

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis D

April 2024

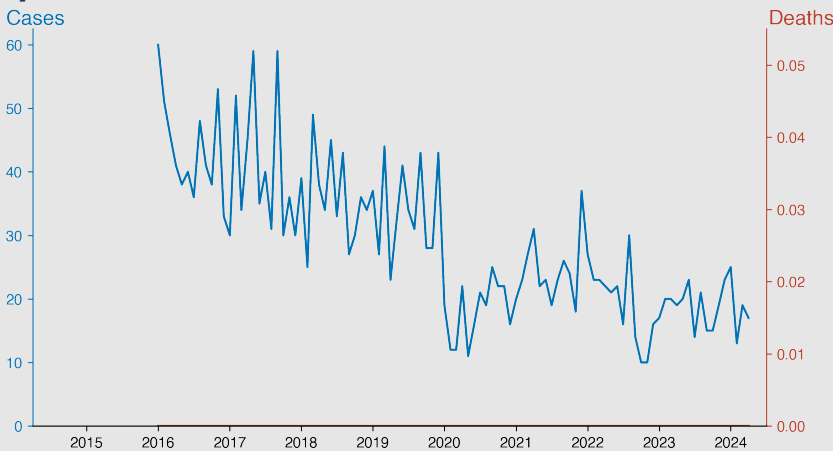
Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as Delta Hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). HDV is contracted through direct contact with infected blood. It's a unique virus because it can only infect people already infected with Hepatitis B, leading to a co-infection or a superinfection. It can cause severe symptoms and complications, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. Vaccination for Hepatitis B can provide protection against Hepatitis D as well.

Highlights

- Significant decrease in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China over 8 years, with a peak of 60 cases in January 2016 to less than one-third of that, 17 cases in April 2024.
- Despite variations in monthly cases, a downward trend is consistent throughout the years.
- Zero fatality from Hepatitis D throughout this period suggesting the disease may have been effectively managed with healthcare interventions.
- Lower case numbers in recent years indicate improved prevention/control measures, early diagnosis and treatment of Hepatitis D.

Temporal Trend



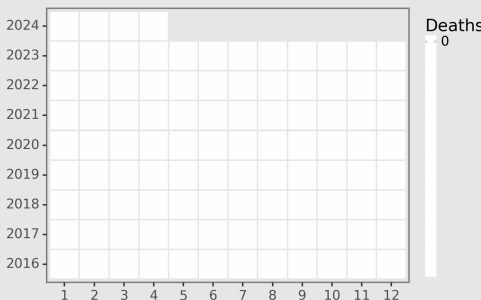
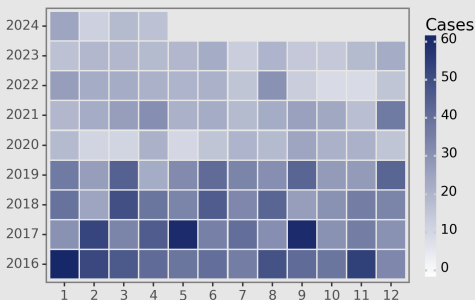
Cases Analysis

The data shows a significant decrease in the number of Hepatitis D cases in Chinese mainland from 2016 to 2024. In 2016, the number of cases consistently stayed above 33 per month, peaking in January, and November with 60 and 53 respectively. A notable decrease was first observed in 2017, and the decline continued over the years. The number of cases reduced to less than half by 2024, with most months reporting under 20 cases. This downward trend indicates successful implementation of public health interventions, hepatitis vaccination programs, or potentially changing environmental or social factors influencing disease spread.

Deaths Analysis

Strikingly, over the years from 2016 to 2024, there have been no Hepatitis D related mortalities in the Chinese mainland, as per the data. This data might suggest effective disease management and healthcare facilities, leading to zero fatality rate. However, it's vital to remain cautious as the data might also represent under-reporting. It is recommended to ensure robust monitoring mechanisms to accurately report and manage Hepatitis D mortality rates. The continued absence of fatalities indicates successful interventions but should be maintained through ongoing public health initiatives.

Distribution



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