Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report November 2023

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
November 2023

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	1	1.0 (/)	1.0 (/)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Cholera	0	-2.0 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
SARS-CoV	0	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	5,664	454.0 (8.71%)	1,365.0 (31.75%)	1,955	89.0 (4.77%)	497.0 (34.09%)
Hepatitis	156,977	/ (/)	/ (/)	327	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hepatitis A	1,056	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hepatitis B	132,270	/ (/)	/ (/)	35	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hepatitis C	20,280	/ (/)	/ (/)	292	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hepatitis D	19	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hepatitis E	2,751	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Other hepatitis	601	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Poliomyelitis	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H5N1 virus	0	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Measles	78	-10.0 (-11.36%)	-4.0 (-4.88%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	1,320	/ (/)	/ (/)	3	/ (/)	/ (/)
Rabies	12	-1.0 (-7.69%)	-4.0 (-25.00%)	14	2.0 (16.67%)	6.0 (75.00%)
Japanese encephalitis	12	/ (/)	/ (/)	2	/ (/)	/ (/)
Dengue	1,685	-3,703.0 (-68.73%)	1,511.0 (868.39%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	36	-11.0 (-23.40%)	13.0 (56.52%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	1,963	/ (/)	/ (/)	1	/ (/)	/ (/)
Tuberculosis	57,432	-1,807.0 (-3.05%)	9,080.0 (18.78%)	320	-34.0 (-9.60%)	-13.0 (-3.90%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	377	-103.0 (-21.46%)	-42.0 (-10.02%)	0	-1.0 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	12	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Pertussis	6,410	1,980.0 (44.70%)	4,250.0 (196.76%)	2	2.0 (/)	2.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	1	-1.0 (-50.00%)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	4,637	2,104.0 (83.06%)	2,741.0 (144.57%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	4,540	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Gonorrhea	10,065	-263.0 (-2.55%)	2,435.0 (31.91%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	57,719	738.0 (1.30%)	22,567.0 (64.20%)	1	-2.0 (-66.67%)	-2.0 (-66.67%)
Leptospirosis	25	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Schistosomiasis	3	1.0 (50.00%)	-5.0 (-62.50%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	183	-10.0 (-5.18%)	109.0 (147.30%)	0	-1.0 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Monkey pox	80	-47.0 (-37.01%)	/ (/)	0	0.0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	1,862,998	1,522,029.0 (446.38%)	1,780,335.0 (2153.73%)	1	0.0 (0.00%)	1.0 (/)
Mumps	7,642	-645.0 (-7.78%)	-1,060.0 (-12.18%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	89	-21.0 (-19.09%)	-31.0 (-25.83%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	4,940	-18,171.0 (-78.62%)	3,202.0 (184.23%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	34	10.0 (41.67%)	14.0 (70.00%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	170	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Kala azar	19	0.0 (0.00%)	8.0 (72.73%)	0	-1.0 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	387	76.0 (24.44%)	290.0 (298.97%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	73,835	/ (/)	/ (/)	0	/ (/)	/ (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	92,955	-72,572.0 (-43.84%)	42,322.0 (83.59%)	0	0.0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	2,352,301	1,417,130.0 (151.54%)	1,884,328.0 (402.66%)	2,626	125.0 (5.00%)	756.0 (40.43%)

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

Overview:
Cases Analysis:
In November 2023, the epidemiological landscape on the Chinese mainland was marked by a diverse range of infectious diseases. Among the diseases, Hand foot and mouth disease, hepatitis, and infectious diarrhea (excluding cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever), showed the highest incidence rates, indicating a pressing need for public health interventions. Particularly alarming was the massive surge in infectious diarrhea cases, which could be indicative of problems related to water sanitation or food safety. It's also noteworthy that several diseases retained zero new cases, such as cholera, diphtheria, filariasis, neonatal tetanus, plague, poliomyelitis, rabies, rubella, SARS-CoV, and scarlet fever. This suggests commendable control measures for these infections, although continuous surveillance is vital to prevent reintroduction, especially in the context of significant travel and trade connectivity.
Deaths Analysis:
The tally of fatalities highlights the ongoing fight against tuberculosis and hepatitis, which caused a combined total of 371 deaths. The magnitude of these diseases reflects the chronic nature and potential for severe health outcomes, necessitating comprehensive management strategies from diagnosis to treatment. Pertussis exhibited a notably high fatality rate despite not being among the diseases with the highest case counts, suggesting a severe clinical progression or potentially issues with healthcare access or early intervention. Escalating deaths from AIDS (all-cause mortality in cumulative reported patients) are a somber reminder of the societal and individual burden posed by this enduring pandemic. These statistics unveil the uneven impact of various conditions on public health, underscoring the necessity to balance prevention efforts between highly fatal diseases and those with the widest spread.
Concerns:
High Incidence Disease Analysis:
Hand foot and mouth disease, with ongoing transmission reflected in more than 150,000 cases, remains a concern due to its high incidence in young children, who are particularly vulnerable to complications. The disease's rapid spread underscores the need for increased public health education, vaccination (where available), and stringent hygiene practices in settings frequented by children. Meanwhile, the hepatitis category consistently demonstrates high incidences, particularly Hepatitis B and C, underlining the need for bolstered vaccination, blood safety, and harm reduction measures.
Public Concern Analysis:
The zero incidence of human infections with H5N1 and H7N9 viruses instills a sense of relief given the potential for these viruses to cause severe disease and spark pandemics. However, the occurrence of a new case of monkeypox, though presently unclassified, raises global health concerns due to its recent addition as a Class B infectious disease. This highlights the need for the public to stay informed and practice caution, especially given the dynamic nature of emerging pathogens.
Limitations:
The current data presented have notable limitations. The numbers reflect reported cases, which are susceptible to underreporting or misdiagnosis, especially in rural or under-resourced areas. The economic and cultural differences across regions can also influence disease reporting and data accuracy. Additionally, there are often delays in reporting as it takes time for health facilities to diagnose, document, and channel information through the national reporting system, indicating that the real-time situation might differ.
The statistics may also not capture the full spectrum of infections, including asymptomatic or mild cases that do not seek medical attention. The differentiation between clinically-diagnosed and laboratory-confirmed cases further complicates the interpretation as it can lead to inconsistency in case definitions. Moreover, the exclusion of data from the autonomous regions and special administrative regions of China implies that the reported figures may not represent the entire Chinese population.
Recommendations:
Given the analysis, the following recommendations are proposed to address the public health needs on the Chinese mainland:
- Sustaining the fight against high-burden diseases, particularly hepatitis and tuberculosis, through vaccination, early detection, and patient support systems.
- Encourage increased hygiene practices and awareness, particularly in childcare environments, to curb the prevalence of hand, foot, and mouth disease.
- Strengthen health communication strategies to create an informed public that can respond to risks of diseases like monkeypox, with an emphasis on prevention, early detection, and reporting.
- Reinforce disease surveillance and reporting systems to ensure timely, accurate, and complete disease data for informed decision-making.
- Further research is needed to understand the regional disparities in disease prevalence and the underpinning factors influencing public health outcomes.
The broader objective should be the establishment of a resilient and responsive healthcare framework that can balance the demands of endemic disease control alongside emerging infection preparedness and response. The engagement of communities, effective use of technology, and collaboration within international networks are essential components to advance public health initiatives and safeguard against infectious diseases in China.

Notation from Data Source:
* According to the National Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, not included coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
† The number of deaths of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the number of all-cause deaths reported in the

month by cumulative reported AIDS patients.
§ Since September 20, 2023, Monkey pox was included in the management of Class B infectious diseases.
¶ Infectious diarrhea excludes cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.
The number of cases and cause-specific deaths refer to data recorded in National Notifiable Disease Reporting System in China, which includes both clinically-diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases. Only reported cases of the 31 provincial-level administrative divisions in Chinese mainland are included in the table, whereas data of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan, China are not included. Monthly statistics are calculated without annual verification, which were usually conducted in February of the next year for de-duplication and verification of reported cases in annual statistics. Therefore, 12-month cases could not be added together directly to calculate the cumulative cases because the individual information might be verified via National Notifiable Disease Reporting System according to information verification or field investigations by local CDCs.

News information since November 2023 in Chinese Mainland

Summary:
The period since November 2023 has seen an upswing in respiratory illness cases amongst the population of mainland China, with a noticeable concentration of these cases among children. The spike in illness is closely linked to known infectious agents. Although the health conditions in question have been familiar to health professionals, the specific context—post-COVID-19 restriction removal combined with the onset of colder weather—has provided a conducive environment for the spread of these existing pathogens.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases:
The primary surge in respiratory illnesses post mid-October 2023 coincided with the transition into cooler seasons and followed the lifting of stringent public health measures aimed at controlling COVID-19. The four major pathogens implicated in the uptick of cases are influenza, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for COVID-19. Hospitals, particularly in Beijing and similar metropolitan areas, have observed a substantial increase in the influx of patients, with pediatric units being the most impacted. It is suspected that the population's reduced exposure to common respiratory pathogens during prolonged lockdowns might have led to lower immunity levels in children. As they are now being exposed to these pathogens post-lockdown, a "lockdown exit wave" has been taking place; a phenomenon that has also been observed in other parts of the world as they emerged from COVID-19 restrictions. Both Mycoplasma pneumoniae and RSV are established agents of respiratory illness, more prone to affect children. Currently, there are no indicators pointing towards the involvement of a new pathogen in these cases, but constant vigilance is being maintained by health authorities to identify any potential new infectious threats.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens:
Although the current increase in respiratory illnesses is being attributed to known pathogens, the healthcare community remains alert to the possibility of novel pathogens emerging. As of now, the disease surveillance system has not suggested the emergence of any new infectious agents responsible for the rise in respiratory illnesses. Nonetheless, the situation is being closely monitored, and resources are in place to identify and respond to any unusual patterns that might suggest the presence of a new pathogen in the population.

News information since November 2023 around world

Summary:
The period since November 2023 has been marked by attention towards established infectious diseases and preparedness for potential novel pathogens. Data from health organizations indicate a status of ongoing surveillance and disease control efforts internationally.
Outbreaks of Known Diseases:
- Avian influenza A(H5N1) has been notably active in Southeast Asia, with countries like Cambodia experiencing intermittent human cases and deaths.
- Surveillance for Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) persists, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula. As of October 2023, no fresh cases were reported.
- Mpox (Clade I) continues to be monitored, especially in Central Africa, while no significant new outbreaks have been identified in the UK or elsewhere outside of Africa.
Emergence of Novel Pathogens:
- There have been no major instances of new pathogens emerging that have raised global alarms or caused outbreaks during the observed period. Nevertheless, global health institutions maintain a high level of vigilance for any such occurrences.
This account underscores the fluid nature of the infectious disease landscape, highlighting the necessity for constant updates and information from health organizations.□6†source□

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Plague

November 2023

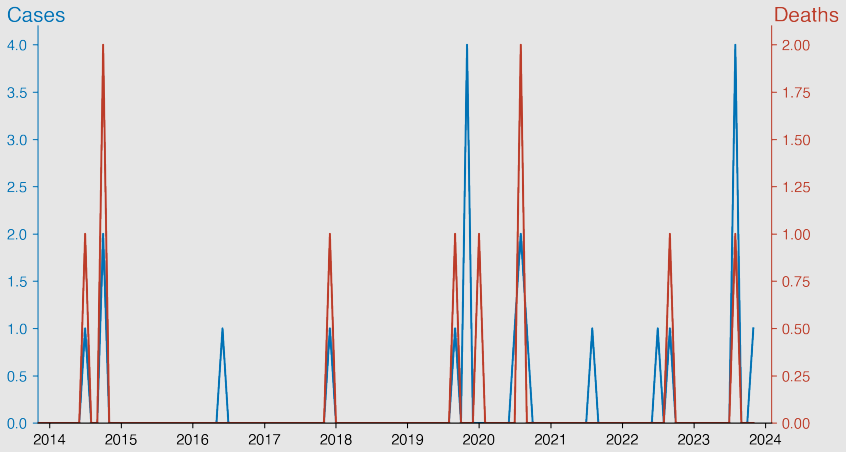
Introduction

Plague is a severe, potentially fatal infectious disease caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis. It primarily affects rodents such as rats and can spread to humans via flea bites or handling infected animals. Plague is infamous for causing the "Black Death" in the Middle Ages, killing millions. It typically presents in three forms: Bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic, each with varying symptoms and levels of severity. Despite its historical significance, plague is now rare and treatable with antibiotics if caught early.

Highlights

- Plague occurrences in China mainland are sporadic, with a small number of cases each year and occasional deaths.
- A slight increase in cases occurred in 2019 November (4 cases) and in 2023 August (4 cases, 1 death), indicating potential sporadic outbreaks.
- Mortality associated with reported plague cases is inconsistent, suggesting variability in the detection, reporting, or effectiveness of treatment interventions over time.
- The latest data from 2023 November show a single case with no associated death, pointing to continued surveillance and response efforts.

Temporal Trend



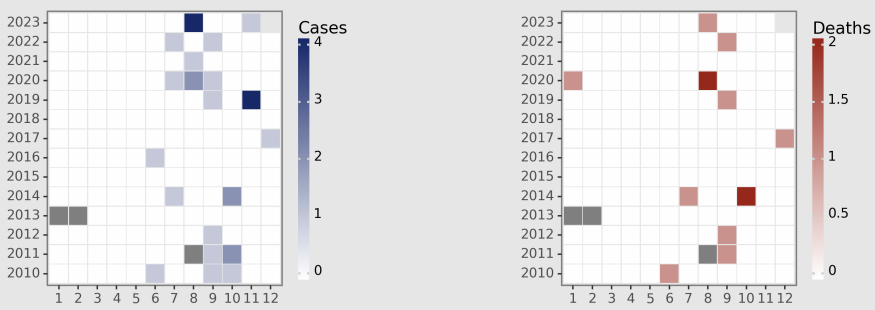
Cases Analysis

The data indicates sporadic plague cases in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023, with a total of 22 instances reported in this period. The cases are few and isolated, with occurrences in June, September, October, and August of various years. The highest number of cases in a single month was recorded in November 2019, with 4 cases. The overall trend suggests infrequent outbreaks with no apparent seasonal pattern, reflecting rare transmissions or limited reporting.

Deaths Analysis

There were a total of 11 deaths from plague between 2010 and 2023, signifying a roughly 50% case fatality rate. The majority of years recorded zero deaths, with the maximum in a single month being 2, observed in October 2014 and August 2020. Deaths occurred in months with reported cases but were not consistent across all reporting months, indicating variable outcomes of infection severity and effectiveness of medical interventions applied upon infection identification.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

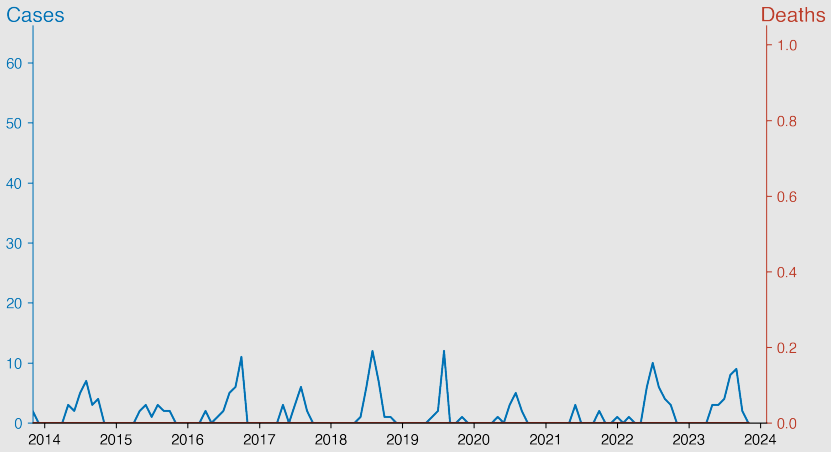
Cholera

November 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. Characterized by severe diarrhea and dehydration, cholera is transmitted through contaminated water or food. The condition primarily affects regions with poor sanitation, crowding, conflict, and famine. Most infected individuals display mild symptoms, but in severe cases, rapid loss of body fluids can lead to dehydration and shock, potentially resulting in death. Rapid diagnosis and treatment with rehydration and antibiotics are essential to prevent fatalities. Vaccinations are also available, serving as important preventive measures.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal trends indicate that cholera cases in the Chinese mainland peak during the summer months (May to August), consistent with increased bacterial growth and transmission in warmer temperatures.
- The overall case fatality ratio appears to be very low with deaths rarely occurring, reflecting either mild disease manifestation or effective management of cases.
- There has been no spike in cases or deaths suggestive of an outbreak situation in recent months; the disease incidence has remained relatively stable over the years, suggesting effective surveillance and control measures.
- As of November 2023, there have been zero reported cases and deaths, maintaining the trend of no cases observed in November across multiple years, which may indicate successful preemptive interventions ahead of the typical low-transmission

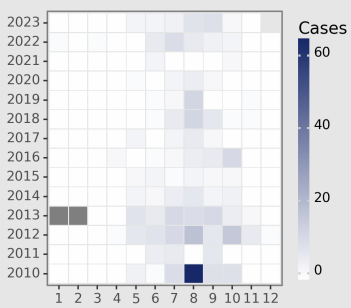
Cases Analysis

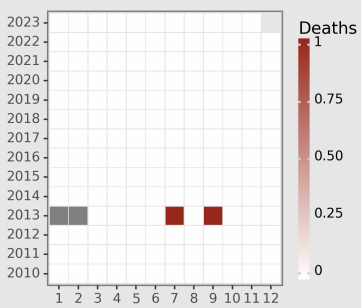
The cholera case data from the Chinese mainland over the years 2010 to 2023 show seasonal variability with a noticeable peak in the warmer months, particularly from July to September. This pattern aligns with cholera's association with warmer temperatures, which can affect the proliferation of Vibrio cholerae in water sources. The majority of years follow this trend with occasional outbreaks, the largest being in August 2010 with 63 cases. Annual fluctuations are evident, with some years witnessing minor surges. Notably, there were no reported cases in several winter and early spring months, emphasizing the seasonal nature of transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period, the cholera death toll in the Chinese mainland has been exceptionally low, with only two reported deaths out of the cumulative number of cases, indicating an effective healthcare response in treating and managing cholera infections. Both deaths occurred in 2013, a year with otherwise similar case numbers to preceding and following years. The absence of deaths subsequently suggests either improvements in public health interventions, increased awareness and prompt treatment, or the circulation of less virulent strains of V. cholerae. The consistent low mortality could also reflect a well-established surveillance system capable of effic

Distribution





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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

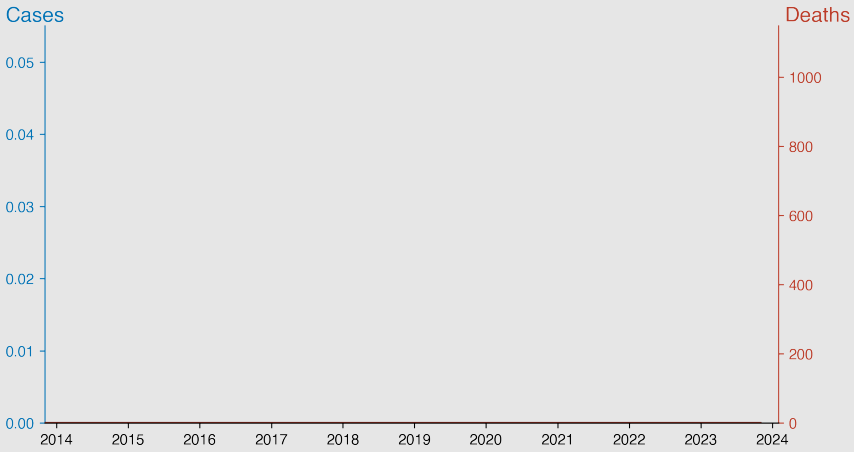
SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

SARS-CoV, or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, is a viral strain responsible for severe respiratory infections in humans. Identified in 2003, it originated in China and spread globally, causing a significant and deadly pandemic. It's characterized by symptoms including fever, cough and shortness of breath, often leading to severe pneumonia. SARS-CoV is spread via close person-to-person contact, typically through respiratory droplets produced during coughing or sneezing. As a coronavirus, it belongs to the same family as the common cold and the severe virus SARS-CoV-2 responsible for COVID-19.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The data indicates no reported cases of SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland from January 2010 through November 2023, reflecting effective containment and surveillance measures over the 14-year period.
- An anomaly in recorded data is observed in May 2012, with no cases reported but 1093 deaths. This outlier likely indicates a reporting error or data entry issue, as such a number of deaths without corresponding cases is epidemiologically and clinically improbable.
- The consistent absence of cases post-May 2012 till November 2023 suggests the disease is no longer endemic or causing outbreaks within Chinese mainland, implying successful eradication efforts or lack of disease circulation in the human population.
- The continuous zero-case trend in recent years, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and heightened disease surveillance,

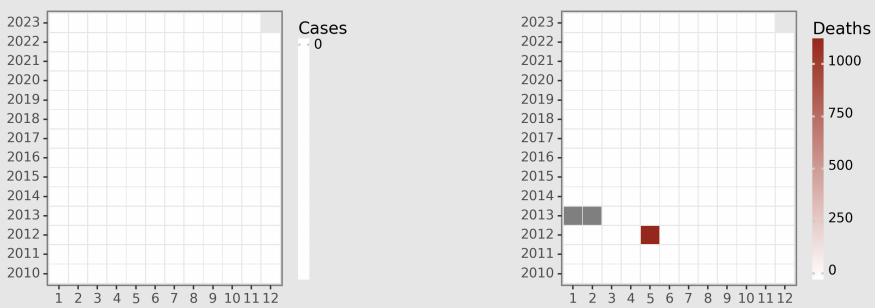
Cases Analysis

The data shows no reported cases of SARS-CoV in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 through March 2023. Consistently, the case count remains at zero throughout the observed period, indicating either a high effectiveness of surveillance and containment measures or a potential under-reporting or absence of the disease in this geographic area during these years. Without additional context or data, conclusions about disease incidence and prevalence cannot be drawn.

Deaths Analysis

According to the provided data set, there were no reported deaths from SARS-CoV in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 through March 2023, with the exception of May 2012, which anomalously reports 1,093 deaths. This figure is highly irregular considering the absence of reported cases and may suggest a data entry error or misclassification of the disease cause. Since SARS-CoV had its outbreak contained by 2004, the data entry for May 2012 requires further investigation to validate correctness.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

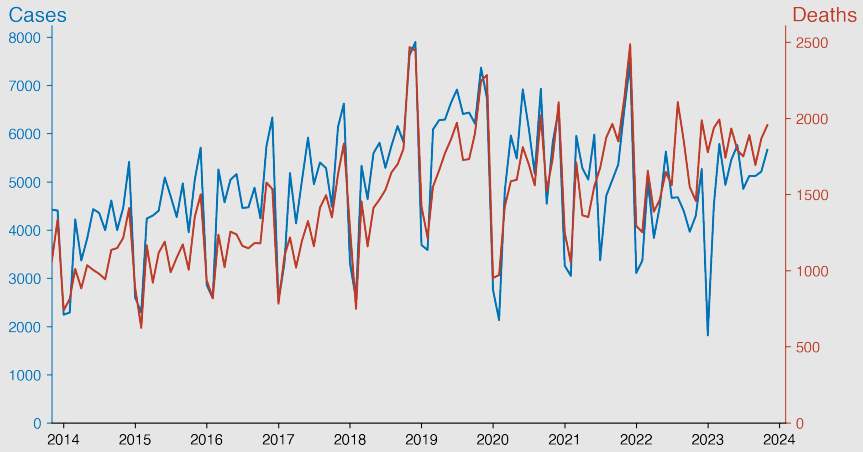
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

November 2023

Introduction

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV damages the immune system, impeding the body's ability to fight off organisms that cause disease. It's transmitted through contact with certain body fluids of a person infected with HIV, predominantly via unprotected sex, sharing drug injections, or from mother to child during pregnancy or breastfeeding. AIDS is the advanced stage of HIV infection, characterized by a severely damaged immune system leading to opportunistic infections or cancers.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A persistent increase in both reported AIDS cases and deaths from 2010 to 2023, with cases peaking in December 2018 at 7897 and deaths peaking in December 2021 at 2486.
- Despite some fluctuations, there is a notable upward trend in the number of deaths associated with AIDS, suggesting either increased virulence, late diagnosis, or challenges in treatment and management.
- The highest numbers of reported deaths in recent years consistently occurred in the latter half of the year, indicating potential seasonal patterns or reporting artifacts that warrant further investigation.
- The data for January 2023 shows a notable decrease in cases to 1815 but an increased number of deaths at 1777, suggesting a possible improvement in detection or a severe spike in mortality requiring urgent attention.

Cases Analysis

The incidence of AIDS in Mainland China from January 2010 to November 2023 demonstrates an overall increasing trend in reported cases. Initial figures in 2010 started moderately and increased significantly throughout the year, peaking at 3980 cases in December. Each subsequent year saw recurrent surges, typically reaching their apex towards the year-end. December 2018 recorded the highest number of cases at 7897. After a relatively lower count in early 2020, presumably influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on healthcare services, numbers surged again, indicating that the epidemic's overarching trajectory remains a major

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the same period, the number of AIDS-related deaths showed a concerning upward trend, with periodic fluctuations. Initial deaths in 2010 were relatively lower, but by December 2012, deaths had exceeded 1000 monthly, and the upward trajectory became more pronounced. December of 2017 and 2018 marked the highest annual fatality peaks, with 1834 and 2444 deaths, respectively. A slight dip in early 2020 coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting possible disruptions in healthcare access or reporting. However, this drop was followed by the highest number of deaths recorded in December 2020 at 2105, emphasizing the persistent

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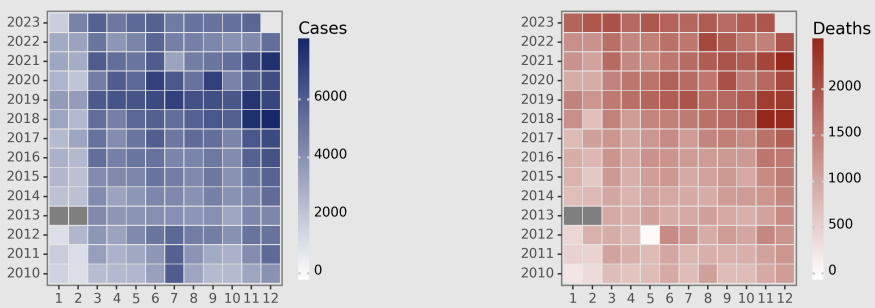
Distribution



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Hepatitis

November 2023

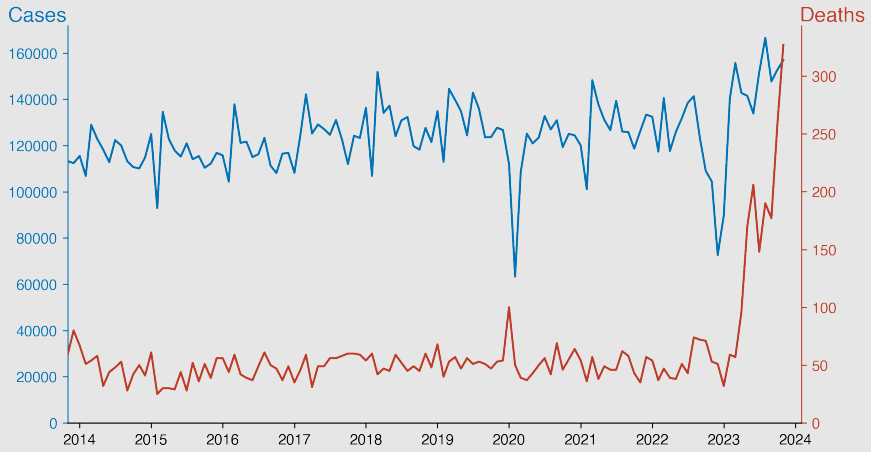
Introduction

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver caused primarily by viruses: Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. It can also be induced by other factors like alcohol, drugs, toxins, and certain diseases. Symptoms may include jaundice, fatigue, and abdominal pain. It can cause both acute and chronic disease, with the latter potentially leading to severe health issues like liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. Prevention involves practices like good hygiene, safe food preparation, and vaccinations for Hepatitis A and B. For Hepatitis C, early diagnosis and treatment are crucial.

Highlights

- Notable rise in Hepatitis cases since 2022, with a significant spike in deaths from 2023 May onward, indicating an increasing fatality rate.
- The highest number of deaths recorded in November 2023, with 327 fatalities despite advances in health measures and vaccination efforts.
- The pattern suggests a possible outbreak or the emergence of a more virulent strain requiring urgent public health attention and resources.
- Cases in November 2023 (156,977) far exceed the average over the previous years, emphasizing the need for enhanced surveillance and intervention strategies.

Temporal Trend



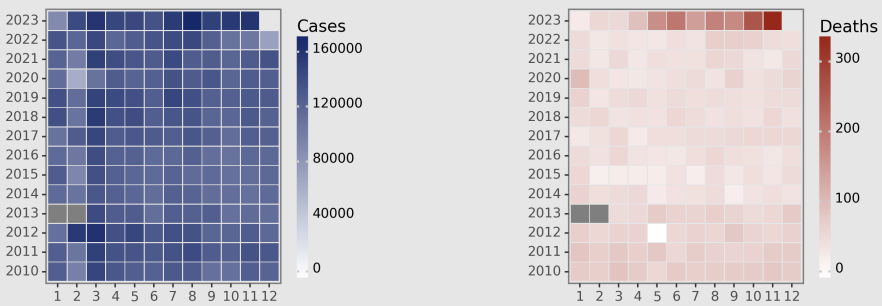
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, there is a general fluctuation in hepatitis cases reported in Chinese mainland with peaks typically observed in March, July, or August of each year. The highest recorded cases are in August 2023 (166,606), while the lowest are in December 2022 (72,630). Notably, there's a sharp decline in cases in early 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 outbreak, followed by a return to pre-pandemic levels thereafter. The data also reflects sporadic months with anomalously low reporting, which could indicate underreporting or data collection issues.

Deaths Analysis

Death counts exhibit greater stability compared to case counts, with values generally ranging from 25 to 100 from 2010 to early 2023. However, starting in May 2023, there is an alarming increase in reported deaths, peaking in November 2023 with 327 fatalities. This concerning upsurge suggests a change in either the pathogenicity of the hepatitis virus, healthcare system capacity, or reporting accuracy. Further investigation is needed to understand the cause behind this rise and to implement appropriate public health interventions.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis A

November 2023

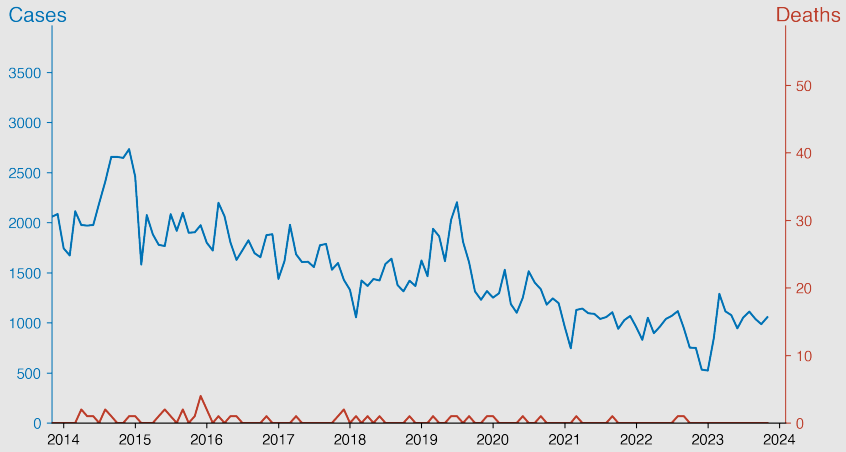
Introduction

Hepatitis A is a contagious viral infection that affects the liver, causing inflammation and potentially impairing its function. It is primarily transmittable through contaminated food and water or close contact with an infected person. Symptoms can range from mild to severe and may include fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, and jaundice. Although there is no specific treatment, a safe and effective vaccine is available to prevent the disease. Improved sanitation and food safety are crucial to controlling its spread.

Highlights

- A declining trend in Hepatitis A cases has been observed over the years in Chinese mainland, with cases decreasing from peaks over 3000 in 2010 to around 1000 by November 2023.
- The mortality rate associated with Hepatitis A has remained low, with many months reporting zero deaths, indicating effective clinical management or lower disease virulence.
- An atypical spike of 56 deaths was seen in May 2012, suggesting a possible outbreak or change in reporting during that period.
- The recent data from January 2023 to November 2023 show a relatively stable pattern of reported cases with no recorded deaths, suggesting sustained control measures and potential impacts of vaccination programs.

Temporal Trend



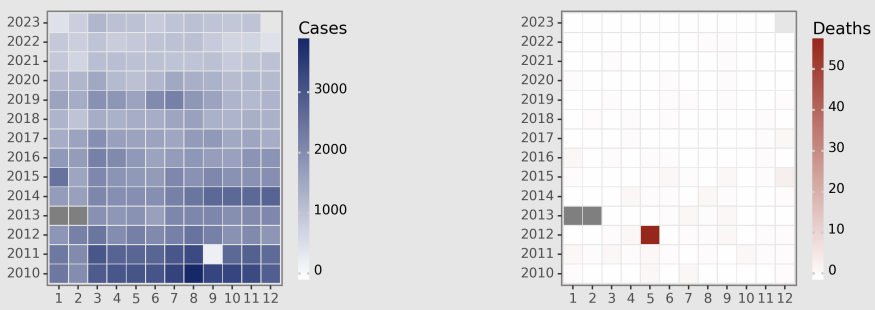
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Hepatitis A in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 show fluctuations, with a general decreasing trend over time. The highest recorded cases occurred in August 2010, with 3,789 reported instances. Seasonal variations are noticeable, with peaks often in summer months such as July and August. The data indicates a significant drop in cases from 2020 onward, coinciding with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting possible impact from public health measures or underreporting due to overwhelmed healthcare systems.

Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis A-related mortality in the dataset is relatively low, with most months reporting zero or one death. An outlier is observed in May 2012, with an unexplained spike of 56 deaths, which warrants further epidemiological investigation. Excluding this anomaly, there appears to be no clear seasonal or temporal trend in fatalities. Deaths remain sporadic and infrequent across the years, highlighting Hepatitis A's typically low fatality rate, possibly attributed to improved healthcare response and vaccination efforts in China.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

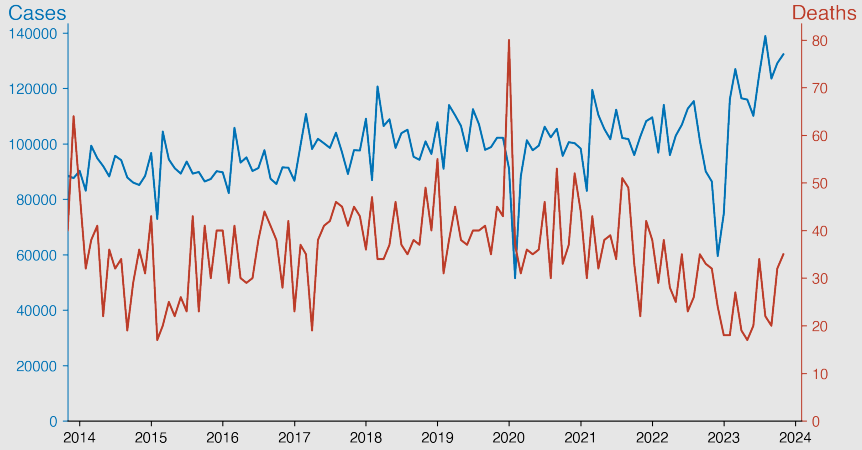
Hepatitis B

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that severely impacts the liver functioning, potentially leading to acute or chronic disease states. The virus can be transmitted through blood and other body fluids, often during birth, sexual contact, or contaminated needles. Vaccination can prevent infection. Chronic infection can lead to serious health issues, such as cirrhosis or liver cancer. Globally, an estimated 296 million people live with a chronic hepatitis B infection. Despite being a significant health concern, many people unaware of their condition due to the mild or absent symptoms. Disease awareness and prevention are crucial.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A steady increase in Hepatitis B cases has been observed in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to November 2023, with a notable rise in cases to 132,270 by November 2023.
- The mortality associated with Hepatitis B has fluctuated over the years; however, it has remained relatively low, with deaths numbering 35 in November 2023.
- Compared to the earlier years, the data shows a significant reduction in death rates per reported case, indicating potential improvements in treatment or management of the disease.
- The peak in cases observed in August 2023 (138,875 cases) represents the highest recorded number throughout the years provided, suggesting ongoing transmission or possible reporting enhancements.

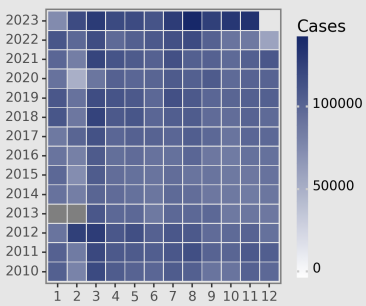
Cases Analysis

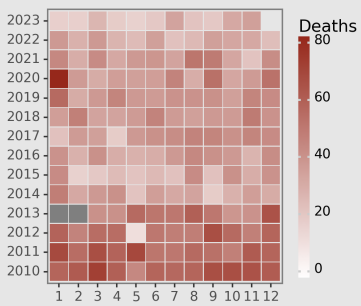
From 2010 to November 2023, Hepatitis B cases in Chinese mainland showed a recurring seasonal pattern, with peaks generally observed in March (e.g., 117,048 cases in 2010 and 126,932 in 2023). An unexpected decline was noted in February 2020 and December 2022, which corresponded to 51,506 and 59,498 cases respectively, potentially indicating impacts of external factors such as public health interventions or reporting anomalies. The overall trend indicates fluctuations without a clear long-term increase or decrease in the annual caseload.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to Hepatitis B from 2010 to November 2023 displayed variability, with the lowest number (12) recorded in May 2012 and the highest (80) in January 2020. Despite the monthly fluctuations, there is a general decline in fatalities over time, suggesting possible improvements in treatment or disease management. Interventions such as vaccination programs and increased access to antiviral therapies might have contributed to reducing Hepatitis B-related mortality in Chinese mainland.

Distribution





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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis C

November 2023

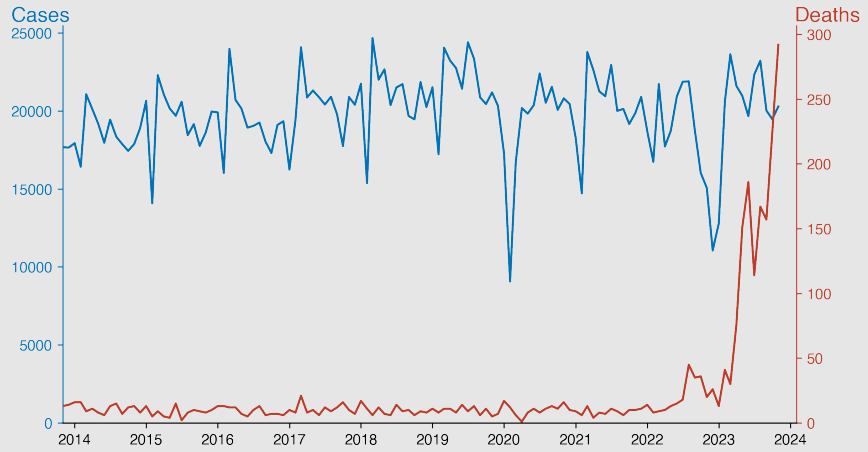
Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection causing inflammation in the liver, primarily spread through blood-to-blood contact. It often transitions to a chronic phase, potentially leading to severe complications like liver cancer or cirrhosis over many years. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) has different strains known as genotypes, which can influence treatment strategies. No vaccine is available for Hepatitis C; however, antiviral medications can cure most people of the virus. Symptoms, although often not visible in the early stages, may include fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite, and yellowing of the eyes and skin.

Highlights

- A notable increase in the Hepatitis C death rate is observed in 2023, with deaths in November (292) over tenfold higher than January (13).
- The number of cases since the initial data point (2010) broadly shows an upward trend, with fluctuations, culminating in relatively high case numbers in 2023.
- The trend in cases has occasional dips, most markedly in December 2022 with the lowest case count (11050) observed since the beginning of the decade.
- The case-fatality ratio has substantially worsened in the latter half of 2023, suggesting potential changes in viral virulence, healthcare system strain, or reporting practices.

Temporal Trend



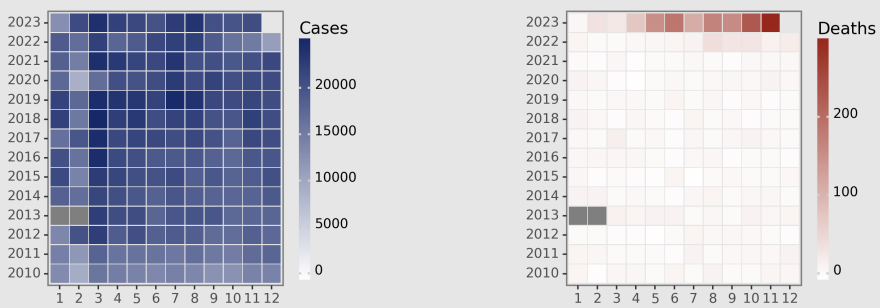
Cases Analysis

Hepatitis C cases in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 exhibit fluctuating yet generally increasing trends. Initial cases ranged between 9,594 to 15,716. A consistent annual increase is evident, with peaks often in March, suggesting possible seasonal patterns. 2022 saw a decline in reported cases from August, dipping to 11,050 in December, likely reflecting public health interventions. Cases rose again in 2023, starting at 12,785 in January and reaching a high of 23,626 in July, though decreasing slightly afterward.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to Hepatitis C initially showed minimal variation, ranging from 4 to 18 fatalities per month from January 2010 to 2022. A significant increase was observed starting in August 2022, with deaths escalating to 45 and further rising to 292 by November 2023. This alarming spike could indicate either an increase in virulence, reporting changes, a rise in co-infections, or healthcare system challenges. This trend necessitates urgent investigation and possible healthcare response to manage the increasing fatality rates.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

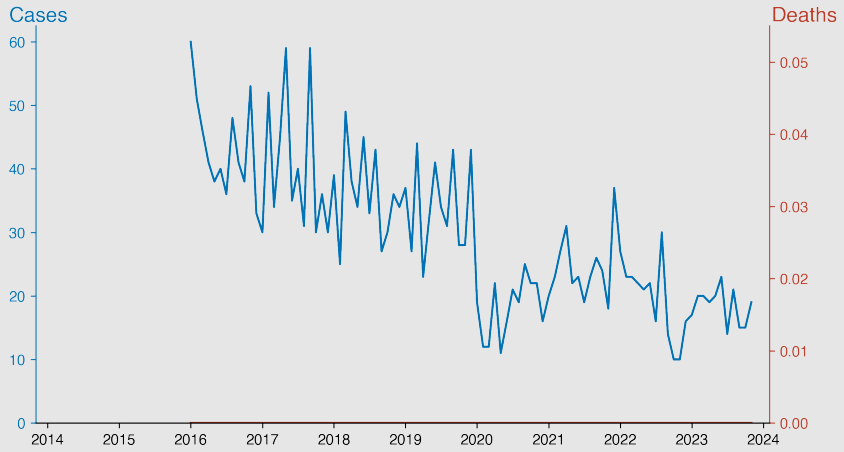
Hepatitis D

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as Delta Hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). It is an RNA virus that requires Hepatitis B (HBV) to replicate, making it unique among human viral diseases. HDV can occur either as a coinfection with HBV or as a superinfection in HBV carriers. It leads to more severe complications than HBV alone, including rapid onset cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Hepatitis D is less common than other forms of viral hepatitis, but is prevalent in regions where HBV is widespread.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Gradual decline in reported Hepatitis D cases from 2016 to 2023, with cases peaking in early years (60 cases in January 2016) and significantly reducing to 19 cases by November 2023.
- No reported deaths from Hepatitis D during the observed period, indicative of either successful case management, low disease fatality, or underreporting of mortality data.
- Notable decrease in the incidence of cases starting from 2020, which could be attributed to improved public health interventions, changes in reporting, or potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on surveillance activities and healthcare access.
- Relative stability in the number of cases in the recent years with a range of 10-30 cases per month, suggesting a controlled but persistent presence of the disease in the Chinese mainland population.

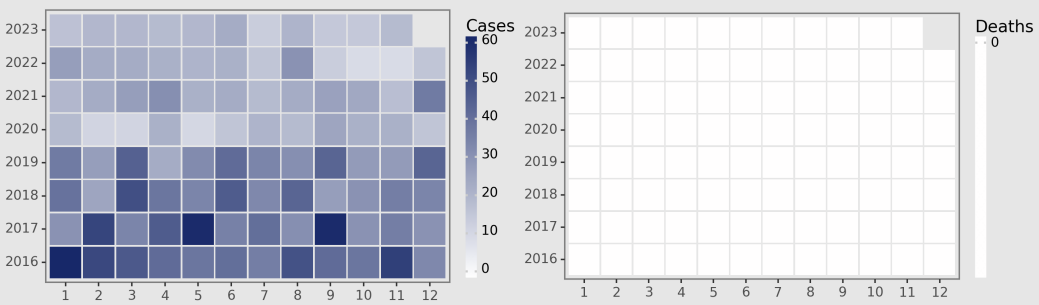
Cases Analysis

Hepatitis D cases on the Chinese mainland from January 2016 show a slight decrement trend over 7 years, with initial figures around 60 cases declining to mid-teens by 2023. Monthly case counts display variability but without a clear seasonal pattern. A noticeable dip occurs in 2020, potentially due to heightened infectious disease control measures for COVID-19, which then slightly rebounds in the subsequent years. Despite fluctuations, the data does not indicate any significant outbreak patterns, suggesting effective containment and possibly successful public health interventions over the years.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the 7-year surveillance period, the death count for Hepatitis D in China has remained at zero. This could indicate a strong healthcare response, effective disease management, and possible underreporting or successful avoidance of lethal complications. The consistent lack of fatalities suggests that while infections do occur, the public health system may be well-equipped to treat or manage Hepatitis D cases. Given the potential severity of this disease, the absence of fatalities demands continued vigilance, efficient reporting systems, and sustained preventive measures.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

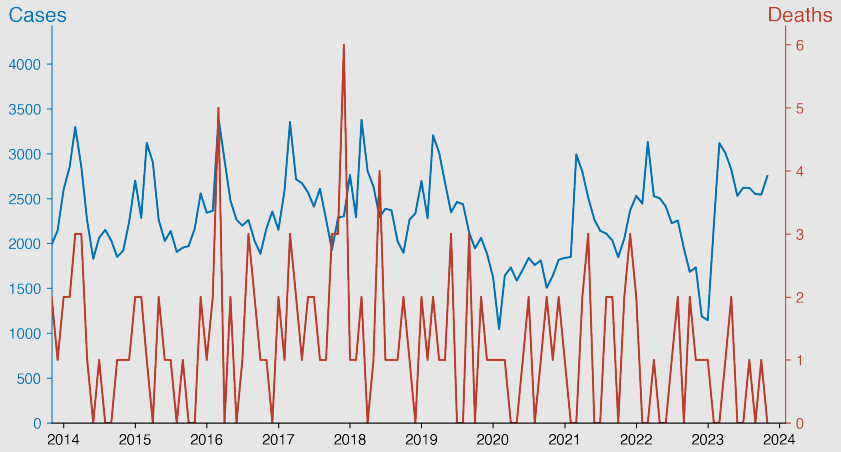
Hepatitis E

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV). Found in fecal matter and contracted through the consumption of contaminated water or food, it is most prevalent in areas with poor sanitation systems. The disease displays symptoms such as jaundice, fatigue, and nausea, often resolving itself within a few weeks. However, it can pose severe risks to pregnant women and individuals with weakened immune systems. Vaccines are available, but not widely in all countries.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A declining trend in Hepatitis E cases is observed from a peak in 2011 (4262 cases in March). The number of cases decreased significantly by 2022, with a low of 1187 cases in December.
- Mortality rates associated with Hepatitis E have remained consistently low over the studied period, with zero to six deaths per month – indicating a relatively low fatality rate of the disease.
- A slight increase in Hepatitis E cases is seen in early 2023, following the low of December 2022; March and April report 3117 and 3006 cases respectively, with numbers remaining stable through November.
- Despite the fluctuations in case numbers, the overall trend indicates a controlled situation with minimal fatalities, suggesting effective management of Hepatitis E in mainland China as of November 2023.

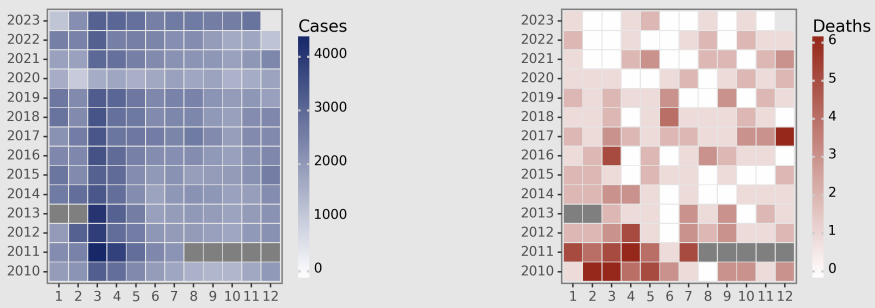
Cases Analysis

The Hepatitis E cases in mainland China from January 2010 to November 2023 show seasonal fluctuations with peaks often in the spring months, particularly March and April. The highest case count was observed in March 2011 (4262 cases), with notable peaks in subsequent years. Reported cases dipped notably in 2020, potentially due to COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions reducing transmission opportunities. By 2023, case numbers partially rebounded, stabilizing above 2500 cases from spring through autumn, implying restoration of typical transmission dynamics or reporting practices post-pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths from Hepatitis E across the same timeframe are relatively low, with no clear seasonal trend and monthly death counts mostly below 6. The highest mortality was reported in December 2017, with 6 deaths. Despite fluctuations in case numbers, fatalities remained modest, indicating either a low case-fatality ratio or underreporting of deaths. The years 2020-2023 showed no deaths exceeding 2 in any given month, potentially reflecting improved management, healthcare interventions, or less severe disease strains.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Other hepatitis

November 2023

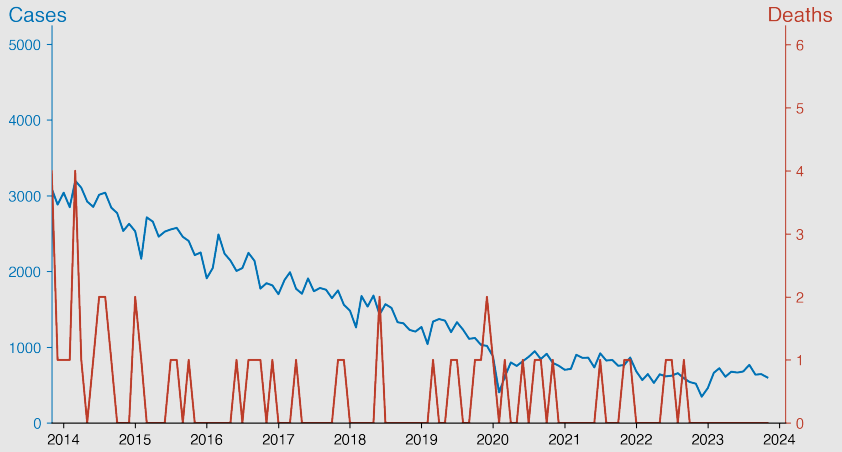
Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver caused by agents other than the five known hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D, E). This includes but is not limited to: autoimmune hepatitis, alcoholic hepatitis, steatohepatitis, and drug-induced hepatitis. These forms of hepatitis can cause damage and scarring to the liver, potentially leading to serious complications such as liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. The symptoms, treatment, and prognosis vary greatly depending on the specific type and severity of the hepatitis.

Highlights

- A significant decrease in hepatitis cases from the peak in 2010 to November 2023, indicating an effective reduction over 13 years.
- Mortality rates have remained consistently low, with many months reporting zero deaths, demonstrating improved clinical management and/or vaccination impact.
- Since the abrupt case count drop in February 2020, possibly linked to COVID-19 related interventions and healthcare disruptions, case numbers have stabilized at a lower level.
- The data for January and February of 2013 are missing; this gap prevents a complete longitudinal analysis for that period.

Temporal Trend



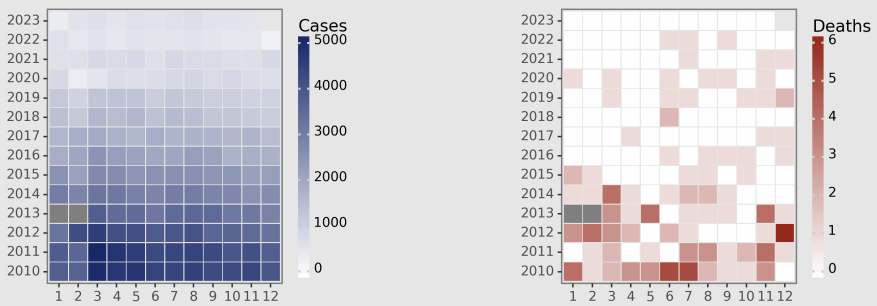
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, there was a notable downward trend in the number of "Other hepatitis" cases in the Chinese mainland. The year 2010 began with 3,723 cases in January, experiencing fluctuations and reaching a peak in March 2011 (5,010 cases). Following this, there is a steady decline over the years, culminating in the lowest recorded cases by the end of 2022 (347 cases in December). A slight rebound is observed in early 2023, but the overall trend suggests a significant decrease in case numbers over this 13-year period.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from "Other hepatitis" during the same period shows an overall low fatality rate, with monthly deaths seldom exceeding five individuals and many months reporting none. The highest death count in a single month was six, observed in December 2012. There were no deaths in several months across the years, indicating a possible effective management and/or treatment of the condition. The downward trend in the number of cases might have contributed to the lower mortality, with the data from 2020 onwards showing very few deaths, aligning with the reduction in cases observed.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

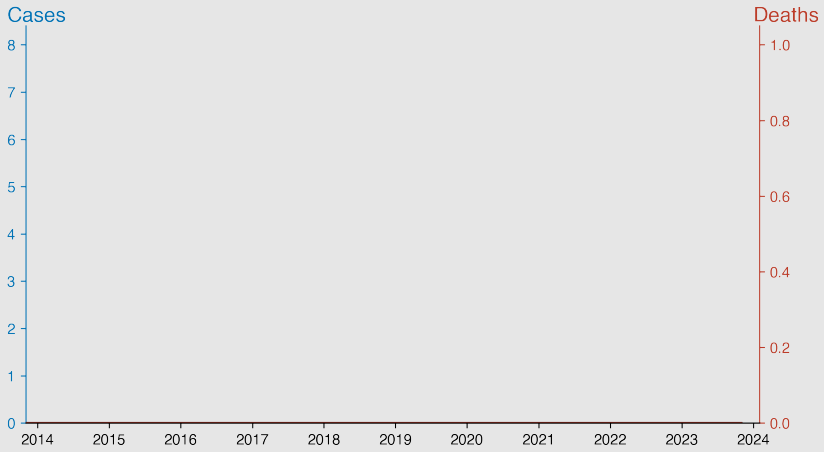
Poliomyelitis

November 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects young children. The virus, transmitted person-to-person, invades the nervous system and can cause total paralysis in a matter of hours. Initial symptoms are fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck, pain in the limbs, becoming severe in some cases. There is no cure for polio, it can only be prevented through immunization. Polio vaccine, given multiple times, protects a child for life.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Poliomyelitis has been almost entirely absent in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023, indicating effective control measures.
- The only recorded outbreak occurred in 2011 between August to December, with a total of 20 cases and 1 death, which suggests a contained and short-lived episode.
- The consistent report of zero cases and deaths post-2011 outbreak reflects sustained efforts in vaccination and surveillance, likely maintaining polio-free status.
- The data signifies the success of polio immunization programs and highlights the importance of continued vigilance to prevent re-emergence.

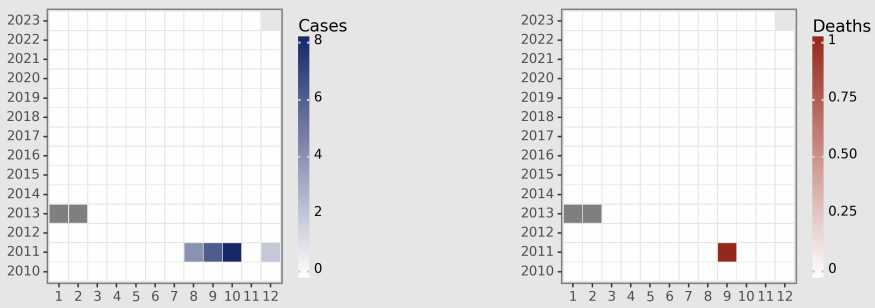
Cases Analysis

The data for Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 indicates a sustained zero-case status for Poliomyelitis, except for a brief surge between August and December 2011, totaling 20 cases. This suggests an effective control and immunization strategy for Polio, signifying a near-elimination status. However, the anomaly in 2011 highlights the potential for outbreaks, emphasizing the need for constant vigilance and continued vaccination efforts to maintain a Polio-free environment.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the examined period, there was only one reported death due to Poliomyelitis in September 2011, which coincides with the brief increase in cases that year. The low mortality rate, despite the transient rise of incidents, implies that there was timely and effective clinical management of those cases. Since then, there have been no reported deaths, underscoring the success of China's public health initiatives in preventing Polio-related fatalities through consistent surveillance, vaccination, and prompt response to Polio threats.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Human infection with H5N1 virus

November 2023

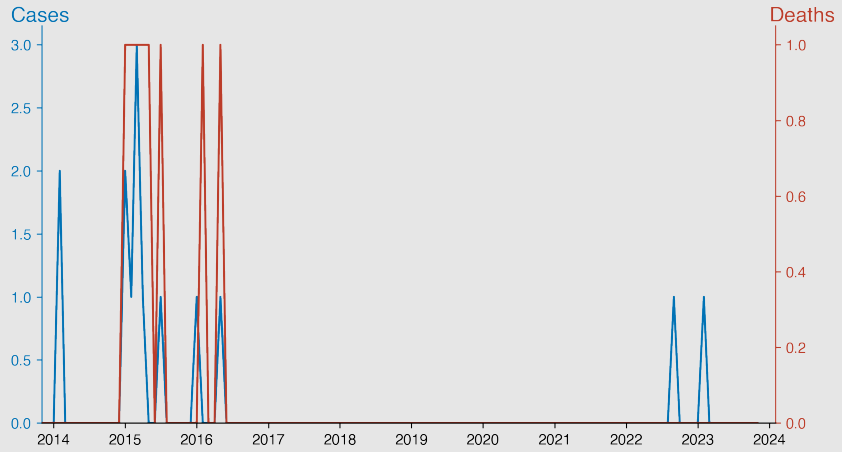
Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, also known as Avian influenza or "bird flu", is a highly infectious and severe respiratory disease in birds. Humans, in rare cases, can contract this disease when exposed to infected birds or contaminated environments. First identified in humans in Hong Kong in 1997, H5N1 virus has since spread across several continents causing significant human morbidity and mortality. This zoonotic disease predominantly affects the lower respiratory tract, and is often fatal, underlining the importance of continuous surveillance and immediate response.

Highlights

- Overall low incidence of H5N1 cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland, with sporadic outbreaks throughout the years.
- The mortality rate for reported cases is high, with deaths occurring in approximately half of the cases.
- Clusters of cases in 2010 and 2015 suggest sporadic transmission with limited human-to-human spread or potentially greater contact with infected poultry.
- As of November 2023, the situation appears to be under control, with no new cases or deaths reported in the current year.

Temporal Trend



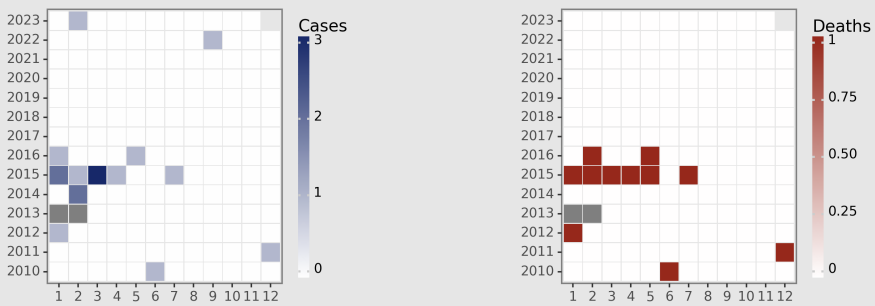
Cases Analysis

Human H5N1 infections in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 are sporadic, with 14 cases recorded over 13 years. The virus exhibits non-seasonal occurrence with no sustained human-to-human transmission. Incidences are isolated, with years 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, and 2016 reporting one or more cases. The uptick in 2015 with five cases suggests possible enhanced surveillance or a temporary increase in zoonotic spill-over events. The fatality rate appears high, given the deaths, indicating the severity of the infection among those who contract it.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data from H5N1 infections in the Chinese mainland reveals a high case-fatality ratio, with 11 deaths among 14 cases. Deaths occurred in the years 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, and 2016, concomitant with reported cases, except for one death in 2016 without a corresponding case that year, possibly indicating a delayed reporting of the case. The absence of deaths after 2016 could signify effective medical interventions, underreporting, or a possible decrease in virulence; however, caution is warranted given the small numbers involved and potential underdiagnosis or reporting delays.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Measles

November 2023

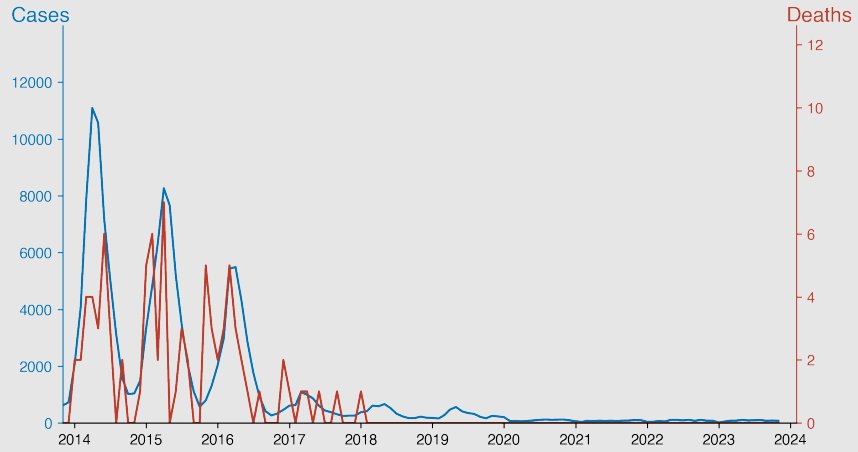
Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease primarily affecting children. It's transmitted through direct contact or airborne droplets when infected individuals cough or sneeze. It mainly affects both sexes and begins with symptoms like high fever, runny nose, cough, and conjunctivitis, followed by a rash that spreads from the face to the entire body. Although severe cases can result in complications like pneumonia, encephalitis, and death, measles can be prevented through a safe and cost-effective vaccine.

Highlights

- A marked decrease in measles cases is evident over the years, with peaks in 2010 (13,318 cases in May) declining to lower numbers (
- There has been a substantial reduction in measles-related deaths, with the last recorded death in November 2015, supporting a significant improvement in measles control and prevention.
- The monthly trend since the beginning of the pandemic in 2020 shows very low case numbers, often below 100 cases/month, suggesting a continued control over measles outbreaks.
- The current measles situation as of November 2023 (78 cases, 0 deaths) indicates sustained low-level transmission without fatalities, which is a positive public health outcome.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, measles cases in the Chinese mainland showed a substantial decline, with early peaks in 2010 and 2014 (over 9,000 cases in April of both years). The highest recorded number of cases in a single month was 13,318 in May 2010. After 2014, there was a marked decrease in cases with most months showing fewer than 1,000 cases. Notably, a drastic reduction occurred from 2020 onwards, with no month exceeding 200 cases, potentially influenced by public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

Measles-related deaths mirrored the trend in case numbers, with higher mortality in the early part of the decade (12 deaths in May 2010) and gradually declining thereafter. There was a consistent presence of fatalities from 2010 to 2016, peaking in April 2010 with 6 deaths. From 2017 onwards, there were negligible to zero reported deaths per month. Since January 2020, no deaths have been reported, which may correspond to the decreased case numbers and enhanced public health interventions.

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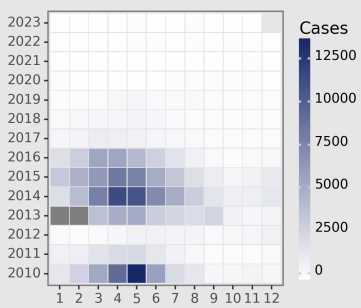

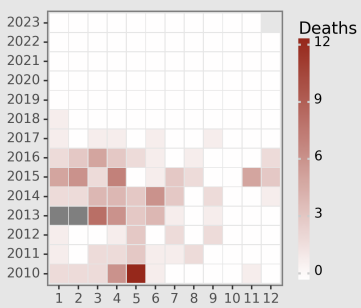

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

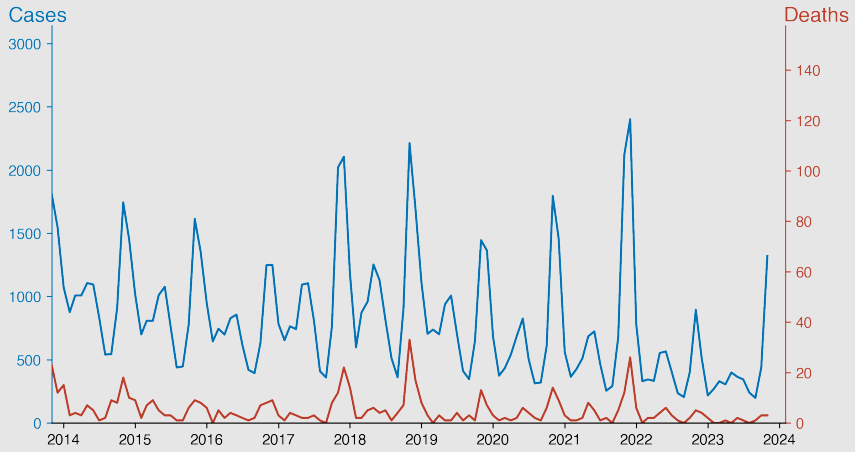
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

November 2023

Introduction

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever, also known as Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS), is a severe viral disease caused primarily by Hantaviruses. It is transmitted to humans through direct contact with infected rodent urine, droppings, or saliva. Characteristics include sudden fever, chills, headaches, back pain, and severe abdominal pain. Hemorrhaging and kidney failure are severe complications. It escalates globally, with primary incidents found in Asia and Europe, presenting a significant public health concern due to its high infectivity and mortality rates.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The number of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever cases in November 2023 (1320 cases) has significantly decreased from its peak in November 2012 (3000 cases).
- Mortality in November 2023 has notably declined to 3 deaths compared to high mortality observed in the same month of previous years, such as 32 deaths in November 2010.
- Since the beginning of the year 2023, there has been a consistent pattern of low mortality associated with the disease, with no more than 3 deaths reported per month.
- The trend in 2023, leading up to November, shows a gradual decrease in cases with a stable low number of associated deaths, indicating an improved control over the spread of the disease compared to previous years.

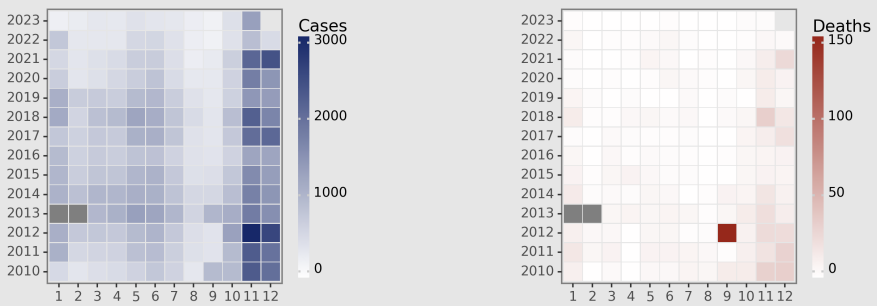
Cases Analysis

Analysis of Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) cases in China from 2010 to November 2023 indicates a seasonal pattern with peaks often occurring in late autumn. A significantly high number of cases are reported each November, except for 2017 when the peak was in December. The month with the highest case number was November 2012, with 3000 reported cases. Data shows a substantial decrease in cases starting from January 2023 through September, with a moderate increase in October and a notable spike in November 2023.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with EHF follows a less pronounced seasonal trend than case occurrence, but still generally mirrors the peaks in cases. The deadliest month was September 2012, which is an anomaly with 150 deaths, significantly higher than any other month. December 2010 and November 2018 share the second-highest mortality count with 33 deaths each. Deaths saw a notable decline in 2023, reaching single-digit numbers, with zero deaths reported in February, March, May, July, August, and September, signifying potential improvements in medical interventions or reporting accuracy.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

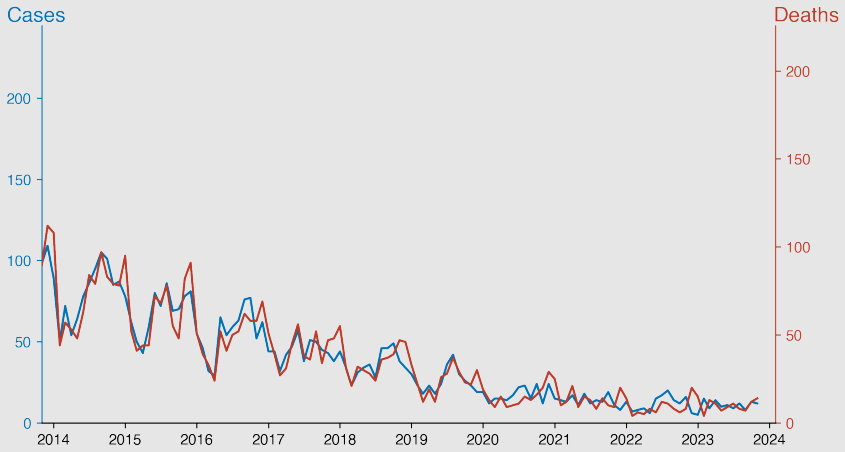
Rabies

November 2023

Introduction

Rabies is a fatal, viral zoonosis primarily transmitted to humans through bites or scratches from infected animals. The rabies virus, belonging to the Rhabdoviridae family, affects the central nervous system, causing disease in the brain and eventually death. Early symptoms include fever and tingling at the exposure site, progressing into neurological symptoms like violent movements, uncontrolled excitement, or paralysis. A preventable disease, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is effective if administered soon after exposure. Preventative measures also include pet vaccinations and wildlife control.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A declining trend in rabies cases and deaths is observed over the years, with a decrease from 126 cases and 116 deaths in January 2010 to 12 cases and 14 deaths by November 2023.
- Peaks in reported cases and deaths occurred in summer months (June to August) in the earlier years, with a significant summer peak in September 2010 (233 cases, 201 deaths).
- There is an overall reduction in both cases and deaths since 2010, indicating potential improvements in disease control and prevention measures.
- The fatality rate appears high throughout, often approaching or equaling the number of cases, suggesting a need for continued public health interventions and awareness campaigns.

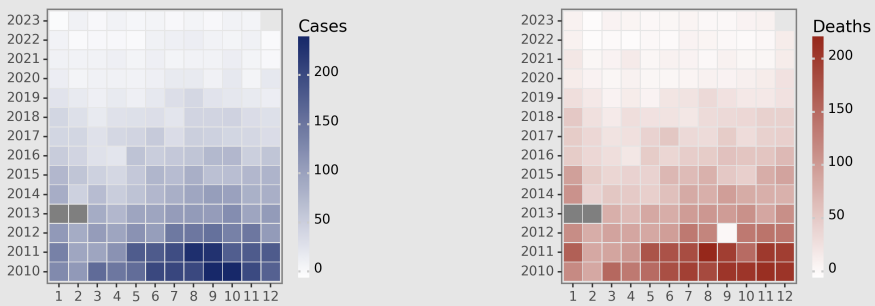
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, rabies cases in the Chinese mainland have shown a notable decrease. The highest reported cases were in September 2010 (233 cases), with a gradual decline over the years. The data suggests a successful intervention as cases dropped to single digits by the end of the period, with December 2021 reporting the lowest number (8 cases). Seasonal fluctuations appear minimized towards the latter years, indicating improved control measures and possibly greater public awareness and vaccination efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to rabies followed a similar downtrend to cases over the same period. Notably high fatality rates were observed in the earlier years, peaking in November 2010 with 208 deaths. Latter years show a marked reduction in deaths, with single-digit monthly deaths becoming more common from 2019 onwards. An exceptional spike is observed in December 2022 (20 deaths), which deviates from the overall downward trend and may warrant further investigation. This long-term reduction in fatalities is likely due to enhanced medical care, immediate post-exposure prophylaxis, and sustained public health campaigns.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Japanese encephalitis

November 2023

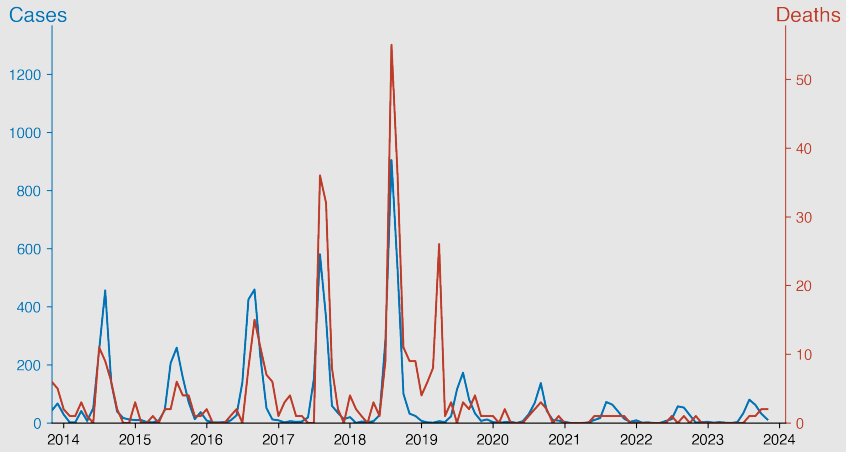
Introduction

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a viral disease that is transmitted through the bite of infected mosquitoes. It's the leading cause of viral encephalitis in Asia. JE primarily affects children and can cause fever, headache, vomiting, neck stiffness, and seizures. In severe cases, it can result in inflammation of the brain, paralysis, and even death. There is no specific treatment, but the disease is vaccine-preventable. JE is a zoonotic disease, with pigs and birds as the main hosts of the virus.

Highlights

- Seasonality is evident with peak incidence in the warmer months (June to August), reflecting mosquito activity patterns, with cases subsiding towards winter.
- An overall decline in cases and deaths has been observed from 2010 to 2023, indicating improved control and prevention measures.
- The peak year in the given dataset was 2010, with a marked decrease subsequently, suggesting effective intervention or possible underreporting in later years.
- Mortality rates vary annually and do not consistently correlate with the number of cases, suggesting variable disease severity or changes in healthcare access and reporting.

Temporal Trend



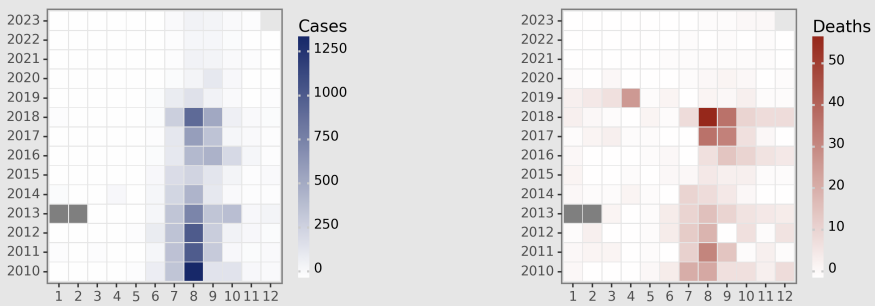
Cases Analysis

The distribution of Japanese encephalitis cases on the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 shows clear seasonality with a peak typically occurring in July or August, reflecting the viral transmission linked to the activity of mosquito vectors. The highest number of cases was reported in August of several years, notably 1301 cases in 2010 and 986 in 2012, indicating substantial yearly outbreaks. Notably, there is a general declining trend in the annual number of cases, particularly noticeable after 2018.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality numbers associated with Japanese encephalitis in the same period show a peak corresponding to the high case numbers in July and August, which are the peak transmission months. The mortality rate fluctuates notably, with the highest number of deaths in August 2018 at 55. There has been a relative decline in deaths from 2019 onwards, suggesting possible improvements in either disease management, reporting, vaccination coverage, or vector control strategies. The data also indicates some variability in the case-fatality ratio across the years.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

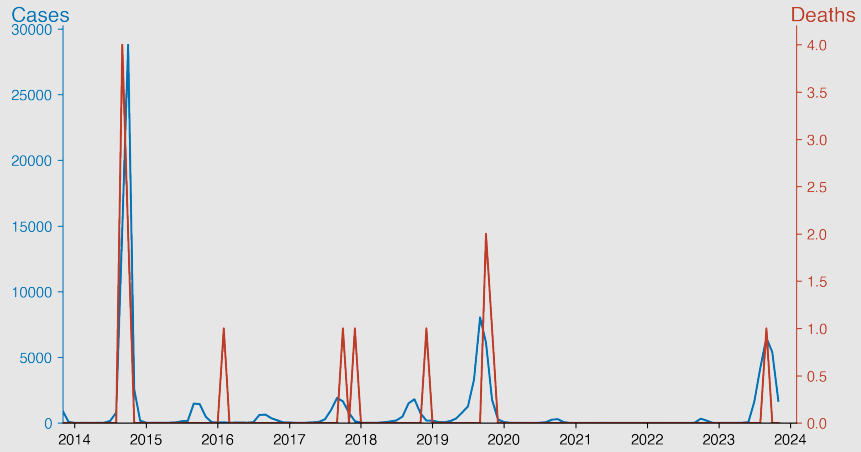
Dengue

November 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection causing a severe flu-like illness and, sometimes causing a potentially lethal complication called severe dengue. The global prevalence of dengue has grown dramatically in recent decades. About half of the world's population is now at risk. Dengue is found in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas. There are four distinct, but closely related, serotypes of the virus that cause dengue. Recovery from infection by one provides lifelong immunity against that particular serotype. However, cross-immunity to the other serotypes is partial and temporary.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Periodic fluctuations are observed, with peak case numbers typically occurring during the warmer months (July to October), suggesting a seasonal pattern of transmission.
- Since 2010, there has been a general upward trend in the number of cases, with particularly large outbreaks in 2014 and 2019.
- The number of deaths remains low compared to the total number of cases, indicating that while the virus is widespread, the case-fatality rate is low.
- The recent data from 2023 demonstrate a significant outbreak with 16,785 cases reported from July to November, but with only one death, reinforcing the maintained low case-fatality rate.

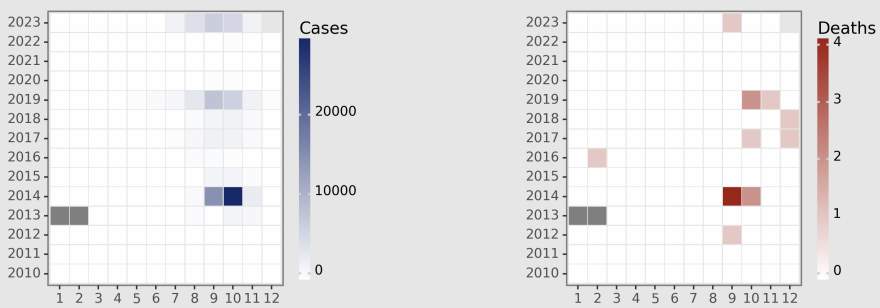
Cases Analysis

Dengue cases in the Chinese mainland presented seasonal peaks typically in the warmer months, with significant outbreaks observed in years such as 2013, 2014, and 2019. The largest monthly case count was recorded in October 2014 with 28,796 cases. A notable dip in cases began in 2020, coinciding with COVID-19 pandemic interventions, suggesting possible impacts on vector control or reporting practices. The upward trend in late summers, as seen in the visibly alarming rise in July and August 2023, emphasizes the importance of proactive vector surveillance and control measures during these high-risk periods.

Deaths Analysis

Dengue-related fatalities in the Chinese mainland were remarkably low despite high case numbers, reflecting effective clinical management and possibly low virulence strains. Deaths were sporadic, with a slight increase in mortality observed in September 2012, September 2014, October 2019, and December 2018. The sole death reported in September 2023 amidst an outbreak of over 6,000 cases further underscores the health system's capacity to manage severe dengue outcomes. Continuous improvements in healthcare, alongside public health strategies to reduce transmission, likely contributed to the low mortality rates.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

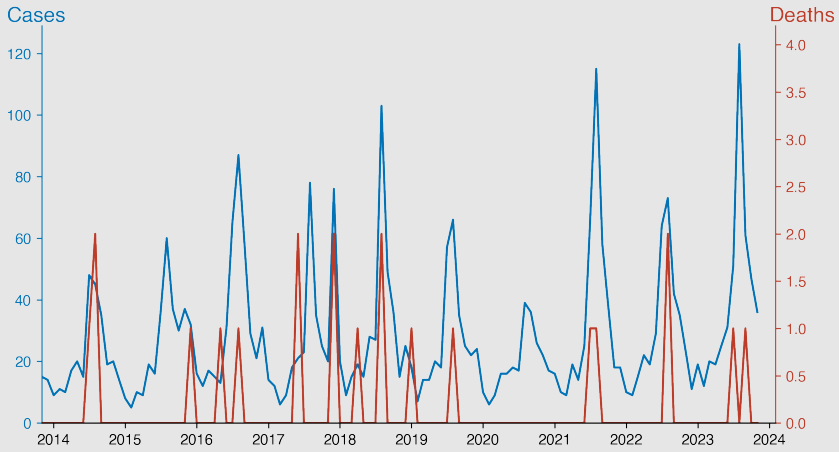
Anthrax

November 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious, potentially lethal disease caused by the bacterium Bacillus anthracis. It primarily affects livestock and wildlife, but can also infect humans, typically through occupational exposure. Anthrax spores are resilient and can survive in harsh conditions for a long time. The disease can present in three forms in humans - cutaneous (skin), inhalation, and gastrointestinal - depending upon the route of infection. Vaccines are available but are usually reserved for people at high risk. Treatment involves antibiotics, and early intervention significantly improves outcomes.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal trends in Anthrax cases are evident, with case numbers peaking annually during summer months (July and August), suggesting a possible link to climatic conditions or agricultural practices during this period.
- Despite fluctuations, there has been a noticeable increase in cases over time, with August 2023 recording the highest number of cases (123) since the data tracking began in 2010 January.
- The overall fatality rate remains low, with occasional spikes in death counts (e.g., August 2022 with 2 deaths), indicating that while infection rates may be rising, the disease is being managed with respect to mortality.
- The most recent data indicates that while there has been a substantial number of cases in November 2023 (36 cases), no deaths were reported, suggesting ongoing efforts in disease surveillance and management are

Cases Analysis

Looking at the data for Anthrax from 2010 to 2023 in Chinese mainland, there is a distinct seasonal pattern, with cases rising sharply in July and August, which are the peak months. This could be attributed to the increased interaction between humans and animals or animal products due to agricultural practices. The highest number of cases was reported in August 2023 (123 cases), indicating either a worsening of the situation, better reporting mechanisms, or an outbreak. Meanwhile, the winter months usually have the lowest case count, which supports the role of seasonal factors in transmission dynamics.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality data for Anthrax during the same period shows sporadic deaths, with the highest occurring in September 2012 (4 deaths), followed by a few other spikes (2 deaths) in July 2010, August 2014, December 2017, and August 2022. The mortality rate does not seem to follow a clear seasonal trend and is relatively low compared to the number of cases, suggesting that the case fatality ratio is low or that effective treatment options are available and accessible to prevent deaths once the infection has been identified.

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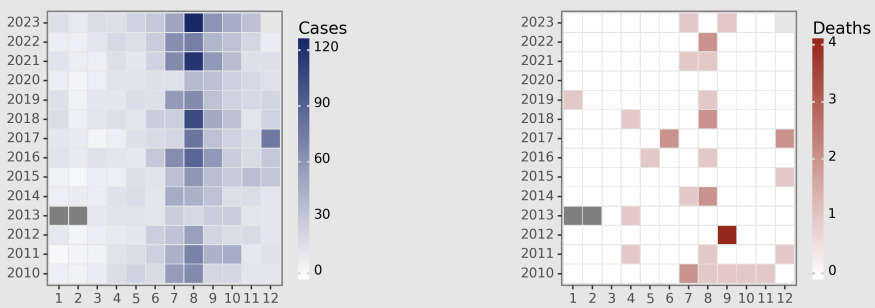

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

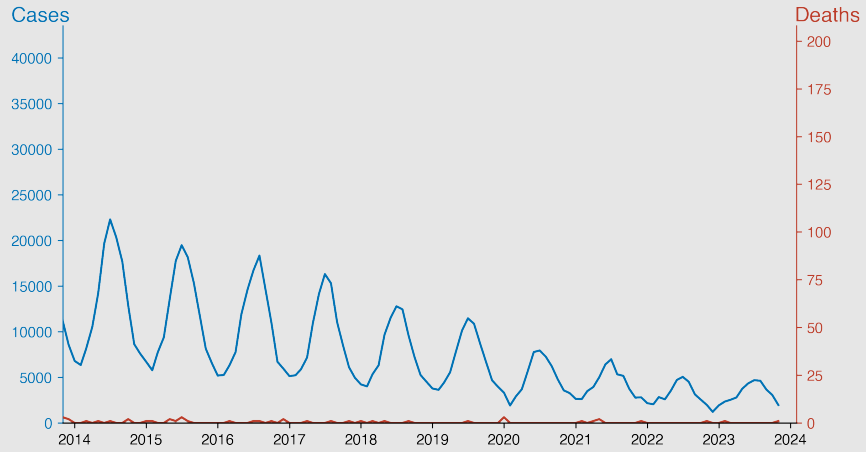
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the intestines, primarily the colon. It's typically caused by the bacteria Shigella or the amoeba Entamoeba histolytica. The primary symptoms include bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, and severe dehydration. Dysentery spreads mainly through contaminated food or water due to poor hygiene and sanitation. While it's prevalent in developing nations with poor sanitary conditions, dysentery can occur anywhere. Most recover with appropriate hydration and antibiotics, but in severe cases, it can be fatal. Understanding its cause and prevention can reduce the risk of dysentery.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The number of cases of dysentery in Chinese mainland has shown a declining trend over the years, from a peak of 41,507 cases in August 2010 to 1,963 cases in November 2023.
- Mortality rates have remained consistently low, with zero to a few reported deaths per month, with occasional spikes such as the 198 deaths reported in September 2012.
- The data does not reveal any significant seasonal pattern in the recent years, although earlier years (2010 - 2011) showed increased cases during summer months.
- The disease has largely been controlled with a notably steep decline in the number of cases from 2010 to 2023, indicating effective public health measures and interventions.

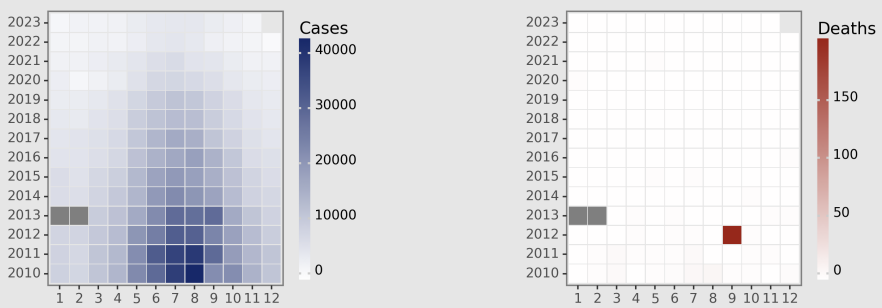
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, Dysentery cases in Chinese mainland demonstrate a notable seasonality with peaks typically occurring in the summer months (June to August), and a gradual decrease through the years. Cases reached their zenith in August 2010 with 41,507 reported incidents. Since then, there has been an overall downward trend, with cases significantly dropping to 1,963 by November 2023. The data indicates improved control and possibly better hygiene practices over the studied period.

Deaths Analysis

Dysentery-associated deaths from 2010 to 2023 indicate low mortality overall, with most months recording zero to three deaths. A stark anomaly occurs in September 2012 with 198 deaths, suggesting a possible severe outbreak or co-occurring event requiring further investigation. Excluding this outlier, the trend in fatalities is declining or remains consistently low across the years. This pattern suggests effective clinical management and possibly increased access to medical care, aligning with the descending case numbers over the same period.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

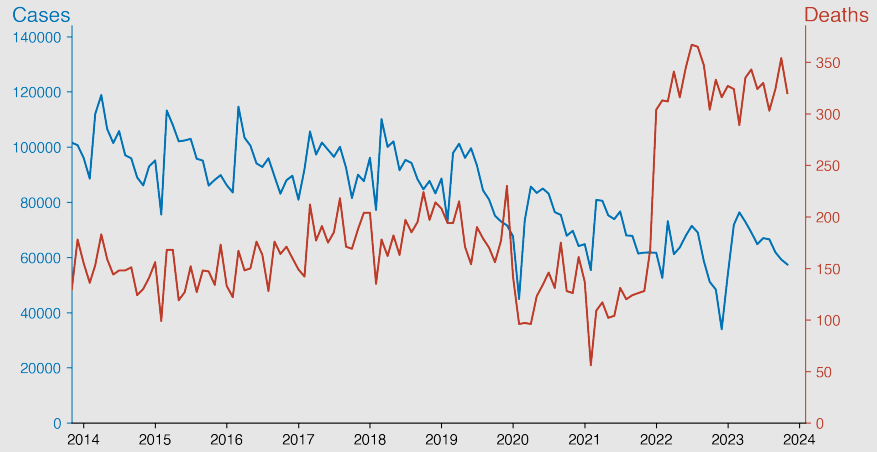
Tuberculosis

November 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease primarily caused by the bacillus Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It usually affects the lungs (pulmonary TB) but can also affect other body parts (extrapulmonary TB). Transmission occurs through airborne droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Its symptoms include persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats. TB is a global public health issue, particularly in developing countries, partly due to factors like HIV co-infection and emergence of drug-resistant TB. It can be prevented and treated with proper healthcare measures.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Tuberculosis (TB) cases in the Chinese mainland peaked in March over several years, with a noticeable spike in 2022.
- The death toll from TB showed a significant increase starting in 2022, reaching its highest levels in the analyzed data, even as the number of cases began to decrease.
- Most recent data from November 2023 indicates a continuation of the downward trend in TB cases (57,432), yet the death rate remains elevated (320 deaths) compared to earlier years.
- Despite the reduction in the number of TB cases, the relatively high mortality rate suggests a need for continued public health interventions and improved TB management and treatment strategies.

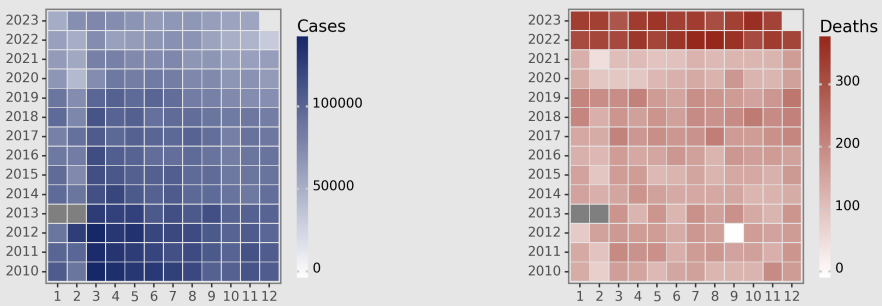
Cases Analysis

A clear seasonal pattern emerges from the tuberculosis data in China, with peaks often occurring in March, suggesting a cyclical trend possibly linked to environmental or social factors. From 2010 to 2013, cases gradually increased, possibly due to rising detection rates or population growth. Post-2013, a steady decline in the number of cases is observed, hinting at improved control measures. However, 2022 and 2023 report a significant decrease in cases compared to previous years, potentially indicating advancements in TB management or underreporting due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

The tuberculosis mortality rate in China shows fluctuation with an alarming rise from 2010 (141 deaths in January) to 2023 (320 deaths in November). The mortality had been relatively stable from 2010 to 2019, albeit with recurrent peaks. Notably, a substantial increase in deaths is evident from 2020 onwards, with deaths more than doubling by 2022, peaking in July (367 deaths). The sudden rise in mortality could correlate with healthcare system strains or altered health-seeking behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic, warranting further investigation into the cause and potential co-factors.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

November 2023

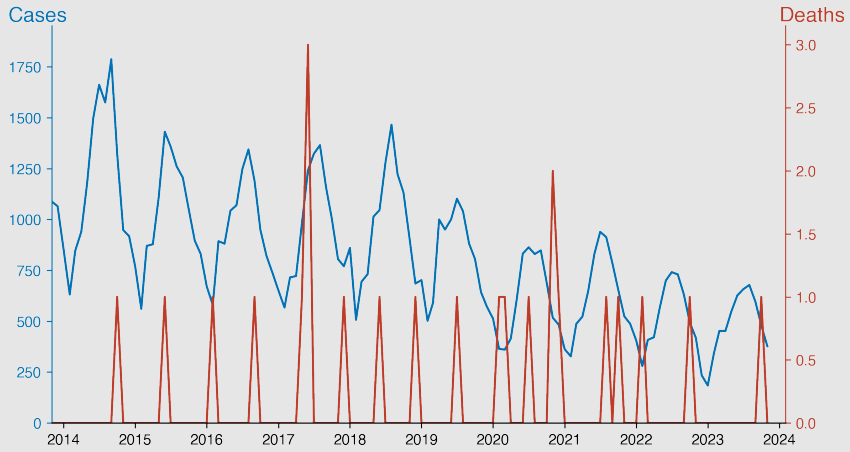
Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever are bacterial infections caused by Salmonella typhi and Salmonella paratyphi, respectively. Transmitted through contaminated food or water, they present similar symptoms including high fever, abdominal pain, and diarrhea or constipation. Typhoid, generally more severe, can cause life-threatening complications. Paratyphoid is less common and usually presents a milder form of the disease. Both are prevalent in areas with poor sanitation and hygiene, predominantly in developing countries. Vaccines are available for typhoid, but not paratyphoid, making hygiene measures the main form of prevention.

Highlights

- Cases of Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever have shown a declining trend in the Chinese mainland over the past decade, with the number of cases peaking around the summer months annually.
- There has been a notable decrease in reported cases from 2010 to 2023, with 1867 cases in August 2010 compared to 678 cases in August 2023, indicating improved prevention and control.
- Mortality associated with these diseases has been relatively low over the years, with sporadic deaths reported and some years with no fatalities.
- Despite fluctuations, the overall trend suggests progress in disease management, though continued surveillance is necessary to maintain control and prevent outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



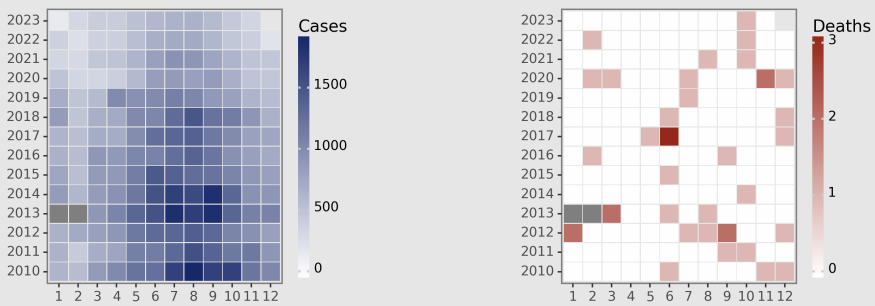
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, cases of Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Chinese mainland showed seasonality, peaking during the summer months from July to September annually. The highest monthly case count was reported in August 2010 (1867 cases), followed by notable summertime peaks in subsequent years. A general decreasing trend was observed over the years, with the latest data from 2023 displaying substantially fewer cases compared to the beginning of the time series. The seasonality combined with the overall downtrend suggests effectiveness in control measures and possible changes in risk factors.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths from Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in the given timeframe are low, totaling 20 fatalities over approximately 13 years. Deaths were sporadic rather than perennial, with some years recording no fatalities. The highest annual death count was three in June 2017. Importantly, in multiple years, months with the highest case incidence did not correspond to increased mortality, suggesting that access to treatment or the severity of cases may not be directly correlated with case quantity. The data implies that while infections occurred, the fatality risk for these conditions was generally well-contained.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

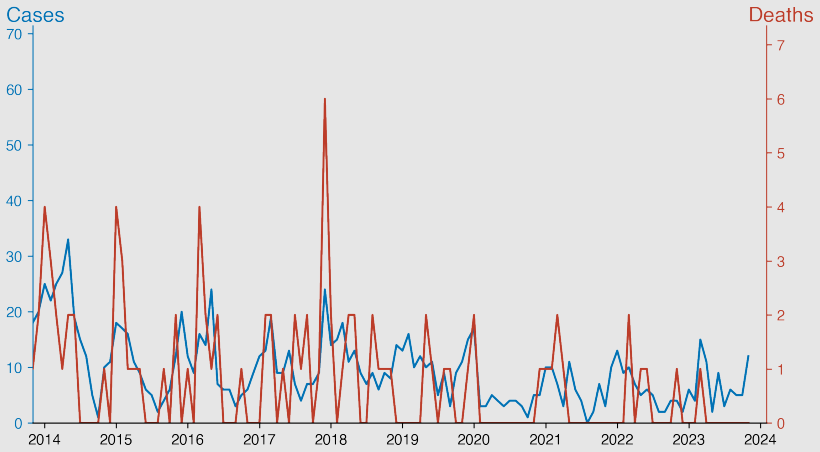
Meningococcal meningitis

November 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe bacterial infection of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord, caused by Neisseria meningitidis. This disease is potentially fatal and requires immediate medical attention. It's most commonly transmitted through respiratory droplets or close contact with an infected person. Symptoms include headache, fever, and stiff neck, often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, and mental confusion. Vaccination is a key strategy for prevention, targeted at high-risk groups, especially in regions with high disease prevalence.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant decrease in meningococcal meningitis cases and deaths has been observed from 2010 to 2023. The peak numbers in earlier years (68 cases in March 2010) have not been replicated in recent years (maximum 15 cases in March 2023).
- Seasonality in meningococcal meningitis is evident, with higher incidence typically in the late winter and early spring months (January to March), demonstrated by peaks during those months across several years.
- The mortality associated with meningococcal meningitis has also dropped, with recent years showing very low to no deaths, suggesting improvements in public health measures, vaccination, and treatment protocols.
- The data for November 2023 shows 12 cases with no associated deaths, consistent with a continued low-incidence trend and effective case management and preventive

Cases Analysis

An evaluation of Meningococcal meningitis cases in China from 2010 to 2023 reveals seasonal patterns, with peaks commonly in early spring months. The data indicates a substantial decrease in cases over time, from highs of 68 in March 2010 to single digits in multiple months of more recent years. Such a decline could be attributed to increased vaccination, public health measures, or underreporting. Although data for January and February 2013 is missing, no significant outbreaks are noted in subsequent reports, suggesting stable endemicity or effective control measures in place.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality associated with Meningococcal meningitis in China shows a decreasing trend from 2010 to 2023. Initial years saw a mortality peak in March 2010 with seven deaths, while recent years have months with no reported deaths. The mortality rate fluctuates, with some months having a higher ratio of deaths to cases. This variable lethality could point towards differing virulence of strains, access to healthcare, or changes in reporting practices. The consistent low death rates in later years potentially reflect improvements in disease management, treatment protocols, and public health interventions.

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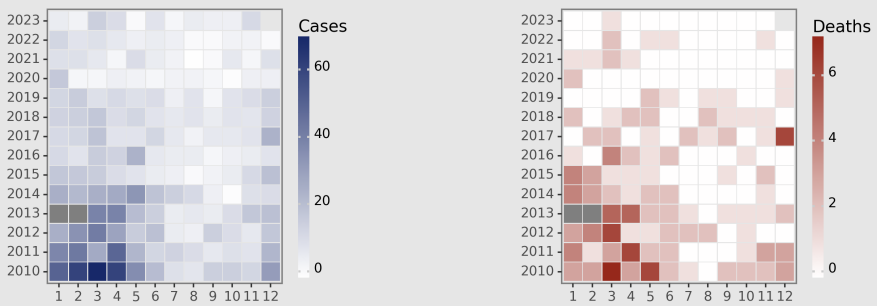

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Pertussis

November 2023

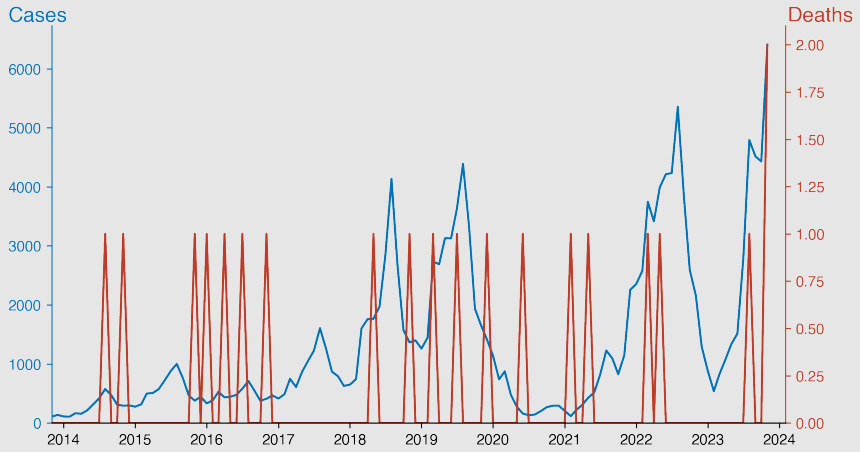
Introduction

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial infection. It is caused by Bordetella pertussis and is characterized by severe coughing spells that can make it difficult to breathe. The cough often ends with a "whoop" sound when the person breathes in. Pertussis is a vaccine-preventable disease, yet remains a significant health concern, particularly for infants and young children who are either unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated. Recovery can be slow and complications can include pneumonia, encephalopathy, and death in severe cases.

Highlights

- A gradual increase in pertussis cases was observed in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023, with a significant surge in numbers beginning from 2017 onwards.
- The highest reported number of cases in a single month occurred in November 2023 with 6,410 cases, indicating that pertussis is becoming more prevalent or reporting has become more robust.
- Despite the rise in cases, the mortality rate remained low, with only a few recorded deaths per year, showing potential effectiveness in clinical management and treatment.
- Notably, there was a notable decrease in cases in 2020, possibly due to pandemic-related restrictions or changes in healthcare-seeking behavior during that period.

Temporal Trend



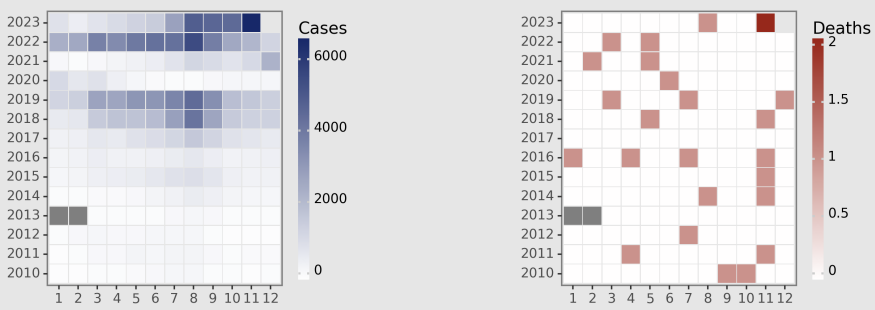
Cases Analysis

A steady increase in pertussis cases was observed in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023. Initial average monthly cases hovered around 150, with a gradual rise year-over-year. Noticeable spikes occurred each summer, reaching peak levels in November 2023 with 6410 cases. The trend indicates seasonality, with higher transmission in warmer months. A significant leap in cases began in 2017, escalating further by 2023. Data also shows a sharp drop in early 2020, likely due to stringent measures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality due to pertussis in the Chinese mainland remained rare from 2010 to 2023, with just 13 reported deaths over 13 years. Deaths were sporadic, with years like 2015 and 2018 having only 1 recorded death each, despite high case numbers. The highest number of fatalities documented was in November 2023, with 2 deaths. This suggests that while incidence rates rose, the case-fatality rate remained low, potentially reflecting improved healthcare access, vaccination, or disease reporting. Nonetheless, the threat of fatalities remains, underscoring the need for continued vigilance and immunization efforts.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

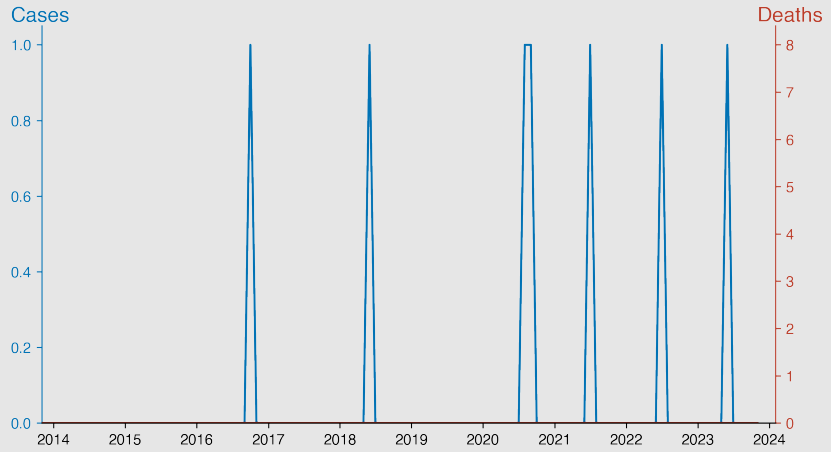
Diphtheria

November 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious, contagious bacterial infection caused by Corynebacterium diphtheriae. It typically affects the mucous membranes of the throat and nose, exhibiting signs such as sore throat, fever, and swollen glands. If untreated, it can lead to potential complications, including paralysis and heart failure. The disease is largely preventable through vaccination. It spreads through respiratory droplets, personal contact, or shared objects. The diphtheria toxin produced by the bacteria is the main damaging factor, destroying healthy tissues in the respiratory system.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The data reflects a very low incidence of Diphtheria in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023, with sporadic cases observed in certain months but no widespread outbreaks.
- Notable is the occurrence of eight deaths in November 2010; however, there were no reported cases associated with these deaths, suggesting possible underreporting or a lag in diagnosis reporting.
- Subsequent years show minimal deaths and cases, with only single cases occurring in October 2011, September 2012, October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, and July 2022, without any associated fatalities.
- As of November 2023, there have been no reported cases or deaths, indicating effective control and possibly strong vaccination coverage.

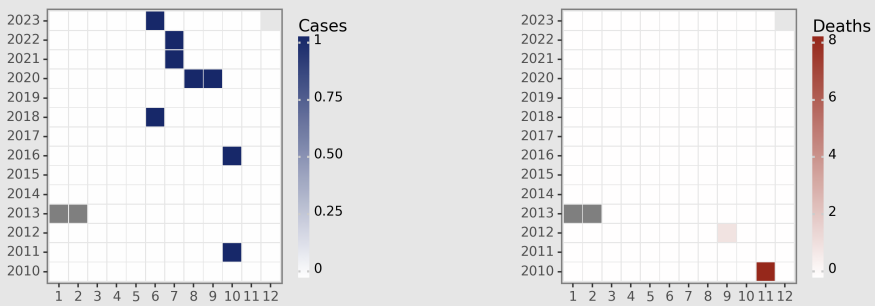
Cases Analysis

The data shows that the Chinese mainland had sporadic cases of diphtheria from 2010 to 2023, with cases recorded only in November 2011, October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, July 2022, and June 2023. Each of these instances registered a single case, indicating a very low incidence rate of the disease during this extended period. Most months and years reported zero cases, which may reflect the effectiveness of the ongoing vaccination and public health programs targeting diphtheria.

Deaths Analysis

Regarding fatalities, the data reveals an interesting anomaly with eight deaths reported in November 2010 despite no cases being recorded, suggesting possible data entry errors or a lag in case reporting. Another death is reported in September 2012, also without a corresponding case. The remainder of the timeframe reports no deaths, indicating either an effective treatment response when cases do occur or the low virulence of the strains present. The disparity between case and death data necessitates further investigation for potential underreporting or misclassification of cases.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

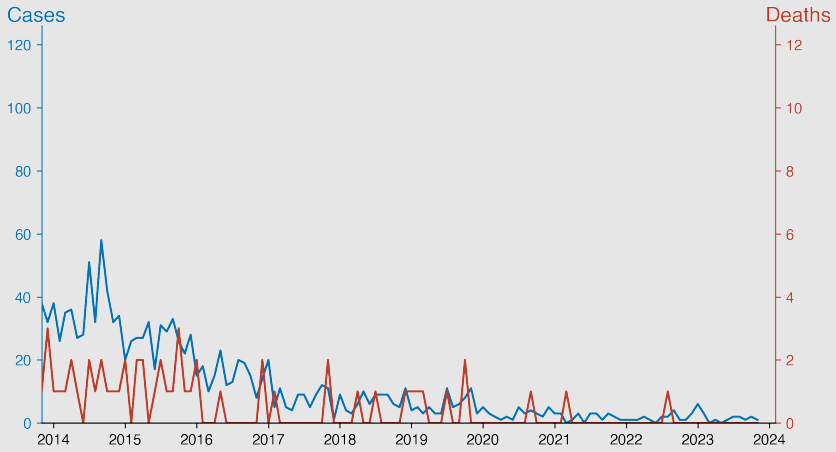
Neonatal tetanus

November 2023

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial disease affecting infants, typically resulting from unhygienic childbirth or umbilical cord care practices. The disease is caused by Clostridium tetani, which produces a neurotoxin following infection. Symptoms include stiffness, spasms, and difficulty feeding due to muscle rigidity. Found worldwide, but predominately in low-income countries or regions with inadequate health infrastructure, it has high fatality rates without prompt treatment. Vaccination of pregnant women enables the transference of immunity to the newborn. Despite a decline in cases due to global immunization efforts, neonatal tetanus remains a significant public health

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A steady decline in neonatal tetanus cases and deaths in mainland China from 2010 to 2023, with a dramatic reduction in case count from 89 cases in January 2010 to just 1 in November 2023.
- The mortality associated with neonatal tetanus has also significantly dropped, with zero deaths reported in many of the months throughout 2022 and 2023, demonstrating successful control measures and case management.
- Occasional fluctuations are seen throughout the years, but the overall trend remains downward, indicating progressive elimination of the disease as a public health problem in the region.
- The current situation as of November 2023 shows a minuscule number of cases (1 case, 0 deaths), suggesting that neonatal tetanus is almost eradicated or very well contained in the Chinese mainland.

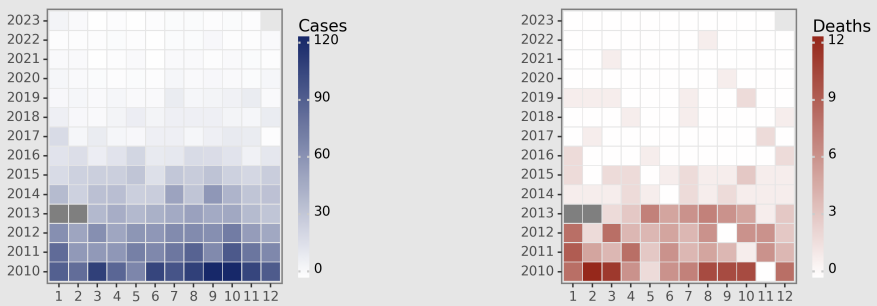
Cases Analysis

Data from Chinese mainland shows a significant downward trend in neonatal tetanus cases from 2010 to 2023. The initial year reported 89 cases in January, escalating to 120 cases by September and October. Following years revealed a steady decline, plummeting to single-digit monthly cases as early as 2017, with a transient peak of 51 cases in July 2014. By 2023, monthly cases rarely exceeded two, indicating effective control strategies over the 13-year period.

Deaths Analysis

Death reports associated with neonatal tetanus in Chinese mainland displayed a concomitant decline alongside the reduction in cases. Initially, the numbers fluctuated, reaching as high as 12 deaths in February 2010. However, from 2011 onwards, fatalities decreased consistently, with zero deaths becoming more common by 2016. Post-2017, death occurrences were sporadic, predominantly zero, with occasional single fatalities. The data from 2023 indicates continued successful prevention or management, with no reported deaths.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Scarlet fever

November 2023

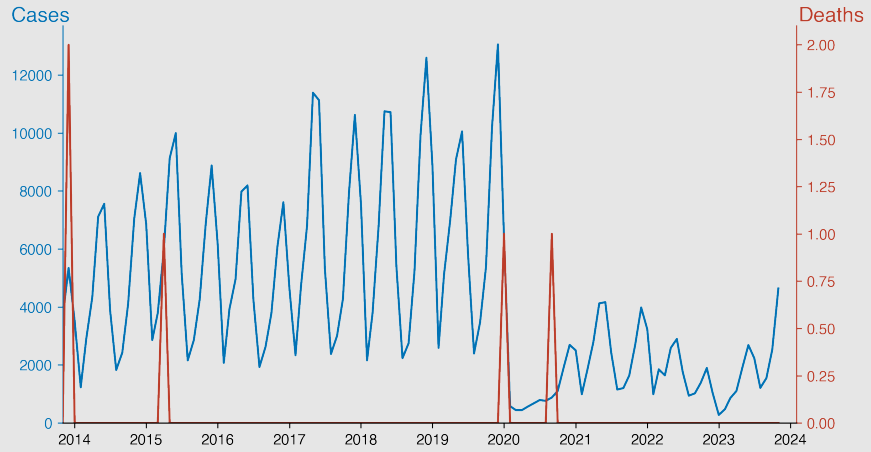
Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is a contagious bacterial illness primarily affecting children. It is characterized by a distinctive red rash, high fever, sore throat, swollen glands, and a 'strawberry' tongue. The disease is caused by group A Streptococcus bacteria, the same bacteria that cause strep throat. Scarlet fever was once a severe childhood disease, but antibiotic treatments now make it manageable if promptly diagnosed. Vaccines are not available for scarlet fever, which generally spreads via saliva droplets.

Highlights

- A marked seasonal trend is evident, with the number of scarlet fever cases peaking during the warmest months, typically from May to August, and reaching the lowest points in winter.
- The data reflects a notable reduction in cases following 2019, with 2020 observing an unprecedented drop, possibly due to stringent public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- From 2021 onwards, there has been a gradual uptick in cases, though the numbers have not returned to pre-pandemic levels, suggesting a degree of sustained control or change in transmission dynamics.
- While occasional deaths occurred, scarlet fever largely remains a non-fatal disease in the Chinese mainland population, as indicated by the low mortality throughout the years.

Temporal Trend



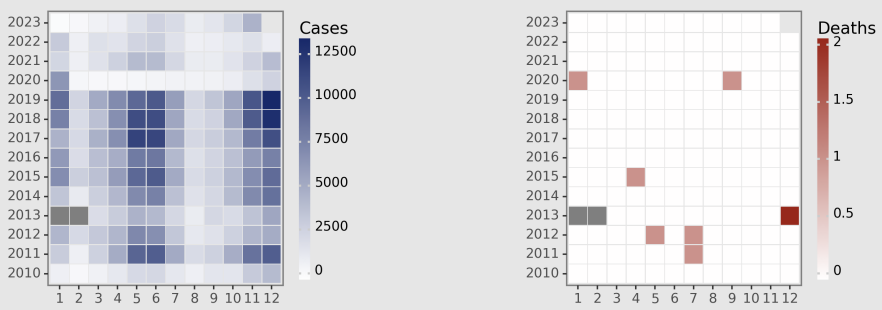
Cases Analysis

Scarlet fever cases in the Chinese mainland display seasonality with peaks during May and June, as evidenced by the highest numbers consistently reported in these months across several years. The data reveals an increasing trend from 2010 to 2019, with a notable spike in cases in the latter year. However, there was a significant decline in cases beginning in 2020, potentially attributable to heightened public health measures amid the COVID-19 pandemic. This trend of decreased cases continues into 2023, though monitoring for any resurgence remains essential.

Deaths Analysis

Scarlet fever mortality in the Chinese mainland has been extremely low despite fluctuations in case numbers. Over 13 years, only 5 deaths have been reported, with the first recorded in July 2011. Subsequent deaths occurred sporadically in 2012, 2013, 2015, and 2020, signifying a very low case-fatality ratio. The data could suggest effective management and treatment protocols for scarlet fever in the Chinese mainland; nonetheless, continued vigilance and access to medical care are crucial in maintaining this low mortality rate.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

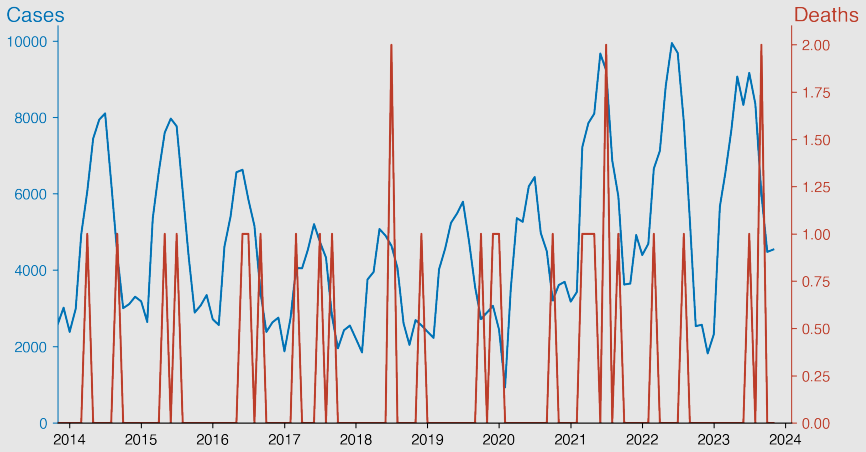
Brucellosis

November 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a highly contagious zoonotic disease caused by the bacteria of the genus Brucella. It primarily affects animals like goats, sheep, cattle, and dogs, however, humans can contract the infection through consuming contaminated products, direct contact with infected animals, or inhaling the bacteria. In humans, it can cause flu-like symptoms such as fever, night sweats, and muscle pain. Occasionally, it can also have long-term complications like arthritis or inflammation of organs. Despite its global distribution, it is often neglected due to its non-specific symptoms and under-reporting.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Brucellosis cases have shown an overall increasing trend in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023, peaking during the warmer months (April to August).
- Despite fluctuations, there is a notably sharp rise in case numbers from 2021 onwards, suggesting a heightened transmission period or possible changes in surveillance/reporting.
- The mortality associated with Brucellosis has remained very low, with occasional deaths reported in some years, indicating a manageable case fatality rate.
- By November 2023, the case count appears sustained compared to the previous months, with 4540 cases and no deaths, continuing the trend of significant disease presence with low mortality.

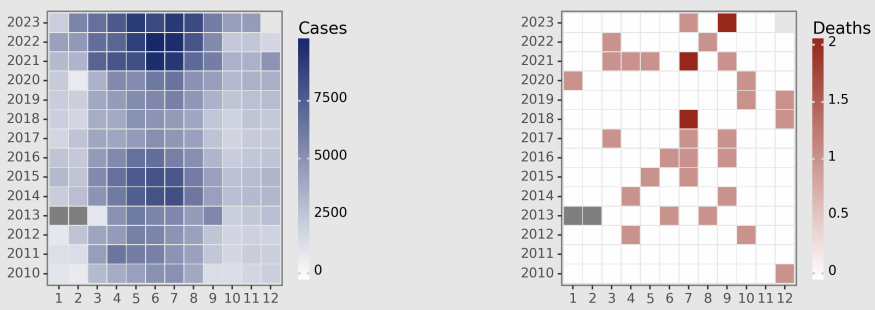
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonal pattern of Brucellosis incidence with peaks generally occurring during the summer months (May to August), consistent with agricultural cycles and increased animal contact. Cases have progressively increased over the years, suggesting either improved reporting, a genuine increase in infections, or both. The sharp decline observed in February 2020 could be attributed to disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the trend shows an upward trajectory in the number of cases, which warrants continuous surveillance and intensified control measures.

Deaths Analysis

Brucellosis fatalities are exceptionally low, with instance-expanded months sometimes reporting one death despite thousands of cases. This demonstrates the disease's low mortality but potentially high morbidity. The deaths are sporadic with no distinct pattern or increase over time, indicating that while the disease incidence is rising, the case fatality rate remains extremely low. Note that even a single death in a month stands out due to the generally zero fatalities, underlining the rare occurrence of Brucellosis-associated mortality.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Gonorrhea

November 2023

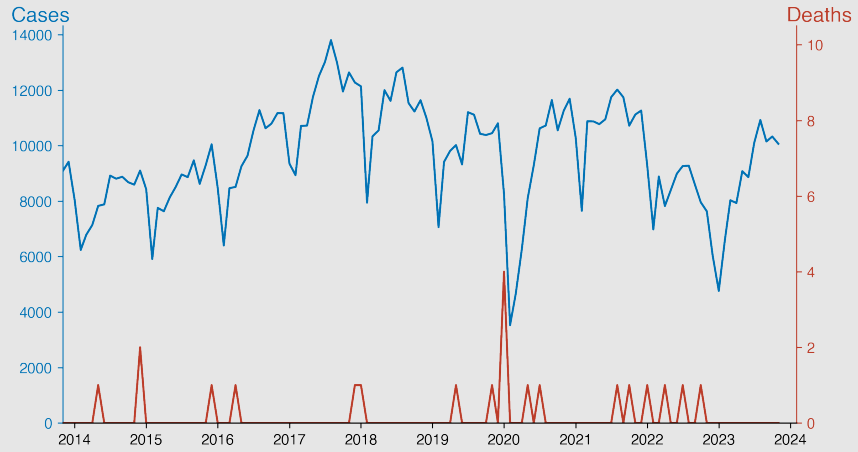
Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the Neisseria gonorrhoeae bacterium, typically spreading through sexual contact. Common symptoms include painful urination, abnormal discharge, and, in women, pelvic pain. However, many individuals may remain asymptomatic. If untreated, serious complications can occur, including infertility and increased susceptibility to other STIs. Gonorrhea can be prevented through safe sexual practices and can be treated with antibiotics, although antibiotic resistance is increasing globally.

Highlights

- Steady increase in gonorrhea cases from 2010 to 2023, with periodic fluctuations.
- Noticeable trough in cases in February 2020, likely due to COVID-19 restrictions and social distancing.
- Very few deaths associated with gonorrhea, indicating effective treatment or low disease severity.
- As of November 2023, the number of cases (10,065) represents a maintained high transmission level with no reported deaths.

Temporal Trend



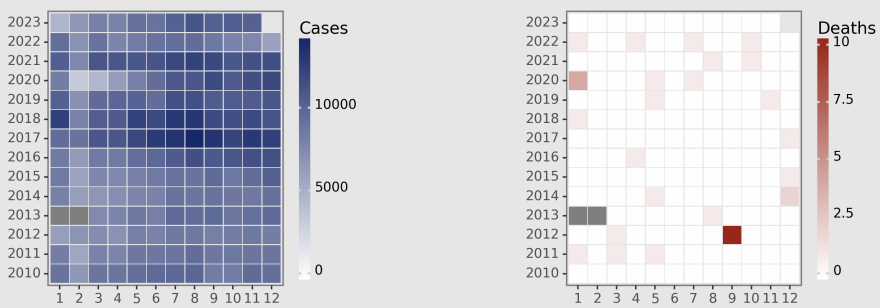
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Gonorrhea in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 display variability with seasonal patterns, often peaking mid-year. Starting with 8865 cases in January 2010, there's an upward trend, with occasional declines such as noted in February years (e.g., 6660 cases in 2010 to 6589 cases in 2023). A significant drop is observed in February 2020 (3524 cases), likely due to COVID-19 disruptions. Overall, cases have increased over the years, with a high of 13803 in August 2017.

Deaths Analysis

Gonorrhea deaths are remarkably low, with numerous months reporting zero fatalities. Starting in January 2011, the first death was recorded, with occasional sporadic single fatalities following until a notable spike of ten deaths in September 2012. After that, deaths remained at one or zero, except for four deaths in January 2020. The overall death toll is minimal compared to the case numbers, indicating a low fatality rate for Gonorrhea in the Chinese mainland during this period.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

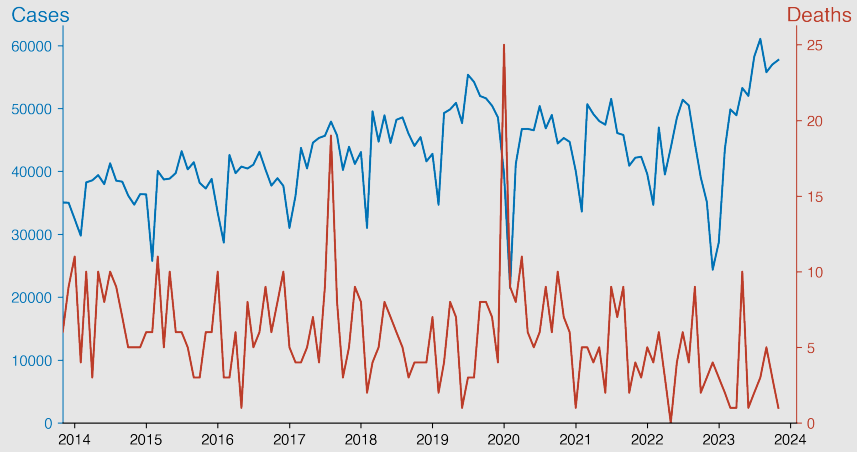
Syphilis

November 2023

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum. It develops in four stages: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary, each with distinct symptoms. Transmission occurs primarily through direct contact during sexual activity, but can also be passed from mother to a child during pregnancy, leading to congenital syphilis. Although syphilis is curable with antibiotics in its early stages, if left untreated, it can result in serious health complications such as cardiovascular or neurological disorders. Proper use of protection and regular STI screenings are crucial preventative measures.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A steady increase in monthly syphilis cases from 25,577 in January 2010 to 57,719 in November 2023, indicating a persistent rise in infections over the 13-year period.
- The mortality associated with syphilis remained low, with deaths per month rarely exceeding 10, and dropping to just 1 death in November 2023, suggesting effective management and treatment protocols.
- The number of cases reached the highest monthly counts in the later years, with over 61,000 cases in August 2023, indicating a worsening outbreak or improved case detection.
- There was a notable dip in reported cases in February 2020, which may correlate with the global COVID-19 pandemic onset, potentially affecting sexual health services and reporting.

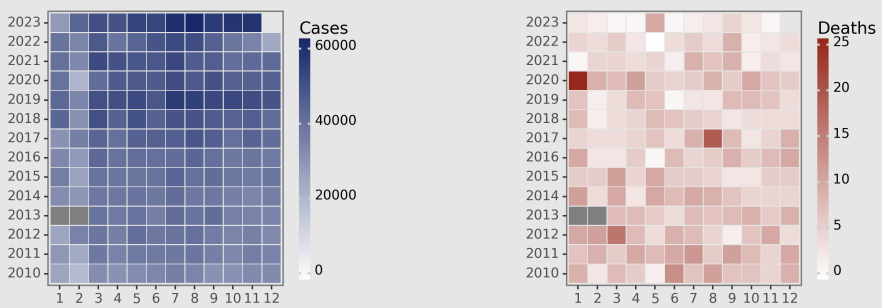
Cases Analysis

Analysis of syphilis cases from January 2010 to November 2023 in mainland China reveals an overall upward trend in infections. In 2010, cases averaged around 30,000 per month, with fluctuations likely reflecting seasonal variations or reporting inconsistencies. Cases rose steadily over the years, surpassing 50,000 cases per month by 2023. The peaks in July 2023 (58,247 cases) suggest possible periodic outbreaks or enhanced surveillance efforts. Data gaps in 2013 reflect missing reports which could skew year-on-year comparisons.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths attributed to syphilis remained low from January 2010 through November 2023, never exceeding 25 deaths per month with occasional spikes. The highest mortality reported was in January 2020 (25 deaths), which is anomalous compared to the overall pattern. These figures demonstrate a relatively stable but persistently present mortality rate despite the increasing trend in syphilis cases. The low fatality rate suggests effective treatment options are available, though continued vigilance is required to prevent and manage outbreaks.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

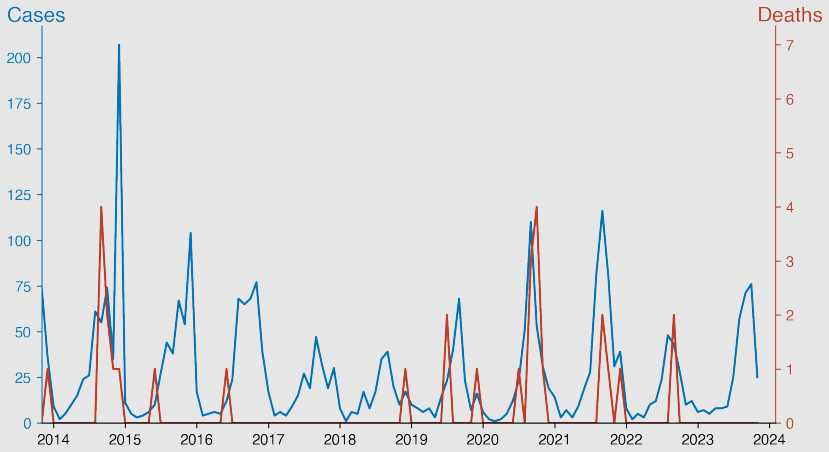
Leptospirosis

November 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals. It's caused by bacteria of the genus Leptospira and can lead to severe health problems like kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, and respiratory complications. The bacteria often reside in animal urine and can be transmitted to humans through contact with contaminated water or soil. It is commonly found in humid, subtropical climates or areas with a high rainfall. Symptoms include high fever, severe headache, muscle pain, and may also lead to vomiting. It's typically treated with antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal trends in Leptospirosis cases are evident, with a peak typically occurring between July and October each year, which corresponds to the warmer and wetter months conducive to bacterial spread.
- There is an overall stability in the number of reported cases over the years, with no significant long-term increase or decrease, suggesting that risk factors and disease transmission dynamics remain constant.
- Mortality associated with Leptospirosis in Chinese mainland is relatively low, with deaths occasionally reported but not consistent across all peak periods, indicating potentially effective clinical management and treatment regimes.
- The data for November 2023 indicates a total of 25 cases with no deaths, aligning with the expected decline in cases toward the end of the year as temperatures cool.

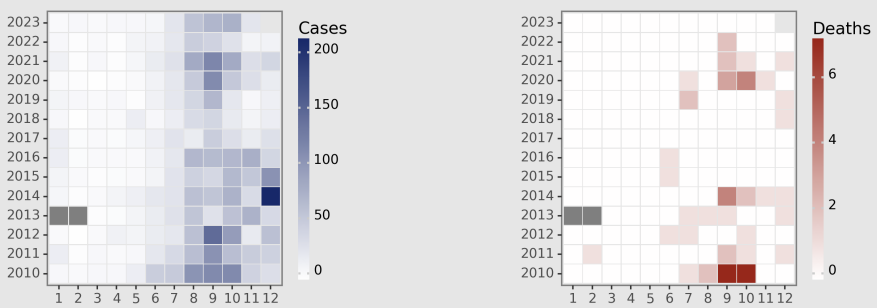
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the data for Leptospirosis in the Chinese mainland demonstrates a seasonal pattern with higher incidence typically peaking between July and October each year. This may correlate with the warmer and wetter months, which are conducive to the bacteria's transmission. Notable surges occurred in the years 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2020, with September often exhibiting the highest number of cases. The subsequent years show a general decline in cases, although fluctuations are evident. The trend indicates the potential impact of preventive public health measures and improved awareness.

Deaths Analysis

Leptospirosis mortality remained relatively low from 2010 to 2023, but sporadic increases in deaths highlight periods of higher virulence or potentially larger outbreaks. The data shows lethal cases occurring mainly in the peak transmission months. The years 2010, 2014, 2019, and 2020 witnessed marginally higher fatalities, with the highest being seven deaths in September and October of 2010. The mortality rate oscillates with some years like 2011, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2022 seeing near to no deaths, suggesting that while outbreaks do occur, the overall fatality risk associated with Leptospirosis in this region may be contained effectively.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

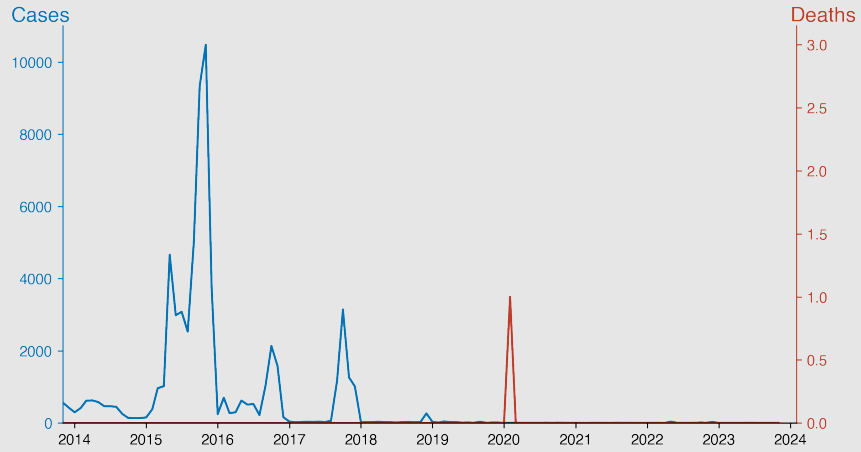
Schistosomiasis

November 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is a tropical parasitic disease caused by flatworms called schistosomes. It is transmitted when people come into contact with freshwater contaminated with the parasites. The infection can lead to chronic illness, causing damage to the liver, intestine, spleen, lungs, and bladder. According to the World Health Organization, schistosomiasis affects almost 240 million people worldwide, predominantly in poor communities without safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Dramatic reduction in cases and deaths: Since the peak in November 2015, there has been a substantial decline in schistosomiasis cases and associated mortality in mainland China, indicating successful control measures.
- Sporadic resurgence observed: Despite overall success, sporadic increases in cases, such as those in September 2017 and December 2018, suggest the continued risk of outbreaks and the need for vigilant surveillance.
- Sustained low-level transmission: Since 2019, the number of reported cases has been consistently low, with very few deaths, suggesting that transmission has been significantly reduced but not completely eliminated.
- Ongoing control efforts required: The persistence of low-level cases up to November 2023 underscores the importance of continuous control efforts, including snail control,

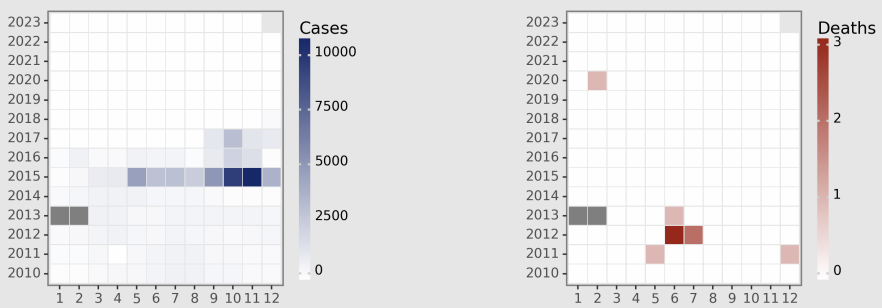
Cases Analysis

The data from 2010 to 2023 show variable incidence of schistosomiasis cases across the years on Chinese mainland. A surge in cases is observed in 2015, with monthly cases reaching up to 10,481 in November, after which a dramatic decline occurs. Fluctuations in the number of cases are evident, but a significant drop is noticeable from 2017, consistent with enhanced control measures. By 2018, reported cases consistently remain low, annually ranging from single to low triple digits. The recent trend from 2020 to 2023 indicates minimal occurrence, demonstrating sustained control efforts and interruption of transmission in previously endemic areas.

Deaths Analysis

Schistosomiasis-associated mortality from 2010 to 2023 remains remarkably low, with deaths sporadically reported and totaling six cases in twelve years. No deaths were reported in most years, and the maximum annual death toll observed was three in 2012. The data suggest effective clinical management and disease control, contributing to an extremely low fatality rate. Years with reported fatalities, like 2012 and 2020, indicate that while the disease is predominantly controlled, occasional lethal outcomes still occur, emphasizing the need for continued surveillance and health system readiness.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

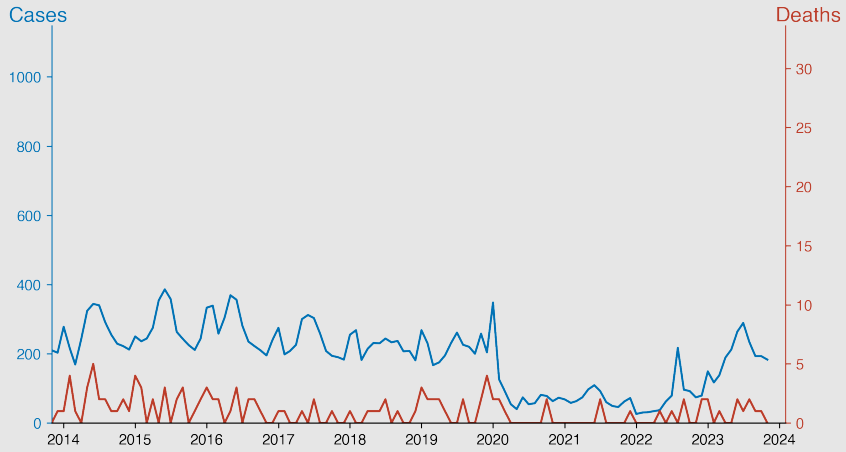
Malaria

November 2023

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. This disease is most commonly widespread in subtropical and tropical countries. Four types of malaria parasites infect humans: Plasmodium falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, and P. malariae; with P. falciparum being the most dangerous. Malaria symptoms occur 10-15 days after the infective bite and include fever, fatigue, vomiting, headaches, and in severe cases, can lead to seizures, mental confusion, kidney failure, or death.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Malaria cases in mainland China have shown a remarkable decline from a peak in 2010, with fluctuations in case numbers but a general decreasing trend over the years.
- The death toll associated with malaria has also decreased significantly, with many months reporting zero deaths, particularly noticeable from 2020 onwards.
- A notable surge in cases occurred in August 2022, but this did not result in any reported deaths, indicating possible improvements in detection and treatment efficacy.
- As of November 2023, the number of malaria cases (183) and deaths (0) indicate a well-controlled situation, suggesting effective public health measures and interventions are in place.

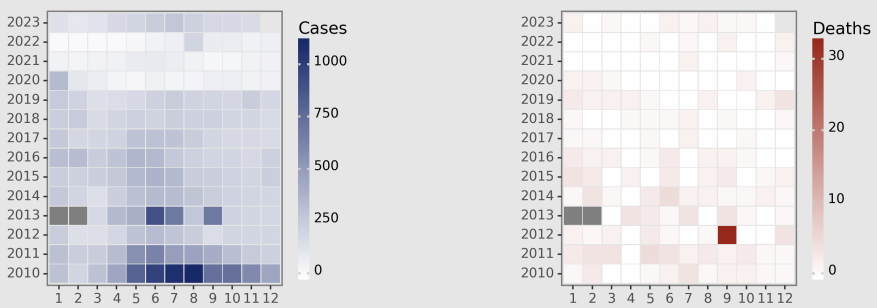
Cases Analysis

The malaria case count in the Chinese mainland shows a transitional pattern with an overall decline from 2010 to 2023. The peak in 2010 with 1,094 cases in August reflects a high transmission period, which gradually reduces over the years. Notable is the dramatic drop in 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 outbreak, which may have impacted malaria reporting or transmission dynamics. The modest upsurge in 2022, with 217 cases in August, indicates periodic fluctuations, while overall, the data suggests effective control measures decreasing transmission over the studied period.

Deaths Analysis

Malaria-associated mortality in the Chinese mainland appears low and sporadic from 2010 to 2023. Annual death tolls remained in single digits, with an unexpected jump to 32 deaths in September 2012. Thereafter, deaths returned to previously observed levels. The zero-death streaks in the years following 2020 suggest possible improved healthcare interventions or underreporting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the occasional upswing, like the 2 deaths in December 2022, the data indicates a successful reduction in malaria-related fatalities over the years.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

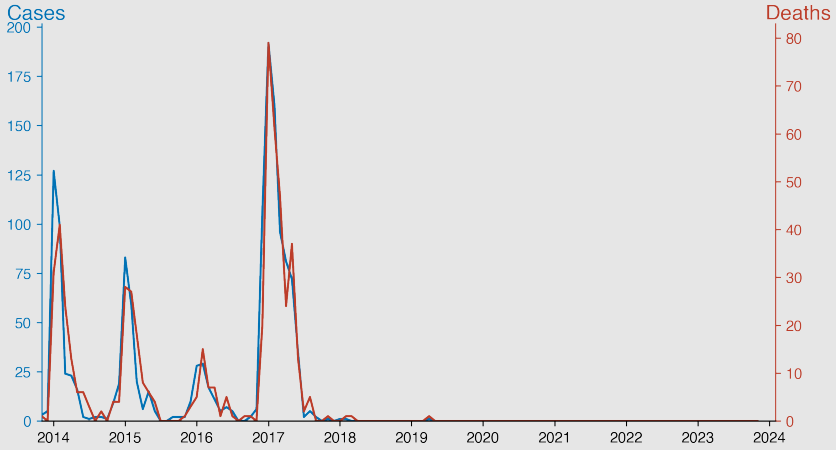
Human infection with H7N9 virus

November 2023

Introduction

Human infection with H7N9 virus, a subtype of influenza A virus, primarily occurs through exposure to infected poultry or contaminated environments. H7N9 is capable of causing severe disease, including pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Since its first reported human infections in China in 2013, H7N9 outspread has significantly impacted public health. While human-to-human transmission is rare, there is concern about the virus's potential to mutate and gain this capability, posing a pandemic risk. Evidence suggests that the virus does not readily infect humans, making surveillance critical.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Peak incidence of human H7N9 virus infections occurred during the winter and spring of 2013–2017, with a notable spike in cases and deaths in early 2017.
- Since February 2017, there has been a significant and sustained decrease in cases and mortality, with no cases reported since March 2019.
- This downward trend culminates in zero reported cases and deaths from H7N9 in China from January 2021 through November 2023.
- Such data suggest successful control measures have been implemented, and/or the virus has become less transmissible to humans, although continued surveillance is essential.

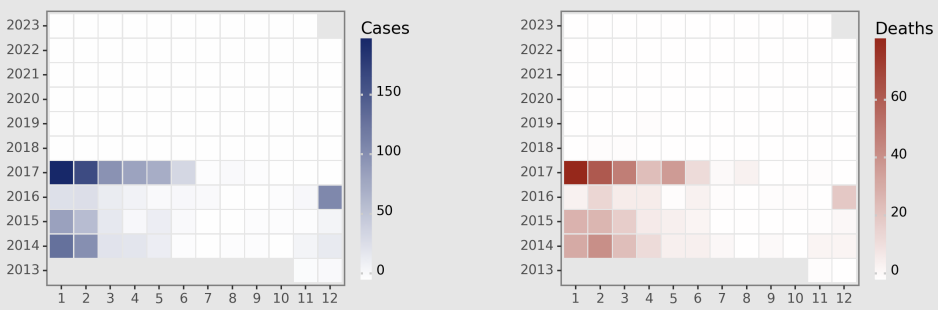
Cases Analysis

H7N9 virus exhibited significant seasonality and intermittent peaks in reported cases in Chinese mainland. Cases surged from January 2014, peaking in the same year's February with 99 cases then declined. Notable spikes occurred annually during winter-spring periods, with the highest recorded in 2017 January (192 cases). Post-2017, cases steeply diminished, recalling control measures and possible shifts in viral patterns, leading to no reported cases from May 2019 onward, signaling effective containment or reporting changes.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality pattern mirrors case surges with a lag, highlighting a consequential mortality associated with H7N9. The mortality rate peaked in February 2014 (41 deaths) and further escalated until 2017, with an apex in January (79 deaths), exceeding morbidity peaks. Marked seasonality suggests higher lethality during the cold season, potentially due to enhanced viral virulence or host susceptibility. A drastic mitigation in deaths is visible from mid-2017 forward, paralleling the case trend and suggesting effective intervention or viral evolution resulting in reduced fatality.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Monkey pox

November 2023

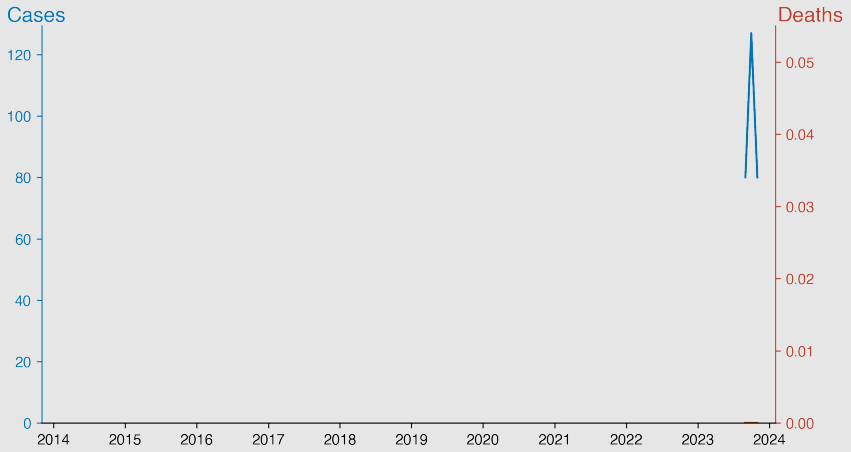
Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare viral disease common in central and western African countries. It's similar to human smallpox, transmitted to people from animals, primarily rodents and primates. Human-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with skin lesions, body fluids, contaminated materials, or respiratory droplets. The infection period lasts between 14-21 days, presenting flu-like symptoms, followed by a rash. There's no specific treatment or vaccine for Monkeypox. The prevention and control rely largely on measures to avoid contact with the virus and proper patient isolation in case of outbreak.

Highlights

- There has been a notable increase in monkeypox cases from September to October 2023, with a 58.75% rise, indicating a potential outbreak during that period.
- By November 2023, the number of new cases has decreased to September levels, suggesting a possible stabilization or effective control measures in place.
- Despite the fluctuations in case numbers over these three months, there have been no reported deaths associated with monkeypox, which could imply a low fatality rate or high efficacy of clinical care.
- Continuous monitoring and preventive strategies will be crucial to ensure the situation does not escalate, given the initial surge in October and the potential for future outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



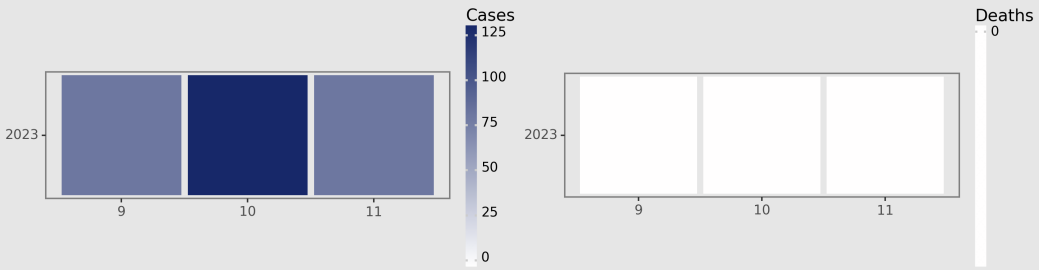
Cases Analysis

Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland displayed a notable peak in October 2023, with 127 reported infections, a 58.75% increase from the 80 cases identified in September. However, there was a subsequent decrease back to 80 cases in November, mirroring September's count. The initial rise could be attributed to increased transmission facilitated by public gatherings or localized outbreaks. The quick return to baseline suggests effective containment measures were implemented, such as contact tracing, quarantining, and possibly targeted vaccination campaigns.

Deaths Analysis

The death data for monkeypox in the Chinese mainland reveals a stable trend, with zero reported deaths for September, October, and November of 2023. This consistency suggests a non-lethal disease progression for the reported cases within this period, likely due to mild disease presentations, timely medical interventions, or a less virulent strain of the virus. It also indicates a robust healthcare system response that was capable of managing the complications associated with the disease effectively, preventing fatalities despite the fluctuation in cases.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Influenza

November 2023

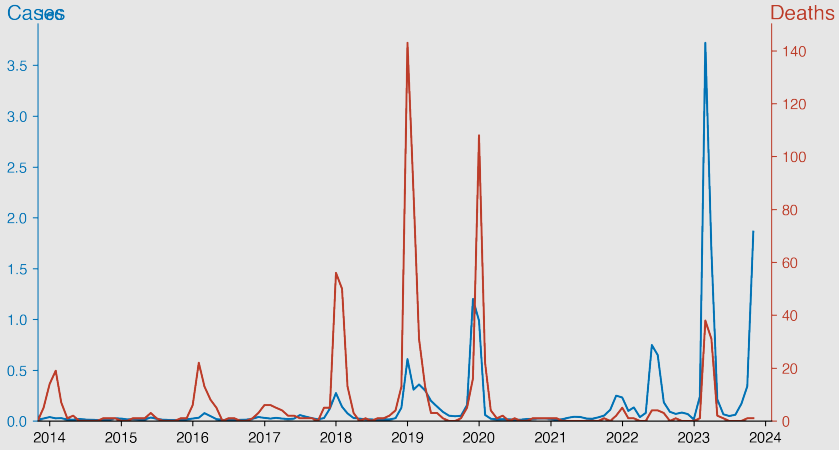
Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory system. It affects millions annually, with symptoms ranging from mild fever, cough, and body aches to severe complications such as pneumonia. While it can affect people of all ages, senior citizens, pregnant women, and individuals with chronic conditions are at greater risk. Influenza is typically seasonal, with major outbreaks occurring in late fall and winter. Vaccination and public health measures play critical roles in preventing and controlling influenza spread.

Highlights

- A significant surge in Influenza cases was observed in March 2023, with a recorded 3,721,370 cases and 38 deaths, indicating a major outbreak or heightened surveillance.
- From March to November 2023, case numbers remained elevated with another peak in November (1,862,998 cases), although deaths remained comparatively low with only 1 death reported that month.
- Despite high case numbers in 2023, the case-fatality ratio appears to be low, with a total of 70 deaths against 5,633,712 reported cases from January to November.
- The data suggests a cyclic trend of Influenza with peaks often occurring in the early and late months of the year, highlighting the need for seasonally adjusted surveillance and vaccination campaigns.

Temporal Trend



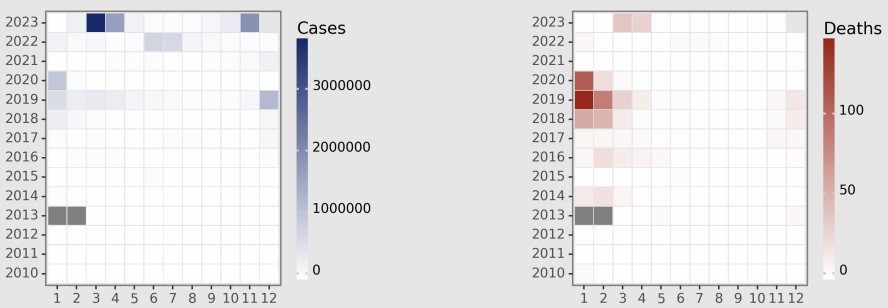
Cases Analysis

Influenza cases in mainland China depict a seasonal pattern with peaks generally in the colder months, reflecting global influenza trends. Interestingly, there is a stark increase in the number of cases over the years, with significant spikes observed from 2018 onwards. For instance, cases jumped from 273,949 in January 2018 to an all-time high of 3,721,370 in March 2023. This drastic rise warrants further investigation into potential contributing factors such as changes in surveillance sensitivity, viral evolution, population density, health-seeking behavior, or reporting practices.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to influenza shows considerable variation over the years, with notable peaks in January 2019 (143 deaths), January 2020 (108 deaths), and a substantial increase to 38 deaths by March 2023. Despite the rising trend in cases, the fatality rates remain relatively low, suggesting improvements in medical care or vaccination coverage. Nevertheless, the escalation of deaths in recent years, particularly during the 2023 outbreak, emphasizes the need for enhanced public health interventions and pandemic preparedness to mitigate the impact of future influenza seasons.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

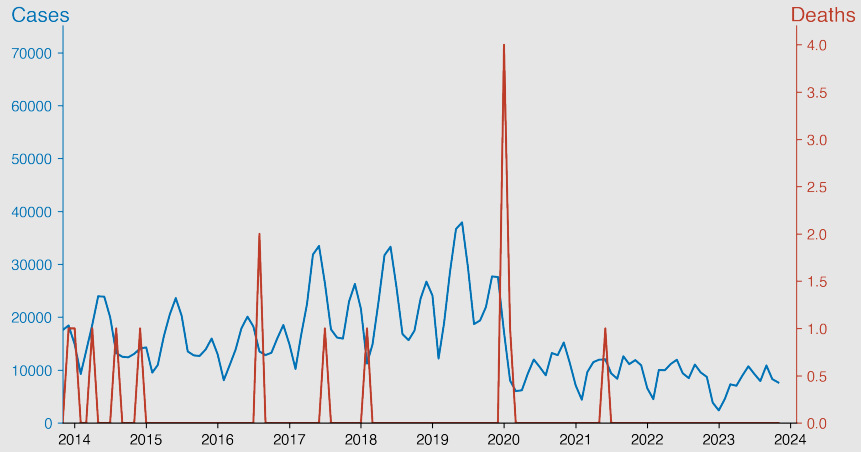
Mumps

November 2023

Introduction

Mumps is a viral illness primarily affecting the salivary glands, causing painful swelling. Transmissible through respiratory droplets, it commonly manifests in children. Symptoms include fever, muscle aches, fatigue, and loss of appetite, and often become evident 16-18 days post exposure. Vaccination via MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) is the primary prevention method, with initial innoculation recommended at 12–15 months of age, and a second dose at 4–6 years of age. Complications can include meningitis, orchitis, and rare cases of deafness or infertility.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A consistent seasonal pattern is observed, with significantly higher mumps case numbers around May and June each year, possibly due to increased social interactions during these months.
- There was a marked decrease in the number of cases starting from 2020, likely due to public health interventions against COVID-19 (e.g., social distancing, mask-wearing) also impacting mumps transmission.
- The mortality associated with mumps has remained very low throughout the years, suggesting effective clinical management and possibly high vaccination coverage.
- As of November 2023, the number of mumps cases has declined further, indicating ongoing control of mumps transmission within the Chinese mainland population.

Cases Analysis

From 2010 through 2023, mainland China experienced seasonal fluctuations in mumps cases. Peaks often occurred in June, with a noticeable high in 2012 at 71,606 cases. Starting from 2020, there was a significant decline in cases, most notably during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may reflect the impact of public health measures. Despite the seasonality and yearly variations, the number of cases began to decrease steadily from 2020 onwards, indicating a potential improvement in disease control and prevention efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Mumps-associated mortality in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 remained exceedingly low, with a total of 15 deaths recorded over 14 years. The data show sporadic fatalities, with no distinguishable pattern or trend in the number of deaths each year. The highest number of deaths in a single month was four, occurring in January 2020. Overall, the mortality rate for mumps is minimal, suggesting effective clinical management and the non-lethal nature of the disease. The data point toward mumps being a controlled illness in terms of mortality risk within the Chinese mainland.

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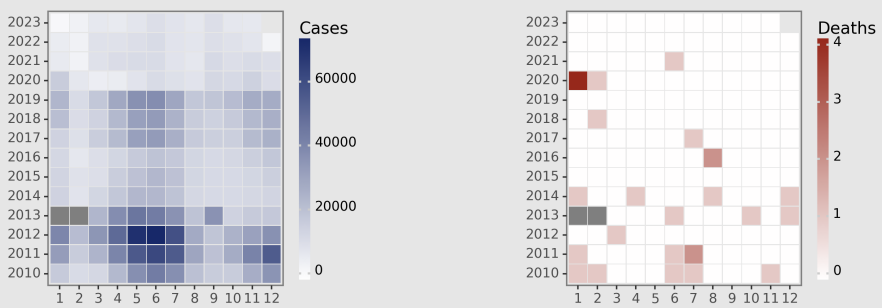

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Rubella

November 2023

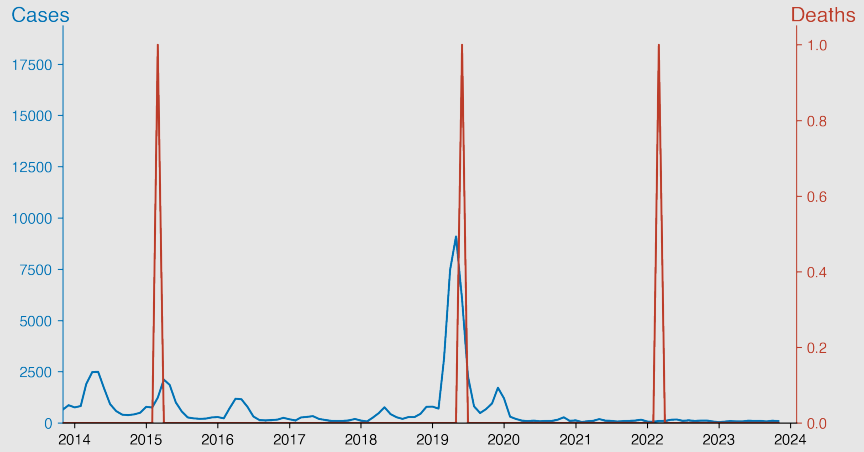
Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles, is a viral infection characterized by a distinctive red rash. Spread through nasal or throat secretions, it is typically a mild illness in children and adults. However, if contracted by pregnant women, especially in the first trimester, it can result in severe birth defects or miscarriage, known as Congenital Rubella Syndrome. Vaccination is the best defense against rubella, incorporated in the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) immunization typically administered in early childhood.

Highlights

- Significant decline in rubella cases from a peak in May 2011 to consistently low numbers by November 2023, indicating effective disease control and possibly successful vaccination strategies.
- Sporadic minor peaks suggest localized outbreaks, but overall trend shows rubella is well-contained with no reported deaths in the most recent years.
- The extremely low case numbers in 2023, coupled with zero deaths, suggest rubella is not currently a major public health concern in mainland China.
- Continuous surveillance and vaccination efforts may be contributing to the sustained low incidence of rubella in the Chinese mainland as of November 2023.

Temporal Trend



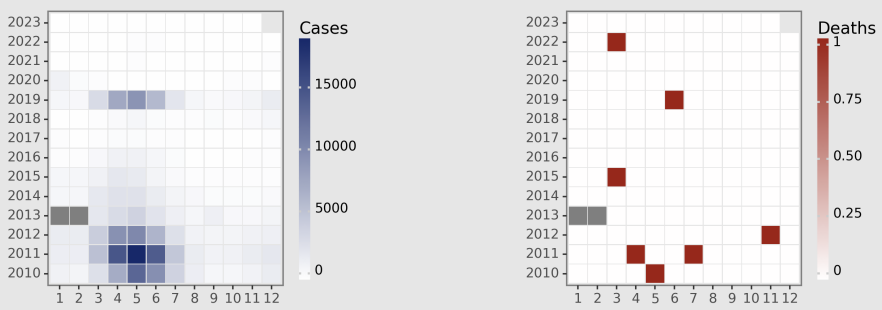
Cases Analysis

Rubella cases in the Chinese mainland peaked annually each April-May during 2010-2019, suggesting seasonality. The yearly peak reduced markedly post-2019; however, the reason is unclear but could be linked to public health interventions or underreporting due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The data from 2010 to 2013 shows a high variability in case numbers, with a significant drop from 2014 onwards. The sharp decrease in cases from the beginning of 2020 suggests possible effects of COVID-19 related measures (e.g., lockdowns, social distancing) on the transmission of rubella.

Deaths Analysis

Fatal outcomes from rubella are exceedingly rare, as underscored by the Chinese mainland data spanning over a decade, with only 4 deaths reported despite tens of thousands of cases. The sporadic nature of fatalities (occurring in May 2010, April and July 2011, June 2019, and March 2022) doesn't indicate any noticeable pattern or increase over time, reinforcing rubella's low mortality rate. The consistent zero-death reports for most months highlight rubella's low lethality and possibly effective clinical management of complications.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

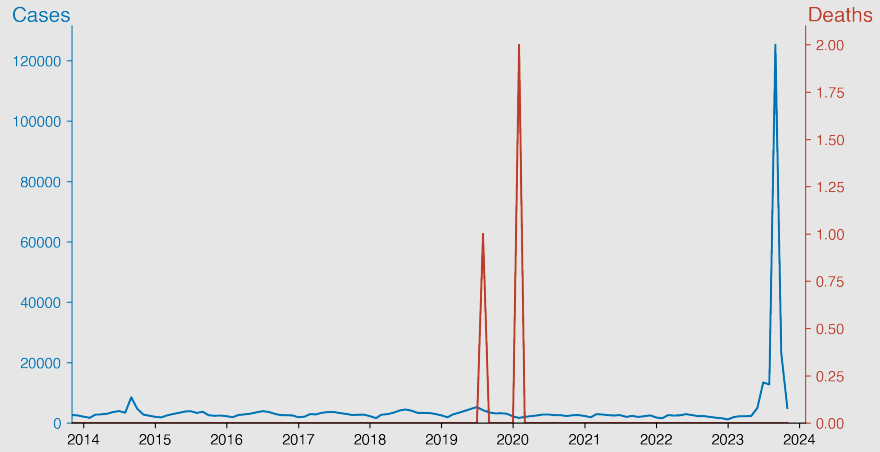
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

November 2023

Introduction

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious, rapid-onset eye infection caused primarily by two types of enteroviruses, Enterovirus 70 and Coxsackie A24. Symptoms include excessive tearing, swollen eyelids, and subconjunctival hemorrhage, leading to red, bloodshot eyes. It presents with severe eye pain. The disease is self-limiting, typically resolving within one to two weeks with no long-term effects. Epidemics are common in tropical and subtropical regions, often occurring during rainy seasons. No specific antiviral treatment is available; management is focused on relief of symptoms.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant spike in cases of Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis was observed in September 2023 with 125,264 reported cases, a dramatic increase from the prior monthly average.
- Reassuringly, by November 2023, cases decreased to 4,940, indicating a potential containment of the outbreak or the natural decline of the disease cycle.
- There have been negligible fatalities associated with the disease throughout the observed period, suggesting a low mortality risk. However, the high number of cases at certain intervals emphasizes the need for effective disease surveillance and rapid response mechanisms.
- Seasonal patterns are evident with peaks often in the warmer months (June-August), but the massive outbreak in September 2023 indicates that other factors, possibly including environmental changes or

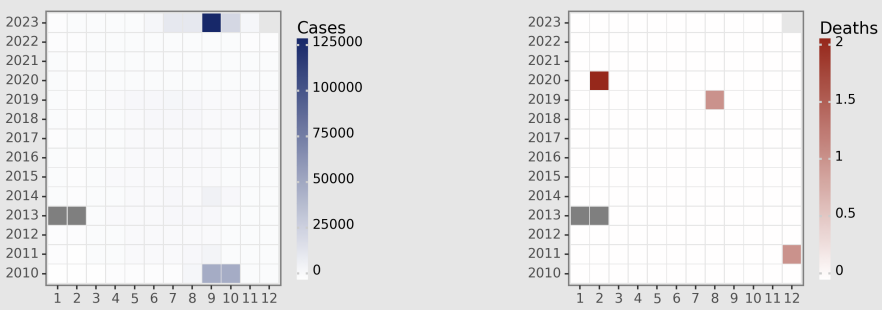
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonal pattern with cases peaking from July to October annually. Notably, September 2023 saw an exceptional surge in cases (125,264), which is significantly higher than any previous month on record. This outlier suggests an acute outbreak or a reporting anomaly. The sharp increase in 2023, starting from June, culminating in September, and followed by a decline, could imply an epidemic wave of Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in the Chinese mainland. No deaths were reported for most years except for single occurrences in 2011 August and 2019 August, and a slight increase in 2020 February (2 deaths), which

Deaths Analysis

The dataset spanning over a decade reports almost no fatalities associated with AHC, except for isolated instances in 2011 December (1 death), 2019 August (1 death), and 2020 February (2 deaths). The sporadic nature of these deaths suggests that AHC is not typically a fatal condition, or fatalities are exceptionally rare or underreported. The double fatality reported in 2020 February could indicate an unusual variation in virulence or co-infection with other pathogens, especially considering it coincided with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the impact on mortality is minimal, with the focus primarily on the morbidity and spread of the

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

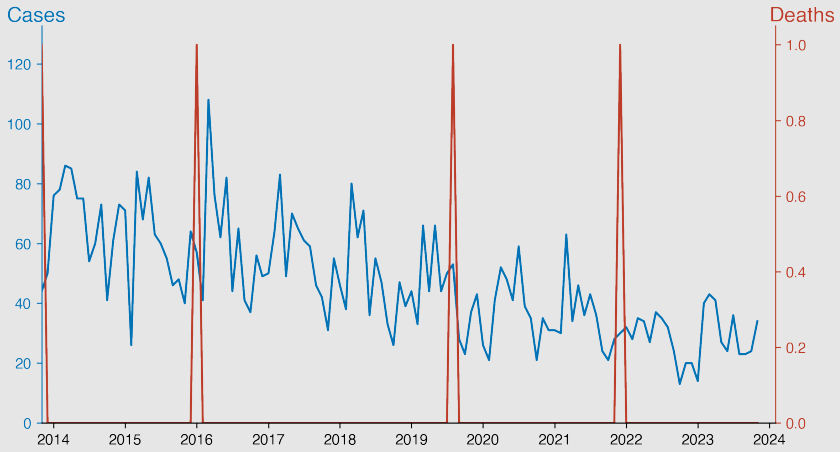
Leprosy

November 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae. It primarily affects the body's skin and peripheral nerves, but can also impact the respiratory system and the eyes. Transmission is believed to occur through droplets from the nose and mouth during close and frequent contact with untreated cases. Leprosy is characterized by sores, lumps, or skin discolouration that do not fade after weeks or months. If left untreated, it can lead to muscle weakness, numbness, and permanent disabilities. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent disability.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Initial data shows a fluctuating trend but generally high prevalence of leprosy cases in the early years (2010-2012), with peaks often exceeding 100 cases per month. Mortality was low but present.
- A marked decrease in both cases and deaths is noticeable from 2012 onward; cases rarely exceed 50 per month in more recent years (2020-2023), showing a significant reduction in incidence. Deaths have become very rare or non-existent.
- Since 2020, the number of cases has remained relatively stable at a lower level, indicating consistent control measures and surveillance efforts, leading to fewer outbreaks or transmission events.
- As of November 2023, the number of leprosy cases remains low (34 cases), with no reported deaths, suggesting that the disease is being effectively managed in the Chinese mainland, albeit not eliminated.

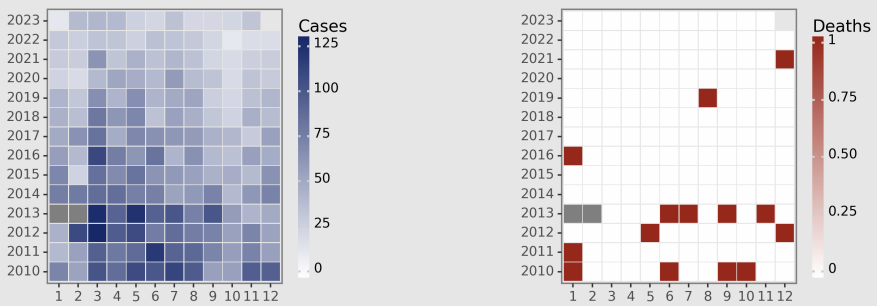
Cases Analysis

Leprosy cases in Chinese mainland exhibit seasonal fluctuations with case counts often peaking during March, May, and June over multiple years, suggesting possible seasonal factors affecting transmission or diagnosis rates. The years 2010 and 2011 had higher numbers of cases with March 2012 and March 2013 being particularly notable. However, from 2014 onwards, there's a gradual decline in cases, with the lowest numbers observed from late 2018 through 2023. There is a general downward trend in leprosy incidence, potentially due to improved public health measures, increased awareness, and better treatment programs.

Deaths Analysis

Death occurrences due to leprosy are extremely rare, with a total of 10 reported deaths over the evaluated period, signaling an extremely low case-fatality rate. Deaths do not share a clear pattern or trend over the months and years. This suggests effective management of the disease in China, considering the consistent low mortality despite the initial higher incidence rates. Additionally, the decrease in cases over time did not proportionally affect the number of deaths, indicating that the severity of the cases might not have lessened, but the overall health response has remained robust.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

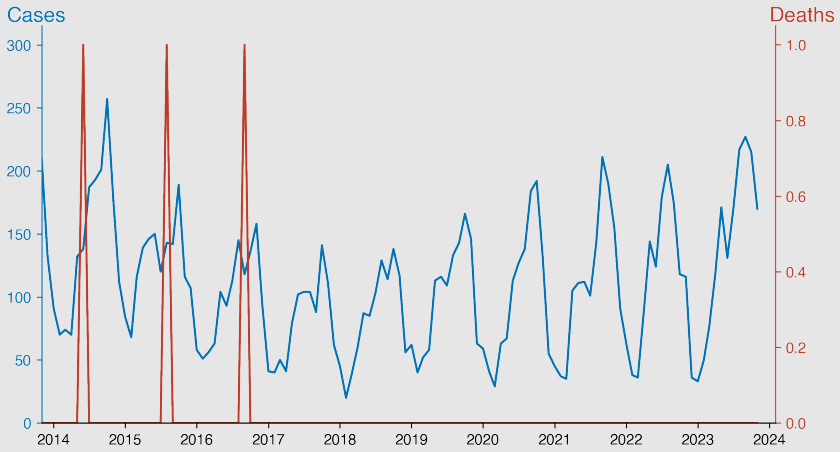
Typhus

November 2023

Introduction

Typhus is an infectious disease caused by Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted via lice, fleas, mites, and ticks. It consists of different forms including endemic (murine) typhus, epidemic (louse-borne) typhus, and scrub typhus. Its symptoms encompass fever, headache, rapid pulse rate, and rash. If untreated, it can lead to severe complications like encephalitis, pneumonia, kidney failure, and even death. The disease is prevalent in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Vaccines exist for prevention but are not widely available. Effective treatment typically includes antibiotic therapy.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There is a discernible seasonality in typhus cases, with peaks generally occurring in the warmer months (May through August) that are conducive to the proliferation of the vectors responsible for transmission.
- Over the years observed, there is a notable declining trend in the number of typhus cases, especially marked after 2011; however, periodic resurgences are apparent, such as those observed in the data for 2023.
- The overall fatality rate appears to be very low, with only a few recorded deaths over the multi-year period, suggesting that the risk of death from typhus is limited in the context of the Chinese mainland or that interventions and treatments are effective.
- As of November 2023, the case count for typhus stands at 170 with no reported deaths, indicating a consistent disease presence without significant mortality, in line with the trends of the previous years.

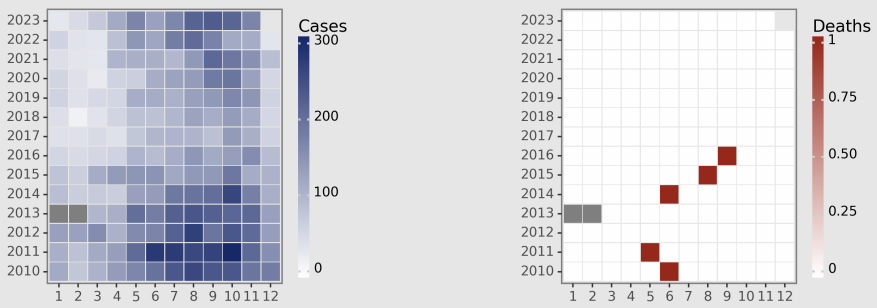
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, typhus cases in Chinese mainland show a seasonal pattern with peaks generally in summer months. 2011 and 2014 saw the highest numbers, reaching over 300 and 250 cases respectively in their peak months. Mid-year surges suggest vector activity intensifies due to favorable weather conditions. A marked decline in cases occurred from 2018 onwards, with the exception of minor resurgences in 2021 and 2023, hinting at improved public health measures or reporting changes.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities from typhus across the same timeframe were exceedingly rare, with only four deaths recorded during this period: June 2010, May 2011, August 2015, and September 2016. The low mortality rate, despite fluctuations in case numbers, signifies either a less virulent strain circulating or effective treatment protocols. Given the small number of deaths relative to cases, it underscores typhus' generally low fatality risk with access to proper medical care in Chinese mainland.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Kala azar

November 2023

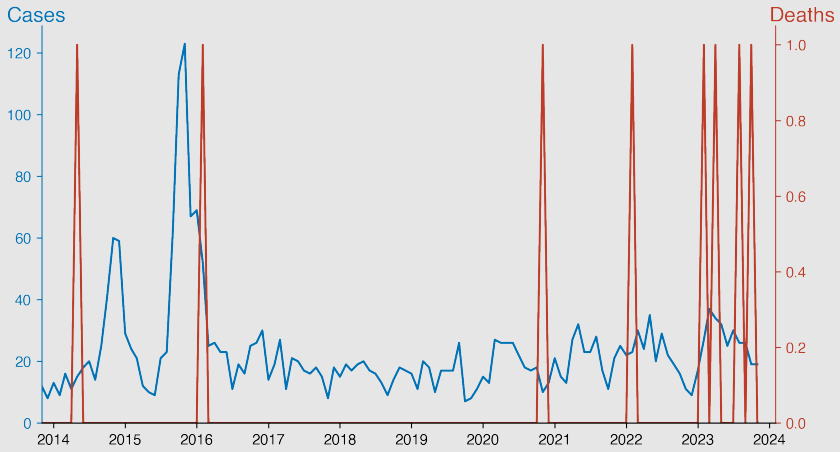
Introduction

Kala azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a tropical, systemic disease caused by parasites of the Leishmania genus that affects internal organs like spleen, liver, and bone marrow. This vector-borne disease is transmitted through the bite of infected sandflies. Predominantly prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions across the world, it presents symptoms including fever, weight loss, anemia, and an enlarged spleen and liver. Without timely treatment, kala azar can be fatal. Adequate control over sandflies and early diagnosis are crucial in combating the disease.

Highlights

- There has been a fluctuating trend in the number of Kala azar cases in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023, with occasional spikes indicating periodic outbreaks.
- Mortality has remained low, with deaths mostly isolated incidents and not suggestive of increasing lethality.
- The data indicates a controlled situation regarding Kala azar with generally low case numbers in recent years, consistent with a disease that has been effectively managed or confined to certain areas.
- The year 2023 has seen a slight increase in case counts and deaths in certain months compared to 2022, suggesting the need for ongoing surveillance and possibly targeted interventions.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

An analysis of Kala azar cases in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 presents fluctuations, with noticeable spikes in certain periods, such as October through December 2015. There's a general downward trend in reported cases from the 2010 peak to a more stabilized lower incidence by 2023. Seasonal variations are apparent with increased cases often in warmer months, which is consistent with the life cycle of the sandfly vector. Despite fluctuations, control measures appear effective as yearly cases remain relatively low post-2015 with occasional surges.

Deaths Analysis

Kala azar mortality data for the same period exhibits a striking feature: the rarity of deaths despite the incidence of cases, indicating high potential for effective treatment outcomes when the disease is managed properly. Deaths are sporadic, with a total of 7 across the entire 13-year span, demonstrating a fatality rate well below 1% in reported cases. The consistency of non-fatal outcomes suggests strong healthcare responses, and possibly underreporting of mortality or cases overall. Notably, 2023 saw a slight uptick in deaths, highlighting the need for continued vigilance and prevention efforts.

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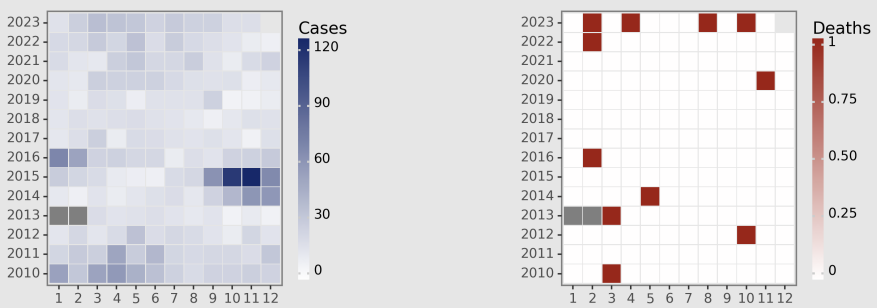

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

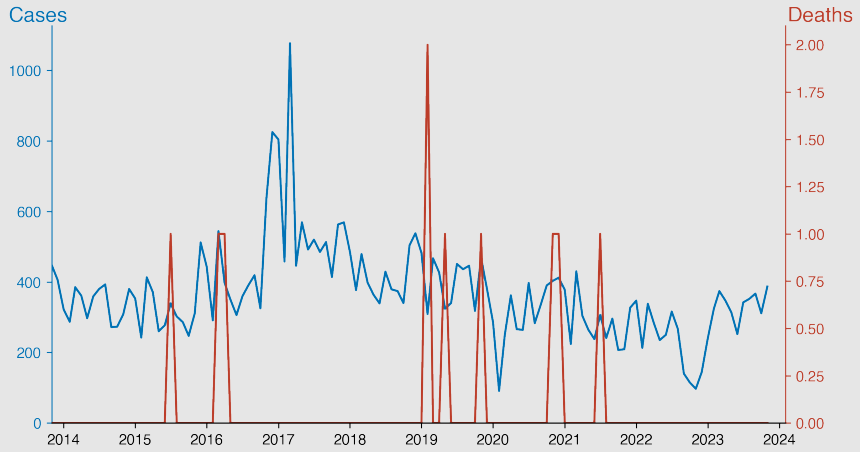
Echinococcosis

November 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic infection caused by tapeworms of the genus Echinococcus. Humans contract the disease through the ingestion of parasite eggs found in the feces of infected animals, mainly dogs. This zoonotic infection can lead to the development of cysts in various organs, primarily the liver and lungs. While some cases may be asymptomatic, untreated echinococcosis can lead to severe complications and even death. Prevention strategies mainly focus on proper hygiene and control of the definitive hosts, such as deworming dogs and restricting their access to infected carcasses.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Fluctuations in Echinococcosis cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 highlight a long-term persistence of the disease with periodic peaks.
- The highest number of cases was reported in December 2010 (1065 cases), followed by a significant spike in March 2017 (1077 cases), indicating possible seasonal or annual clusters.
- Mortality associated with Echinococcosis has been very low over the years, with only sporadic death occurrences, suggesting either a low fatality rate or effective clinical management of cases.
- The data for 2023, as of November, indicates a stabilization of case numbers with no reported deaths, which could reflect ongoing public health interventions and awareness programs.

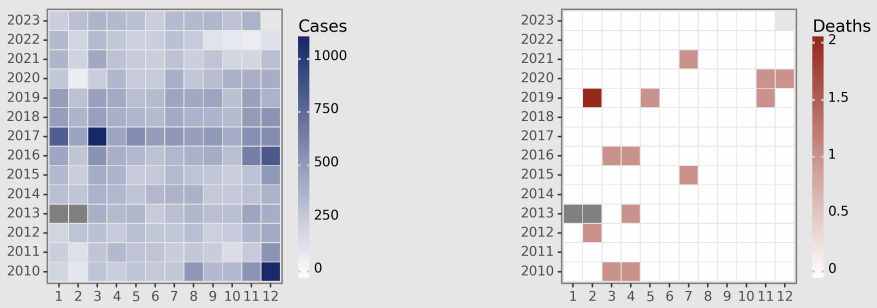
Cases Analysis

Echinococcosis cases in mainland China from January 2010 to November 2023 exhibit seasonal variability and an overall slight increasing trend. Case numbers peak in the warmer months, notably August and November, with the highest incidence in November 2017 (1,077 cases). Dramatic spikes appear recurrently; December 2010 (1,065 cases) being prominent. A substantial dip in cases occurs in February 2020 (91 cases), likely influenced by major public health interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-2020, there's a gradual resumption towards the previous baseline.

Deaths Analysis

Echinococcosis-associated mortality is extremely low over the observed period, with a total of 11 reported deaths against a backdrop of fluctuating case numbers. Deaths are sporadic, with no apparent monthly pattern or increasing trend. A notable peak in fatalities occurs in February 2019, the only month reporting two deaths. Overall, the lethality of echinococcosis remains consistently low, with most months recording zero deaths despite the variance in case numbers, indicating effective clinical management or a less virulent disease presentation.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

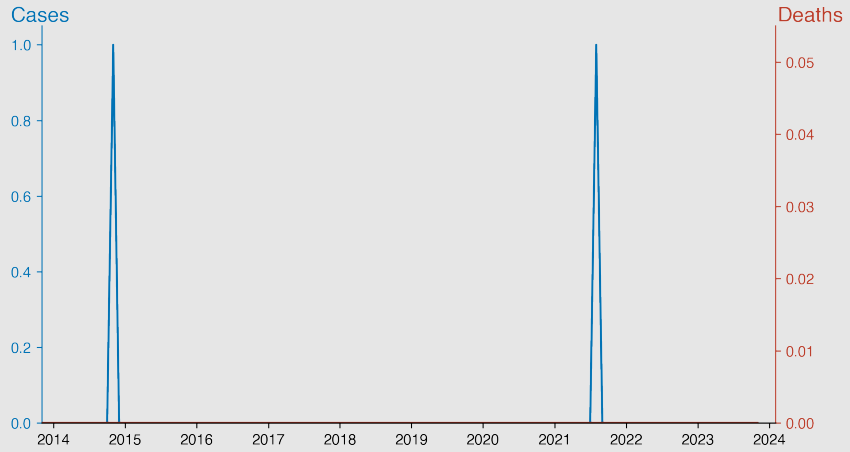
Filariasis

November 2023

Introduction

Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms belonging to the Filarioidea type. These parasites are spread to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito and dwell in a person's lymphatic system. The species of these worms that infect humans include Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, and Brugia timori, associated with lymphatic filariasis, and Onchocerca volvulus and Loa loa, causing onchocerciasis and loiasis respectively. The illness is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide, often leading to lymphedema, elephantiasis, and in some cases, blindness.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filariasis shows an extremely low incidence in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023, with only three recorded cases and no reported deaths within this period.
- The cases occurred sporadically in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021, suggesting rare but isolated outbreaks or incidental findings.
- The absence of reported deaths indicates that the disease, when present, has not led to fatalities, which may reflect effective case management and treatment.
- The general trend indicates that Filariasis is not a major public health concern in Chinese mainland during this timeframe, due to effective control strategies.

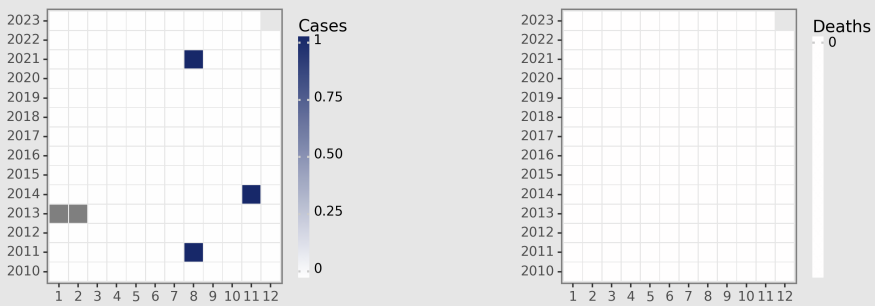
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the Chinese mainland reported three isolated incidents of Filariasis with single cases in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021. The temporal distribution of these cases spans over a decade and suggests sporadic occurrences without any discernible pattern or trend. The absence of reported cases in the majority of months over thirteen years indicates successful disease surveillance and control efforts, which have effectively limited the incidence of Filariasis in the region.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the same period from 2010 to 2023, there have been no reported deaths due to Filariasis in the Chinese mainland. This suggests either the cases that emerged were non-lethal strains or, more likely, that the cases were quickly identified and effectively treated. Additionally, the reporting mechanism appears robust, with consistent data maintenance. The absence of mortality reflects well on the healthcare infrastructure's capacity to manage such parasitic infections and the overall public health practices in place.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

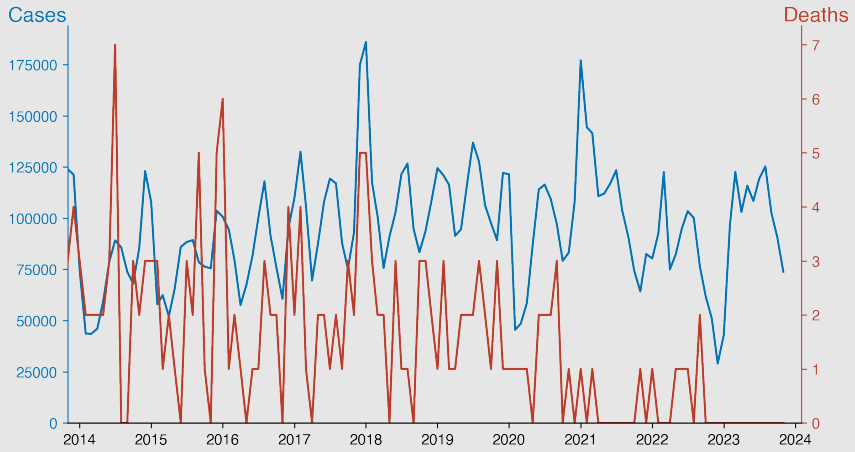
Infectious diarrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is a common health issue primarily caused by viral, bacterial or parasitic infections. This condition typically results from poor hygiene or consuming contaminated food or water, especially in developing countries. Symptoms often include frequent, loose, watery stools, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, and fever. Persistent cases can lead to dehydration, malabsorption and a disturbed gut flora, posing a significant health risk. Preventative measures include improved sanitation, safe food handling, and vaccination efforts for specific disease agents.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant decrease in infectious diarrhea cases and deaths is observed in November 2023 (73,835 cases, 0 deaths), compared to the peak values observed in previous years.
- There is a consistent pattern of seasonality with case numbers generally increasing in the summer months (June to August) and declining towards the end of the year.
- The fatality rate of infectious diarrhea in China has markedly declined, reaching zero deaths from January 2023 to November 2023, indicating improved management and possible advancements in public health interventions.
- There was an evident drop in cases in December 2022, which has since then partially rebounded, yet the figures for November 2023 remain substantially lower than those seen in the same month of previous years.

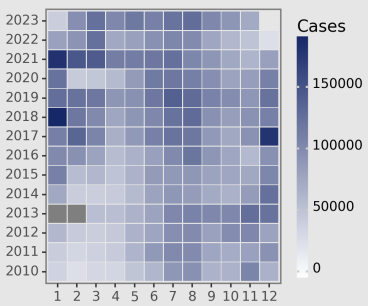
Cases Analysis

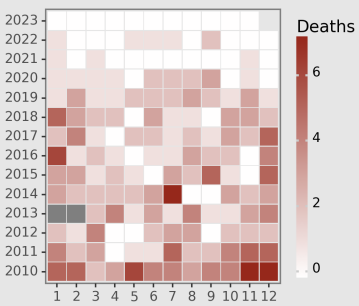
Over the years 2010-2023, the Chinese mainland has experienced periodic fluctuations in infectious diarrhea cases with noticeable peaks during the summer months, particularly July and August. Cases generally increase from May to August, suggesting a seasonal pattern, potentially associated with factors such as temperature and hygiene practices. The highest recorded cases occur from 2017 onwards, exceeding 100,000 cases frequently. A sharp decline is observed in December 2022, but case numbers have since been on the rise, potentially indicating a new wave of infections into 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to infectious diarrhea in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 have remained low relative to the number of cases, with monthly fatalities rarely exceeding five. An overall low fatality rate is observed, with no deaths reported in many of the months from 2020 onwards. This may suggest improvements in healthcare access, treatment efficacy, or disease surveillance and response. There is no clear seasonal trend observable in the number of deaths, and the highest number recorded in a single month is seven, which occurred sporadically over the observed period.

Distribution





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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hand foot and mouth disease

November 2023

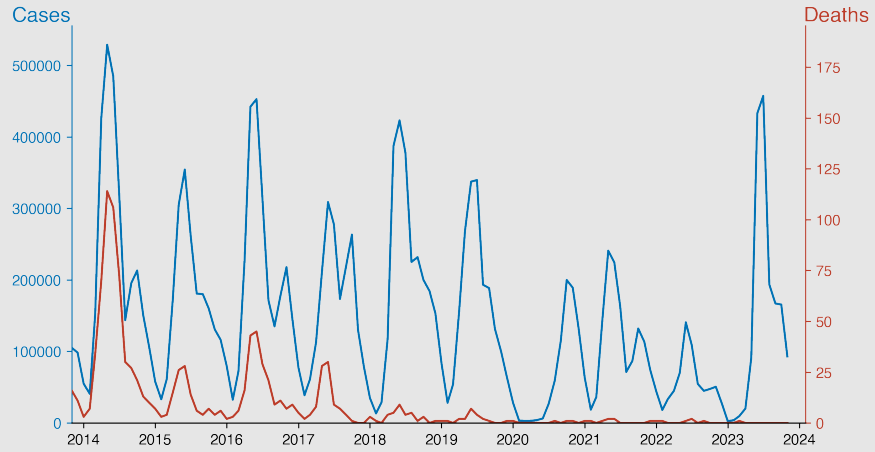
Introduction

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) is a highly contagious illness caused primarily by the Coxsackievirus. It typically affects children under 5 years old, but anyone can be susceptible. Characterized by blisters or sores in the mouth and a rash on the hands and feet, HFMD often comes with fever, sore throat, and a feeling of being unwell. Spread through close personal contact, the air from coughing or sneezing, infected feces, or contact with infected surfaces, the disease typically resolves on its own within 7 to 10 days.

Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) are observed in May and June over several years, with a notable decline in the colder months.
- A significant reduction in cases is evident starting from 2020, which could potentially be a result of public health interventions for COVID-19 such as enhanced hygiene measures and social distancing.
- The fatality rate has seen a noticeable decrease over time, reaching zero deaths per month since November 2022, indicating improvements in disease management and response.
- The latest available data for November 2023 shows a continuation of the low transmission season, with 92,955 reported cases and no deaths, maintaining the trend of no reported fatalities.

Temporal Trend



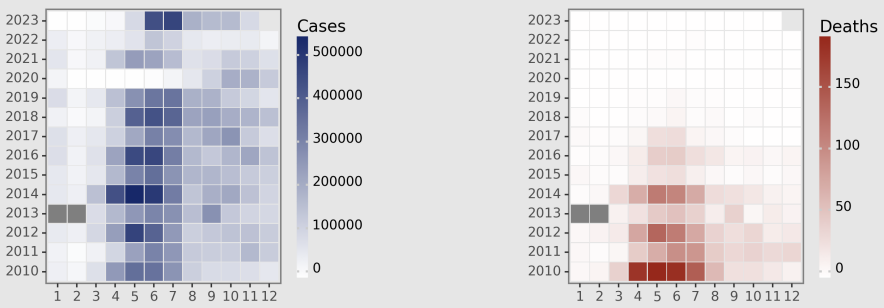
Cases Analysis

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) shows a marked seasonality, with cases peaking from April to July each year, indicative of a possible environmental influence on transmission, aligning with regional temperature and humidity patterns. The pronounced peak in May and June suggests enhanced viral activity or increased social contact among children. Drops in 2020 align with COVID-19 interventions, reflecting the impact of public health measures like social distancing and school closures on infectious diseases with similar transmission mechanisms.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities from HFMD are rare, but they exhibit a similar seasonal trend as cases, with higher deaths occurring in the May-July period. The highest mortality was reported in May 2010, which saw 186 deaths, suggesting a particularly virulent strain or co-circulating viruses. Noteworthy is the sharp drop in fatalities starting from 2020, possibly as a byproduct of stringent health policies targeting the COVID-19 pandemic, which might have inadvertently suppressed HFMD spread and related fatalities.

Distribution



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