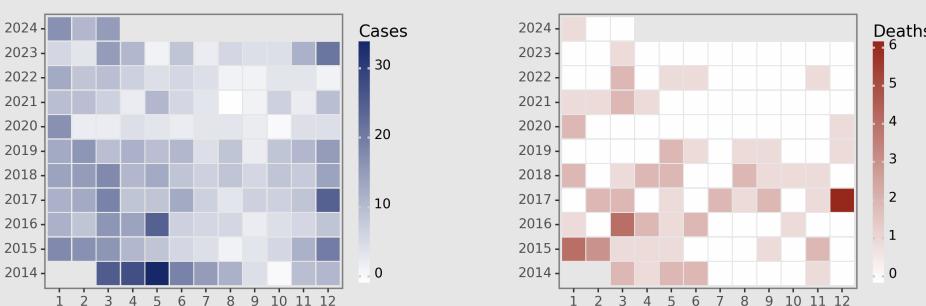
Highlights

- Overall decrease in Meningococcal meningitis cases from 2014 to 2024; highest incidence in 2014 with 33 cases in May, and the lowest in 2021 with 0 cases in August.
- Noticeable seasonal trends; higher number of cases generally reported from January to April and in December, aligning with China's colder months.
- Significant reduction in deaths since 2020, with zero deaths reported most months from 2020 onwards.
- Despite the overall reduction, there was a slight uptick in cases in December 2023 and early 2024, but with fewer fatalities.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality rate due to Meningococcal meningitis scattered across the years with tiny spikes in January 2015 and December 2017, each recording 4 and 6 deaths respectively. Impressively, the reported deaths have been relatively low in recent years, demonstrating an efficient response and effective utilization of healthcare resources. The mortality trends indicate better disease management but continuous monitoring is necessary due to irregular instances of multiple deaths in a month.

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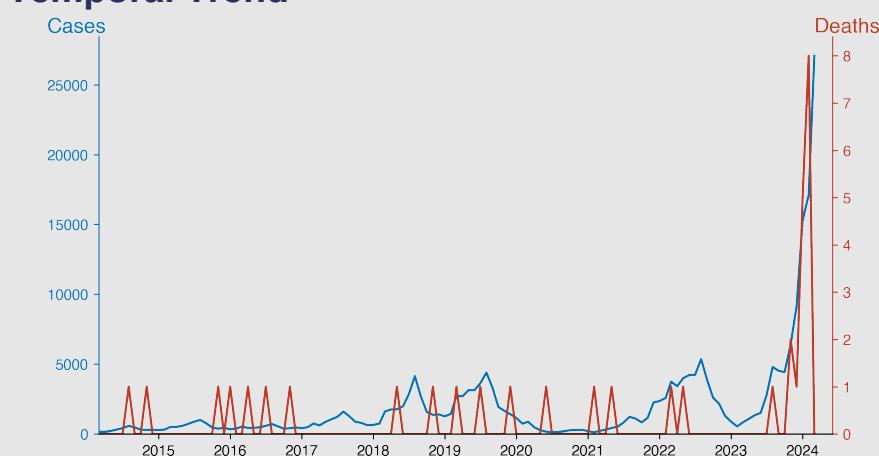
Pertussis

March 2024

Introduction

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious respiratory disease caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. It is characterized by severe coughing spells that end in a "whooping" sound when the person breathes in. Infants and young children are most at risk. Transmission occurs through respiratory droplets from close contact with an infected person. Vaccination, typically via the DTaP or Tdap vaccines, is the primary preventative measure. Despite a reduction in pertussis cases following vaccine introduction, outbreaks continue to occur.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Pertussis cases in the Chinese mainland displayed an increasing trend from 2014 to 2024. Cases started with a slight uptick between 164 to 298 in 2014. Then, a substantial surge was recorded from 2015 to 2018. Yet, the largest jumps occurred from 2018 to 2024, with cases exceeding 10,000 from December 2023 and reaching its peak at 27,078 on March 2024. The rising number suggests a serious outbreak.

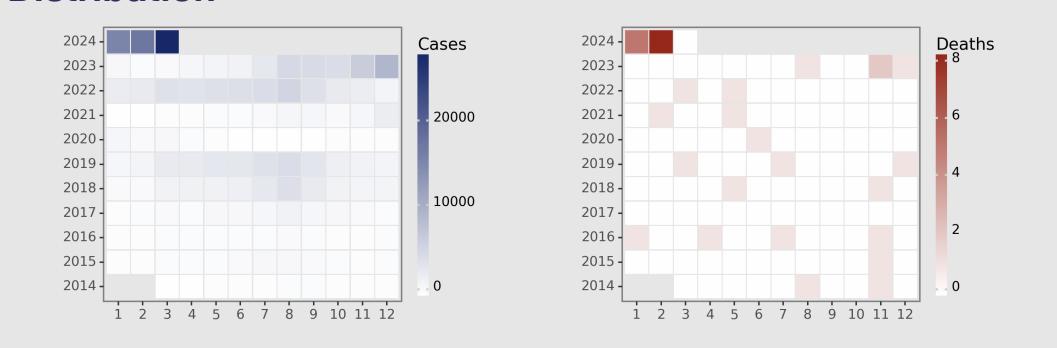
Highlights

- An increasing trend in the number of Pertussis cases in the Chinese mainland is evident, with peaks observed in 2024, specifically in February and March with 17105 and 27078 cases respectively.
- Fatality remains low despite the rising incidence, but increased to 5 and 8 deaths in January and February 2024, suggesting a slight increase in disease severity.
- Significant drop in cases was observed in 2020 with a slow increase in cases beginning from July 2021, which suggests a potential cyclic nature of this disease.
- Overall, pertussis seems to be highly endemic, and the recent surge in 2024 warrants immediate intervention.

Deaths Analysis

Death count due to Pertussis in China's mainland over this period was remarkably low given the large number of cases. The data suggests a noteworthy predominance of cases over deaths, indicating effective management and treatment for the majority of those affected. It is vital to highlight that the highest mortality, 8 deaths, corresponded with the significant increase in cases in February 2024. However, for a majority of the months within this ten-year period, the death count remained at 0 or 1. The low mortality rate demonstrates a robust medical response in treating this disease.

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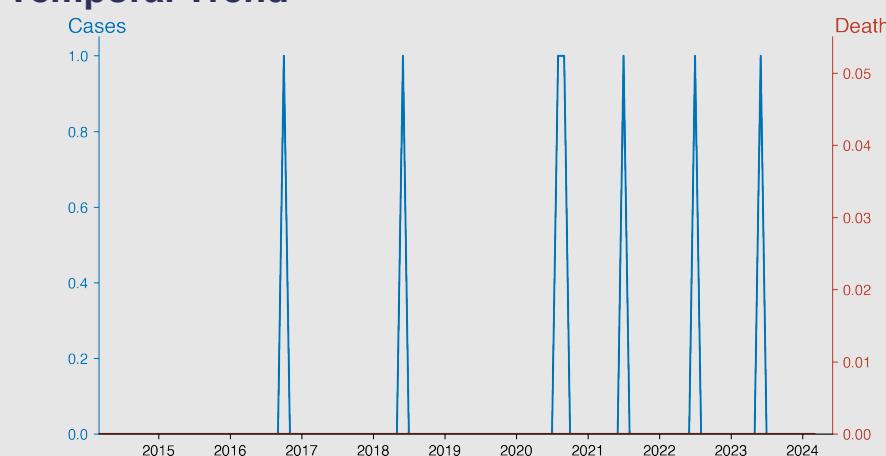
Diphtheria

March 2024

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious infectious disease caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* bacteria. Its primary symptom is a thick, gray coating in the throat or nose that can lead to difficulty in breathing. Other symptoms include fever, chills, and swollen glands. The bacteria produce a toxin that can damage the heart, nerves, and kidneys. It spreads through direct contact or contaminated objects. Vaccination is effective for prevention, and it's part of routine childhood immunizations. It is less common now, but remains significant in regions with low immunization coverage. Treatment typically involves antitoxins and antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Diphtheria cases have been extremely rare in mainland China, with data indicating isolated occurrences in 2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, each reporting a single case.
- There have been no Diphtheria-associated fatalities reported from 2014 to the present day.
- Incidences of the disease appear to be sporadic and fatalities are absent, suggesting effective control measures.
- As of March 2024, mainland China reported zero new cases or deaths relating to Diphtheria.

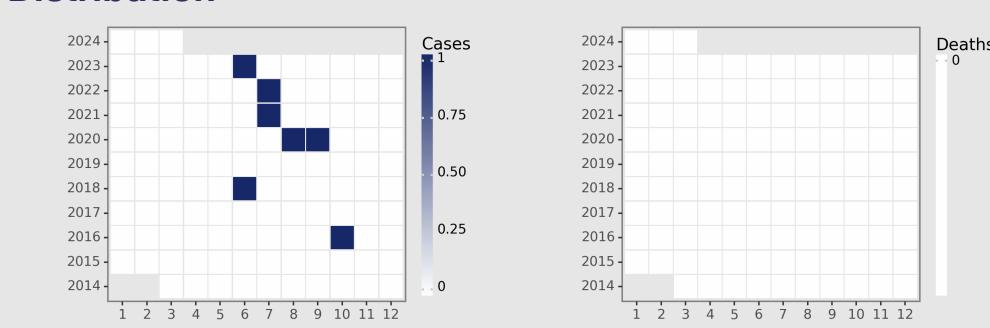
Cases Analysis

In mainland China, the reported cases of Diphtheria from March 2014 to March 2024 were sparse and sporadic over a 10-year duration. The majority of months recorded zero cases, with isolated occurrences in October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, July 2022, and June 2023. It is notable that the few cases that arose were evenly spread over time, suggesting a low but persistent risk of infection. The sporadic nature may suggest individual imported cases or localized, short-lived outbreaks that were effectively controlled.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the decade-long period from 2014 to 2024, there were no recorded deaths from Diphtheria in the Chinese mainland. The absence of fatalities could suggest a variety of things, such as effective treatment protocols or early detection of the illness. Despite a few recorded cases of the disease, 100% survival could indicate the successful implementation of public health interventions. It also may signal low severity in the presented cases. Therefore, from the standpoint of mortality, Diphtheria does not represent an urgent public health crisis in mainland China during this period.

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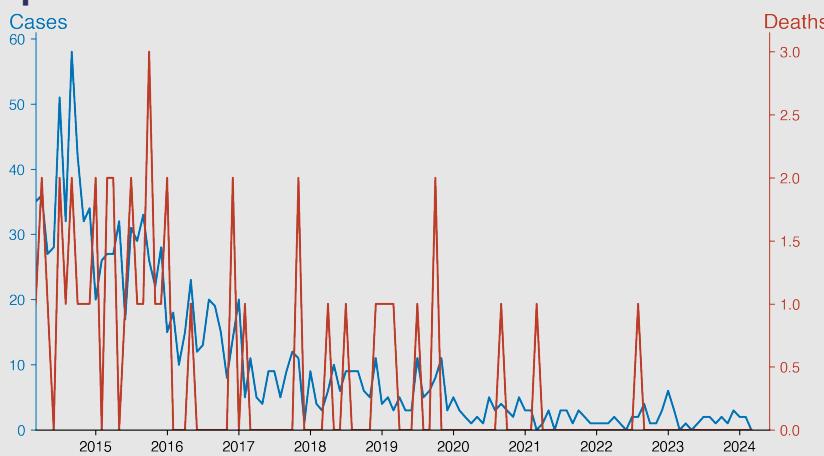
Neonatal tetanus

March 2024

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial infection caused by Clostridium tetani. This life-threatening disease primarily affects newborns and occurs when unsterilized instruments are used to cut the umbilical cord during birth. The bacteria produce toxins that can cause muscle rigidity and painful spasms, often leading to death if untreated. Despite being preventable through immunization and hygienic birth practices, neonatal tetanus remains a significant health issue in developing countries where healthcare services are limited.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data suggests that instances of Neonatal tetanus in mainland China have shown a progressive decrease over the course of the data period (2014-2024). A high of 58 cases recorded in September 2014 contrasts starkly with the minimal numbers registered by 2024, often reporting zero or one case per month. Possible explanations could be an increased awareness about the importance of maternal and neonatal vaccination, a more widespread use of aseptic techniques during childbirth, or improvements in overall healthcare infrastructure.

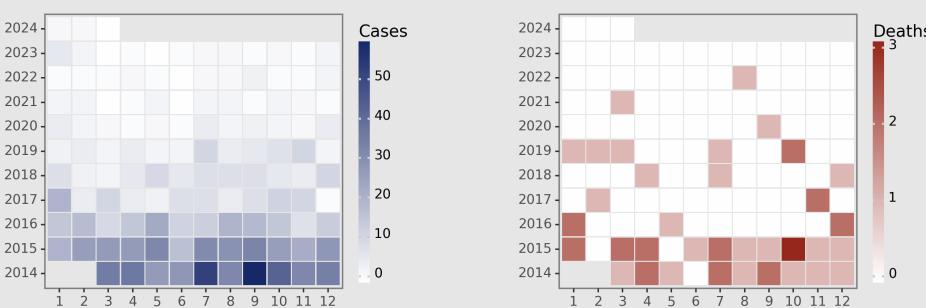
Highlights

1. A significant decrease in the number of neonatal tetanus cases in Chinese mainland over the years from 58 cases in September 2014 to 0 cases in March 2024 is observed.
2. The death rate due to neonatal tetanus also showed a declining trend. Frequencies of 2 deaths/month were common in 2014-2015, becoming irregular and then not reported after August 2022.
3. There's a consistent decline in cases each year, with a major reduction observed in 2017 when the number of cases dropped to single digits.
4. As of March 2024, Chinese mainland reported no new cases or deaths from neonatal tetanus, suggesting successful control measures.

Deaths Analysis

There was a similar decreasing trend in reported neonatal tetanus deaths during the same period. Although the highest number of deaths recorded per month was only three, the mortality rate reduced from a consistent monthly presence to sporadic incidences by 2016. By 2023-2024, no deaths were reported, indicating a significant reduction in tetanus-related fatalities. Though the death incidence was already quite low, the steady decrease could be attributed to enhanced interventions, early detection, and improved treatment protocols.

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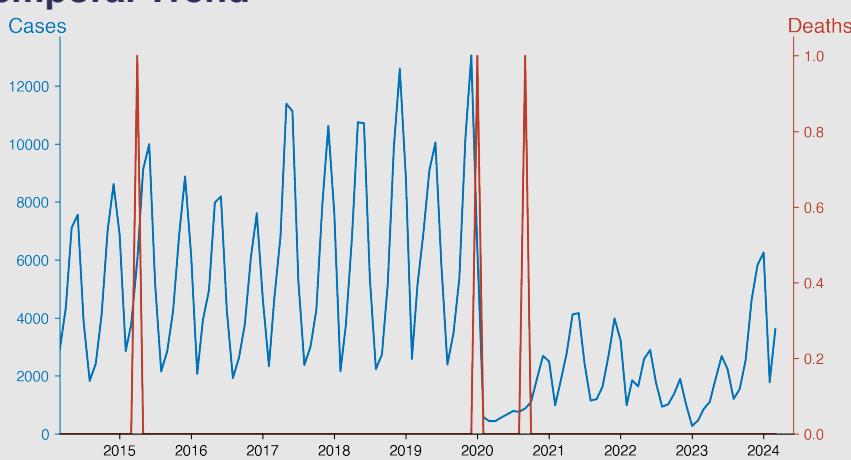
Scarlet fever

March 2024

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as Scarlatina, is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Streptococcus pyogenes*. It primarily affects children and is characterized by a distinctive red rash, sore throat, and high fever. Other symptoms may include abdominal pain and a strawberry-like appearance of the tongue. The disease is spread through respiratory droplets and can be treated with antibiotics. Though once fatal, scarlet fever is now much less threatening but can lead to serious complications if left untreated. Prior exposure or vaccination generally provides immunity.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Scarlet fever cases in Chinese mainland have shown noticeable seasonal variations from 2014 to 2024, with peaks recorded during late spring/early summer (May-June) and late autumn/winter (November-December). Cases remain minimal during the winter and early spring months (January-March). A significant decrease in cases was observed in 2020, potentially due to heightened hygiene practices and social distancing measures implemented amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the cases have gradually increased again starting from late 2020.

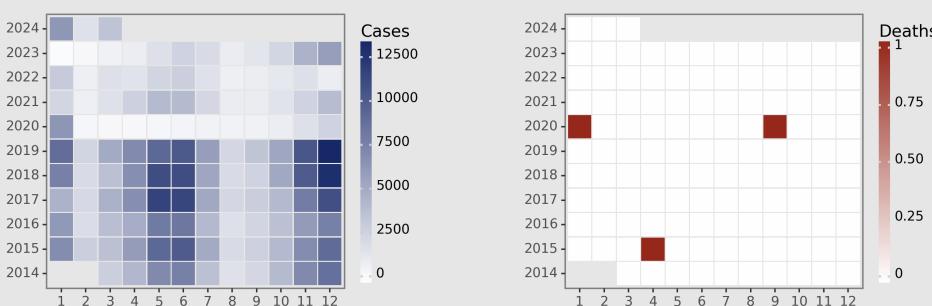
Highlights

- Scarlet fever in the Chinese mainland presents strong seasonality, with cases peaking between April and June each year from 2014-2024.
- There was a noticeable decrease in cases from 2019 to 2020, with the lowered numbers persisting till 2024. Causes remain unclear.
- Fatality rate for Scarlet fever is low, with only three deaths recorded between 2014 and 2024.
- As of March 2024, the case count is 3610, consistent with expected seasonal increases seen in previous years.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the large number of scarlet fever cases, the mortality rate is almost negligible. Over the years, only three deaths are reported with the disease in Chinese mainland in this dataset covering 10 years. This suggests that the healthcare system has effectively managed and controlled the impact of the disease in terms of mortality. It would be interesting to explore the implementation of strategies such as vaccination or notification, which has led to an almost zero mortality rate.

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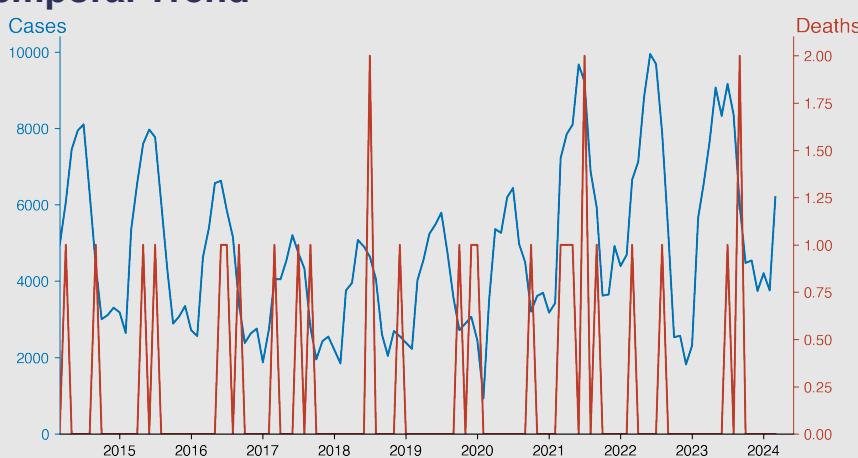
Brucellosis

March 2024

Introduction

Brucellosis is a bacterial infection caused by various *Brucella* species, commonly transmitted to humans from animals through consumption of unpasteurized milk or undercooked meat, or by close contact with their secretions. Predominantly affecting livestock, it represents a significant agricultural burden. Symptoms in humans range from mild fever, fatigue, and joint pain to severe complications involving the heart and central nervous system. Brucellosis presents diagnostic challenges and requires prolonged antibiotic treatment. Globally, it is considered a neglected zoonosis with higher prevalence in the Mediterranean regions, Western Asia, and Africa.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the span of 10 years (2014-2024) in Mainland China, Brucellosis cases generally showed a cyclical pattern with a surge in the middle of the year from May to August and a decrease towards the end and in the beginning of each year. The period of highest concentration of cases ranged from 7,000 to almost 10,000 during the summer months. There has been a significant overall increase in Brucellosis cases, with reported cases almost doubling from around 4000 cases in early 2014 to approaching 8000 cases in the same time frame in 2024.

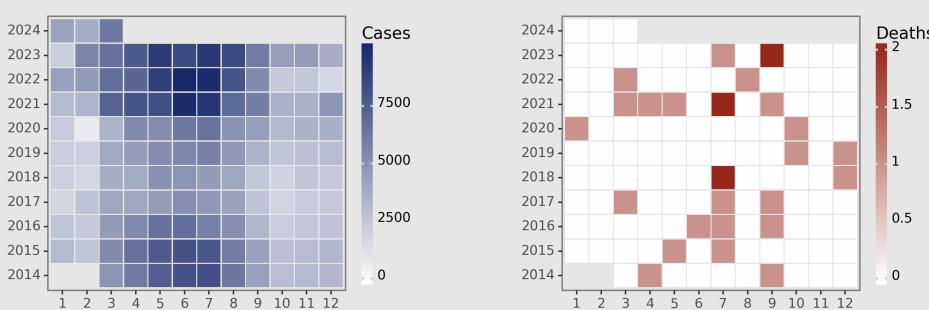
Highlights

- Resurgence in Brucellosis cases noted from 2019, peaking at 9,670 in June 2021 despite initial decline between 2016-2018.
- A consistent seasonal trend observed with peak incidents occurring in warmer months (May-Jul).
- Fatality remains extremely low; occasional deaths recorded but no significant increase in mortality within the period under review.
- March 2024 data shows 6,197 cases, no deaths; slight case rate decline compared to same period the previous year (6,543 cases).

Deaths Analysis

Mortality rate due to Brucellosis is remarkably low despite high reported cases, indicating either negligible fatality rate or inadequate recording of death data. Deaths occur sporadically throughout the years without an apparent pattern. The highest number of deaths (2) occurred in July 2018, July 2021, and September 2023. It's worth noting that fatalities do not necessarily correlate with the highest case numbers. For example, despite recording the highest cases in June 2021 (9670) and 2022 (9943), no deaths were reported in these months.(Word count: 101)

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Gonorrhea

March 2024

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It can affect both men and women, particularly infecting warm, moist areas of the body such as the urethra, eyes, throat, vagina, anus, and female reproductive tract. The infection often has no symptoms, making it difficult to detect without testing. However, untreated gonorrhea can lead to serious health complications including Pelvic Inflammatory Disease in women and epididymitis in men, both potentially leading to infertility. The disease is preventable and typically treatable with antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the course of the past decade, there has been a consistent rise in Gonorrhea cases across mainland China. The highest increase was observed between July 2016 and August 2016 with a surge from 10,530 to 11,280. However, compared to 2014, there was a general rise from an average of 8,157 cases per month (2014) to 9,414 cases per month (2023). Overall, while there are fluctuations, the data reveals a long-term upward trend in the number of diagnosed Gonorrhea cases.

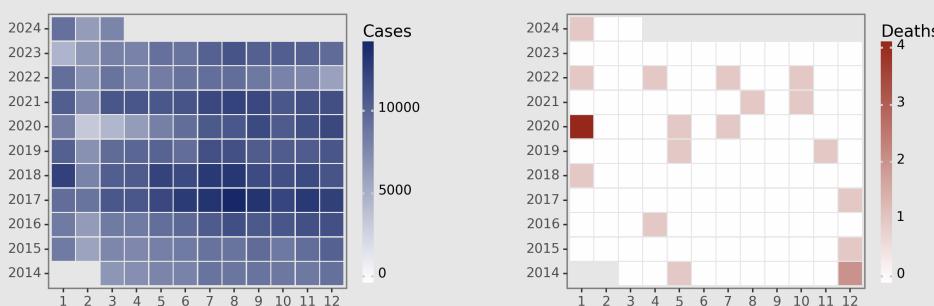
Highlights

- An annual pattern is observed in Gonorrhea cases in mainland China, with peaks in summer and troughs in February, from 2014-2024.
- A significant dip in cases in 2020 might be due to lower clinic attendance during the COVID-19 pandemic. Numbers bounced back in 2021.
- Mortality rates remain very low, signaling effective treatments, with monthly numbers varying between 0 and 4 deaths.
- The high case numbers suggest inadequate prevention strategies, possibly due to insufficient sex education and protective measures.

Deaths Analysis

Gonorrhea-related deaths in the mainland China are sporadic and rare, despite the large number of cases. Between 2014 and 2024, there were only 12 months wherein fatalities occurred. The highest fatality number in a month happened in January 2020 with four reported deaths. A majority of the deaths occurred in winter months (December, January), with February seemingly safer with no reported deaths. Overall, Gonorrhea has a low fatality rate in China, possibly due to effective interventions like early detection and treatment or limited severe complications.

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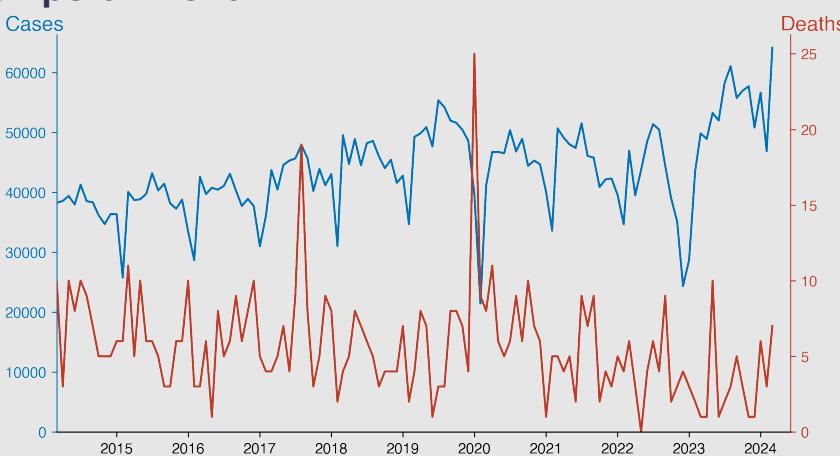
Syphilis

March 2024

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the spirochete bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Traditionally classified into four stages, primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary, each stage is associated with specific signs and symptoms ranging from sores and rashes to serious complications affecting the heart, brain, and other organs if left untreated. It can also spread from an infected mother to her unborn child, a condition termed as 'congenital syphilis'. Despite being a centuries-old disease, syphilis remains a significant public health concern worldwide.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Detailed analysis of the data shows a continuous and significant rise in syphilis cases from 2014 to 2024 with episodic dips. The lowest reported cases (24,367) were in December 2022 and highest (64,161) recorded in March 2024. The general trend over the years shows periods of increase in cases (March-May, July-August) followed by periods of slight decrease (June, September-February). The increase in cases might be attributed to a combination of factors such as changes in sexual behavior, inadequate screening, and difficulties in accessing healthcare.

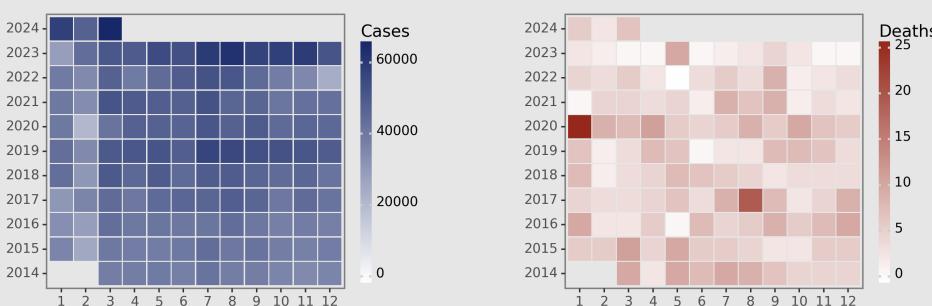
Highlights

- There's a general increasing trend in the number of Syphilis cases in Chinese mainland from around 36,000 in March 2014 to nearly 64,000 in March 2024.
- Death rates remain relatively low compared to the number of cases, however, a spike in deaths is noticeable in January 2020, reaching 25.
- Despite seasonal fluctuations, a notable increase in cases occurs approximately every July, representing a potential seasonality factor in disease transmission.
- Overall, the situation points toward an increasing burden of Syphilis in China, emphasizing the need for continued surveillance and control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

The analysis of the death figures between March 2014 and March 2024 shows a relatively stable pattern with some fluctuation, but without a distinct upward or downward trend. The highest reported death count in a month was in January 2020, with 25 deaths, and the lowest was in May 2016 & May 2022, with no reported deaths. The steadily low death figures despite rising case counts might indicate effective medical management and treatment of syphilis. However, the consistency of deaths suggests persistent transmission in the Chinese mainland.

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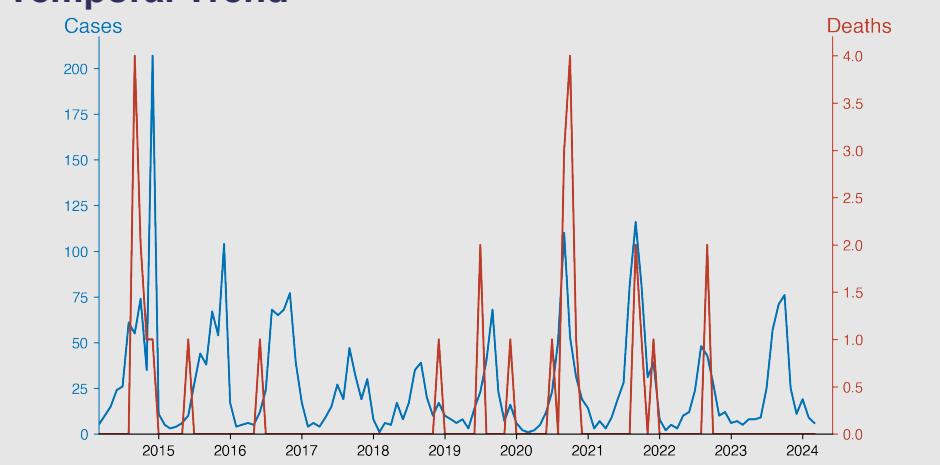
Leptospirosis

March 2024

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals caused by the Leptospira bacteria. This bacteria is found globally but is most common in tropical climates. Infection can occur through direct contact with urine from an infected animal or through water, soil, or food contaminated with their urine. Symptoms may range from none to mild (such as headaches, muscle pains, and fevers) to severe (like bleeding in the lungs or meningitis). Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease, implying cross-infection between humans and animals is possible. It can result in kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, and even death if left untreated.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Leptospirosis cases in Chinese mainland, from 2014 to 2024, consistently sees an escalation in numbers from March, peaking around September. This observation suggests seasonality pattern with likely contributing factors from greater rainfall and outdoor activities in these months. Of noteworthy is the abrupt increase observed in December 2014. However, the decreasing trend observed from 2015 indicates effective control measures. A sudden rise in September 2020 may suggest a lapse in such measures or possibly an introduction of new disease strain.

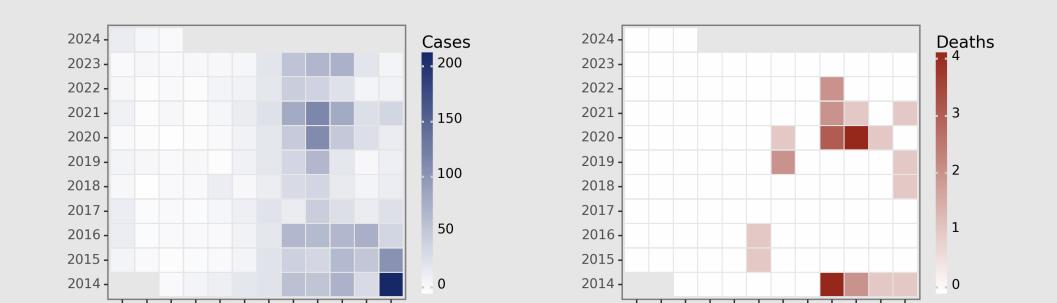
Highlights

- Cases of Leptospirosis in mainland China tend to peak in the later part of the year, specifically around September and October.
- Despite occasional surges, the death toll remains low implying effective case management.
- There's a noticeable yearly decline in cases from 2014 to 2024, indicating successful preventive strategies.
- In March 2024, the situation is well controlled with minimal reported cases and zero deaths.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to Leptospirosis were relatively low and infrequent, with no deaths in some years. A surge in deaths was seen in September and October of 2020, totaling 7, the highest in a two-month period over the observed decade. The years 2019 to 2021 displayed a slightly higher frequency of deaths as compared to earlier years, possibly indicating increased severity or changes in treatment efficacy. However, it is imperative to note that despite the increase in cases from 2019 onwards, the fatality remained relatively steady, indicating effective clinical management of reported cases.

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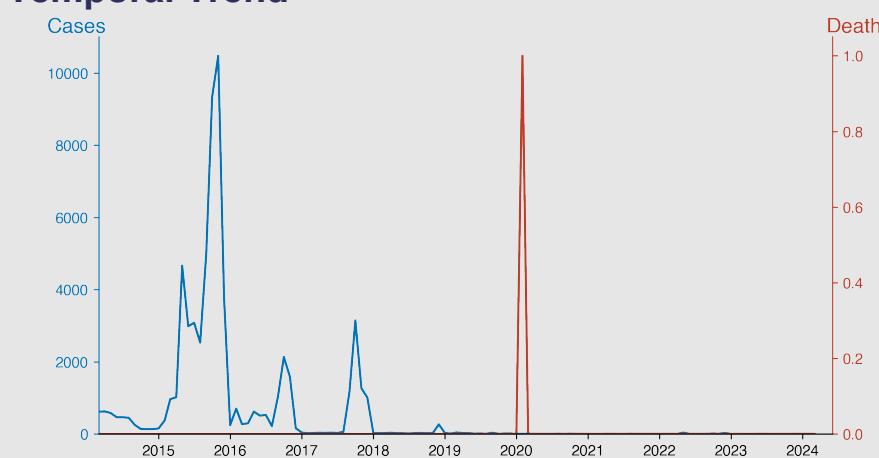
Schistosomiasis

March 2024

Introduction

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is a type of parasitic disease caused by Schistosoma flatworms. The parasites inhabit freshwater, penetrating human skin upon contact. Inside the body, they grow into adult worms that lay eggs leading to various symptoms like abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and blood in urine or stool. Chronic cases may result in liver damage, kidney failure or bladder cancer. The disease primarily targets populations in Africa, South America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Asia. It's preventable through the provision of clean water, better sanitation, and regular drug treatments.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The incidence of Schistosomiasis in Chinese mainland shows that the disease has had a generally decreasing trend from 2014 to 2024. However, there have been significant periodic spikes in incidences, especially in Autumn and Winter months, with the highest number of cases reported in November 2015 at 10,481. Since 2015, the fluctuations have reduced considerably with fewer cases annually reported year by year. Most notably, from 2020 to 2024, the monthly numbers are generally below 50, indicating that the disease is increasingly under control.

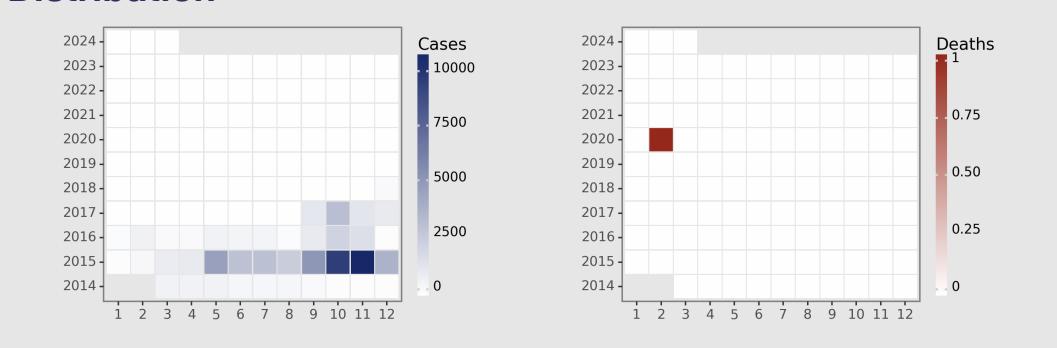
Highlights

- A significant decline in Schistosomiasis cases was observed from 2014 to 2024. Case numbers decreased from a peak of approximately 10,481 in November 2015 to a single case in March 2024.
- The trend shows a drastic reduction after 2015, with occasional minor peaks, notably in 2017. After 2018, new cases reduced to double digits and maintained at a low level.
- For most of the recorded period, no fatalities were reported. However, in February 2020, a single death was recorded.
- By March of 2024, the monthly caseload has diminished to only one case signifying a nearly eradicated disease landscape.

Deaths Analysis

Interestingly, despite the high level of infections in the earlier years, death cases remained surprisingly low throughout the reported period. Only one death case was recorded in February 2020. The low fatality rate may suggest that, while infections were prevalent, effective treatments and control strategies were implemented to manage the disease's progression. The consistently low death rate even amidst the high infection count signifies a good handling of the disease in terms of treatment administration and health management.

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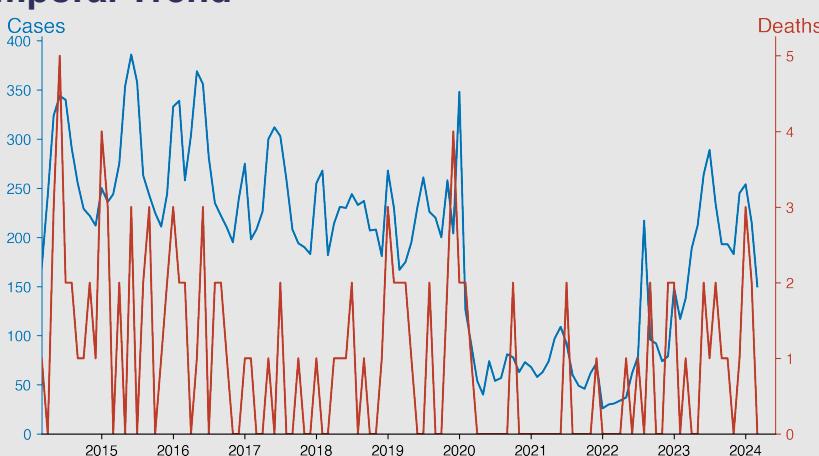
Malaria

March 2024

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening illness transmitted through the bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. It's caused by Plasmodium parasites, with five different species causing the disease in humans. The parasite multiplies in the liver and infects red blood cells, causing symptoms like fever, headaches, and vomiting. Most malaria cases and deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa. However, South-East Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East are also at risk. Despite global efforts, it remains a significant health issue, especially for vulnerable populations like children and pregnant women.

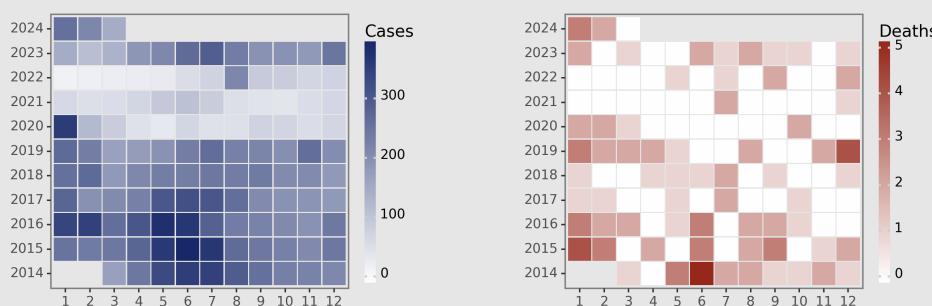
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between 2014 and 2024, there was an observable pattern of malaria cases in mainland China indicating a seasonal cycle. By examining the data, it can be seen that cases generally peaked during the mid-year (June to July) and dropped to the lowest in the early months of the year, especially February. However, from 2020 onwards, a clear decrease in reported cases was observed, which may be due to enhanced disease control, better access to healthcare, or other factors such as increased pandemic awareness due to COVID-19. The case count starts to increase again from 2023 but has yet to reach the numbers of pre-2020.

Distribution



Highlights

- There's a marked decline in malaria cases from 2014 to 2022, with an exception in August 2022. This was followed by an uptrend in 2023 and 2024.
- Despite reduced cases, deaths from malaria remain sporadic with several months reporting no fatalities.
- Summer months since 2022 notably see a rise in cases, implying a potential seasonality.
- As of March 2024, 150 cases were reported with no deaths, a significant increase compared to the previous years from 2021-2023 but no fatalities were reported.

Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, malaria-related deaths remained relatively low compared to the number of cases, with the maximum number of deaths reported in December 2019 (4 deaths). Despite the uptick in cases from 2020-2024, deaths remained stable, which may suggest improved treatment and handling of cases. Overall, there's no clear pattern in deaths concerning specific months. However, the death count has starkly decreased from 2014 to 2024 showing the consistent efforts of medical authorities in managing Malaria effectively.

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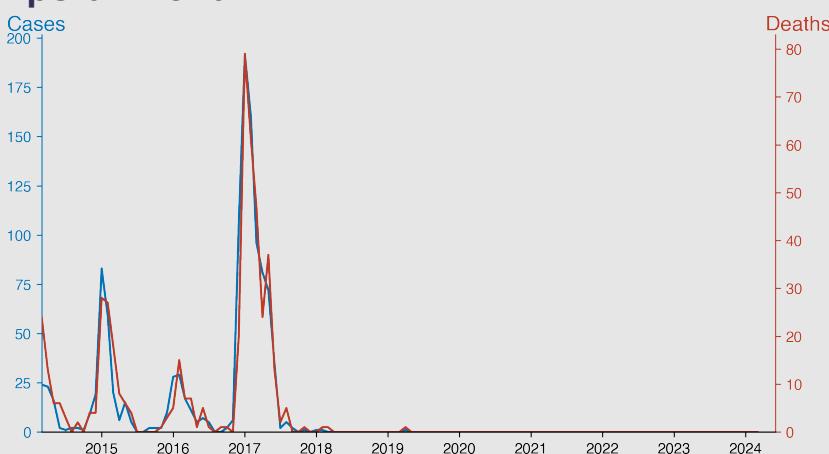
Human infection with H7N9 virus

March 2024

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of the influenza virus that has been detected in humans since 2013, primarily from direct or indirect contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments in China. Human infection yields severe respiratory illness, with a high mortality rate. While it does not typically transmit readily between humans, mutations could potentially make the virus more contagious. As of now, avian H7N9 virus poses a significant pandemic threat due to its capacity for zoonotic and possible human-to-human transmission.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The H7N9 virus in the Chinese mainland showed the highest level of activity between 2014 and 2017, with a peak in January 2017 (192 cases, 79 deaths).
- Since its peak, reported cases and deaths have steadily declined. By late 2018, instance of the virus dropped to zero and has remained consistently inactive through March 2024.
- Mortality rates varied over time, with the highest seen in March 2014 and January 2017.
- The disease has shown zero prevalence for over five years now (since late 2018), suggesting effective control and prevention measures in place.

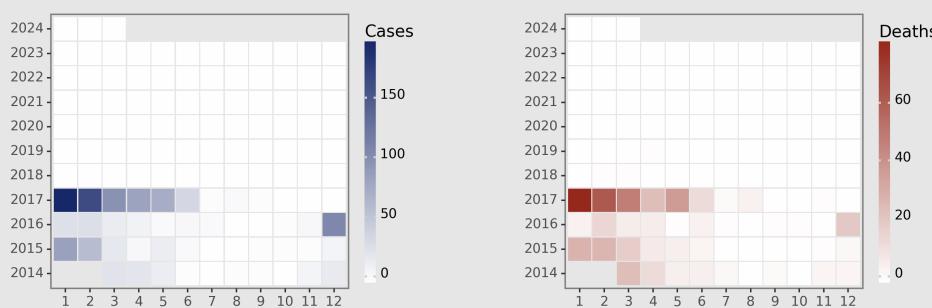
Cases Analysis

Between 2014 and 2018, there were sporadic but recurring cases of the H7N9 infection reported in the Chinese mainland. The highest number of cases occurred in January 2017 with 192 cases reported. From then, a gradual decline was witnessed, finally leading to no registered cases from July 2018 onward. Despite slight resurgences in April 2019 and a noticeable seasonal pattern (with cases peaking during the early months of the year), it appears the H7N9 transmission and infection have successfully been halted in recent years.

Deaths Analysis

The number of resultant deaths largely reflects the pattern of cases reported. The mortality count skyrocketed during the severe outbreak period, with January 2017 observing the highest death toll of 79. This demonstrates a high mortality rate corresponding with the surge in reported cases. In subsequent years, the mortality rate has markedly dwindled, with no deaths reported since April 2019. The falling mortality rate may represent an improvement in medical care or a decrease in overall disease virulence.

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Monkey pox

March 2024

Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare viral zoonotic disease that occurs primarily in remote parts of Central and West Africa. It is commonly associated with rodents and monkeys, hence the name. The virus, part of the Orthopoxvirus genus, is similar to human smallpox. Individuals infected with monkeypox may exhibit fever, headache, muscle aches, and rash. The disease is usually a self-limiting condition, meaning it typically goes away on its own after a few weeks. However, serious complications, including death, can occur, especially in those with weakened immune systems.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland experienced a remarkable fluctuation between September 2023 and March 2024. A significant increase was observed between September and October 2023, with cases surging by about 59%. This was followed by an identical decline between October and November. The number of reported cases increased slightly in December 2023, before experiencing a gradual decrease over the next three months. The decreasing trend in 2024 seems to suggest stabilization in the number of new cases, a positive indication that containment efforts might be effective.

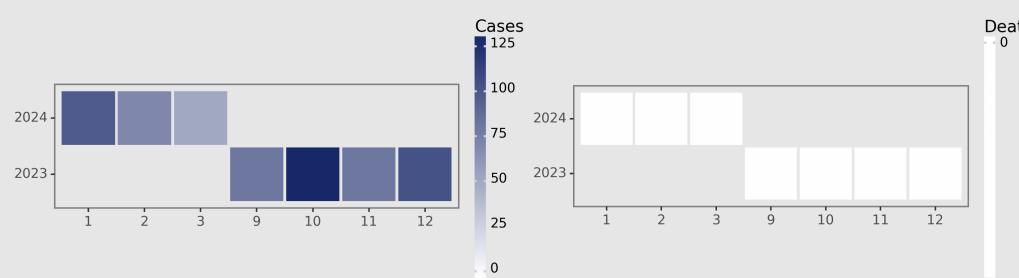
Highlights

- Disease Trend: A general declining trend in Monkeypox cases can be observed since October 2023 in Chinese mainland, with a slight increase in December 2023.
- Recent Statistics: As of March 2024, there have been 51 reported cases—the lowest since September 2023.
- Mortality: Remarkably, despite fluctuations in case numbers, the fatality rate has consistently remained at zero across these months.
- Current Status: In summary, despite an initial surge in cases in late 2023, Monkeypox has been generally decreasing in 2024 and has not caused any reported deaths.

Deaths Analysis

Interestingly, despite the variability of Monkeypox cases over the seven-month period, there were no reported deaths in the Chinese mainland. This could imply effective medical intervention and patient care preventing the disease's mortality. It could also suggest that the Monkeypox strains in circulation may be less virulent. However, further epidemiological analysis is needed to establish the reasons behind the zero-mortality rate. They could also include efficient case detection and reporting mechanisms or high patient resilience due to previous virus exposures or vaccinations. (Word Count: 104)

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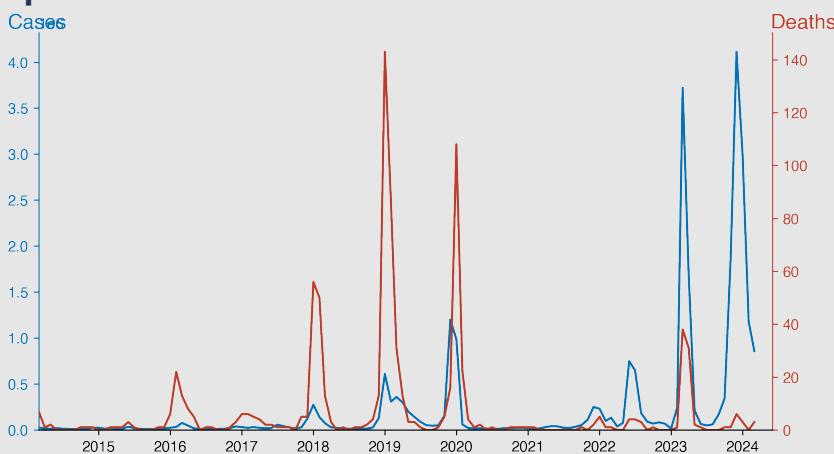
Influenza

March 2024

Introduction

Influenza, often referred to as the flu, is a highly contagious viral infection affecting the respiratory system. It is caused by influenza viruses and is spread mainly by droplets made when people with the flu cough, sneeze or talk. Symptoms typically include fever, cough, sore throat, and muscle aches. Influenza generally circulates yearly in the colder months and can lead to serious complications, particularly in high-risk groups including the very young, elderly, and those with underlying health conditions. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infection.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Influenza cases in mainland China fluctuated greatly from 2014 to 2024. The data shows a seasonality pattern, with the peaks often emerging in winter and early spring. There was a significant surge in cases from 2019, peaking in December 2019 with 1,199,771 cases. The pattern continues to increase dramatically towards 2023, reporting over 4 million cases in December that year. We can note a decrease in incidence in 2024, yet the recorded cases remained considerably higher compared to initial years.

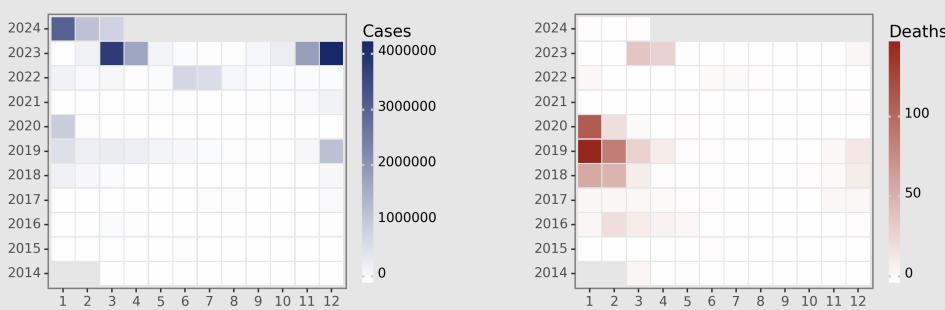
Highlights

1. Dramatic Increase in Cases: The influenza cases in the Chinese mainland have undergone a tremendous rise, especially since early 2023, reaching over 3 million cases in March 2023.
2. High Incidence Year-round: Unlike the conventional seasonality observed with influenza, high incidence rates were found all-year-round, suggesting a sustained transmission.
3. Lower Fatality Rates: Despite increased incidence, fatality rates have remained relatively low, highlighting a good clinical and health care response.
4. Recent Slight Decline: As of March 2024, although the situation remains severe with over 856,355 cases, there is a slight decline compared to the number of cases in early 2024 and late 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period, the number of deaths remained relatively low despite fluctuations in the number of cases. The highest recorded deaths occurred in January 2019 with 143 deaths. Even during severe spikes in the number of cases, the recorded deaths remained consistently low, indicating that the strain of influenza may not be particularly lethal, or that medical interventions were effective in preventing deaths. However, the consistency in low mortality rates warrants further investigation into the data's accuracy or reporting mechanisms for influenza-related deaths in the mainland.

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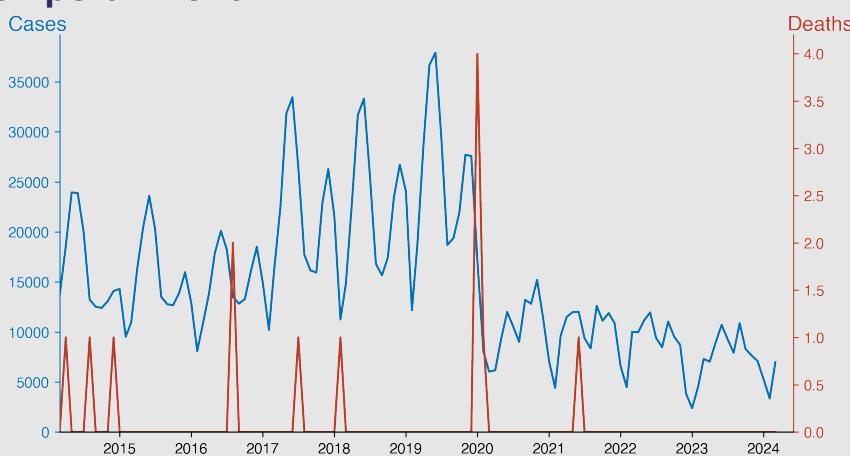
Mumps

March 2024

Introduction

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus that passes from one person to another through saliva, nasal secretions, or close personal contact. Mumps primarily affects the salivary glands and manifests symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle aches, fatigue, and loss of appetite followed by swollen and painful salivary glands. The disease can lead to severe complications if contracted by adults. Vaccination is the most effective prevention method. The mumps vaccine is generally given in combination with measles and rubella (MMR).

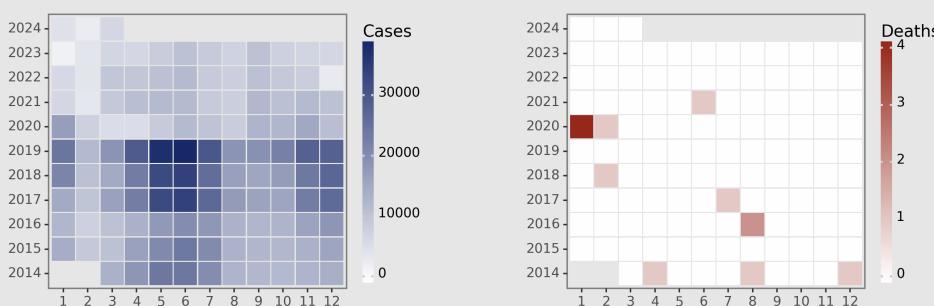
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The trend for reported cases of mumps in mainland China from 2014 to 2024 shows regular fluctuations on a yearly basis. High incidence periods typically coincide with spring and summer, peaking in May-June before slowly declining. This could be attributed to favorable weather conditions for the virus to spread. Ever since 2020, there is a significant decline in cases, possibly due to improved vaccination and control measures, as well as impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. However around 2022, cases start to rise again, signaling a resurgence, although overall cases have not reached the earlier peak levels of 2014-2019.

Distribution



Highlights

- There is a significant decrease in reported mumps cases in recent years, with a peak in 2019 (37913 cases in June) to below 10000 cases per month by 2024.
- The disease appears to follow a seasonal pattern, with higher incidences typically observed between April and June, and a decrease towards the end of the year.
- There have been minimal mumps-related deaths reported across the entire period suggesting it's not commonly fatal.
- Although decreases in reported cases may appear positive, it also could indicate underreporting or changes in surveillance intensity. Further investigation would be needed.

Deaths Analysis

Despite a high number of reported cases during the period from 2014 to 2024, the death toll remarkably remained low, with some years reporting zero deaths, e.g., 2015 and 2016. The highest number of deaths occurred in 2020, with five reported deaths, while years like 2014 and 2017 recorded only one. This low fatality rate of mumps in mainland China highlights the effectiveness of the disease management and treatment protocols. It also indicates that the region's health system was efficient in handling the cases, ensuring most patients recovered, despite the high case loads.

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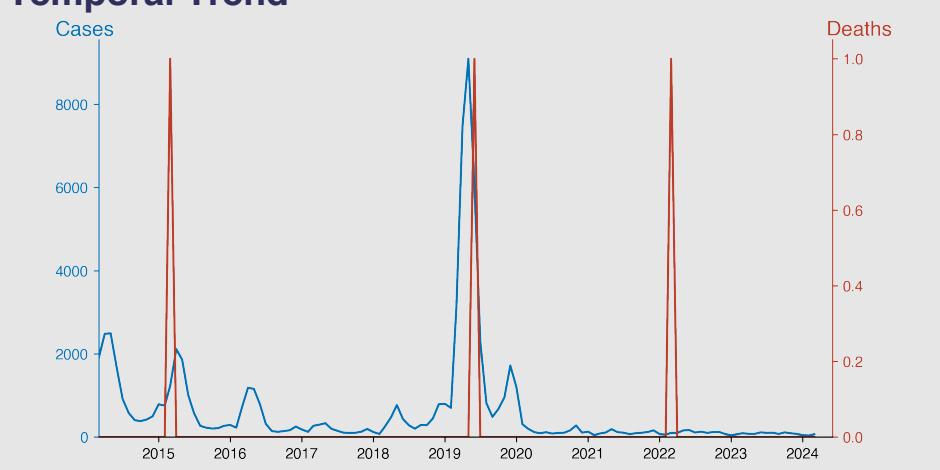
Rubella

March 2024

Introduction

Rubella, commonly known as German measles, is a contagious disease caused by the Rubella virus. Symptoms include a distinctive red rash, fever, and swollen lymph nodes, although many cases are asymptomatic. It primarily affects children and young adults and is typically a mild condition. However, infection during early pregnancy can result in severe complications, including congenital rubella syndrome, which can lead to developmental and sensory disabilities in babies. Vaccination has significantly decreased the occurrence of rubella globally.

Temporal Trend



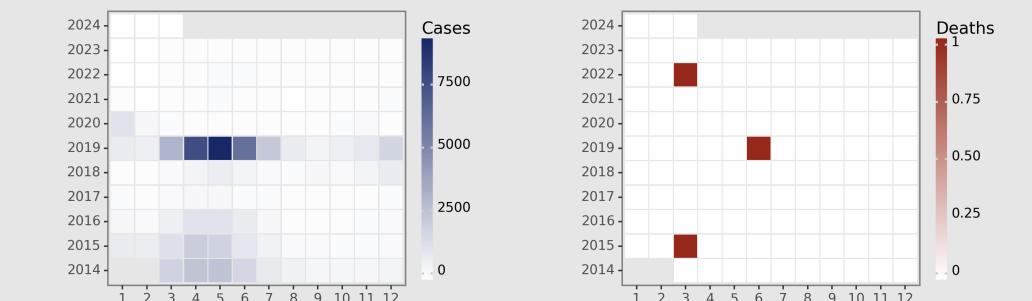
Cases Analysis

The fluctuating pattern of reported Rubella cases in Chinese mainland over the years 2014 to 2024 reveals significant seasonal variations. Peak incidences generally occurred in the months leading to summer, notably March, April, and May. The highest reported cases hit a staggering 9095 in May 2019. The pattern generally indicated a gradual decline in reported cases over the study period, indicating possible successful preventative measures. Starting from over 2482 cases in April 2014, the reported cases had notably reduced to 67 by March 2024, representing a significant decrease.

Highlights

- A considerable decrease in Rubella cases in Chinese mainland has been observed over the decade from 2014 to 2024.
- Data shows significant yearly fluctuations with peaks often occurring in Spring (March to May), possibly indicative of a seasonal pattern.
- Despite the overall decline in cases, a notable surge was observed in the first half of 2019, reaching nearly 10,000 cases in May.
- The fatality rate according to the data is extremely low, with only three recorded deaths in the past decade.

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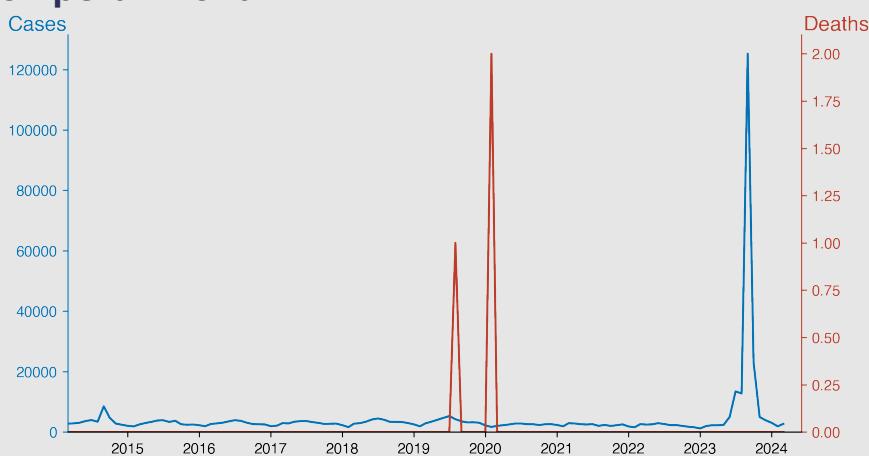
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

March 2024

Introduction

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly infectious, rapidly spreading viral eye disease. It's caused primarily by two viruses: enterovirus 70 and coxsackievirus A24. Symptoms include sudden onset of painful, swollen, red eyes, watery discharge, light sensitivity, and sometimes, systemic symptoms like fever and respiratory issues. Though it's usually self-limiting with recovery observed in 1-2 weeks, it can cause significant discomfort and temporary vision impairment, disrupting daily activities. AHC has led to widespread epidemics in various parts of the world.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) in Chinese mainland has exhibited cyclical patterns from 2014 to 2024, with the majority of cases consistently peaking during the summer and early fall. The high incidence typically starts around July and declines by late autumn. There was a remarkable surge in cases in September 2023 with over 125,000 reported, a figure substantially higher than any previous monthly numbers. This suggested an intense outbreak or possibly a mutation of the virus causing a more infectious strain during this period.

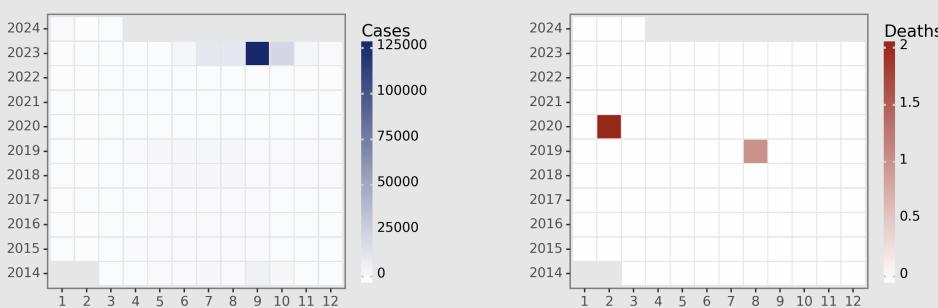
Highlights

- There is a dramatic surge in Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis cases in 2023, particularly in September (125,264 cases). The cause warrants investigation.
- Despite rising cases, few deaths are tied to the disease, indicating a low mortality rate.
- The disease shows a seasonal peak in summer months, exaggerated in 2023.
- As of March 2024 (2676 cases), the situation seems to be reverting to pre-2023 levels. Ongoing surveillance is critical.

Deaths Analysis

Analysis of mortality over the years showed a remarkably low fatality, thus indicating an almost benign course of the disease. Only three deaths have been recorded from 2014 to 2024. The first occurred in August 2019, the second and third in February 2020. Despite an arresting surge in cases in 2023, particularly in September, no coinciding rise in deaths was observed, further substantiating the low fatality nature of this disease. Although Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is notably prevalent in China, it seems to cause minimal mortalities thus far.

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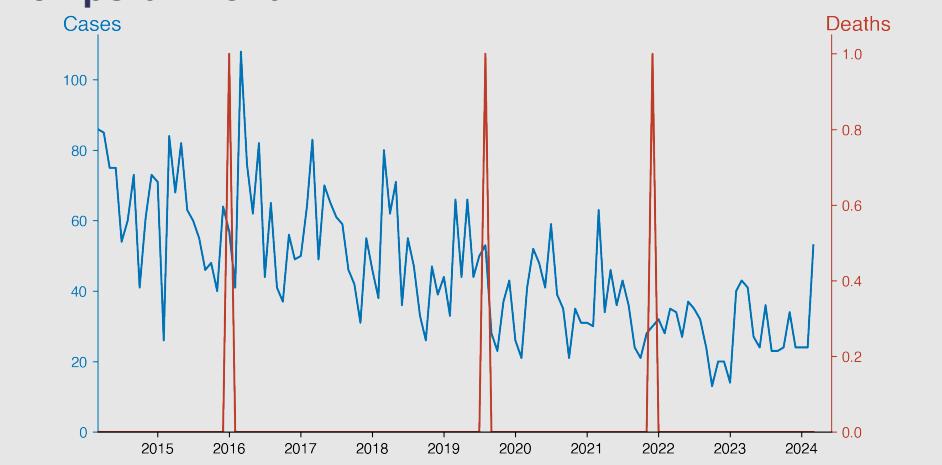
Leprosy

March 2024

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* bacteria. It primarily affects the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes, leading to potential injury and disability. Leprosy is characterized by long incubation periods, usually about five years but it can range up to 20 years. Despite its alarming symptoms, leprosy can be effectively treated with a multi-drug therapy. However, if left untreated, the disease can cause severe nerve damage and disability.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the past decade (2014-2024), leprosy cases in Mainland China showed a general decline. Cases started high with a maximum of 108 cases (March 2016) and consistently decreased ever since. By 2024, cases fell to as low as 24. However, periods of slight increases, particularly during March of each year, indicate the possible seasonality of the disease. Despite these occasional rises, the overall downward trajectory suggests improved disease management, increased awareness, and better screening methods over the years.

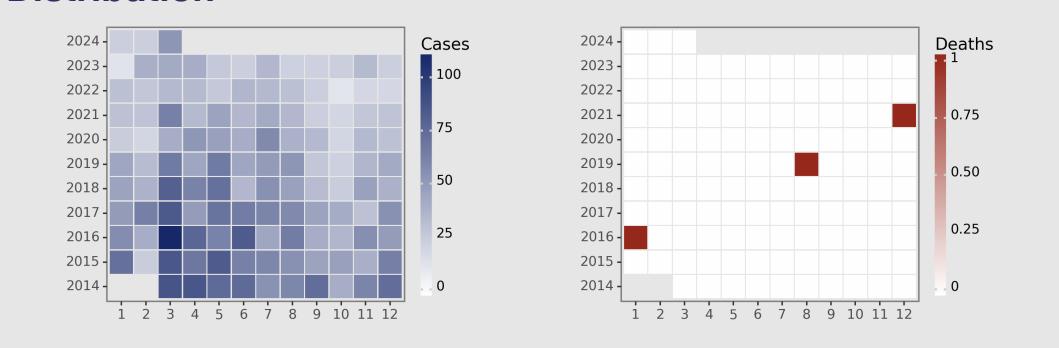
Highlights

- Declining trend in cases: Leprosy cases have generally declined from 86 in March 2014 to 53 in March 2024.
- Seasonal pattern: Lower case counts are typically reported in winter months (November to February).
- Few fatalities: From 2014 to 2024, only two reported deaths occurred due to Leprosy, indicating high survival rates.
- Current Leprosy status: As of March 2024, 53 cases reported, no fatalities, suggesting managed prevalence of the disease in mainland China.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the consistent presence of leprosy cases, mainland China's death rate from the disease has remained extraordinarily low. Within the ten-year period between 2014 and 2024, only three deaths were reported— in January 2016, August 2019, and December 2021. This could be attributed to early detection, effective treatment protocols, public health campaigns increasing disease awareness, and ensuring patients receive necessary care. However, continuous surveillance and preventive measures are essential to maintain this low mortality rate.

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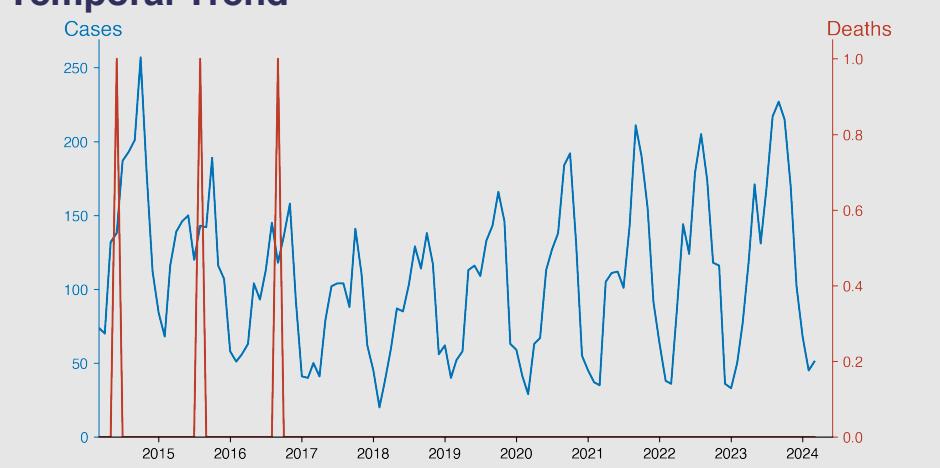
Typhus

March 2024

Introduction

Typhus is a group of infectious diseases transmitted by lice, fleas, or mites, caused by Rickettsia bacteria. Epidemic typhus is spread by body lice, while scrub typhus is transmitted by mites and murine typhus by fleas. Symptoms usually include fever, headache, and rash. Outbreaks are often associated with poor sanitation, overcrowding, and war. It can be fatal if untreated. However, antibiotics can effectively treat the disease. Vaccines exist only for epidemic typhus and scrub typhus. Prevention revolves around reducing contact with the vectors.

Temporal Trend



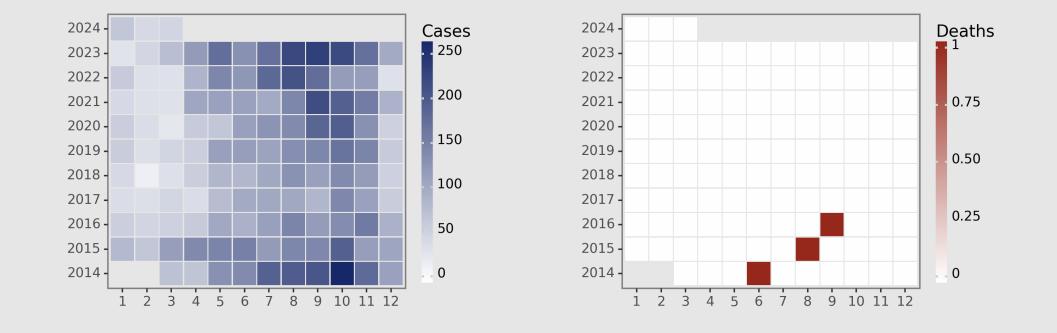
Cases Analysis

The reported data indicate a marked seasonality in the incidence of Typhus in mainland China over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2024. Case numbers generally start to rise in the spring, peak in the late summer or early autumn, and then decline towards the winter months. The exception appears to be in 2017, where despite the general downward trend, a sudden spike is observed in October. As we move from 2014 to 2024, there is also a clear and consistent upward trend in the peak number of reported cases each year, from a high of 257 cases in October 2014 to a peak of 227 cases in September 2023.

Highlights

- Data shows decreasing Typhus cases in mainland China after a peak in 2014, with a seasonal trend seeing case counts rise in spring, peak in summer and autumn, and fall in winter.
- Over the ten-year span, only three deaths were registered, showcasing the disease's low fatality rate in the region.
- As of March 2024, the situation is stable with 51 reported cases, aligning with historical data for this part of the year. No deaths were reported within this period.

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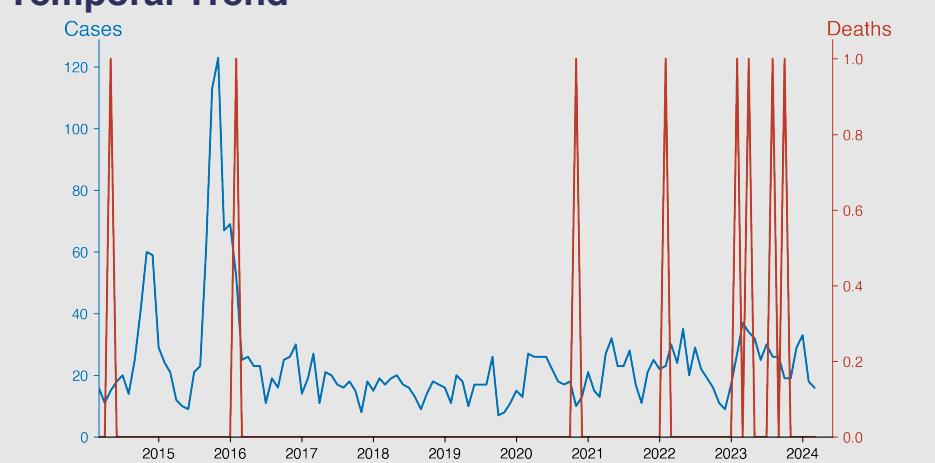
Kala azar

March 2024

Introduction

Kala Azar, also known as Visceral Leishmaniasis, is a widespread tropical and subtropical disease caused by a parasite, *Leishmania donovani*, transmitted through the bite of sandflies. The disease affects the body's internal organs, particularly the spleen, liver, and bone marrow, causing high fever, weight loss, anemia, and swelling of these organs. If left untreated, Kala Azar can be fatal. The disease is prevalent in certain regions of India, Bangladesh, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Brazil. Effective treatments are available, but access in endemic areas can be challenging. Disease control efforts focus on early detection and complete treatment.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Trend of Kala azar cases has moderately fluctuated in China over the past 10 years, but overall the disease prevalence has plateaued to approximately 20-30 cases per month.
- Cases tend to increase during spring (March-April) and autumn (September-October), possibly correlating to seasonal variations affecting vector populations.
- A significant peak was observed in 2015 with 123 cases in November, but such high numbers have not recurred since, indicating successful control measures.
- Disease mortality is very low with only 6 deaths reported from 2014 to 2024, suggesting effective case management and treatment in the country.

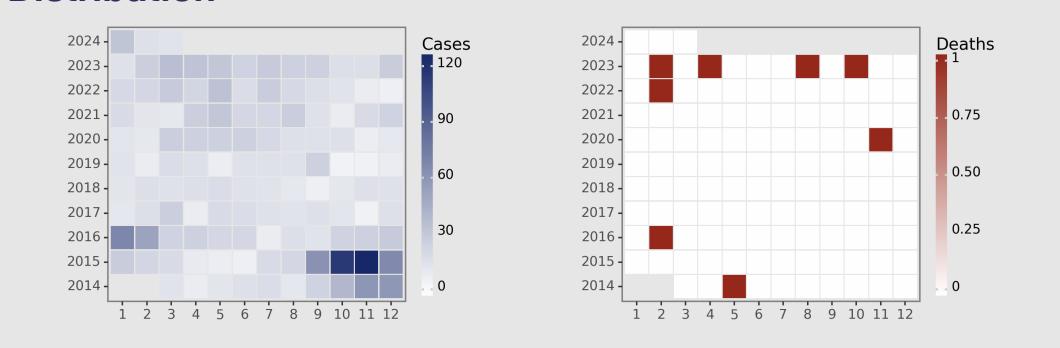
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, the Kala azar incidence in Chinese mainland saw certain trends over time. An annual cyclical pattern was visible where cases peaked around October/November each year, followed by a decline. Two significant surges occurred in October 2015 and September 2016 showing the highest recorded numbers of cases. Overall, the annual case trend descended from 2014 to mid-2017, remained relatively stable till 2019, and saw incremental increased from 2020 and 2024 with occasional drops.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, the deaths due to Kala azar are extremely rare given the number of reported cases. Throughout these ten years, there have only been six reported deaths in total, accounting for less than 0.1% of the overall cases. These deaths are scattered over different years and months, indicating no clear correlation or trend. This low death rate suggests effective treatment and control measures have been put in place to manage Kala azar in the Chinese mainland, considering the potentially fatal nature of the disease.

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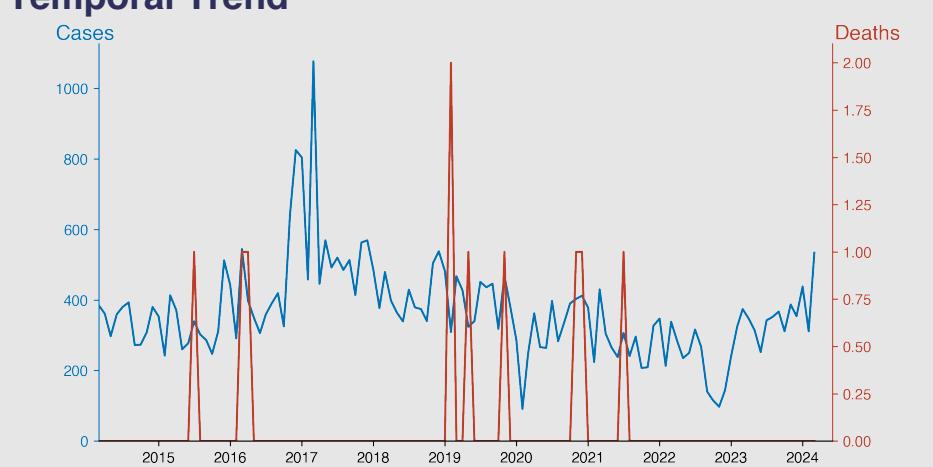
Echinococcosis

March 2024

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic infection caused by the larval stages of the tiny tapeworm, Echinococcus. It is transmitted through accidental ingestion of parasite eggs excreted by infected carnivores, primarily dogs. Two main species infect humans, *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multilocularis*, causing cystic echinococcosis and alveolar echinococcosis respectively. The disease often results in slow-growing cysts in the liver, lungs, and other organs, leading to complications like liver failure and lung disease. Prognosis depends on the cysts' location, size, and whether they have spread.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The cases of Echinococcosis reported in mainland China over the last decade have generally seen fluctuating trends with some identifiable periods of surge. This parasitic disease cases peaked in March 2017 with 1077 cases reported. The year 2017 marks the period of the highest reported cases on average throughout the year. However, since 2018 the cases have seen a general declining trend, experiencing particularly low reports under 150 in late 2022. Fluctuations month to month could relate to seasonal and environmental factors affecting disease transmission.

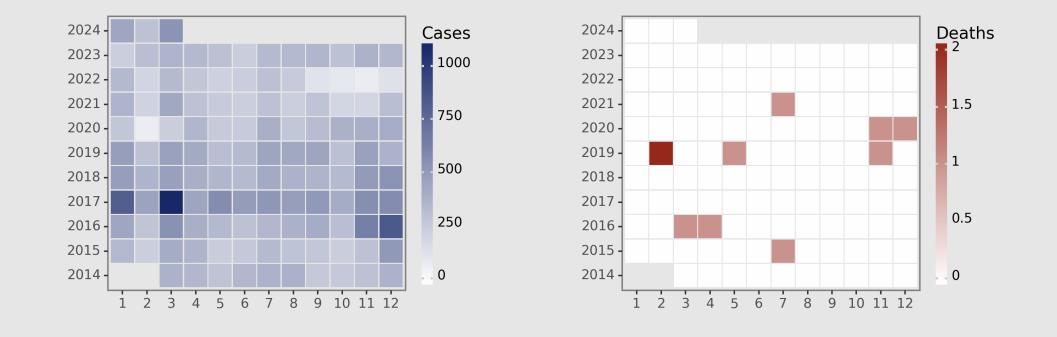
Highlights

- Echinococcosis cases in mainland China displayed an overall upward trend from March 2014 to March 2017, with the monthly count of cases peaking at 1077 in March 2017.
- Post-2017, a general decrease in the case count can be observed, with intermittent resurgences, such as in December 2021 and January 2024.
- Recorded deaths are significantly fewer, with scattered occurrences throughout the years. The highest number of deaths in a single month was two in February 2019.
- By March 2024, the monthly case count has notably risen again to 534, but no deaths were reported in that month.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the fluctuating number of Echinococcosis cases, the mortality rate from 2014 to 2024 is relatively low within mainland China. Only eight deaths are reported in total, scattered sporadically over the 10 years. The first death was recorded in July 2015. The data shows no clear pattern or trend regarding deaths, suggesting that while infection rates may fluctuate, the actual fatality rate from Echinococcosis remains low. It infers a relatively high survival rate and effective management measures, which is a positive indicator for public health.

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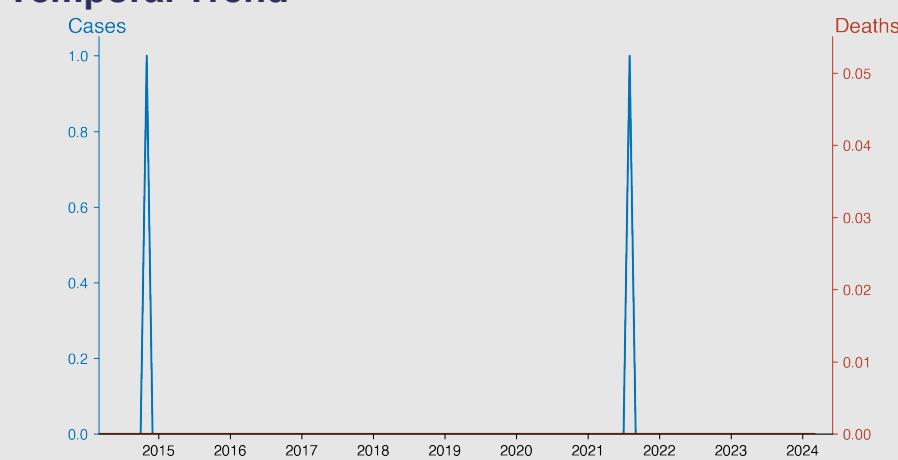
Filarisis

March 2024

Introduction

Filarisis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms of the Filarioidea type. These are spread by blood-feeding insects such as black flies and mosquitoes. The two most prominent types of filariasis include lymphatic filariasis, resulting in elephantiasis, and onchocerciasis, or River Blindness. These worms occupy the lymphatic system and blood vessels, causing severe damage and disability. Worldwide, 120 million people are infected with filariasis, with approximately 1.1 billion at risk for infection, particularly in tropical and subtropical areas.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filarisis cases in mainland China are extremely low, with only two reported cases in the past decade.
- The first case was reported in November 2014 and the second in August 2021, with no fatalities recorded in either instance.
- Zero cases of filariasis have been recorded from 2022 to present day (March 2024).
- Continuous surveillance has ensured prompt detection and prevention of any potential disease outbreaks, maintaining a virtually filariasis-free China.

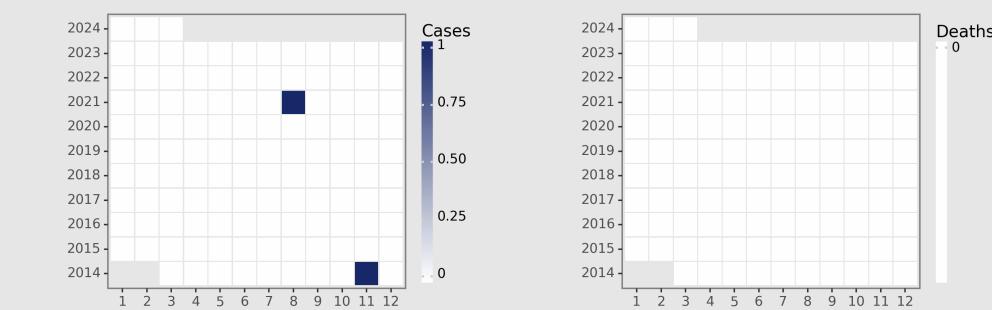
Cases Analysis

The data spanning a decade from 2014-2024 shows that the incidents of Filarisis in mainland China are sporadic, with just two isolated cases being recorded in November 2014 and August 2021. This denotes a highly successful containment of the disease given the severity of Filarisis and the dense population of the country. The ten-year spread between the recorded cases implies rareness in transmission, pointing towards an effective disease management and public health awareness strategy. The analysis didn't reveal any evident periodicity of cases, as there is no discernible pattern or trend.

Deaths Analysis

The death column in the data reports zero deaths from filariasis in Chinese mainland from March 2014 through March 2024. The negligible mortality rate complements low disease prevalence, indicating good healthcare access or a highly effective treatment protocol. This low death rate could also be the result of high diagnosis accuracy preventing disease progression, rapid response to infections, or overall strong health surveillance and management of filariasis. In summary, the data suggest that no fatalities were associated with filariasis within the span of 10 years in Chinese mainland which is a significant public health achievement.

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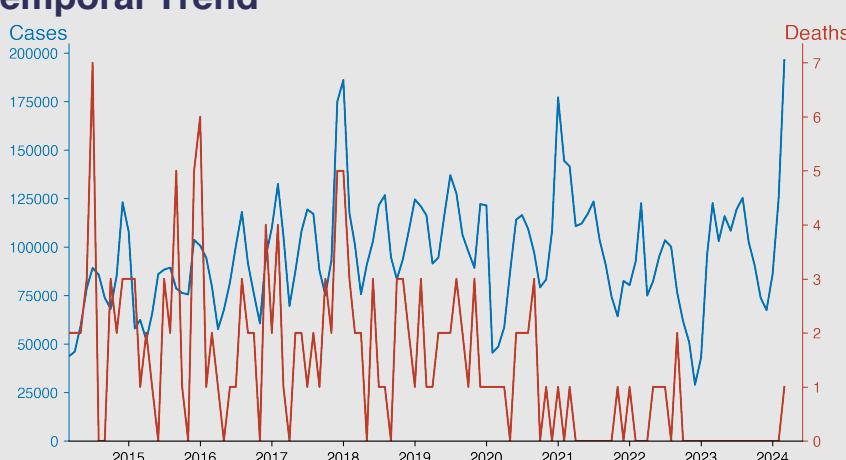
Infectious diarrhea

March 2024

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is a severe health concern primarily caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites that enter the body through consumption of contaminated food or water. The condition characteristically leads to frequent and watery bowel movements, abdominal cramps, fever, or vomiting. Determined through laboratory testing of stool samples, infectious diarrhea can affect any age group globally, but the impact is more severe, often fatal, on children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals. Preventive measures encompass proper hygiene, safe cooking practices, and clean water supply. Treatment usually involves rehydration and, in certain cases, antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



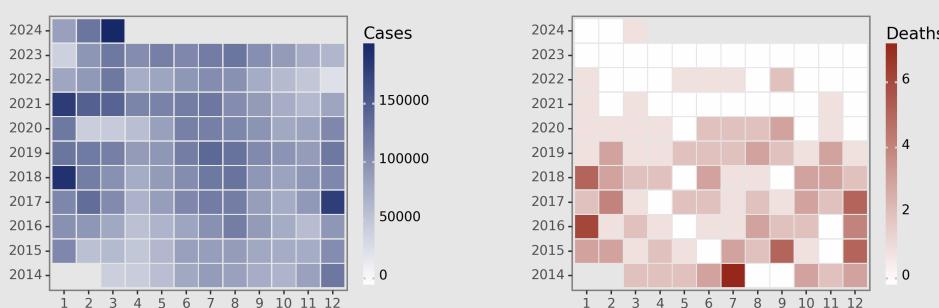
Cases Analysis

Looking at the available data, there's a significant cyclical pattern observable in the reported cases of Infectious diarrhea in Mainland China from 2014 to 2024. The number of cases tends to spike noticeably in the summer months (June-July) and the winter (December-January), potentially reflecting seasonal variations in the spread of the disease. However, a progressive increase is observed in the peak cases reported each year, reflecting a potential upward trend in the disease burden over the years, despite occasional declines.

Highlights

- Infectious diarrhea cases in Chinese mainland show an increasing trend over the past decade, with a peak in March 2024 (196,347 cases).
- Case numbers typically rise during summer months (June, July, August) possibly due to environmental factors.
- The number of deaths remains low and relatively constant indicating successful disease management.
- While cases usually decline towards year-end, recent data, especially 2024, suggests a shift in this pattern.

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Deaths Analysis

Despite the substantial increase in the number of cases, the mortality associated with infectious diarrhea remained remarkably low and infrequent throughout this period, with maximum recorded deaths per month being 7 in July 2014. No consistent pattern or trend in deaths is apparent from the available data. This low mortality may be indicative of effective health infrastructure and medical care, considering that high incidence of infectious diarrhea often results in significant mortality in resource-poor settings. Furthermore, continued low mortality over time despite a dramatic increase in cases could also be indicative of improvements in clinical management protocols, patient education, and preventive measures.

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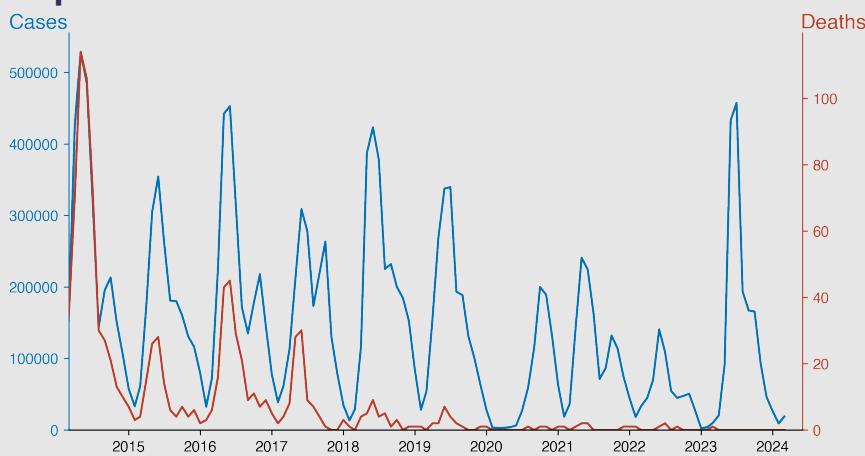
Hand foot and mouth disease

March 2024

Introduction

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) is a contagious illness primarily affecting children. It is caused by various viruses, predominantly the Coxsackie A16 virus. Symptoms include fever, blisters in the mouth, and rash on the hands and feet. The disease spreads through direct contact with bodily fluids or contaminated surfaces. While uncomfortable, HFMD is typically mild and resolves on its own within a week to ten days. Serious complications are rare, but can occur. There is no specific treatment, and prevention measures include proper personal hygiene.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- As of March 2024, Hand Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) cases in mainland China are 18,840, a massive decrease from the peak of 457,212 in July 2023.
- Deaths have remained at zero since April 2023, suggesting effective disease management.
- Data reveals a cyclical pattern with case numbers peaking mid-year and decreasing at year start and end.
- A steep decline in cases begins in 2020, partially rebounds in 2023, yet remains lower compared to pre-2020.

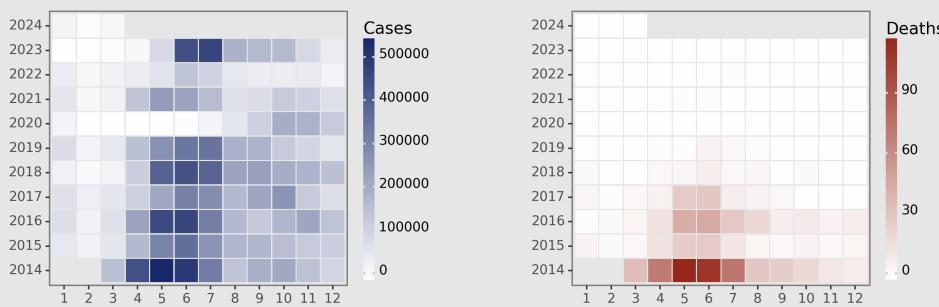
Cases Analysis

Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) in Chinese mainland exhibits a marked seasonal pattern, with cases peaking between April and July each year. The case numbers range from tens of thousands in winter months to hundreds of thousands during the peak season. However, a sharp decrease in the reported cases was seen in 2020, which might be related to increased hygiene practices and societal lockdown measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is interesting to note that the cases began to rise again from summer onwards in 2023, but the overall count remains less compared to pre-COVID times.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the high number of cases, the fatality rate of the disease remains low. Peak deaths occurred in 2014 and gradually decreased each year till 2020, followed by sporadic single-digit deaths. April to June consistently recorded the highest deaths each year, correlating with the high incidence of cases during this period. In the entirety of 2020 and onward, deaths decreased drastically, with many months recording zero deaths despite continuous cases. This could be attributed to improved medical procedures, increased early detection, and timely treatment of the disease.

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