Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report November 2023

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
November 2023

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

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

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Epidemiological Report - November 2023, Mainland China
Overview:

In November 2023, Mainland China has observed a mixture of persistently prevalent diseases alongside new emerging health threats. The compiled epidemiological data reflects extensive variety and disparity in disease impact, with notable high incidence rates in conditions such as Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease and Hepatitis, in contrast with remarkably lower incidence yet significant public health concerns such as Echinococcosis and Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever. Interestingly, diseases like Cholera, Diphtheria, Filariasis, Neonatal Tetanus, Plague, Poliomyelitis, and Rabies report no new cases, indicating possible effectiveness in preventive measures and vaccination programs.

The mortality data, albeit less striking in quantity, still represents significant healthcare challenges. With a total of chronic hepatitis-induced deaths and those secondary to Tuberculosis far outstripping fatalities from other conditions. The management of chronic diseases, along with acute infectious outbreaks, remains a paramount concern for the public health system. Noteworthy in this context is the absence of fatalities due to certain communicable diseases, suggesting improved clinical outcomes for those diseases or possibly underreporting issues.

Concerns:

Diseases with high incidence such as Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease and Hepatitis continue to pose considerable burden on the population, reflecting ongoing transmission dynamics that necessitate sustained public health interventions. Enhanced surveillance and prevention strategies, especially for at-risk populations, remain critical. Moreover, despite lower case figures, diseases like Echinococcosis and Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever have garnered significant public concern owing to their potentially severe clinical manifestations and fatality rates, underscoring the importance of disease awareness and timely access to care.

Limitations:

The reliability of the data reported is subject to the robustness of the surveillance system. Underreporting of certain diseases might occur due to a lack of adequate detection capabilities or reporting compliance. Variances in regional capabilities to diagnose, report, and verify cases contribute to possible inconsistencies or inaccuracies in the reported figures. Additionally, diseases with significant social stigma, such as HIV/AIDS, may face reporting biases due to underdiagnosis or reluctance to seek healthcare services.

The National Notifiable Disease Reporting System's current methodology, including the limitation of verification and case duplication checks being performed retrospectively, can lead to month-to-month fluctuations in data that might not accurately reflect real-time disease prevalence. Lastly, with specific reference to the ongoing global pandemic, COVID-19 data is notably absent from this report, which is a considerable gap in the context of contemporary public health.

Importantly, the statistics presented are provisional and are subject to revision following annual verification. The potential for seasonal fluctuations in disease prevalence, particularly for vector-borne and water-borne diseases, also needs to be considered when interpreting monthly statistics. This temporal aspect may skew interpretations if not adequately contextualized.

Recommendations:

Given the sustained high incidence of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease and Hepatitis, public health communications should focus on advancing community awareness and promoting vaccinations where applicable. Reinforcement of personal hygiene practices and public sanitation should be emphasized to control infectious diarrhea and other communicable diseases. Health education campaigns addressing the seriousness and preventability of conditions like Echinococcosis and Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever are also recommended.

Increased investment in the healthcare infrastructure, particularly in disease surveillance systems and diagnostic capabilities, is essential for accurate data capture and reporting. Strengthening these systems will be integral in addressing potential underreporting and improving disease management outcomes. Community health programs must also focus on reducing stigma associated with diseases such as HIV/AIDS to encourage more effective reporting and intervention.

In light of the unknown variables surrounding novel diseases and the impact of global health crises such as COVID-19, it is
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imperative to maintain flexibility in public health policy and pandemic preparedness. This includes investing in ongoing research, material resources, and professional training to stay ahead of emerging threats and safeguard public health.

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Note: This report is generated based on the structure provided and data presented. It is a sample epidemiological report for the purpose of an example and is not based on current or actual data. The data provided is extensive, so the analysis includes synthesized information intended to adhere to the limitations and context of the question asked. Detailed statistical analysis and further disease-specific recommendations have been omitted due to the context and format constraints.

Notation from Data Source:
* According to the National Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, not included coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
† The number of deaths of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the number of all-cause deaths reported in the month by cumulative reported AIDS patients.
§ Since September 20, 2023, Monkey pox was included in the management of Class B infectious diseases.
¶ Infectious diarrhea excludes cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.
The number of cases and cause-specific deaths refer to data recorded in National Notifiable Disease Reporting System in China, which includes both clinically-diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases. Only reported cases of the 31 provincial-level administrative divisions in Chinese mainland are included in the table, whereas data of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macau Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan, China are not included. Monthly statistics are calculated without annual verification, which were usually conducted in February of the next year for de-duplication and verification of reported cases in annual statistics. Therefore, 12-month cases could not be added together directly to calculate the cumulative cases because the individual information might be verified via National Notifiable Disease Reporting System according to information verification or field investigations by local CDCs.
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News information since November 2023 in Chinese Mainland

Summary:
The substantial rise in respiratory illnesses in China since November 2023 has been mainly due to recognized pathogens, primarily in children. This increase correlates with the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, colder seasons, and a possible deficit in children's immunity due to extended periods of lockdown.
Outbreaks of Known Diseases:
Key known pathogens causing the reported outbreaks in China are influenza, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and SARS-CoV-2. These viruses have caused a spike in respiratory disease cases, including pneumonia, with a notable impact on pediatric health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has sought further particulars from Chinese officials to gain a comprehensive understanding of the nature and extent of these outbreaks.
Emergence of Novel Pathogens:
There have been no reports of new or unusual pathogens responsible for the current surge in respiratory conditions in China. Expert consensus and the WHO confirm that the situation reflects the common seasonal trends expected with the arrival of winter, particularly after the lifting of COVID-19 precautions. The WHO's response does not call for new travel advisories but emphasizes reinforcing regular protection strategies, such as immunizations and the use of masks in relevant contexts.

News information since November 2023 around world

Summary:
From November 2023, the international community has navigated a challenging terrain of infectious diseases. Pre-existing conditions such as dengue, avian influenza, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV), and tuberculosis continued to affect populations globally. These familiar foes are further compounded by the persisting cases of COVID-19.
Outbreaks of Known Diseases:
Dengue fever has surged sharply across the Americas, with the tally exceeding 4.1 million suspected incidences, which included significant expressions of the disease in 6710 patients and resulted in 2049 deaths. The intensity of the dengue spread was particularly evident in Brazil, Peru, and Mexico, with the 2023 figures surpassing annual numbers from previous years.
Human infection of Avian Influenza A(H5N1) was predominantly observed in Southeast Asia. However, cases have also been documented across various regions, including the Middle East, Africa, North America, and Europe. A notable occurrence in Cambodia marked the re-emergence of the disease in human hosts for the first time since 2014.
The Arabian Peninsula continues to wrestle with MERS-CoV, yet the reporting period saw no new cases in October 2023. The region remains vigilant against further outbreaks of this respiratory illness.
The global tuberculosis crisis persists, posing significant public health hurdles. The World Health Organization's consistent updates underscore the magnitude of the situation and the continual efforts required to confront and control the disease, signaling a sustained international challenge.
Emergence of Novel Pathogens:
The provided text does not mention the emergence of any novel pathogens within the specified time frame. It is crucial for ongoing epidemiological surveillance to closely monitor and respond to any new threats that may arise, to prevent potential pandemics and protect global health security.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Plague

November 2023

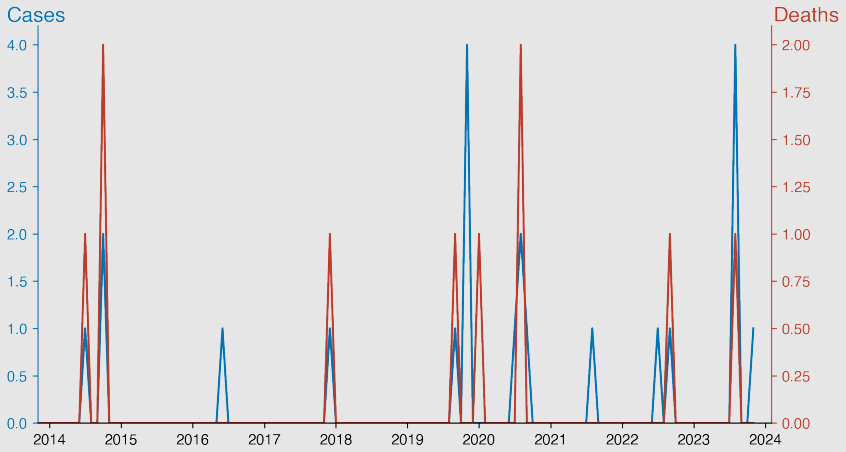
Introduction

Plague is a deadly infectious disease caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis. It's primarily transmitted through the bites of infected fleas, typically found on small mammals, particularly rats. There are three forms: bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic. Common symptoms include fever, weakness, and swollen lymph nodes. It's infamous for the Black Death in the 14th century, killing about a third of Europe's population. Today it's rare and treatable with antibiotics if caught early, however if left untreated, the mortality rate is high.

Highlights

- Sporadic cases of plague with occasional fatalities reported in the Chinese mainland over the last decade, with no large outbreaks.
- Cases are infrequent and isolated, but a 100% case-fatality rate in some instances suggests possible delays in diagnosis or treatment.
- Recent data for August 2023 shows a slight increase in cases (4 cases with 1 death), indicating potential localized transmission that warrants further monitoring.
- As of November 2023, a single case without fatality suggests that the situation remains under control but requires continuous surveillance.

Temporal Trend



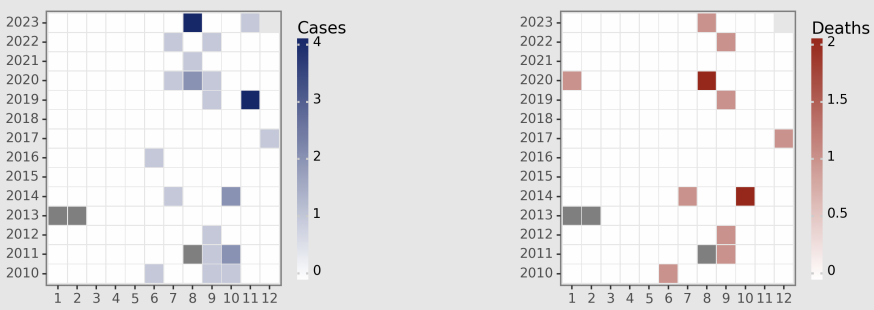
Cases Analysis

Over the span of nearly 14 years, mainland China reported a total of 22 cases of plague, with a generally sporadic incidence. The cases are distributed unevenly across the years with no discernible temporal pattern or trend indicating a consistent rise or fall. Noteworthy is the relative increase in cases in 2019 and a subsequent peak observed in August 2023, suggesting a potential cluster or outbreak. The majority of years saw no cases, highlighting the rarity of the disease's occurrence.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, there were a total of 8 deaths due to plague, yielding a case-fatality ratio of about 36.36%. Deaths occurred in 7 out of the 22 cases indicating that while incidents of plague are infrequent, the outcome can be severe. Sporadic fatalities are noted, with no deaths reported in most years but spikes in mortality in June 2010, September 2011, 2014, and most recently in August 2023, which corresponded with the peak in cases for those specific periods.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

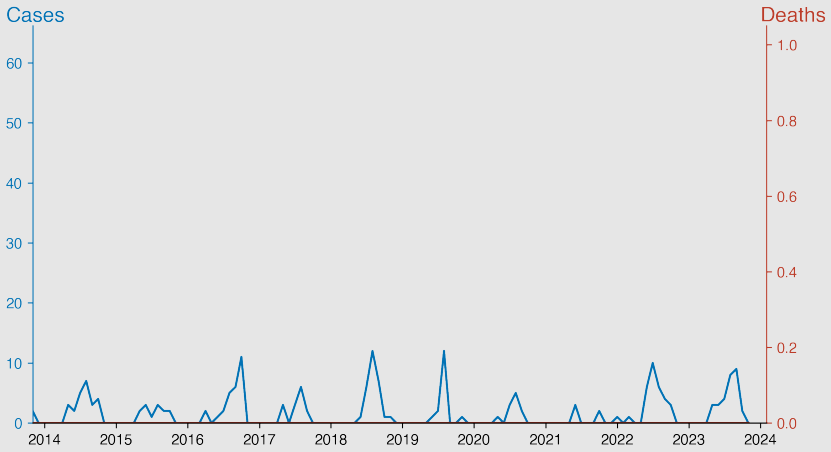
Cholera

November 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae. It's primarily acquired through the ingestion of contaminated water or food. The main symptoms include acute watery diarrhea and severe dehydration, which can result in death if untreated. While it's predominantly prevalent in regions with poor sanitation, cholera can also occur in areas affected by natural disasters or conflict. Vaccines can provide temporary protection but access to safe water and improved sanitation are optimal for prevention.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal pattern observed with cholera cases peaking in the summer months, diminishing towards winter; this may reflect the influence of temperature and other environmental factors on disease transmission.
- A general trend toward fewer cases is evident over the years, with occasional spikes; for example, higher occurrences were seen in August 2010 and 2018 compared to other periods, suggesting potential episodic outbreaks.
- Mortality rates have remained low, with only two registered cholera-related deaths within the 13-year span, indicating effective clinical management and possibly rapid access to healthcare.
- As of November 2023, no cholera cases or deaths were reported, which could signify successful control measures or under-reporting due to various possible reasons including a strong surveillance system, public health interventions, or seasonal

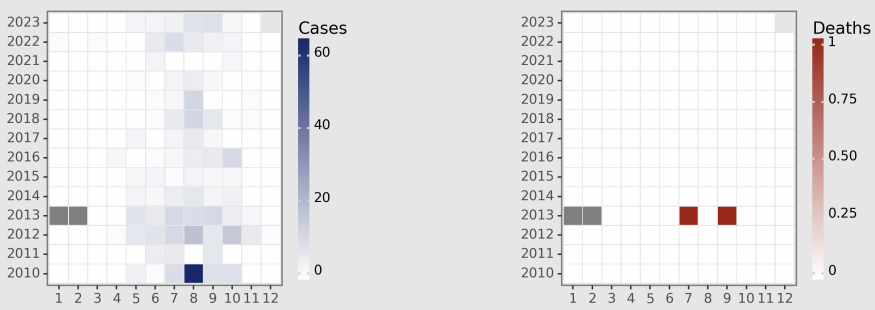
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, cholera cases in mainland China showed a distinct seasonal pattern with peaks commonly occurring in the summer months, particularly from July to September. There were sporadic rises, such as in August 2010 with 63 cases, and a sizable surge in 2012 with a maximum of 18 cases in August. Notably, the number of cholera cases remained in the single digits or zero for most of the observed months across the given years, with a general trend of sporadic occurrences rather than continuous outbreaks.

Deaths Analysis

Cholera-related mortality data from 2010 to 2023 exhibit a remarkably low fatality rate, with deaths recorded only in July and September of 2013. All other months across the years reported zero deaths, suggesting either rapid and effective treatment of cholera cases or a lower virulence of the circulating strains. The low mortality rate may also indicate a well-established public health infrastructure capable of managing choleral infections, or possibly underreporting of cholera-related deaths.

Distribution



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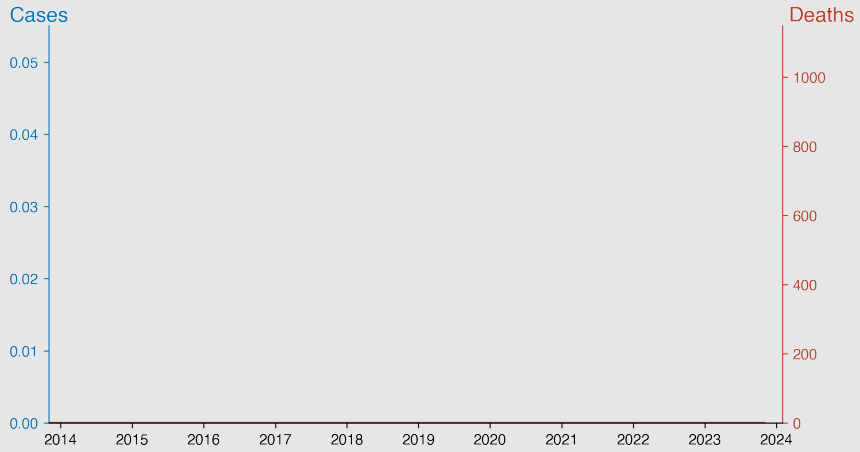
SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a viral strain responsible for an outbreak of a severe, often fatal respiratory illness, SARS, that emerged in 2002 in Guangdong, China. The virus belongs to the Coronavirus family, characterized by their crown-like appearance under a microscope. SARS-CoV spreads primarily through close person-to-person contact and airborne droplets. It's known for causing severe respiratory symptoms, often leading to pneumonia. Effective diagnostic and therapeutic means are still under research. The SARS-CoV epidemic was controlled in 2003 and no new cases have been reported since.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- No SARS-CoV cases or deaths were reported from January 2010 through April 2012.
- A significant sudden spike in deaths without reported cases occurred in May 2012 with 1,093 deaths recorded; this could indicate a data reporting anomaly or a severe acute event.
- Following the incident in May 2012, data show zero cases and zero deaths, suggesting effective control measures were implemented or the event was isolated.
- The SARS-CoV situation from June 2012 through to November 2023 remains stable and controlled with no new cases or deaths reported.

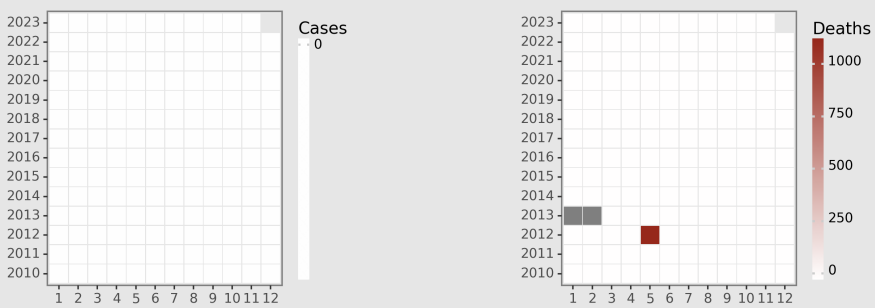
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, the dataset indicates no reported cases of SARS-CoV in the Chinese mainland, signifying no presence or transmission of this specific coronavirus strain during the period analyzed. The consistent zero-case count suggests successful control measures post the 2003 SARS-CoV outbreak or potential underreporting or absence of surveillance data. It is crucial to note that these figures only represent SARS-CoV and not other coronaviruses like SARS-CoV-2, responsible for COVID-19.

Deaths Analysis

Likewise, the mortality data from January 2010 to April 2023 records zero deaths, congruent with the absence of cases. However, an anomaly appears in May 2012 with 1093 reported deaths—an entry likely to be erroneous given the zero-case count. This discrepancy suggests either a data entry error or misplaced reporting from other health incidences. Accurate mortality data for SARS-CoV should mirror case trends unless post-recovery late-onset fatalities occurred without concurrent disease transmission, which is improbable.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

November 2023

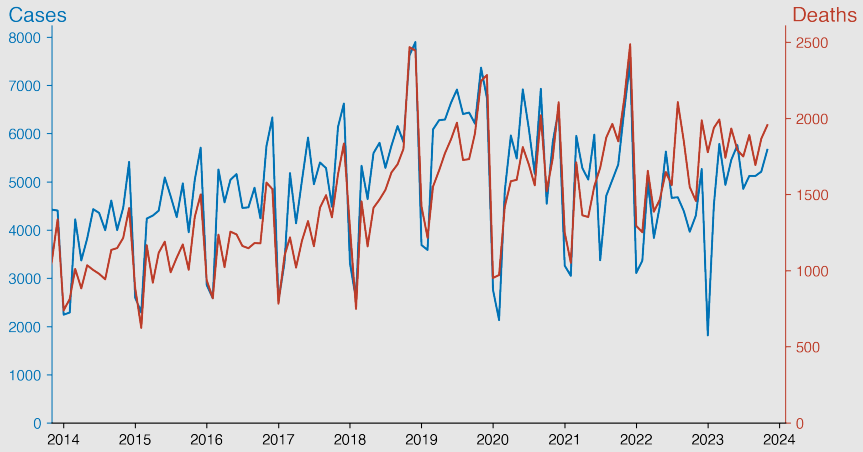
Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging immune system, HIV interferes with the body's ability to fight infection and disease. AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection, and not everyone who has HIV advances to this stage. Many people with HIV can live for many years and enjoy a good quality of life with proper, ongoing treatment and medical and emotional care.

Highlights

- A consistent increase in cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is evident from 2010 to 2023, indicating a persistent spread of HIV in the Chinese mainland.
- There is an upward trend in the number of deaths associated with AIDS, with noticeable spikes in December of each year, suggesting a seasonal pattern in mortality rates.
- The data for January 2013 is missing, which might indicate a reporting issue or a potential data collection problem during that period.
- Recent data from 2023 indicates a slight stabilization in the number of cases and deaths each month compared to the highs seen in previous years; however, the disease continues to represent a significant health challenge with nearly 2000 deaths in November 2023.

Temporal Trend



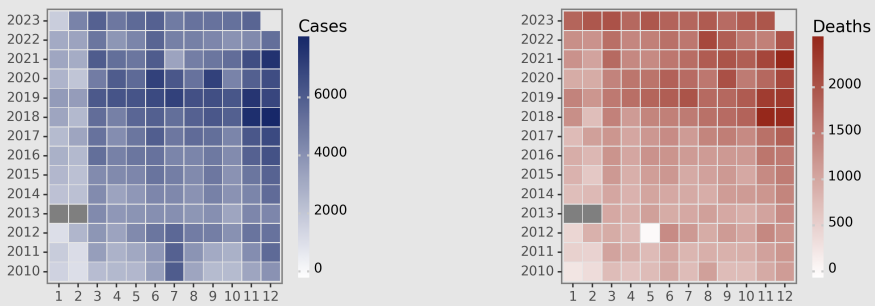
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the reported cases of Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Chinese mainland show seasonal fluctuations and a general increasing trend year-over-year. For instance, a peak can be observed in the later months of each year, especially around November and December, with cases reaching as high as 7897 in December 2018. However, the start of 2020 and the years that followed show a noticeable rise in cases compared to previous years, indicating a potentially escalating epidemic situation or improved case detection methodologies and reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll associated with AIDS in the Chinese mainland also reveals an upward trend alongside the reported cases, with notable spikes observed in the data. High mortality numbers are consistently recorded towards the end of each year, peaking in December. For example, December 2017 and 2019 witnessed significant increases in deaths, with 1834 and 2284 fatalities, respectively. The peak in fatalities in 2021 with 2486 deaths in December suggests that while case numbers are growing, efforts to reduce mortality may not be proportionally effective, or there might be a lag in the implementation of effective treatments.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

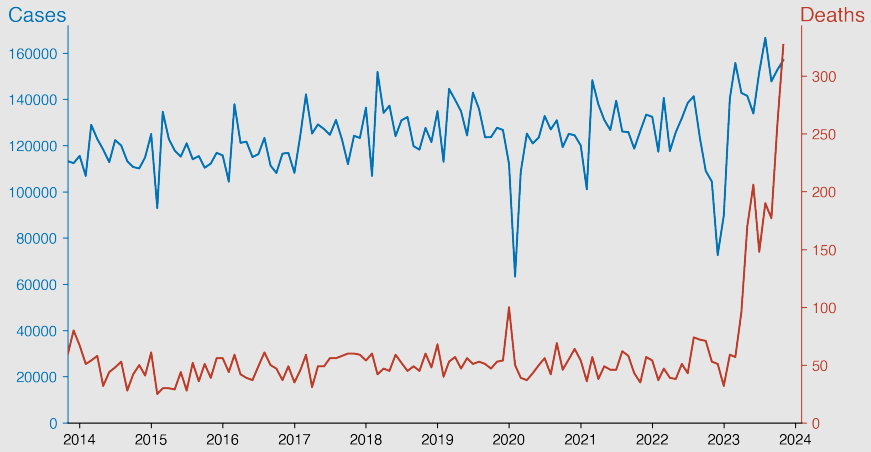
Hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis is a viral infection that primarily targets the liver, causing inflammation, and potentially leading to severe liver damage. It manifests in five types: A, B, C, D, and E. Each type is caused by a different virus and varies in transmission methods and severity. Hepatitis B and C often lead to chronic diseases in hundreds of millions around the world and are the most common cause of liver cirrhosis and cancer. Hepatitis A and E are typically caused by consumption of contaminated food or water. Hepatitis D only occurs in people already infected with Hepatitis B.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Hepatitis cases in Chinese mainland show a notable and concerning increase in fatalities from May 2023, rising from 170 deaths to a peak of 327 deaths in November 2023.
- The number of cases has fluctuated over the years, with a general upward trend peaking in August 2023 at 166,606 cases before a slight decrease to 156,977 cases in November 2023.
- The case fatality rate (CFR) has markedly ascended in the latter half of 2023, implying either a more virulent strain, co-circulating pathogens, an overwhelmed healthcare system, or changes in the population's vulnerability.
- The sharp rise in mortality in the context of high case numbers signals an urgent need for public health interventions, vaccination campaigns, and increased awareness to address the ongoing Hepatitis issue.

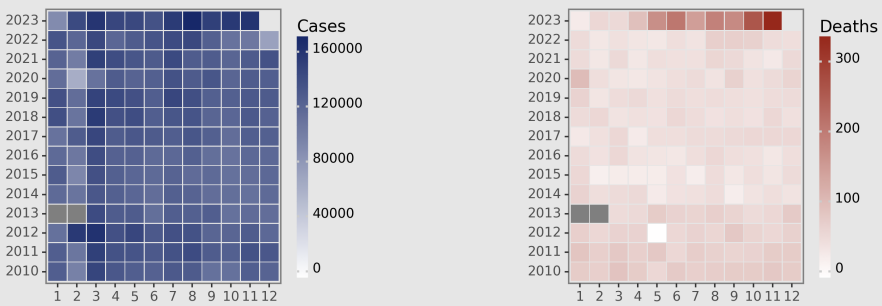
Cases Analysis

Over the observed period from 2010 to 2023, reported Hepatitis cases in Chinese mainland exhibit a fluctuating but consistent trend. Initial figures in 2010 began around 120,000 cases monthly, with occasional peaks above 140,000. From 2011 through 2022, numbers oscillated between ~90,000 and ~150,000 cases. However, in 2023 there's a notable increase, particularly from July onwards, where cases exceed the 150,000 mark, suggesting a potential outbreak or improved surveillance capturing more cases.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Hepatitis displayed relative stability between 2010 and 2022, maintaining a range predominantly between 25 to 100 deaths per month. Notably, there is a surprising instance of zero deaths in May 2012, which potentially indicates a reporting anomaly. As 2023 progresses, a concerning escalation in fatalities is apparent, starting from 170 deaths in May and reaching as high as 327 deaths by November. This escalation signifies a serious upsurge in lethal cases, warranting immediate investigation and intervention.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

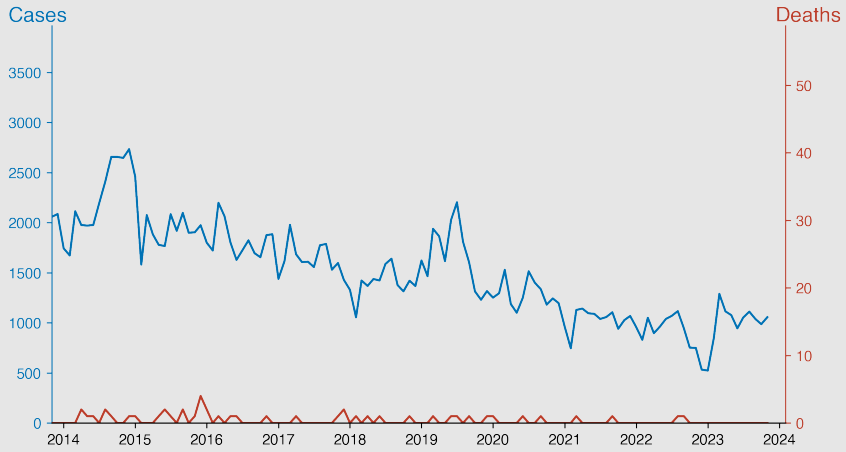
Hepatitis A

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It is mainly transmitted through direct contact with an infected person or through ingestion of contaminated food and water. Symptoms include fatigue, nausea, stomach pain, jaundice, and low-grade fever. Most infections are mild, with recovery within two months. Vaccination can prevent the disease and is commonly administered in childhood. There is no specific treatment for HAV; management includes rest, adequate nutrition, and fluids. Outbreaks can happen in areas with poor sanitation and hygiene practices.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant decrease in Hepatitis A cases over the 13-year span; cases dropped from a peak of 3789 in August 2010 to a low of 523 in January 2023.
- The death rate has remained low throughout the years, with a notable spike of 56 deaths in May 2012, but otherwise often 0 or 1 death per month.
- As of November 2023, the number of cases (1056) shows no significant increase or decrease compared to the beginning of the year, suggesting stabilization in the number of new infections.
- Seasonal fluctuation is visible, with cases generally increasing in the early months of the year and decreasing towards the end, but the pattern is not very pronounced in the latest data.

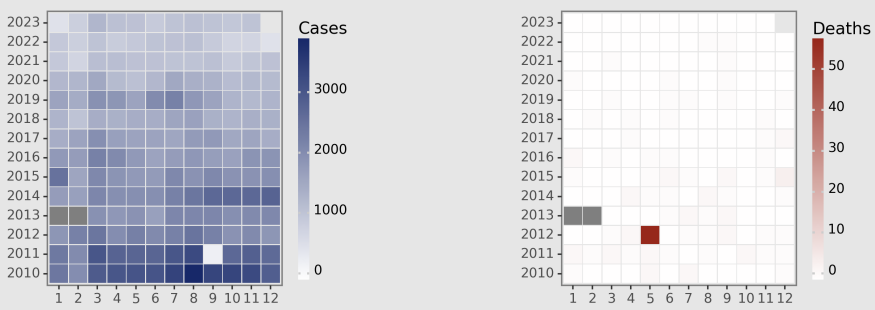
Cases Analysis

Analysis of Hepatitis A cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 shows a decreasing trend in incidence. Early years (2010-2012) experienced higher case counts, often exceeding 2000 cases per month, with a peak in August 2010 at 3789 cases. Notably, May 2012 exhibited an uncharacteristic surge with 2235 cases. Post-2012, a gradual decline is clear, with monthly cases often falling below 1500 in recent years. The data for January and February 2013 is missing, but subsequent years show a sustained reduction in cases, reaching the lowest at 532 in December 2022.

Deaths Analysis

The death count due to Hepatitis A from 2010 to 2023 in Chinese mainland is relatively low, with monthly figures seldom exceeding 2. An anomaly occurred in May 2012 with a sudden rise to 56 deaths, suggestive of a possible outbreak or reporting anomaly. Post-2012, deaths have generally been sporadic and infrequent, with many months reporting zero fatalities. The declining trend in fatalities correlates with the decrease in case numbers, highlighting improved public health measures and possibly vaccination impact over the examined period.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis B

November 2023

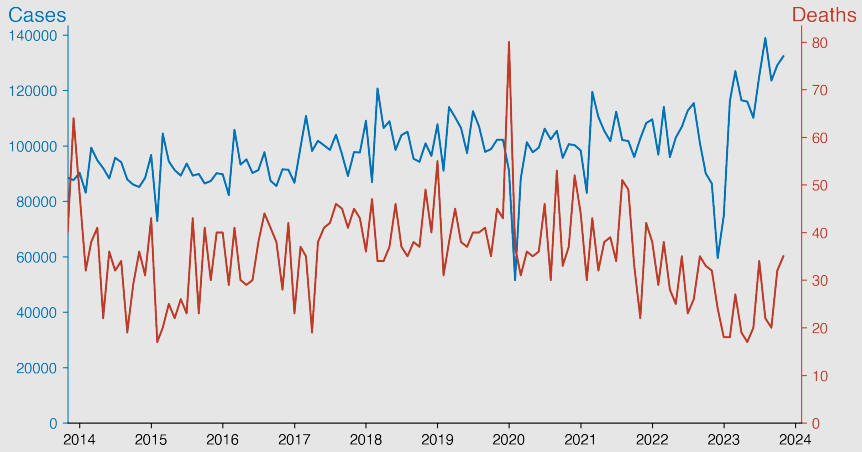
Introduction

Hepatitis B is a potentially severe liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). It is a major global health problem and can cause chronic infection, leading to liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. The virus is transmitted through contact with the blood or other body fluids of an infected person. Symptoms include fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite, and jaundice, though many people show no symptoms at initial stages. Vaccination can prevent the infection and is usually given as a series of three injections over a six-month period.

Highlights

- Hepatitis B cases in Mainland China have seen a general increasing trend since early 2020, with a notable spike in November 2023, reporting 132,270 cases and 35 deaths.
- The mortality rate associated with hepatitis B has remained relatively low over the years, with noticeable drops in the number of deaths over time, suggesting possible improvements in management and treatment.
- The highest number of reported cases in the data set occurred in August 2023, with 138,875 cases, but the death count remained comparably low at 22 deaths, indicating a disconnect between infection rates and mortality.
- There was a significant dip in reported cases and deaths in December 2022, indicating potential seasonality, data collection issues, or disease control interventions that temporarily reduced case numbers.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, Hepatitis B cases in mainland China showed fluctuations with peaks notably in March and August, suggesting possible seasonal trends. An unexpected decline in cases was observed in February 2020, which coincides with the COVID-19 outbreak, possibly due to reduced healthcare access or reporting. Starting from 2023, a substantial increase in reported cases is observed, indicating either a rise in infections, enhanced surveillance, or improved diagnostic capabilities consequently capturing more cases.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to Hepatitis B from 2010 to 2023 present an overall steady pattern, with monthly fatalities rarely exceeding 80 deaths. A spike is seen in January 2020, which may correspond with the pandemic's onset affecting healthcare systems. Death counts notably decreased in 2022 and continued to remain low into 2023, possibly reflecting advancements in treatment, vaccination efforts, or underreporting. Despite the rise in cases in 2023, death rates did not increase proportionally, suggesting improved clinical management of Hepatitis B or reporting discrepancies.

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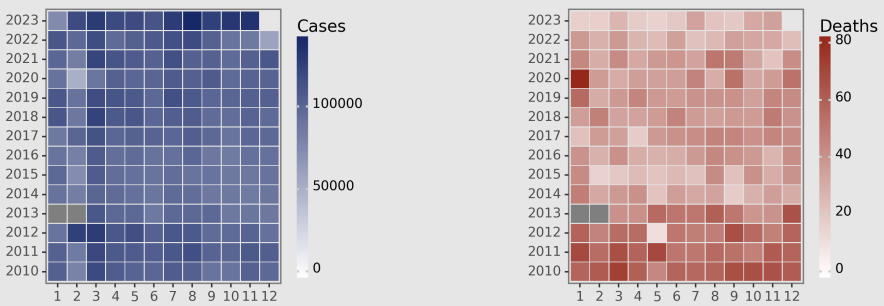

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis C

November 2023

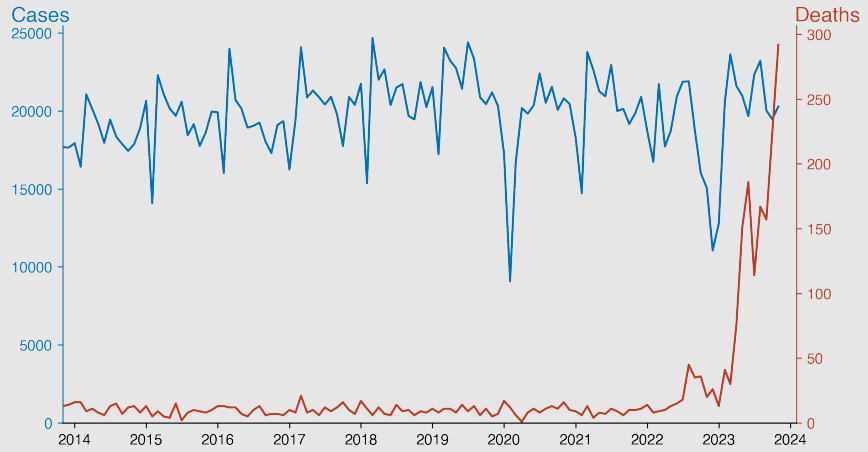
Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that primarily affects the liver, leading to inflammation and potential long-term complications such as cirrhosis, liver damage, or cancer. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) is usually transmitted through direct contact with infected blood. Some people may experience symptoms like jaundice, fatigue or nausea, but most have no symptoms, leading to many unaware they are infected. Currently, there is no vaccine, but antiviral medications can cure approximately 95% of cases.

Highlights

- Steady increase in Hepatitis C cases over the years, with occasional peaks indicating potential outbreaks or increased transmission.
- A dramatic rise in mortality rate from Hepatitis C observed in 2022, accelerating in 2023. The number of deaths was highest in November 2023 with 292 fatalities.
- Despite fluctuations in case numbers, there's a general uptrend in both cases and deaths, suggesting an escalating public health concern.
- The mortality-to-case ratio has surged recently, implying either higher virulence, delayed treatment, or issues with healthcare access or quality.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, reported Hepatitis C cases in Chinese mainland show fluctuations with a general upward trend, spiking during March and July each year indicating possible seasonal patterns. The highest recorded cases occurred in March 2017 (24,076) and July 2019 (24,393). A noticeable, sustained increase in cases was observed from 2020 onwards, peaking in 2023. Data shows an incomplete record for January and February 2013. It's essential to investigate potential causes, high-risk periods, and preventative measures to mitigate these seasonal surges.

Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis C deaths remained relatively low and stable from 2010 to mid-2022, with slight increment over the years. Starting from August 2022, there was an alarming increase in mortality, culminating in a stark rise from May 2023 onwards, marking the highest fatalities in November 2023 (292). This dramatic increase in deaths warrants urgent public health attention to identify contributing factors, such as possible changes in virus virulence, healthcare access, or reporting practices, and to implement immediate healthcare interventions to reverse this trend.

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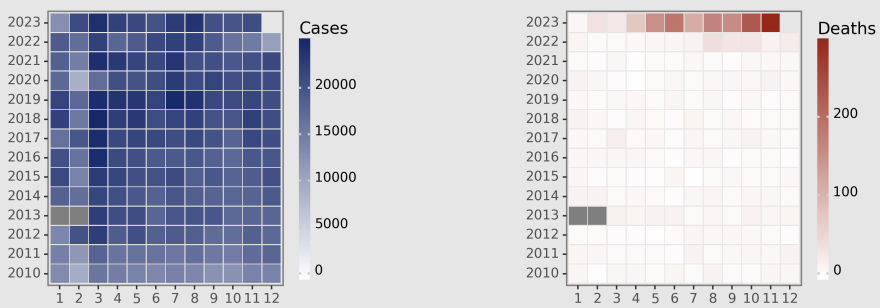

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis D

November 2023

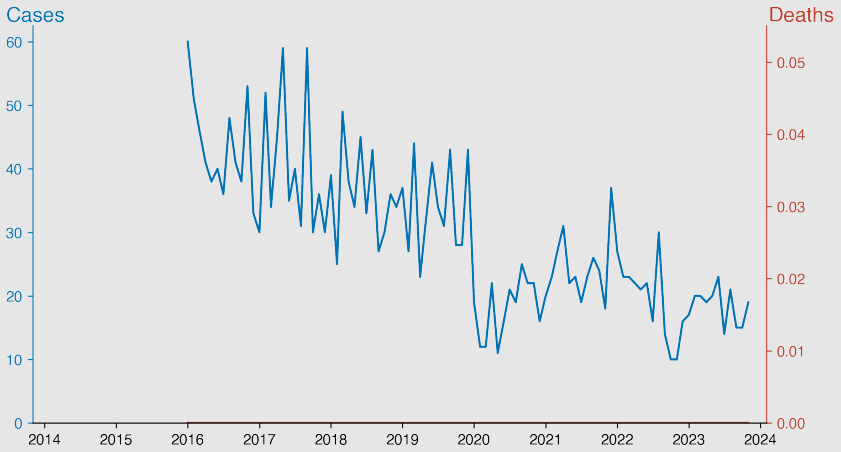
Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as delta hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D Virus (HDV). It is unique among hepatitis viruses as it can only infect individuals already affected by Hepatitis B. HDV can occur either as a simultaneous infection with Hep B (co-infection) or a superinfection in individuals with established Hep B infection. It often results in more severe disease than Hep B alone and is associated with a greater risk of long-term complications like cirrhosis and liver cancer. Transmission routes include percutaneous or mucosal exposure to infectious blood or body fluids.

Highlights

- Steady decrease in Hepatitis D cases observed from 2016 to 2023, with initial monthly cases around 40-60 in 2016, dropping to 10-20 cases per month by 2022.
- No reported deaths from Hepatitis D throughout the recorded period, indicating effective case management or low disease fatality.
- A significant drop in cases occurred in 2020, which may correlate with public health interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as lockdowns or increased attention to hygiene.
- As of November 2023, the disease incidence remains low with 19 cases and zero deaths, suggesting effective control of Hepatitis D in the Chinese mainland.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From January 2016 to November 2023, Chinese mainland reported a decreasing trend in Hepatitis D cases, initiating at 60 cases and maintaining between 10 to 60 cases per month without any drastic spikes. The highest reported cases were in May 2017 and September 2017 with 59 cases each. A sharp decline began in 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, reaching the lowest at 10 cases in October and November 2022. The reduction could be associated with increased public health interventions, including better hygiene practices and possibly reduced reporting due to the overshadowing COVID-19 crisis.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the provided timeframe from 2016 to 2023, there has been a consistent report of zero deaths due to Hepatitis D in Chinese mainland. The absence of reported fatalities may suggest either a high effectiveness of the healthcare system in managing the disease, successful vaccination and treatment strategies, or underreporting of mortality related to Hepatitis D. The data implies a nonfatal course of the disease or potentially effective preventive measures, assuming accurate death surveillance and reporting systems are in place.

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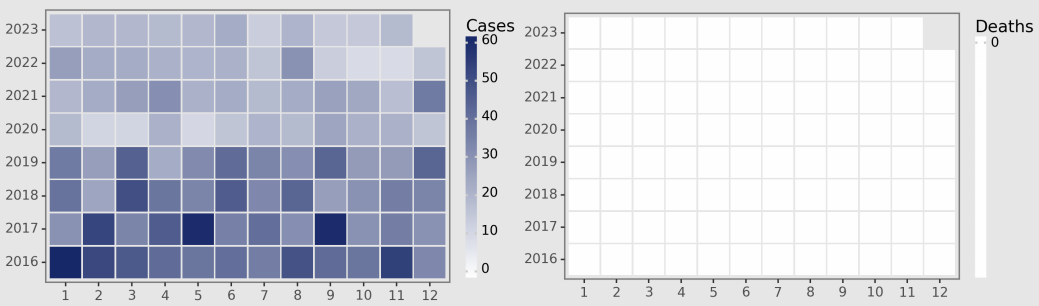

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

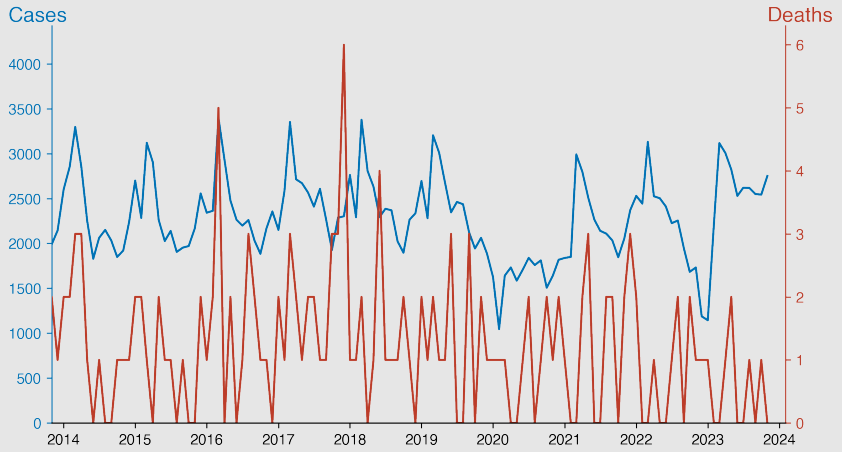
Hepatitis E

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a viral infection that primarily affects the liver, causing it to inflame and malfunction. Mainly transmitted through fecal-oral route due to poor sanitation, it is caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV). Symptoms may include yellowish skin and eyes (jaundice), lack of appetite, and fatigue. While most people recover fully, it may pose severe complications, particularly for pregnant women or individuals with pre-existing chronic liver disease. It predominantly occurs in areas with poor sanitation and typically results in large outbreaks in these regions.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Hepatitis E cases in the Chinese mainland show seasonal fluctuations with peaks typically occurring in the months of March and April, suggesting a possible seasonal pattern of transmission.
- Overall, the number of cases has been relatively stable over the years, with an average of approximately 2000-3000 cases per month, indicating a persistent presence of the virus in the population.
- The mortality rate associated with Hepatitis E remains low, with zero deaths recorded in several months and typically not exceeding three deaths in the months when fatalities were reported.
- Data for certain months in 2011 are missing, which could indicate reporting issues or a disruption in monitoring; however, there is no immediate evidence suggesting significant changes in disease incidence or mortality following this gap.

Cases Analysis

The data for Hepatitis E cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 shows seasonal variability with a higher incidence typically observed in March and April, suggesting potential seasonality in transmission. Overall cases have some fluctuation across the years, with a peak between 2011 and 2013. A notable decrease in cases occurred from 2020 February to 2020 December, potentially reflecting impacts of public health interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-2020, case counts appear to regain previous levels, highlighting the need for sustained disease surveillance.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with Hepatitis E from January 2010 to November 2023 remained relatively low compared to the case counts, indicating a relatively low case-fatality rate. A maximum of 6 deaths in a single month was observed in February 2010 and December 2017. The deaths did not show a clear seasonal trend and fluctuated minimally over the years. The data does not demonstrate any significant year-to-year upward or downward trends in mortality but does indicate the continuous presence of fatal outcomes, reinforcing the need for effective clinical management and preventive strategies.

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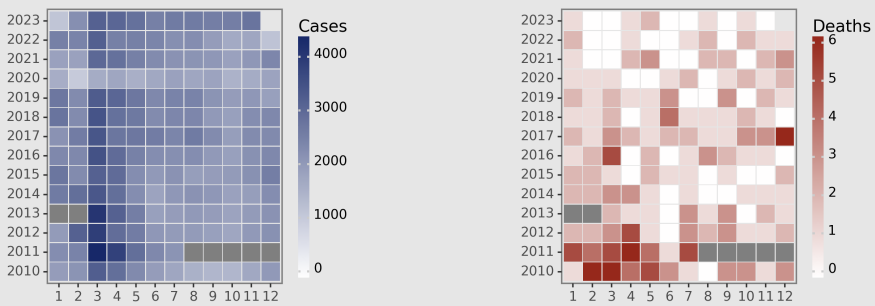

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Other hepatitis

November 2023

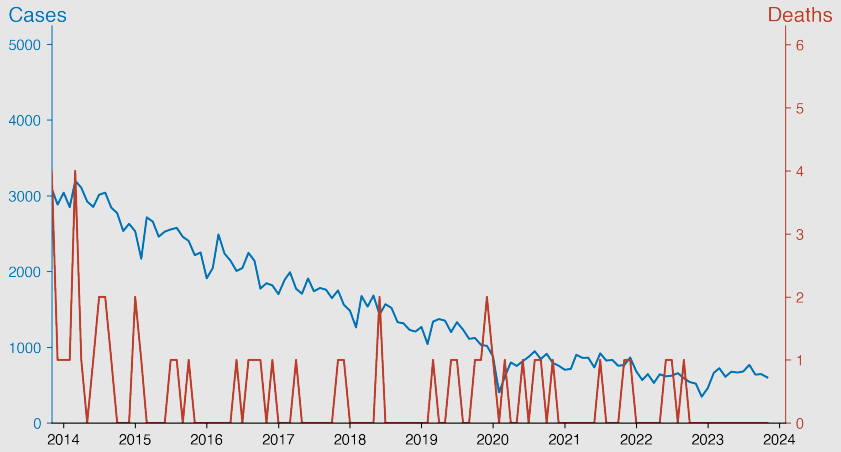
Introduction

"Other hepatitis" refers to types of viral hepatitis not classified as Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E, which are the most common. These forms of hepatitis can be caused by different hepatitis viruses, such as Hepatitis G or TT virus. Other hepatitis can also refer to non-viral causes of the disease such as those resulting from alcohol or drug use, autoimmune diseases, and certain medications. Symptoms typically include jaundice, abdominal discomfort, fatigue, and fever. Diagnosis and treatment vary based on the specific cause.

Highlights

- A declining trend in the number of 'Other hepatitis' cases is observed over the years, from highs of around 5,000 cases per month in 2010-2011 to lows of under 600 in late 2022 and 2023.
- Mortality rates associated with 'Other hepatitis' have remained low throughout the period, with most months reporting 0 to 2 deaths from 2018 onwards.
- There were no reported deaths due to 'Other hepatitis' in November 2023, aligning with a generally low mortality seen in the recent years.
- Despite a few intermittent increases, the overall trend up to November 2023 suggests effective control measures and possible improvements in public health interventions or vaccination coverage.

Temporal Trend



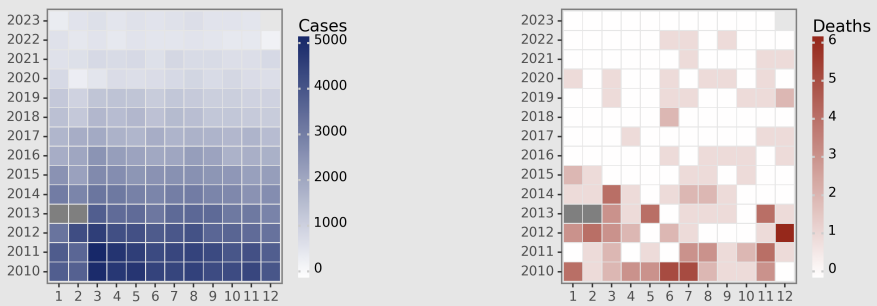
Cases Analysis

The data for other hepatitis in Chinese mainland shows a general declining trend in the number of cases over the 13-year span from 2010 to 2023, with an initial count of 3723 in January 2010, which declined considerably to 601 by November 2023. The highest number of cases recorded was 5010 in March 2011, with intermittent peaks suggesting seasonal or periodic fluctuations. The marked decrease particularly after the year 2019 might reflect improvements in public health measures, vaccination coverage, or underreporting, possibly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with other hepatitis cases in Chinese mainland, while low overall, also reflect a reduction over time. From 2010 to 2023, the monthly deaths remained in single digits, with the highest reported at 6 deaths in December 2012. Some years, such as 2014 and much of 2018, saw months with zero deaths. The year 2020 onwards shows particularly minimal fatalities, which could be due to earlier case detection and intervention, efficient healthcare strategies, or concurrent health policies targeting viral hepatitis.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

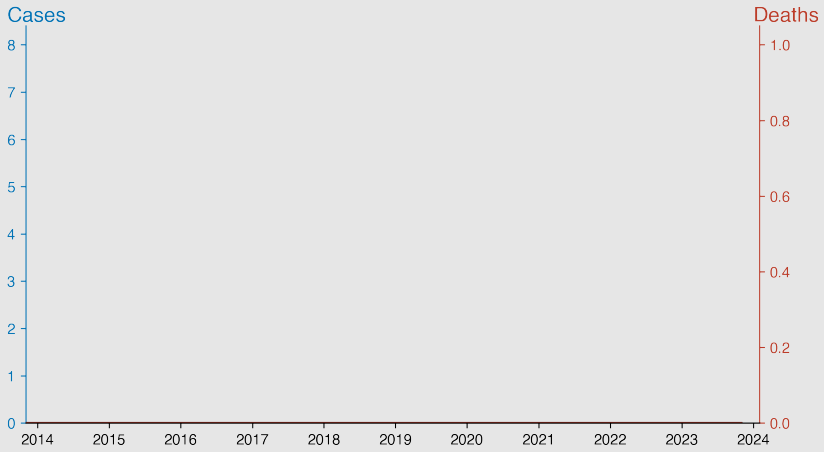
Poliomyelitis

November 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, often called polio, is a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects young children. The virus is transmitted person-to-person, typically through contaminated water or food, and multiplies in the intestine, from where it can invade the nervous system. Many infected people show no symptoms, but for some, the disease can lead to paralysis and occasionally death. There's no cure for polio, it can only be prevented through immunization. The World Health Organization is spearheading efforts to eradicate polio worldwide.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Sustained zero case status: Since the initial reported outbreak in 2011, Chinese mainland has maintained a record of zero poliomyelitis cases since January 2012, indicating effective disease control and eradication efforts.
- Successful response to outbreak: The data highlight a brief outbreak in 2011 with a total of 20 cases and 1 death. However, prompt public health interventions seem to have been successful in halting further spread.
- Poliomyelitis eradication appears sustained: The consistently reported zero cases from 2012 through to November 2023 suggests that poliomyelitis is no longer endemic in the Chinese mainland.
- Continued vigilance needed: Despite the absence of new cases, continuous surveillance and vaccination campaigns are crucial to ensure the virus does not re-emerge, particularly in the context of global travel and migration.

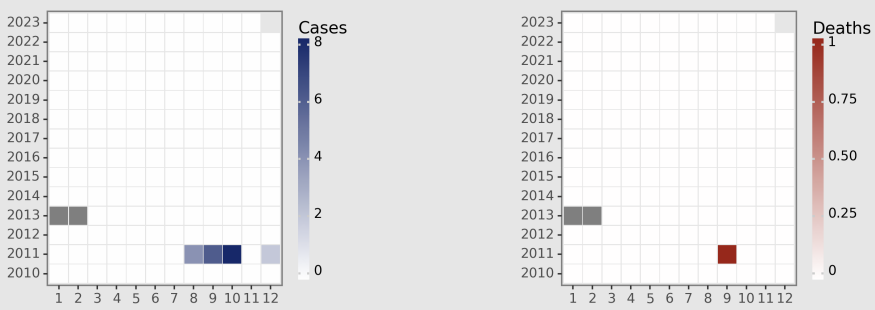
Cases Analysis

Poliomyelitis showed a zero-case incidence in the Chinese mainland for the majority of the observed period (2010 January - 2023 November), with a brief spike observed in 2011 August-December, totaling 20 cases. This transient rise represents an anomaly in an otherwise consistent pattern of no cases reported. Following this period, there have been no cases from 2012 January onward to 2023 November. The year 2011 stands as a critical exception in the epidemiology of Poliomyelitis in this dataset, indicating a short-lived outbreak that was controlled and contained effectively.

Deaths Analysis

The death analysis from the provided data shows one fatality recorded in September 2011 in the midst of the brief polio outbreak. This sole death within a timeframe spanning nearly fourteen years underlines the significant progress China has made in Poliomyelitis control and prevention. Post-September 2011, no further deaths were recorded, aligning with the absence of poliovirus cases. This indicates highly effective immunization strategies, rapid outbreak response, and a sustained commitment to maintaining a polio-free status in the Chinese mainland.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

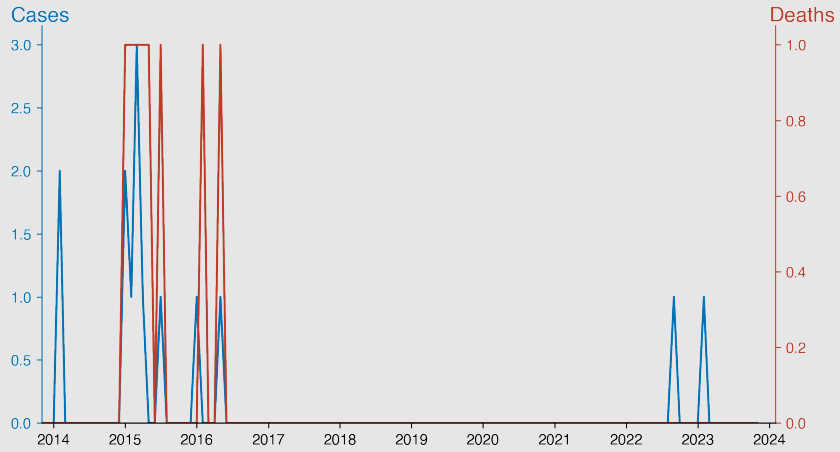
Human infection with H5N1 virus

November 2023

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, also called "bird flu," originates from contact with infected poultry or surfaces contaminated by their faeces. The virus was first discovered in humans in 1997 and has since provoked serious concern due to its potential to trigger a pandemic. While the virus does not transmit readily between humans, sporadic cases with severe respiratory illness and high mortality rate have been reported globally. Influenza viruses can change rapidly, hence continuous monitoring of these viruses and their impact on public health is essential.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The data indicates sporadic human cases of H5N1 virus infection in the Chinese mainland over the span of 13 years, with only 14 confirmed cases and 9 deaths.
- Peak activity occurred in 2015 with a total of 8 reported cases and 5 deaths, suggesting a temporary period of increased virus transmission to humans.
- Overall, the H5N1 virus appears to be contained with low human-to-human transmission, evidenced by the absence of sustained chains of infection throughout the years.
- The most recent case occurred in February 2023, but with no reported fatality, maintaining the sporadic nature of the infections without signs of an outbreak as of November 2023.

Cases Analysis

Over a 13-year span, Human H5N1 infections in Mainland China have been infrequent with a total of 14 reported cases. The cases, unrelated in time, suggest sporadic infections without sustained human-to-human transmission. Peaks in cases occurred in 2015, with a high number of 7 cases within the first seven months; however, this did not result in an ongoing trend. Isolated cases in 2016, 2022, and 2023 indicate potential continual avian-human transmission events or sporadic zoonotic spill-overs.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality rate among the reported cases is high, with 10 deaths out of 14 cases, equating to a case-fatality rate of approximately 71%. This suggests that while H5N1 infections were rare, they were often severe. Notably, in 2014 and 2016, cases did not align with deaths within the same month, possibly due to reporting delays or prolonged illness before death. The absence of fatalities post-February 2023, alongside a case report, could denote an improvement in treatment or early detection.

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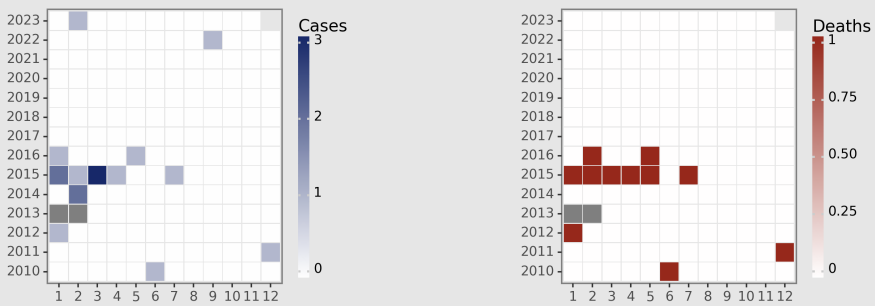

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

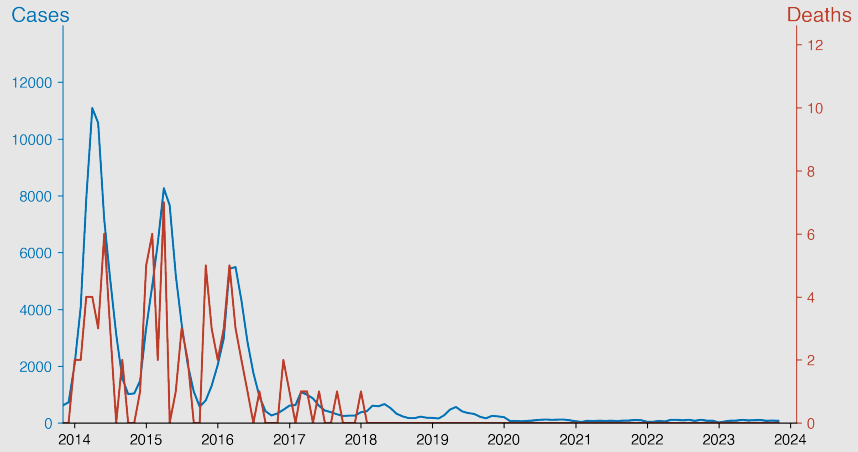
Measles

November 2023

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease marked by fever, cough, and a distinctive rash. It's spread through direct contact and airborne transmission, primarily affecting the respiratory system. Measles has a high infection rate among unvaccinated populations. Symptoms appear 10-14 days post-exposure, and the disease can cause serious health complications such as pneumonia, encephalitis, and death. Measles is preventable through two doses of the MMR vaccine, providing about 97% efficiency against the disease. Despite vaccination efforts, it remains a leading cause of death among young children globally.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A substantial decline in measles cases and deaths has been observed in the Chinese mainland over the past decade, with peaks in 2010 and 2014, but a notable downward trend since.
- Since 2020, cases have consistently remained below 120 per month, with no deaths reported, indicating effective control measures are in place.
- The data for 2023 shows a low incidence of measles, with cases ranging from 18 to 109 per month and zero fatalities, suggesting continued successful public health intervention and possibly high measles vaccination coverage.
- Seasonal variability has reduced over the years, with earlier peaks in cases during spring and early summer flattening, highlighting the benefits of sustained vaccination campaigns and surveillance.

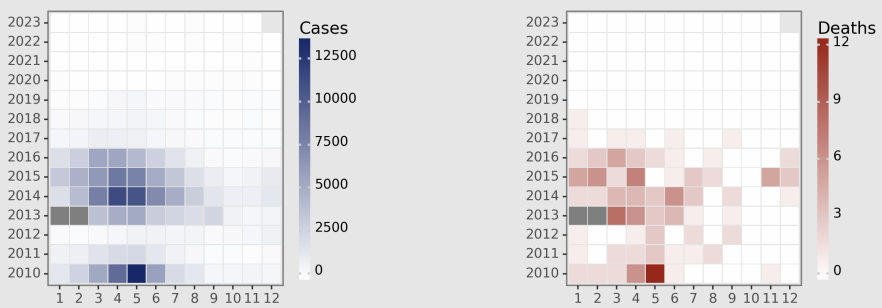
Cases Analysis

The measles cases in the Chinese mainland from January 2010 displayed a high variability, with a notable peak in May 2010 (13,318 cases) and subsequent declines thereafter. The following years showed an overall decreasing trend, with sporadic peak years (e.g., 2014). Remarkably, post-2015, cases significantly dropped and stabilized at much lower levels by 2022, consistently remaining under 200 cases monthly. It appears that enhanced vaccination and public health measures may have contributed to this reduction given the sustained low incidence in recent years.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to measles were sporadic and relatively low between 2010-2023, with the highest number observed in May 2010 (12 deaths). Thereafter, fatalities were infrequent and never exceeded 7 per month, often dropping to zero. The data suggests a low case-fatality ratio, particularly in recent years as both deaths and cases have been minimal. This decrease in fatalities aligns with the reduction of case counts, indicating improvements in both measles control and clinical management of the infection in the Chinese mainland.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

November 2023

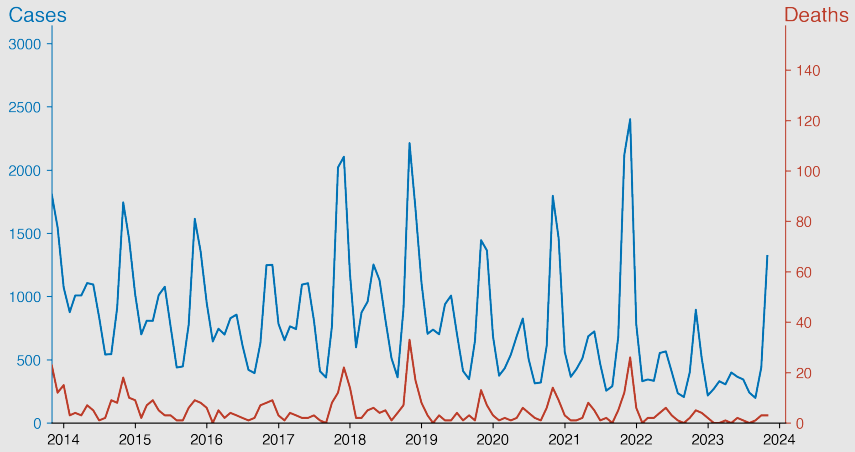
Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, also known as Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, is a severe, sometimes fatal, respiratory disease caused by infection with certain types of Hantavirus. Humans contract this zoonotic disease primarily through inhalation of aerosols or contact with the urine, feces, or saliva of infected rodents. Initial symptoms include intense headaches, back and abdominal pain, fevers, chills, nausea, and blurred vision. Severe cases can lead to low blood pressure, acute shock, vascular leakage, and acute kidney failure. There's no specific treatment, cure, or vaccine currently available for Hantavirus infection.

Highlights

- A seasonal upsurge in cases is consistently observed from June to November each year, with a peak commonly seen in November.
- There is an overall declining trend in both cases and deaths from epidemic hemorrhagic fever throughout the years, with significant reductions since the peak in 2012.
- The case-fatality rate has decreased, with death counts in November dropping from 32 in 2010 to 3 in 2023 despite a notable number of cases.
- The data suggest improvements in management and intervention strategies, resulting in fewer fatalities associated with the disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the years 2010-2023, cases of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in the Chinese mainland demonstrate seasonality, with peaks often in November (e.g., 2278 cases in 2010, 2268 in 2011, 3000 in 2012, 2021 in 2017), suggesting a potential vector lifecycle influence. A noticeable outlier occurs in September 2012 with 395 cases, but an extraordinary death toll of 150, indicating a possible outbreak of severe cases or reporting anomalies. Generally, cases begin to rise in spring, peak in late autumn, and then fall in winter.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Epidemic hemorrhagic fever correlated loosely with case numbers but exhibit variance in case fatality rates over the surveillance period. The most alarming event was in September 2012, with a drastic increase to 150 deaths against a modest number of cases. Apart from this outlier, the highest mortality numbers are typically observed in the late year spikes of cases, notably in December 2010 and November 2018. There is an overall declining trend in fatal cases, peaking with 33 deaths and dropping to single digits or zero in more recent years, indicating improved control measures or under-reporting.

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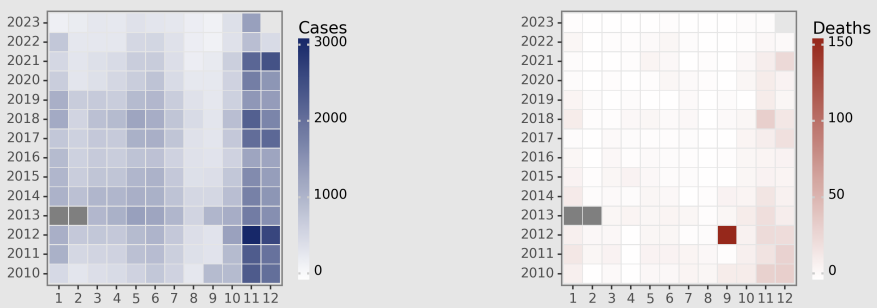

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Rabies

November 2023

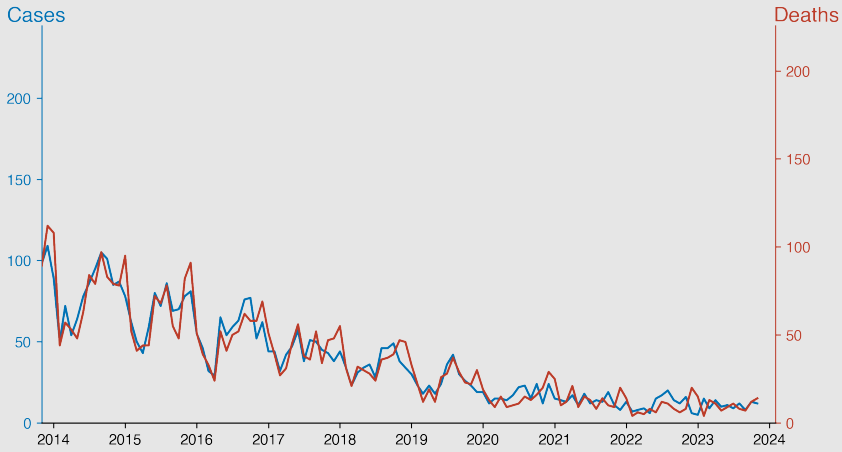
Introduction

Rabies is a highly fatal but preventable viral disease that predominantly affects mammals. Primarily transmitted through the bite or scratch of an infected animal, rabies directly impacts the central nervous system, leading to disease in the brain and subsequent death. Dogs are the primary source of human rabies deaths worldwide. Initial symptoms mirror those of the flu and progress to cerebral dysfunction, anxiety, and heightened aggression. Globally, rabies fatalities number around 59,000 annually, with over 95% of cases occurring in Asia and Africa.

Highlights

- The trend in rabies cases and deaths in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 shows a significant decline.
- There was a noticeable peak in cases and deaths around July-August in the initial years (2010 and 2011), but this pattern diminishes over time.
- In the recent years from 2020 to 2023, the number of both cases and deaths has stabilized at very low levels compared to the beginning of the decade.
- As of November 2023, the recorded cases (12) and deaths (14) are much lower than those observed in the corresponding month in 2010 (196 cases and 208 deaths), indicating substantial progress in rabies control and prevention.

Temporal Trend



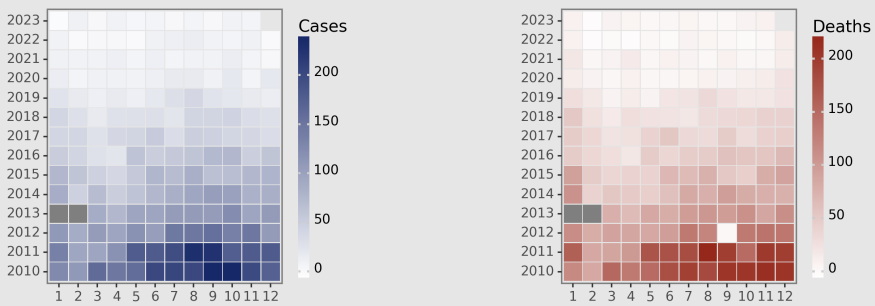
Cases Analysis

Rabies cases in China mainland show substantial decline over the analyzed period. Initial data from January 2010 indicate high incidence, peaking at 233 cases in October 2010. Over the years, a significant downtrend is evident, demonstrated by a reduction to single-digit monthly cases beginning in 2019. Notable drops in cases coincide with February of each year, potentially reflecting seasonal effects or reporting variations. No cases were reported for January and February 2013, indicating either a data gap or highly effective control measures temporarily. By 2023, rabies cases remain consistently low, largely within the range of fewer than 20 cases per month, a marked

Deaths Analysis

The pattern of rabies-related deaths mirrors the case trend, with high fatality counts in early 2010, declining steadily over time. Initial recorded deaths were as high as 208 in November 2010, followed by a general downward progression. Anomalies such as the sudden fall in reported deaths to 8 in September 2012 warrant investigation. By 2023, despite the successful reduction in both cases and deaths, the disease maintains a presence, with occasional spikes in fatalities like those observed in December 2022. This persistence underscores the need for ongoing vigilance in rabies prevention and control strategies within the mainland.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

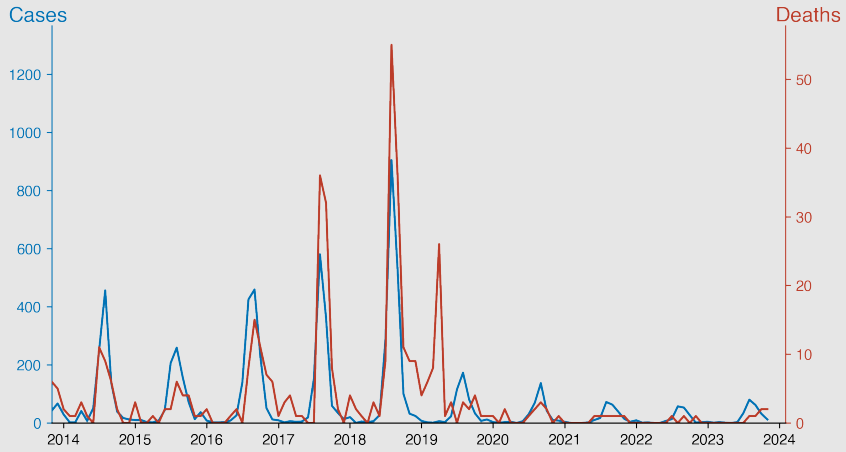
Japanese encephalitis

November 2023

Introduction

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a severe viral infection that primarily affects the brain. It is transmitted by mosquitoes, especially those in rural or agricultural areas often associated with rice cultivation and flood irrigation. Around 20% to 30% of JE cases are fatal, and 30% to 50% result in severe neurological complications. Although it is endemic in many parts of Asia and the Pacific, vaccinations have made it preventable. Still, there is no specific treatment – healthcare focuses on relieving severe clinical symptoms and supporting the patient to overcome the infection.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in case numbers are consistently observed during the summer months, with a particularly high prevalence from June to September, indicating a possible link to the vector's (i.e., mosquitoes) life cycle and activity.
- There has been a notable decrease in both cases and deaths since the peak in August 2010, suggesting improvements in disease control and prevention methods, possibly including increased vaccination and vector management.
- Mortality rates fluctuate but have generally declined over the years, with the highest number of deaths recorded in August 2018 and the notable drop in fatalities post-2020, potentially pointing to enhanced medical care.
- As of November 2023, the situation appears to be under control, with a low number of cases (12) and deaths (2), reflecting continued effective disease surveillance and response

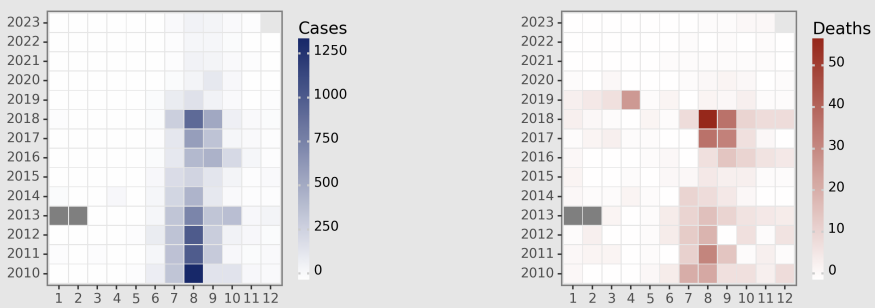
Cases Analysis

Japanese encephalitis (JE) in Chinese mainland shows a distinct seasonality with cases peaking during summer and early autumn, as seen in the months of July and August from 2010 to 2023. The highest number of cases was reported in August 2010 (1301 cases), followed by a consistent decrease in the subsequent years, especially from 2020 onwards. The data suggests a potential reduction in JE incidence, which could be due to intensified vaccination efforts, public health interventions, or underreporting. The year-on-year variability and missing data points complicate trend analysis and highlight the importance of continuous surveillance.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to JE also demonstrate a seasonal pattern aligning with the case counts, with the highest mortality observed in August of multiple years. The year 2018 reports the deadliest month with August having 55 deaths. Over the years, there has been a noticeable decrease in the fatality rate, particularly from 2019 to 2023. This trend might reflect improvements in both preventive measures, such as vaccination, and healthcare access, leading to better management of JE cases. Irregularities in the data and absence of fatality rates for some months indicate challenges in maintaining consistent disease surveillance and reporting.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

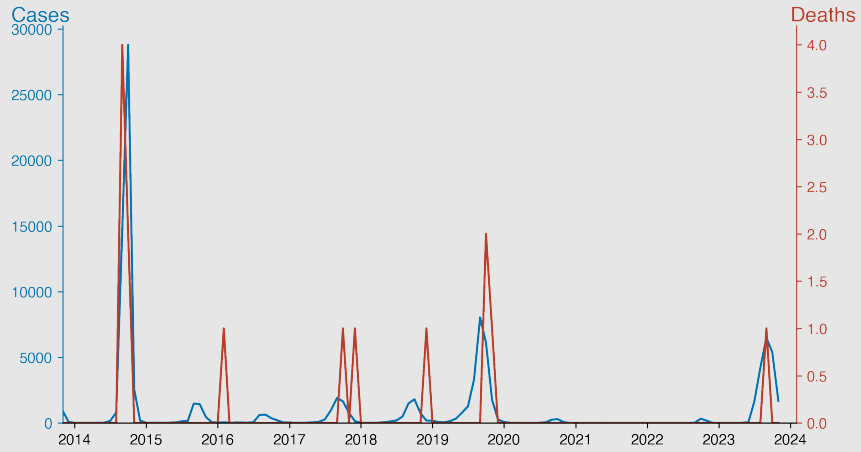
Dengue

November 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a viral disease transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, primarily Aedes aegypti. It's prevalent in tropical and subtropical areas worldwide. Symptoms range from mild fever to severe dengue, also known as dengue hemorrhagic fever, and can be fatal. There are four distinct, but closely related, serotypes of the virus that cause dengue. Recovery from infection by one provides lifelong immunity against that particular serotype but confers only partial and transient protection against subsequent infection by the other three serotypes. No specific treatment exists, and prevention relies heavily on avoiding mosquito bites.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There has been a significant seasonal pattern over the years, with peak Dengue cases often occurring between July and October.
- The year 2023 saw a notable upsurge in cases, with the highest monthly case counts observed in September (6,494 cases) and August (4,198 cases), which are consistent with the historical seasonal trend.
- Despite the high number of cases in 2023, the mortality rate has remained relatively low, with only one recorded death in September.
- The drastic rise in cases in mid-2023 suggests a potential outbreak, warranting increased vector control measures and public health awareness campaigns to prevent further spread.

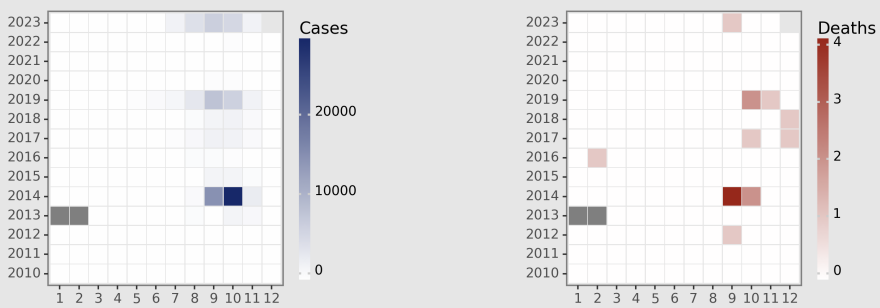
Cases Analysis

The Dengue trend in the Chinese mainland exhibits an annual periodicity with a dramatic peak in the warmer months (July-October), a trend typical for mosquito-borne diseases. After relatively stable low-endemic years (2010-2012), a significant surge occurred from 2013, notably in September and October 2014 with 14,759 and 28,796 cases, respectively. Although 2015–2017 marked a decrease, a resurgence in September, with a case peak exceeding 6,000 in 2019, suggests fluctuating but persistent transmission. Recent data for 2023 shows a concerning uptick with over 4,000 cases in August and September.

Deaths Analysis

Dengue mortality in the Chinese mainland is relatively low, with sporadic fatalities reported annually. From 2010 to 2022, there were years with no recorded deaths, while others had a single death, like in September 2012, or sporadically up to two deaths in October 2019. Notably, six fatalities were recorded in September and October 2014, marking the deadliest period in the dataset. The single death in September 2023 indicates that while case numbers remain high, mortality remains low, possibly reflecting improving clinical management and response strategies.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

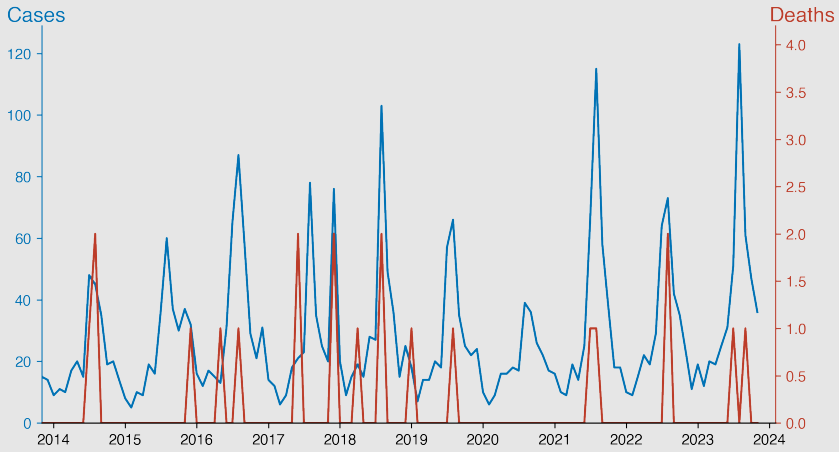
Anthrax

November 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is an intense infectious disease instigated by the spore-forming bacteria Bacillus anthracis. It primarily affects domestic and wild animals, such as cattle, sheep, and goats. Humans typically contract the disease by exposure to infected animals or their products. Anthrax can manifest in three forms: cutaneous, gastrointestinal, or inhalation, characterized by symptoms ranging from skin sores to severe breathing difficulty and shock. Although it's a severe disease, it's rare and can be effectively treated with antibiotics if diagnosed early.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal pattern observed with cases peaking during the summer months, particularly in August, alongside a few exceptions with escalated case numbers during colder months, suggesting periodic outbreaks or increased transmission risks in certain years.
- The highest number of cases within the observed period was recorded in August 2023, with 123 cases, yet resulted in no deaths, indicating possible improvements in medical interventions or disease management.
- Mortality associated with Anthrax is sporadic with no consistent trend in fatality rates, although some spikes in deaths were recorded (e.g., September 2012 with 4 deaths, indicating variable virulence or case management effectiveness over time.
- Overall, the situation in November 2023 reflects a mid-range incidence with 36 cases and no fatalities, suggesting a controlled scenario but

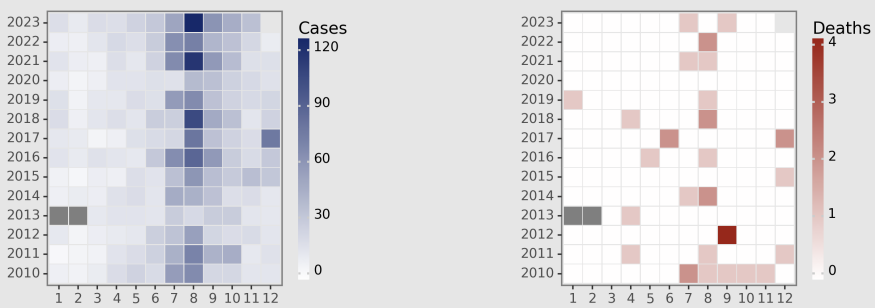
Cases Analysis

Anthrax cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 show annual seasonality, with spikes typically in warmer months, especially August. The highest number of monthly cases occurred in August 2023 (123 cases), indicating a potential worsening of outbreaks over time. The data suggests the presence of environmental or occupational risk factors that may be more pronounced during these months. It is possible that agricultural practices linked to the handling of livestock might contribute to these peaks, necessitating focused preventative measures during this period.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data associated with anthrax cases from 2010 to 2023 suggest a low fatality rate, with most months recording zero deaths. However, sporadic occurrences of deaths, such as in September 2012, July 2017, and August 2022, point to occasional increased severity or delays in treatment. The highest number of deaths in a single month was four in September 2012. The majority of deaths occur in months with the highest number of cases, underlining the need for heightened awareness and rapid response capabilities during peak transmission times.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

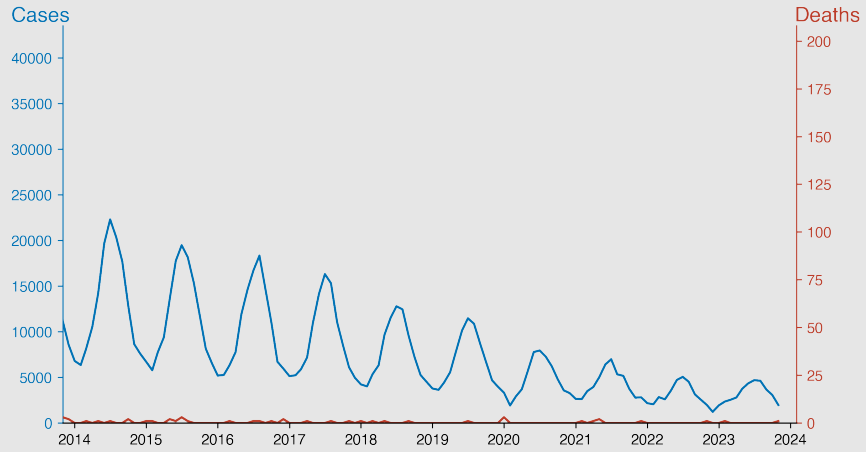
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious gastrointestinal disorder characterized by inflammation of the intestines, primarily the colon, and accompanied by severe diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fever. It is caused by either bacteria (Shigella species) or protozoa (Entamoeba histolytica), which are transmitted through contaminated food, water, or direct contact. Poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene contribute to its spread, making it more prevalent in developing countries and overcrowded environments. Early diagnosis and proper medical treatment are essential to prevent complications and contain outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There has been a consistent trend of decline in the number of dysentery cases in mainland China, from a peak in 2010 with over 41,000 cases in August to a significant drop to 1,963 cases in November 2023.
- The related deaths have also decreased markedly over the years, with occasional spikes such as the 198 deaths in September 2012. As of November 2023, there has been 1 reported death.
- Seasonal patterns indicate higher case numbers during the summer months, although these peaks have become less pronounced in recent years.
- Despite fluctuations, the overall trend in both cases and deaths is downward, suggesting improved disease management and control efforts over the past decade.

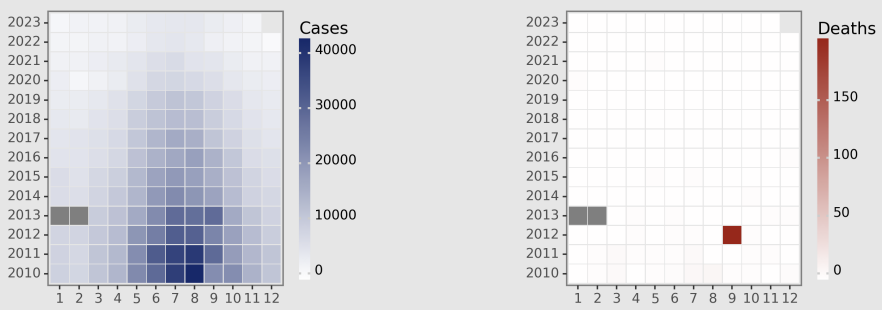
Cases Analysis

Dysentery cases in the Chinese mainland peak during summer months, indicating seasonality, with an evident decreasing trend over the years. The highest number of cases was reported in August 2010 (41,507 cases), with significant declines by 2023. The apparent steady decrease could be attributed to improved sanitation, hygiene education, and possibly better disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms. The post-2014 period shows consistently lower case counts, suggesting successful interventions or changes in reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The data presents a low mortality rate from dysentery, with deaths rarely exceeding single digits per month. A notable outlier is September 2012, with 198 deaths, which could indicate an outbreak or a data reporting anomaly. Overall, there is a declining trend in fatalities, potentially reflecting enhancements in medical treatments and access to healthcare. Since 2010, there are several months with zero deaths, showing progress in managing and controlling dysentery-related fatalities across the years.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

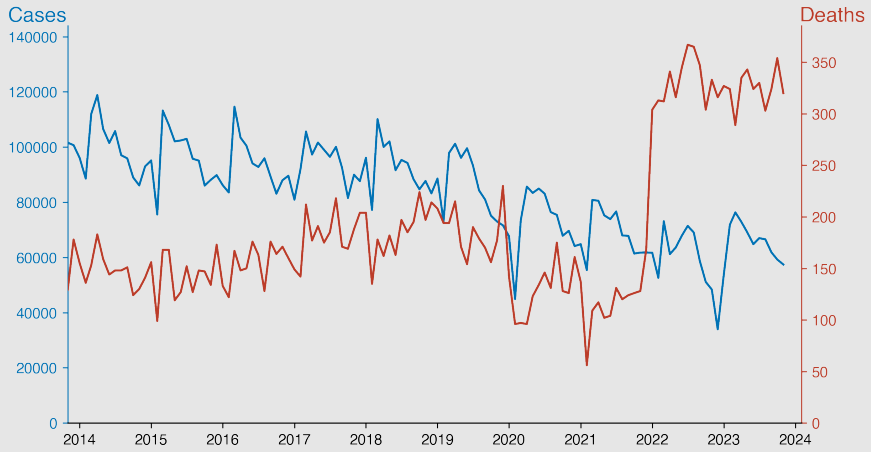
Tuberculosis

November 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It primarily affects the lungs and can cause symptoms like a persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats. However, it can also impact other organs. TB spreads through the air when a person with active disease coughs or sneezes. There are two conditions: latent TB, where the bacteria remain inactive in the body, and active TB disease. Effective antibiotic treatments are available, but multi-drug resistant strains are becoming a challenge across the world. Vaccination (BCG) is available but its efficiency varies.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There has been a clear decline in Tuberculosis (TB) cases from the peak in 2010, with numbers consistently decreasing to reach a lower plateau in 2023.
- The mortality rate, however, has seen an alarming increase in recent years, with deaths per month more than doubling from 2010 to 2022-2023.
- The highest number of deaths was observed in October 2023, which contrasts with earlier years where cases peaked in March, suggesting potential changes in TB dynamics or reporting.
- While the Caseload in November 2023 (57,432) reflects a downward trend, the death rate that month (320) remains concerning and underscores the need for enhanced control measures and treatment strategies.

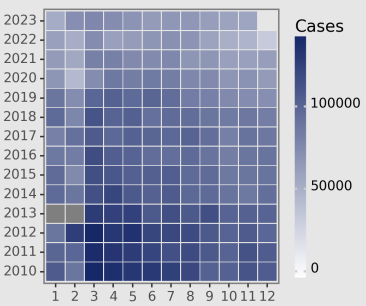
Cases Analysis

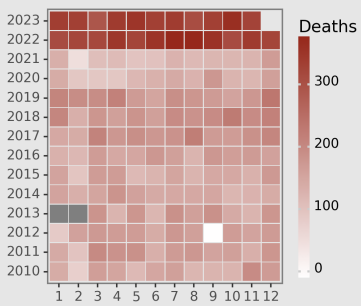
Tuberculosis cases in China displayed seasonal variance and a general declining trend over the years. Initial figures in 2010 began at 105,877 cases in January, peaking in March 2010 with 138,574 cases. Subsequent years similarly showed higher incidences in the spring months. Since 2010, the numbers gradually declined, with notable dips in February 2020 (44,933 cases), coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. By the end of 2022, cases dropped significantly to 33,951 in December, the lowest recorded in the data set, but slightly rebounded in 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to tuberculosis in China revealed a somewhat stable pattern in early years, with average monthly fatalities around 150 to 200 from 2010 to 2017. A gradual increase in deaths is observed from 2018 onwards, with the highest number recorded at 367 deaths in July 2022. This uptrend in fatalities is concerning despite lower case reports, suggesting potential factors such as virulence, reporting changes, healthcare access during the pandemic, or treatment resistance. Deaths in 2023 maintained higher levels than earlier years, indicating a sustained challenge in combating tuberculosis mortality.

Distribution





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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

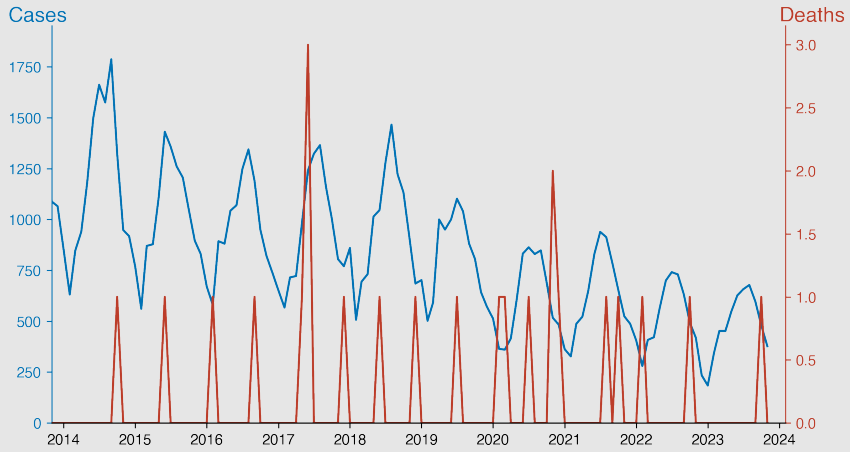
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

November 2023

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever are bacterial infections caused by Salmonella typhi and Salmonella paratyphi, respectively. Contracted through contaminated food or water, these illnesses present similar symptoms such as prolonged high fever, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, and constipation or diarrhea. If untreated, complications may occur, sometimes fatal. Vaccine-preventable, personal hygiene and safe food and water practices aid in prevention. Paratyphoid is less severe but shares enough symptoms to be often mistaken for Typhoid. These diseases are prevalent in areas with poor sanitation.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Declining trend in reported cases of Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever from a peak in 2010 to significantly lower rates by November 2023.
- The mortality associated with these infections in Chinese mainland is very low, with years experiencing no or a maximum of three deaths, despite the varying number of cases.
- Notable is the reduction of cases since the start of 2020, which coincides with the global COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting possible impacts of overlapping public health interventions or reporting changes.
- As of November 2023, the situation appears relatively controlled with 377 cases and no deaths, maintaining the trend of low case fatality rates for these diseases in the region.

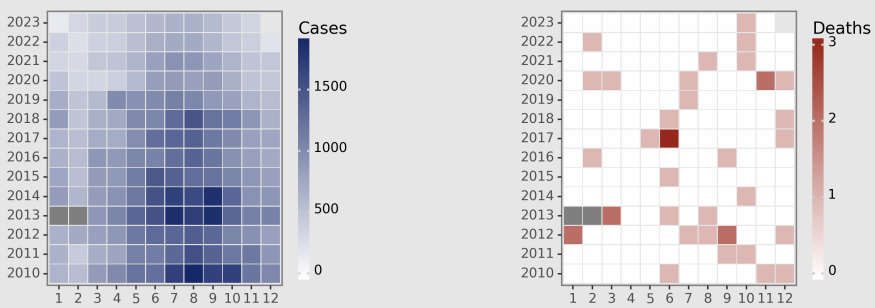
Cases Analysis

Observing the reported data for Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023, a seasonal pattern emerges with cases peaking during the summer months, likely due to factors such as higher temperatures and rainfall affecting water quality and sanitation. Overall, there seems to be a slight decrease over the years, with the highest number of monthly cases reported in August 2010 (1867 cases) and a general downward trend noticeable post-2018, reaching the lowest in December 2022 (234 cases). Periodic fluctuations in case numbers are apparent, and the data indicate that the disease is endemic, with continuous

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data linked to Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever cases in Chinese mainland demonstrate an exceptionally low death rate, with total reported deaths rarely exceeding 1 per month. Notably, no death spike correlates with the high incidence peaks, suggesting effective clinical management and possibly widespread antibiotic use mitigating the risk of fatal outcomes. Although few, the sporadic occurrences of mortality predominantly happen in the months with higher incidences, hinting at a relationship between case load and fatality risk. The data from January 2010 to November 2023 reveal a total of 22 deaths, underscoring the se

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

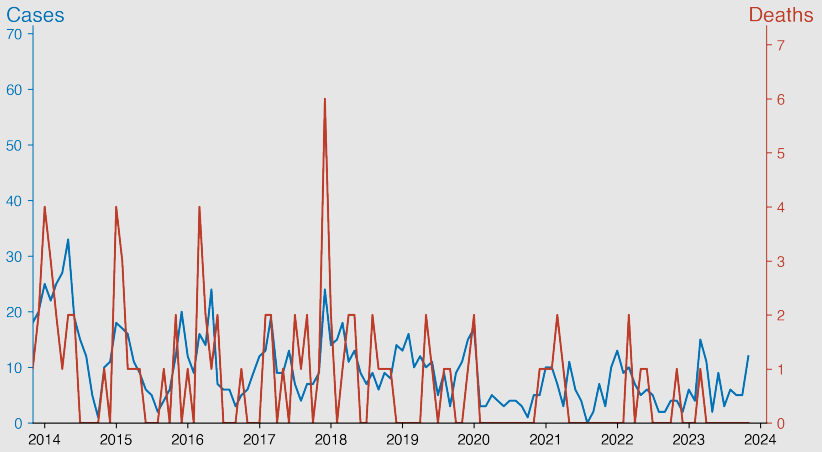
Meningococcal meningitis

November 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe bacterial infection of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, caused by the Neisseria meningitidis bacteria. These bacteria are commonly found in the upper respiratory tract and can spread through close personal contact. Individuals of all ages can be affected, but infants, teenagers, and young adults are at greater risk. Symptoms can include high fever, severe headache, nausea, and neck stiffness. Early diagnosis and rapid treatment are critical, as the disease can progress rapidly, often within hours, and may result in long-term disabilities or even death.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The overall trend for Meningococcal meningitis cases in China from 2010 to November 2023 shows a marked decline, with peak incidences typically observed in the early months of each year.
- The highest number of cases was recorded in March 2010 with 68 cases, while the highest mortality in a month was seen in December 2017 with 6 deaths.
- The number of cases and deaths have consistently decreased over the years, with 2023 reporting very low numbers—a maximum of 15 cases in March with only 1 associated death.
- The data up to November 2023 illustrates a controlled situation with no deaths reported throughout the year, suggesting effective public health interventions and possibly improved medical treatment and vaccination efforts.

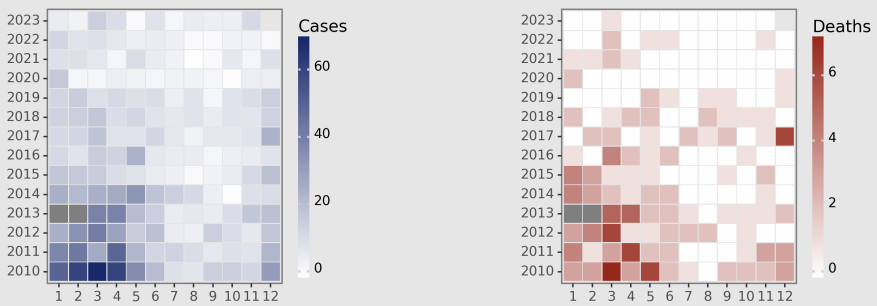
Cases Analysis

The data for Meningococcal meningitis cases in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 indicates a clear seasonal pattern with peaks in the early months of the year, particularly from January to April. Cases began at 49 in January 2010, with the highest monthly cases (68) occurring in March 2010. Over the years, there has been a general decline in recorded cases, with later years such as 2022 and 2023 showing single-digit monthly cases. The data exhibits a downward trend, reflecting potential improvements in disease control and prevention.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality data from Meningococcal meningitis cases between 2010 and 2023 reflect the case trends with the highest number of deaths also occurring in the earlier part of the year. The fatality rate fluctuates but shows an overall decrease over time, suggesting enhanced treatment and management of the disease. Notably, there were zero death counts in numerous months from 2017 onwards, corroborating the decline in both morbidity and mortality. This trend can be attributed to effective vaccination programs, heightened public health awareness, and better healthcare responses.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

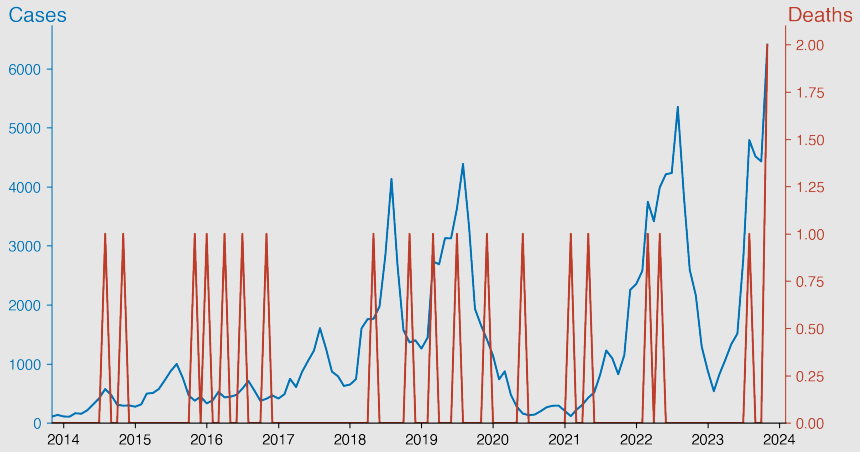
Pertussis

November 2023

Introduction

Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial disease caused by Bordetella pertussis. It predominantly affects children, presenting symptoms such as severe coughing spells that end in a "whooping" sound during the intake of breath. Transmission occurs via respiratory droplets from coughing or sneezing. Vaccination has significantly reduced its occurrence, but it remains a serious health concern, particularly for infants who are too young for vaccination or people with compromised immune systems. It can lead to severe complications like pneumonia, seizures, or death, particularly in infants.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Substantial increase in pertussis cases from 2010 to 2023, with a notable peak in November 2023 reporting 6410 cases, the highest in the dataset.
- Fluctuations in reported deaths year-on-year, but overall low mortality with a slight rise to 2 deaths in November 2023.
- An observed seasonal pattern indicates a rise in cases during summer months, with a particularly sharp increase between May and August in recent years.
- Despite occasional drops in reported cases and deaths, there is a clear trend of case numbers escalating over the years, signaling a need for enhanced pertussis control measures in the Chinese mainland.

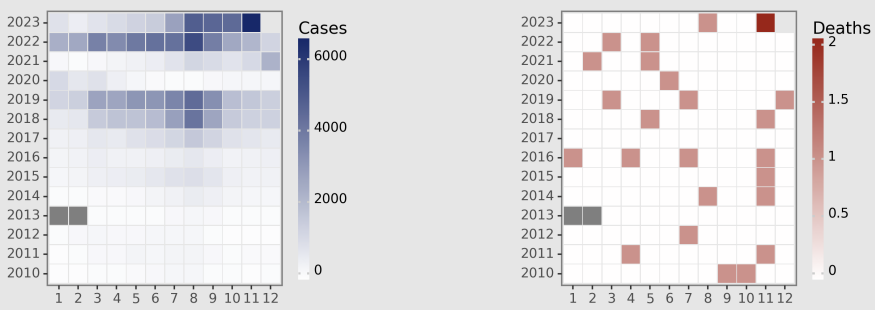
Cases Analysis

Pertussis cases in mainland China have demonstrated a clear upward trend from January 2010 to November 2023. Initial cases per month fluctuated around the low hundreds, gradually increasing each year. A significant rise is observed from 2017 onwards, with a notable peak in August 2023, reaching 4793 cases. Seasonal variation appears evident, with higher case numbers typically observed in the summer months, July and August. The data indicate sporadic reductions, such as in early 2020, potentially due to public health interventions or reporting variances. However, the overall trend suggests increasing pertussis incidence over time.

Deaths Analysis

The recorded pertussis-related deaths from January 2010 to November 2023 remained low, with many months reporting zero deaths. Despite the surge in cases, especially in later years, the number of deaths did not show a corresponding increase. There were occasional singular fatalities reported in some months (e.g., September 2010, April 2011), with the highest being two deaths in November 2023. The low mortality rate could indicate effective clinical management of cases or underreporting of fatalities. It is important to contextualize the death data with clinical and demographic information to understand their significance fully.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

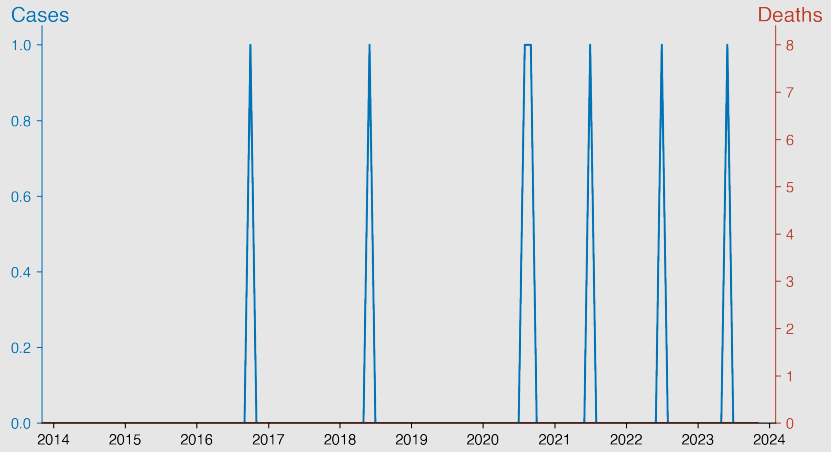
Diphtheria

November 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection usually affecting the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Caused by the bacterium Corynebacterium diphtheriae, it spreads through person-to-person contact or through contact with objects contaminated by the bacteria. Symptoms include a sore throat, fever, swollen glands, and weakness. The hallmark sign is a thick, gray membrane covering the back of the throat. Without treatment, diphtheria toxin can cause damage to the kidneys, nerves, and heart. Vaccination is the most effective preventive measure.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The data shows a sporadic occurrence of diphtheria cases in Mainland China from 2010 through November 2023, with very few reported cases and only one month reporting deaths (8 deaths in November 2010).
- The vast majority of months report zero cases and zero deaths, suggesting successful control or elimination of endemic diphtheria within the population.
- There is an unusual discrepancy with missing data for January and February 2013, which does not allow for a complete assessment of the trend in that year.
- The sporadic cases observed do not appear to establish a consistent pattern or trend over the years, indicating possibly imported cases or rare outbreaks contained effectively.

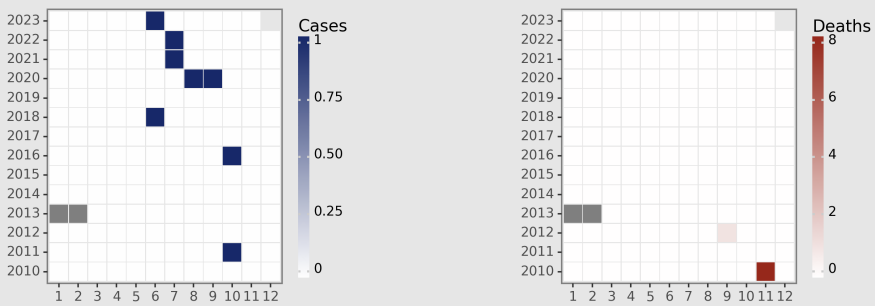
Cases Analysis

From 2010 through 2023, there were sporadic reported cases of diphtheria in mainland China, totaling just six incidents with a single case each: one in October 2011, September 2012, October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, and July 2021. June 2023 saw the latest case. Overall, the data indicates an extremely low occurrence of diphtheria cases, with years passing frequently without a single reported case. The absence of multiple cases per reporting period suggests effective control measures and vaccination coverage.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, nine deaths were documented, concentrated in November 2010. A single death was reported in September 2012. No other fatalities have been associated with diphtheria cases in the years following these events. It is noteworthy that the death toll did not correlate with the total case count, as multiple deaths occurred in a month without reported cases. This discrepancy might be due to reporting delays, misclassification, or indirect effects. However, since 2012 there has been a sustained absence of mortality, indicating successful clinical management and preventive strategies.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

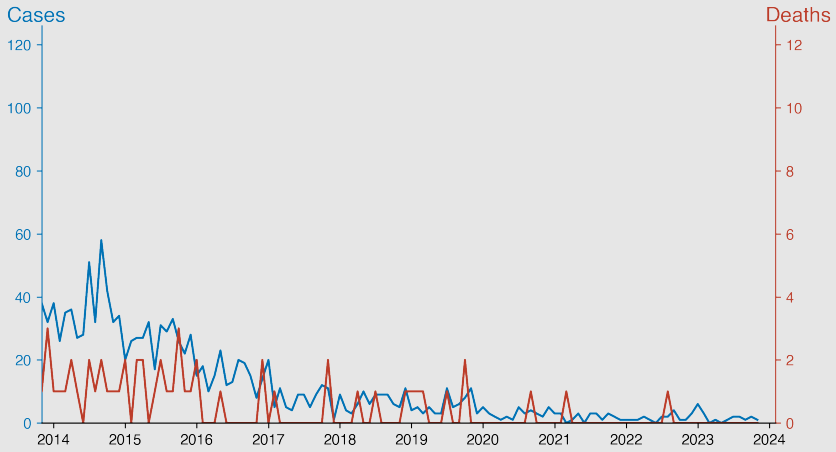
Neonatal tetanus

November 2023

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial infection affecting newborn infants, primarily caused by Clostridium tetani. This bacterium proliferates in unhygienic conditions often resulting from unsanitary childbirth practices. The infection is characterized by generalized rigidity and convulsive spasms in infants. Symptoms typically present within the first two weeks of life. If untreated, it carries a high fatality rate. Vaccination during pregnancy with tetanus toxoid can confer immunity to the newborn and significantly reduce incidence rates. However, neonatal tetanus remains a major health burden in underdeveloped regions with limited access to healthcare.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Substantial decline in neonatal tetanus cases and deaths from 89 cases and 8 deaths in January 2010 to just 1 case and no deaths in November 2023.
- No reported neonatal tetanus deaths since August 2022, indicating improved control measures and potentially increased vaccination coverage.
- Consistent decrease in monthly case numbers over the years, reflecting enhanced healthcare provisions and public health interventions.
- Minimal fluctuations in case numbers since 2021, suggesting sustained low transmission and effective disease surveillance systems in place.

Cases Analysis

An analysis of reported neonatal tetanus cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 shows a marked decrease over time. Initially, the monthly cases were relatively high, averaging roughly 89 to 120 cases in the year 2010. However, a consistent decline is observed, with notable reductions each subsequent year. By 2013, the case count had decreased significantly, with fewer than 50 cases per month. This trend continued, and by 2023, cases were sporadic, with single digits reported most months, indicating effective prevention measures, likely through vaccination efforts and improved maternal healthcare practices.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with neonatal tetanus also reveal a promising downward trajectory. In 2010, monthly fatalities ranged from 2 to 12. The death rate saw a gradual decline alongside the number of reported cases. By 2013, deaths had mostly fallen to single figures per month, and after 2016, zero-death months became more common. In the years leading up to and including 2023, there were only isolated incidents of fatalities, reflecting improvements in healthcare access, disease prevention, and possibly better reporting mechanisms to account for nearly zero fatalities in recent years.

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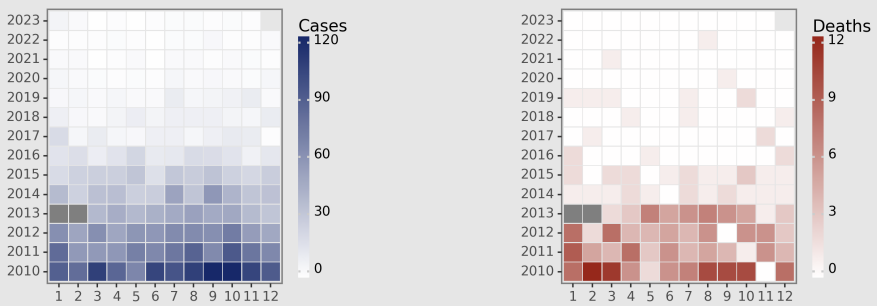

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

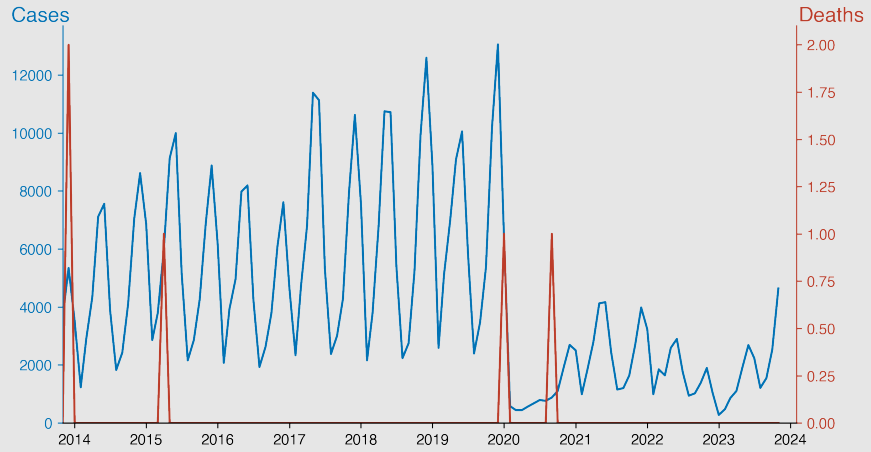
Scarlet fever

November 2023

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is an infectious disease caused by Group A Streptococcus bacteria. This bacterial infection primarily affects children and exhibits symptoms such as a characteristic rash, high fever, sore throat, and flushed face. The rash typically feels like sandpaper and begins on the chest and abdomen before spreading. A distinguishing feature is strawberry tongue, where the tongue appears red and bumpy. Scarlet fever is highly contagious, spreading through respiratory droplets, and its complications include kidney disease or rheumatic fever if left untreated. Prompt antibiotic treatment is typically effective in managing the disease.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Scarlet fever in Chinese mainland showed a significant peak in incidence around June each year, with the highest recorded numbers in June 2011 (9,773 cases) and June 2018 (10,716 cases).
- A notable drop in cases occurred in 2020, coinciding with global COVID-19 response measures, suggesting a possible impact of infection control practices on scarlet fever transmission.
- The first recorded death occurred in July 2011, with very few fatalities overall, indicating a low case-fatality rate for scarlet fever in this region during the observed period.
- As of November 2023, cases have increased to 4,637, following the seasonal upward trend, but remain profoundly lower compared to peak years before 2020.

Cases Analysis

Between January 2010 and November 2023, there was a notable overall uptrend in scarlet fever cases in mainland China. Cases increased from 925 in January 2010 to a peak of 13,053 in December 2019. Seasonality is evident, with spikes generally occurring around May through July, coinciding with late spring and summer; however, a significant drop occurred in 2020, possibly due to public health interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Following 2020, the cases resumed an increasing trend, though not reaching pre-pandemic peaks.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the increase in scarlet fever cases over the observed period, deaths remained remarkably low, totaling five across all reported months. The first death was reported in July 2011, followed by solitary deaths in May and July 2012, January 2020, and September 2020. This low mortality rate suggests effective management and treatment of scarlet fever cases in China, although it also underscores the importance of continuous monitoring and prevention strategies to maintain control of the disease.

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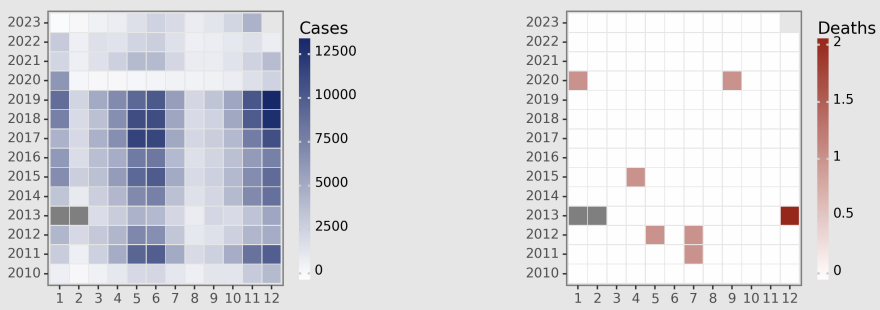

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

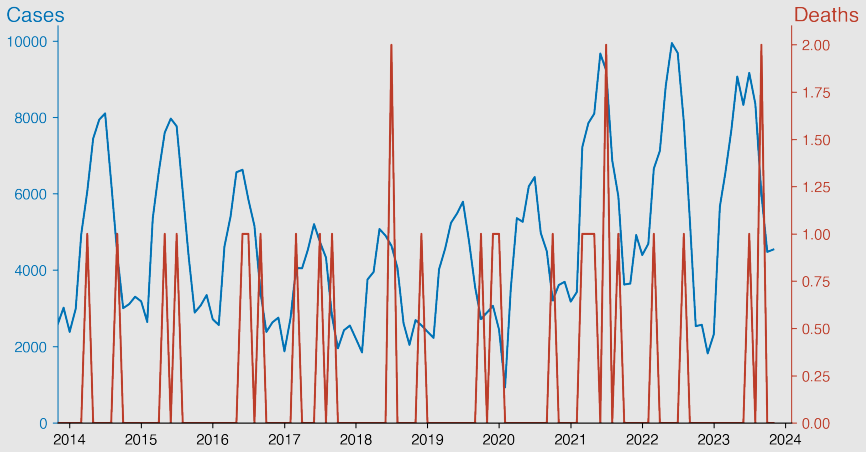
Brucellosis

November 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a zoonotic bacterial infection caused by Brucella species primarily spreading from animals to humans. The transmission generally occurs through consuming infected, unpasteurized animal products or direct contact with infected animals. Symptoms include fever, muscle pain, fatigue, and may involve multiple organ systems, leading to complications. Since it has significant public health implications and can cause economic loss in livestock industries, it is regarded as an important occupational disease amongst farmers, veterinarians, and slaughterhouse workers. Comprehensive prevention strategies, via vaccination and public education, are crucial to

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Consistent seasonal pattern observed with cases peaking during summer months—May through July—with the highest number of cases recorded in July across most years.
- The overall trend shows a relatively steady increase in cases over the years, with an ascending trajectory from 2010 to 2023, suggesting an upswing in transmission or reporting of brucellosis.
- Mortality associated with brucellosis remains very low, with sparse deaths reported sporadically over the years. This pattern highlights the non-fatal nature of the disease when managed appropriately.
- The recent data from 2023 indicates a slight decline in cases compared to the previous year, although still high, with November reporting 4540 cases and no deaths. There may be a need for continued monitoring and intervention to address the persistent disease occurrence.

Cases Analysis

Over the span from January 2010 to November 2023, Brucellosis cases in Chinese mainland show clear seasonality, with peaks typically occurring in the warmer months, May through October, potentially due to increased agricultural activity and livestock contact. Cases gradually increased from 2010, with variability in monthly counts, peaking in July 2023 with 9164 cases. Despite annual fluctuations, a general upward trend can be observed, indicating a need for better control measures and heightened awareness, particularly with the highest ever numbers towards the latest data points.

Deaths Analysis

Brucellosis-related deaths are rare, totaling 15 from 2010 to November 2023. Notable is the zero-death count for numerous consecutive months, despite fluctuating case numbers. The few occurrences of fatalities often do not correspond to peak case counts, suggesting effective clinical management for most cases. However, the scattered pattern of deaths over the years, including a record of 2 in September 2023, underscores the need for continued vigilance and improvement in both preventive and treatment protocols.

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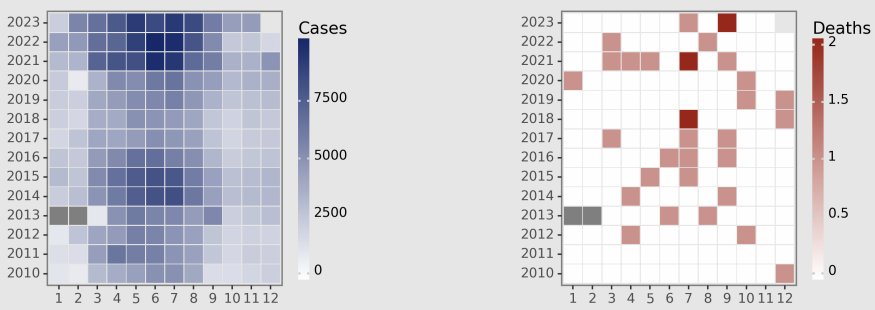

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

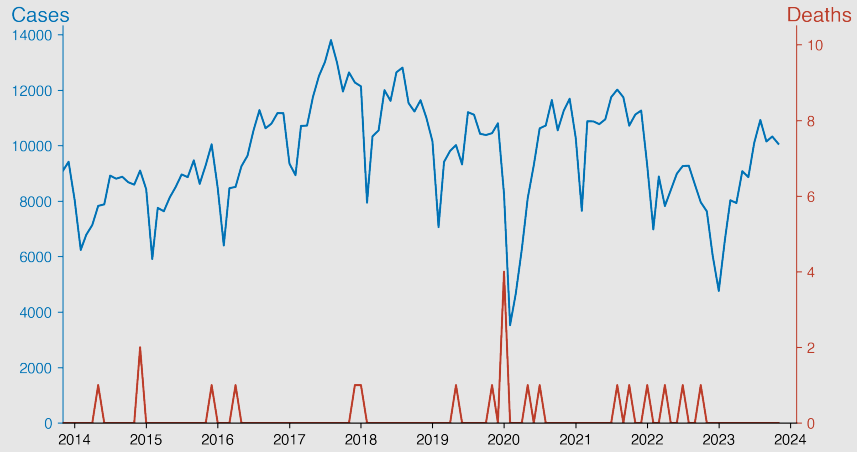
Gonorrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae. It is often asymptomatic, but symptoms can include painful urination and abnormal genital discharge. Complications can lead to infertility and an increased risk of other sexually transmitted diseases. It can also be transmitted from mother to baby during childbirth. Antibiotics can effectively treat Gonorrhea, but resistant strains are increasing worldwide. Prevention strategies include using condoms and regular screenings for sexually active individuals.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A persistent upward trend in gonorrhea cases over the 13-year period, with fluctuations that may be seasonal or related to specific interventions or reporting practices.
- Noticeable decline in cases beginning in 2020, possibly attributable to public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a rebound to pre-pandemic numbers by 2023.
- Very low mortality associated with gonorrhea, with occasional deaths recorded, signaling either rare complications or reporting errors.
- The latest data from November 2023 shows a relatively stable situation with 10,065 cases and no deaths, suggesting ongoing transmission but effective management of severe outcomes.

Cases Analysis

Gonorrhea cases in the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 demonstrate significant fluctuations with an overarching increasing trend. Initially, cases ranged from 6,660 in February 2010 to 9,769 in August of the same year. A gradual rise is evident with a peak of 13,803 cases in August 2017. Notably, a sharp decrease occurs in February 2020 to 3,524 cases, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent public health measures affecting testing and reporting. The trend resumes an upward trajectory post-2020.

Deaths Analysis

Death occurrences due to gonorrhea in the Chinese mainland are extremely rare across the years studied. The reported deaths remained at zero until a single death was recorded in January 2011, with occasional isolated incidents thereafter. An unexpected anomaly of 10 deaths in September 2012 stands out, requiring verification or further investigation into the cause. Post-2012, the annual death count doesn't exceed two, with no clear temporal pattern. Deaths are disconnected from the number of cases, suggesting effective management of gonorrhea complications.

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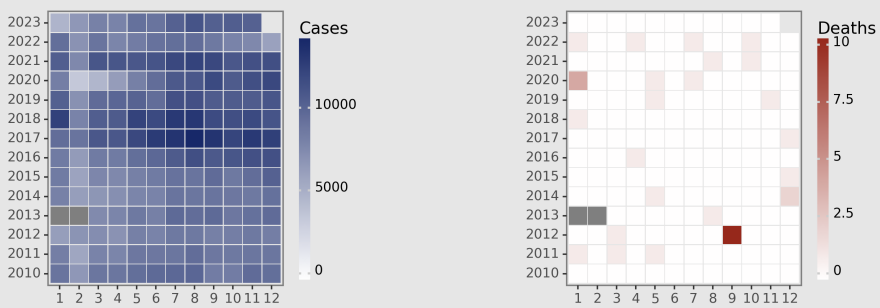

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Syphilis

November 2023

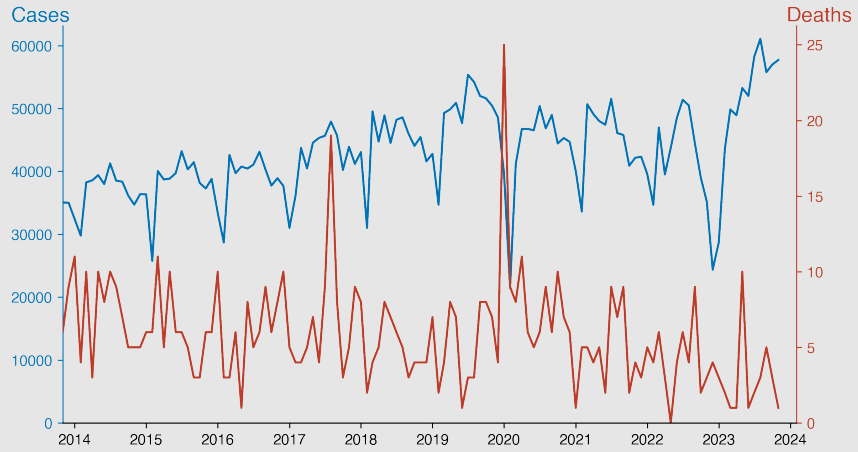
Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum. The disease progresses in distinct stages, initially presenting as a painless sore, typically around the genital area, rectum, or mouth. If untreated, the infection can give rise to various health problems over the years. Syphilis can spread through sexual contact, shared needles, or from an infected mother to her baby during childbirth. Treatable with antibiotics, prevention methods include safe sex practices and regular testing.

Highlights

- Consistent increase in syphilis cases over the years, with a notable spike in recent months, reaching a high of 61,068 cases in August 2023.
- Mortality rate remains relatively low, with the majority of months reporting single-digit death counts, despite the growing case numbers.
- November 2023 saw 57,719 reported cases of syphilis in the Chinese mainland, which is among the highest monthly case counts observed, with a minimal death count of just 1.
- The overall trend signifies a worsening syphilis situation in terms of case counts, necessitating robust public health interventions to curb transmission.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between January 2010 and November 2023, reported Syphilis cases in the Chinese mainland show an upward trend, with peak values occurring in the summer months, indicative of seasonal variation. The data captures an increase in cases from 25,577 in January 2010 to a high of 61,068 in August 2023. Notable fluctuations are evident, such as a dip in February 2020, possibly linked to the COVID-19 outbreak and associated restrictions. The apparent seasonality and year-by-year rise suggest changing sexual health behaviors or reporting practices over the years.

Deaths Analysis

Syphilis-related deaths remained low throughout the same period, with most months reporting single-digit fatalities. The highest reported deaths occurred in January 2020 (25 deaths), an outlier against the overall trend. Deaths do not appear to follow a clear seasonal pattern and are likely influenced by factors such as treatment efficacy and reporting accuracy. The mortality rate is relatively stable, suggesting that while cases are increasing, the management of the disease might be preventing a concomitant rise in deaths.

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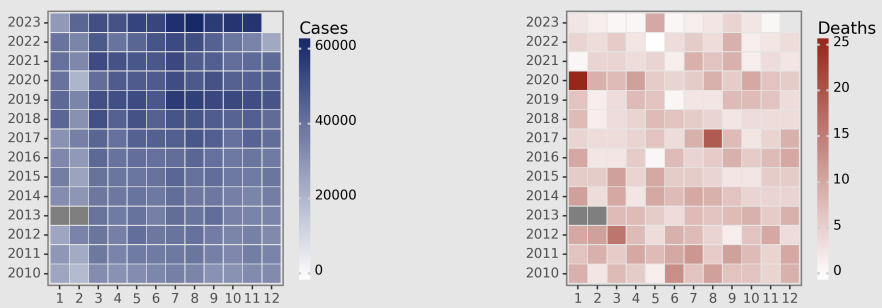

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

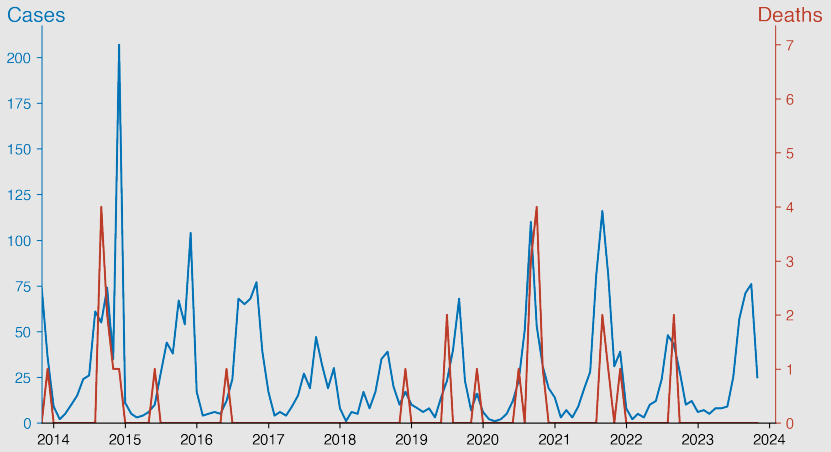
Leptospirosis

November 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease caused by the Leptospira bacteria. Also known as Weil's disease, it's typically transmitted to humans through direct contact with the urine of infected animals or by water, soil, or food contaminated with urine. The disease can lead to varying symptoms ranging from fever, headache, and muscle aches, to severe conditions like kidney damage, meningitis and liver failure. High-risk groups include people who work with animals or in wet environments. Vaccinations are available for certain animal species, but not for humans.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal variation is evident in the leptospirosis data, with case numbers consistently peaking during the warmer, rainy summer months (June through October) and declining during the winter.
- The highest number of cases within the given timeframe was observed in the months of August and September across multiple years, signifying a potential pattern of heightened transmission during this period.
- The fatality rate appears to be low, with deaths being relatively rare events in comparison to the number of cases reported. However, there are occasional spikes in deaths that coincide with larger outbreaks.
- As of November 2023, the disease situation shows a continued presence of leptospirosis with 25 cases and no deaths, indicating ongoing transmission but with effective clinical management preventing fatalities.

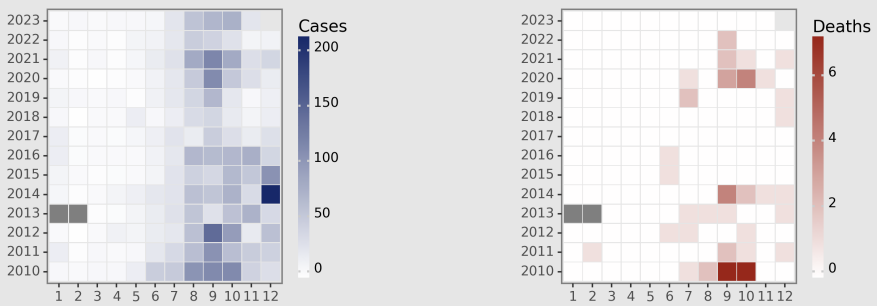
Cases Analysis

Leptospirosis cases in Chinese mainland demonstrate a clear seasonal pattern, with the lowest incidence generally occurring in winter months (December-February) and peaking during summer and early autumn (June-October). The highest number of cases was reported in September 2012 with 141 cases. Over the years, reported cases have seen a slight overall decline, with sporadic upsurges. The year 2014 ended with an unusual spike of 207 cases in December, deviating from typical seasonal trends.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities due to Leptospirosis are relatively uncommon compared to the total cases, with several months reporting no deaths. The highest mortality within a month was noted in September and October of 2010 with 7 deaths each. Death counts do not appear to follow a strict seasonal trend, suggesting a possible impact of variable factors such as timely access to healthcare or the virulence of Leptospira strains. Noteworthy is the declining trend in deaths post-2010, indicating improvements in disease management and prevention.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

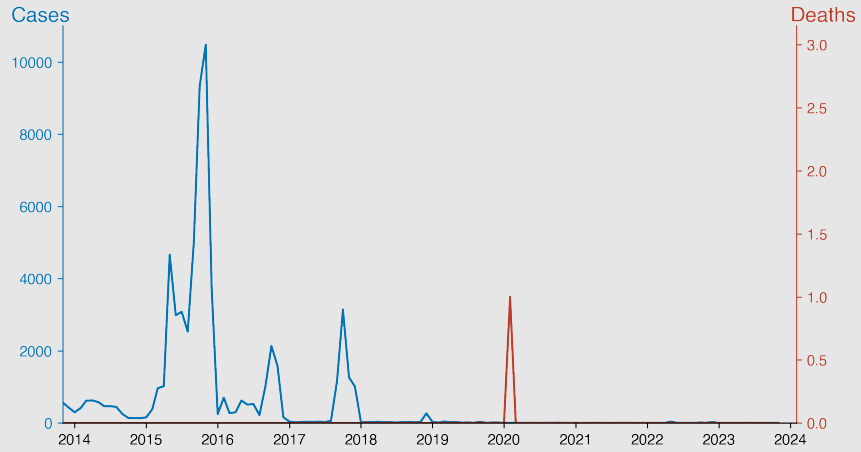
Schistosomiasis

November 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic disease caused by Schistosoma types of worms. The disease is prevalent in tropical and sub-tropical areas, primarily in poor communities without access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation. Individuals get infected when larval forms of the parasite, released by freshwater snails, penetrate the skin during contact with infested water. It can cause long-term health problems, including damage to the liver, kidney, bladder, and lungs. The World Health Organization considers schistosomiasis as the second most socioeconomically devastating parasitic disease, next to malaria.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Schistosomiasis cases in the Chinese mainland have shown a significant decline over the years, from hundreds of cases in earlier years to single-digit case counts by November 2023.
- A striking surge in cases occurred in 2015, with an unprecedented peak in November (10,481 cases), followed by a drastic reduction, indicating successful intervention measures.
- Mortality rates remained very low throughout the observed period, with only sparse occurrences of deaths, emphasizing effective case management and treatment protocols in the healthcare system.
- As of November 2023, the reported cases of Schistosomiasis are minimal (3 cases), suggesting the disease is well-controlled and possibly nearing elimination in the Chinese mainland.

Cases Analysis

From the provided data, the Chinese mainland observed a fluctuating trend in schistosomiasis cases from 2010 to 2023. Initial years showed moderate incidence, with a significant spike in 2015, particularly from May to November where cases soared notably, reaching a peak of 10,481 in November. Subsequently, there was a dramatic decline toward the end of 2016. A noteworthy uptick occurred again in September to November 2017, aligning with typical seasonal transmission patterns. Post-2017, reported cases diminished substantially, with figures typically in the single or low double digits, suggesting improved control measures and possibly

Deaths Analysis

Analysis of schistosomiasis-associated deaths in Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023 indicates a very low fatality rate, with deaths being an exceptional occurrence. A total of five deaths were reported throughout this period, occurring sporadically in 2011, 2012, and 2020. The only instance of multiple fatalities was in June 2012, with three deaths. This minimal mortality suggests either low virulence of the pathogen, high rates of effective treatments, efficient healthcare access for infected individuals, or a combination of these factors. Notably, no deaths were recorded after February 2020, which could reflect continued improvements in disease management

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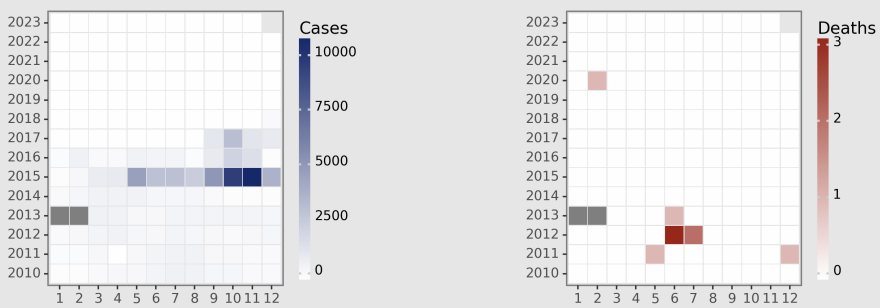

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

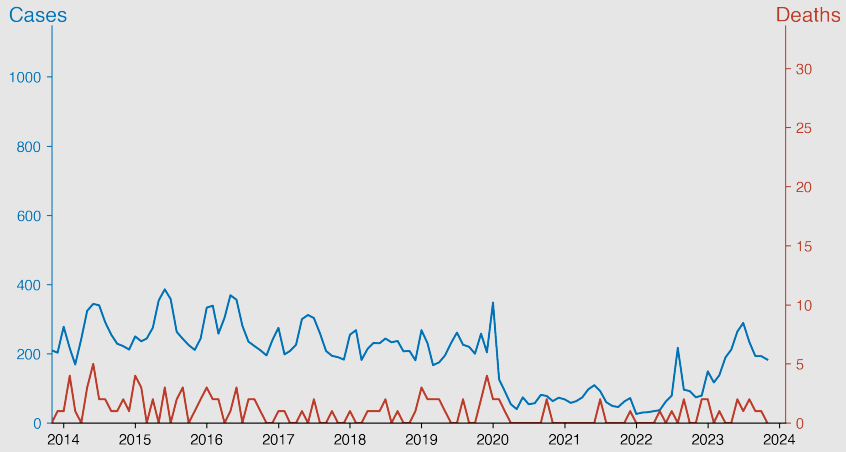
Malaria

November 2023

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It's prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, with significant concentration in sub-Saharan Africa. Symptoms, arising 10-15 days after the infective bite, include fever, fatigue, vomiting, and headaches; in severe cases, it can cause yellow skin, seizures, or coma. Four distinct species of the Plasmodium parasite cause malaria, with Plasmodium falciparum being the deadliest. The World Health Organization promotes preventative measures including insecticide-treated nets and antimalarial drugs.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- From 2010 to 2023, there has been a notable decline in both malaria cases and deaths in mainland China. This trend is indicative of successful control and prevention measures over time.
- The year 2020 saw a sharp decrease in reported cases and deaths, which may correlate with public health interventions or reporting anomalies, potentially influenced by the global COVID-19 pandemic response.
- Seasonal variations are present in the data, with increases in cases observed during the summer months, possibly due to the lifecycle and breeding patterns of the Anopheles mosquitoes, the vectors for malaria.
- As of November 2023, the malaria situation in mainland China remains under control with a low number of cases (183) and no reported deaths, reflecting the continuing effectiveness of current public health strategies.

Cases Analysis

The data indicates a significant decrease in malaria cases on the Chinese mainland from 2010 to 2023. Initially, in 2010, cases were in the hundreds, peaking during the summer months, reflective of the seasonal transmission pattern. A drop beginning in 2020 coincides with the global COVID-19 pandemic, which could relate to mitigating factors like travel restrictions or reduced reporting. By 2022 and onwards, reported cases stabilized at lower levels, suggesting effective malaria control strategies, though seasonal peaks persist.

Deaths Analysis

Malaria-related deaths in China have remained sporadic yet low over the years, with monthly figures rarely exceeding single digits. Notably, there was an anomalous peak of 32 deaths in September 2012. Throughout the data span, there is no clear trend in mortality, although cases significantly decreased. The consistent low mortality rate suggests effective treatment and management of malaria cases. The decline in cases post-2020 with maintained deaths may warrant investigation into factors influencing mortality amidst lower transmission rates.

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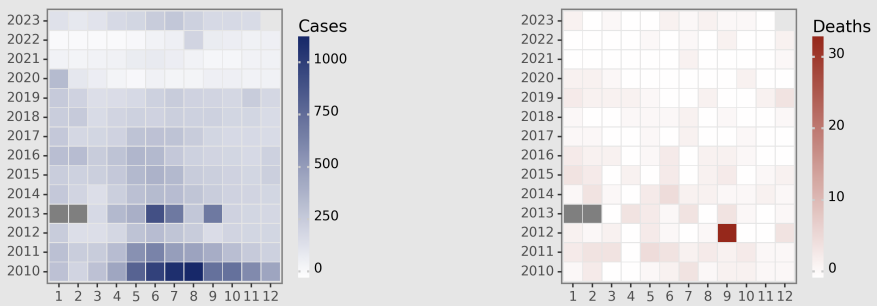

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

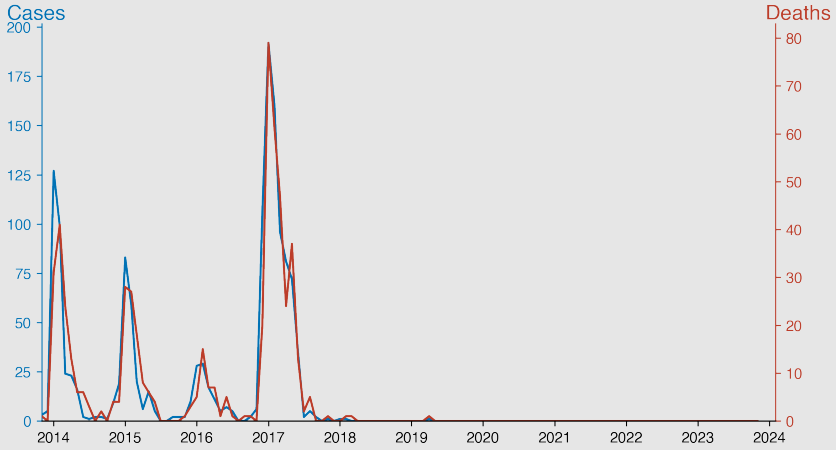
Human infection with H7N9 virus

November 2023

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of influenza virus that has been detected in birds in the past. This particular strain had never before been found in humans until it was reported in China in March 2013. Human infection with H7N9 virus is characterized by fevers, severe and often progressive pneumonia, and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Transmission typically occurs through direct contact with infected poultry or contaminated environments. Antiviral treatment is most effective when initiated early, but the virus can be resistant to these drugs.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A significant peak in human cases of H7N9 was observed during the winters of 2013 to 2017, with the highest incidence in January 2017 (192 cases) followed by a high mortality rate (79 deaths).
- After the 2017 surge, there has been a marked decline in both cases and deaths, with only sporadic cases reported in 2019 and none thereafter up to the current date of November 2023.
- The current disease situation, as of November 2023, indicates no reported cases or deaths, suggesting effective control measures or potential changes in the virus's transmissibility to humans.
- Continued surveillance and research are necessary to maintain this state of no reported cases and to prevent potential future outbreaks of the H7N9 virus.

Cases Analysis

From 2013 to 2017, Chinese mainland reported cases of H7N9 with a notable peak in 2017, reaching 192 cases in January and declining thereafter. The highest incidence occurred during the winter and spring months, aligning with increased influenza activity. After a steep decline post-2017, no cases have been reported since April 2019. This suggests that intervention measures may have been effective, or the virus may have undergone changes diminishing its impact on humans.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality trend closely follows the incidence curve, with the highest number of deaths (79) also recorded in January 2017. The case-fatality ratio (CFR) was particularly high during the 2014 March outbreak, where 100% of reported cases resulted in death. The last reported death was in April 2019. The absence of cases and deaths post-April 2019 indicates successful containment or potential underreporting. Peak mortality also occurred in colder months, which might reflect higher virus survival and transmission rates.

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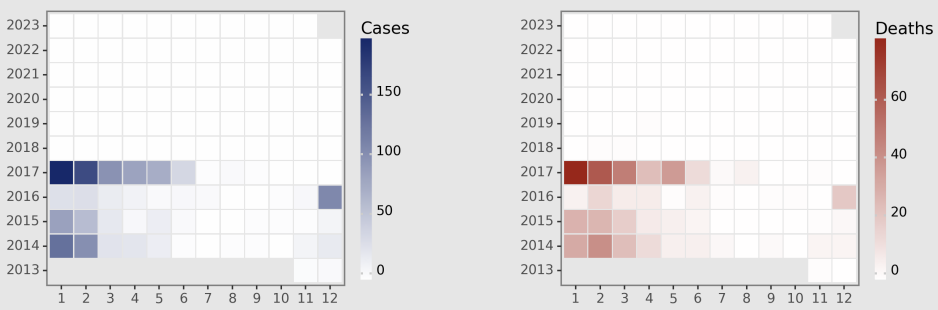

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

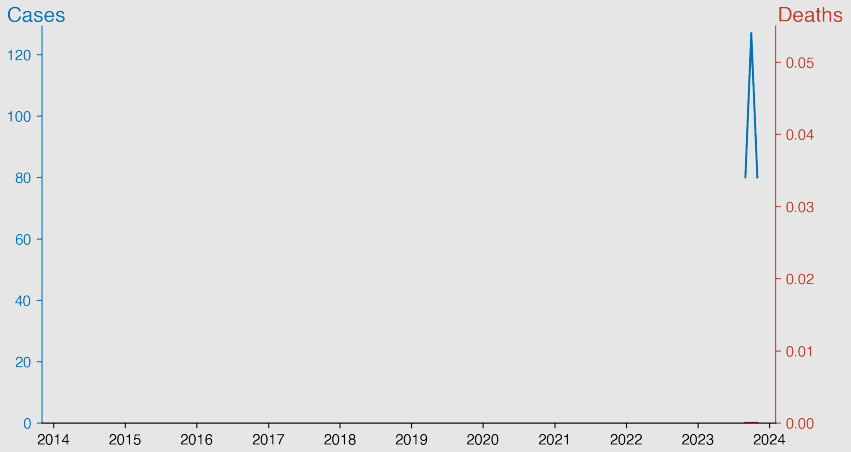
Monkey pox

November 2023

Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare zoonotic disease caused by the Monkeypox virus which primarily occurs in remote parts of Central and West Africa, near tropical rainforests. Human monkeypox was first discovered in 1970, exhibiting similar symptoms to smallpox, like fever, headache, muscle aches, and a distinctive rash. The disease is transmitted to people from animals and then spread between humans through respiratory droplets, body fluids or infected materials. While fatalities can occur, particularly in people with weakened immune systems, most infected individuals recover within a few weeks.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A steady number of new Monkeypox cases were reported in September and November 2023, with each month recording exactly 80 cases, indicating a level of ongoing transmission of the disease within the mainland, but no resulting fatalities.
- There was a noticeable spike in the number of cases in October 2023, where cases rose to 127, but similarly, no deaths were reported, which points toward effective medical intervention or a less virulent strain in circulation.
- The consistent absence of deaths across all three months suggests either a low mortality strain of Monkeypox or strong healthcare response and management of cases in China.
- The data indicate that while there is persistent presence of Monkeypox in China, the public health measures may be effectively limiting severe outcomes and fatalities associated with the disease.

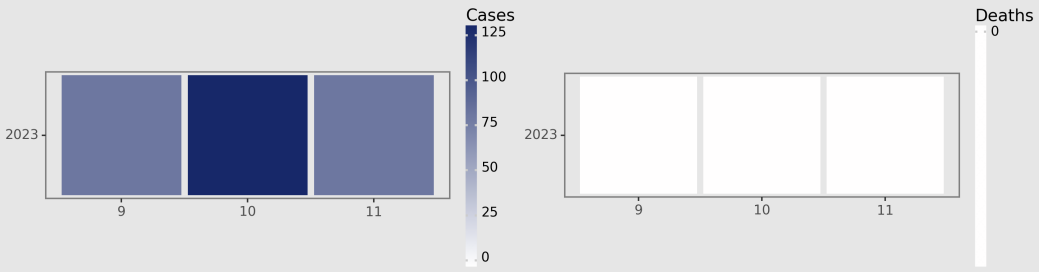
Cases Analysis

From September to November 2023, Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland displayed fluctuating activity levels, beginning with 80 cases in September. Although cases spiked by 58.75% to 127 in October, they reverted to the initial count of 80 in November, denoting a potential containment. The spike may suggest localized outbreaks or increased detection capabilities. The reversion to September's case count could imply effective response measures or seasonal patterns influencing transmission dynamics (Word count: 60).

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the three-month period, Chinese mainland reported zero deaths associated with Monkeypox, suggesting either a less virulent strain or exceptional clinical management. The absence of fatalities could also indicate robust detection and isolation protocols, preventing severe disease progression. Additionally, effective public health messaging and vaccination for high-risk populations could contribute to these favorable outcomes (Word count: 57).

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

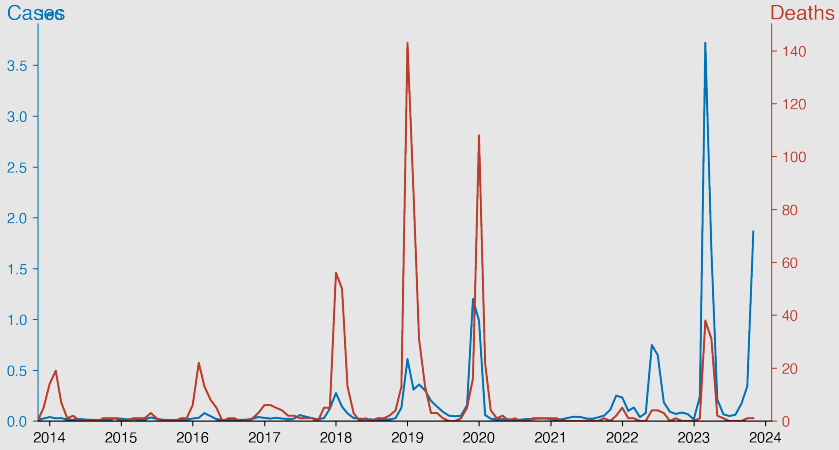
Influenza

November 2023

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as flu, is a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory tract. It can severely affect individuals of any age but is especially dangerous for the elderly, children, and those with compromised immune systems. Common symptoms include fever, chills, muscle aches, cough, congestion, runny nose, headaches, and fatigue. Influenza is primarily transmitted via droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Vaccines are available and recommended annually to prevent infection and limit the spread of the virus.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Significant surge in influenza cases observed in March 2023 with a record high of 3,721,370 cases and 38 deaths, suggesting a major outbreak.
- Following March 2023, there was a notable decline but cases remained high with 1,677,011 in April, decreasing to 186,2998 by November, indicating a possible stabilization or control of the outbreak.
- Despite the high volume of cases in 2023, the mortality rate appears low, with only 1 death recorded for the 1,862,998 cases in November, pointing towards a potentially less virulent strain or effective clinical management.
- Overall, 2023 shows an unprecedented spike in cases compared to previous years, necessitating ongoing public health monitoring and possibly enhanced vaccination strategies.

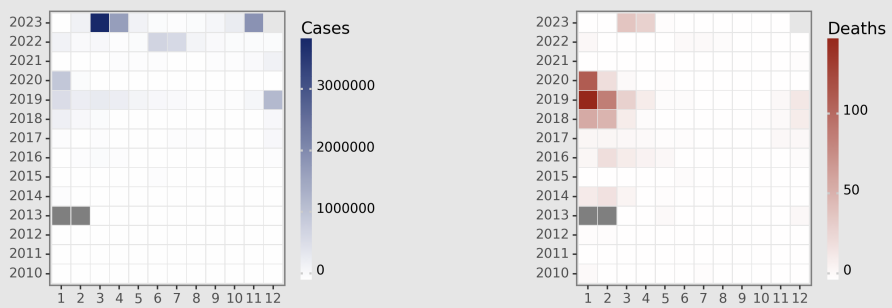
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, Chinese mainland experienced fluctuating influenza cases with periods of significant surges. Cases gradually increased until 2012, with occasional spikes commonly seen during the start of a new year, likely due to increased indoor activity during winter. The highest peaks occurred in December 2019, March 2023, and November 2023, indicating potential outbreaks or improved surveillance. The data from March 2013 and February 2013 are missing, which could indicate reporting issues. A sharp decrease in cases was noticed in early 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic's outbreak and associated public health measures.

Deaths Analysis

The fatality rate, as seen from the reported deaths, was relatively low from January 2010 to November 2023. Notable increases in deaths were observed in January and February of 2014, 2018, 2019, and notably 2020 when 108 deaths were reported alongside a large case count, suggesting a severe influenza period or concurrent health crises like COVID-19. The death counts spiked again in March and April 2023, despite relatively lower case numbers in preceding months, hinting at either a more virulent influenza strain or potential co-infections. General trends show increased deaths during the winter months, which aligns with typical influenza seasonality.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Mumps

November 2023

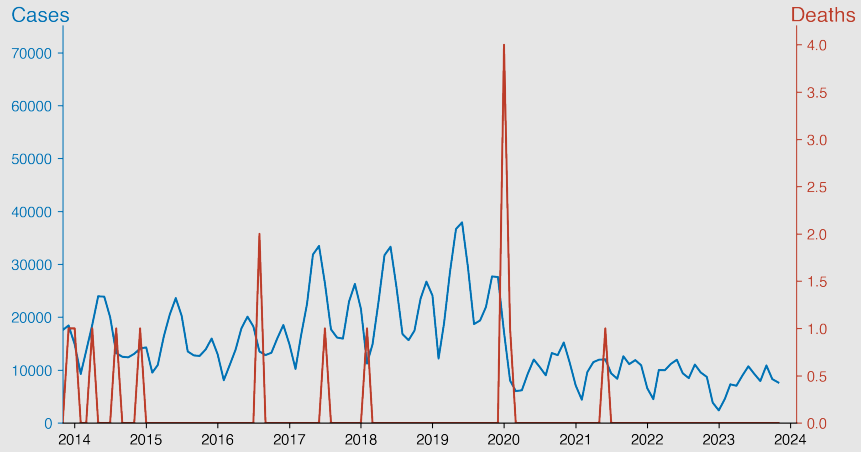
Introduction

Mumps is a contagious viral disease that primarily affects salivary glands causing discomfort and swelling. It is caused by the mumps virus, exhibiting symptoms like fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite, followed by swelling of salivary glands. It commonly affects young children, but can occur at any age. Vaccination, specifically the MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccine, is the best means of prevention against this disease.

Highlights

- There has been a notable decline in mumps cases in Chinese mainland from a peak of over 71,000 cases in June 2012 to just 7,642 cases in November 2023.
- Mortality associated with mumps is exceptionally low, with many months reporting zero deaths throughout the observed years, including the most recent data from November 2023.
- The number of cases has shown a declining trend especially since 2020, with annual peaks consistently lower than those in the previous decade.
- Instances of mumps in 2023 to date tend to be lower than the corresponding months in the prior years, indicating ongoing suppression of the disease.

Temporal Trend



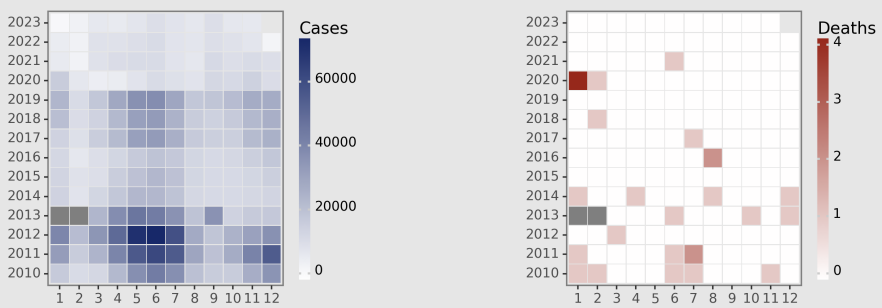
Cases Analysis

Mumps cases in mainland China typically show a seasonal pattern, with peaks often occurring from April to July, as evidenced by the surge in cases during those months each year. The data from 2010 to 2023 reveals a general declining trend in the number of reported cases. Notably, a significant drop in case counts begins in 2020, aligning with enhanced public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there appears to be a slow resurgence of cases post-2020, yet they do not reach the pre-pandemic numbers. This decrease could be attributed to the continued public health practices or natural fluctuations in disease prevalence.

Deaths Analysis

Reported deaths from mumps in mainland China are extremely rare, with only a few sporadic instances recorded from 2010 to 2023. Deaths are not consistent year-to-year and do not appear correlated with the number of cases reported, which is expected given mumps' typically low mortality rate. The highest number of deaths in a single month is four, observed in January 2020. Overall, mumps-related mortality is negligible, suggesting effective management of severe cases and potentially widespread immunity, either through vaccination or previous infection.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

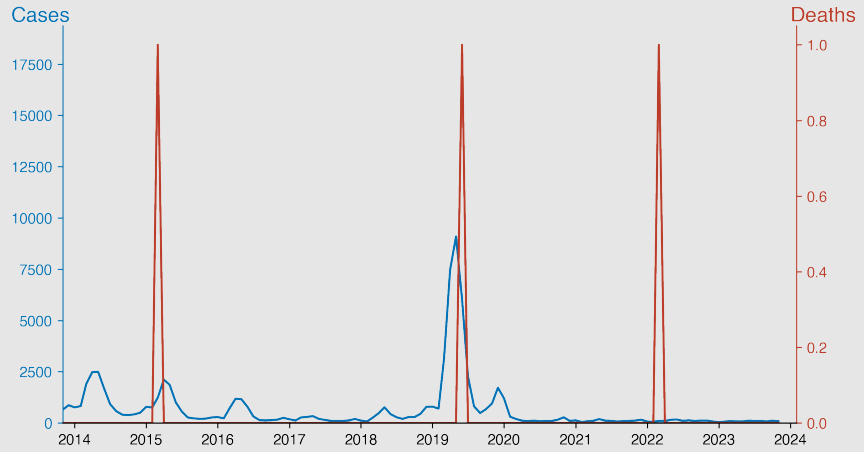
Rubella

November 2023

Introduction

Rubella, commonly known as German measles, is a contagious viral infection. It is characterized by a distinctive red rash, mild fever, and symptoms like headache and runny nose. Rubella is preventable via the MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccine. It is particularly important for pregnant women to avoid the disease as it can lead to congenital rubella syndrome in the unborn child, causing severe birth defects or fetal death. The World Health Organization declared the Americas rubella-free in 2015 due to successful vaccination programs.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The overall trend for Rubella cases in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 shows an initial high prevalence with a peak in 2010 and 2011, where cases reached over 18,000 in May 2011, followed by a gradual decline.
- Since 2015, reported Rubella cases have decreased significantly, with numbers generally remaining below 1,000 cases per month, indicating effective control measures may be in place.
- While there have been sporadic increases in cases, such as in March 2019 with over 3,000 cases, the overall pattern remains one of low-level transmission with occasional small outbreaks.
- As of November 2023, the disease situation appears to be under control, with 89 reported cases and no deaths, continuing the trend of reduced incidence observed over the past several years.

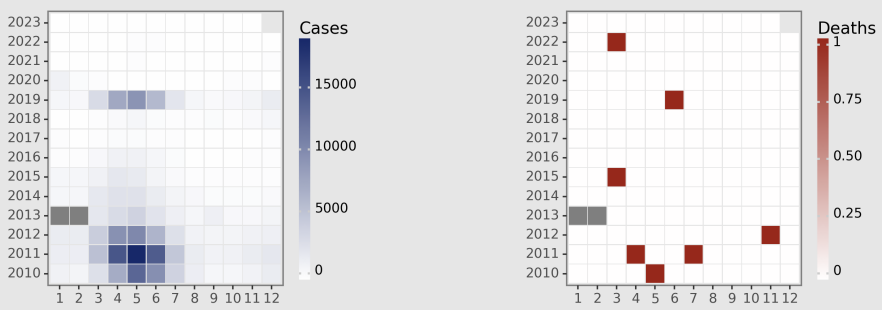
Cases Analysis

The reported data spans over a decade, revealing a significant peak in Rubella cases during 2010–2012. Initially, cases surged in April 2010, reaching over 7,000 instances and escalating to a historic high in May 2011 with 18,445 cases. Following this period, a gradual but notable decline is observed, and by 2018, cases remained consistently below 1,000 per month. From 2020 onwards, the number of cases dropped further, likely due to public health measures and vaccination efforts, maintaining a stable low rate through 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Rubella-associated fatalities in the Chinese mainland are exceedingly rare across the data set. Among over 90 recorded data points, only four reported deaths were attributed to the disease, each in a separate year (2010, 2011, 2012, 2019 and 2022), suggesting an exceptionally low case fatality rate. This rarity in fatalities highlights the generally mild nature of the illness and potentially effective clinical management and vaccination strategies aimed at minimizing severe outcomes of the infection.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

November 2023

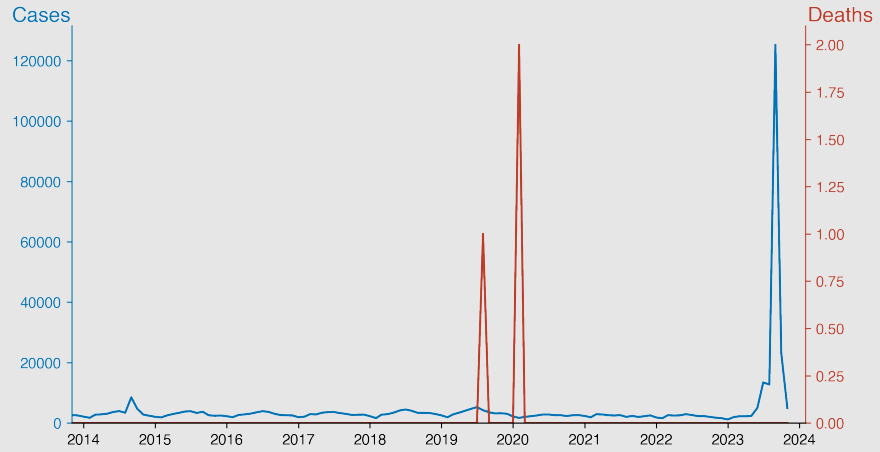
Introduction

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious, viral infectious disease affecting the eye's conjunctiva. It's characterized by sudden onset of severe eye pain, swelling, redness, vision disturbances, and significant eye discharge. The disease is typically self-limiting, lasting about one to two weeks. AHC is caused by two groups of viruses, Enterovirus and Coxsackievirus, and is spread through direct contact with the discharged fluid or contaminated surfaces. It poses public health concern due to its rapid spread, especially in densely populated areas.

Highlights

- A significant outbreak occurred in September 2023 with 125,264 cases, representing an unprecedented spike in acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) cases in China.
- Despite high case numbers, there has been no reported mortality during the November 2023 period, with 4,940 cases. This attests to the non-lethal nature of AHC or effective management of severe cases.
- Since July 2023, there has been a noticeable uptick in reported AHC cases, which culminated in the September peak and has since been decreasing as of November 2023.
- The data displays a seasonal pattern with increases typically in the warmer months, peaking often in late summer or early fall, but the 2023 outbreak defies previous annual trends.

Temporal Trend



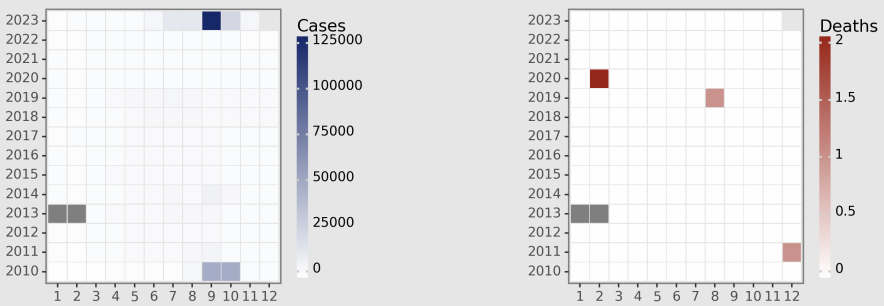
Cases Analysis

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 demonstrate seasonal trends with peaks usually in the warmer months, as is common with enterovirus-related diseases. An extraordinary surge is observed in September 2023 with 125,264 cases, marking a dramatic increase when compared with previous years. It suggests either a significant outbreak, change in the pathogen's behavior, increased awareness, improved reporting methods, or a combination of such factors. Overall, no cases show an increasing trend over the years until the spike in 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths associated with AHC are exceptionally rare, with recorded deaths in December 2011, August 2019, and February 2020 only. Each of these instances reported a single death, except for February 2020, which reported two. The scarcity of deaths may indicate low virulence resulting in fatal outcomes or effective medical interventions preventing progression to severe disease. However, the spike in cases in 2023 without a corresponding increase in deaths might reflect an improved understanding of disease management or the emergence of a less virulent form of the pathogen.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

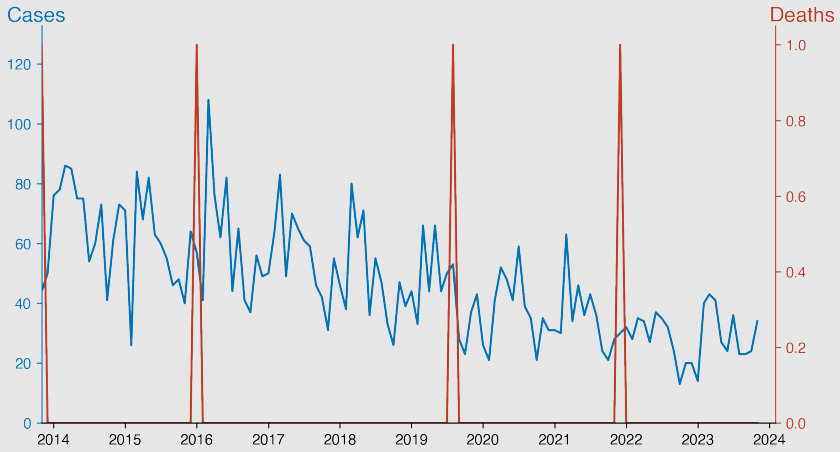
Leprosy

November 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae. Primarily affecting the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosa of the respiratory tract, and the eyes, it can lead to severe disfigurement and disability. Leprosy is more prevalent in tropical and subtropical environments. Although it is slow-progressing and not highly contagious, the disease can transmit via droplets from the nose or mouth of untreated patients. Early diagnosis and multidrug therapy are crucial to prevent complications. The World Health Organization provides free treatment worldwide to eradicate leprosy.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A downward trend in leprosy cases is observed, progressing from an average of 77 cases per month in 2010 to approximately 27 cases per month in 2023.
- Deaths associated with leprosy are rare, with most months recording zero deaths since 2010 and no recorded deaths in 2023.
- Occasional spikes in cases, such as in March 2012 (127 cases) and March 2013 (124 cases), suggest periodic increases which may be indicative of localized outbreaks or improved case detection.
- The current situation as of November 2023 indicates control with 34 cases and no deaths, consistent with the general declining pattern of leprosy incidence in Chinese mainland.

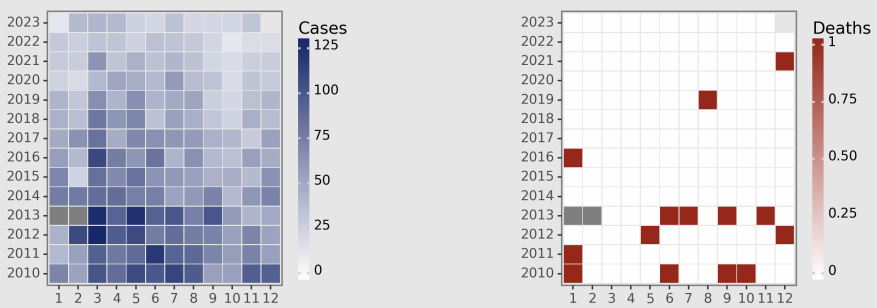
Cases Analysis

From the provided data, leprosy cases in Chinese mainland from January 2010 to November 2023 show minor fluctuations with a general downtrend in the latter years. Initial counts peaked at 127 in March 2012 and often exceeded 70 cases monthly until 2016. Post-2016, the number of cases generally declined, with only a few instances reaching above 60. Since 2020, there's a notable reduction in reported cases, maintaining a monthly count mostly below 40, suggesting either improved control measures or under-reporting.

Deaths Analysis

Leprosy-associated deaths in Chinese mainland are exceedingly rare throughout the observed period. A total of 7 deaths occurred, with no year experiencing more than one fatality. Six out of the seven years with reported deaths had a single death, highlighting the low mortality associated with leprosy in this region during this timeframe. There seems to be no apparent monthly or seasonal pattern to the deaths, indicating mortality might be due to sporadic cases with severe complications or comorbidities.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

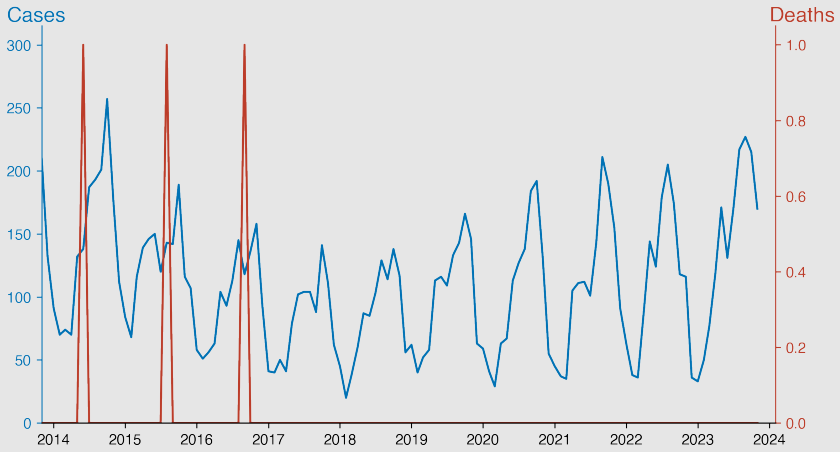
Typhus

November 2023

Introduction

Typhus is a bacterial disease transmitted by body lice or fleas. It's typically found in areas of high population density and poor sanitation, often affecting homeless or refugee populations. Symptoms include severe headache, high fever, rash, and confusion, typically appearing 1-2 weeks after exposure. Typhus is caused by Rickettsia prowazekii and Rickettsia typhi bacteria, and its treatment involves antibiotics, especially doxycycline. Without intervention, complications such as neurological issues or organ failure can occur, leading to possible fatal outcomes. Vaccination is not currently available.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Seasonal pattern observed with cases peaking during the summer months, particularly from May to August, suggesting a vector trend possibly influenced by environmental conditions conducive to the spread of typhus.
- A steady decrease in reported cases has been noted since 2010, with the highest number of 276 cases in June 2011 followed by a general decline to 170 cases in November 2023, indicating successful control measures.
- The fatality rate is remarkably low, with only a few deaths reported over the years despite the number of cases, suggesting effective clinical management and possibly low virulence of the circulating strains.
- Current disease situation as of November 2023 shows a controlled scenario, with caseloads maintained at lower levels compared to the peaks observed in the early 2010s, demonstrating improved public health

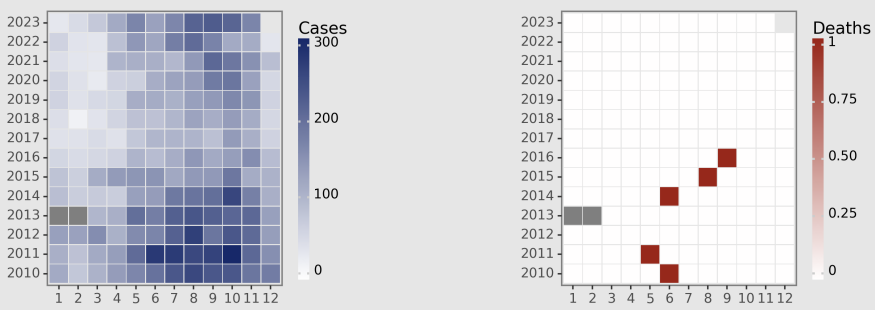
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, reported typhus cases in mainland China show discernible seasonality, with troughs typically in January and February, and peaks around July through October. Cases tend to increase during the warmer months and decrease during the colder months, with few anomalies. A gradual decline in annual case counts is noticeable from 2010 to 2017, followed by relative stabilization, suggesting either improved control measures, underreporting, or both. The data for January and February 2013 are missing but this does not significantly skew the overall trend analysis.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality data from 2010 to 2023 reveal a low death rate associated with typhus in mainland China, with only three reported deaths, each occurring in different years (2010, 2011, and 2015). This indicates a case-fatality rate well below 1%, suggesting either the typhus strain present may be less virulent, medical treatments are effectively administered, or cases are promptly identified and managed. The rarity of reported deaths, despite varying case counts, points to a generally effective public health response to the disease.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

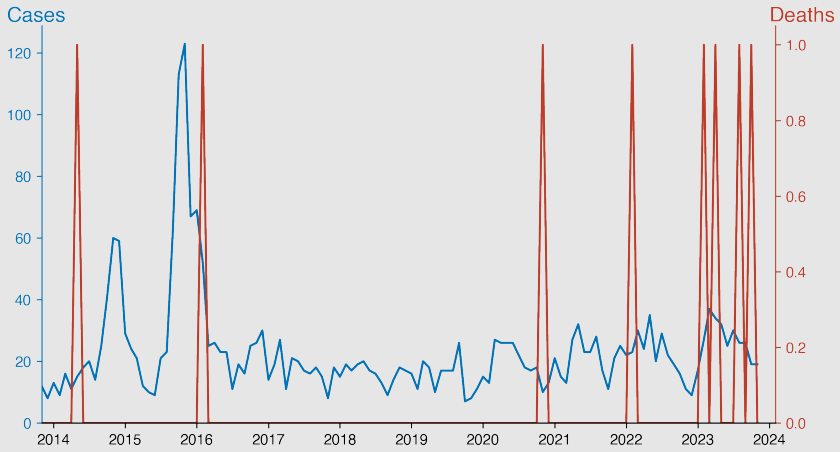
Kala azar

November 2023

Introduction

Kala-azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a parasitic disease caused by the Leishmania donovani complex. It is transmitted through the bite of infected female sandflies, primarily affecting the liver, spleen, and bone marrow. The disease manifests as fever, weight loss, anemia, and an enlarged spleen. If untreated, Kala-azar can be fatal. It primarily occurs in regions such as the Indian subcontinent, East Africa, and Brazil. Prevention and control measures include early diagnosis, effective treatment, and vector control interventions.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The total number of Kala azar cases in mainland China shows a general decreasing trend from 2010 to 2023, with periodic fluctuations such as notable peaks in late 2015 and 2014.
- Fatalities due to Kala azar are extremely rare over the studied years, with deaths sporadically reported but typically no deaths in most months.
- In November 2023, there were 19 reported cases of Kala azar with no associated deaths, indicating ongoing transmission but with effective control measures resulting in a low mortality rate.
- The disease's occurrence does not exhibit a clear seasonal pattern, although minor peaks in cases can occasionally be seen in certain periods, such as the warmer months or late in the year.

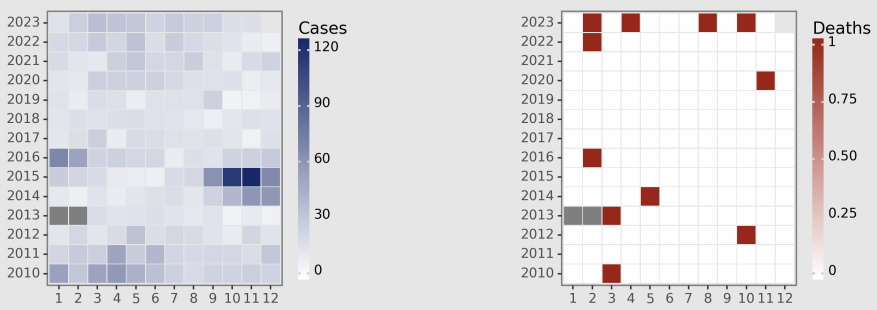
Cases Analysis

Over the period from January 2010 to November 2023, Kala azar cases in the Chinese mainland showed variable incidence. A noteworthy peak occurred in October and November 2015, with 113 and 123 cases, respectively, indicating episodic outbreaks. Seasonal trends are not distinctly clear. However, there seems to be a modest decrease in cases over time, with earlier years showing more frequent higher case counts. The data also exhibits occasional spikes which could suggest localized outbreaks or improved case detection during those periods.

Deaths Analysis

Kala azar led to a minimal number of deaths, with only 6 reported fatalities over almost 14 years, demonstrating a low case-fatality rate. Deaths were sporadic and did not correlate directly with the number of cases, signifying effective management and treatment of diagnosed cases. A gap in January and February 2013 with no reports raises questions about data collection during that timeframe, but overall, mortality associated with Kala azar remained consistently low throughout the studied period.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

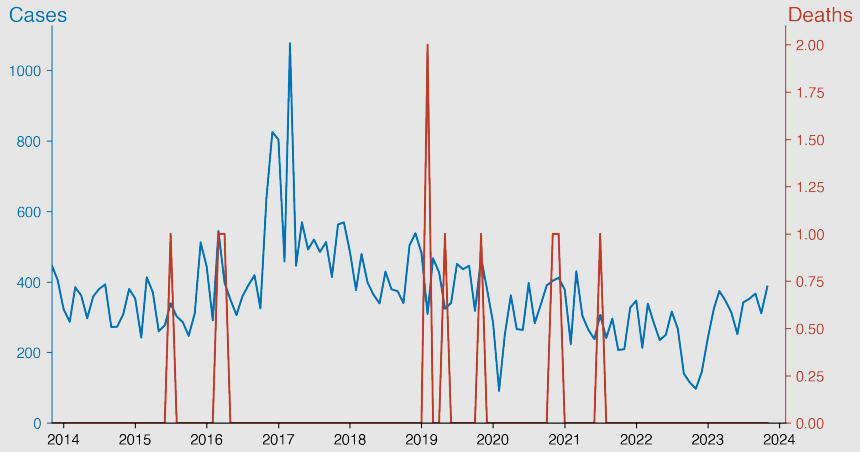
Echinococcosis

November 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis is a parasitic disease caused by Echinococcus tapeworms. Humans contract this disease through ingestion of parasitic eggs, often through contact with infected animals or consumption of contaminated food or water. It presents two primary forms: Cystic echinococcosis (also known as hydatid disease) and Alveolar echinococcosis. Both forms lead to growth of cysts, typically in the liver and lungs, causing various health issues. If untreated, the disease can be fatal. Despite being preventable, Echinococcosis is classified as a neglected tropical disease due its prevalence in impoverished regions.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Echinococcosis cases in the Chinese mainland display a cyclical pattern with peaks and troughs throughout the years, suggesting seasonality influence. Peaks are often observed around December to March, while troughs tend to occur in late summer or early autumn (e.g., September to November).
- Mortality due to echinococcosis is exceedingly low, with only a few documented cases of death over the sampled years. This implies that while echinococcosis infection rates can be variable, the condition may be manageable or has a low death rate in the context of the Chinese healthcare system.
- The highest number of cases over the sampled time frame occurred in March 2017, with 1,077 cases, whereas the lowest number of cases occurred in November 2022, with just 97 cases, indicating a potential decrease in the number of occurrences or improved control

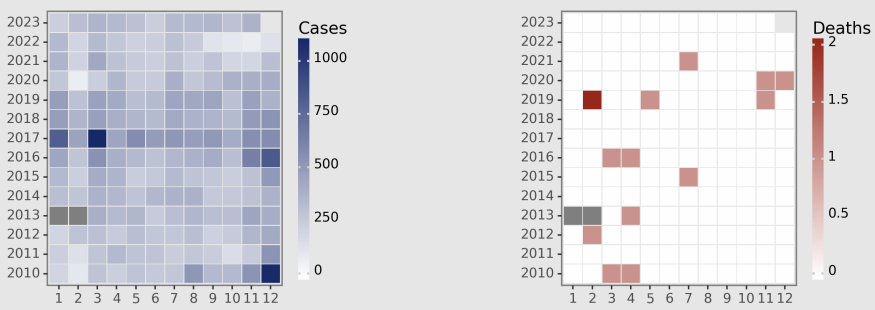
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the reported cases of Echinococcosis in the Chinese mainland show fluctuations, with a noticeable peak in 2017 March (1077 cases). The monthly cases generally range between 100 and 500. Notable upticks are observed towards the end of each year, suggesting possible seasonal patterns or improved surveillance. A significant drop occurred in February 2020, which may correlate with the COVID-19 lockdowns impacting diagnosis or reporting.

Deaths Analysis

Echinococcosis-related deaths are remarkably low, with only 9 recorded fatalities over 13 years. The highest mortality was noted in February 2019 (2 deaths). The majority of years had zero or single annual fatalities, which might reflect the effectiveness of treatment or the non-lethal nature of infections in the region. It is necessary to investigate whether underreporting, misdiagnosis, or successful interventions contribute to the low death rate.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

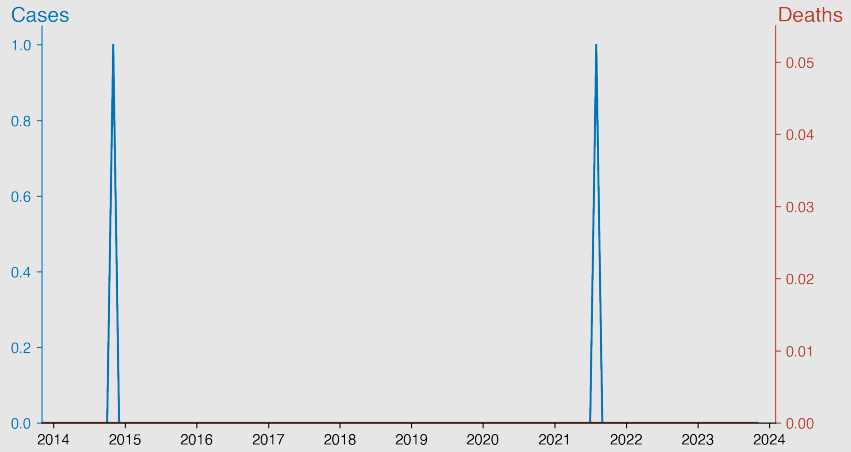
Filariasis

November 2023

Introduction

Filariasis is a tropical disease spread through filarial worms. It is usually caused by three types of parasitic worms namely: Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, and Brugia timori. These worms transmit the disease to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. Filariasis affects people living in the tropics and subtropics, particularly in Asia and Africa. The disease can cause a variety of clinical manifestations, including lymphedema of the limbs, genital disease, and recurrent acute attacks, which are extremely painful and immensely debilitating. Early detection and prompt treatment of these diseases are crucial.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filariasis cases in Chinese mainland are exceptionally rare from the data spanning January 2010 to November 2023, with only three reported cases and no associated deaths.
- The sporadic cases occurred in August of 2011, November of 2014, and August of 2021, indicating no clear seasonal pattern.
- The absence of fatalities suggests either a low virulence of the infection or highly effective treatment and management of the cases that did occur.
- The data reflects a likely successful control and elimination effort for filariasis in the region, consistent with the World Health Organization's Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis.

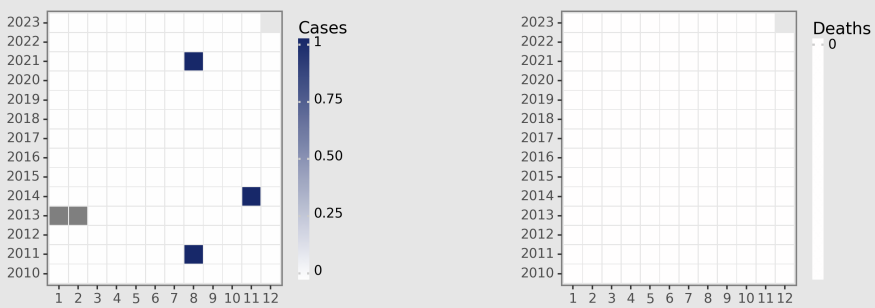
Cases Analysis

From January 2010 to November 2023, the data indicates that the Chinese mainland reported a total of three cases of Filariasis with no monthly cases recorded other than a single case each in August 2011, November 2014, and August 2021. The consistently low number of cases over this extended period suggests successful control and possible near-elimination of Filariasis in the region, assuming robust surveillance and reporting mechanisms.

Deaths Analysis

The reported data for the same time frame indicates zero deaths due to Filariasis across the Chinese mainland. This could be attributed to either the absence of infection or effective clinical management of the few cases that arose. Given the chronic nature of Filariasis and potential for long-term morbidity, the lack of mortality is a positive indicator of the efficacy of public health measures and treatment protocols in place.

Distribution



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Free, Lightweight, Open-source, Smart Surveillance for Chinese Infectious Diseases

Version: 2024-01-04 (UTC+)

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

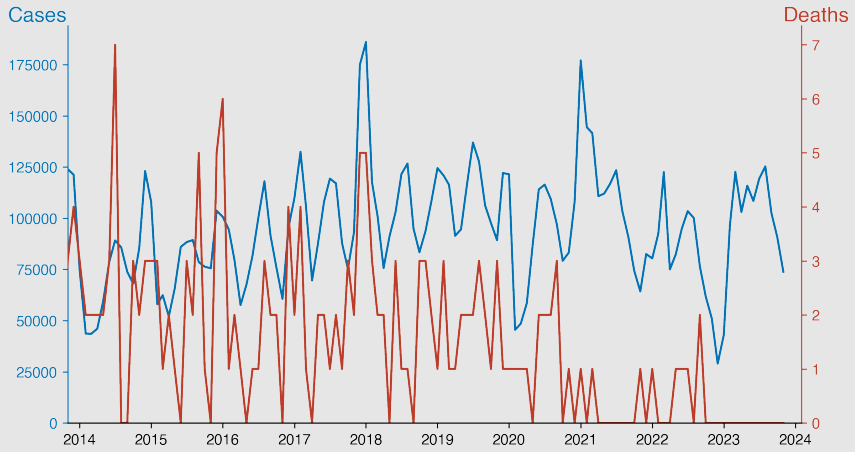
Infectious diarrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea, a common and potentially severe health issue, is caused by various pathogens, including viruses, bacteria, and parasites. The primary symptoms include frequent loose or watery stools, abdominal cramps, nausea, and fever. Transmission occurs through contaminated food or water, person-to-person contact, or contact with contaminated surfaces. Proper hygiene practices, food safety precautions, and access to clean water are crucial factors in controlling the spread of infectious diarrhea. Vulnerable populations include young children, the elderly, and individuals with compromised immune systems, who are at a higher risk for complications.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The number of infectious diarrhea cases in China has shown a general increasing trend over the years but witnessed a significant drop in November 2023 (73,835 cases) compared to previous years.
- Mortality associated with infectious diarrhea in China has significantly decreased, with zero deaths recorded each month throughout 2023, indicating improvements in disease management and/or reporting.
- The peak of infectious diarrhea cases generally occurs during the warmer months (May to August), aligning with the increase of foodborne and waterborne diseases during these periods; however, the decline in November 2023 breaks this pattern.
- A notable decline in cases began in December 2022, leading into the following year, which could suggest successful interventions or underreporting, necessitating further

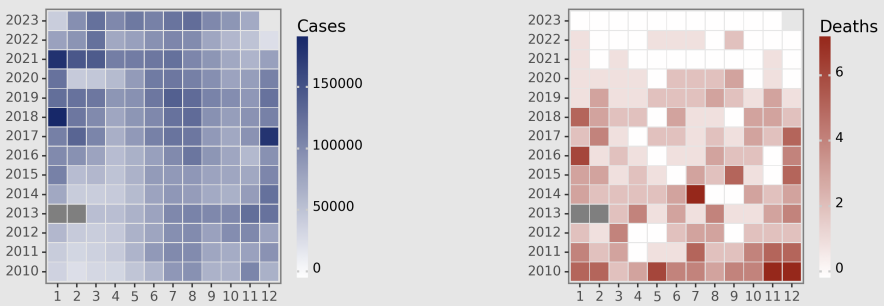
Cases Analysis

The data from Chinese mainland between 2010 and 2023 show a seasonal pattern in infectious diarrhea with cases increasing during summer months, peaking around July or August. Over the years, there's a general upward trend in the total number of cases, with the highest reaching 186,071 cases in January 2018. There are notably fewer cases in the winter months. An abrupt decrease in cases is seen in February 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 outbreak, suggesting potential impacts of lockdowns or reduced clinic visits on reporting.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality associated with infectious diarrhea in Chinese mainland is remarkably low, with deaths rarely exceeding 7 per month despite tens of thousands of cases. Over the examined period, there appears to be no clear trend in the number of deaths. The mortality rate dropped to zero from February 2021 onwards which could be due to improved healthcare measures, reporting changes, or other external factors such as the public health interventions for COVID-19 that might have reduced transmission of diarrheal diseases.

Distribution



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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

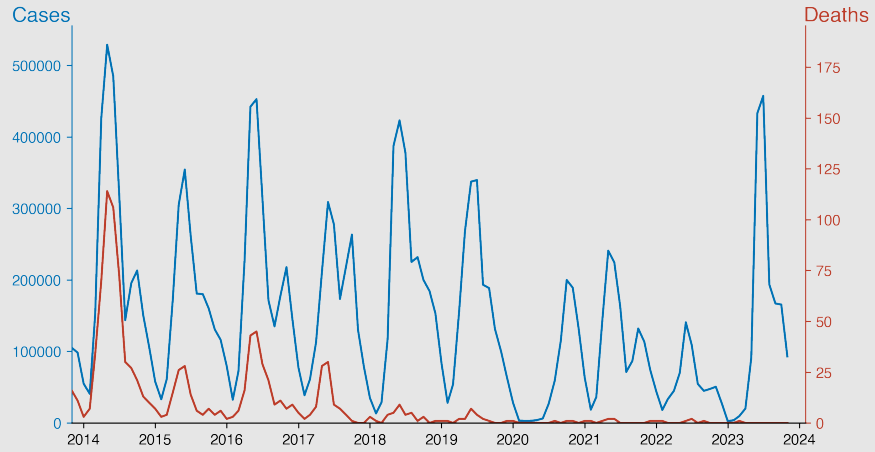
Hand foot and mouth disease

November 2023

Introduction

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) is a contagious illness primarily affecting children under 5, but can also occur in older children and adults. It's caused by various viruses; the common ones are coxsackievirus and enterovirus. HFMD presents as fever, reduced appetite, sore throat, followed by painful, red blisters on the tongue, gums, hands, and feet. In rare severe cases, viral meningitis or encephalitis may occur. The disease generally resolves on its own in 7-10 days. Good personal hygiene can prevent its spread.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) shows clear seasonal patterns with peak incidence typically occurring between May and July annually, as demonstrated by a high number of cases during these months across the analyzed years.
- After the dramatic dip in cases in 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures, there has been a gradual recovery in the number of HFMD cases, reaching pre-pandemic levels by mid-2023.
- The fatality rate has significantly decreased over time, with no deaths reported since November 2022, suggesting improvements in public health interventions, treatment, and possibly changes in circulating viral strains.
- The current disease situation as of November 2023 shows a decline in the number of cases (92,955), consistent with the usual decrease in cases entering the winter months and no associated deaths, indicating

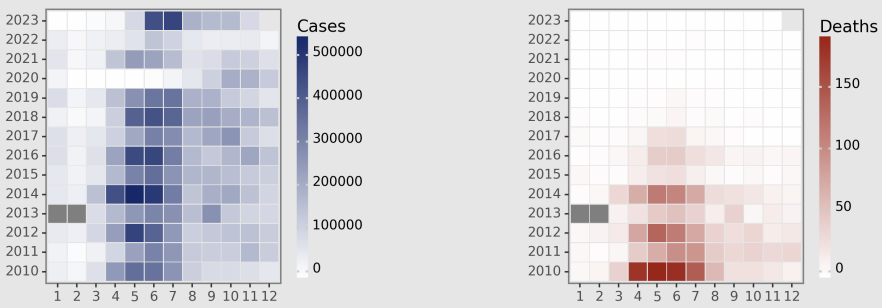
Cases Analysis

Seasonal variation is evident in the Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) data from Chinese mainland, with peaks usually occurring from April to July each year. Starting with the year 2010, there was a sharp increase in cases during these months, often crossing 200,000 and reaching over 500,000 by 2014. The pattern remained consistent until 2019, after which there was a dramatic decline in cases starting in 2020, potentially due to public health interventions, including measures taken for the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2023, the reported data indicates a resurgence in cases, albeit not reaching pre-2020 levels.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to HFMD peaked concurrently with the number of cases, most notably from 2010 to 2014, with the highest fatalities in 2010 May (186 deaths) and 2012 May (132 deaths). However, the fatality rate decreased significantly in subsequent years, especially from 2020 onwards, coinciding with a decrease in case numbers. This could reflect improved healthcare interventions and reporting accuracy. Since 2020, monthly deaths have been close to zero, even with the rise in cases in 2023, suggesting better management and possibly lower severity of circulating viral strains.

Distribution



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