

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project

November 2023



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Generated Date: 2024-01-05

Cite Us: CNIDs: Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project. [Github](#)

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project

November 2023

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Cholera	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
SARS-CoV	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	5,664	454 (8.71%)	1,365.0 (31.75%)	1,955	89 (4.77%)	497.0 (34.09%)
Hepatitis	156,977	4,282 (2.80%)	52,539.0 (50.31%)	327	70 (27.24%)	274.0 (516.98%)
Hepatitis A	1,056	70 (7.10%)	307.0 (40.99%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	132,270	3,229 (2.50%)	45,899.0 (53.14%)	35	3 (9.38%)	3.0 (9.38%)
Hepatitis C	20,280	814 (4.18%)	5,223.0 (34.69%)	292	68 (30.36%)	272.0 (1360.00%)
Hepatitis D	19	4 (26.67%)	9.0 (90.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	2,751	208 (8.18%)	1,019.0 (58.83%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Other hepatitis	601	-43 (-6.68%)	82.0 (15.80%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Poliomyelitis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H5N1 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Measles	78	-10 (-11.36%)	-4.0 (-4.88%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	1,320	881 (200.68%)	425.0 (47.49%)	3	0 (0.00%)	-2.0 (-40.00%)
Rabies	12	-1 (-7.69%)	-4.0 (-25.00%)	14	2 (16.67%)	6.0 (75.00%)
Japanese encephalitis	12	-20 (-62.50%)	11.0 (1100.00%)	2	0 (0.00%)	1.0 (100.00%)
Dengue	1,685	-3,703 (-68.73%)	1,511.0 (868.39%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	36	-11 (-23.40%)	13.0 (56.52%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	1,963	-1,104 (-36.00%)	-12.0 (-0.61%)	1	1 (/)	0.0 (0.00%)
Tuberculosis	57,432	-1,807 (-3.05%)	9,080.0 (18.78%)	320	-34 (-9.60%)	-13.0 (-3.90%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	377	-103 (-21.46%)	-42.0 (-10.02%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	12	7 (140.00%)	8.0 (200.00%)	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Pertussis	6,410	1,980 (44.70%)	4,250.0 (196.76%)	2	2 (/)	2.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	1	-1 (-50.00%)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	4,637	2,104 (83.06%)	2,741.0 (144.57%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	4,540	63 (1.41%)	1,971.0 (76.72%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	10,065	-263 (-2.55%)	2,435.0 (31.91%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	57,719	738 (1.30%)	22,567.0 (64.20%)	1	-2 (-66.67%)	-2.0 (-66.67%)
Leptospirosis	25	-51 (-67.11%)	15.0 (150.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	3	1 (50.00%)	-5.0 (-62.50%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	183	-10 (-5.18%)	109.0 (147.30%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	80	-47 (-37.01%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	1,862,998	1,522,029 (446.38%)	1,780,335.0 (2153.73%)	1	0 (0.00%)	1.0 (/)
Mumps	7,642	-645 (-7.78%)	-1,060.0 (-12.18%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	89	-21 (-19.09%)	-31.0 (-25.83%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	4,940	-18,171 (-78.62%)	3,202.0 (184.23%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	34	10 (41.67%)	14.0 (70.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	170	-45 (-20.93%)	54.0 (46.55%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	19	0 (0.00%)	8.0 (72.73%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	387	76 (24.44%)	290.0 (298.97%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	73,835	-16,909 (-18.63%)	22,863.0 (44.85%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	92,955	-72,572 (-43.84%)	42,322.0 (83.59%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	2,352,301	1,417,130 (151.54%)	1,884,328.0 (402.66%)	2,626	125 (5.00%)	756.0 (40.43%)

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

Overview

In November 2023, epidemiological data from mainland China's National Notifiable Disease Reporting System reflects a vast landscape of infectious diseases. The data indicates that some diseases continue to exert a significant health burden, both in terms of case numbers and associated mortality. Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD), with 193,230 reported cases, stands out as the disease with the highest incidence, followed closely by infectious diarrhea (excluding cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever) and Hepatitis B. These illnesses demonstrate a persistent prevalence in China's population, highlighting the need for ongoing public health vigilance.

The mortality data for November 2023 reveals a more nuanced situation. While many diseases report zero or single-digit fatalities, certain conditions such as Tuberculosis (TB), with a reported 96106 cases and 171 deaths, and Hepatitis B, with 106985 cases and 40 deaths, remain causes of significant concern. Though the mortality rates for these diseases appear modest relative to their incident cases, they indicate the severity and impact of these infections on the Chinese population. The data underscores the necessity for effective treatment and management strategies to prevent disease progression and reduce mortality.

Concerns

Diseases with high incidence such as HFMD and Hepatitis B reflect persistent public health challenges. HFMD, while often mild, poses significant risk to children and has resulted in rare but unfortunate complications leading to fatalities. The public health system must continue to address the vectors and conditions contributing to these high-incidence diseases through both preventative measures and accessible healthcare services.

Public concern, interestingly, may not always align with the diseases of highest incidence or mortality. For instance, while diseases like HFMD and Hepatitis B might register high within epidemiological data, emerging infectious diseases or those with a high-profile global presence—such as the new inclusion of Monkeypox into category B infectious diseases management—could draw significant public attention. Even if the numbers are comparatively lower, the perceived threat or novelty of such diseases can engender substantial concern, prompting the need for public education and preventive measures.

Recommendations

To address the outlined diseases effectively, public health recommendations should be multifaceted:

For HFMD, vaccination programs targeting the causative viruses (Enteroviruses such as EV71 and Coxsackievirus) should be emphasized and coupled with public education campaigns about the importance of hygiene, especially in settings with young children. Efforts to enhance sanitation in schools, nurseries, and public spaces should be a priority, along with guidelines to manage outbreaks.

Hepatitis B, due to its high incidence and routes of transmission, warrants a continued and strengthened vaccination effort, especially for newborns and high-risk groups. Similarly, public awareness campaigns on safe practices to prevent transmission and the need for screening and early treatment should be intensified. Ensuring the availability of antiviral treatments can contribute to managing chronic infections and reducing the mortality associated with liver disease and hepatic carcinoma.

The recent addition of Monkeypox to category B infectious diseases management mandates a prompt establishment of surveillance systems and protocols for rapid identification, contact tracing, and isolation of cases to prevent outbreaks. Importantly, comprehensive communication strategies to inform the public about the symptoms, modes of transmission, and prevention techniques are necessary to alleviate undue fear or stigma and promote informed protective behaviors. To summarize, these recommendations require collaboration between health authorities, healthcare providers, educators, and the community. Engagement and investment are vital to strengthen disease surveillance, vaccination programs, public education, and healthcare infrastructure to counter the prevalent and concerning diseases in China's diverse health landscape.

Notation from Data Source:

* According to the National Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, not included coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

† The number of deaths of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the number of all-cause deaths reported in the month by cumulative reported AIDS patients.

§ Since September 20, 2023, Monkeypox was included in the management of Class B infectious diseases.

¶ Infectious diarrhea excludes cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.

The number of cases and cause-specific deaths refer to data recorded in National Notifiable Disease Reporting System in China, which includes both clinically-diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases. Only reported cases of the 31 provincial-level administrative divisions in Chinese mainland are included in the table, whereas data of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan, China are not included. Monthly statistics are calculated without annual verification, which were usually conducted in February of the next year for de-duplication and verification of reported cases in annual statistics. Therefore, 12-month cases could not be added together directly to calculate the cumulative cases because the individual information might be verified via National Notifiable Disease Reporting System according to information verification or field investigations by local CDCs.

News information since November 2023 in Chinese Mainland

Summary

Since November 2023, the Chinese mainland has seen significant infectious disease events primarily involving a considerable rise in respiratory illnesses, particularly among children. This increase has been largely attributed to the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions and the onset of the colder season, as reported by China's National Health Commission. In addition, surveillance data has indicated outbreaks of known pathogens including influenza, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

Data from September 2023 shows that multiple infectious diseases have been reported across the Chinese mainland. These include but are not limited to cases of hepatitis B (123,495 cases, 20 deaths), hepatitis C (20,022 cases, 157 deaths), dengue fever (6,494 cases, 1 death), tuberculosis (61,859 cases, 324 deaths), pertussis (4,517 cases), scarlet fever (1,546 cases), and syphilis (55,767 cases, 5 deaths). Additionally, high numbers of cases were reported for influenza (168,963 cases), infectious diarrhea (102,559 cases), and hand, foot, and mouth disease (166,980 cases).

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

To date, there have been no reports concerning the emergence of novel pathogens. Monitoring by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Chinese health authorities indicates that the recent rise in respiratory diseases is predominantly due to known pathogens. The WHO is closely observing the situation in China and maintains a rigorous communication line with Chinese health authorities to monitor the unfolding situation.

References

Reports from the China National Health Commission and WHO surveillance data, including the WHO's Disease Outbreak News on the upsurge of respiratory illnesses among children in Northern China.

"Nature" magazine's article discussing the mysterious fluctuations in cases of childhood pneumonia in China.

China CDC Weekly's report on the data of the national notifiable infectious diseases in China for September 2023.

News information since November 2023 around world

Summary

The recent months since November 2023 have seen a persistent challenge posed by infectious diseases across the globe. The period has been marked by continued outbreaks of known diseases, some showing a geographical concentration, whereas others have been reported more widely. While the landscape of infectious diseases is under constant surveillance, there has been no significant emergence of novel pathogens during this time. Public health authorities remain vigilant, particularly in the wake of respiratory disease surges coinciding with seasonal changes and altered public health measures.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

Avian Influenza A(H7N9) and A(H5N1) Viruses: These avian flu strains were primarily encountered in Asia, with the majority of human cases stemming from China. There has been an international spread of A(H5N1) with cases noted in Spain, the United States, United Kingdom, Ecuador, and Chile.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV): This respiratory illness continues to be a concern in the Arabian Peninsula, although no new cases have been reported since October 2023.

Mpox (Clade I): With Central Africa as its epicenter, countries like the Central African Republic, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Gabon, and Republic of the Congo have been dealing with Mpox outbreaks.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Mexico: Reported in December 2023, this tick-borne disease has been identified in Mexico.

Mpox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Another outbreak of Mpox was specifically recorded in the DRC in December 2023.

Chikungunya in Burkina Faso: This mosquito-borne virus was reported in November 2023 in Burkina Faso.

Diphtheria in Guinea: An outbreak of this bacterial infection was reported in Guinea in September 2023, underscoring the disease's presence beyond traditional endemic areas.

Global Measles: This highly contagious virus persists, with cases accruing globally since May 2023.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

The monitoring of infectious diseases has not flagged the emergence of new pathogens. Despite this, there has been a notable uptick in respiratory illness among children in Northern China, which began in mid-October 2023. This upsurge aligns with the easing of COVID-19 measures and the start of the colder season, leading to increased transmission of existing respiratory viruses such as influenza, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, RSV, and SARS-CoV-2. There have been no reports of unusual pathogen activity tied to these incidents.

In conclusion, while there have been no new pathogens detected, the presence of known infectious diseases requires continuous surveillance and adaptive responses to manage outbreaks and safeguard public health. The referenced sources provide updated and authoritative information on the ongoing global infectious disease events, and should be consulted for the latest developments.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Project

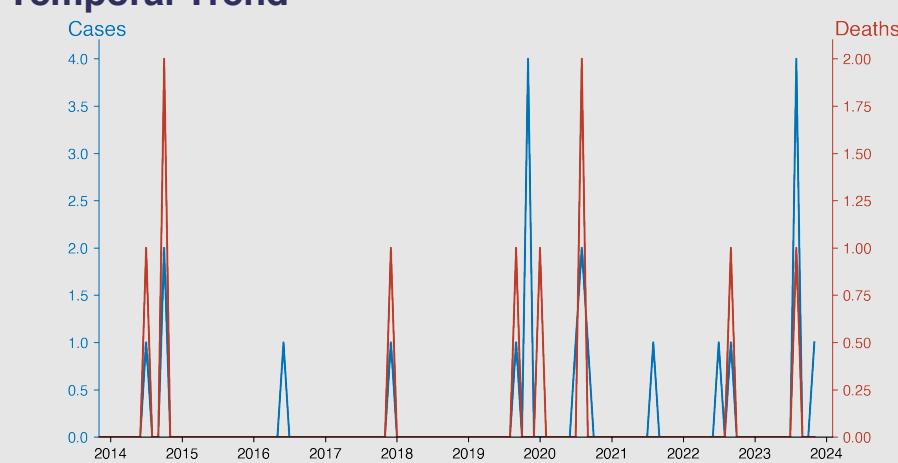
Plague

November 2023

Introduction

Plague is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, primarily affecting rodents. It is usually transmitted to humans through fleas' bite that have been infected by feeding on plague-infected animals. There are three forms of human plague: bubonic (most common), septicemic, and pneumonic, depending on the route of infection. Symptoms often include high fever, chills, headache, and swollen lymph nodes. Without prompt treatment, the disease can cause severe illness or death. It played a tragic role in human history with several pandemics, the most notable being the Black Death in the 14th century.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Incidence peaks: Occasional outbreaks are noted, with a notable spike in August 2023 (4 cases, 1 death).
- Low prevalence: The overall low case count over 13 years indicates effective control measures in the Chinese mainland.
- Case-fatality ratio: Some incidents have high fatality rates, emphasizing the potential severity of outbreaks.
- Current status: A single case without death reported in November 2023 suggests either an isolated case or an early sign of a minor outbreak. Monitoring is essential.

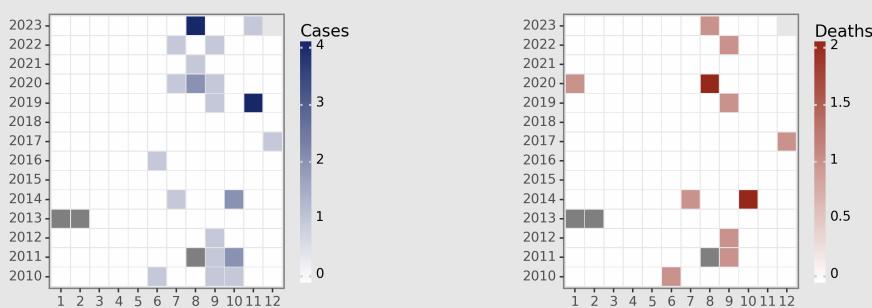
Cases Analysis

Over the 2010-2023 period, Chinese mainland reported sporadic cases of plague, with a total of 19 confirmed cases. Plague cases occurred in isolated incidents, with no year reporting more than 4 cases, which were observed in November 2019 and August 2023. The distribution of plague cases did not show any clear seasonal pattern, and multiple years (2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019, 2021, and 2022) had single-case reports indicating rare and possibly contained outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

There were a total of 9 reported deaths due to plague between 2010 and 2023, indicating a high case-fatality rate, as expected for this serious disease. However, the death count remained at zero for several years, suggesting improved clinical interventions or reporting of less severe forms of the disease. The maximum number of deaths in a given year was two, occurring in June 2010, September 2012, October 2014, and August 2020, possibly suggesting occasional severe outbreaks or forms of the disease.

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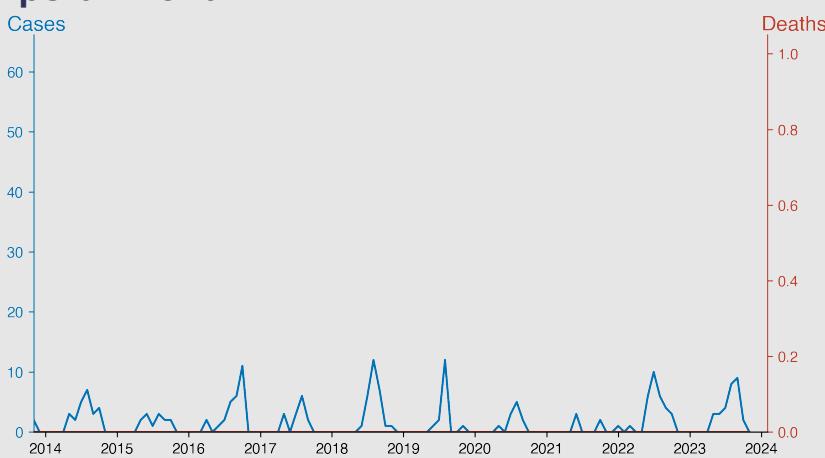
Cholera

November 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It's primarily contracted through consuming contaminated food or water and can cause severe dehydration if untreated. Symptoms include watery diarrhea, vomiting, and muscle cramps. It's common in regions with inadequate sanitation, poor nutrition, and lack of clean drinking water. Globally, cholera affects 1.3 to 4 million people and causes 21,000 to 143,000 deaths annually. Successful treatment typically involves rapid rehydration, with antibiotics if necessary. Vaccination and infrastructure improvements can help control cholera transmission.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Cholera cases in mainland China have been sporadic from 2010 to 2023, with outbreaks primarily occurring between July and October, indicative of a seasonal pattern. The highest number of cases within a single month (63) was reported in August 2010. Overall, the data reflects low caseloads with occasional spikes, none exceeding that peak observed in 2010. The relatively consistent zero case reports during the winter and spring months suggest successful containment and/or a seasonal absence of disease transmission.

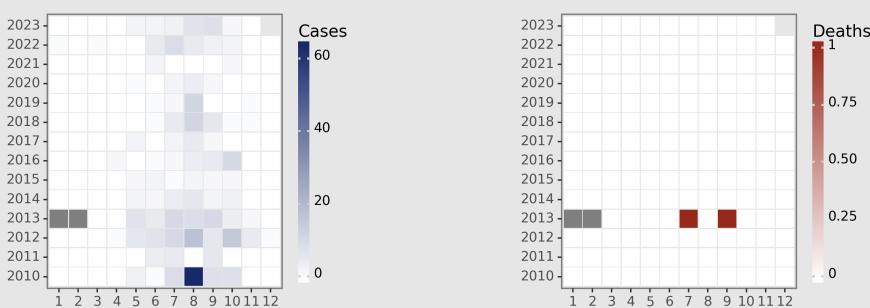
Highlights

- Cholera in Chinese mainland exhibits clear seasonality, with cases rising in July and August and dropping sharply towards winter, reflecting a seasonal endemic pattern.
- Over 13 years, only two deaths were reported, pointing to effective case management and possibly less virulent cholera strains.
- Cases fluctuate yearly without a consistent rise or decline, suggesting a stable epidemiological situation.
- As of November 2023, no reported cases or deaths continue to suggest controlled cholera spread within the region.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, from 2010 to 2023, cholera-associated mortality in China has been exceedingly low, with only two recorded deaths amid the sporadically reported cases. Both fatalities occurred in 2013, in July and September, during typical peak cholera transmission periods. This low mortality rate indicates that despite the presence of cholera, China has effective treatment protocols and healthcare access, resulting in successful patient recovery from the infection.

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SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a strain of virus that causes severe respiratory illness. First identified in 2003 in Guangdong, China, it is known for causing the major outbreak of SARS, affecting over 8,000 people worldwide with a fatality rate of almost 10%. SARS-CoV is zoonotic, meaning it originated in animals - specifically bats, before transmitting to humans via civets. It spreads through close person-to-person contact, and sometimes through droplets in the air resulting from an infected person's cough or sneeze. The virus typically has an incubation period from 2 to 7 days.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- No new cases or deaths from SARS-CoV since January 2010, indicating successful control and surveillance measures.
- An anomalous entry for May 2012 shows 1,093 deaths but no cases, potentially indicating a data entry error, requiring verification.
- The consistent lack of reported cases and deaths for over a decade suggests that SARS-CoV is not currently circulating in the Chinese mainland as of November 2023.
- Continued zero reporting may reflect successful eradication or sustained prevention of reintroduction in the region.

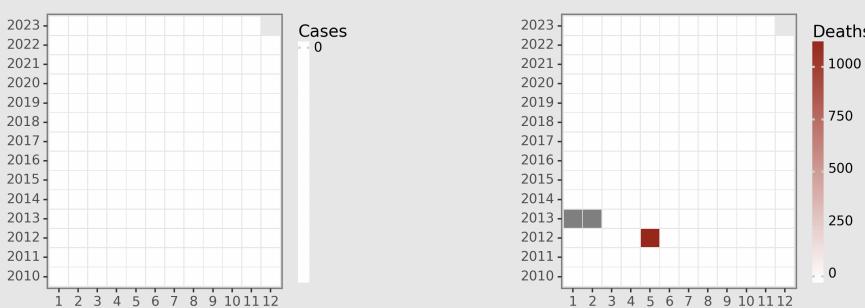
Cases Analysis

The provided data for SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland from January 2010 through November 2023 indicates zero reported cases throughout the analyzed period. Given the absence of SARS-CoV cases, public health measures and surveillance appear effective in preventing the re-emergence of the virus. The lack of outbreaks suggests successful containment and eradication efforts following the initial SARS-CoV epidemic that occurred between November 2002 and July 2003.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the absence of reported SARS-CoV cases, there appears to be an anomaly in the data: May 2012 shows a recorded 1,093 deaths without corresponding cases. This discrepancy may suggest a data entry error, misclassification of disease, or a reporting anomaly. Without SARS-CoV cases, attributing these deaths to SARS-CoV is inconsistent and warrants a closer investigation into the records and reporting systems for accuracy and verification.

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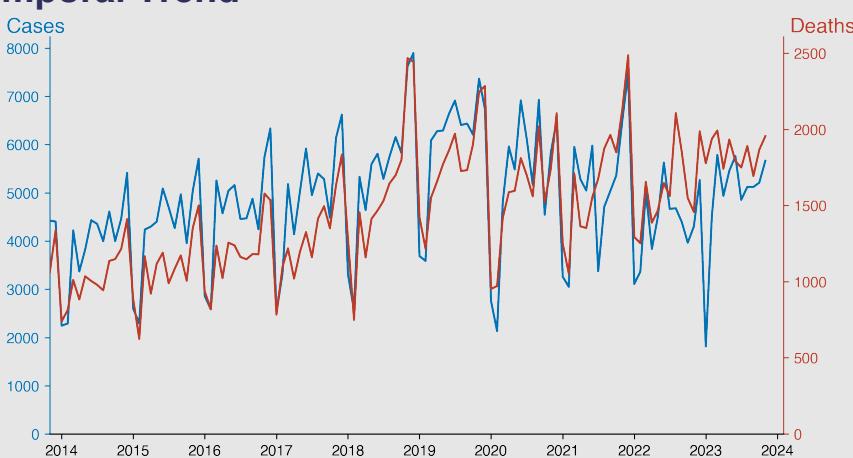
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

November 2023

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Contracted primarily through unprotected sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use, HIV attacks the immune system, impairing its ability to fight disease and infection. Over time, as the immune system weakens, the body becomes increasingly vulnerable to opportunistic infections and cancers, marking the transition from HIV to AIDS. There is no cure, but antiretroviral therapy can prolong lifespan and improve quality of life.

Temporal Trend



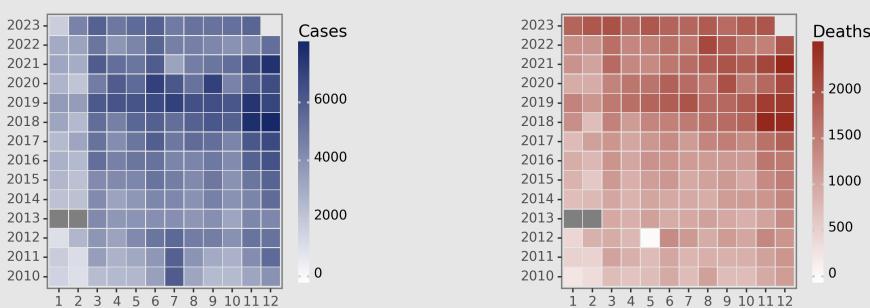
Cases Analysis

The data from 2010 to 2023 for AIDS in mainland China shows fluctuations with a significant increase over time. The early phase (2010-2013) presented a gradual rise in cases. A notable spike occurs in July 2010, with 5930 cases, but it's by 2018 that the highest number, 7897 cases in December, reflects a stark progression. Since 2018, cases generally trend upwards, oscillating between mid-4000s to high-7000s monthly, indicating either increased transmission, reporting, or both. The latest year shows a mix of dips and peaks without a clear tapering, suggesting sustained transmission.

Highlights

- An upward trend in AIDS cases and deaths between 2010 and 2023 in China indicates a growing healthcare challenge.
- A peak in disease occurrence was recorded in December 2021, with 7,490 cases and 2,486 deaths, highlighting a critical time for intervention.
- In January 2023, a sharp decline in cases was reported; however, deaths increased dramatically, suggesting late diagnoses or treatment shortfalls.
- Recent data from November 2023 show a resurgence to 5,664 cases and 1,955 deaths, emphasizing the persistent threat of AIDS and the need for sustained control measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with AIDS in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 also display an increasing trend. The numbers stayed below 1000 per month until a surge in June 2010. They gradually increased, reaching over 2000 monthly deaths by 2018, with December of 2018 and 2021 recording exceedingly high numbers, 2444 and 2486 respectively. The last five years especially have been marked by death counts frequently surpassing 1500 per month, indicating the ongoing severity and challenge in managing late-stage complications. The consistent monthly death toll over a thousand in recent years underscores the persistent impact of AIDS on public health.

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Hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis is a medical condition characterized by inflammation of the liver, primarily caused by different strains of hepatitis viruses labeled A, B, C, D, and E. Exposure routes include contaminated food or water, blood transfusions, sexual contact, or during childbirth. Symptoms may range from mild fatigue to severe liver damage, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. While vaccines are available for hepatitis A and B, treatment for other types requires medication. Prevention emphasizes on good hygiene, safe sex, and vaccination.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data on Hepatitis cases in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 until November 2023 show a significant fluctuation in infection rates. Specifically, March and July tend to report higher cases almost every year, possibly suggesting seasonal patterns. The highest recorded cases are in August 2023 with 166,606 cases. There's a notable decrease in cases reported in December 2022; however, an upward trend is observed in the following months, peaking in November 2023. The spike in cases over this period could indicate an outbreak or improved surveillance and reporting systems.

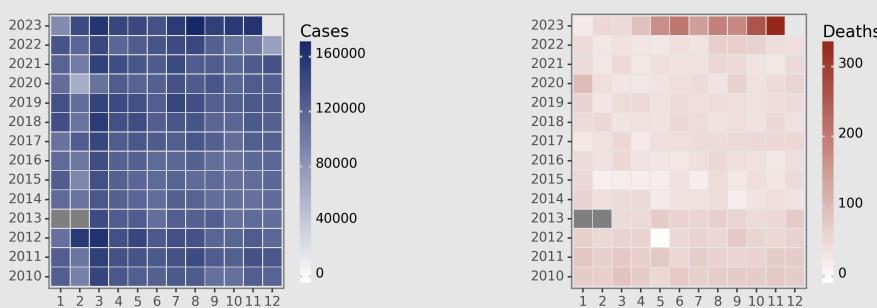
Highlights

- Upward trend in Hepatitis cases: November 2023 reports a high of 156,977 cases, significantly up from 72,630 in December 2022.
- Sharply increased fatalities: Deaths have escalated dramatically to 327 in November 2023, starkly higher than previous years, indicating increased disease severity or health system challenges.
- Seasonal case fluctuations: Monthly data show peaks and troughs, hinting at seasonal impacts on transmission or irregularities in case reporting.
- Elevated morbidity and mortality in late 2023: The rise in both cases and deaths in the latter part of the year signals an urgent need for public health intervention.

Deaths Analysis

Reported Hepatitis-related deaths remained relatively stable from 2010 to 2022, with numbers generally staying below 100 per month. However, starting in May 2023, there's a troubling escalation in fatalities, reaching a peak in November 2023 with 327 deaths. The gradual increase in mortality rate in 2023, rising by nearly 300% from January to November, suggests a worsening of either the virulence of the pathogen, the vulnerability of the population, healthcare capacity issues, or a combination of these factors. This warrants an urgent epidemiological investigation to identify the cause and implement appropriate public health measures.

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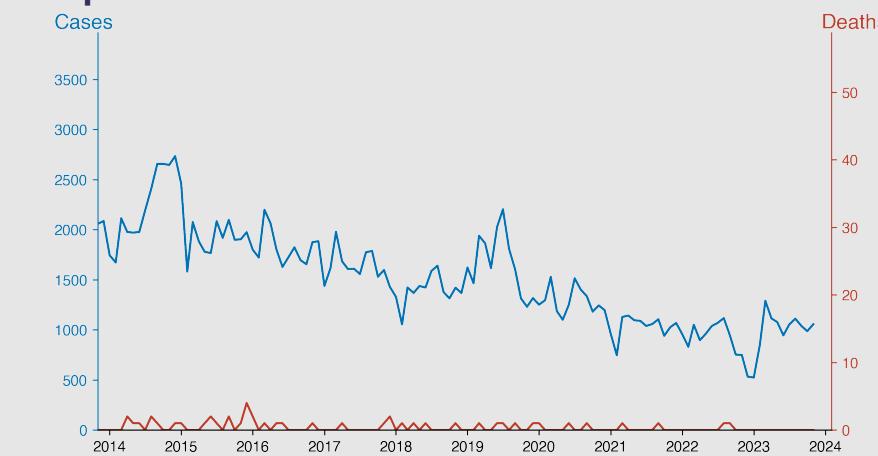
Hepatitis A

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis A is an acute, highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It typically spreads via ingestion of contaminated food or water or through direct contact with an infected person and is most prevalent in regions with poor sanitation. Symptoms include fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, and jaundice. Vaccines are available to prevent HAV infection. Although Hepatitis A does not lead to chronic disease, severe infections can cause liver failure and death.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, mainland China reported a declining trend in Hepatitis A cases. Initial figures fluctuated, with high counts observed during summer months, suggesting potential seasonal patterns. The case count peaked in August 2010 at 3,789, and an aberrant spike occurred in May 2012 with 2,235 cases. Overall, cases decreased over the years, with the lowest number, 523, recorded in January 2023. Factors such as improved sanitation, vaccination, and public health interventions likely contributed to the overall downward trend in cases.

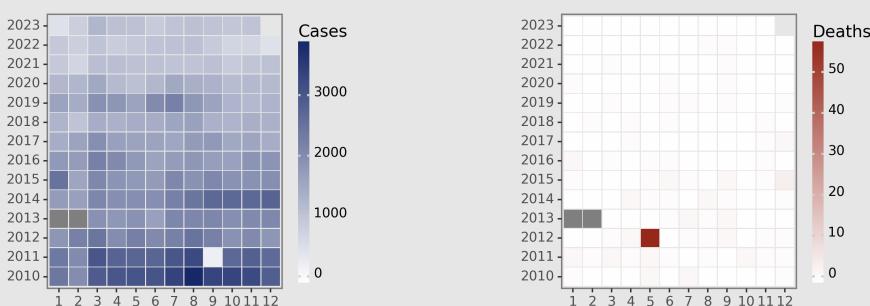
Highlights

- Notable Decline in Case Numbers: Data from 2010 to 2023 indicates a significant decrease in Hepatitis A cases in Chinese mainland, reflecting improved prevention measures.
- Consistently Low Mortality: Deaths are rare and sporadic, suggesting effective healthcare intervention and possible high immunity levels in the population.
- Sporadic Outbreaks: Occasional spikes such as the one in May 2012 suggest isolated outbreaks, but these appear to have been efficiently managed and contained.
- Stabilization of Cases: The last few years show a consistent low level of cases, indicating ongoing effective public health strategies.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, deaths associated with Hepatitis A were rare, totaling 96, with the highest mortality occurring in May 2012, reporting 56 deaths. Multiple months recorded zero deaths while occasional fluctuations with one to four fatalities were noted. The mortality trend appears relatively stable over the years though the spike in 2012 warrants investigation for possible outbreak-related factors. The low and decreasing fatality rates correspond with an effective public health response and the typically self-limiting nature of the disease.

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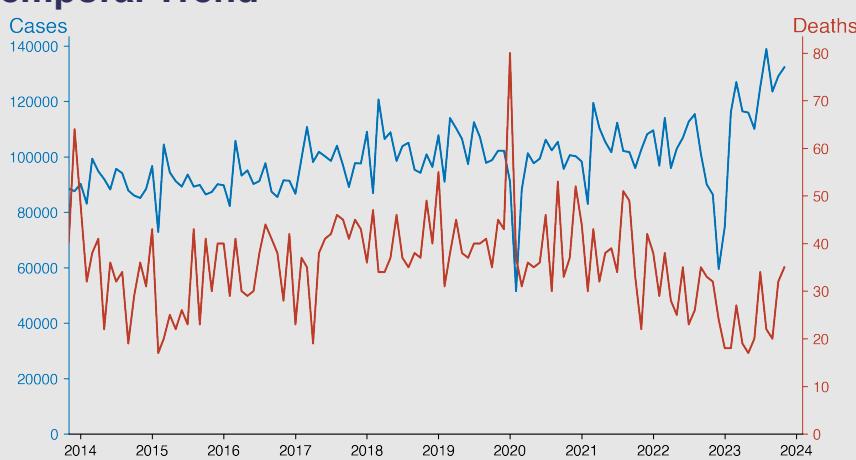
Hepatitis B

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a potentially severe liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). It can be an acute short-term, or chronic long-term, disease that can lead to liver damage, liver cancer, or even death. The virus is transmitted through contact with infected blood or other bodily fluids. The infection can be prevented through vaccination. Chronic Hepatitis B is common worldwide, affecting hundreds of millions of individuals, predominantly in the Asia-Pacific region and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Temporal Trend



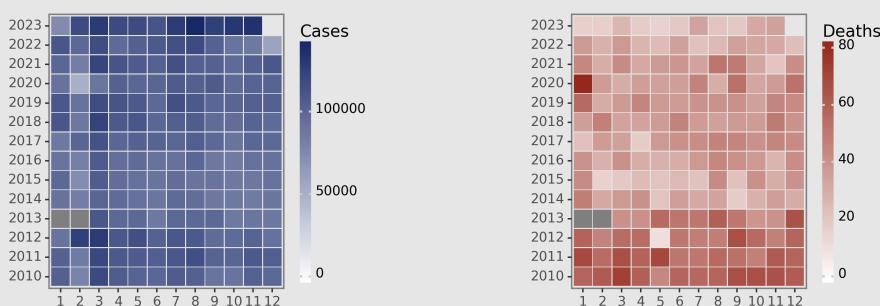
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the annual pattern of reported Hepatitis B cases in China mainland displays recurrent fluctuations, with peaks generally in March or July. After peaking at 138,875 cases in August 2023, a noticeable trend of increasing case numbers is evident, particularly in the years post-2020. This rise could reflect an actual increase in hepatitis B incidence, a boost in reporting accuracy, or heightened public health surveillance. Notably, December 2022 shows an abnormal dip, which warrants further investigation to understand potential underlying factors or reporting irregularities.

Highlights

- A rising trend in Hepatitis B cases is evident, with an increase from 74,790 cases in January to 132,270 cases in November 2023.
- Deaths remain low and stable, slightly increasing to 35 in November 2023 from 18 in early 2023.
- The highest case count within the year occurred in August with 138,875 cases, suggesting a potential seasonal increase.
- Mortality control is effective, signaling progress in China's health interventions and Hepatitis B management.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Reported deaths from Hepatitis B over the same period present low and relatively stable figures with monthly counts generally not surpassing 80. The highest reported mortality was in January 2020 with 80 deaths. There's an apparent decline in fatality reports after 2020, with deaths seldom exceeding 50. This could suggest improvements in healthcare access, treatment efficacy, and possibly vaccine coverage. However, the sudden decrease in deaths to less than half post-2020 raises questions about consistency in data reporting or may reflect indirect effects of health systems' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Note: The context behind the fluctuations and changes in reported cases and deaths, such as healthcare system extens

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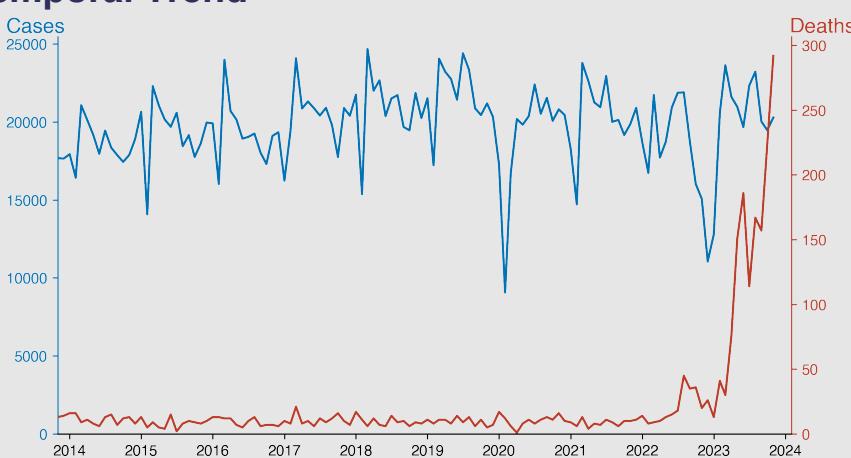
Hepatitis C

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that primarily affects the liver, leading to both acute and chronic liver diseases. It's caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), transmitted through direct contact with infected human blood. The infection often shows no symptoms in its early stages but can eventually lead to severe liver damage, liver cancer, or cirrhosis. An estimated 71 million people globally have chronic HCV infection. There's no vaccine for Hepatitis C, but it can be cured with antiviral medicines that can eliminate the virus from the body and prevent liver damage.

Temporal Trend



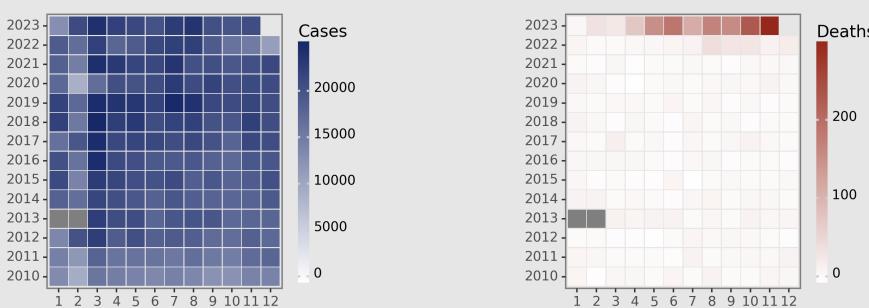
Cases Analysis

Since 2010, Hepatitis C cases in Chinese Mainland have shown fluctuations. While the early years recorded cases around 13,000 to 20,000 per month, there have been notable peaks, sometimes exceeding 24,000. The year 2020 showed a significant dip in February, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting healthcare services and case reporting. A steady increase resumes post-2020, with cases hovering between 18,000 and 24,000. Notably, recent months of 2023 depict a slight decrease in the number of cases compared to the high numbers seen in 2022.

Highlights

- Marked increase in Hepatitis C-related fatalities from June 2023, with a November peak (292 deaths) not mirrored by a rise in cases.
- Hepatitis C case numbers relatively stable in 2023 (ranging from 19,466 to 23,226), following annual fluctuations between 11,050 and 24,666 from 2010 to 2022.
- The death toll climbed sharply from April (76 deaths) to November 2023, indicating a severe uptrend in lethality.
- The growing case-fatality ratio in latter 2023 points to potential changes in disease virulence, reporting practices, or healthcare system challenges.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis C-related deaths remained relatively low from 2010 to 2021, ranging from single to low double digits per month. However, a dramatic increase in mortalities is observed in 2022, spiking significantly in August and continuing to rise considerably through to November 2023. The surge in deaths from mid-2022 could indicate a potential crisis, perhaps due to evolving viral strains, increased virulence, healthcare system challenges, or changes in reporting practices, warranting urgent investigation and intervention.

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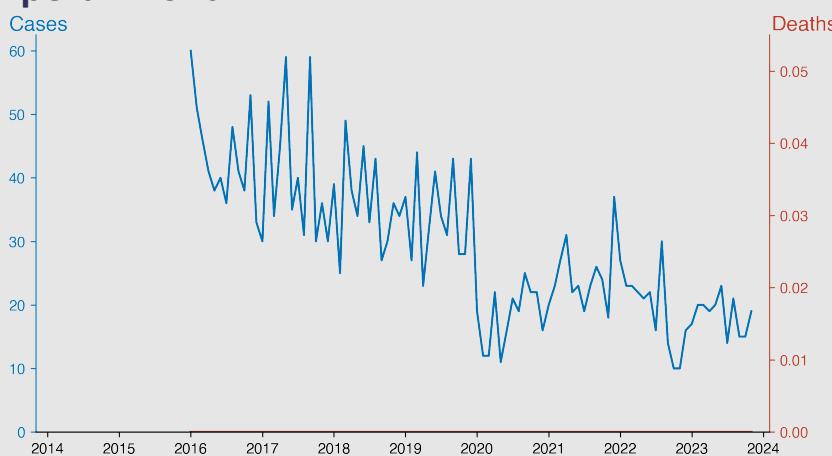
Hepatitis D

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as Delta Hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). It is unique as it can only infect individuals who already have Hepatitis B, leading to more severe complications. Transmission occurs through direct contact with infected blood or bodily fluids, similar to Hepatitis B. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, including flu-like symptoms, dark urine, and abdominal pain. Vaccination against Hepatitis B is the most effective prevention method for Hepatitis D. Antibody testing is used for diagnosis, with treatment options being limited.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2016 to 2023, reported Hepatitis D cases on the Chinese mainland showed an overall downward trend. Initially fluctuating between 30 to 60 cases per month, there was a notable decrease after 2020, with cases consistently staying below 30. A slight uptick is observed in late 2021, followed by a stable reduction in 2022. Peaks often occur mid-year or late in the year, with May and September of some years like 2017 and 2019 showing higher incidences. The variability between months indicates irregular outbreak patterns or variability in surveillance/reporting.

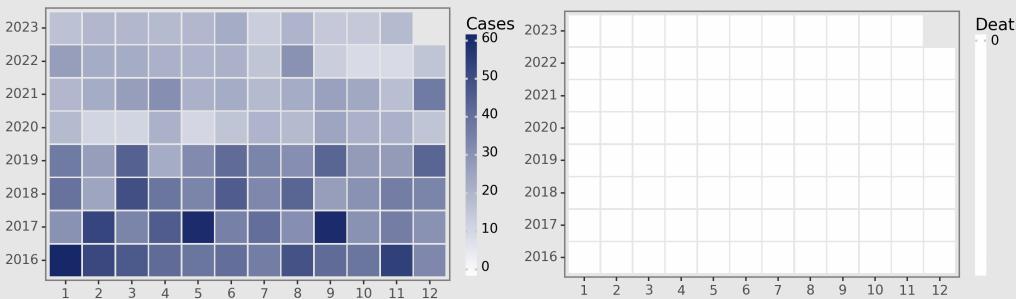
Highlights

- Declining Trend: Hepatitis D cases in the Chinese mainland show a decrease from 60 cases in January 2016 to 19 in November 2023.
- No Mortality: Throughout the years 2016-2023, there were no reported deaths due to Hepatitis D, indicating effective disease management.
- Annual Fluctuations: The data reveals yearly case number variations, suggesting possible seasonal impacts or reporting inconsistencies.
- Ongoing Presence: The persistent reporting of cases each month points to the need for continued monitoring and preventive strategies.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the 2016-2023 period, there have been no reported deaths from Hepatitis D in the Chinese mainland, according to the data provided. This could suggest effective clinical management and adequate treatment protocols for cases that did emerge. Despite the presence of reported cases, the zero mortality rate also prompts a reevaluation of either the virulence of the virus within the population, access to healthcare services, or the accuracy of the reported death data, which may not capture all Hepatitis D-related deaths if such occurred.

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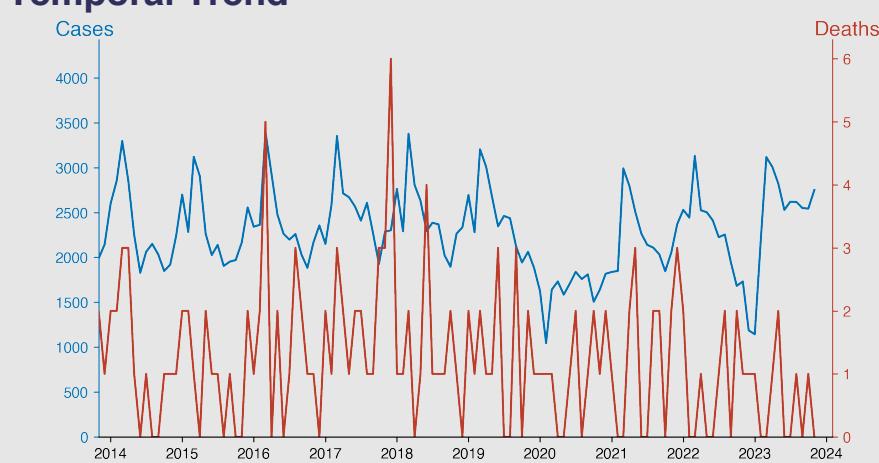
Hepatitis E

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a viral disease that specifically affects the liver, primarily transmitted through the fecal-oral route owing to fecal contamination of drinking water. It is commonly prevalent in developing countries with poor sanitation and hygiene standards. Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, stomach pain or nausea. Most people recover fully from the disease, however, it can be serious or even fatal for pregnant women or individuals with pre-existing chronic liver disease. Unlike other types of viral hepatitis, there is currently no available vaccine for Hepatitis E approved globally.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, there was variability in reported Hepatitis E cases in mainland China. Early years show peaks in March and April, with cases occasionally exceeding 3,000. The year 2011 witnessed the highest March figure at 4,262 cases. A declining trend is observed beginning in 2018, with a notable reduction in 2020 that may be due to COVID-19-related factors, though cases pick up somewhat thereafter. While some months lack data, there seems to be seasonality, with spring months generally having more cases.

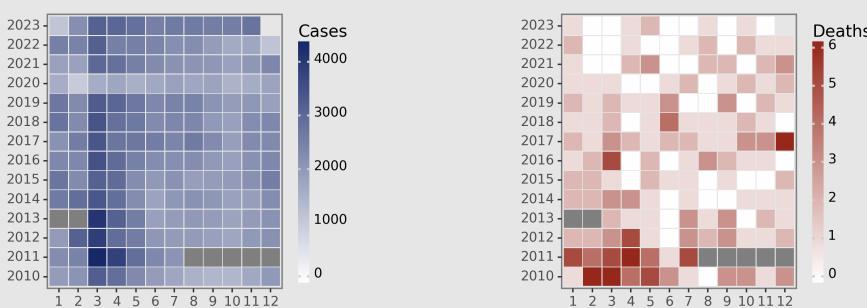
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks of Hepatitis E in China occur in spring, with a declining trend in cases over the years, 4262 cases in March 2011 to 2751 in November 2023.
- Mortality rates are consistently low despite varying case numbers, with occasional peaks (maximum 6 deaths) but often zero to few deaths monthly.
- The overall decline in cases alongside low fatality suggests successful disease control measures, though there are critical data gaps (e.g., missing months in 2011) that need addressing for accurate tracking.

Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis E-related fatalities remained low from 2010 to 2023, with deaths per month seldom exceeding three. The highest recorded death toll in a single month was six, occurring in 2010 February, 2011 April, and 2017 December. As case numbers reduced in 2020, there was no corresponding drop in mortality, suggesting potential underreporting or changing patterns of virulence or health care access. The mortality rate is inconsistent and does not appear to correlate strongly with the number of cases, implying the influence of other factors on disease outcome.

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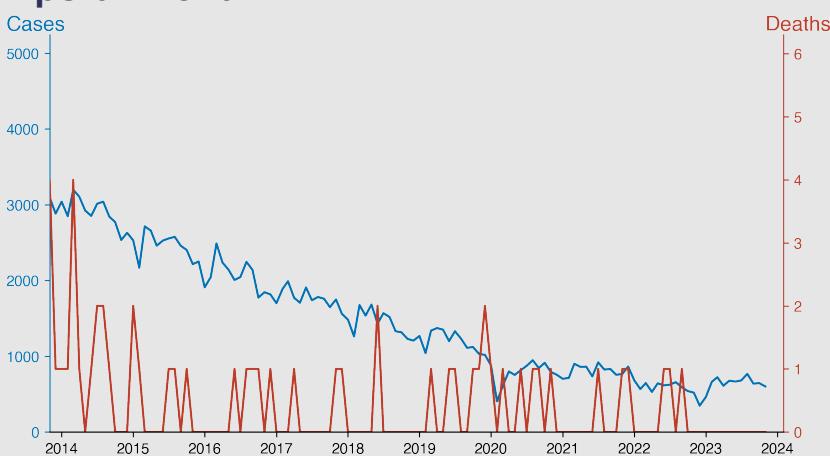
Other hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to the inflammation of the liver caused by infectious agents other than the five known hepatitis viruses, A to E. This condition can result from exposures to certain drugs, toxins, heavy alcohol use, and some autoimmune diseases. It also includes rare types of viral hepatitis such as hepatitis caused by herpesviruses, adenoviruses, or cytomegalovirus. The symptoms are similar to viral hepatitis but may vary based on etiology. The impact and outcome range from mild and self-limiting conditions to severe liver damage, which can be acute or chronic.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant decrease in Other hepatitis cases from 2010 to 2023, with initial highs (5,010 in March 2011) to a low of 347 in December 2022.
- Reduction in mortality, with deaths dwindling from occasional peaks (6 in December 2012) to zero in November 2023.
- Consistent downward trend in annual case numbers with no recent peaks nearing early-decade figures.
- Notable case drop in early 2020, potentially due to COVID-19 public health measures, with no rebound to pre-2020 levels by November 2023.

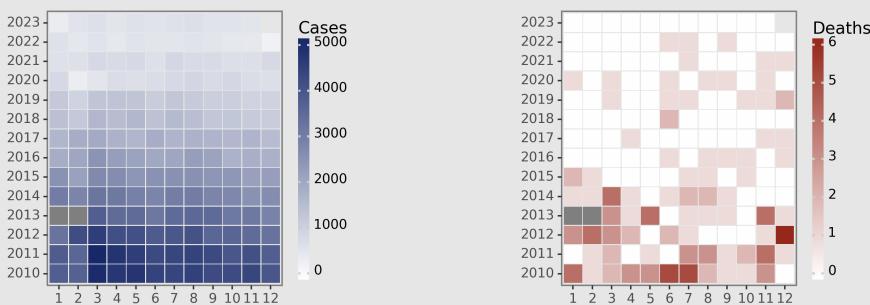
Cases Analysis

Between January 2010 and November 2023, Chinese mainland reported a general downward trend in cases of Other hepatitis, decreasing from 3723 cases to a low of 347 cases in December 2022. A seasonal pattern is not prominently observable. However, there were apparent spikes, notably in March annually, with fluctuations throughout the years. The highest peak occurred in March 2011 with 5010 cases, whereas the lowest counts were reported at the end of 2022. The data for January and February 2013 are missing, interrupting the trend analysis for that period.

Deaths Analysis

The death count associated with Other hepatitis in the 2010-2023 time frame shows overall low mortality, with monthly deaths rarely exceeding five. There is no clear trend or significant increase in deaths over time, indicating steady case fatality rates. The highest number of deaths in a single month was 6 in December 2012. Deaths dropped to zero on multiple occasions, particularly noticeable from 2018 onwards, with few exceptions where deaths were reported. This suggests improved management or reporting of Other hepatitis, or both. Data are missing for the entirety of January and February 2013, creating a gap in the continuity.

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Poliomyelitis

November 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, also known as polio, is an infectious viral disease that primarily affects children under five years old. It predominantly spreads through fecal-oral transmission, meaning contaminated food, water, or direct contact with an infected person's feces. The virus targets the nervous system and can lead to paralysis. Technically, there is no cure for polio but it can be prevented through immunization. The World Health Organization's Polio Eradication Program has significantly reduced global cases since its launch in 1988.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a sustained absence of poliomyelitis cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 until an outbreak occurred in August 2011 with 4 cases. This was followed by a spike in September and October, with 6 and 8 cases respectively, suggesting localized transmission. After October, cases dropped to 2 in December and then returned to zero. From January 2012 onwards, no further cases have been reported, illustrating effective outbreak control and likely high immunization coverage maintaining polio-free status.(Word count: 77)

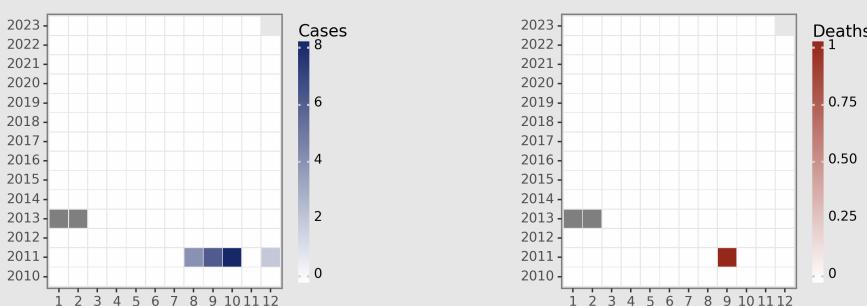
Highlights

- Poliomyelitis outbreak occurred in 2011 with 20 cases and 1 death; no subsequent cases or deaths reported from December 2011 to November 2023.
- Long-term absence of cases post-outbreak reflects the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns and public health strategies in mainland China.
- Current data indicates Poliomyelitis has been successfully eliminated in China, with sustained efforts to maintain high immunization coverage and vigilant surveillance.
- Emphasis remains on preventing virus re-emergence through routine immunization and monitoring, ensuring continued disease control.

Deaths Analysis

Poliomyelitis-related mortality in the Chinese mainland is minimal, with the data showing only one death between January 2010 and November 2023. This solitary death occurred in September 2011 amidst an outbreak that year. The lack of subsequent deaths suggests successful clinical management of cases and possibly mild disease presentation. The absence of further mortality underscores the effectiveness of preventative public health measures and the eradication of poliovirus transmission in this region.(Word count: 66)

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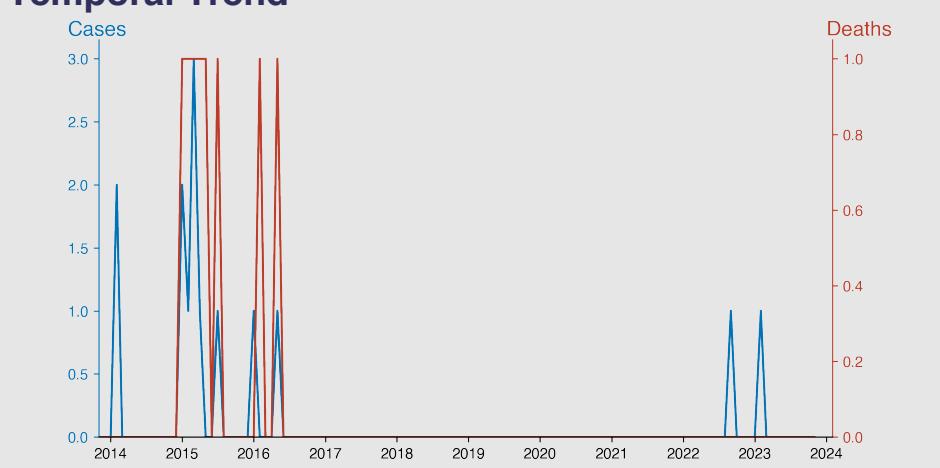
Human infection with H5N1 virus

November 2023

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, commonly known as avian influenza or "bird flu," is a highly pathogenic disease that primarily affects birds but can also infect humans and other animals. The virus is transmitted to humans through direct contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Since its first report in humans in 1997, it has resulted in serious illness and high mortality rate. H5N1 infection in humans can cause severe respiratory symptoms, including pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and death.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the Chinese mainland has reported sporadic human cases of H5N1 virus infection. A solitary case occurred in June 2010, followed by equally isolated occurrences in December 2011, January 2012, and then a few sporadic incidents from 2014 through 2016. A slight surge is seen in early 2015 with seven cases within five months, indicating possible episodic outbreaks. The data then reflects a three-year hiatus before another isolated case in September 2022, and one more in February 2023, signifying rare but persistent risk. Word count: 105 words

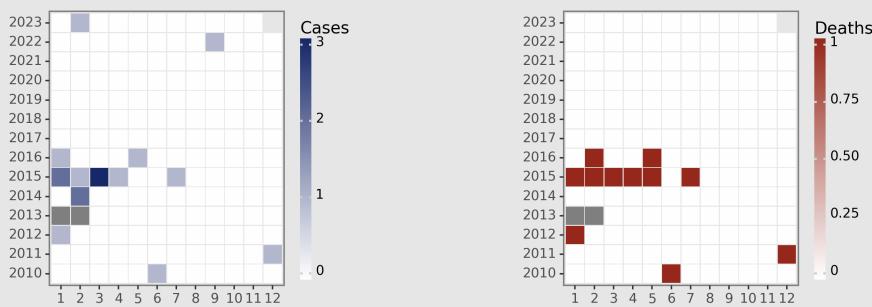
Highlights

- Sporadic cases of H5N1 with occasional fatalities were observed from June 2010 through 2023, indicating intermittent human exposure to the virus.
- A notable cluster of cases occurred in early 2015 with 7 cases and 4 deaths, suggesting a temporary surge in virus transmission or detection.
- The overall incidence and fatality rate appears low, with only 9 cases and 7 deaths recorded over the 13-year period, demonstrating limited human-to-human transmission.
- As of November 2023, no new cases or deaths have been reported, indicating that the situation is currently stable, but continued vigilance is required to monitor for possible outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality associated with H5N1 cases in China from 2010 to 2023 underscores the high fatality rate when infections do occur. Deaths align with reported cases, with the first recorded in June 2010. Each year that saw cases also witnessed fatalities, emphasizing lethality. Notable is the period from January to May 2015, where four cases led to three deaths. The years 2017 through 2021 recorded no fatalities, suggesting effective containment or surveillance. The most recent death, identified in February 2016, potentially indicates improved clinical management of sporadic cases. Word count: 100 words

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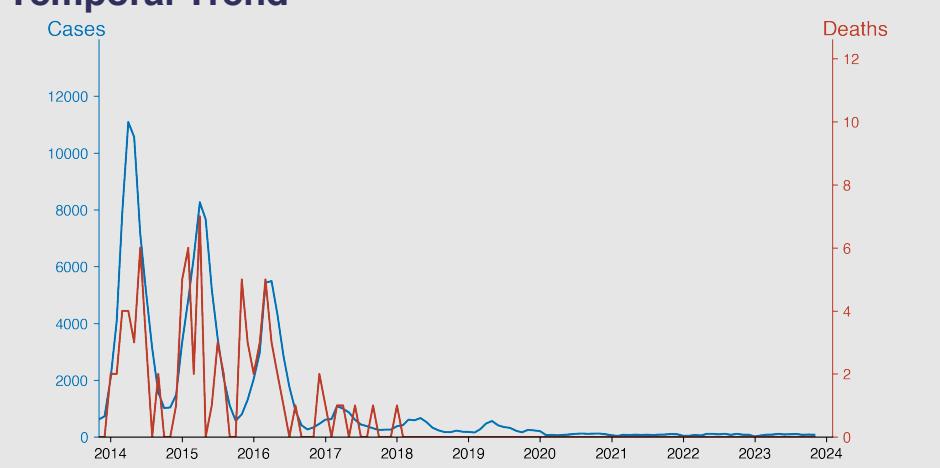
Measles

November 2023

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease caused by the measles virus. It's notorious for its severity, particularly in unvaccinated populations. The illness presents symptoms after a 10-12 day incubation period, such as high fever, cough, runny nose, and characteristic red rash. Transmission occurs through direct contact or air when infected persons cough or sneeze. The measles vaccine, included in the MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella) vaccine, is a highly effective measure to prevent the disease. Despite vaccine availability, measles remains a leading cause of death among young children globally.

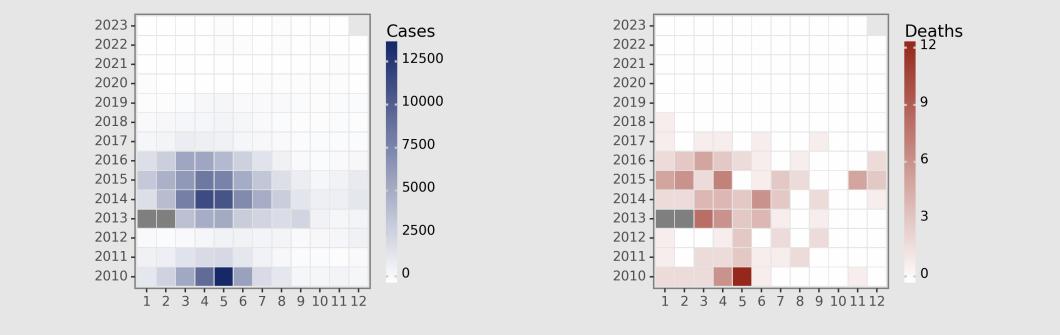
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for measles cases in Chinese mainland depict a dramatic decrease over the years. An initial peak in 2010, with a high of 13,318 cases in May, significantly dropped in subsequent years. Notably, there was an absence of data for early 2013. From 2014 onwards, the number of cases consistently diminished, reaching double digits by 2018, and further declining post-2020. The sharp reduction in cases, particularly from 2020, could be attributed to enhanced vaccination efforts, improved public health measures, and possibly impacts of COVID-19-related social distancing and containment strategies.

Distribution



Highlights

- A marked reduction in measles cases is observed from 2010, with peak numbers declining sharply by 2023.
- Seasonal patterns are discernible with cases often rising in the spring months, though this effect diminishes over time.
- Death toll from measles has significantly decreased, with no reported deaths in the years following 2019.
- As of November 2023, there are 78 cases of measles reported with zero deaths, highlighting sustained low-level transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Reports of measles-related deaths showed a declining trend consistent with the decrease in case numbers. While the highest reported deaths within a month was 12 in May 2010, subsequent years saw a significant reduction to zero or single-digit monthly fatalities. The last reported measles death occurred in November 2015, and no further deaths were reported post-2016. This suggests an effective case management and possibly improvements in the health care delivery system, coupled with vaccination campaigns that not only lessened measles incidence but also drastically reduced mortality.

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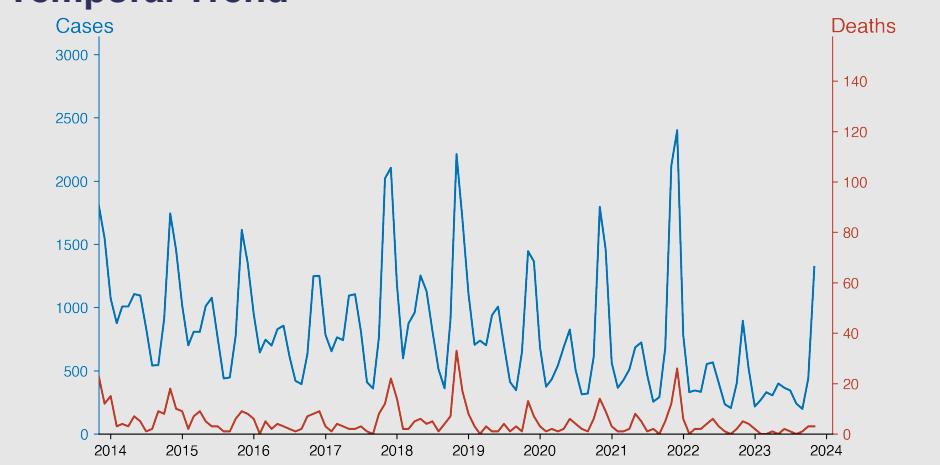
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

November 2023

Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF), also known as Korean Hemorrhagic Fever, is an acute viral disease that primarily affects the kidneys, causing fever, hemorrhagic symptoms, and shock. It is mainly transmitted by rodents and is prevalent in Eastern Asia, particularly in Korea and China. The disease typically manifests as symptoms of kidney failure, bleeding diathesis, and sometimes severe shock. The virus that causes EHF belongs to the Hantavirus genus, part of the Bunyaviridae family.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever presented with noticeable seasonality, with cases peaking mainly towards the end of each year, particularly from October to December. This trend suggests a cyclical pattern possibly influenced by ecological or human behavioral factors. The highest number of cases was recorded in November 2012 with a total of 3000, indicating potential outbreak conditions or improved surveillance and reporting. A gradual decrease in the number of cases is observable starting from January 2023, reflecting either successful intervention measures or annual variability.

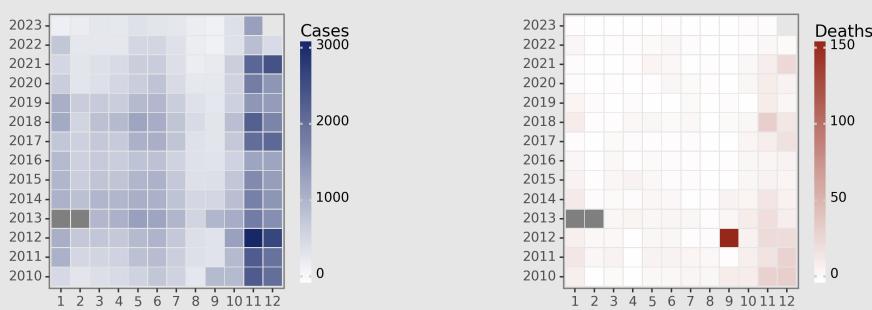
Highlights

- There is a clear annual cycle with cases peaking in the summer months (June to August) and reaching a higher peak in November each year.
- The morbidity and mortality pattern has remained relatively consistent over the years, with no significant long-term increase or decrease in cases or deaths.
- The year 2023 shows a decrease in both cases and deaths in comparison to the previous peaks, suggesting an improved control or reporting of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever.
- Notably, a single spike in deaths occurred in September 2012, which could indicate an outbreak that significantly deviates from the otherwise consistent mortality rate.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from epidemic hemorrhagic fever also exhibits seasonality, mirroring the trends seen in case numbers with elevated fatalities towards the year's end. The highest mortality was reported in September 2012 with an anomalous spike of 150 deaths which significantly deviates from the overall pattern. This could be attributed to an especially virulent strain, an outbreak of cases, reporting errors, or changes in population susceptibility. Death rates begin decreasing in 2023, consistent with the drop in cases, perhaps indicating effective public health responses or natural disease progression dynamics.

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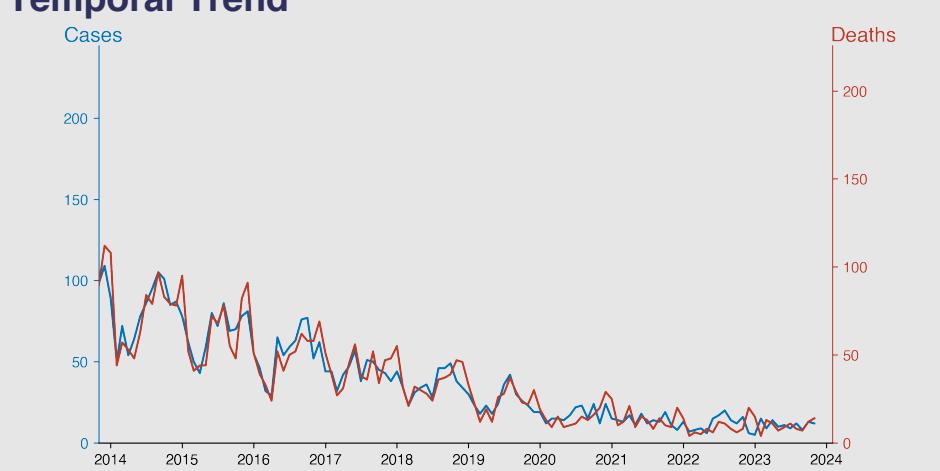
Rabies

November 2023

Introduction

Rabies is a fatal viral zoonosis transmitted primarily by the bite of an infected animal, mostly dogs. The rabies virus infects the central nervous system and can cause a broad range of neurological symptoms, leading to death if left untreated. Although preventable through post-exposure prophylaxis and vaccination, Rabies remains a health concern worldwide, especially in developing countries. Its incubation period is typically 2-3 months, but it can vary from one week to one year. In absence of treatment, the disease is nearly 100% fatal after neurological symptoms develop.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The rabies data from Chinese mainland over thirteen years demonstrate a clear decreasing trend in cases. The initial years (2010-2011) witnessed high numbers, peaking in September 2010 with 233 cases. Subsequently, there has been a notable decline, with occasional minor spikes such as in August 2011 (224 cases). The last recorded period from January 2023 to November 2023 consistently shows cases within a narrow band of single digits to the low teens, indicative of successful control measures.

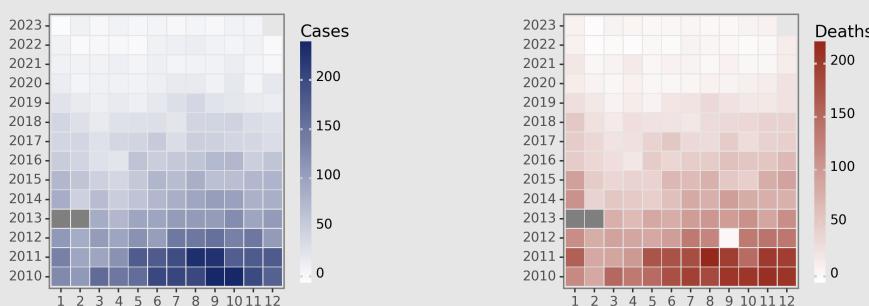
Highlights

- A declining trend in both rabies cases and deaths has been observed over the years, with a peak in 2010 and a notable reduction by 2023.
- The case-fatality rates remain high despite the decrease in cases, indicating that rabies is still a significant public health concern when it does occur.
- There has been an overall stabilization of cases and deaths in the most recent years (2022-2023), with numbers reaching new lows, highlighting effective control measures.
- Data for January and February 2013 is missing, which could potentially affect the evaluation of trends for that year.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from rabies closely mirror the case count with a strong downward trend over the years. Initial figures were alarmingly high, with deaths frequently surpassing 100 per month in 2010. Notably, November 2010 presented more deaths (208) than cases (196), likely due to reporting lags or misclassification. The decline in fatalities is even starker in later years, with the period from January 2023 to November 2023 showing deaths mostly in the single digits to early teens, highlighting effective intervention strategies and treatment responses.

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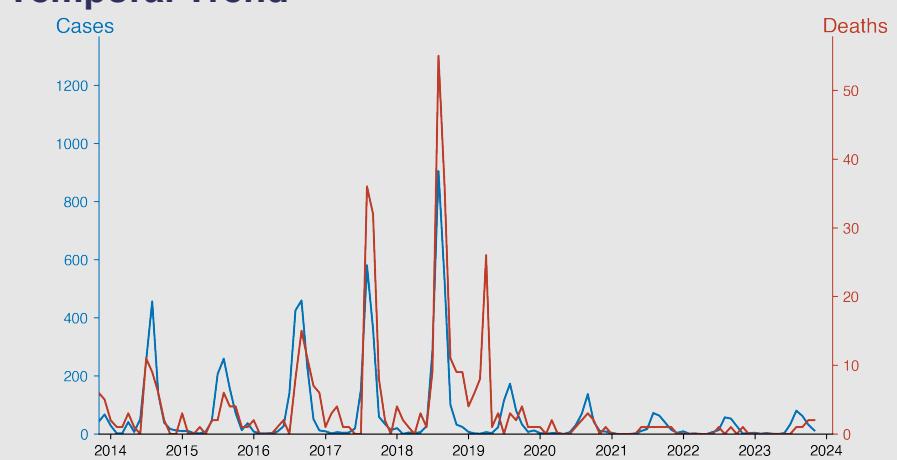
Japanese encephalitis

November 2023

Introduction

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a contagious disease primarily prevalent in Asian and Western Pacific regions. It's caused by the JE virus, which is transmitted to humans through infected mosquitoes. Most infected individuals show no symptoms, but severe cases may develop intense neurological issues such as fever, encephalitis, and even death. There is no cure, only treatment to alleviate symptoms. Vaccination offers the most effective protection against JE. Despite its regional concentration, JE poses international health concerns due to global travel and potential virus spread.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Japanese encephalitis cases in Chinese mainland exhibited a strong seasonal pattern from 2010 to 2023, with peaks typically occurring in July and August, which coincide with the mosquito breeding season. The highest number of cases was observed in August of 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2018, with a notable decrease in cases starting from 2019 onwards. The data suggests a possible effectiveness of control measures or underreporting in recent years. Sporadic cases are seen throughout the year, indicating some level of endemicity.

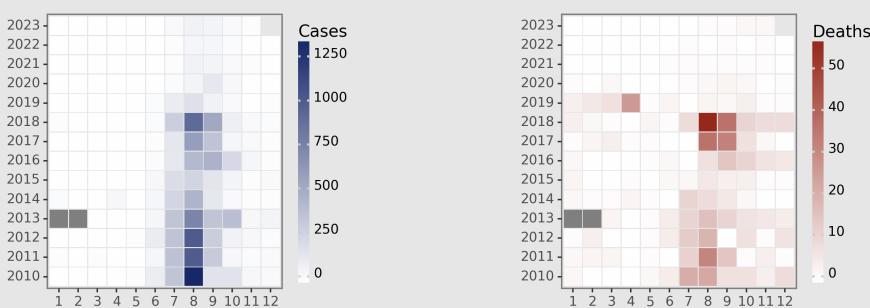
Highlights

- Significant seasonal peaks of Japanese encephalitis occur in the Chinese mainland during the summer months, particularly July to September, correlating with heightened mosquito activity.
- An overall decline in cases and deaths since 2010 suggests effective implementation of control measures, such as vaccinations and mosquito management.
- The most substantial outbreak was in August 2010, with 1,301 cases, but later years show reduced incidence, indicating progress in disease control.
- Sporadic increases in cases, like in August 2018, emphasize the need for ongoing prevention and surveillance to mitigate future outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths followed a similar seasonal pattern to cases but with a less pronounced peak. The highest mortality was observed in August 2018. There was an unusual spike in death rates in April 2019, which significantly deviates from the overall trend and may signal potential changes in either the virulence of the pathogen, underreporting in preceding months, or anomalies in data collection. The overall decreasing deaths from 2019 suggest improving clinical management or reporting accuracy, while persistent fatalities even in lower-case scenarios highlight the disease's severity.

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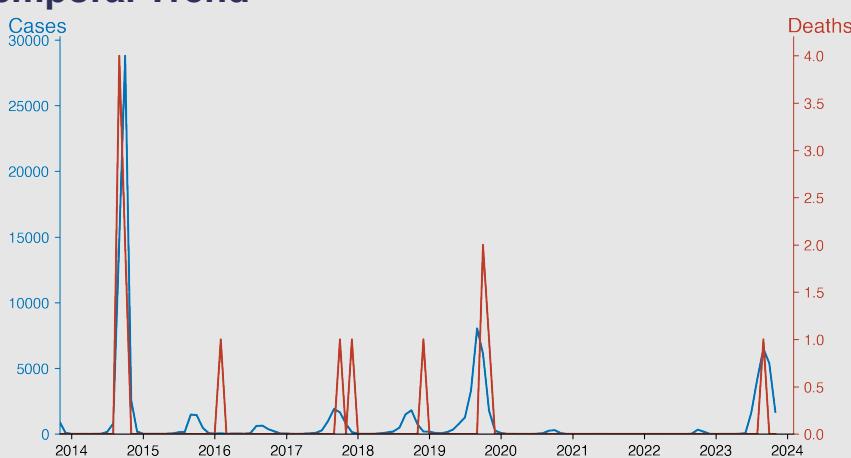
Dengue

November 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. Caused by any one of four related viruses transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, it manifests through high fever, severe headache, joint and muscle pain. Severe forms, such as dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome, can lead to critical conditions. There is no specific treatment, but early detection and access to medical care significantly reduces risk of fatality. Prevention lies largely in controlling mosquito population and avoiding bites.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There is a clear seasonality in dengue cases, peaking between July and November, associated with the Aedes mosquito breeding season.
- A significant spike in cases was observed in 2023, suggesting an outbreak or decreased vector management, peaking in September with 6,494 cases.
- The death toll remains low, with only one death reported in September 2023, underlining the necessity for continuous surveillance and response.
- An urgent uptick in cases in 2023 calls for intensified public health strategies to address the dengue challenge effectively.

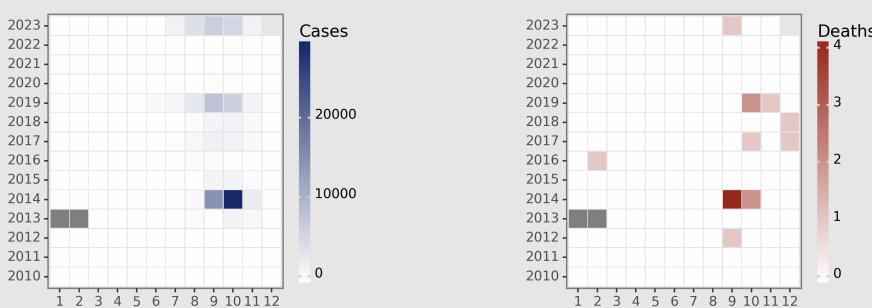
Cases Analysis

The Dengue cases in Chinese mainland present a cyclical pattern peaking predominantly in the late summer and autumn, with the significant peak occurring in September and October. The data suggest periodic outbreaks, with escalating case numbers observed in 2010, 2012, and notably in 2013 and 2014 with a huge surge. The years following 2014 saw decreases but still exhibited seasonality. In 2022 and 2023, case numbers began to increase sharply again in late summer, suggesting the possibility of another escalating cycle of transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Death occurrences due to Dengue in Chinese mainland are relatively rare despite occasional outbreaks; fatalities are inconsistent and do not strictly correlate with the number of cases. Notable instances of Dengue-related deaths occurred in September 2012, September and October 2014, October 2016, October 2017, December 2018, October and November 2019, and most recently in September 2023. This irregular pattern indicates that while Dengue can be fatal, the mortality rate is generally low and sporadic across different years.

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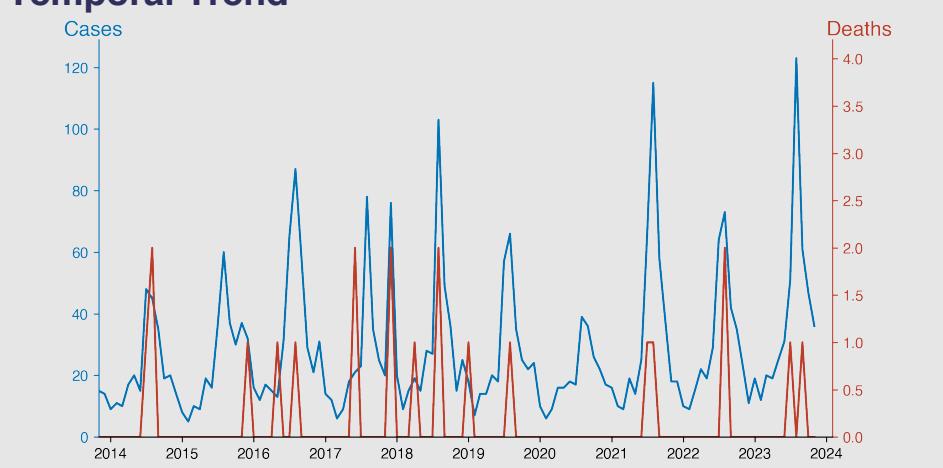
Anthrax

November 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious, potentially lethal disease caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, a spore-forming bacterium. It primarily affects livestock and wild game, but humans can contract Anthrax through exposure to infected animals, their products, or contaminated environments. Human cases are rare and generally present in three forms: cutaneous (skin), inhalation, and gastrointestinal. While treatable with antibiotics, if not promptly diagnosed and managed, it can be fatal. Symptoms can range from skin sores to severe breathing problems or nausea, depending on the type of exposure.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Anthrax cases in Mainland China show a seasonal surge during summer and early fall, particularly in August, in line with *Bacillus anthracis* activity in warm soil.
- August 2023 saw the highest number of cases at 123, indicating recurring seasonal peaks requiring increased preventive measures.
- Mortality rates have been generally low, with occasional deaths, suggesting effective outbreak management and treatment.
- As of November 2023, cases decreased to 36, reflecting the post-summer seasonal decline and possible effective control of the outbreak.

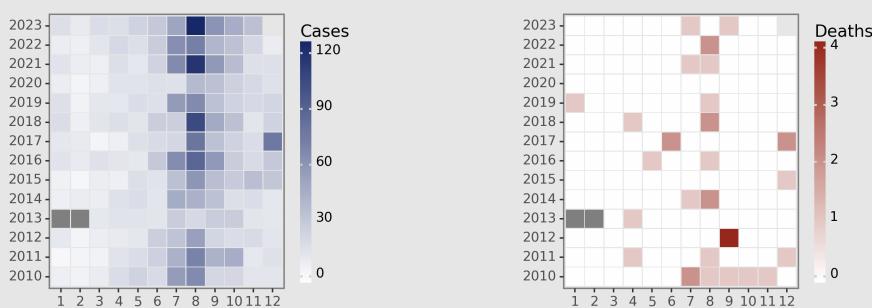
Cases Analysis

Anthrax cases in Chinese mainland exhibit pronounced seasonality, with a prominent peak typically in August and secondary peaks in July and September, which likely corresponds to increased interaction of humans with infected animals or contaminated animal products during agricultural peak seasons. Over the analyzed period, there is an upward trend in cases starting in May, with annual peaks varying from 56 cases in 2010 to a high of 123 cases in 2023 August. A noticeable dip occurs in late autumn and winter months, suggesting a potential link to seasonal activities and temperatures which may influence bacterial proliferation or human exposure.

Deaths Analysis

Anthrax-associated mortality remains low, with zero deaths reported in most months. However, sporadic fatalities occur, the majority of which are concentrated in the late summer months, aligning with the peak incidence of cases. The highest number of deaths recorded in a single month is four, in 2012 September. Despite variability, there is no clear upward or downward trend in fatalities per annum within this dataset. The total number of deaths over the entire period is low compared to the total cases, suggesting that while outbreaks are somewhat cyclical and can be substantial, the case-fatality rate remains relatively low.

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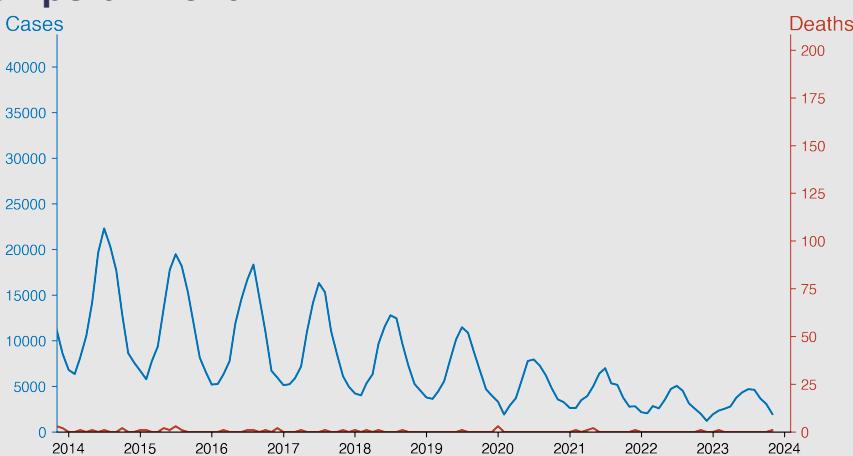
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites, primarily characterized by severe diarrhea with the presence of blood or mucus. The two main types, amoebic and bacillary, are caused by a single-celled parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* and bacteria of the *Shigella* group, respectively. It is typically contracted through consumption of contaminated food or water, often in areas with poor sanitation. While treatable with antibiotics and amoebicides, it remains a significant global health issue, particularly in developing regions, often leading to dehydration, malnutrition, and in severe cases, death.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Consistent seasonal pattern with case peaks during summer months (June, July, August) indicating potential seasonal transmission factors, such as higher temperatures or specific local habits during this period.
- Overall, a decline in both cases and deaths from Dysentery observed over the 13-year span, possibly due to improved sanitation, public health policies, or increased community awareness.
- Specific spike in deaths in September 2012 (198 deaths) is an anomaly in the data, warranting investigation for potential outbreak or data recording errors.
- As of November 2023, the incidence of Dysentery continues to be low, with 1963 cases and 1 death, suggesting ongoing effective disease management and control strategies.

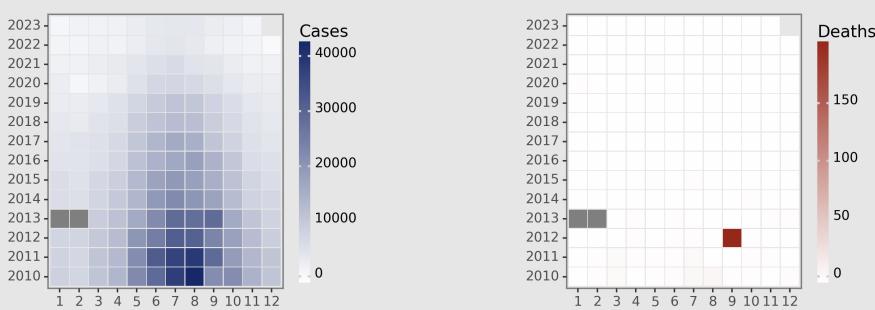
Cases Analysis

The data for dysentery cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 shows a clear seasonality pattern, with cases peaking during the summer months (June-August) and declining towards the winter. Starting in 2010 with nearly 9,000 cases in January, there has been a general downward trend over the years, with seasonal peaks decreasing in magnitude. However, a notable spike occurred in September 2012. By 2023, case numbers have significantly reduced, with under 5,000 cases by July and dropping steadily thereafter.

Deaths Analysis

Dysentery-related deaths in the same period are remarkably low compared to case numbers, with most months recording zero or one death. The fatality rate appears to have decreased over time, with a distinct anomaly in September 2012 where deaths spiked to 198. Apart from this outlier, the data demonstrates a generally low and stable mortality rate, even when case numbers were substantially higher in earlier years. The decrease in cases has not significantly impacted the already low death count observed monthly.

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Tuberculosis

November 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly infectious bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It typically affects the lungs, known as pulmonary TB, but can also affect other parts of the body. The disease is spread from person to person when an infected person coughs or sneezes, expelling the bacteria into the air. TB can lead to complications like respiratory failure if not treated properly. It's preventable and curable via antibiotics, although multidrug-resistant strains pose an increasing public health challenge. Vaccination and early detection are crucial for prevention and control.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Chinese mainland reported a consistent pattern of fluctuating Tuberculosis cases from 2010 to 2023, with noticeable peaks generally occurring during March of each year. The highest annual figures were observed in March 2010 (138,574 cases) and March 2012 (138,683 cases). A significant decrease in cases is evident starting in February 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic impact and possible changes in reporting or healthcare access. Since 2020, cases have largely remained below historical levels, indicating a possible sustained decline.

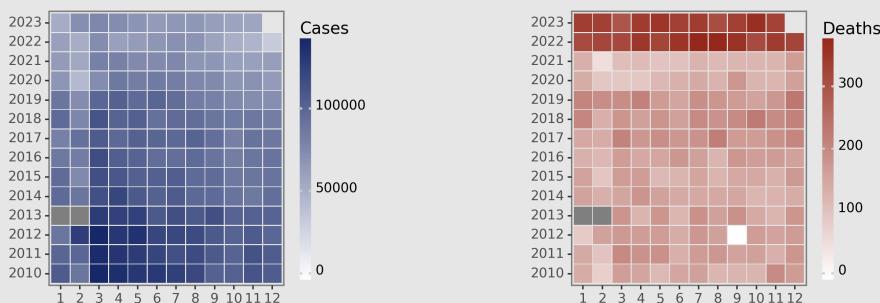
Highlights

- Tuberculosis cases in mainland China have noticeably declined from a high in March 2012 (138,683) to November 2023 (57,432 cases).
- Despite fewer cases, TB-related deaths remain concerning, with 320 fatalities in November 2023, indicating enduring obstacles in treatment outcomes.
- Fluctuations in mortality, such as the spike in January 2022 (304 deaths), against a backdrop of decreasing cases highlight potential challenges in healthcare delivery or data reporting.
- A stark reduction in cases and deaths in early 2020 suggests the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on TB service accessibility and reporting practices.

Deaths Analysis

Tuberculosis-related deaths in Chinese mainland exhibit a gradual increasing trend from 2010 (lowest at 82 deaths in February) to 2022, with the highest death toll recorded in July 2022 (367 deaths). Starting 2020, despite the decrease in reported TB cases, the fatality counts notably increased, peaking in 2022. This trend suggests potential changes in case severity, treatment efficacy, or alterations in diagnostic or reporting practices during and post the COVID-19 pandemic.

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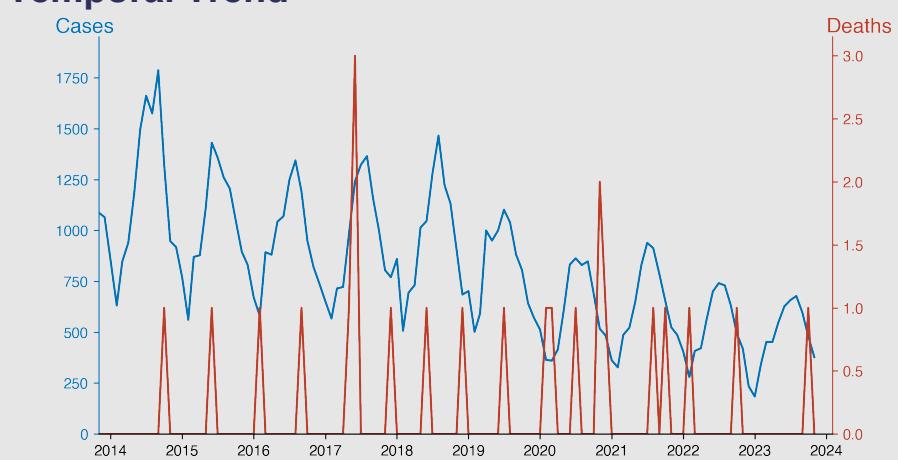
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

November 2023

Introduction

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers are life-threatening illnesses caused by *Salmonella Typhi* and *Salmonella Paratyphi* bacteria, respectively. Both diseases, prevalent in regions with poor sanitation and a lack of clean water, are spread through the consumption of food or water contaminated by feces of an infected person. Clinically, they present similar symptoms including prolonged high fever, weakness, stomach pains, headache, and loss of appetite. Vaccines are available against Typhoid, but not against Paratyphoid. Antibiotics are the standard treatment for both diseases.

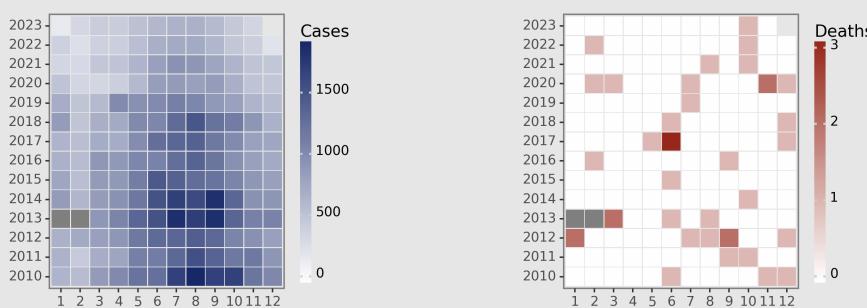
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The number of typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases in China's mainland shows clear seasonality with peaks during the warmer months from May to October, indicating possible seasonal factors influencing transmission, like increased bacterial proliferation or food handling practices. Between 2010 and 2023, there was a general trend of decreasing case numbers, dipping notably in 2020 which coincides with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, possibly due to enhanced hygiene measures. The post-2020 period continues to show reduced cases, suggesting a sustained impact or improved public health interventions.

Distribution



Highlights

- There's an observable seasonal trend with cases peaking during the summer months, suggesting possible links to environmental factors or human activities during this period.
- Overall, cases of Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever have shown a declining trend over the years, with a notable decrease since 2010.
- Despite the declining trend, sporadic outbreaks and occasional deaths underscore the persistent risk and the need for continued surveillance and preventive measures.
- As of November 2023, the cases (377) and zero deaths indicate a maintenance of the general downward trend in disease prevalence, with occasional spikes.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the fluctuating number of cases annually, the reported deaths from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers remained low, with often zero or one monthly reported death. A few sporadic increases up to three deaths in a month were noted, with the highest in June 2017. This low mortality rate could reflect effective clinical management and treatment availability. Additionally, the near-elimination of deaths in recent years could be attributed to ongoing health initiatives, although underreporting cannot be ruled out.

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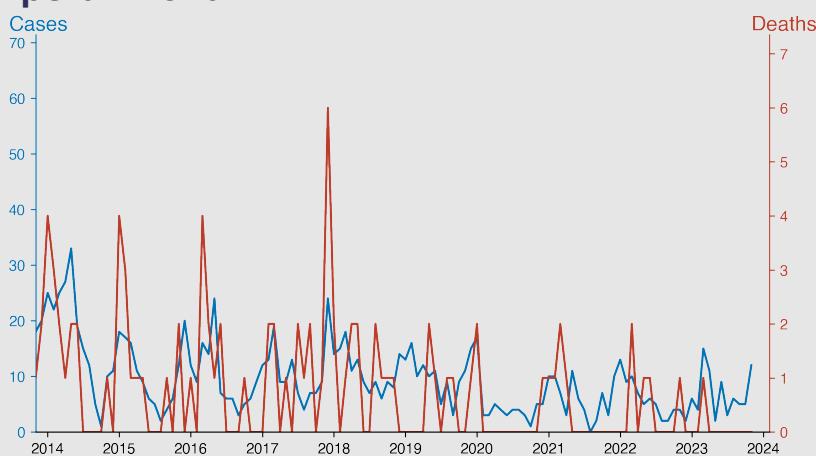
Meningococcal meningitis

November 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a bacterial form of meningitis, a serious infection of the meninges that affects the brain membrane. It can cause severe brain damage and is fatal in 50% of cases if untreated. The disease is transmitted through respiratory droplets or throat secretions from infected persons. It mainly affects children and young adults living in close quarters, such as college dormitories or army recruits. The bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis* is the primary cause and there are vaccines available to prevent some types of the disease.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A decreasing trend in the number of cases and deaths due to Meningococcal meningitis is observed from 2010 to 2023.
- A significant reduction in cases begins around 2015, which is sustained through to the last data point in November 2023.
- Despite occasional fluctuations, by 2023, both cases and fatalities stabilize at low levels with no deaths reported since January 2023.
- The data for March and April tend to show higher case counts compared to other months, suggesting a possible seasonal pattern.

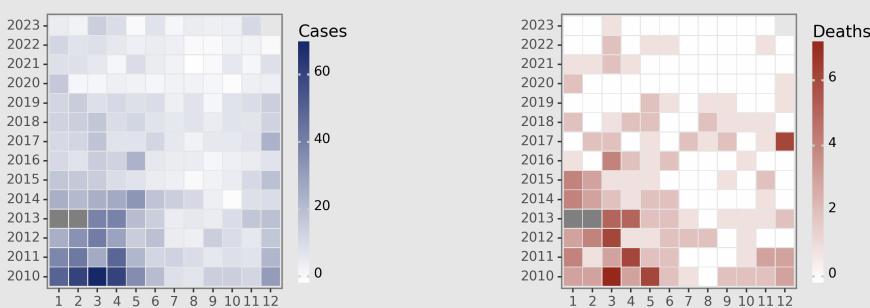
Cases Analysis

Analysis of the Chinese mainland Meningococcal meningitis data from 2010 to 2023 shows a declining trend in reported cases. Peaks up to 68 cases can be seen in the earlier years (2010 March), with a noticeable reduction to single digits by 2023. Seasonal patterns are not apparent, with the highest case counts dispersed across different months annually. Missing data for 2013 January and February may slightly skew the year-to-year comparison. Despite fluctuations, there is a general shift towards lower case counts, signifying improved control over time.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with Meningococcal meningitis in the Chinese mainland over the same period indicates a significant decrease in fatalities. Death counts peaked at 7 in March 2010, with a marked drop in subsequent years, stabilizing at 0 to 2 deaths per month. No fatalities are reported for several months in more recent years, with no deaths observed throughout the entire year of 2023 up to November. The decreasing trend in deaths suggests effective case management and possibly improved vaccination strategies or public health interventions.

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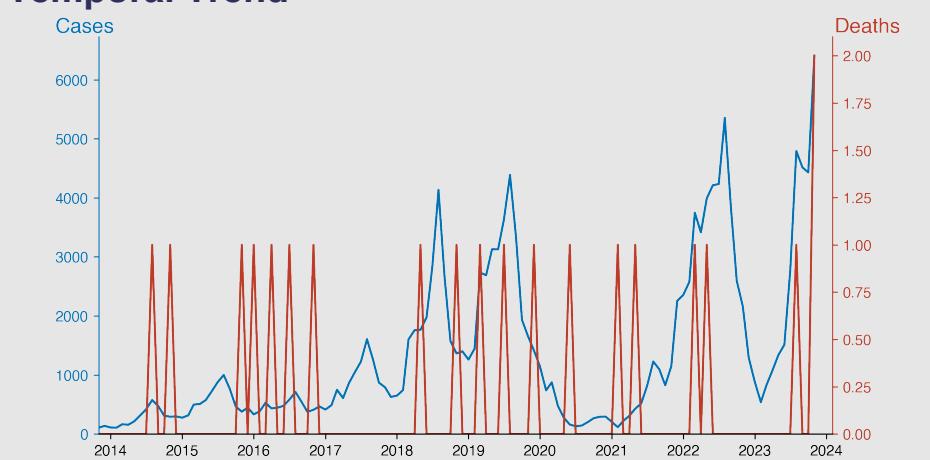
Pertussis

November 2023

Introduction

Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. It is characterized by severe coughing spells that end in a "whooping" sound when the person breathes in. It primarily affects infants and young children, and can be deadly, particularly in babies less than 1 year of age. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent pertussis. Despite high levels of immunization, the disease continues to occur in all age groups, with periodic outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data from the Chinese mainland indicate a pronounced increase in Pertussis cases from 2010 to 2023. Initially, cases were below 300 per month. However, as the years progressed, there was a significant upsurge, with sporadic peaks suggesting possible outbreaks. By 2023, the number of cases often exceeded 4000 per month, highlighting a concerning upward trend. Seasonal patterns are not distinctly clear, but there is a notable escalation toward the later months, notably November 2023 with 6410 cases, suggesting potential seasonal fluctuations or reporting variabilities.

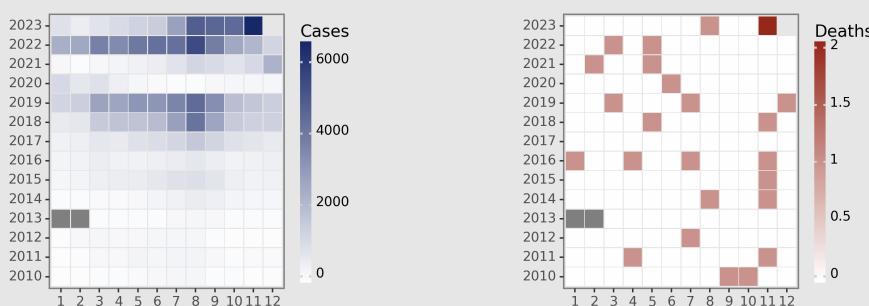
Highlights

- A steady increase in pertussis cases is observed in Chinese mainland, from 88 cases in January 2010 to a peak of 6410 cases in November 2023.
- Mortality remains low, with occasional occurrences, including 2 deaths in November 2023.
- Seasonal trends indicate higher case numbers in the summer, culminating in 4793 cases in August 2023.
- The consistent rise in cases, including the sharp increase in November 2023, highlights the need for stronger public health measures.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the substantial rise in Pertussis cases over the years, the number of deaths remained relatively low, with no deaths in many months. There were occasional fatalities, typically not exceeding one death per month until November 2023, where a peak of two deaths was recorded. The overall mortality rate for Pertussis in this dataset remains low, but the two deaths in the latter part of the dataset could suggest evolving virulence or lag in timely effective treatment, emphasizing the need for monitoring and potential public health interventions.

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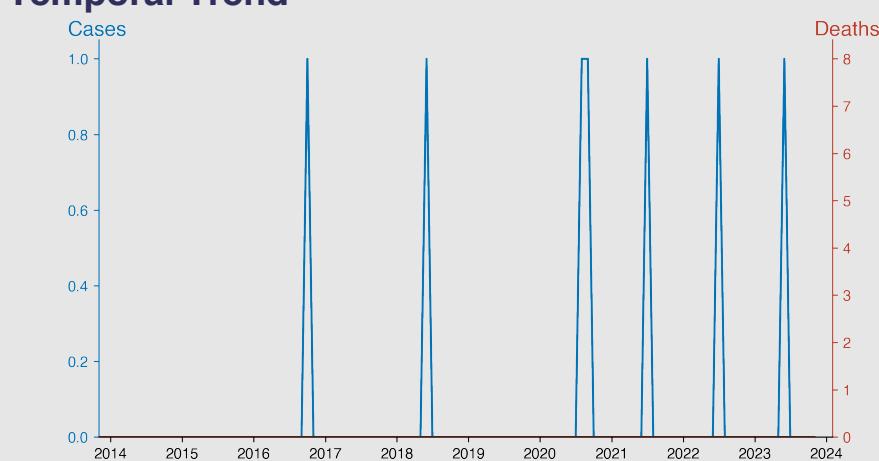
Diphtheria

November 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious, contagious bacterial infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. It primarily affects the mucous membranes of the throat and nose, potentially leading to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, and even death if untreated. It spreads through person-to-person contact or through contact with items touched by an infected person. Despite being largely preventable through vaccines, Diphtheria remains a concern in areas with low immunization or high poverty rates. Early treatment with diphtheria antitoxin and antibiotics is paramount to prevent any serious complications.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, diphtheria cases in Chinese mainland were minimal, with a total of six cases reported across the entire timeline. No cases were recorded for vast stretches of time, reflecting either effective vaccination programs, underreporting, or both. A single case was observed sporadically in 2011, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, and June 2023, indicating sporadic occurrences that did not lead to larger outbreaks. This suggests successful containment and prevention strategies, considering China's large population and high potential for infectious disease spread.

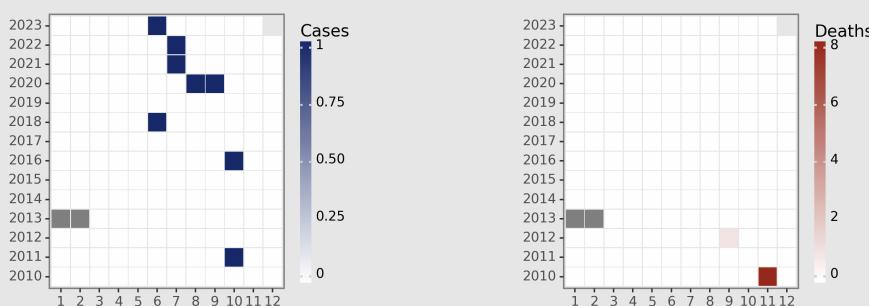
Highlights

- Diphtheria maintains a very low incidence in mainland China, with only sporadic cases observed (7 isolated cases) from January 2010 to November 2023.
- An unexplained data point shows 8 deaths in November 2010 without corresponding cases, hinting at reporting inaccuracies or late diagnoses.
- Since then, no further deaths have been reported, indicating effective treatment and management strategies for the disease.
- The consistent minimal case numbers highlight the success of China's vaccination policies and diphtheria containment efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the low case count, there were nine reported deaths, which indicates a high case fatality rate for the actual cases that occurred. All deaths occurred in November 2010, with one additional death in September 2012. The absence of cases corresponding to these deaths might suggest misclassification or reporting errors. Alternatively, these could have been due to complications of previously unreported cases or reflect a reporting lag. The mortality data suggests the need for a thorough review of both the reporting system and clinical management of diphtheria in the Chinese mainland.

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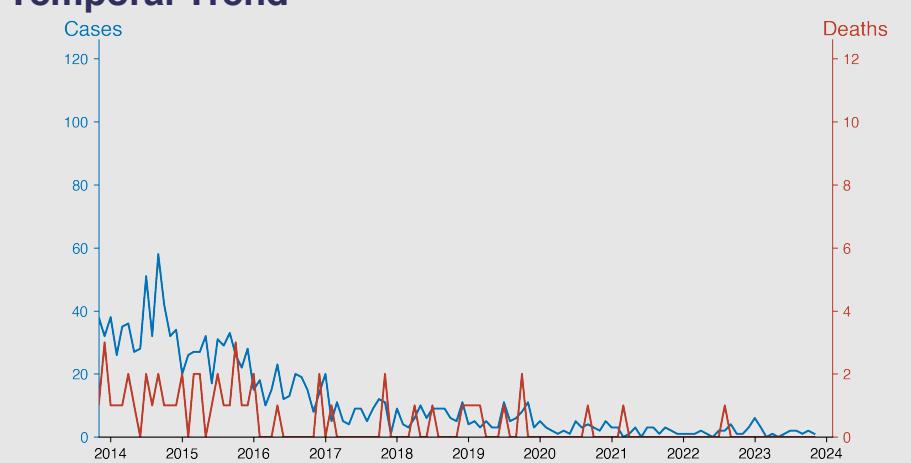
Neonatal tetanus

November 2023

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial infection affecting newborns, predominantly in areas with inadequate sanitary conditions. Caused by Clostridium tetani, it enters the body through the unhealed umbilical stump, particularly when non-sterile equipment is used to cut the umbilical cord. Symptoms include muscle rigidity, spasms, and high mortality rates without prompt treatment. Despite significant global decline due to hygienic birthing practices and maternal vaccination, neonatal tetanus remains a public health problem in several low and middle-income countries.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant reduction in cases and deaths from neonatal tetanus observed between 2010 and 2023 on the Chinese mainland, indicating effective public health interventions.
- A consistent downward trend in reported cases, from 89 cases (8 deaths) in January 2010 to 1 case (no deaths) by November 2023.
- From 2010 to 2017, a gradual decline in cases was noted, but the sharpest declines occurred after 2017, which could be associated with improved maternal and neonatal healthcare practices.
- As of November 2023, neonatal tetanus appears to be nearly eliminated, with isolated cases and no fatalities, highlighting the success of ongoing vaccination and prevention programs.

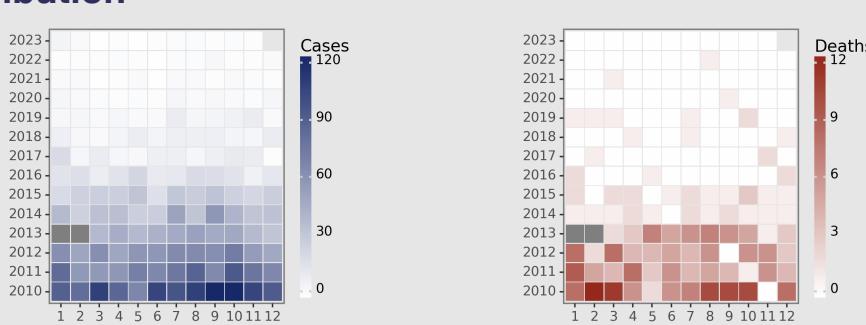
Cases Analysis

The data for neonatal tetanus cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 shows a significant reduction over time. Initially, the number of cases per month was relatively high, with a peak of 120 cases in September and October 2010. However, there has been a steady decline since then, with single-digit monthly cases from 2016 onwards. This trend suggests successful intervention measures, possibly including improved neonatal care, sanitation, and increased maternal immunization coverage.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality due to neonatal tetanus also follows a downward trend similar to the observed case decline. Starting with the highest recorded monthly death toll of 12 in February 2010, fatalities dropped consistently, with no deaths reported in many months from 2016 onwards. The data indicates effective case management and possible enhancement in prevention strategies, reflecting the WHO goal for maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination.

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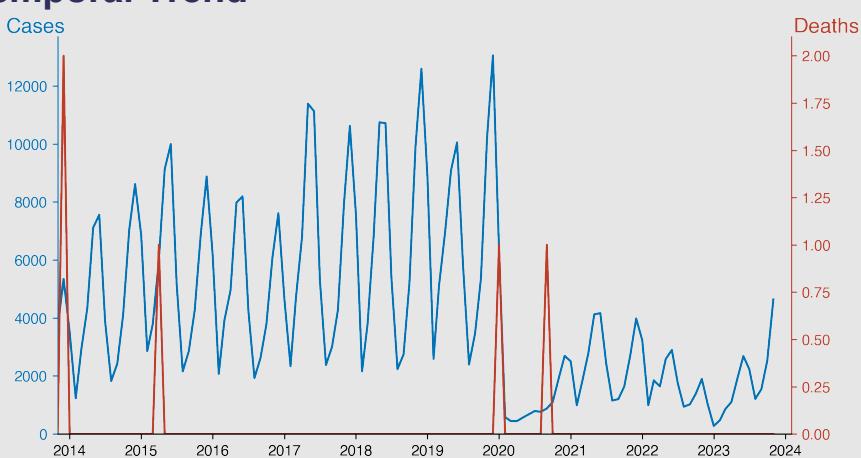
Scarlet fever

November 2023

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is a bacterial infection that typically affects children aged 5 to 15. The infection, caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes* or group A streptococcus, manifests as a distinctive pink-red rash and is often accompanied by a high fever and a sore throat. Other symptoms can include a white or red tongue and swollen neck glands. Historically a severe childhood disease, antibiotic treatments have rendered Scarlet fever much less threatening today, but it still requires prompt medical attention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Scarlet fever cases in mainland China displayed seasonality with peaks typically in May and June, which aligns with late spring and early summer months. The number of cases rose sharply from 2010 (925 cases in January) to a peak in December 2019 (13,053 cases). Notably, there was a significant drop in reported cases in 2020, which coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic possibly due to lockdowns and increased hygiene measures. As of November 2023, cases have rebounded to pre-pandemic levels (4,637 cases).

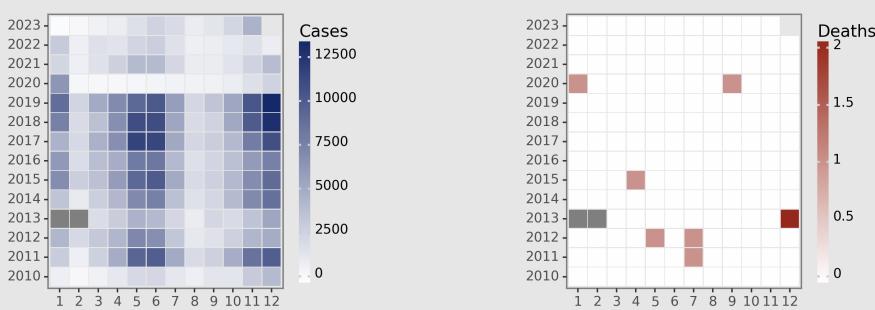
Highlights

- Significant reduction in Scarlet fever cases and no reported deaths since 2020, suggesting effective control measures or changes in reporting.
- Notable increase in cases from March 2023 with 4637 cases by November, indicating a resurgence or seasonal trend.
- No fatalities recorded in recent years, reflecting advancements in disease management and healthcare interventions.
- Despite the low case numbers relative to the peak in 2019, the rising cases in 2023 call for continued vigilance and public health response.

Deaths Analysis

The dataset reflects remarkably low mortality, with only four reported deaths over the 13-year span despite tens of thousands of cases. The first recorded death occurred in July 2011, and subsequent deaths were sporadic and infrequent with one in May 2012, July 2012, and September 2020. The minimal death occurrences suggest effective clinical management and low virulence of the scarlet fever-causing pathogen. It's essential to maintain vigilance and adequate public health measures to ensure continued low mortality rates.

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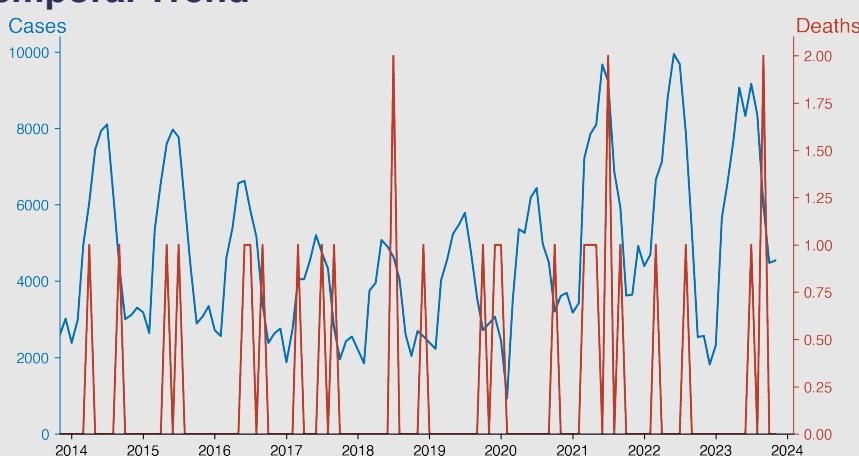
Brucellosis

November 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by various *Brucella* species, which primarily infect cattle, swine, goats, sheep, and dogs. Humans contract the disease when they come in contact with infected animals or animal products contaminated with the bacteria. Common symptoms include fever, fatigue, sweating, headache, and muscle/joint pain. The disease can become chronic and might affect various organs. It can be treated effectively with a specific regime of antibiotics. Preventative measures include vaccination of livestock and avoiding unpasteurized dairy products.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Steadily rising Brucellosis cases in China since 2010, with seasonal spikes occurring between May and July each year.
- Occasional fatalities recorded, underscoring the disease's persistent public health impact despite low mortality rates.
- The year 2023 continues to show high case numbers, peaking during the summer months, with 9164 cases in July and 2 deaths in September.
- As of November 2023, cases slightly decreased to 4540 with no reported deaths, suggesting a possible decline as winter approaches.

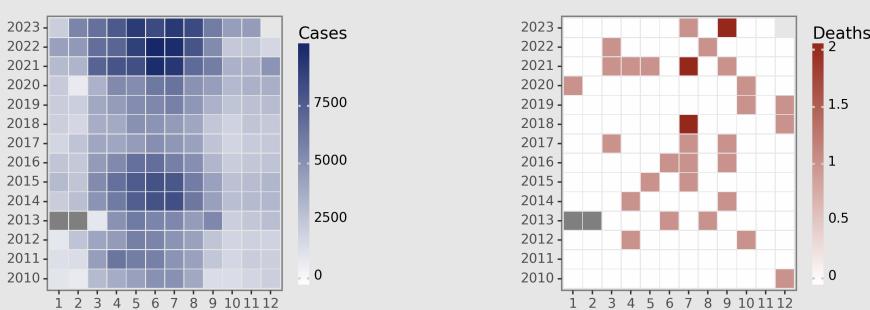
Cases Analysis

Brucellosis case trends in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 show cyclical patterns with peaks typically in the summer months (May to August) annually. Cases gradually rise in the spring, peak in summer, and decline towards winter. From 2010 to 2023, there is a noticeable upward trend in the annual peak case numbers, indicating an increasing incidence or improved case detection over the years. Notably, in 2023, cases peak in July with 9164 reported cases, highlighting a significant increase compared to earlier years.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the reported time frame, Brucellosis-associated deaths in the Chinese mainland are rare, totaling 22 deaths from December 2010 to September 2023. The data suggests that while Brucellosis is a widespread zoonotic disease with increasing incidence, it maintains a low mortality rate. Deaths are sporadic and do not follow a distinct seasonal pattern or yearly trend. The highest number of deaths in a single month is two, observed thrice—in July 2018, September 2023, and September 2021—suggesting no significant changes in the lethality of the disease.

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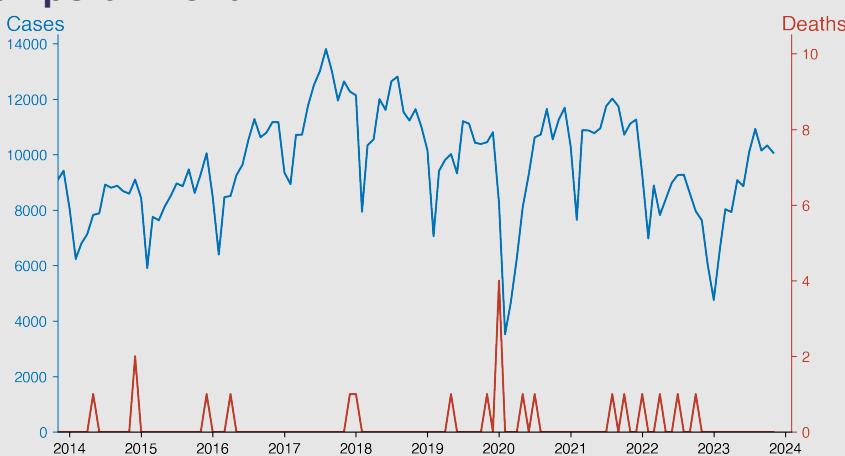
Gonorrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a highly contagious sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It primarily affects mucous membranes, including those found in the urethra, cervix, throat, and rectum. Transmission can occur through sexual contact or from mother to newborn during childbirth. Symptoms include painful urination, increased vaginal or penile discharge, and abdominal pain. If left untreated, gonorrhea can lead to severe complications, including infertility. Antibiotics are used for treatment, but antibiotic-resistant strains of the bacteria are becoming increasingly common.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a fluctuating yet generally increasing trend in gonorrhea cases across the Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023. Notable peaks are observed in hot months (June, July, and August), potentially linked to increased sexual activity during these periods. The surge in 2016-2017 and a drop in February 2020 could be attributed to seasonal variations and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. The lowest recorded cases occur in December 2022, possibly due to intensified public health interventions or underreporting during the festive season.

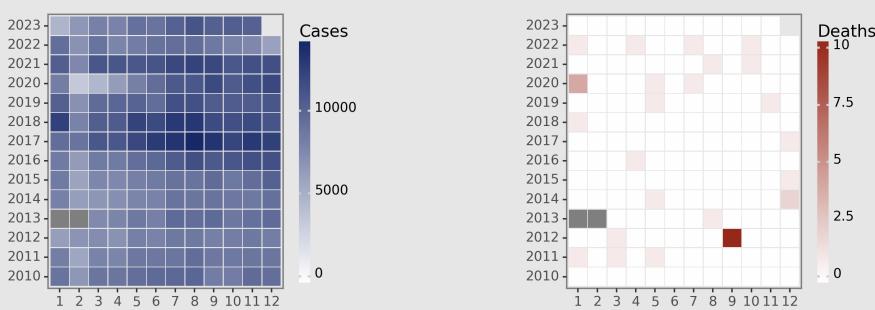
Highlights

- An overall increase in gonorrhea cases was observed from 2010 through 2017, with a monthly average surpassing 10,000 cases at its apex.
- Case numbers saw a sharp decline in February 2020, likely linked to COVID-19 health interventions, with gradual recovery but not reaching prior peak levels as of November 2023.
- Deaths remain extremely rare throughout the observed period, with sporadic instances suggesting possible data irregularities or co-infections.
- The current trend by November 2023 shows a stabilization of case numbers, indicating a lower but persistent transmission rate post-pandemic peak.

Deaths Analysis

Gonorrhea-related deaths over the observed period are extremely rare, with a total of 14 deaths from January 2010 to November 2023. The data shows sporadic fatalities, with the highest deaths (4) in January 2020, which may be an anomaly or associated with co-infections or complications. The overall death rate is negligible, suggesting effective treatment availability and potentially reflecting the non-lethal nature of gonorrhea, emphasizing the condition's burden as a public health concern rather than a direct cause of mortality.

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Syphilis

November 2023

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It develops in four stages: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary. Each stage is characterized by different symptoms, from sores and rashes to serious complications involving the heart or brain if left untreated. The disease is primarily spread through direct contact with a syphilis sore or rash during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. However, it can also be passed from an infected mother to her unborn child, known as congenital syphilis. Early detection and treatment can effectively cure the infection.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, syphilis cases in Chinese mainland demonstrate a trend of annual fluctuation with incrementally rising peaks. The initial recorded cases in January 2010 were 25,577; by November 2023, they peaked at 57,719. A notable increase in cases is observed in the summer months, whereas decreases often occur in winter. The data indicates a progressive growth in annual case numbers, with the highest monthly case count reaching 61,068 in August 2023, suggesting an escalation of syphilis transmission over the reported period.

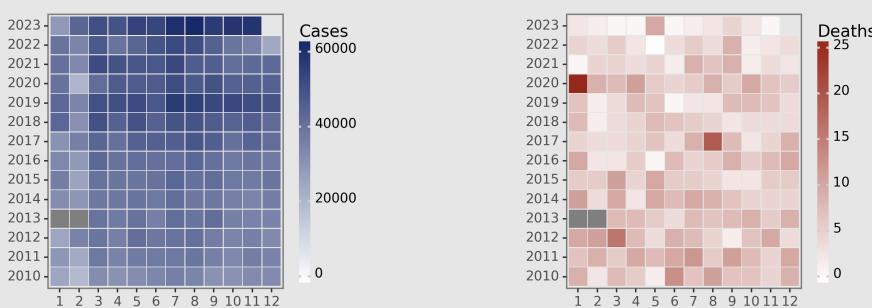
Highlights

- There has been an overall increasing trend in reported syphilis cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 through November 2023, with periodic fluctuations.
- November 2023 has seen 57,719 cases, which suggests a consistent uptrend from the previous year, indicating an escalating public health concern.
- Despite the increase in syphilis cases, the number of deaths has remained relatively low, often in single-digit figures monthly, implying potentially effective treatment or management for those infected.
- The highest number of reported cases occurred in August 2023 with 61,068 cases, marking a significant rise in comparison to previous years, necessitating potentially increased control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with syphilis between 2010 and 2023 is relatively low compared to the overall cases, with monthly deaths usually in single digits. Despite the growth in cases, the fatalities remain steady, with an unusual spike to 25 deaths in January 2020. The highest monthly death toll is 19 in August 2017. The death data reveals an irregular pattern, not clearly correlated with the rise in cases, suggesting effective clinical management or underreporting. The mortality rate declined towards the end of the period, with most months in 2023 reporting one or two deaths, despite high case numbers.

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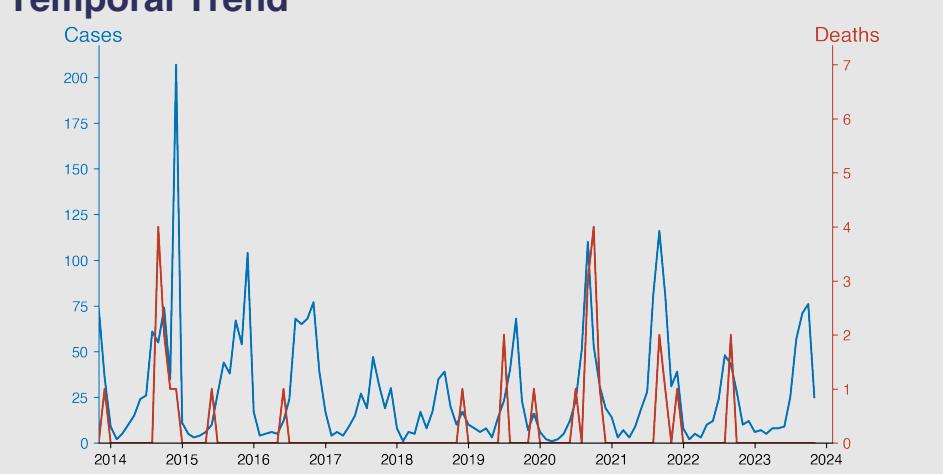
Leptospirosis

November 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease caused by Leptospira bacteria, often transmitted through the urine of infected animals. Both domestic and wild animals can serve as carriers, including cows, dogs, rodents, and more. Humans can contract the disease by coming in direct contact with infected animals' urine, or indirectly through a contaminated environment. Symptoms may range from mild flu-like symptoms to severe manifestations like kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, and respiratory complications. Timely antibiotic treatment is crucial for infected individuals to prevent severe health outcomes.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal pattern with peak incidence from July to October, indicating a higher transmission risk during warmer, wet months.
- Stable number of cases over the years without major outbreaks; however, there are sporadic peaks that could indicate localized increases in transmission.
- The fatality rate appears low and inconsistent, with occasional spikes in deaths which may suggest variable severity or reporting.
- The disease trend in November 2023, with 25 cases and 0 deaths, suggests ongoing transmission but effective case management, assuming consistent reporting and case detection.

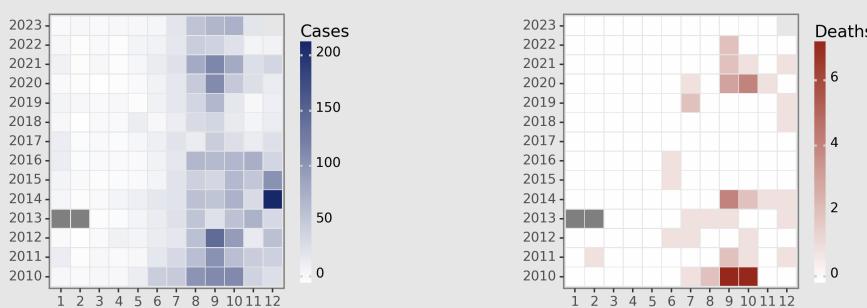
Cases Analysis

The leptospirosis case data from Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 indicate a seasonal pattern with an increase in cases during the warmer, wetter months (May through October), peaking mostly in August and September. The highest number of cases reported in a single month was 141 in September 2012. There is a notable decline in cases starting from November. Annually, the case counts appear relatively consistent, with no drastic upward trends, suggesting stable transmission rates or effective control measures.

Deaths Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, deaths due to leptospirosis in Chinese mainland have been relatively infrequent, with most months reporting zero fatalities. The highest mortality in a single month was 7, observed in both September and October of 2010. Fatalities are sporadic but align with periods of case surges, indicating potential severity during peak transmission months. The overall fatality rate remains low, indicating that while outbreaks are periodic, they may generally be controlled, resulting in limited deaths.

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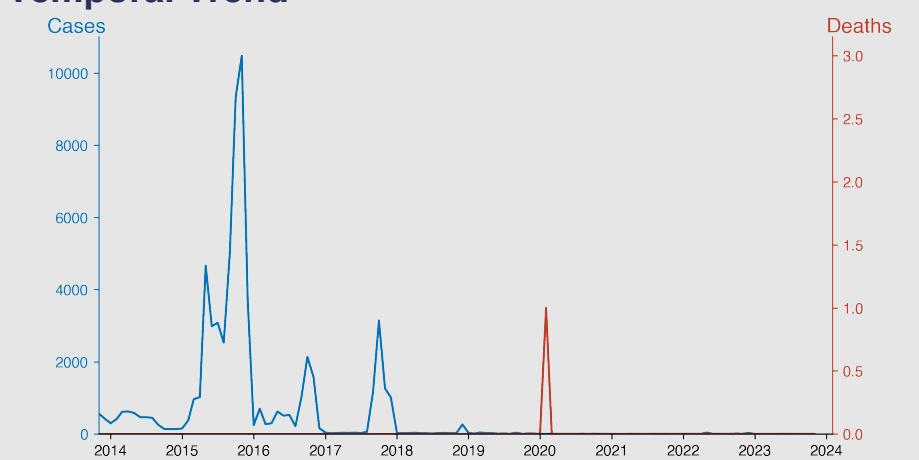
Schistosomiasis

November 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis, also known as Bilharzia, is a parasitic disease caused by Schistosoma worms. It mainly affects poor and rural communities, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Humans contract the disease when they come into contact with contaminated freshwater. Schistosoma larvae penetrate the skin and travel through the body, maturing into adult worms in the blood vessels. Symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhea, blood in stool or urine, and potentially severe organ damage. The World Health Organization endorses mass drug administration for prevention, especially for at-risk individuals.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data from 2010 to 2023 shows an overall decreasing trend in Schistosomiasis cases in Chinese mainland. A significant surge occurred in 2015, with recorded peaks in October (9338 cases) and November (10481 cases). From 2017 onward, cases drastically declined, reaching single or low double digits consistently by 2019. Sparse fluctuations from this pattern are evident but do not alter the pronounced reduction in cases. No cases have been reported in January 2023, suggesting a continued decline or potentially effective control measures.

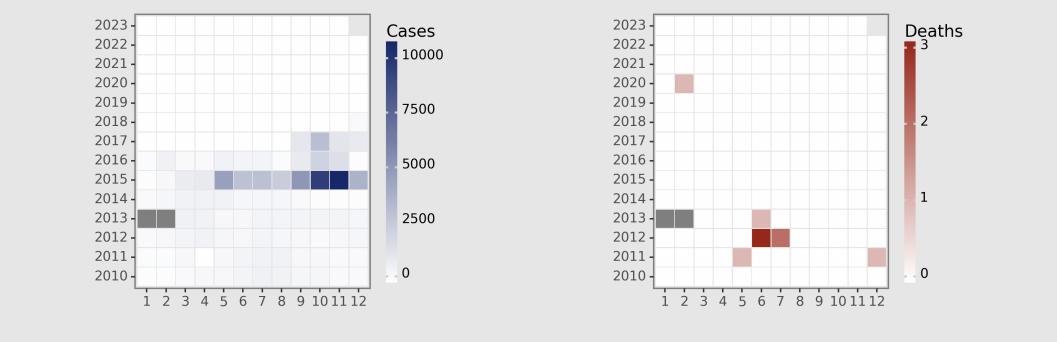
Highlights

- A significant peak in cases occurred in 2015 with a sharp decline afterward, indicating a potential outbreak and subsequent control measures.
- Cases of Schistosomiasis have dropped dramatically since the peak in 2015, maintaining a relatively low incidence in the following years.
- No deaths have been reported since a single death in February 2020, suggesting improved management and treatment of the disease.
- The current situation as of November 2023 shows a very low number of cases (3) and zero deaths, indicating successful containment and control of Schistosomiasis in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

Examination of Schistosomiasis-associated mortality between 2010 and 2023 reveals a remarkably low number of reported deaths. With the majority of months recording zero fatalities, the total reported deaths are sporadic, only occurring in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2020. Notably, in June 2012, there was a slight peak of 3 deaths. The absence of deaths in the majority of the reported months, despite the presence of cases, indicates either a low fatality rate or effective treatment and management of Schistosomiasis within the mainland Chinese healthcare system.

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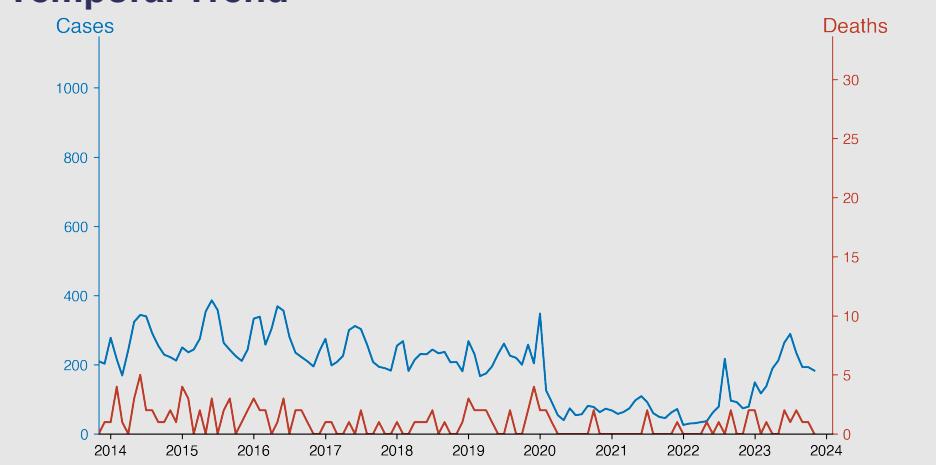
Malaria

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. It is widespread in many tropical and subtropical regions, including parts of the Americas, Asia, and Africa. There are multiple types of malaria, with *Plasmodium falciparum* being the most deadly. Symptoms often include fever, fatigue, vomiting, and headaches. Severe cases can cause yellow skin, seizures, coma, or death. Prevention methods include mosquito nets and malaria vaccines. Despite global efforts to control it, malaria continues to be a significant public health challenge.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, malaria cases in mainland China showed a fluctuating trend with a distinct seasonal peak during the summer months. A significant drop in cases was observed starting from 2020, possibly due to stringent pandemic measures affecting vector transmission or healthcare-seeking behavior. The highest number of cases reported in July 2010 (1054 cases) followed a declining pattern, reaching a nadir in February 2022 (30 cases). The modest increase in cases during 2023 summer suggests either a waning of control measures or increased transmission.

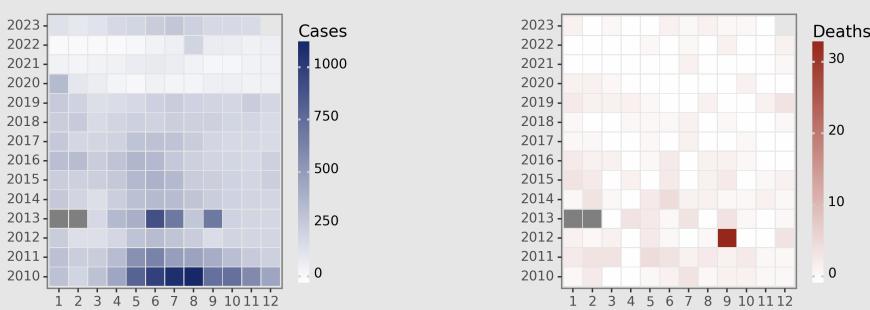
Highlights

- Significant decline in malaria cases from 2010, with a peak of 1,094 cases in August, to 183 cases in November 2023, indicating effective control measures.
- Fluctuations in cases have been noted throughout the years, with occasional spikes showing potential seasonal or episodic increases.
- The mortality rate associated with malaria has dramatically decreased over the years, with no deaths reported in November 2023, pointing towards improved treatment methods.
- Despite a slight increase in cases in early 2023, the situation appears to be stable with low endemic transmission and maintained control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Malaria-associated deaths were minimal, reflecting effective case management and possibly access to healthcare. The mortality rate fluctuated alongside case trends with notable spikes in September 2012 (32 deaths) and December 2014 (4 deaths) despite lower case counts. The significant mortalities in 2012 are an outlier and warrant investigation for potential changes in parasite virulence, reporting accuracy, or healthcare delivery. Since 2014, deaths have been sporadic, staying at or below two per month, suggesting sustained control over fatal complications.

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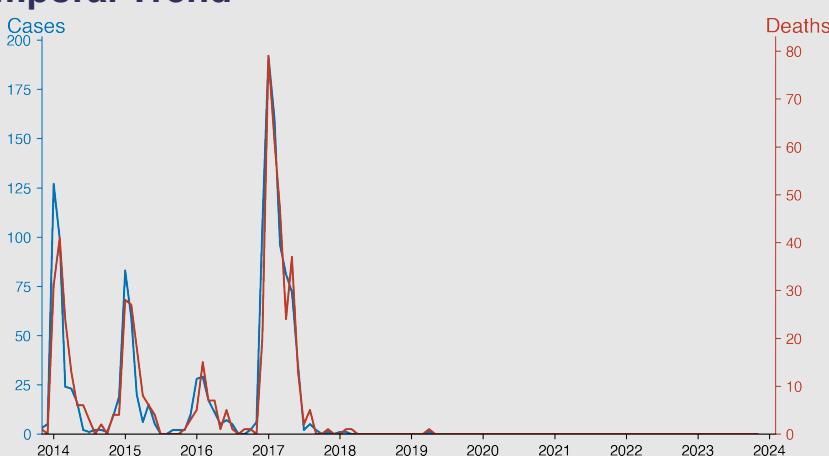
Human infection with H7N9 virus

November 2023

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of Influenza A virus causing severe respiratory illness in humans. First identified in China in 2013, it circulates among birds and poultry. Domestic poultry is the principal reservoir for human infection. Human transmission typically involves close contact with infected poultry or environments contaminated by the virus. Human-to-human transmission is limited and unsustainable at present. However, the ability of the virus to mutate heightens the risk of a potential pandemic. Severe complications include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The H7N9 virus showed a sporadic pattern of human infections in China with peaks in January–February of 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, followed by a notable decline. The highest incidence occurred in January 2017 (192 cases). After a brief resurgence in late 2016 and early 2017, cases dropped sharply to sporadic occurrences or zero from mid-2017 to 2019, with complete cessation by 2020. This pattern suggests effective control measures or viral adaptations reducing transmission.

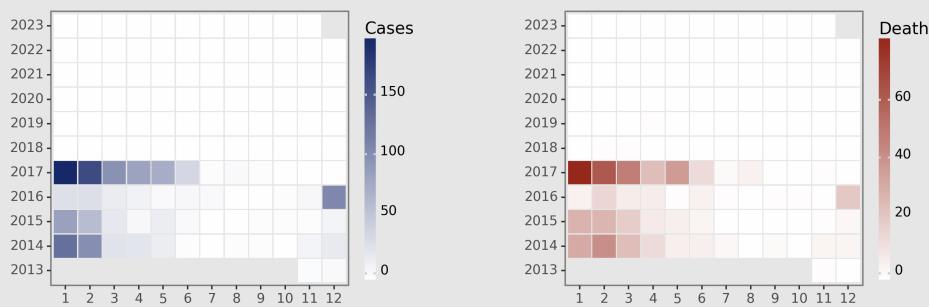
Highlights

- No H7N9 cases or deaths reported in the Chinese mainland since April 2019, indicating successful containment measures over four and a half years.
- Peak incidence occurred in early 2017, with the highest monthly case (192) and death (79) numbers observed in January.
- A significant decrease in case numbers post-2017, reaching zero in 2018, suggests effective public health interventions and/or changes in the virus's epidemiology.
- The current disease situation as of November 2023 shows sustained zero case and death counts, revealing no active transmission of the H7N9 virus.

Deaths Analysis

The death counts closely mirrored the case trends, with peak mortality in January–February across observed years, particularly pronounced in January 2017 (79 deaths). Fatality rates were variable, reaching equality with case counts in March 2014 (100% fatality). After February 2017 (160 cases, 61 deaths), a steep decline led to zero reported deaths after March 2018. The cessation of deaths since early 2018 suggests successful intervention strategies or possible changes in viral virulence.

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Monkeypox

November 2023

Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare viral disease similar to human smallpox. It is primarily found in Central and West Africa and was first discovered in 1958 when outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in monkeys kept for research. Although it is much milder than smallpox, it can be fatal in some cases, particularly those with weak immune systems. The virus is transmitted from animals to humans and then spread from human to human.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Monkeypox in Chinese mainland shows a notable uptick in cases from September (80 cases) to October (127 cases), indicating a 58.75% increase, which suggests a significant transmission event or a potential lapse in containment measures. However, the situation appears to have stabilized or improved by November, with cases returning to September levels (80 cases). This could indicate effective public health interventions or a natural decline in the outbreak's wave. Continued surveillance and prevention efforts are essential to preclude further spread.(Word count: 101 words)

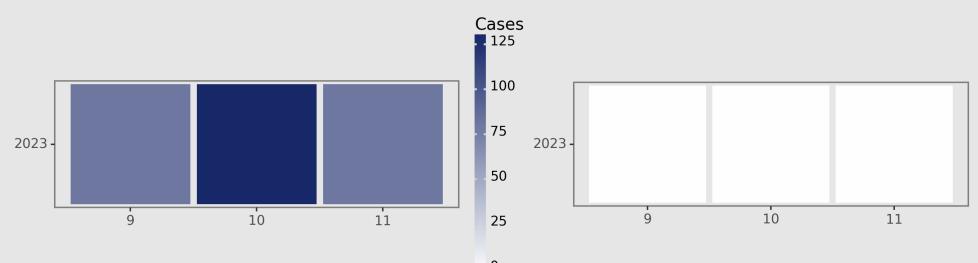
Highlights

- Stable Monkeypox cases in Chinese mainland, with 80 reported in both September and November and no deaths, suggest effective containment.
- The October spike to 127 cases indicates possible transient clusters or reporting delays, with the situation appearing controlled.
- Zero mortality over the three months reflects proficient case management, a less virulent strain, or robust healthcare capabilities.
- Consistent case numbers without fatalities may reveal successful public health measures, including vaccination and contact tracing.

Deaths Analysis

The Monkeypox outbreak in Chinese Mainland has been managed without any fatalities over the reported period from September to November 2023. The zero deaths reported despite the increase in cases in October suggest that either the viral strain circulating is less virulent, the population has some degree of immunity, or that the healthcare system is effectively treating cases to prevent mortality. The data indicates that the public health response has been successful in managing the severity and reducing the lethality of the infection among the affected individuals.(Word count: 103 words)

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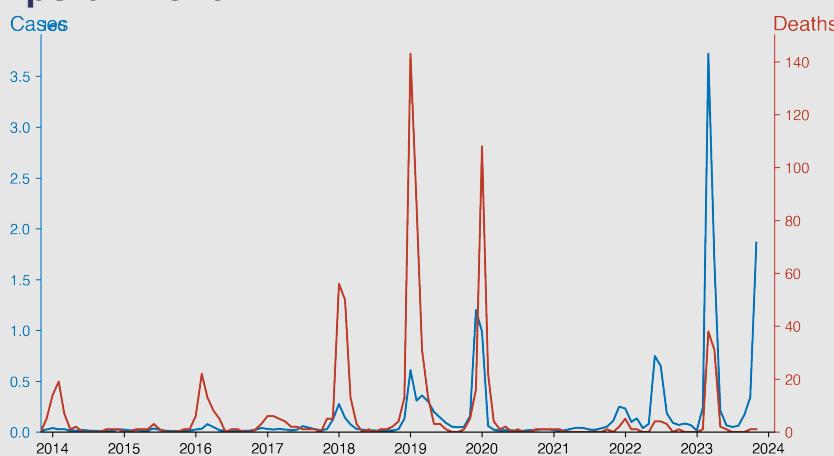
Influenza

November 2023

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as flu, is a highly contagious viral infection affecting the respiratory system, caused by influenza viruses A and B. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, including high fever, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, body aches, and fatigue. The virus spreads easily from person to person through respiratory droplets. While most people recover in a week or two, influenza can lead to serious complications like pneumonia, especially in young children, older adults, and individuals with certain chronic health conditions. Annual vaccination is the most effective way to prevent influenza.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A staggering spike in March 2023, with 3.72 million cases of Influenza, marks a major outbreak peak contrasted with historical trends.
- November 2023 reports about 1.86 million cases, indicating ongoing high transmission rates throughout the year.
- Mortality remains low with a single death in November despite the high case count, possibly reflecting a less virulent strain or better healthcare management.
- The data shows volatile annual case numbers, with significant surges seen in 2019 and 2023, hinting at the Influenza virus's potential shifts or changes in surveillance.

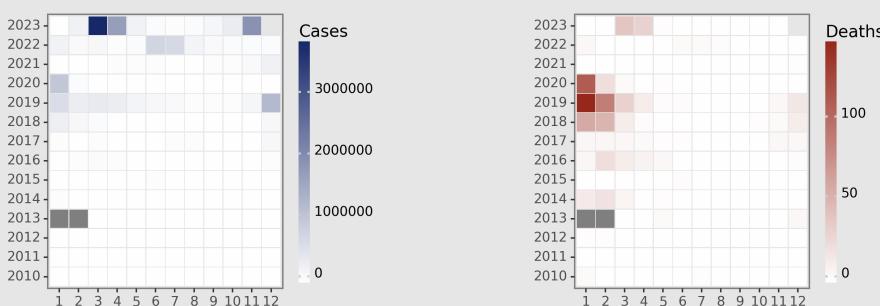
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, we observe a generally increasing trend in reported influenza cases in the Chinese mainland, with significant spikes in cases during specific periods. Notable peaks occur in December 2019 (1,199,771 cases) and unprecedentedly high numbers are reported in March 2023 (3,721,370 cases). This trend suggests heightened transmission or improved case detection over the years. Seasonal patterns are evident with higher incidences typically recorded in winter months, presumably due to increased indoor activity and favorable conditions for virus transmission.

Deaths Analysis

Although the number of influenza cases has generally risen over the examined period, the number of deaths has not always correlated with case surges. A notable peak in deaths is seen in January 2019 (143 deaths), despite much lower case numbers than in March 2023 (38 deaths), indicating that other factors, such as strain virulence, healthcare capacity, or population immunity, influence fatality rates. Overall, fatality rates are low, suggesting that while influenza is highly transmissible, it is not leading to a proportional increase in mortality within this dataset.

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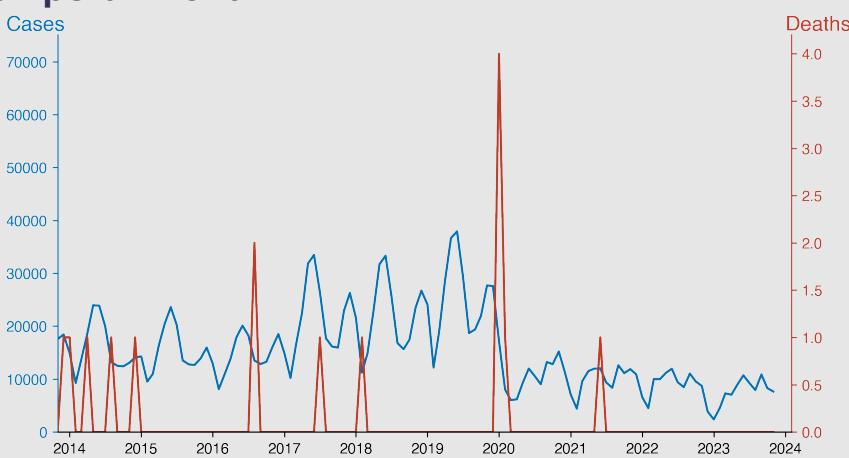
Mumps

November 2023

Introduction

Mumps is a highly contagious viral infection primarily affecting the salivary glands. Its symptoms typically include painful swelling of one or both parotid glands, fever, and muscle aches. The Mumps virus is commonly transmitted through infected saliva, either directly or indirectly. Historically common in children, incidences have significantly decreased with the introduction of the MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella) vaccine. However, outbreaks can still occur, particularly in close-knit communities or among unvaccinated populations.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Mumps cases in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 show notable seasonality with peaks generally in June. The years 2011 and 2012 recorded the highest number of cases, notably June 2012 with 71,606 cases. Post-2012, there's a visible declining trend in case numbers, with substantial dips in 2020 and onward, likely due to containment measures for COVID-19. The lowest reported cases are in December 2022 with 3,839 cases, showing a potential decrease in mumps prevalence or reporting.

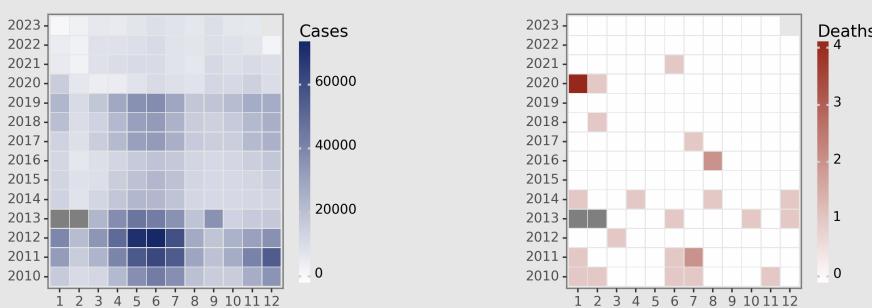
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in mumps cases in Chinese mainland typically occur in spring and summer, consistent with global patterns.
- Mumps-related deaths are very rare, highlighting the disease's mild nature and effective management of complications.
- A notable decrease in cases began in 2020, likely due to increased public health measures or vaccine uptake.
- In 2023, mumps cases remain low with no reported deaths, suggesting effective ongoing disease control.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality associated with mumps in China from 2010 to 2023 remains extremely low, with only a few isolated deaths recorded annually. The highest mortality was observed in January 2020, with 4 deaths, contrasting starkly with most months reporting zero deaths. The overall trend suggests mumps is not a significant cause of mortality in China, though the uptick in deaths in 2020 may reflect a temporal change in reporting or health care dynamics related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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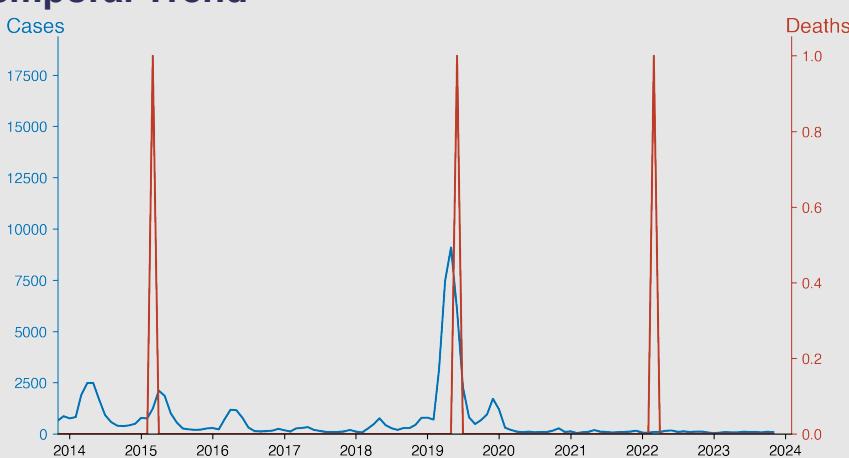
Rubella

November 2023

Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles, is a contagious viral infection best known by its distinctive red rash. This condition is mild in children but severe in adults, causing flu-like symptoms and posing potential threats to pregnant women, as it can cause serious birth defects. Rubella spreads through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The advent of the rubella vaccine has significantly brought down the number of rubella cases worldwide. However, it remains a concern in areas with low vaccination rates.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Rubella in the Chinese mainland from 2010 through 2023 show distinct seasonality with peaks typically occurring in the spring months. A notable surge was seen in May 2011 with 18,445 cases, the highest in the dataset. Cases sharply declined after 2015, reaching consistently lower levels from 2016 onwards. The data demonstrates a considerable decrease over the years, potentially indicating the impact of immunization programs and public health interventions. However, minor oscillations in case counts persist, underscoring the need for continued vigilance and vaccination efforts.

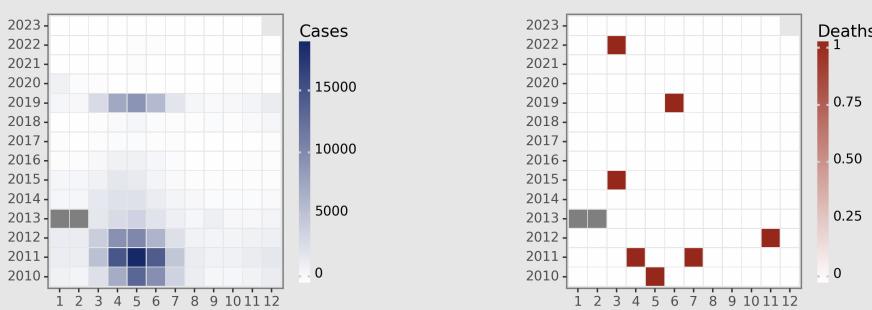
Highlights

- A marked reduction in the number of rubella cases has been observed since 2010, with peak case numbers greatly diminishing over the years.
- Deaths from rubella are extremely rare, with only three reported deaths over the 13-year span despite numerous cases.
- Since 2016, cases have consistently stayed below 300 each month, signaling effective control measures and possible improvements in vaccination efforts.
- The current trend as of November 2023 shows a stable low incidence rate with 89 cases reported and zero deaths, indicating continued suppression of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

Rubella is generally a mild disease; the mortality data from 2010 to 2023 reflect this, with very few deaths reported despite the fluctuating number of cases. A total of four deaths were recorded over the 14-year span, suggesting a low fatality rate associated with Rubella in the Chinese mainland. This could be attributed to effective case management and widespread immunization which prevent severe complications. The data does not show any particular pattern or trend in the occurrence of deaths, reinforcing the virus's typically non-lethal nature.

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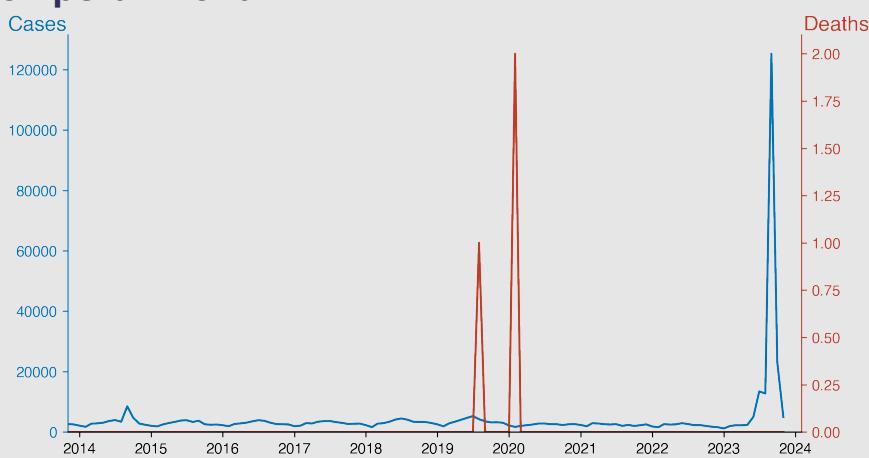
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

November 2023

Introduction

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) is an extremely contagious disease primarily affecting the eyes. First recognized in 1969, it is characterized by sudden onset of painful, swollen, red eyes with bloody discharges. The disease is typically caused by either the Enterovirus 70 or Coxsackievirus A24, both non-polio enteroviruses. Despite its alarming presentation, AHC usually resolves without treatment within seven to ten days. However, it can spread rapidly, causing significant outbreaks, and therefore requires careful surveillance and prompt case notification.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data portrays a cyclical pattern of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) infections with peaks generally occurring in late summer and early autumn, which may suggest a seasonal influence on transmission. The data for September 2023 exhibits an anomaly, with a stark spike of 125,264 cases, deviating significantly from the usual pattern, indicating a possible outbreak or improved reporting mechanisms. However, a gradual increase in cases began in June 2023, denoting a concerning upward trend relative to seasonal norms. Strategies for outbreak control and disease prevention should focus on these critical periods.

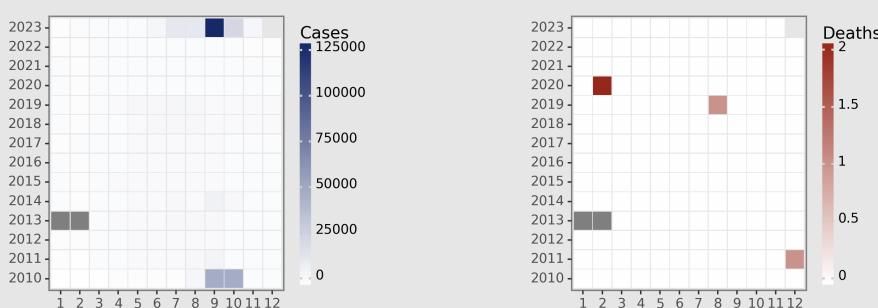
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks of Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis in China mainland are typically around August-September, with the highest peak of 125,264 cases in September 2023.
- Instance of deaths is extremely rare despite the high incidence rate; only three deaths are noted over 13 years, highlighting the non-fatal nature of AHC.
- A significant yearly increase in cases begins in 2018, indicating a possible change in disease dynamics or reporting practices.
- September 2023 marked an unprecedented surge, significantly above the annual trends, warranting investigation into potential outbreak causes.

Deaths Analysis

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is largely a self-limiting infection with low mortality, as illustrated by the zero-death count throughout the majority of the reporting period. Notably, there is a minor increase in deaths in February 2020 (2 deaths) and a single death reported in both August 2011 and August 2019. This data suggests that while AHC is highly transmissible, it has a very low case fatality rate. The small number of deaths could indicate rare complications or perhaps misclassifications, illustrating a need for careful clinical and epidemiological assessment of AHC-related fatalities.

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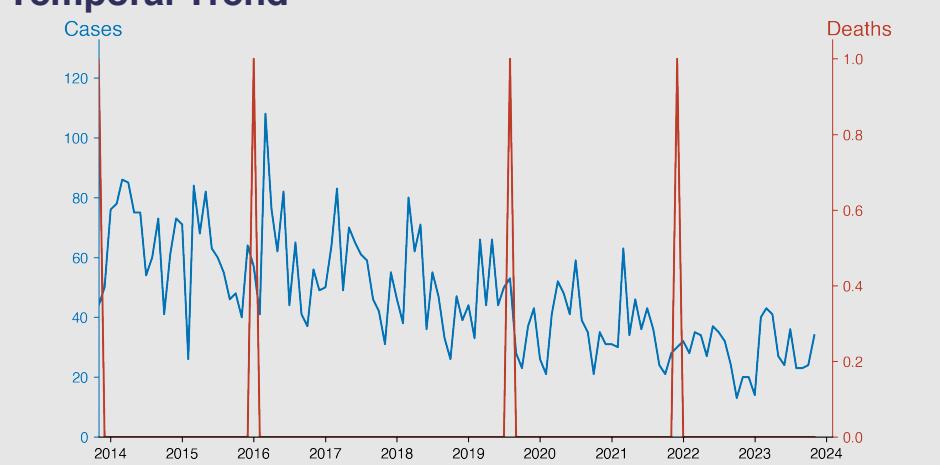
Leprosy

November 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*. The disease primarily affects the skin and peripheral nerves resulting in physical disfigurement and nerve damage. Leprosy is characterized by long incubation periods, typically five to seven years. Transmission often occurs through prolonged close contact with people afflicted by the disease. Not everyone exposed develops symptoms since susceptibility depends on the individual's immune response. With early diagnosis and multi-drug therapy (MDT), leprosy can be effectively treated and deformation prevented.

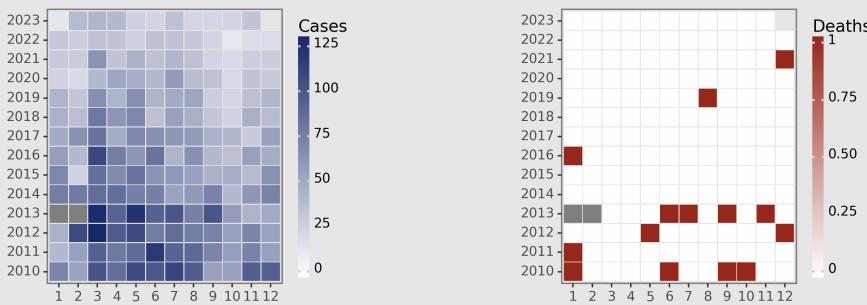
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, mainland China reported a decreasing trend in leprosy cases. Initially, cases per month were commonly above 70, with occasional peaks above 100, like in March 2010 (101 cases) and March 2012 (127 cases). However, starting in 2018, cases dwindled, predominantly ranging between 20 and 40. Noteworthy, data for January and February 2013 are missing. Peaks and troughs suggest seasonality, with higher counts typically in March through June. The diminishing trend might imply effective public health interventions and early detection systems.

Distribution



Highlights

- Leprosy cases in Mainland China have consistently decreased from a peak of 127 cases in March 2012 to 34 cases in November 2023, indicating a positive downward trend.
- Mortality is minimal, with occasional single monthly deaths throughout the years, signifying effective management of disease complications.
- The declining number of cases suggests successful control measures, though ongoing surveillance and preventive strategies are essential to sustain this progress and work towards eradication.
- Continuous monitoring remains crucial, as leprosy persists in the population albeit at reduced levels.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, leprosy-related deaths were extremely rare, with total fatalities not exceeding 1 per reported month. Most months registered zero deaths. The few instances of leprosy-related mortality were sporadic, without apparent seasonal patterns. This indicates either leprosy's low lethality or the success of treatment protocols. The consistent low death rate over the years, coupled with declining cases, suggests improved management and potential eradication efforts for leprosy in China.

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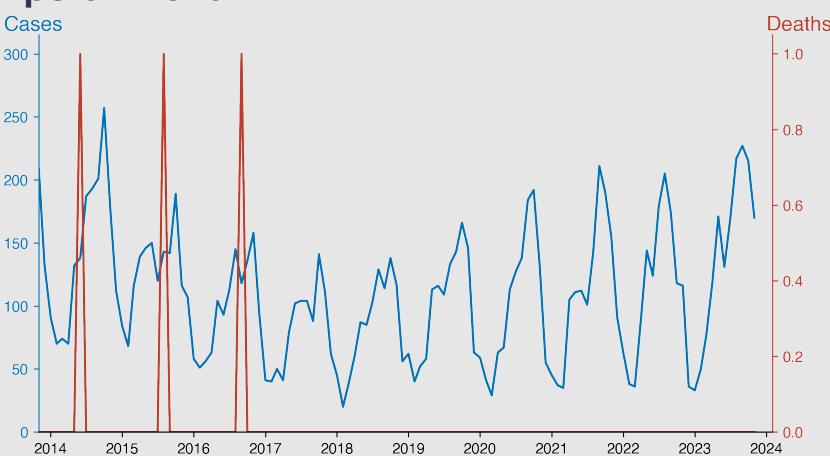
Typhus

November 2023

Introduction

Typhus is a group of severe infectious diseases caused by Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted to humans through external parasites such as lice, fleas, and ticks. Epidemic or louse-borne typhus, Endemic or murine typhus, and Scrub typhus are the primary typhus group illnesses. Symptoms include high fever, headache, chills, body aches, and rash. Despite its severe complications if untreated, typhus is curable with antibiotics. The best prevention measures are good hygiene practices and vector control.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, typhus cases in Chinese mainland exhibit seasonality, peaking during summer months (June to August) and declining in winter (December to February). Yearly fluctuations are noted; however, a decrease in cases is observed from 2011 onwards, with occasional spikes. The most significant reduction appears after 2015, with cases often staying below 200 monthly. Seasonal peaks become less pronounced in recent years, suggesting possible improvements in public health interventions or reporting changes.

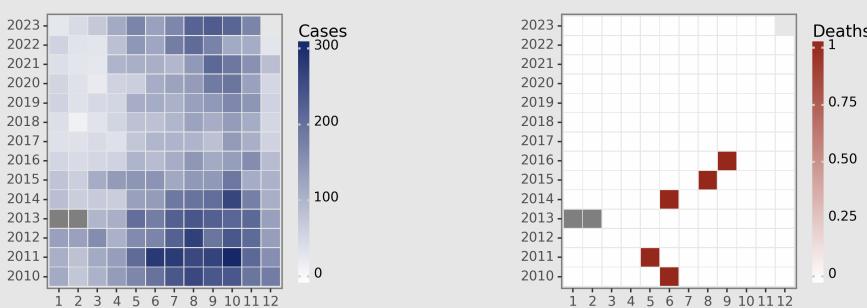
Highlights

- There has been a persistent presence of typhus cases throughout the years, with fluctuating incidence but no clear long-term upward or downward trend.
- Seasonal patterns can be observed, with peaks typically occurring between May and August, suggesting a potential vector or environmental factor with seasonal variation.
- The overall fatality rate appears to be very low, with only sporadic deaths reported, which indicates either effective treatment strategies or a less virulent strain of the disease in the population.
- The latest data from November 2023 shows a reduction in cases from the peak in September 2023, aligning with seasonal trends observed in previous years.

Deaths Analysis

Typhus deaths in Chinese mainland are rare from 2010 to 2023, with recorded fatalities only in June 2010, May 2011, June 2014, August 2015, and September 2016. Each of these instances reports a single death, indicating a low fatality rate despite fluctuations in case numbers. The overall mortality trend for typhus seems to remain consistently low, suggesting effective clinical management and treatment strategies for diagnosed cases within the healthcare system.

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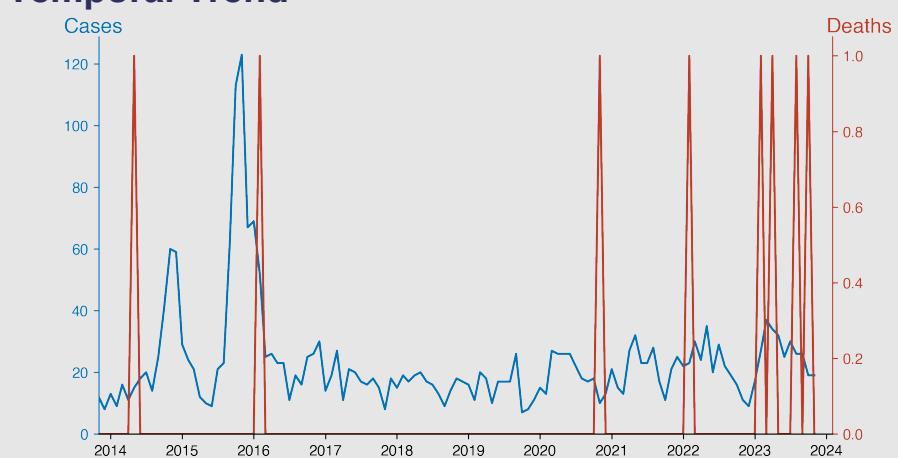
Kala azar

November 2023

Introduction

Kala Azar, also known as Visceral Leishmaniasis, is a parasitic disease transmitted through the bite of infected sand flies. It affects the vital organs, predominantly the spleen and liver, leading to fever, weight loss, anemia, and an enlarged liver and spleen. If untreated, Kala Azar can be fatal. The disease primarily occurs in the Indian subcontinent, East Africa, and Brazil. Effective diagnosis and treatment methods are available, but access to them can be challenging in endemic areas. Preventive measures focus on controlling the sand fly population and minimizing human contact.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Kala azar cases in the Chinese mainland have remained relatively low and stable over the years, with an average of 25 cases per month.
- Occasional spikes in cases are observed, the highest being 123 in November 2015, followed by a period of decreasing monthly case counts.
- Mortality due to Kala azar is very uncommon with few reported deaths, indicating potentially effective treatment and control measures in place.
- The most recent data from November 2023 shows 19 cases and no deaths, consistent with the overall trend of low case counts and mortality associated with Kala azar in the region.

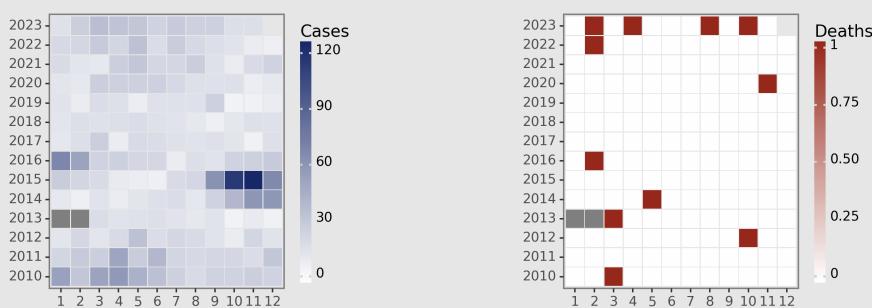
Cases Analysis

Kala azar cases in the Chinese mainland have shown fluctuations from 2010 to 2023, ranging typically between 10 and 60 cases per month with occasional peaks. Notably, an upward trend is observed in late 2014 and late 2015, with cases spiking to 113 in October 2015. More recently, monthly cases have typically remained below 40, except for an increase to 37 in March 2023. The data indicates sporadic transmission without significant seasonal trends, suggesting localized outbreaks or variable reporting.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to Kala azar in the Chinese mainland are rare, with most months reporting zero fatalities from 2010 to 2023. In total, there are 8 recorded deaths over this period. The few instances of mortality (2010 March, 2012 October, 2013 March, 2014 May, 2016 February, 2020 November, 2022 February, 2023 April, and 2023 August) do not display a clear seasonal pattern or correlation with peaks in case numbers, implying effective case management and treatment, low virulence, or underreporting of deaths.

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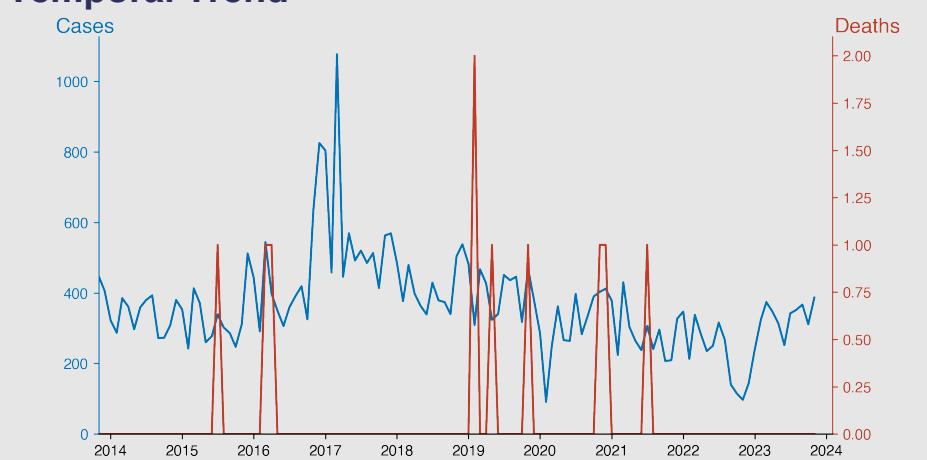
Echinococcosis

November 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic disease caused by the echinococcus tapeworm. It predominantly affects the liver (70% of cases) and lungs (20% of cases) and is characterized by cyst formation. It's transmitted through the ingestion of parasite eggs released in animal feces, mainly from dogs. The disease is a public health concern in regions where individuals are exposed to dogs and livestock. Human echinococcosis is difficult to diagnose and treat, and in severe cases, it can be fatal.

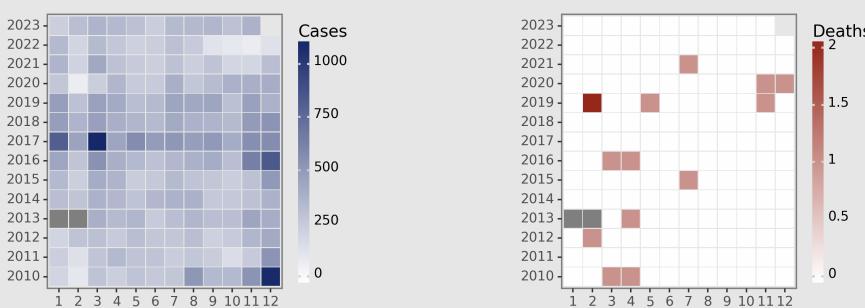
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Echinococcosis cases in Chinese mainland demonstrated seasonal fluctuation and year-to-year variability from 2010 to 2023. Peak incidences often occurred in the latter half of the year, with a notable spike in December 2010 (1065 cases). Starting in 2017, cases generally exceeded 400 per month more frequently, suggesting a rise in transmission or improved case detection. A sharp decline was observed in February 2020 (91 cases), potentially due to the COVID-19 pandemic disrupting disease reporting or healthcare access. Subsequently, cases remained relatively steady, with minor fluctuations but without returning to the highs seen in the previous decade.

Distribution



Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in echinococcosis are consistent, with higher incidences from July to December each year.
- Case numbers show no significant long-term trend, typically ranging from 200 to 600 monthly cases.
- Mortality remains exceptionally low, with sporadic deaths suggesting the rarity of fatal outcomes.
- A notable case drop in early 2020 might relate to COVID-19 impacts but cases reverted to the usual range thereafter.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Echinococcosis in Chinese mainland were extremely rare across the observed period, with only 9 reported deaths from 2010 to 2023. Mortality events did not correlate directly with the peaks in case numbers, indicating that outbreaks didn't consistently result in higher death counts. The highest number of deaths in a single month was reported in February 2019, with 2 deaths. Overall, the fatality rate for Echinococcosis was very low, suggesting the potential for effective medical intervention or a propensity for reporting only the most severe cases as fatalities. The data points towards Echinococcosis being a health concern more for morbidity rather than mortality in Chinese mainland.

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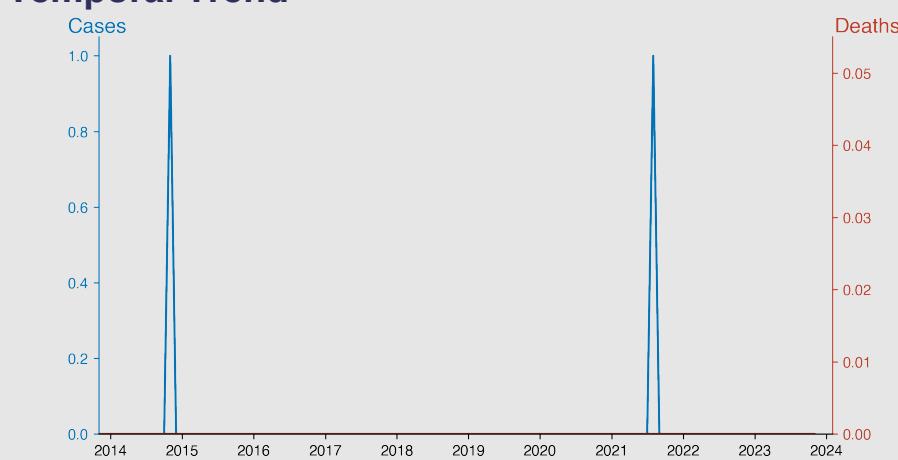
Filarisis

November 2023

Introduction

Filarisis is a parasitic disease caused predominantly by three species of thread-like nematode worms, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Brugia timori*. Spread by the bites of infected mosquitoes, the worms reside in and damage the human lymphatic system, occasionally leading to permanent disability. Manifestations include swollen limbs (elephantiasis), genital disease, and recurrent acute attacks. Globally, over 120 million people are affected, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. It is a public health problem recognized by the World Health Organization.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data from Chinese mainland shows an exceptional elimination of filariasis from 2010 to 2023, with only two isolated cases reported in August 2011 and August 2017. This suggests a highly effective control and elimination strategy, underscoring China's commitment to combating filariasis as part of the Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis. The maintenance of zero case reports for extended periods reflects sustained interruption of transmission and is indicative of a successful public health intervention.

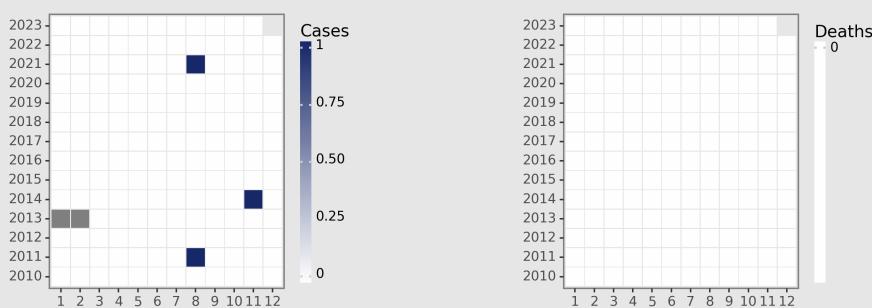
Highlights

- Filarisis in Chinese mainland has demonstrated exceptional control, with mostly zero reported cases and zero deaths from January 2010 through November 2023.
 - Occasional single-case spikes were observed in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021; however, these instances did not result in any reported deaths.
 - The zero-case trend post-August 2021 suggests continuing effective disease surveillance, prevention, and potentially successful elimination strategies.
 - No further escalation is noticed following the single-case occurrences, indicating efficient containment and response by public health authorities.
- The data reflects an overall well-managed epidemiological situation with respect to Filarisis in the Chinese mainland up to November 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Filarisis-related fatalities are absent throughout the reported period from 2010 to 2023. The zero death toll correlates with the low incidence of cases and points toward either the benign nature of the infections reported or the efficacy of the health care system in treating and managing those cases. The continued absence of deaths over multiple years further substantiates the effective control measures and suggests that filariasis does not currently pose a significant public health threat in Chinese mainland.

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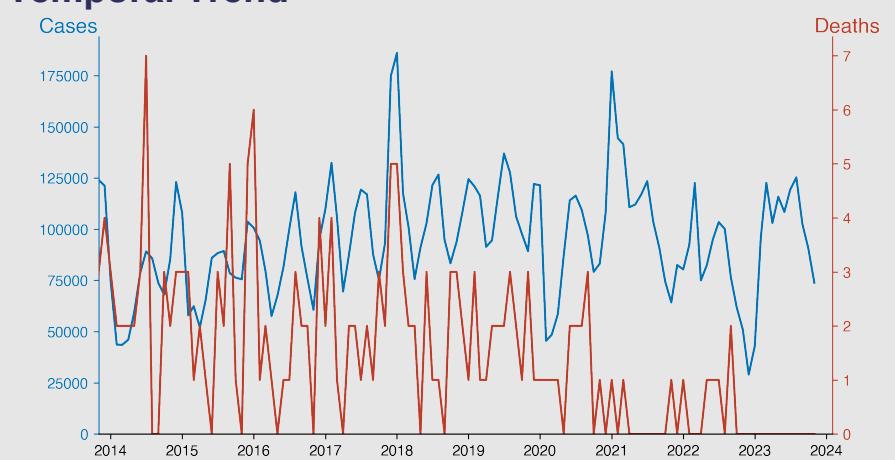
Infectious diarrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is a common health issue caused by various bacteria, viruses, or parasites. These pathogens are often ingested through contaminated water or food, leading to gastrointestinal disturbances. The disease is typically characterized by frequent loose or watery stools, abdominal cramps, nausea, and dehydration. Although it is a common ailment, it can be particularly severe or life-threatening in infants, young children and individuals with compromised immune systems. Moreover, it's a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries due to inadequate sanitation and poor access to healthcare.

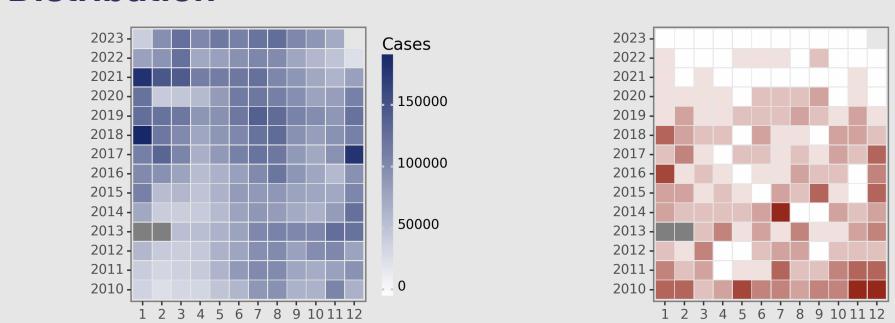
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The cases of infectious diarrhea in China from January 2010 to November 2023 show a seasonal pattern, with peaks typically occurring in the warmer months (May to September) and lower incidence in colder months. The data indicate an overall upward trend in the number of cases over the years. Noticeably, there's a dip in reported cases in 2020 during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, following which cases rise again, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. The highest number of cases occurred in August 2017, with 186,071 cases, suggesting an outbreak or improved surveillance.

Distribution



Highlights

- Marked decline in infectious diarrhea from 2022 November (50,972 cases) to 2023 November (73,835 cases), with zero reported deaths throughout 2023.
- Peak observed in 2023 August with 125,319 cases, yet mortality remained at zero, indicating advancements in disease control and treatment efficacy.
- Zero deaths reported since January 2021, suggesting significant improvements in healthcare response and prevention strategies.
- The data reflects a substantial reduction in morbidity and mortality, potentially due to strengthened public health initiatives.

Deaths Analysis

There is a remarkably low number of deaths relative to the number of cases from infectious diarrhea, indicating a low case-fatality rate. Deaths remained in single digits for each month throughout the reported period, with no clear seasonal trend associated with fatalities. A considerable consistency in fatality numbers suggests effective clinical management and potentially high access to healthcare. However, a minor peak of 7 deaths occurred in July 2010 and July 2014; otherwise, the mortality due to infectious diarrhea has been relatively stable. Notably, from February 2021 onward, there were zero or one death(s) per month, which may reflect advancements in healthcare or diagnostic practices.

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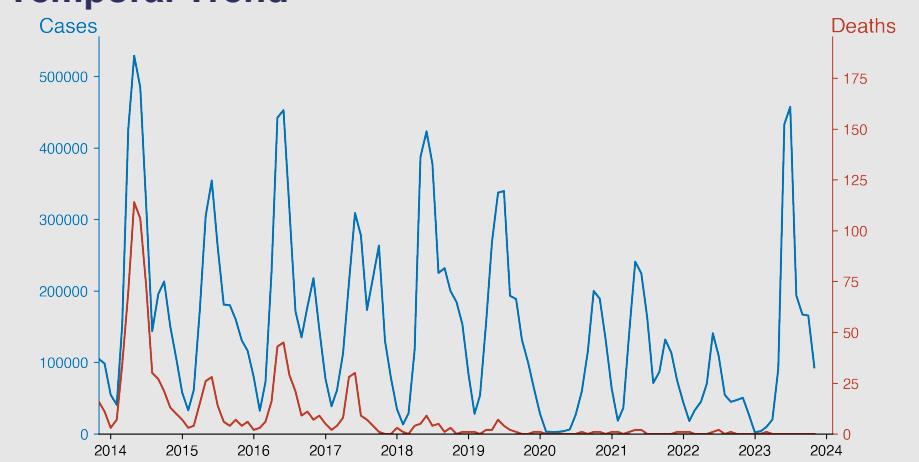
Hand foot and mouth disease

November 2023

Introduction

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) is a contagious illness caused by different types of viruses. Predominantly affecting children, it presents symptoms such as fever, sore throat, followed by blisters on the hands, feet, mouth and sometimes buttocks and legs. The disease is transmitted through direct contact with nasal discharge, saliva, feces, and fluid from the blisters of an affected person. There's no specific treatment, but symptoms can be eased with medication. Prevention includes practicing good hygiene like frequent hand washing and disinfection of contaminated surfaces.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD) in China from 2010 to 2023 reflects a clear seasonal pattern, with caseloads peaking during May and June each year, coinciding with warmer months. Overall, cases surged annually until 2012, with the highest number recorded in May 2012 (462,116 cases). Post-2012, although fluctuations persist, there's a trend of gradual decline, particularly from 2020 onwards, where cases plummet dramatically, likely due to COVID-19 pandemic measures. The substantial decrease in 2020 continues with only slight upticks observed thereafter.

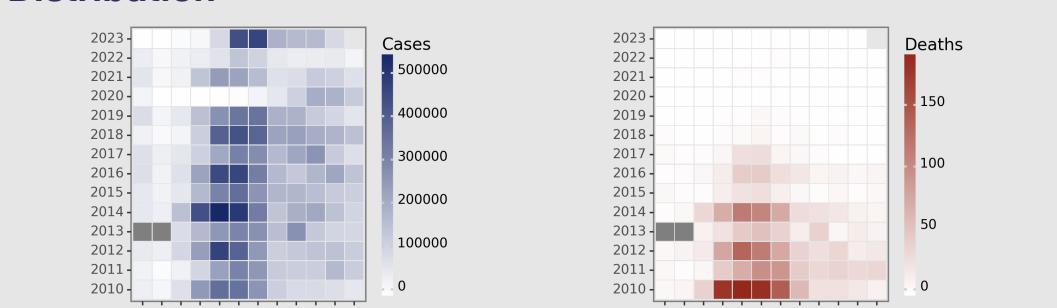
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in HFMD are observed from April to July, with a significant surge to 457,212 cases in July 2023.
- A marked decrease in HFMD incidence and mortality in 2023, with zero deaths from January to November and cases peaking at 92,955 in November, compared to previous years.
- The reduction in cases and fatalities since 2020 coincides with the onset of COVID-19, suggesting an impact from public health interventions.
- Successful containment of HFMD by 2023 is evident, with no recorded deaths, showcasing the effectiveness of health measures and treatments.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities due to HFMD present a proportional trend to the number of cases, with highest deaths in months with peak cases, particularly from April to July each year. The deadliest month throughout this period was May 2010, with 186 deaths. Since then, although cases remained high, the fatality rate decreased, indicating improved management and treatment. From 2020, deaths are nearly nil, which could be again attributed to intensified health measures during COVID-19. This suggests potentially better surveillance, healthcare responses, and public health interventions over the years.

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