

# Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

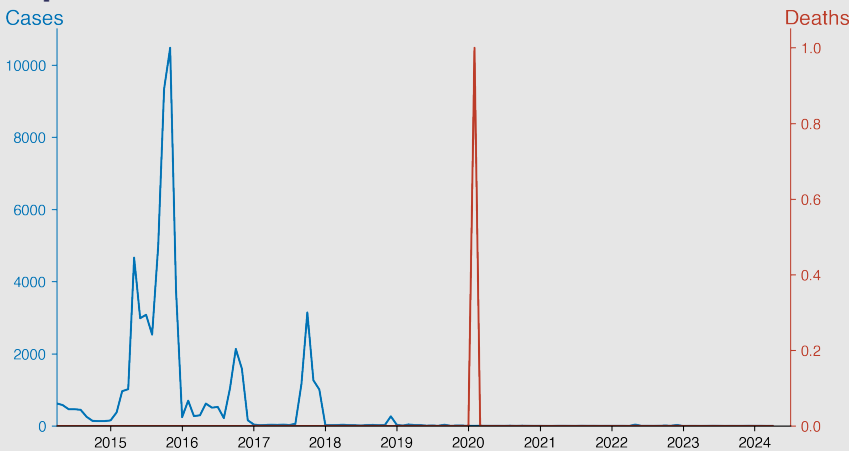
## Schistosomiasis

April 2024

### Introduction

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic disease caused by *Schistosoma* species of flatworms. It is primarily transmitted through contact with contaminated water, where parasite larvae penetrate human skin. Though acute infections can be asymptomatic, chronic disease can cause damaging immune reactions, typically affecting the bladder, kidneys, liver, or intestines. It is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in poor communities without access to clean water and sanitation. Schistosomiasis is considered a neglected tropical disease, with an estimated 240 million people infected worldwide.

### Temporal Trend



### Highlights

- A decline in Schistosomiasis cases across the Chinese mainland has been evidenced within the last decade, from 11,481 cases (2015, November) to only 2 (2024, April), indicating effective disease control measures.
- Despite the case reductions, the re-emerging peaks in cases (such as in 2017 & 2022) emphasize the importance of maintaining control efforts.
- The only recorded death occurred in February 2020. This isolated incident implies both a significant improvement in treatment strategies and changes in disease severity.
- The consistently low cases in recent years underscore the importance of persistent surveillance for the early detection and control of potential outbreaks.

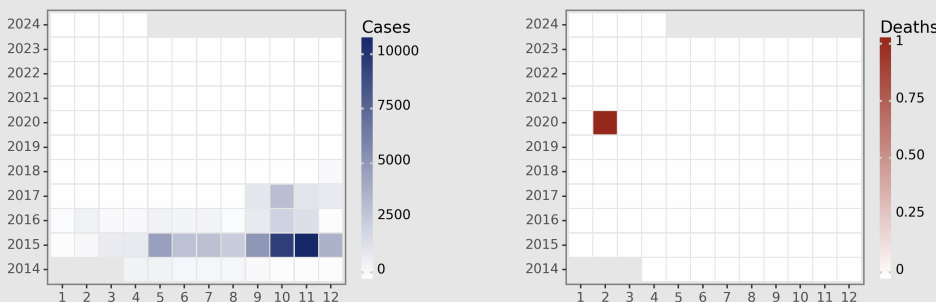
### Cases Analysis

Reports from 2014 to 2024 show a significant decrease in the number of Schistosomiasis cases in mainland China. In 2015, the case count peaked at 10,481 cases in the month of November, then began to decrease steadily. There has been a substantial reduction from the four-digit cases in 2015 to double, and eventually one-digit cases in the recent years since 2019. In specific, case count rarely exceed 10 per month from 2019 onward which suggests an effective control program to combat the disease.

### Deaths Analysis

Despite the considerable number of Schistosomiasis cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 through 2024, the disease generally exhibits a zero mortality rate, indicating effective treatments or mild disease presentations. A solitary death reported in February 2020 disrupts this trend yet doesn't appear indicative of increasing disease severity over time. The recorded data, therefore, suggests good disease management and effective medical intervention against Schistosomiasis in mainland China.

### Distribution



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