

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

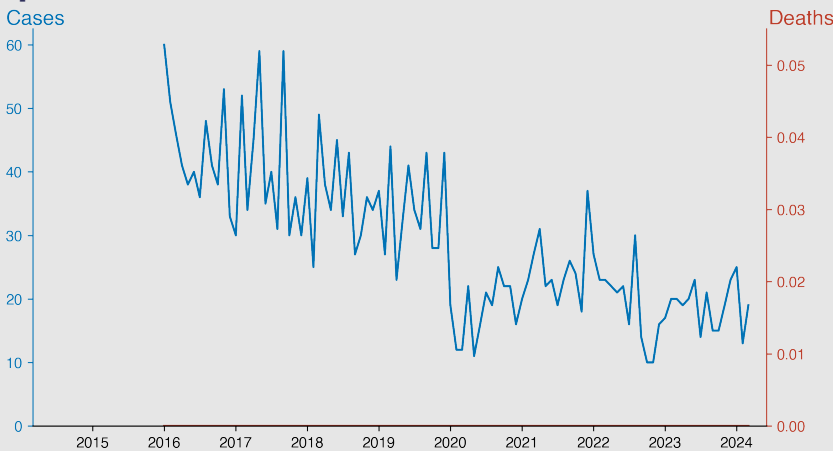
Hepatitis D

March 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as "Delta hepatitis", is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). This virus is unique and can only infect individuals who are already infected with Hepatitis B virus, making it a co-infection or a superinfection. It can lead to acute or chronic disease, increasing the severity of Hepatitis B symptoms. The transmission methods include percutaneous or mucosal contact with infectious blood, often through shared needles or unprotected sex. There is currently no specific antiviral therapy for Hepatitis D.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There has been a notable decline in Hepatitis D cases in China since 2016, indicating effective disease control measures.
- Since 2020, the number of reported cases annually has noticeably dropped to under 30 monthly instances, with the occasional exception.
- There have been no Hepatitis D-related deaths, highlighting successful medical intervention.
- Despite the encouraging trend, the persistence of new cases monthly suggests continuous disease transmission, underscoring the need for sustained vigilance and prevention efforts.

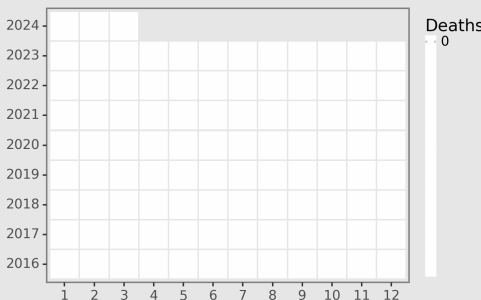
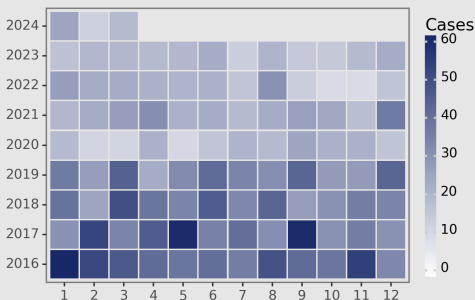
Cases Analysis

Over the span of eight years, from January 2016 to March 2024, there is a notable reduction in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China. Initial data started with 60 cases in January 2016, surpassing this only a few times over ensuing years. There seems to be no distinct seasonal trends. A significant reduction in new cases was observed after 2020, which may indicate successful preventative measures. Fluctuations notwithstanding, the data indicates a positive trend towards controlling the disease in China. However, constant vigilance is necessary as Hepatitis D is an infectious disease and changes in case numbers can occur rapidly.

Deaths Analysis

In the provided data from January 2016 to March 2024, no deaths were reported due to Hepatitis D in the Chinese mainland. This could be attributed to early detection and effective treatment strategies employed, alongside enhanced viral hepatitis surveillance and response systems. Since Hepatitis D is a co-infection mainly occurring with Hepatitis B, effective Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment interventions might have also played a role. However, zero death reports should be interpreted with caution as underreporting due to misclassification or unrecognized cases may occur.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-04-24 (UTC+)