

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

March 2024

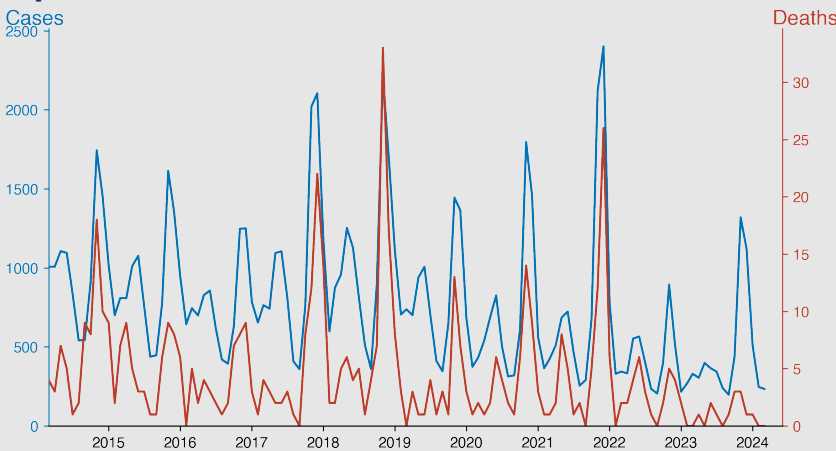
Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, also known as Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), is a severe, acute viral disease spread by rodents, primarily rats and mice. The infection, typically found in Asia, Europe, and the Americas, is potentially fatal. It manifests as a sudden, febrile illness followed by various hemorrhagic symptoms and kidney involvement, potentially leading to shock and acute renal failure. Humans contract the virus through exposure to rodent urine, droppings, or saliva. It is not contagious from person to person.

Highlights

- Epidemic hemorrhagic fever cases show a yearly cycle, peaking in November and falling in February/March.
- Over the past decade, there's been a gradual decline in cases, from over 1000 cases monthly in 2014, to below 500 in 2024.
- A similar downward trend is seen in fatalities, from double digits in early years to single digits or none from 2020 onward.
- As of March 2024, the disease seems controlled with just 234 cases and zero deaths reported.

Temporal Trend



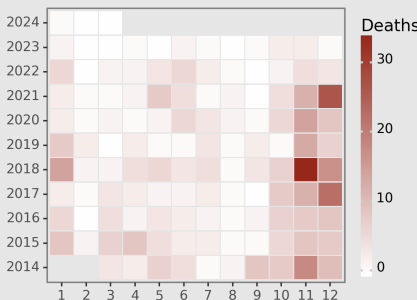
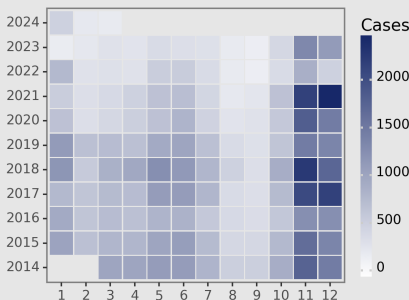
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in the mainland of China show recurrent seasonality over the 10-year period. An observable trend is that the number of cases increases in November, peaking in December or January, followed by a decrease from February onwards. This trend represents an increase in transmission in winter months. Cases remain relatively low from March to October before increasing again. The years 2017 and 2018 recorded high case count peaks, with a marked increase in November and December, however, there's an overall gradual decline in the number of cases reported towards 2024.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll corresponds variably with the number of reported cases. It can be observed that reported deaths also tend to increase late in the year, with November and December often showing the highest mortality figures. The highest peak is found in November 2018 with 33 deaths. Despite substantial case fluctuations, the comparatively steady death count indicates a stable case fatality rate, suggesting consistent diagnosis and treatment practices throughout the period. This data underlines the disease's seriousness and the need for continued surveillance and control efforts.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-04-24 (UTC+)