

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

November 2023



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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.

Overview:

In November 2023, mainland China's epidemiological profile exhibited a multifaceted disease landscape. It was characterized by an assortment of communicable diseases varying greatly in incidence and impact. The reporting month featured a significant caseload, with diseases such as Hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD), Hepatitis, and Infectious diarrhea manifesting a high prevalence. The monthly statistics reveal 153,086 cases of HFMD, one of the highest reported. Hepatitis cases collectively tallied at 121,523, and the number of those with Infectious diarrhea reached 108,329. Considering the sizable population, the absolute case numbers translate into substantial disease burdens across regions. Regarding mortality figures, the impact of different diseases was not as pronounced as the incidence rates might suggest. The recorded deaths for November were relatively low for diseases with high incidence, signifying perhaps effective clinical care for these conditions. Tuberculosis remains a leading cause of disease-specific mortality, with 214 reported deaths. However, significant as these figures are, they tend to be overshadowed by the high-profile concerns of respiratory infections, to which the public pays more attention. It is worth noting that the fatalities linked to Hepatitis (48 deaths) and Epidemic hemorrhagic fever (17 deaths) indicate that these diseases, while not among the highest in incidence, are of significant clinical concern and require focused medical attention due to their potential for severe outcomes.

Concerns:

The prevalence of HFMD, with 153,086 reported cases, marks it as a disease of high incidence. This highly contagious virus, typically affecting children, poses significant challenges for public health, especially in daycare centers and schools. Although usually not life-threatening, its impact on public health cannot be understated given the sheer number of individuals it affects, and the associated healthcare burden.

The public concern, meanwhile, seems to shift with media attention and tends to follow outbreaks of diseases with higher mortality rates or those that are emerging, such as Monkeypox. While no cases of Monkeypox are reported in the visited period, its recent classification as a class B infectious disease reflects its potential to become a public health concern. A sense of vigilance among the public is critical, especially considering the ongoing global discussions around emerging infectious diseases post-COVID-19 era.

Limitations:

The limitations of the current dataset initial point is the lack of specific demarcation of the severity of reported cases, limiting our understanding of the actual healthcare strain and risk these illnesses pose. Moreover, the data represents the cases that have been reported and diagnosed, potentially overlooking the underreporting and underdiagnosis that are systemic issues in many disease surveillance systems. Additionally, discrepancies in reporting standards across provinces may introduce bias, influencing the perceived distribution and prevalence of diseases.

The annual verification process presents another critical limitation, meaning monthly data accumulations may not align with verified annual data due to redundancies and reporting errors. This discrepancy can lead to an overestimation or underestimation of the case counts. Lastly, the database does not include COVID-19 data, despite its significant and ongoing impact on public health, thus painting an incomplete picture of the overall disease burden.

Recommendations:

For the public, maintaining personal hygiene remains the cornerstone of controlling the spread of communicable diseases. Regular hand washing, especially after contact with sick individuals or public surfaces, is strongly recommended. Parents should be particularly vigilant for symptoms of HFMD in children and follow local health authority guidance for vaccine-preventable diseases such as Hepatitis and Influenza.

Public awareness campaigns can equip citizens with knowledge on both high-incidence diseases and conditions of public concern, like emerging infectious diseases. Individuals with symptoms that suggest any communicable disease should seek medical advice promptly to reduce the risk of transmission and ensure early intervention. Lastly, participation in vaccination programs, if available, should be encouraged as a prime defensive strategy against several of the diseases listed, such as Hepatitis and Japanese encephalitis.

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.

News information since November 2023 in Chinese Mainland

Summary:

Since November 2023, China has been experiencing several infectious disease events caused by well-known pathogens, mainly concentrated in the northern regions where there has been a significant increase in respiratory illnesses among children. There are no reports of the emergence of new pathogens to date.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases:

Beginning in November 2023, a notable rise in childhood respiratory diseases was reported in northern China. These illnesses are mostly due to known pathogens, including influenza viruses, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Hospitals in Beijing observed a surge in patient numbers, particularly in pediatric wards. The World Health Organization requested further information from China regarding the rise in respiratory diseases, and investigations have shown no evidence of novel pathogens. Data from the Chinese National Health Commission and Beijing Children's Hospital indicate an increase in outpatient consultations and hospitalizations for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia among children since May, with October onwards seeing a rise in RSV, adenovirus, and influenza virus as well; no changes in disease presentation were noted.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens:

To date, there have been no reports by Chinese health authorities of any new pathogens emerging. The WHO's requests for detailed information about the increase in respiratory diseases have yet to yield evidence of new pathogens. China is intensifying its surveillance of these diseases and implementing measures to reduce the risk of respiratory diseases. These measures include vaccination, maintaining distance from patients, staying home when ill, getting the necessary testing and medical care, wearing masks appropriately, ensuring good ventilation, and regular hand washing.

News information since November 2023 around world

Summary:

In the period since November 2023, there have been multiple infectious disease events noted around the world. Countries have been managing known outbreaks such as dengue fever, avian influenza, MERS-CoV, and others, while surveillance systems remain vigilant for the potential emergence of novel pathogens.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases:

- Dengue Fever: A significant outbreak occurred in Burkina Faso with over 146,000 suspected cases and 688 reported fatalities. The Americas also saw a considerable rise, totaling 4.1 million suspected cases, with Brazil, Peru, and Mexico being most affected. This marked an increase surpassing annual averages for the region.

- Avian Influenza (H5N1): Cambodia reported its first human fatalities since 2014, noting the potential for avian-to-human transmission. The virus continues to appear in various countries across multiple continents, asserting the need for continued monitoring and response measures.

- MERS-CoV: Although no new cases were reported in October 2023, the Arabian Peninsula continues to monitor the situation due to the historical occurrence of MERS in this region.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens:

The reviewed period did not highlight the appearance of new pathogens. However, the dynamic nature of infectious diseases implies that authorities maintain constant vigilance and preparedness for the emergence of new threats. Besides these primary concerns, there were ongoing infections from diphtheria, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Mpox, Chikungunya, and Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever in respective countries. These conditions further emphasize the critical role of international health surveillance and coordinated response in managing and mitigating the impact of infectious diseases globally.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

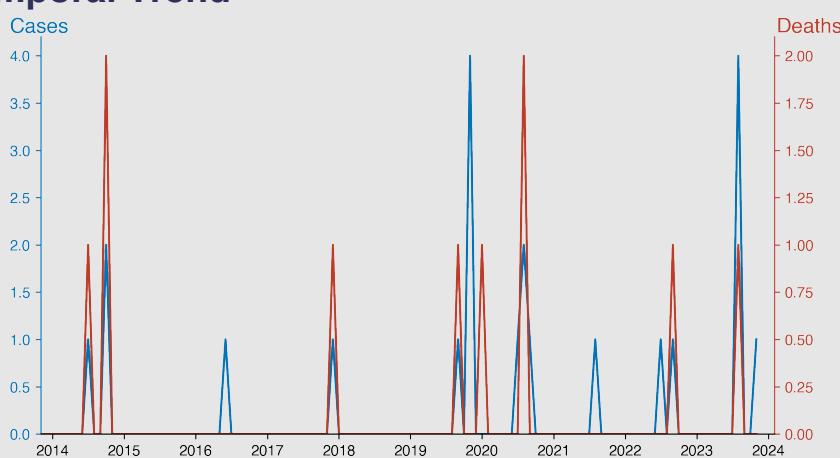
Plague

November 2023

Introduction

Plague is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. It primarily affects rodents and is transmitted to humans through fleabites from infected fleas, or contact with contaminated fluid or tissue from a dead host. Notoriously known for causing the "Black Death" in the Middle Ages, it frequently occurs in three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic. Early detection and antibiotic treatment are crucial to reduce the risk of severe complications or death.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Plague incidences in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 represent sporadic occurrences, with the total case count remaining low and occurrences being rather irregular. There appears to be no clear seasonal trends in the pattern of plague cases. There is an observed increase in incidence in 2019, with the highest number of 4 cases happening in November. However, the numbers remain too low to confirm any significant changes in plague epidemiology in China.

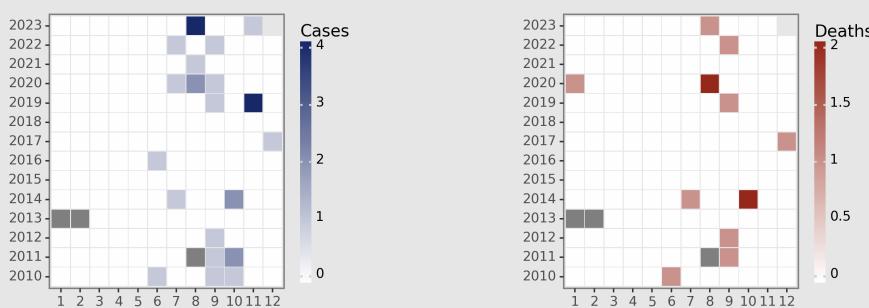
Highlights

1. Plague cases in mainland China have remained consistently low since 2010, with occasional spikes
2. The death rate stayed generally proportional to the case rate, implying potentially effective disease management
3. August and September appear to be critical months with slightly higher incidence, indicating potential seasonal trends
4. The single case in November 2023 implies ongoing vigilance in monitoring and managing the disease despite the low overall prevalence.

Deaths Analysis

The plague-associated mortality in mainland China during the specified period is also low, mirroring the sporadic nature of the cases. It appears there is a somewhat consistent case fatality rate, given the parallel occurrences of deaths and cases, such as in September 2012, July 2014, and August 2020. Unexpectedly, a death was reported in January 2020 without new cases being recorded, implying a case from the previous month with a delayed fatal outcome. This highlights the need for prompt and effective treatment.

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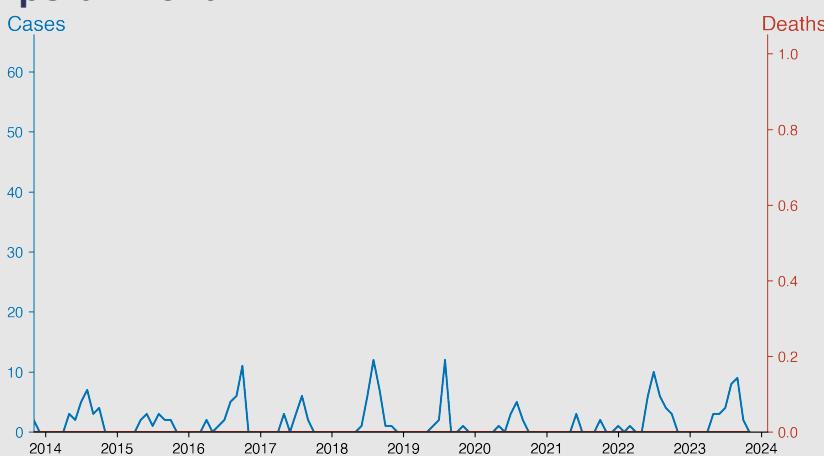
Cholera

November 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It can occur in outbreaks and is most common in places with poor sanitation, crowded conditions, and lack of access to clean water. Transmission occurs primarily through consumption of contaminated water or food. Often mild or without symptoms, severe cases show rapid onset of profuse, watery diarrhea which can lead to severe dehydration and death if untreated. Prevention involves improved sanitation, safe drinking water, and vaccines.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows a variable but generally low number of reported cholera cases in mainland China from 2010-2023. The trend appears seasonal, with case numbers often peaking during the summer months and dropping to zero during winter. Case numbers peaked noticeably in August 2010 with 63 cases. Although fluctuations are observed over the years, no consistent increase or decrease pattern is noticeable. It is crucial to assess these patterns in relation to changes in surveillance, diagnostic capacities, and healthcare access, which could influence the number of reported cases.

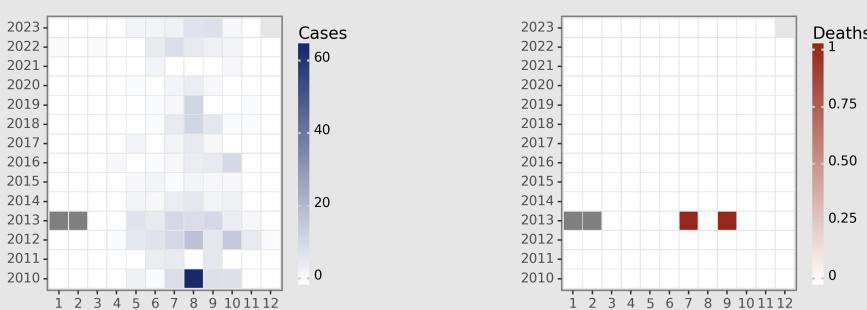
Highlights

- Seasonal increase: The data demonstrates a general trend of an increase in cholera cases during the summer months, particularly in August.
- Annual decline: While few peaks are evident (such as in August 2010 and August 2018), overall, the reported cases have shown an overall slow decline from 2010 to 2023.
- Low fatality rate: The fatality rate is extremely low. Only two deaths were reported in 2013, while all other instances reported no fatalities.
- No new cases in winters: Particularly between November to April, almost no new cases are reported, signifying a seasonal impact on disease incidence.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality related to cholera in mainland China over this period is minimal, with only two recorded deaths in July and September of 2013. This suggests that the cholera disease burden is low, possibly due to efficient disease control measures, medical treatment, or underreporting of deaths. The low mortality rate could also indicate cholera typically manifesting in a less severe form in this population, though further data would be needed for such assertions. Despite the low mortality, continuous monitoring and prevention efforts remain essential, given cholera's potential for rapid spread and severe impact.

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SARS-CoV

November 2023

Introduction

SARS-CoV, short for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, is a viral species connected to severe respiratory diseases in humans. First identified during the 2002-2003 outbreak in Guangdong, China, it's characterized by atypical pneumonia symptoms. The virus is zoonotic, believed to be transmitted from bats via civets to humans, presenting a global health threat due its high contagion capabilities combined with a significant mortality rate. It belongs to the broader Coronaviridae family of viruses, which also includes the novel SARS-CoV-2 responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic.

Temporal Trend



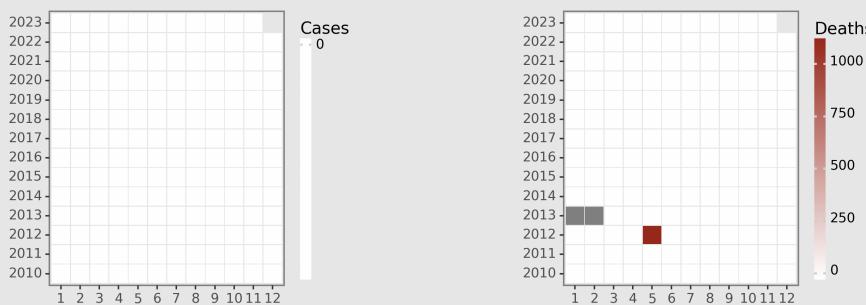
Cases Analysis

There have been zero reported SARS-CoV cases in mainland China between January 2010 and November 2023. The persistent null findings over these nearly 14 years suggest effective control measures, possibly due to the extensive management actions implemented after the 2002–2004 SARS-CoV outbreak. These actions may include strict infection prevention measures in healthcare settings, intensive case finding and isolation procedures, and public awareness campaigns. However, continuous surveillance and prevention control should not be relaxed, as the re-emergence of such viruses is always a possibility.

Highlights

- Sustained Zero Incidence:** No cases of SARS-CoV have been reported in mainland China since 2010, indicating effective containment and prevention measures.
- Anomaly in Death Reports:** An unusual surge in deaths was observed in May 2012, with 1093 deaths recorded but no corresponding cases. This could perhaps be due to reporting errors or late attribution of cause.
- Consistent Zero Mortality:** Apart from the anomalous event in May 2012, no SARS-CoV-related deaths have occurred, indicating successful treatment of any sporadic cases.
- Current Situation:** As of November 2023, mainland China reports zero cases and deaths, continuing containment success.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The data indicates zero deaths reported for SARS-CoV within the same period, except for a notably anomalous data point of 1093 deaths without reported cases in May 2012. This discrepancy requires further investigation as it may be due to error entry, data correction, or previously unreported cases pertaining to an earlier period. Despite this isolated incident, the overall death figures are congruent with the case figures, emphasizing the effectiveness of the implemented control mechanisms while highlighting the importance of accurate, timely, and transparent reporting.

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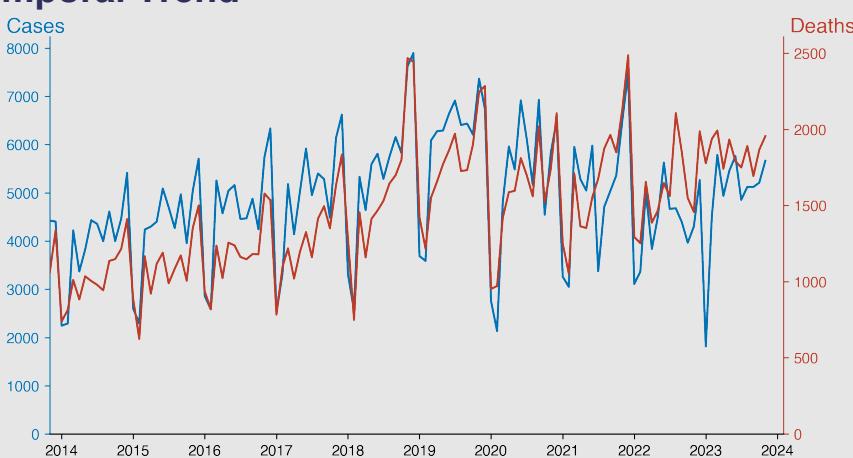
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

November 2023

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, life-threatening disease caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It weakens the immune system, making individuals more susceptible to infections and diseases. HIV proliferates by destroying white blood cells (T cells), disrupting the body's ability to fight off diseases. Transmission can occur through unprotected sex, sharing needles, or from mother to child during birth or breastfeeding. No cure exists, though antiretroviral therapy can control the virus and prevent progression.

Temporal Trend



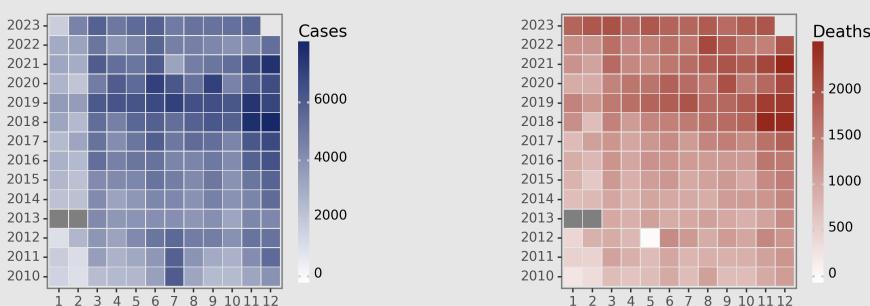
Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the reported cases of Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in mainland China showed an overall increasing trend with some fluctuations. The number of cases initially hovered around 2000-4000 per month but gradually increased over the years, peaking at almost 7900 cases in December of 2018. Interestingly, February seemed to consistently have lower case numbers as compared to other months, potentially due to the shortened month length. This data implies there has been a sustained level of AIDS transmission over the years amid certain mitigating factors.

Highlights

- The data shows a general increase in both cases and deaths due to AIDS in mainland China from 2010 to 2023.
- Notably, there is a marked ascent in the number of deaths in 2022 and 2023, despite cases not showing a similar sharp rise.
- The data suggests periods of higher transmission and death rates in months like December and November since 2010.
- There's substantial seasonal variation, independent of long-term trends, with higher case counts typically in the months of May - July.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Similar to cases, AIDS-related deaths also increased over the years with observable fluctuations. Deaths were generally increasing across the board, starting from about 500 per month in 2010 to upwards of 2000 per month in the last reported years. The highest number of deaths reached approximately 2500 in December 2021. However, while the trend generally mirrors that of reported cases, it is also noticeable that in the initial years, the death ratio was relatively higher compared to later years, potentially indicating advances in treatment and management of the disease over time.

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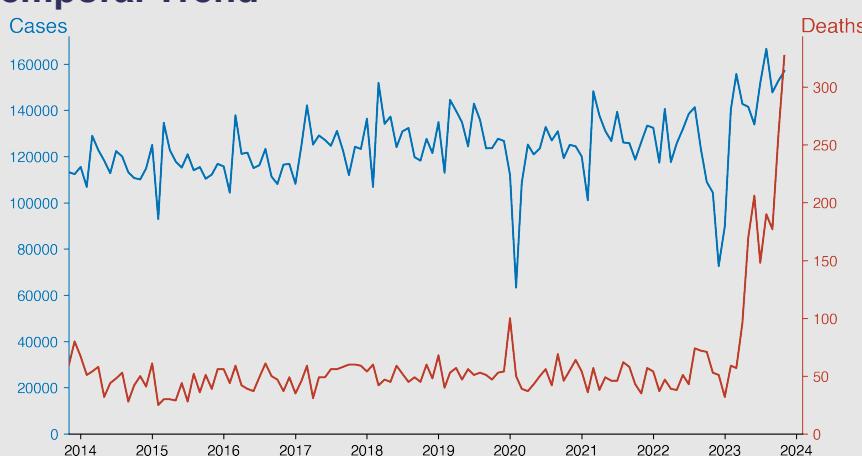
Hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis is a medical condition characterized by the inflammation of the liver, mainly caused by viral infections. The five major types are Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E, each caused by a different virus. Hepatitis can manifest as either acute, with quick onset and potential recovery, or chronic, lasting many years and leading to serious health problems such as cirrhosis and liver cancer. Vaccinations are available for some types. Non-viral causes include alcohol abuse, certain medications, and autoimmune diseases.

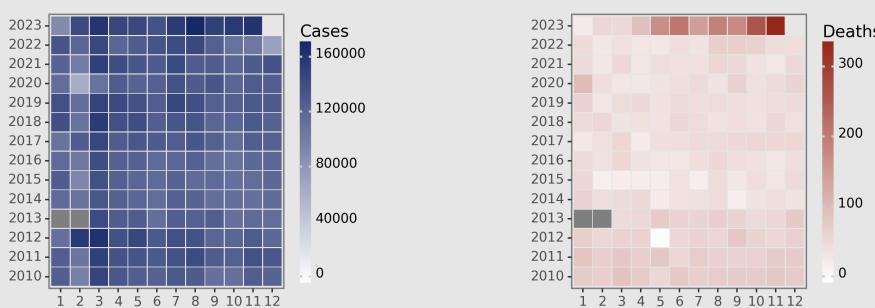
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The hepatitis data spanning from 2010 to 2023 for mainland China reveals a relatively stable trend in the number of reported cases. There are typically around 100,000 to 150,000 cases each month. However, distinct rises and falls are observed around specific months, particularly peaks in March and a slight dip in February, hinting at possible seasonal patterns. More pronounced year-to-year trends are subtle due to closely packed data points, yet a mild decrease in case numbers is evident from 2010 to 2015, contrasted by subsequent relatively stable years with a surge in 2023 that implies a possible health crisis.

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Highlights

- Sustained Epidemic:** Despite fluctuations, a consistent level of Hepatitis cases is observed throughout these years in Mainland China, indicating the presence of a sustained epidemic.
- Rising Mortality:** The mortality rate significantly escalated in 2023, with November reporting the highest number of deaths so far (327), indicating a worsening situation.
- Short-Term Spikes:** Notable short-term spikes occurred in the number of cases, such as February and August 2023, requiring immediate attention and targeted interventions.
- 2022 Decline:** Interestingly, a considerable decline was observed in December 2022, however, case counts rose again in 2023.

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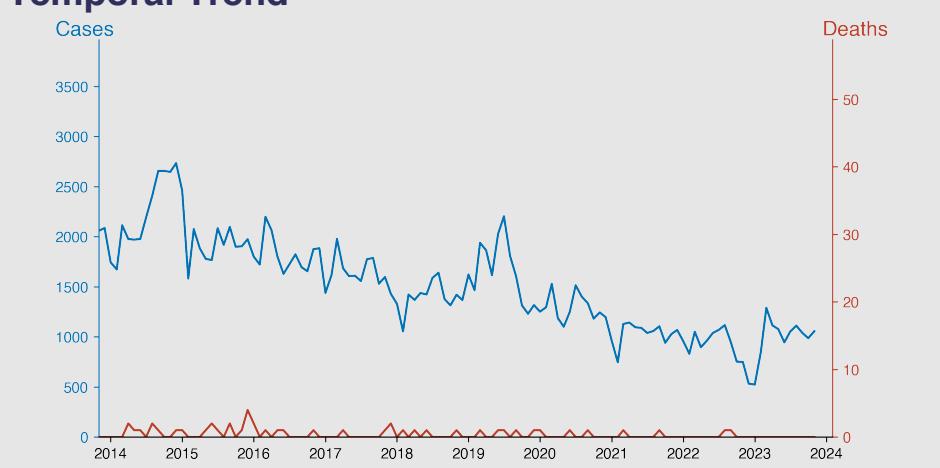
Hepatitis A

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis A is an acute, highly contagious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It typically spreads through ingestion of contaminated food or water, or direct contact with an infected person. Acute cases can be mild to severe, often requiring hospitalization. HAV generally triggers immune response, thus recovered individuals gain lifelong immunity. Vaccination also provides effective prevention. Despite its potential severity, fatality is rare, especially in healthy individuals.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Hepatitis A in Mainland China portrayed a general decline from the year 2010 to 2023. In 2010, monthly cases averaged approximately 3000, peaking in August at 3789. Over the years, there has been a notable drop with the 2023 average at about 1000 cases per month. Interestingly, there has been a consistent seasonal increase in cases around the middle of the year, typically between May and August, across all these years, suggesting a possible seasonal pattern of the disease.

Highlights

Decline in Hepatitis A incidence: The number of Hepatitis A cases has been decreasing significantly over the past decade, from an average of 2,000 to 3,000 cases per month in 2010 to around 1,000 cases per month in 2023.

2. Peak time for occurrence: Cases of Hepatitis A appear to peak around the summer months (particularly in July and August), a pattern observed across the years.

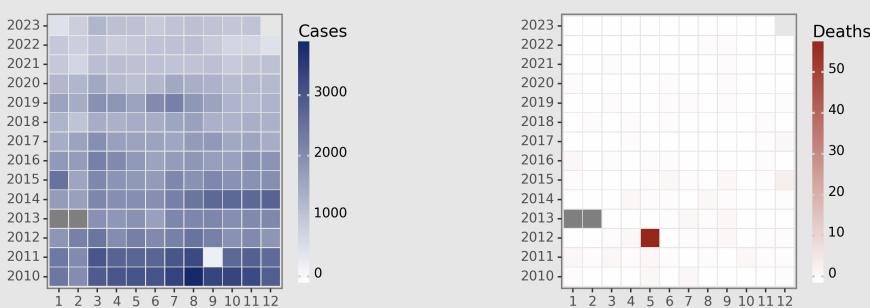
3. Relatively low mortality rates: The number of deaths per month remains low, often zero, with sporadic increases to 2, 4, or 56 (outlier in May 2012). The mortality rate has been zero for most of 2022 and 2023.

4. Efforts to control transmission successful: The incidence and mortality data suggest effective control over disease transmission and improved healthcare measures, though periodic monitoring is warranted.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Hepatitis A over this period has generally been low, reflecting the highly survivable nature of the disease, given proper medical intervention. The number of deaths per month mostly stayed at 0-2, with the exception of May 2012, when there was a sudden surge to 56 deaths. Following this peak, the monthly death count reverted to previous patterns. Recent data indicate further reduction in death toll, adding evidence to a possible improvement in medical care, awareness, and potentially effective vaccination programs.

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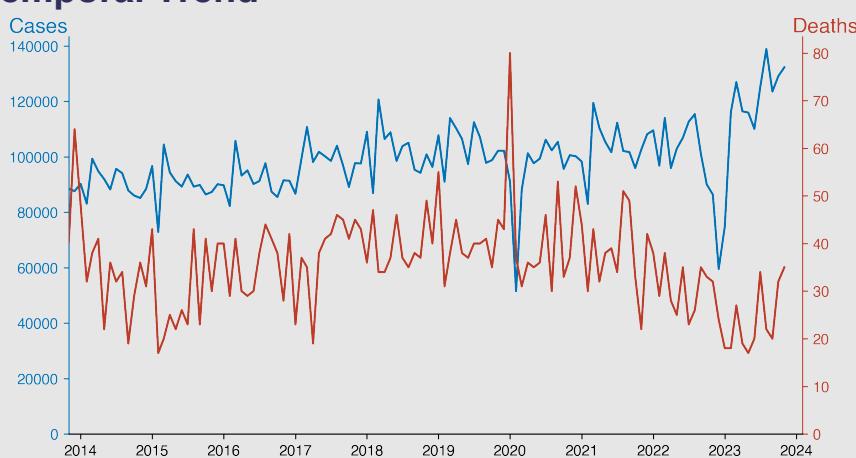
Hepatitis B

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that attacks the liver, potentially causing both acute and chronic disease. Transmitted via blood, semen, or another body fluid of an infected individual, it poses significant risks such as chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and liver cancer. Hepatitis B is preventable with a safe and effective vaccine, which has been available since 1982. Despite global vaccination programs, the World Health Organization estimates that 257 million people worldwide live with chronic Hepatitis B infection.

Temporal Trend



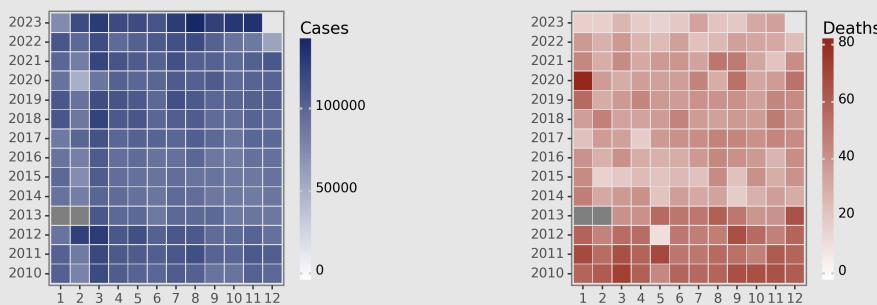
Cases Analysis

The Hepatitis B case count in mainland China exhibits a clear cyclical trend over the examined period (2010-2023). The case count tends to peak in the first quarter of each year, specifically around March, implying a seasonal strategy for public health interventions could be beneficial. The lowest case count can be observed in February 2020, likely due to the restrictions induced by the COVID-19 outbreak. Over the long term, the data suggests that the annual cases have been increasing, with the highest number of cases recorded in August 2023.

Highlights

- Hepatitis B cases in mainland China show a consistent cyclical pattern over the years, with February showing consistently lower case counts and peaks often seen around March and August.
- The number of Hepatitis B cases has risen significantly in recent years, particularly from 2020 to 2023. As of November 2023, the number of cases is the highest recorded at 132,270.
- Despite the increase in the number of cases, the number of deaths remains relatively low and stable, signifying possible improvements in disease management and treatment.
- Particularly in the year 2023, the number of deaths has notably decreased, reaching 35 in November, despite the notable increase in cases. This may indicate better outcomes, suggesting effective interventions or improved healthcare measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Unlike the case count, the reported fatalities do not display a consistent seasonal trend. An overall increase in deaths per month can be observed up until 2020, with a peak of 80 deaths in January 2020. However, from 2021 onwards, despite the rising number of cases, the death rate appears to be decreasing, potentially indicating improved treatment or management of Hepatitis B. Lastly, it's essential to acknowledge, with the virility of Hepatitis B, the death count remains relatively low, indicating successful case management overall.

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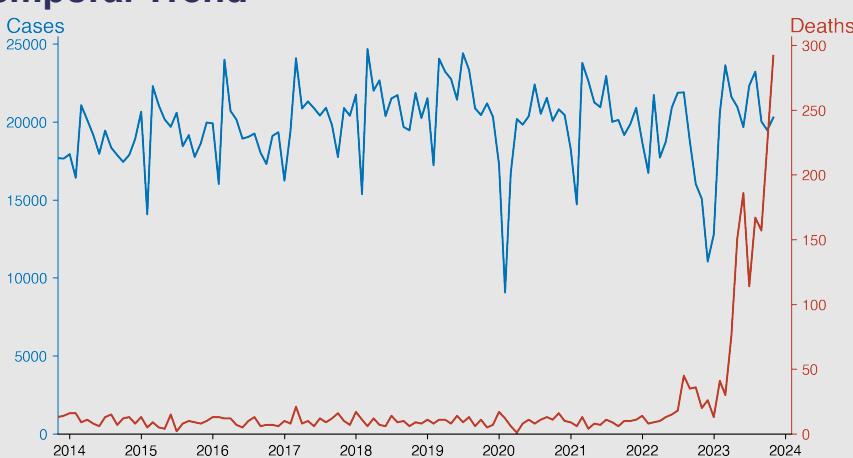
Hepatitis C

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that primarily attacks the liver, leading to inflammation and impaired liver function. It's caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), which spreads through contaminated blood. Symptoms often remain unnoticed until liver damage occurs. Chronic infection can lead to severe health problems such as liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. Cure is possible with antiviral medications, but no effective vaccine currently exists. Public health efforts primarily focus on harm reduction practices and early detection through screening.

Temporal Trend



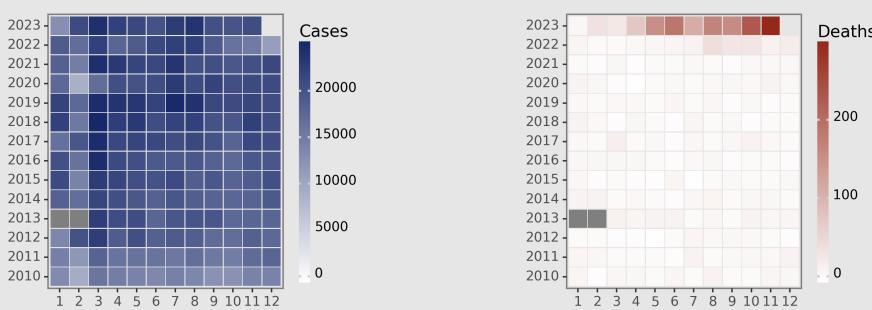
Cases Analysis

Hepatitis C cases in mainland China fluctuated from 2010 to 2023 with slight annual upward trends followed by decreasing periods. In 2010, the cases ranged from 9,594 to 15,716, and by 2023, the range escalated to 12,785 to 23,625. Noticeably, the highest count occurred in February 2023 with 23,625 cases. Despite fluctuation in monthly case counts, a general upward trend can be discerned over the years, indicating an escalating public health issue. What's concerning is the sudden drop in cases towards the end of 2022 and early 2023, it would be crucial to evaluate if this reflects proper mitigation strategies or underreporting.

Highlights

- There's a concerning upward trend in fatalities associated with Hepatitis C as of 2023, reaching a peak of 292 deaths in November. This increase is observed despite overall monthly cases remaining relatively stable.
- The general pattern of new cases varies but shows a modest decline in 2022-23. However, a resurgence in cases occurs on a yearly basis around March.
- A major drop in cases is observed in December 2022, reaching its lowest point since 2010, but the decline didn't translate into a simultaneous drop in fatalities.
- Comparatively, the years leading to 2023 didn't showcase such spike in deaths, indicating a growing severity or possibly issues related to treatment efficacy during 2023.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

From 2010 to 2022, Hepatitis C deaths remained relatively low, with a range from 1 to 21 per month. The data exhibited a pattern of small fluctuations without a clear increasing or decreasing trend. However, starting in mid-2022, there was a distinct rise in death counts, culminating in a peak of 292 in November 2023 — a dramatic increase compared to previous counts. This drastic change in fatality suggests a considerable evolution in the virus's impact, increased virulence, or possibly indicates a failure in healthcare provision that needs immediate attention.

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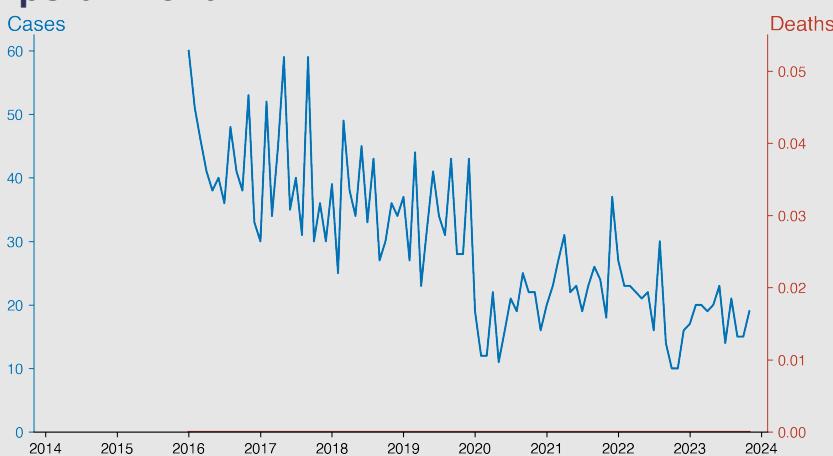
Hepatitis D

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also referred to as Delta hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). It is unique in that it only develops in individuals already infected with Hepatitis B virus. Individuals with dual infection of Hepatitis B and D can experience more severe illness, rapid progression to liver damage such as cirrhosis, and increased risk of liver cancer. While there are vaccines for Hepatitis B, none currently exist for Hepatitis D. Prevention primarily involves Hepatitis B vaccination and practicing safe behaviors.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reveals a gradual reduction in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China from 2016 to 2023. There was an initial high of 60 cases per month in January 2016, but this declined gradually. The highest monthly case count was observed in 2017, peaking at 59, then steadily tapered down. By 2020, the average case count per month had drastically reduced, hitting lows of 12 cases per month, and maintaining an average of around 20 cases per month in 2023. Although brief upswings were observed periodically, the overall trend is successfully decreased Hepatitis D cases.

Highlights

The data shows that Hepatitis D cases in mainland China have shown a significant downward trend from 2016 to 2023, witnessing a reduction in the monthly case count from around 40-60 cases in 2016, to around 10-20 cases in 2023.

- Despite fluctuations in the monthly counts, the overall trend has remained consistent. Year to year, a reduction in cases is apparent, especially contrasting the year 2016 and 2023.

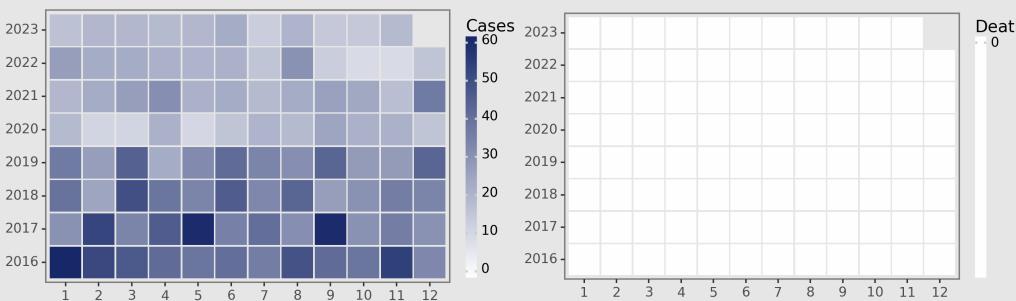
- Remarkably, despite the substantial number of cases, no deaths linked directly to Hepatitis D were reported from 2016 through November 2023.

- This trend of declining case counts and zero deaths indicates effective disease management and potential successful vaccination or treatment strategies against Hepatitis D in China.

Deaths Analysis

Remarkably, mainland China reported no fatalities due to Hepatitis D from 2016 through 2023. This could reflect effective interventions to manage the disease, including comprehensive treatment and prevention strategies. The effective zero mortality rate over multiple years may indicate strong public health infrastructure, fastidious monitoring, and successful therapeutic interventions. However, it may also reflect underreporting, necessitating continued vigilance and rigorous data collection methods to ensure the most accurate epidemiological understanding of Hepatitis D in mainland China.

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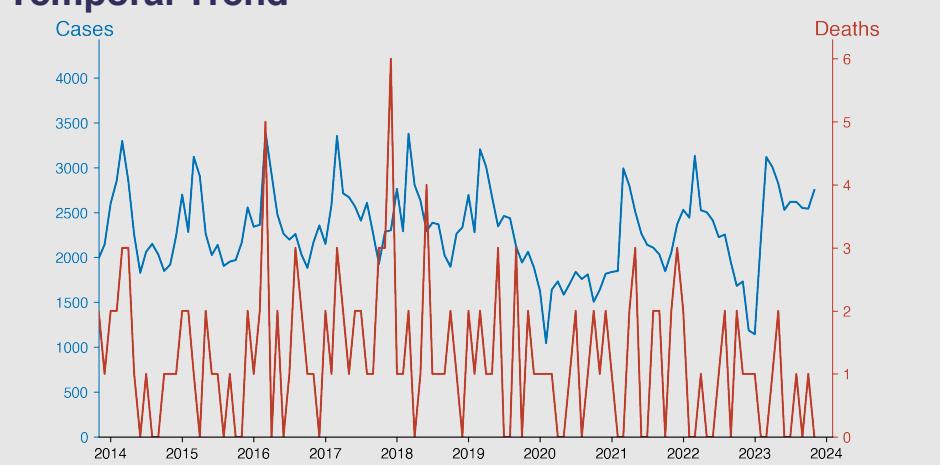
Hepatitis E

November 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV), typically transmitted through the fecal-oral route, primarily due to contaminated water. It is prevalent in developing countries with poor sanitation. While most infections are mild or asymptomatic, it can be severe or fatal in certain cases, particularly in pregnant women or individuals with compromised immune systems. Chronic cases, although far rarer, are still a concern, especially in transplant recipients. As there is no specific treatment for Hepatitis E, prevention through adequate sanitation and vaccine development is critical.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the period from 2010 to 2023, the incidence of Hepatitis E cases in mainland China demonstrated moderate fluctuation with slight decreasing trends towards later years. Peak months with notably high incidences appeared mainly in the first and third quarters of each year. The recorded number of cases achieved highest values in March of 2011, 2017, and 2023, potentially signaling a trend for increased transmission during these periods. Conversely, a clear drop in Hepatitis E cases is observed in February of 2020, possibly due to influence from the COVID-19 pandemic.

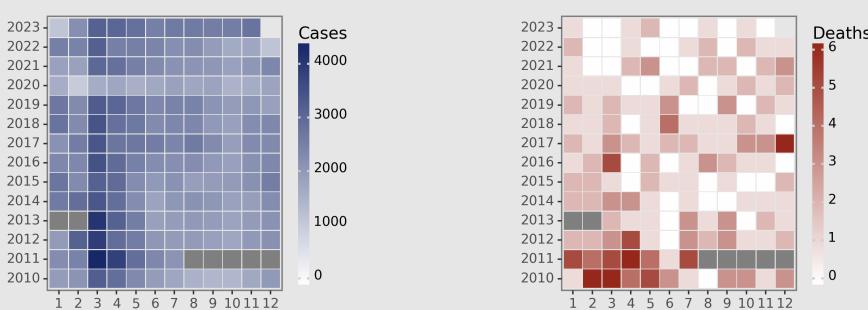
Highlights

- There has been a general downward trend in the number of Hepatitis E cases between 2010 and 2023 in mainland China, with some recurrent seasonal spikes, often peaking around March.
- Despite the overall decrease in the number of cases, there wasn't an appreciable decrease in the number of monthly deaths associated with Hepatitis E over the same period.
- Since 2019, cases have frequently dropped below 2000 per month, but there's a noticeable resurgence in 2023, particularly from March onwards.
- As of November 2023, there are 2751 reported cases of Hepatitis E in mainland China, but no deaths recorded.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to Hepatitis E over the same period has remained consistently and remarkably low. The maximum reported fatalities per month was 6, occurring in February 2010, April 2011, and December 2017. While there are minor occasional elevations, there is no distinguishable annual or seasonal pattern in the death count data, and overall the Hepatitis E mortality rate appears to remain significantly low. Notably, there is a visible increase in the number of zero-death months in the later years, suggesting an improved response or medical treatment capability.

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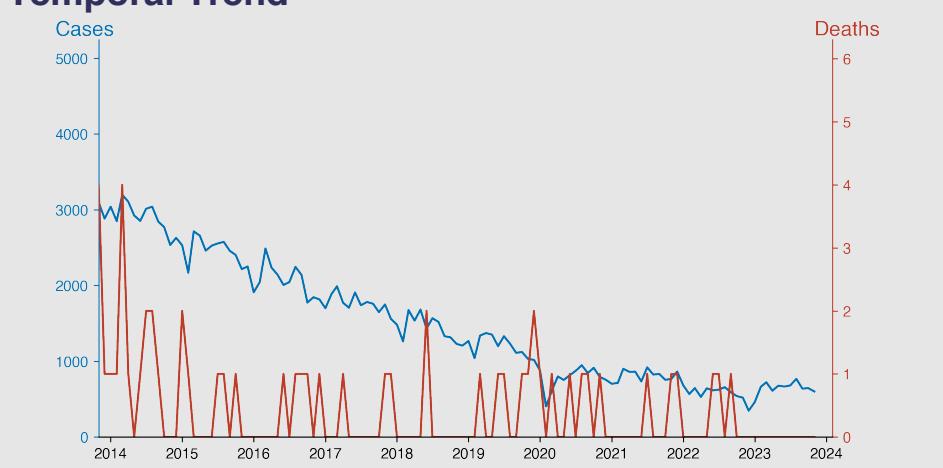
Other hepatitis

November 2023

Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to liver inflammation not caused by the common types A, B, C, D, or E viruses. It's relatively less studied compared to viral hepatitis, due to its diverse causes, which may include autoimmune diseases, genetic disorders, alcohol or drug misuse, or toxins. Symptoms generally mirror those of viral hepatitis, with jaundice, fatigue, and abdominal pain being frequent. It's crucial to identify the specific cause for an accurate diagnosis and treatment plan.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

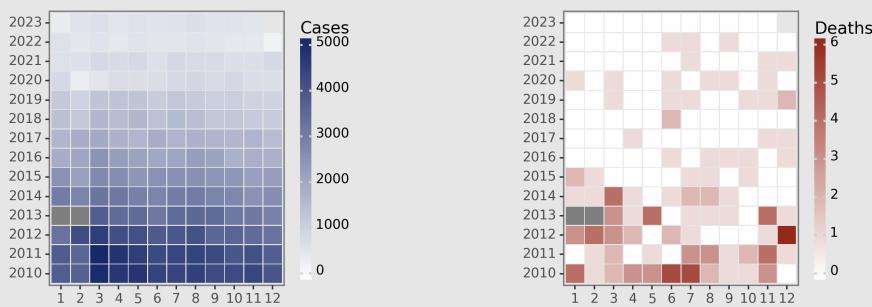
The data reveals a clear trend: the number of hepatitis cases in mainland China has consistently decreased from 2010 to 2023. The highest reported count was in March 2011, with 5010 cases, and a noticeable reduction occurred with the lowest count of 347 cases in December 2022. This trend could be attributed to increased access to vaccines, better healthcare infrastructure, or improved public health awareness. The high counts in March each year may also signify a cyclical pattern in incidence, potentially linked to societal factors.

Highlights

There has been a consistent decline in Other hepatitis virus cases from 3723 in January 2010 to 601 in November 2023.

2. The trend reveals decreased virulence and better public health infrastructure over the last decade.
3. The mortality rate, low from the get-go, has decreased further hinting at improved healthcare and treatment efficacy. In November 2023, there were no deaths.
4. Despite seasonal fluctuations, the general trend supports the assertion of successful public health interventions against Other hepatitis in China.

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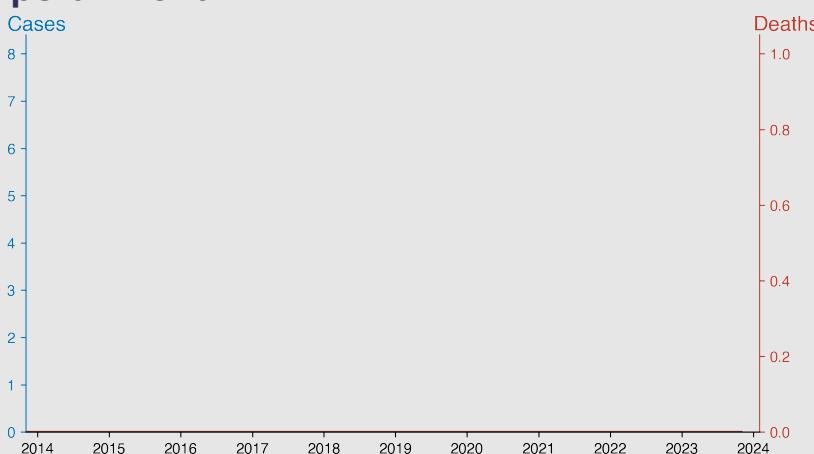
Poliomyelitis

November 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, also known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects young children. The virus, transmitted mainly through the fecal-oral route or contaminated food and water, multiplies in the intestine, from where it can invade the nervous system. While many infected show no symptoms, visible symptoms can include fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck, and limb pain. In severe instances, it may cause irreversible paralysis, typically in the legs. Vaccination is the most effective prevention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

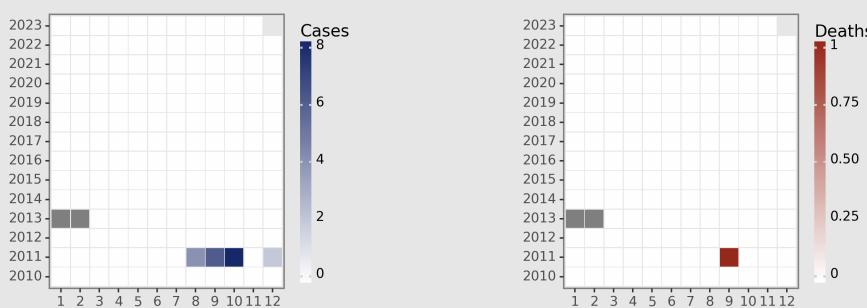
The data indicates a remarkable period of Poliomyelitis control in mainland China. For the bulk of the years spanning from 2010 to 2023, there are zero reported cases. However, there is a notable spike in 2011, starting in August with 4 cases, increasing to 8 in October, and calming to 2 in December. After this unusual surge, no further Poliomyelitis cases have been recorded. The instance could reflect an outbreak controlled effectively or perhaps improved reporting. The vast majority of the provided timeline exhibits zero reported cases, suggesting successful Polio management measures.

Highlights

There has been no recorded case of Poliomyelitis in mainland China since 2011, indicating effective eradication efforts.

2. A minor outbreak occurred mid-2011, peaking at eight cases in October with one death reported in September but was promptly controlled.
3. No fatality from Poliomyelitis has been reported except for the single mortality during the 2011 outbreak.
4. As of November 2023, the disease appears to be entirely absent, which suggests successful vaccination and public health measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Death instances due to Poliomyelitis are rare in the provided data. Across the entire timeline of 13 years, only a singular death is reported, in September 2011. This correlates with the unusual surge of cases in the same year. The absence of any other fatalities since then suggests a strong healthcare response, with efficient diagnosis and treatment protocols for reported infection cases. It also indirectly signifies the efficacy of the Polio vaccination programs in preventing the disease's severe consequences.

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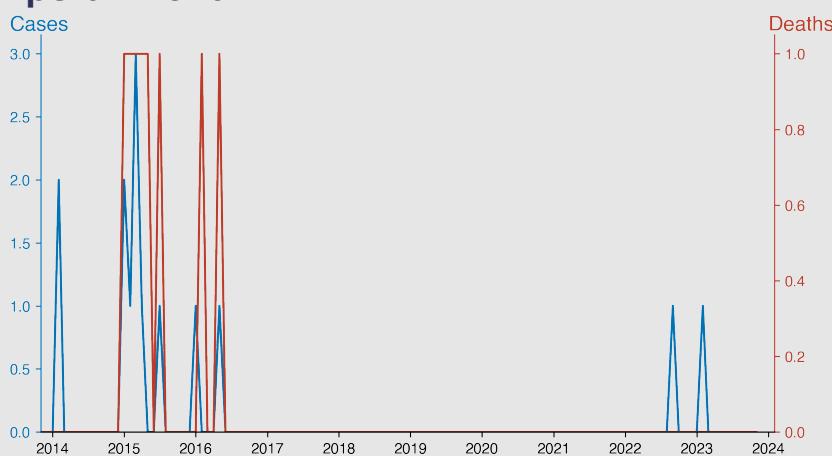
Human infection with H5N1 virus

November 2023

Introduction

H5N1 is a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus. It's largely a bird-adapted strain, originally transmitted from wild birds to poultry. Human infection with H5N1 is rare but concerning due to roughly 60% mortality rate. Necessary exposure typically arises from close contact with infected birds. In humans, the virus targets the respiratory system causing severe respiratory illnesses, like pneumonia. While not readily transmissible among humans, H5N1 has pandemic potential if it gains human-to-human transmission capability.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the 13-year period from 2010 to 2023, human H5N1 cases in mainland China were sporadic and relatively low, with only 13 reported cases. H5N1 human cases often presented themselves in isolated incidents with a notable increase in 2015, where 7 cases were recorded, the largest within this timeframe. Cases mostly occurred during the colder months of January and February, both seeing 4 separate incidents over the period. No consistent annual or seasonal trends could be observed in the dataset.

Highlights

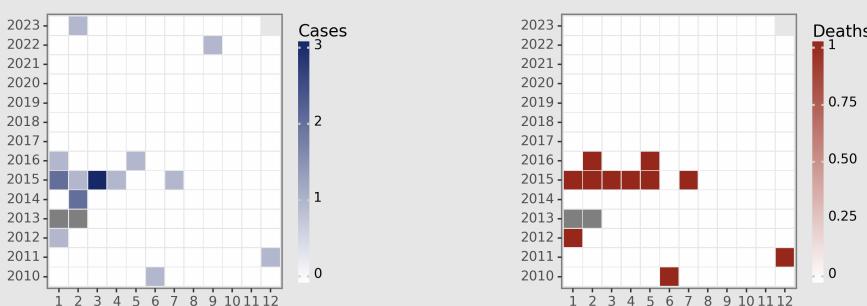
The H5N1 virus human infection cases in mainland China are extremely sporadic and low in frequency, with 12 recorded cases between 2010 and 2023.

- A peak in incidents can be observed in 2015, with six cases and four fatalities being reported. Since then, reported cases have dwindled.
- The case fatality rate, although varying due to the small number of cases, has remained high, typically around 50%, indicating high virulence of the H5N1 strain in humans.
- Importantly, the years 2017 to 2021 recorded no cases, demonstrating effective control measures during this period. However, minor resurgences are witnessed in 2022 and 2023, demanding renewed vigilance.

Deaths Analysis

During the period 2010 to 2023, there were a total of 8 deaths associated with the H5N1 virus in mainland China. Reflecting the case data, the highest death count also occurred in 2015, with 4 recorded fatalities. Despite the high fatality rate in this year, zero mortalities were reported in 2014, 2016, and after 2018, indicating a sporadic mortality pattern. Notably, all recorded death incidents coincided with reported H5N1 cases, suggesting a potential direct casualty link. Death during periods without reported cases suggests a potential undercount of milder, non-fatal infections.

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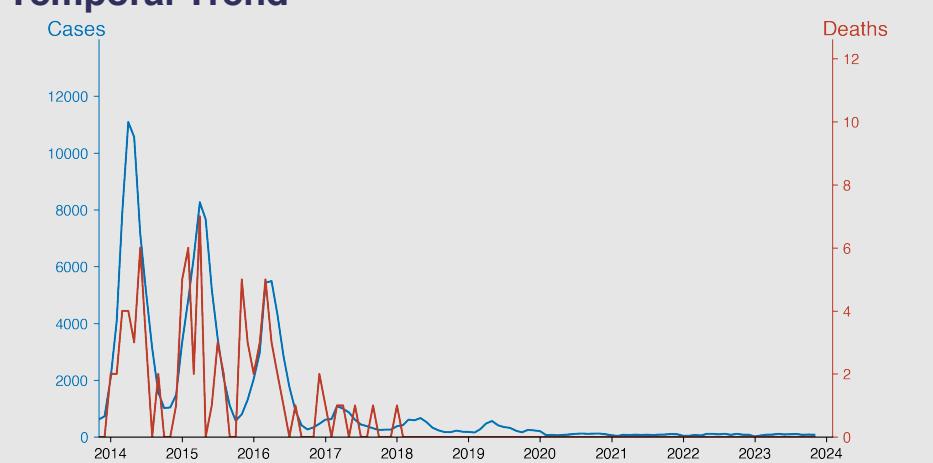
Measles

November 2023

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the measles virus. It's transmitted through respiratory droplets and can survive in the air for up to two hours. Symptoms typically include high fever, cough, runny nose, and inflamed eyes, followed by a distinctive red rash spreading over the body. Severe complications can occur, particularly in malnourished children and people with reduced immunity. Vaccination is the most effective prevention method, specifically the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. Globally, measles remains a leading cause of vaccine-preventable deaths in children.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the annual measles incidence in mainland China showed a generally declining trend. Initially, cases peaked between April to June, hitting a remarkable high in May 2010 with 13,318 cases. This could be attributed to seasonal variation in measles transmission. Sharp decreases were observed, reaching their lowest in recent years in January 2023 with merely 18 cases. The significant decrease post-2014 could be due to improved vaccination rates and efforts to control the spread of the disease.

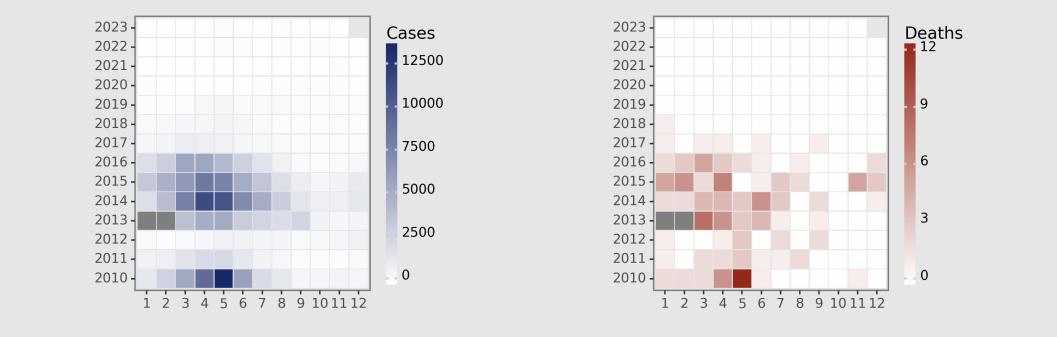
Highlights

- From 2010 to 2023, a general decline in measles cases has been observed in mainland China. Annual peaks, usually seen around spring, have also declined over time.
- Despite fluctuations in the count of cases, measles-associated deaths have remained extremely low, often recording zero for most months.
- Interestingly, the measles cases have been consistently low (below 200) each month since 2020, suggesting successful implementation of measles prevention strategies.
- As of November 2023, the measles situation is well controlled with only 78 cases and no deaths reported in this month.

Deaths Analysis

Although measles cases were high, the death toll in the given period remains relatively low, somewhat maintaining an inconsistent trend. Deaths peaked at 12 in May 2010, coinciding with the highest number of measles cases. Thereafter, the fatality rates experienced a gradual decrease, resulting in zero fatalities from January 2018 onwards. The low mortality rate could be attributed to better disease management, prompt case detection, isolation, and improved health care.

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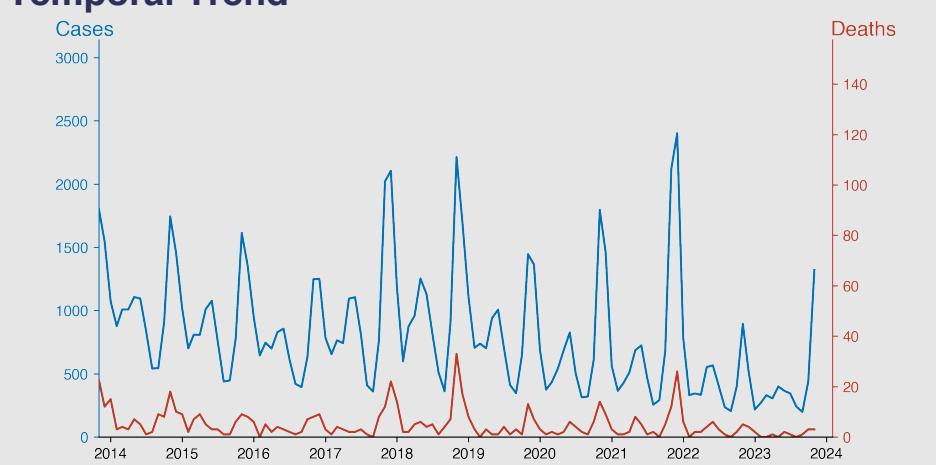
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

November 2023

Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, also known as Hantavirus, is a severe infectious disease characterized by fever, fatigue, and hemorrhagic symptoms. It is primarily transmitted through rodent vectors, carried by their droppings, urine, or saliva. Humans can contract the illness through inhaling aerosolized particles contaminated by the virus. Potential complications include cardiovascular and renal damage which can result in severe patient outcomes. Early diagnosis and supportive care are vital in managing this zoonotic infection.

Temporal Trend



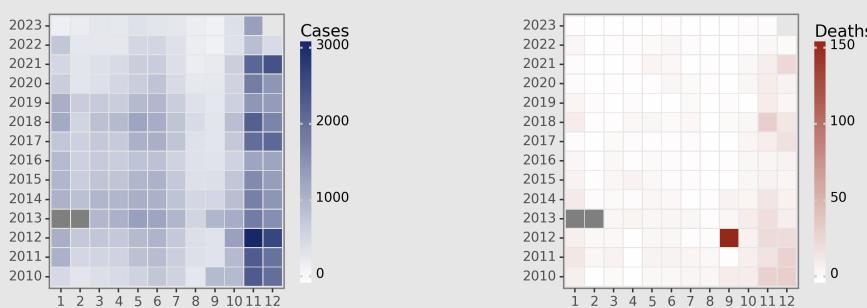
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in mainland China show clear seasonality, with annual peaks usually observed from November to January. The maximum number of cases was most significantly observed in November 2012 with 3000 cases. The reported cases started declining from the year 2015 onward, especially from April to November, suggesting effective preventive measures or changes in disease transmission dynamics. However, a notable influx of cases is still seen in the winter months, underlining the requirement for continuous vigilance and control efforts.

Highlights

- Seasonal Trend: The data consistently indicates a peak of cases in the autumn and winter months, with November typically the high point.
- Overall Case Decline: There has been a general decrease in Epidemic hemorrhagic fever cases since 2010, with a significant drop over the last three years.
- Low Mortality: Despite variations in case numbers, mortality related to the disease appears to be relatively low.
- Current Situation: As of November 2023, case numbers are below historical highs but suggest an upward trend from previous months, a pattern consistent with the seasonal trend.

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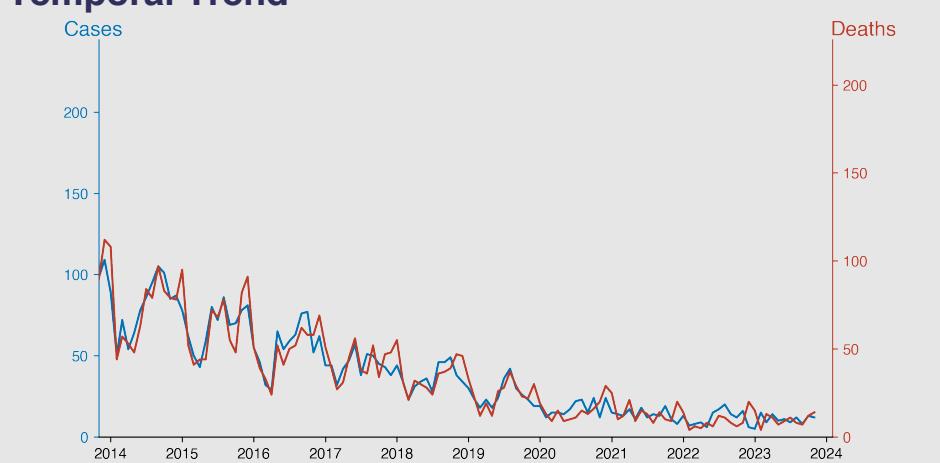
Rabies

November 2023

Introduction

Rabies is a deadly virus transmitted to humans primarily through the bite of infected animals. It invades the central nervous system, causing disease in the brain and often results in death if left untreated. Rabies can affect all mammals, but is most commonly found in wild animals like bats, raccoons, skunks, and foxes. Efficient post-exposure prophylaxis has made the disease preventable in humans. Worldwide, dogs remain the most significant source of human infection, hence the importance of canine vaccination programs.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the thirteen-year period (2010-2023), Rabies cases in mainland China indicated an overall downward trend. The average case count was highest in 2010 with numbers declining from 2011 onward. The most considerable drop was seen between 2010 and 2011 with cases decreasing by 40%. The number of cases remained relatively consistent afterwards, trickling downwards until 2022 with a temporary rise in 2013, though none of these periods superseded the 2011 cases. No data was available for January and February of 2013.

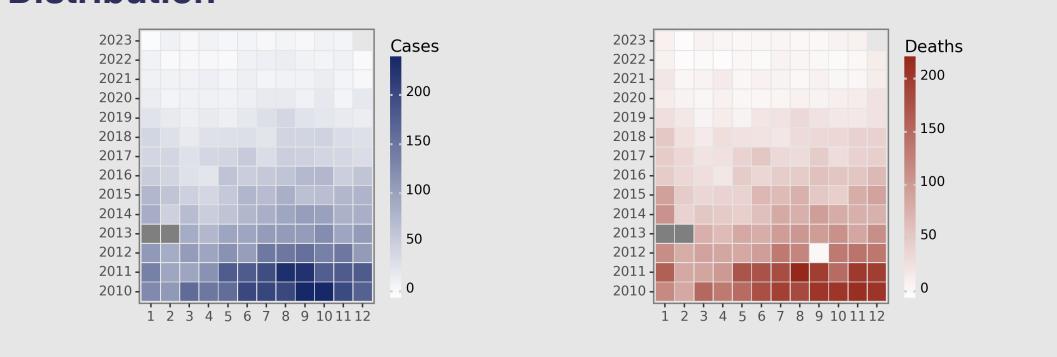
Highlights

- Overall Decreasing Trend: There has been an overall decrease in both rabies cases and deaths from 2010 to November 2023. Highest recorded cases (233) in September & October 2010, with the highest death toll (208) in November 2010, significantly higher compared to 2023 levels.
- Seasonal Fluctuations: Each year sees peaks during summer months (around June - August), indicating possible seasonal factors affecting the spread.
- High Fatality: A notably high death-to-case ratio through the years implies a high fatality rate for rabies in mainland China.
- Current Status: As of November 2023, cases (12) and deaths (14) are both relatively low, continuing the overall downward trajectory.

Deaths Analysis

Similar to cases, Rabies-related deaths also showed a declining trend across the period. Despite the high correspondence life threat of Rabies, the mortality rate generally improved over time with fewer deaths relative to the number of cases each year -- suggesting possible improvements in rapid diagnosis, health service accessibility, or treatment. A sizable dip in deaths was noticed in September 2012 and needs further investigation. Notably, despite fewer cases in recent years, the death amount saw a relative increase in December 2021 and 2022, warranting further exploration of possible factors.

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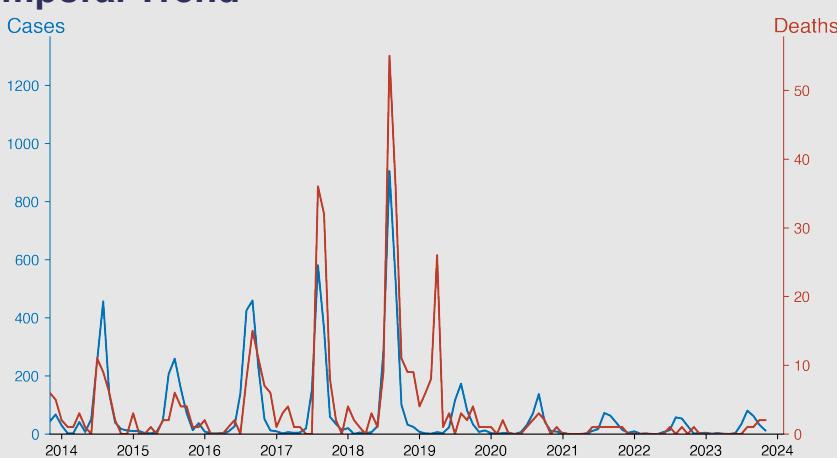
Japanese encephalitis

November 2023

Introduction

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a significant public health concern in Asia, caused by the Japanese encephalitis virus. Spread primarily through mosquitoes, this disease typically causes mild symptoms, like fever and headache. However, about 1 in 250 infections advances to severe disease, featuring high fever, headache, neck stiffness, disorientation, coma, seizures, spastic paralysis, and ultimately causing death in 20 - 30% of cases. Vaccination serves as a primary preventative measure.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported Japanese encephalitis cases reveal a distinct seasonal pattern, peaking each year between June and September. The highest rise is consistently marked in August, implying that risk factors may be heightened during this season. From 2010 to 2023, there appears to be a gradual decline in annual case numbers, suggesting the potential effectiveness of preventive measures. However, minor periodic upsurges indicate the persistent presence of the disease and the need for continued public health vigilance.

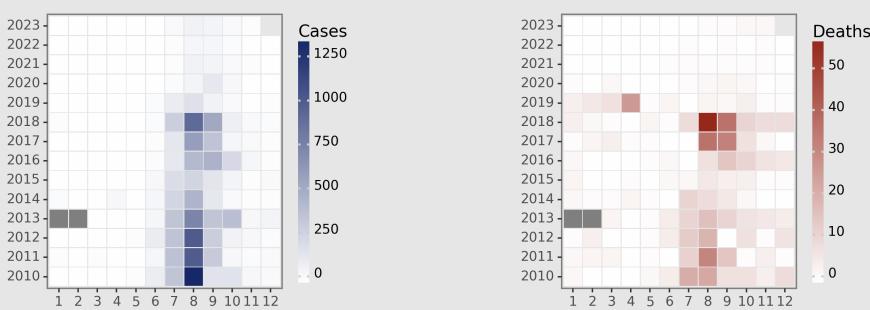
Highlights

- Cases of Japanese encephalitis reported in mainland China peak during the summer months (June to September), reflecting the seasonality of the disease driven by mosquito activity.
- There has been a significant decrease in reported cases and deaths since 2010, indicating successful control and prevention measures.
- Despite this overall decline, sporadic outbreaks with high mortality occur, underscoring the need for sustained vigilance.
- As of November 2023, the number of cases and deaths remain relatively low, with 12 cases and 2 deaths reported during the month.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality due to Japanese encephalitis also shows a seasonal pattern, aligning with the peak incidence period. Notably, the death count does not mirror the declining trend of case numbers. This suggests disease management and clinical outcomes might not have improved significantly parallel to prevention strategies. Particularly alarming is the unexplained spike in April 2019, suggesting amplified lethality or reporting irregularities that warrant further investigation. Overall, continuous disease monitoring and improvement in patient care are essential.

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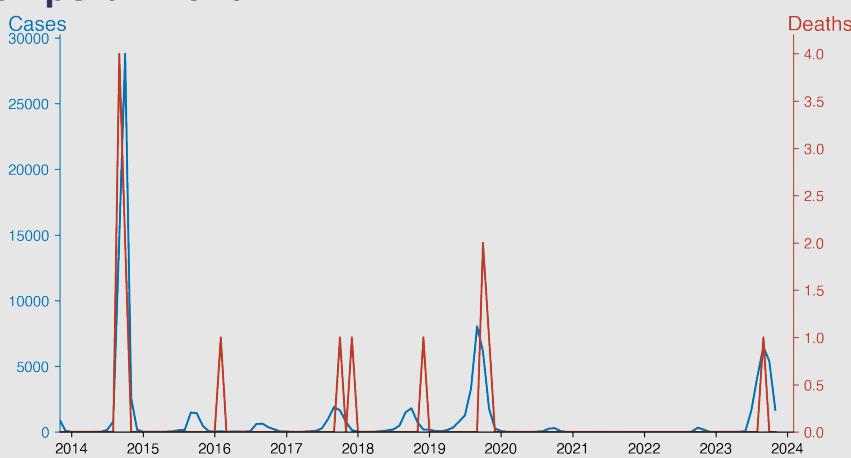
Dengue

November 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease endemic in many tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It is caused by any one of four closely related dengue viruses, which are transmitted to humans via the bites of infected mosquitoes, primarily *Aedes aegypti*. Clinically, it can range from a mild flu-like illness to severe dengue, involving high fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, joint and muscle pain, rash, and mild bleeding. There are presently no specific antiviral medicines for dengue, but early detection and access to proper medical care significantly lowers fatality rates.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Dengue cases in mainland China show a consistent seasonality, peaking between August to October in each year.
- The overall trend is an increased incidence of Dengue over time, with a notable spike in reported cases during 2014.
- The incidence drastically reduced in 2020 to a lower level than before and remained lower in 2021 and 2022, but experienced another spike in 2023.
- Mortality rate has generally been low, with occasional reported deaths usually coinciding with peak periods of dengue cases.

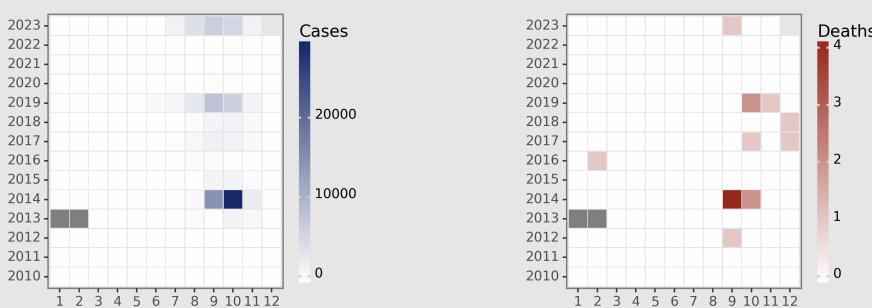
Cases Analysis

From the given data, Dengue cases in mainland China exhibit a clear seasonality, with spikes in cases typically occurring from July to November. This period likely aligns with the peak mosquito breeding season. Over the years, vast fluctuations in Dengue incidences are observed. Significant outbreaks were experienced in 2013, 2014, with a particularly severe outbreak in 2019 where cases soared above 8000 in September. Since 2018, an upward trend can be discerned, indicating an expanding transmission zone or increased disease activity. Recently, in 2023, there's been a major surge in cases starting from July, peaking in September with 6494 reported cases.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll due to Dengue in mainland China remains relatively low, showcasing the non-lethal nature of the virus or the effectiveness of China's healthcare system in treating severe dengue cases. From 2010 to 2023, only 11 fatalities were documented. Out of these, four deaths were recorded in 2014 during the worst outbreak, followed by two in 2019, and one each in 2012, 2017, 2018, 2022, and 2023. Despite increased case counts in recent years, the mortality rate isn't proportional, suggesting improved case management or reporting bias. Moreover, a significant period with zero mortalities can be observed from 2017 to 2021.

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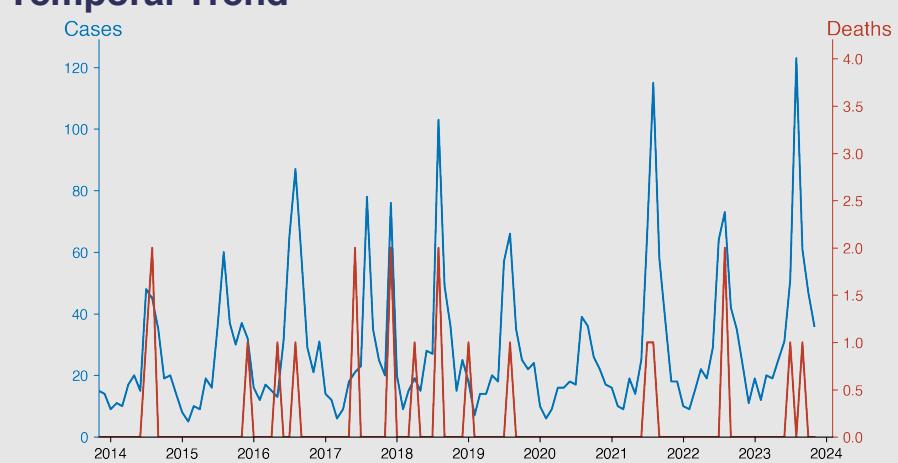
Anthrax

November 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious, life-threatening, infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Found naturally in soil, these bacteria primarily affect livestock and wild game. Humans get infected through exposure to infected animals or their products. The disease manifests in three forms: cutaneous (skin), inhalation (lungs), and gastrointestinal (digestive system). Its symptoms vary depending on the type contracted and can range from skin sores to severe breathing problems, or stomach symptoms. Anthrax is not contagious and can be prevented or treated with antibiotics if detected early.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data suggest a clear seasonal pattern in Anthrax cases from 2010 to 2023 in mainland China, peaking between July and August each year. This trend may correlate with agricultural practices or weather conditions conducive to Anthrax spores' activity. A significant upsurge can be observed from 2016 onwards, with the largest outbreak occurring in August 2023 with 123 cases. However, it's evident that despite annual fluctuations, there is no sharp increase in overall cases across the years, suggesting improved diagnostic and preventive measures may be in place.

Highlights

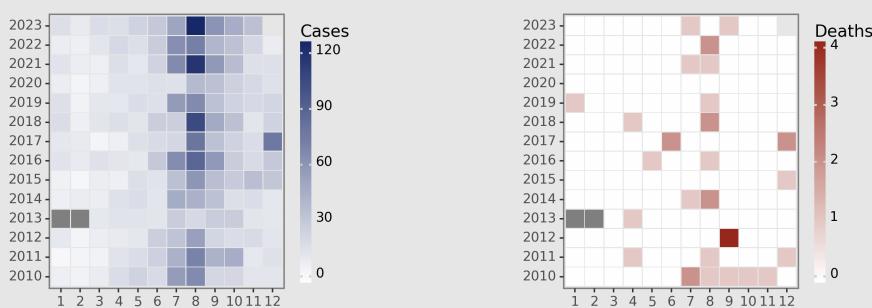
There is a clear annual cycle for anthrax cases, with the number of cases peaking during the summer months (July and August), possibly related to agricultural activities. It has been consistent throughout the years.

- The number of anthrax cases has been relatively stable over the years, however, the spikes seen in the summer months have been increasing particularly noted in August 2023 with 123 cases.
- Mortality due to anthrax is generally low, sporadic and does not follow a pattern. Although there are some sporadic spikes, it doesn't correlate with the increase in cases.
- As of November 2023, the situation is under control with 36 reported cases and no deaths, but vigilance is necessary given the usual rise in the summer.

Deaths Analysis

Overall, the number of deaths due to Anthrax across the given period is low, further pointing towards effective clinical management of cases in China. Notably, the months of July, August, and September witness slightly more deaths corresponding to the peak seasons of Anthrax cases, hinting at a probable correlation. There appears to be a rough biennial pattern of slightly higher deaths, occurring in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016, which wanes afterwards. Fortunately, the highest number of deaths in a single month (4) was reported only once in September 2012, indicating a generally low fatality rate.

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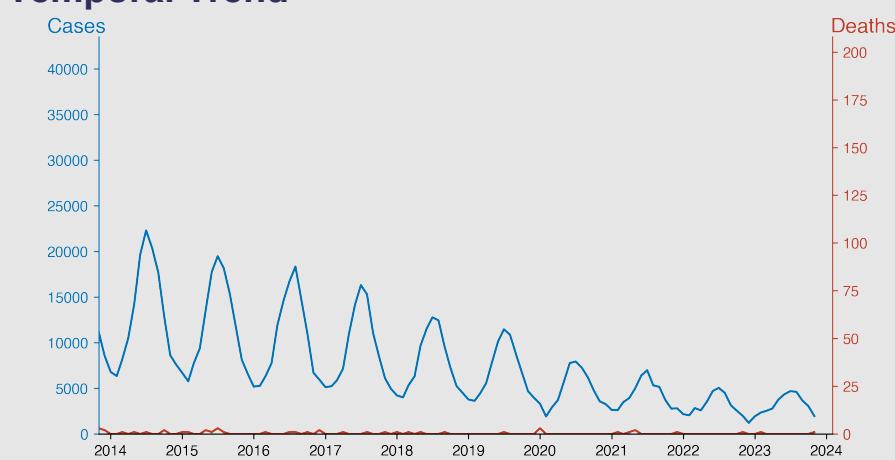
Dysentery

November 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the intestines, primarily the colon. It results in severe diarrhea containing mucus and/or blood. The two primary types of dysentery are bacillary dysentery, commonly caused by *Shigella* bacteria, and amoebic dysentery, caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*, a protozoan. Its transmission is generally through fecal-oral contamination. The illness can be severe, leading to dehydration and, at times, may be life-threatening. Treatment typically includes rehydration and, in some cases, antibiotics or amoebicides.

Temporal Trend



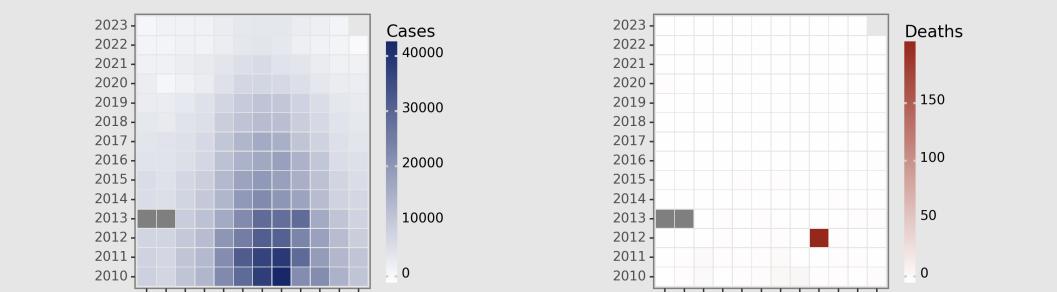
Cases Analysis

The reported data on Dysentery cases in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 indicates a significant decline over the years. The highest numbers occurred during the summer months reflecting a seasonal trend, with peaks in August in early years. From 41507 cases in August 2010, it reduced to just 4626 cases in August 2023, representing an approx. 89% decrease. This reflects effective preventive and mitigation strategies, alongside potential changes in climatic conditions or overall improvement of public health infrastructure.

Highlights

- A considerable decline in dysentery cases over years, from 8949 in January 2010 to 1963 in November 2023, demonstrating a positive long-term trend.
- The disease exhibits a consistent seasonal pattern, peaking during the summer months (June to August) each year.
- The number of deaths is notably low compared to the number of cases across each year, reflecting possibly effective treatment processes in place.
- After a substantial increase in 2012, the disease related fatalities remained consistently low, indicating improved health responses to dysentery over time.

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Tuberculosis

November 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease primarily affecting the lungs, caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It's typically spread through the air when someone with the disease coughs or sneezes. Symptoms include persistent cough, fatigue, fever, and weight loss. Despite the availability of effective treatments and a vaccine, TB remains a major global health problem, especially in developing countries and among people with compromised immune systems. It is noteworthy that many TB infections are latent, meaning they do not exhibit symptoms, yet they could possibly progress into active disease.

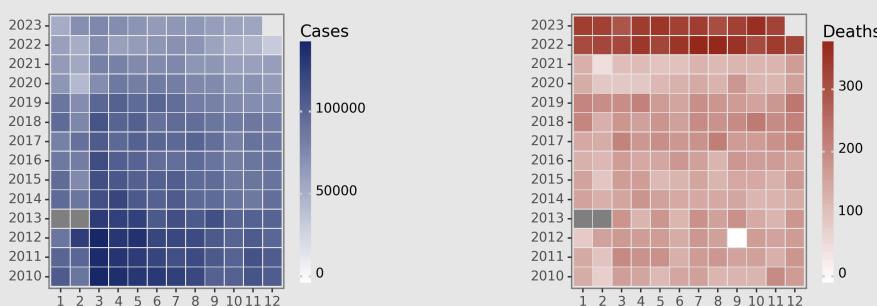
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the past decade, mainland China has seen a varying trend in the number of Tuberculosis (TB) cases reported monthly. From 2010 until 2020, there was generally a decreasing trend in the total count, indicating successful controlling measures or changes in reporting. However, the fluctuation is noticeable within each year, with a typical peak in March which could be associated with increased indoor exposure during winter. Notably, there was a substantial decrease in cases during early 2020 speculatedly due to the COVID-19 pandemic measures. Starting from 2021 till 2023, a slower yet consistent gradual reduction is apparent, suggesting continuous efforts in Tuberculosis control.

Distribution



Highlights

The monthly numbers of tuberculosis cases in mainland China have been showing a consistent decline from 105,877 in January 2010 to 57,432 in November 2023.

2. Despite the reduction in total cases, tuberculosis mortality presented a growing trend from 141 deaths in January 2010, hitting its peak of 367 deaths in July 2022, and falling to 320 deaths in November 2023.

3. The case-fatality ratio, calculated as deaths/cases, showed an upward trend, indicating an increase in disease severity or inadequacy in treatment success.

4. A functional health program is suggested to continue the trend of decreasing tuberculosis cases and tackle the rising mortality rate.

Deaths Analysis

Conversely, mainland China exhibited a unique trend with TB-related deaths over the years. The monthly fatalities remained low and relatively consistent throughout 2010 to 2019, with minor fluctuations. However, a substantial leap in the death toll was seen from 2020 onwards, with deaths per month often exceeding 300 in 2022 and 2023, a sharp contrast to the previous decade. The sudden surge could reflect new challenges in TB control, adapting health systems or comorbidities related to COVID-19. Despite the higher number, the overall trend appears stable, compelling further inquiry into the factors behind the surge.

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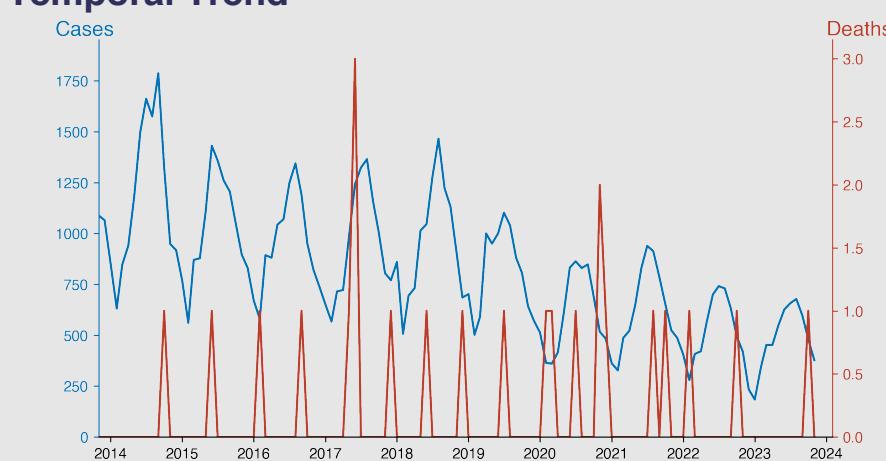
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

November 2023

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are systemic infections primarily caused by *Salmonella Typhi* and *Paratyphi*, respectively. Both are transmitted through contaminated food or water and are characterized by fever, headache, nausea, and loss of appetite. Although symptoms are often similar, paratyphoid fever is usually milder than typhoid fever. Without prompt treatment, these diseases can lead to serious complications, making prevention through hygiene and safe food practices critical worldwide.

Temporal Trend



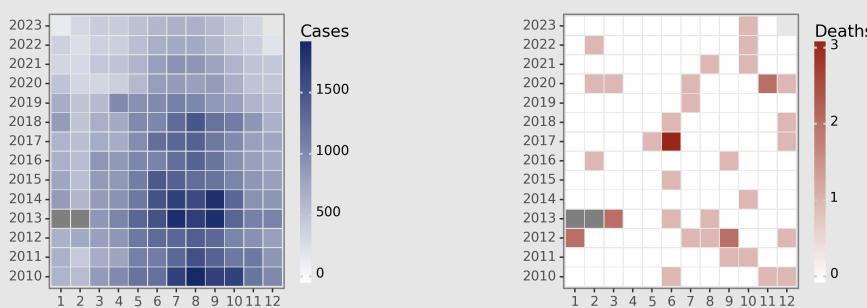
Cases Analysis

An appraisal of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever cases in mainland China reveals a predictable trend. Typically, reported cases dropped to the lowest during the winter months and gradually increased to peak in summer, denoting seasonality. However, an overall trend shows a decline in the total case counts from 2010, with a peak of 1867 cases in August, to 480 cases in 2023 October. This sustained decrease over the 13 year period could indicate successful implementation of prevention measures, public health interventions, as well as improved water source and sanitation. (110 words)

Highlights

- Cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever in mainland China have generally shown a downward trend from 2010 to November 2023, with highest case numbers commonly occurring in summer months.
- Despite fluctuations, a significant reduction in case numbers is observed from an average of 1200 cases per month in 2010 to around 500 cases per month in 2023.
- Mortality remains relatively low regardless of case numbers, emphasizing the overall effective management of these diseases.
- The current situation (as of Nov 2023) is controlled, with 377 cases and no deaths, part of the continued downward trend in cases.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Notably, deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid are distinctly low, with several months reporting zero fatalities. The highest number of deaths in a single month (3) occurred only once in 2017 June. Despite the relatively high number of cases, the low fatality rate suggests an effective healthcare system capable of managing these diseases. However, death occurrences are seemingly sporadic without an identifiable pattern. This can be indicative of localized outbreaks or the variable progression of these diseases among the population. Nonetheless, consistent control measures paired with efficient healthcare delivery continue to keep fatality rates low. (106 words)

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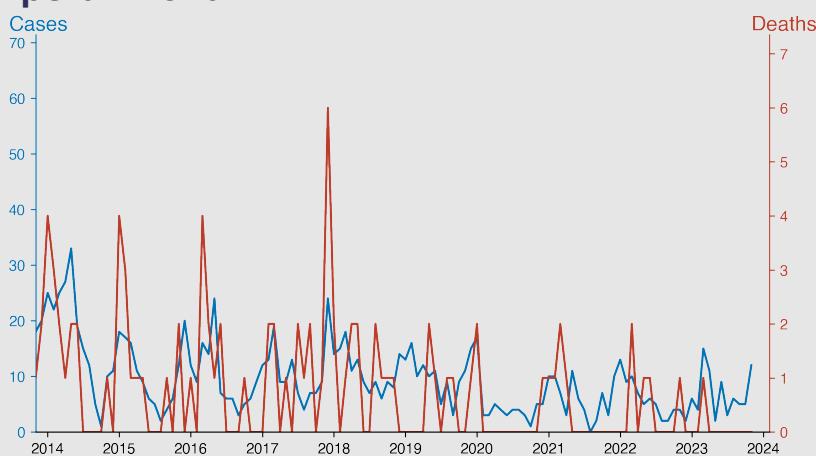
Meningococcal meningitis

November 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a serious bacterial infection characterized by an inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. It's primarily caused by the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*, transmitted through respiratory and throat secretions of carriers. Its initial symptoms often include fever, headache, vomiting, stiff neck, and increased sensitivity to light. The disease can progress rapidly, leading to severe complications and even death if not treated on time. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent it.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The provided data of Meningococcal meningitis in mainland China from January 2010 to November 2023 demonstrates a downward trend in reported cases, indicating effective public health interventions. The highest numbers of reported cases were seen in the earlier years, with months in 2010 recording up to 68 cases. The number of cases decreased noticeably from 2015 onwards, with most months recording below 20 cases. An interesting cyclic trend is observed, with specific peaks occurring in early spring (March and April) and late autumn (November and December).

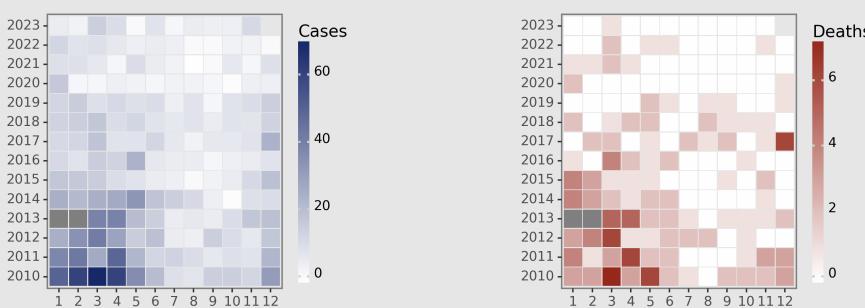
Highlights

- A consistent reduction trend in caseload has been observed over the years. From an average of 41 cases per month in 2010, this value has decreased to an average of 6 cases monthly in 2023.
- There is a general pattern of higher case occurrence in the early months (January-April) of each year, with a gradual decrease towards the latter parts of the year.
- There's a notable decline in fatalities with no registered deaths in the year 2023 to date, indicating improvements in early detection, or advances in treatment and healthcare.
- Despite the overall reduction, occasional mini-outbreaks do manifest, such as in March 2023 with 15 cases recorded, suggesting persistent pockets of infection.

Deaths Analysis

The data reveals that the mortality rate has considerably declined over the observed time period. While there were fluctuations in the earlier years, after 2012 deaths rarely exceeded 2 cases per month, suggesting improved treatment strategies and perhaps early detection and intervention efforts in mainland China. The highest death toll of 7 was recorded in March 2010. After 2015, there were many months with no deaths reported, illustrating the success of public health campaigns and healthcare advances to manage and treat the disease.

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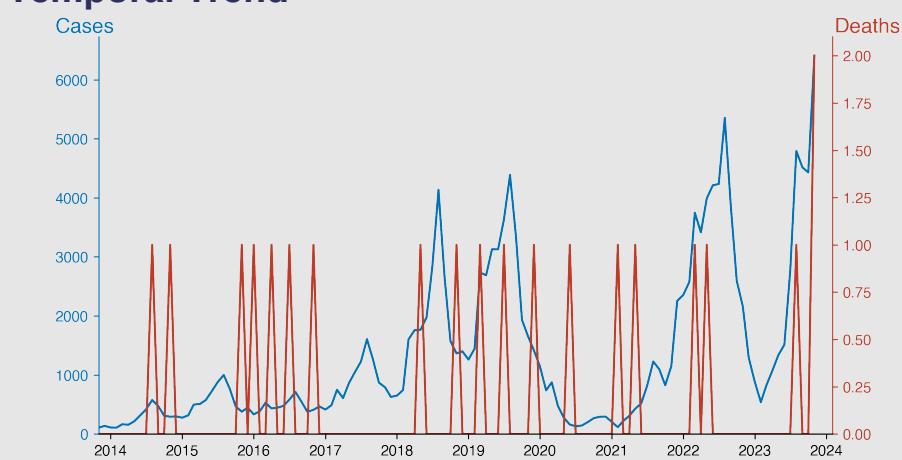
Pertussis

November 2023

Introduction

Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial infection of the respiratory tract. It's caused by *Bordetella pertussis* and is characterized by severe coughing spells, often ending in a "whooping" sound during the deep inhales following a coughing fit. While it can affect people of all ages, it's particularly dangerous for infants and the elderly. Immunization through vaccines has significantly reduced its prevalence but outbreaks still occur globally due to incomplete vaccination.

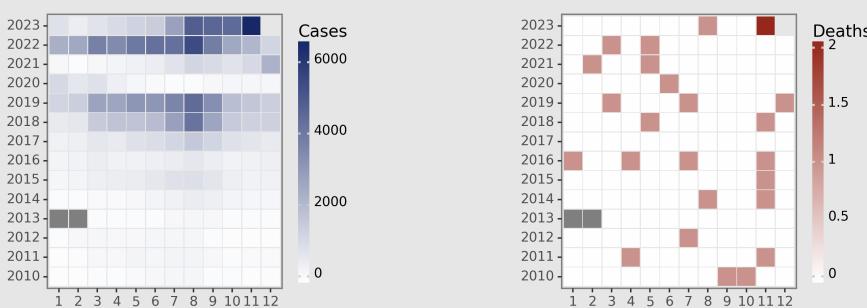
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Pertussis cases in Mainland China show a relatively consistent, upward trend from 2010 to 2023. The yearly caseload appears to peak during the late summer months, specifically around August, reflecting a seasonality in the presentation of Pertussis. However, there was a significant drop in cases recorded for the year 2020, which likely correlates with the global COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently increased personal hygiene and decreased interpersonal contact. A swift recovery was observed in the following years with the caseload reaching its highest ever in November of 2023.

Distribution



Highlights

- Increasing Trend:** The data for Pertussis shows a progressive increment trend annually in the number of cases from 2010 to 2023, indicative of an escalating burden of the disease despite seasonal fluctuations.
- Seasonal Variation:** A substantial seasonal pattern is observed, with the majority of cases typically appearing in the warm summer months followed by a decrease in winter.
- Mortality:** Deaths due to Pertussis were relatively rare and sporadic over the period, indicating a low fatality rate for the disease.
- Peak in 2023:** Pertussis incidence reached a notable peak in November 2023 with 6410 cases, the highest so far, suggesting a possible ongoing outbreak situation to be monitored.

Deaths Analysis

Although the number of Pertussis cases has been increasing over the years, the number of resultant deaths has remained remarkably low with a total of 22 deaths from 2010 to 2023. The majority of the months had zero recorded deaths. Notably, there was a death in May 2021, breaking a nearly year-long streak of no deaths. The subsequent months also recorded sporadic fatalities. Despite the rise in caseload, the mortality rate of Pertussis in Mainland China remains undeniably low, suggesting effective management and treatment strategies.

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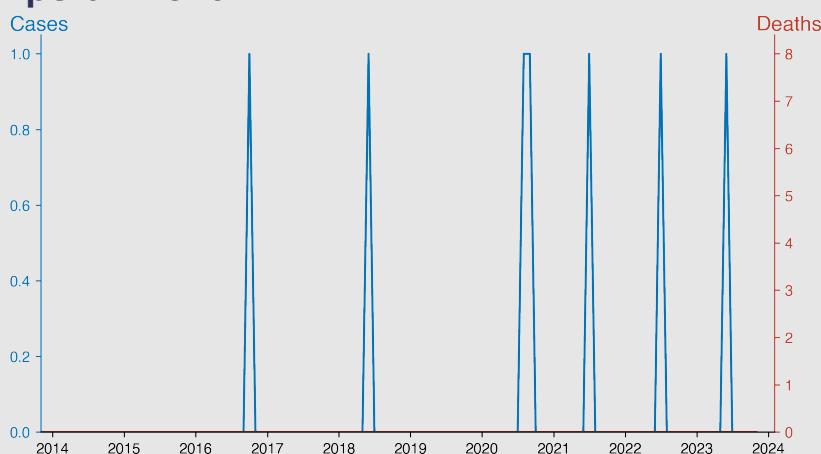
Diphtheria

November 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. It primarily affects the throat and upper airways, often causing difficulty in breathing and swallowing. The bacteria produce a toxin that can damage the heart, nerves, and kidneys. Spread through respiratory droplets or contaminated objects, diphtheria typically presents with a sore throat, fever, and swollen glands. Although less common due to widespread immunization, untreated diphtheria can be fatal.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

Diphtheria cases in mainland China are extremely low over the period 2010-2023, with only sporadic incidents reported (a total of 7 cases). - Incidence appears non-seasonal, with isolated case occurrences in 2011, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, primarily in June and August.

- 9 total deaths have been recorded from Diphtheria over the period - 8 in 2010 (no associated cases) and 1 in 2012, while there are no reported deaths post-2012.
- As of November 2023, there have been no reported cases or deaths from Diphtheria in mainland China. The disease situation remains stable and effectively controlled.

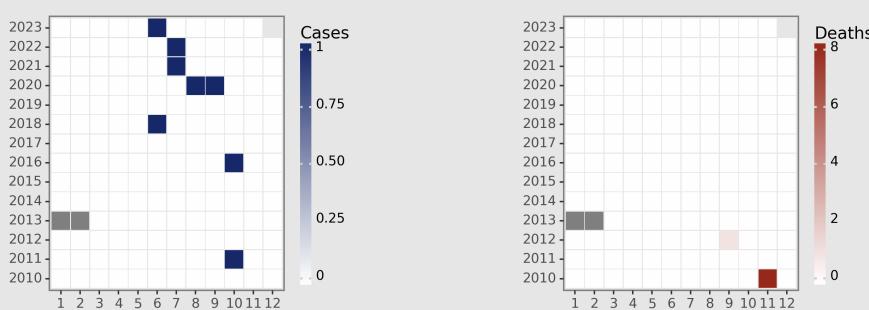
Cases Analysis

The data shows an exceptionally low occurrence of diphtheria in mainland China over the observed years, 2010 to 2023. There are occasional singular case reports, specifically in October 2011, October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, July 2022, and June 2023. These incidents may indicate sporadic infections, which were effectively controlled, preventing them from causing broader outbreaks. The otherwise zero-case reports suggest effective immunization policies or natural immunity in the population, resulting in minor exposure or susceptibility to the disease.

Deaths Analysis

The death reports show an even more infrequent pattern. The majority of the observed periods report zero diphtheria-related deaths. Two instances deviate from this pattern: one in November 2010, where eight deaths are reported, possibly an uncontrolled local outbreak, and the second instance in September 2012 showing one case. The reduced mortality to almost none over the years reflects improved public health interventions, possibly including better healthcare access, effective patient management, and widespread immunization policies.

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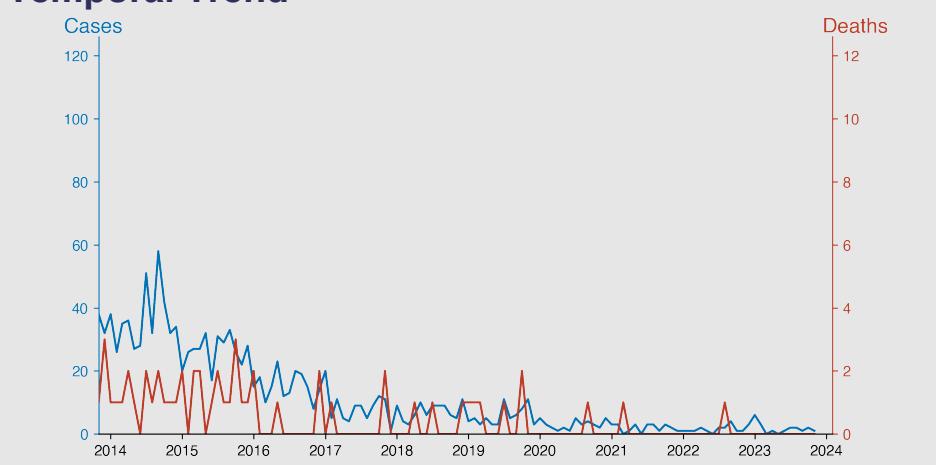
Neonatal tetanus

November 2023

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a severe bacterial disease affecting newborns commonly acquired through unsterilized or unconventional birthing practices. It's caused by a powerful neurotoxin produced by the Clostridium tetani bacteria when spores enter the body through a wound, often the umbilical stump of newborns. The disease is preventable with adequate hygiene during delivery and immunization of pregnant women. Despite available preventive measures, neonatal tetanus still contributes significantly to global infant mortality, especially in developing regions.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

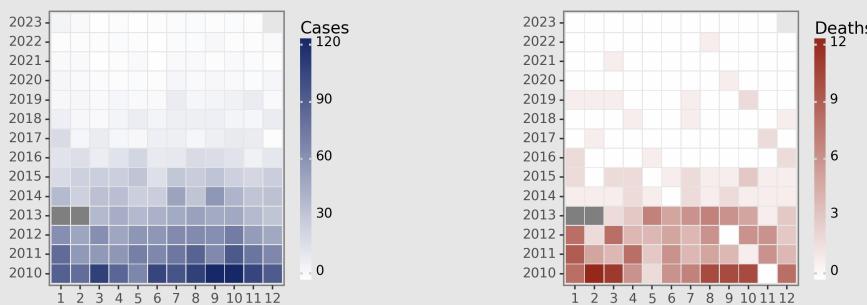
Over the period from 2010 to 2023, a broad decline in the number of Neonatal Tetanus cases in mainland China can be observed. The data displays a trend of diminishing cases with 120 cases in September and October 2010 being the peak. Gradual reduction is noticeable year on year with the exception of occasional minor spikes. From 2020 onwards, the number stays below 10 each month, reflecting the effectiveness of health measures and awareness campaigns potentially. As of 2023, regular monthly cases appear to maintain a low single-digit figure.

Highlights

There has been a significant decline in cases of Neonatal tetanus and related deaths in mainland China over the last decade, indicating effective interventions.

- The disease incidents show a seasonality pattern, with a slight increase in cases often observed in the middle of the year. However, this pattern seems to be diminishing in recent years.
- The data does not report any Neonatal tetanus-related deaths since August 2022, which reflects improved disease handling.
- As of November 2023, Neonatal tetanus continues to be maintained at a very low level, with 1 case and no reported deaths, pointing towards successful disease control measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Concurrent with the decrease in cases, the fatalities related to Neonatal Tetanus also register a significant decline over the same period. The highest death toll is twelve in February 2010. Death counts show a general downward trend with sporadic increases. Remarkably, from November 2016, occurrences of death related to the disease drop to zero or near-zero numbers monthly, indicating successful medical interventions and improved neonatal care. This positive trend sustains throughout recent years up until 2023, suggesting a strong grip over the neonatal tetanus mortality rate in the country.

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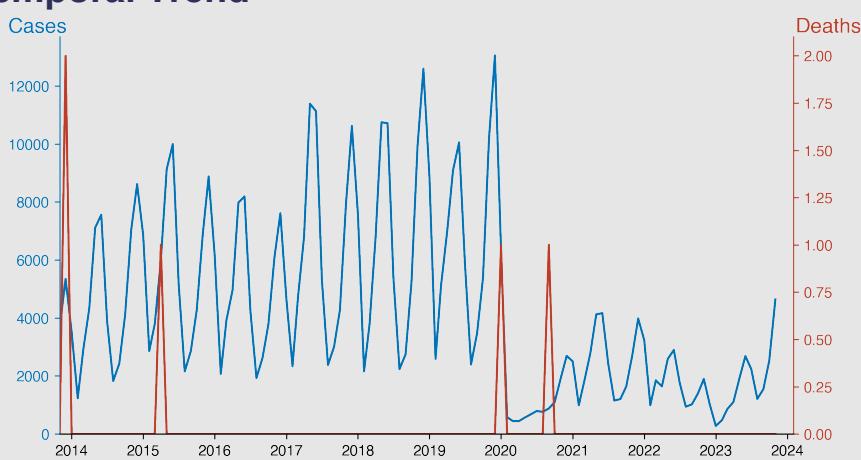
Scarlet fever

November 2023

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is an infectious disease caused by group A Streptococcus bacteria. Characterized by a distinctive rash, high fever, and sore throat, it largely affects children aged 5-15. Early signs often resemble strep throat. The rash – pink-red, sandpaper-like in texture – typically starts on the torso and spreads. Antibiotics are key to treatment, preventing complications like rheumatic heart disease. Despite its historic severity, modern antibiotic use has rendered it less dangerous today.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, Scarlet fever cases in mainland China exhibited seasonality, peaking around June and significantly decreasing by early winter. There was a notable increase in cases from 2010 to 2018, reaching a maximum in December 2018 with 12,593 cases. However, a sharp decline was observed in 2020, likely influenced by heightened public health measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Cases began to recover in 2021 but remained lower than pre-2020 levels.

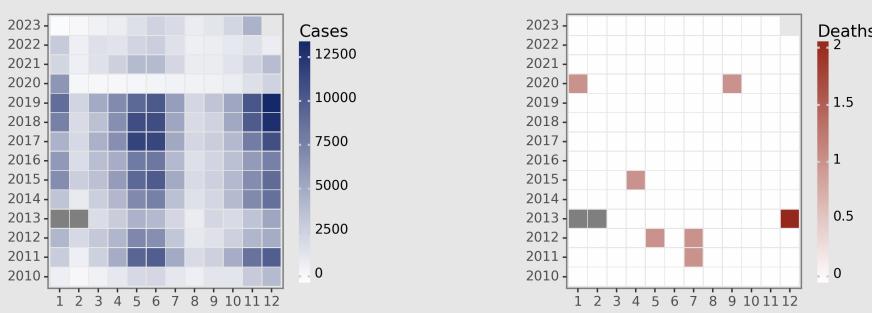
Highlights

- Scarlet Fever sees annual cyclical peaks, typically peaking in May to June, with a stark drop during February which correlates with Chinese New Year when many public services, including schools, are closed.
- A substantial decrease in numbers was observed in 2020, possibly attributed to COVID-19 countermeasures or reduced reporting. Since then, cases have been gradually increasing but remain below pre-2020 levels.
- Despite the fluctuating case count, the fatality rate remains extremely low, indicating effective treatment and response measures.
- By November 2023, a significant surge was observed (4637 cases, no deaths), indicating a potential resurgence of Scarlet Fever in mainland China.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to Scarlet fever has remained remarkably low within the study period, with only six recorded instances - July 2011, May and July 2012, December 2013, April 2015, January 2020, and September 2020. While low, the sporadic deaths underscore the importance of vigilant public health strategies. It's also significant to note that no death has been reported since September 2020.

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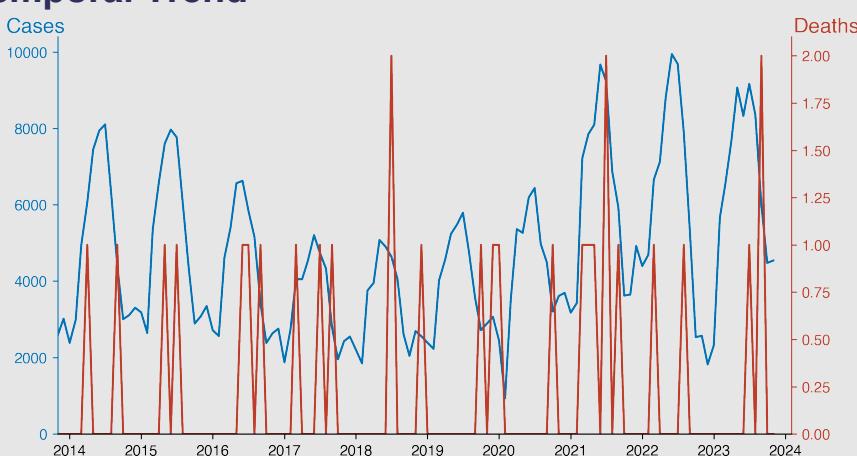
Brucellosis

November 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a bacteria-caused infectious disease that may be contracted from animals like goats, cattle, sheep, or dogs. It is transmitted through direct contact with infected animals or by consuming contaminated food products. Humans may display symptoms such as fever, fatigue, weight loss, and joint, muscle, or back pain. Severe complications can involve multiple organ systems. Although Brucellosis can be serious, it is treatable with antibiotics. Public health measures include food safety and occupational precautions for those in contact with susceptible animals.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, the data presents a recurrent annual pattern for Brucellosis cases in mainland China. Cases often surge in mid-year, typically peaking between May and August. Over the years, a slight but ascending trend is evident, with the total annual cases gradually rising. The highest reported case occurred in June 2022, with 9943 cases. It's worth noting that in general, the first quarter sees a lower number of cases, which then progressively rise, demonstrating a possible seasonal pattern to Brucellosis outbreaks.

Highlights

Overall Increase in Cases: The provided data for the period 2010-2023 shows that there has been a consistent increase in the number of Brucellosis cases in mainland China, but a relatively stable and low incidence of deaths connected to the disease.

2. Mortality Rate: Despite the gradual increase, the Brucellosis mortality rate remained quite low throughout the considered period.

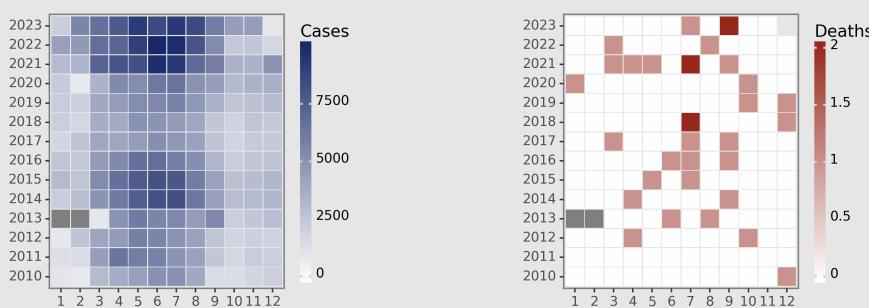
3. Seasonal Variation: The data also suggests a noticeable seasonal pattern, with the incidence peaking during the summer months and dropping during the autumn and winter months.

4. Recent Status: As of November 2023, there were 4540 reported cases of Brucellosis and no deaths, tracking slightly above levels earlier in the decade.

Deaths Analysis

The total number of deaths from Brucellosis from 2010 to 2023 remained extremely low compared to the number of cases, indicating a low case fatality rate. A yearly maximum of 2 deaths occurred in July 2018, July 2021, and September 2023, which may suggest more severe outcomes in the peak case period possibly due to healthcare system stress. However, there isn't a clear trend in the data regarding fatalities, which remain sporadic month-to-month and year-to-year. In general, Brucellosis, while infective, appears to cause few deaths based on this data.

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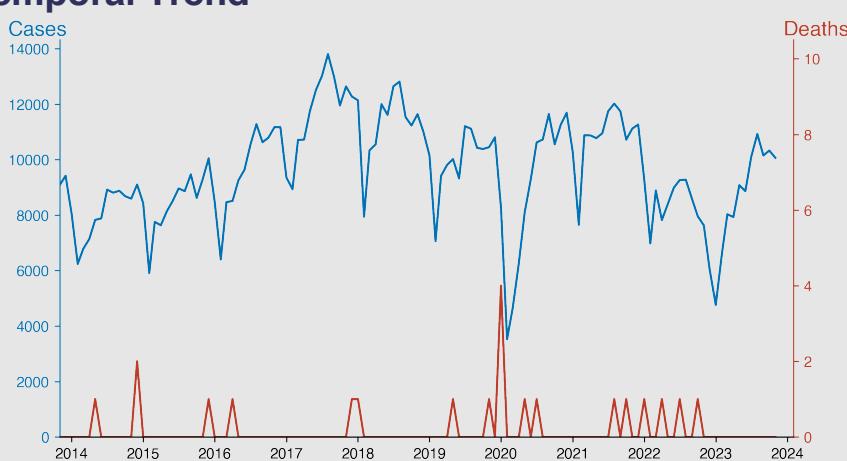
Gonorrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea, a highly contagious sexually transmitted infection, is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It affects both men and women, primarily impacting mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, including the cervix, uterus, and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in both genders. It can also affect the throat, eyes, and rectum. Common symptoms include painful urination and yellow or green discharge. Without treatment, gonorrhea can cause significant complications, including infertility. Prevention is best achieved through safe sexual practices.

Temporal Trend



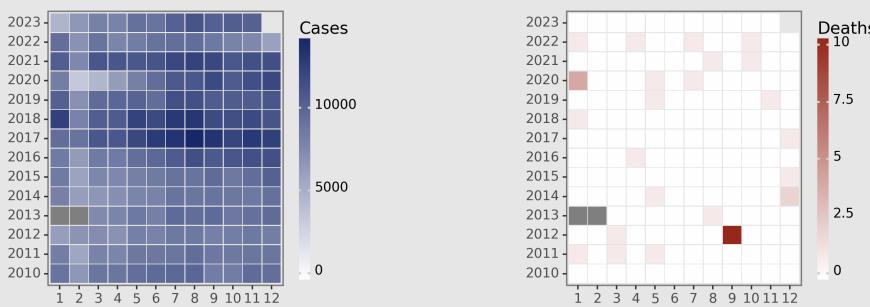
Cases Analysis

During the 13-year period from 2010 to 2023, the number of gonorrhea cases in Mainland China showed a general trend of annually peaking in summer months, with a notable increase starting from 2016. The lower number of cases reported in February 2020 suggest a possible impact from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a gradual increase is observed in the second half of the same year. The number of cases showed a decline again from the end of 2022, reaching its lowest in December 2022. The data shows an increase again in August 2023.

Highlights

- Overall, there appears to be a general trend of increasing cases of gonorrhea over the years although there is significant variability within the year.
- Remarkably, despite increases in cases, the death rate associated with gonorrhea is very low, approaching zero.
- There was a drop in the number of Gonorrhea cases in 2020 during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the cases rapidly increased afterward.
- As of November 2023, there were 10,065 cases reported with no deaths, indicating ongoing transmission but little severe disease.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Death data from gonorrhea over the reviewed period is vastly sporadic with several months reporting no fatalities. The overall mortality rate seems significantly low given the large number of cases, suggesting that gonorrhea is a treatable condition. One noticeable surge in death cases is in September 2012 with 10 deaths reported. The record high fatality was in January 2020 (4 deaths). In recent years from 2018 to 2023, deaths occur with almost no distinct pattern, highlighting the unpredictability of severe outcomes in sexual transmitted infections.

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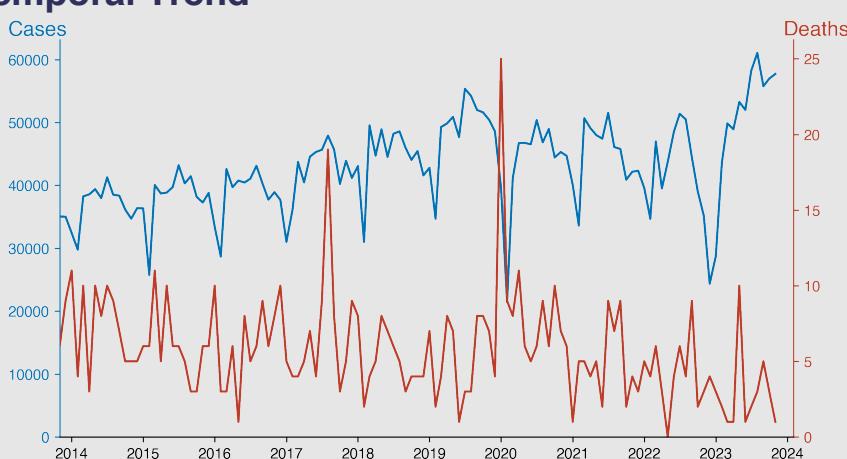
Syphilis

November 2023

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by *Treponema pallidum*. It escalates through four stages: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary if untreated. Early symptoms include sores and rashes, progressing to severe health problems affecting the heart, brain, and other organs in later stages. It's primarily spread through sexual contact but can also be transmitted from a pregnant woman to her fetus, known as congenital syphilis. Per the CDC, syphilis can be effectively treated with antibiotics, but damage from later stages may be irreversible.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Analyzing the cases of syphilis reported in mainland China between January 2010 and November 2023, one can observe a general trend of increasing case reports over the years. To be precise, in 2010, the number of cases in January was 25577 which modestly increased to 32905 by December. This upward trend seems to accelerate over the years, hitting a peak at 61068 cases reported in August 2023. Apart from the overall increasing trend, it's also worth noting that there's a seasonal pattern: case numbers tend to peak during the middle of the year before decreasing towards year end.

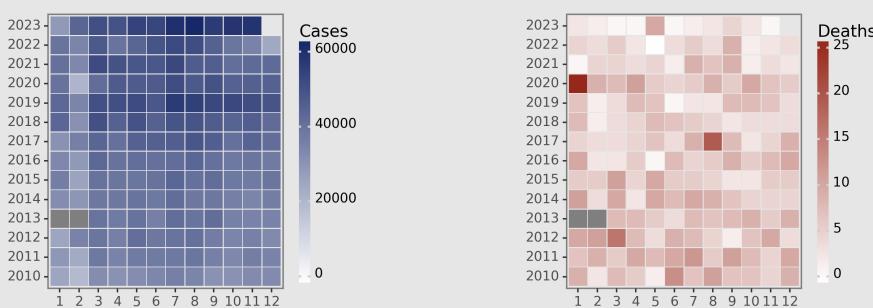
Highlights

1. Deaths due to Syphilis remain remarkably low relative to the number of cases, indicating potentially effective treatment and management of the disease despite the increasing case counts.
2. There was a marked drop in cases during February 2020, potentially due to reduced sexual activity or changes in reporting due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Highest recorded monthly cases are in August 2023, reaching 61068 cases, but with only 3 recorded deaths.

Deaths Analysis

The reported death counts due to syphilis in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 do not show a clear pattern or trend over the years. The numbers fluctuate, but stay within a low range relative to the number of cases recorded per month - typically between 1 to 25 deaths. Despite the increase in case numbers over the years, the number of deaths does not follow the same pattern, possibly indicating successful treatment and management strategies keeping fatality rates low. In January 2020, the highest number of deaths is seen at 25. However, this phenomenon isn't persistent and the deaths return to the regular counts in the subsequent months.

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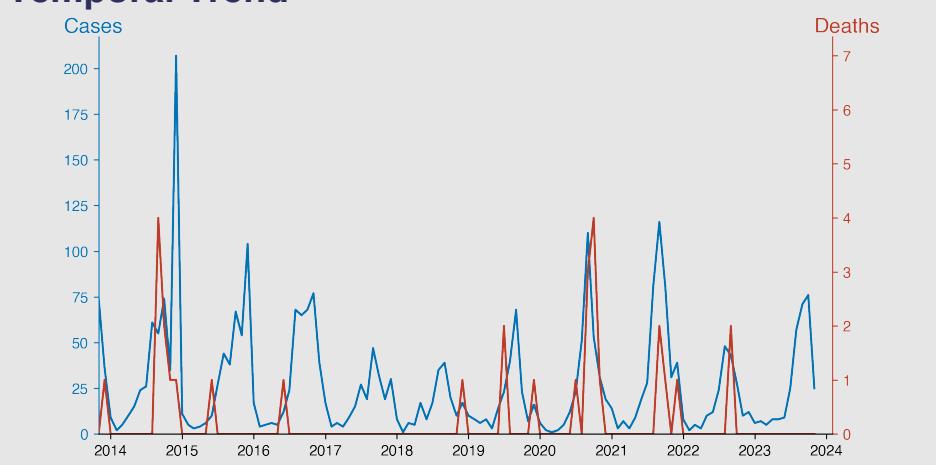
Leptospirosis

November 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by bacteria of the Leptospira type. In humans, it can cause a wide range of symptoms, some of which may not be immediately recognizable. It is transmitted through the urine of infected animals, which can get into water or soil and survive for weeks to months. Humans contract the disease through direct contact with urine from infected animals, or through water, soil, or food contaminated with their urine. Severe cases can lead to kidney damage, liver failure, and death.

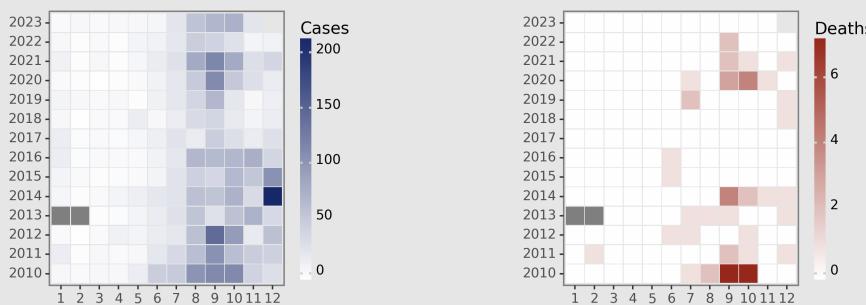
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reflects a repeated pattern of leptospirosis cases fluctuating throughout the years, with the majority of incidences occurring during the late summer and early autumn months (July to October). This could potentially be attributed to seasonal changes, specifically increased rainfall encouraging the growth of Leptospira bacteria. Notably, the peak in leptospirosis cases was in September 2012 with 141 cases. The low number of cases in the early years and the gradual increase seen up to 2022, may indicate an improving capacity for disease detection or a growing infection rate.

Distribution



Highlights

- Annual Clusters: There are identifiable peaks in reported cases during summer and fall, predominantly between July and October each year.
- Stability in Case Counts: The number of cases remained stable over the years, with a slight decline in 2023, marking a decrease in seasonality effect.
- Seasonality Impact: Cases in November continue to decline, indicating a decrease in disease transmission, possibly due to environmental or preventative health measures.
- Low Mortality: The mortality rate for Leptospirosis remains extremely low, with some years experiencing zero reported deaths.

Deaths Analysis

Death from leptospirosis remains a rare occurrence within the analysed period, with the most deaths associated with the disease reaching 7 in both September and October 2010. As with incidence rates, deaths also seem to slightly peak during the same months of late summer to early autumn. Despite the rise in cases over the years, there hasn't been a significant increase in related fatalities, suggesting possible improvements in medical treatments, immunization, or public health interventions.

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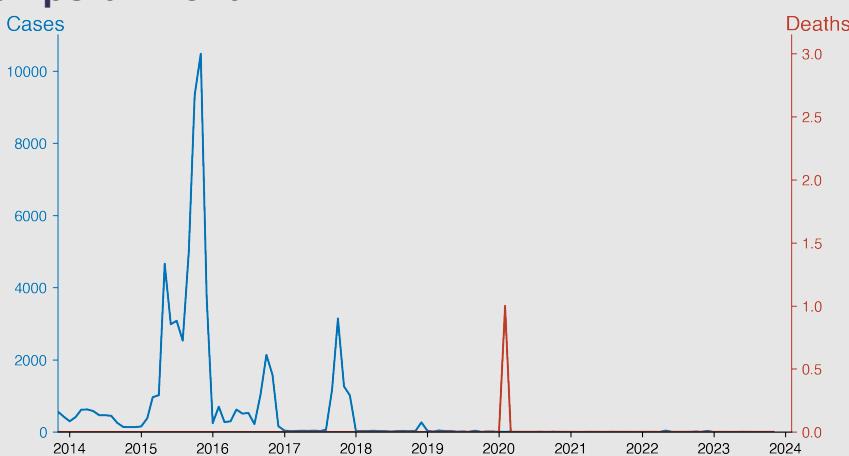
Schistosomiasis

November 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia or "snail fever," is a parasitic disease caused by blood fluke parasites of the genus Schistosoma. People contract it from freshwater bodies contaminated with infected snails. Globally, over 200 million people are estimated to be at risk, with the disease prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. The disease manifests as an acute or chronic infection, presenting symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, blood in stool or urine, and can lead to organ damage if untreated.

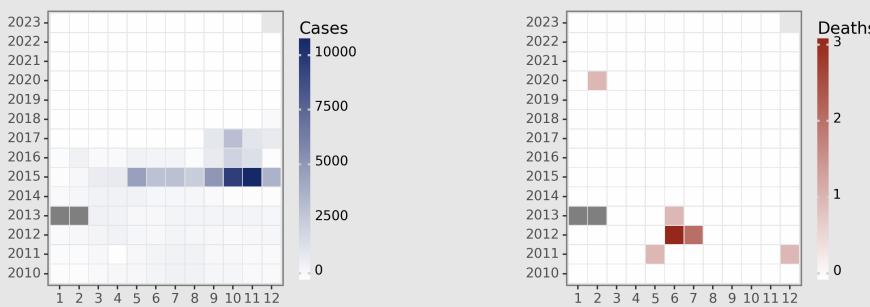
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data for Schistosomiasis in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 shows a fluctuating but overall diminishing trend in the numbers of cases. Significant peaks of cases were observed in November 2015 and October 2016, relating to nearly 10,000 and around 2,000 cases respectively. From 2017 onwards, the number of reported cases drastically reduced, indicating a significant improvement in scoliosis control and prevention efforts. By late 2021, the number of reported cases steadily averaged into single digits. However, a minor increase is noted in May 2022 but has since receded.

Distribution



Highlights

- Substantial Decrease in Cases: There has been a dramatic decrease in Schistosomiasis cases in mainland China from thousands per month in 2015, to a consistent single digit counts since 2020.
- Notable Outbreaks: Prominent outbreaks were observed in 2015 with peak cases reaching over 10,000 in November. After 2015, similar outbreaks diminished both in frequency and magnitude.
- Low Case Fatality Rate: Mortality due to Schistosomiasis has been extremely low throughout the analysed period, with only a handful of deaths reported in total.
- Current Situation: As of November 2023, Schistosomiasis remains controlled, with just 3 cases and no deaths reported, a clear manifestation of successful disease control policies.

Deaths Analysis

Contrary to the cases reported, the numbers of deaths due to Schistosomiasis over the same period is scarce, peaking at merely 3 cases in June 2012. Deaths remain relatively sporadic and rare across the entire period, with numerous months reporting zero deaths. This might suggest an overall effective medical response in managing the condition, given the high case count relative to the significantly lower death rates. This is compounded by the fact that from 2014 until 2023, death occurrence due to Schistosomiasis has been virtually non-existent in mainland China.

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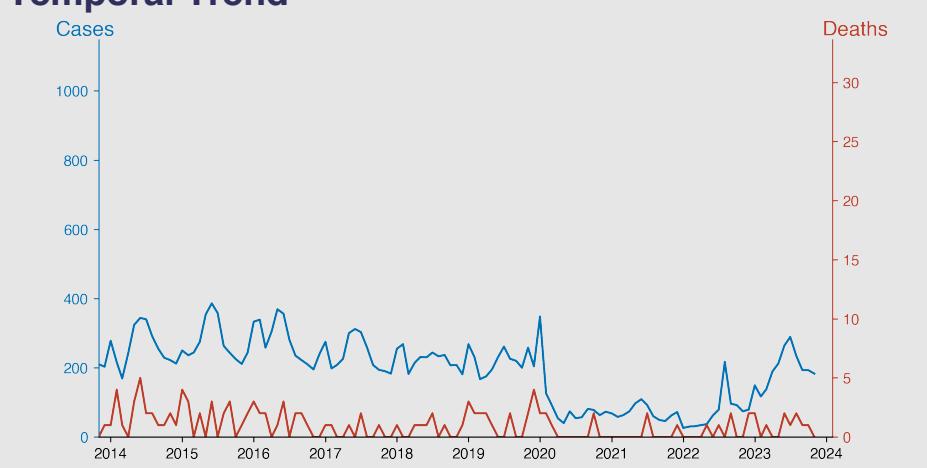
Malaria

November 2023

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening infectious disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. The disease primarily affects tropical and subtropical regions, posing significant health risks globally. Symptoms, appearing 10-15 days after the bite, include fever, headaches, and vomiting. If not treated promptly, malaria can disrupt blood supply to vital organs and lead to death. Fighting malaria requires integrated strategies, including effective treatment, mosquito control, and vaccines. Despite efforts, malaria remains a significant global health issue, with hundreds of thousands of deaths annually.

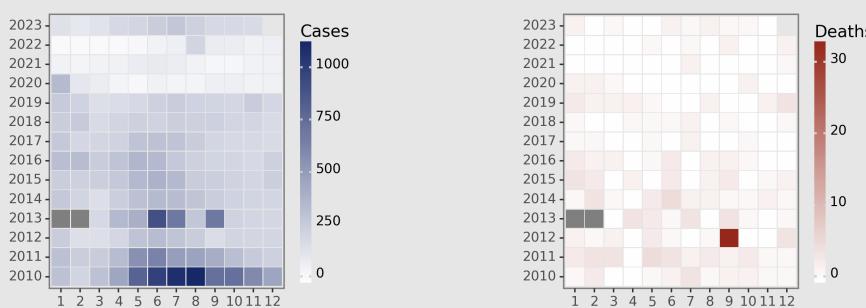
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between January 2010 and November 2023, the malaria cases in mainland China showed an overall downward trend. The highest numbers were observed during summer, notably in 2010 and 2013, likely due to an enhanced mosquito activity. From 2020, there was a significant reduction in cases, possibly attributed to improved health infrastructure, vector control strategies and social awareness programs. However, a sudden surge in cases was seen in August 2022, which warrants further investigation to prevent potential outbreaks. Though the incident cases have generally decreased, cyclic pattern of highs during the summers and lows in winters still persists.

Distribution



Highlights

- Overall decreasing trend: Cases and deaths from malaria have decreased significantly from 2010 to 2023, indicating effectiveness of public health interventions.
- Seasonal variation: Higher count of cases typically occur from April to August, aligning with warmer months which favor mosquito breeding.
- Rare spikes in mortality: Notable anomalies exist such as in September 2012 with 32 deaths despite fewer cases, inviting further investigation.
- Recent modest increase: Since the drastic fall of cases in 2020, 2023 has seen a slight increase, yet death rates remain steady, maintaining a positive outlook.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality figures related to malaria show an overall low rate throughout the period. Despite the peak in cases, deaths did not rise proportionately, indicating effective antimalarial treatment strategies in place. Interestingly, September 2012 registered an unexpected spike in deaths, requiring deeper analysis of that particular timeframe. Regardless, the death count experienced a consistent decrease from 2020 onwards, possibly due to advancements in diagnostic tools, access to quick and effective treatments, and preventive measures. Nevertheless, the recurrence of deaths even in recent years underscores the need for continued surveillance and resilient healthcare practices.

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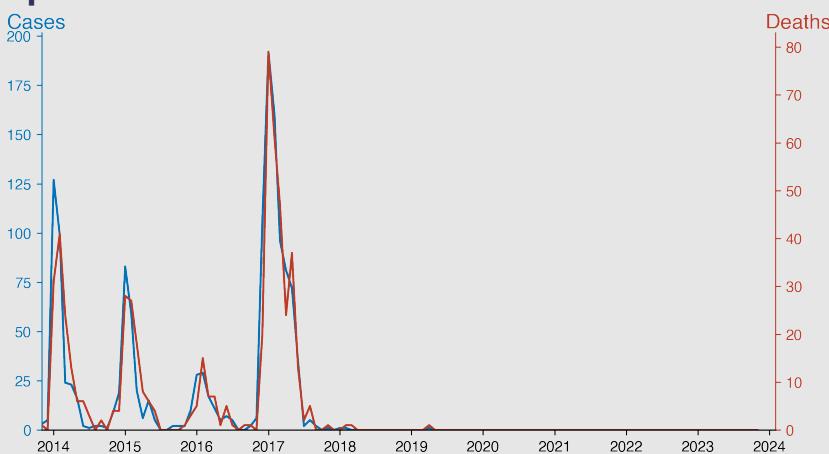
Human infection with H7N9 virus

November 2023

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of influenza viruses discovered in humans in 2013, predominantly in China. This virus is originated from avian influenza viruses in both wild and domesticated birds. While human infections are rare, they can be serious, with a high mortality rate. The symptoms range from mild influenza-like illness to severe pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and death. There's no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission. Given its potential to cause a pandemic, global health agencies closely monitor H7N9 outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Based on the provided data from 2013 to 2023, the reported cases of H7N9 in mainland China showcase a fluctuating trend with several sharp spikes, most notably in early 2014 and early 2017. After these periods, case numbers notably decrease, possibly due to increased public health measures or changes in the virus's transmissibility. Following 2018, there appears to be a significant reduction in reported cases, reaching zero by 2019 and maintaining that level through to 2023, suggesting effective control or elimination of the virus during this period.

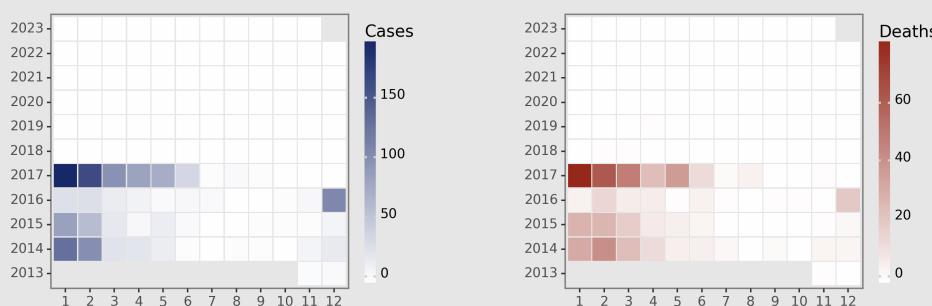
Highlights

- Significant decrease in H7N9 cases: The data exhibits a remarkable decrease in the number of H7N9 virus cases in mainland China. Since January 2019, there have been virtually no cases reported.
- Peak periods observed: The peak months for infection were January and February of the years 2014, 2015, and 2017, with a significant increase in cases in these months.
- High case fatality rates in early years: A considerable case fatality rate was observed, particularly in the early years (2014-2017) with peaks in February and March.
- Current Situation in November 2023: As of November 2023, the situation seems under control, with no new cases or deaths reported. However, continuous surveillance and preparedness remain critical.

Deaths Analysis

Death cases associated with the H7N9 virus also exhibit a fluctuating pattern, with a clear correlation to reported case numbers. Spikes in fatalities closely align with periods of increased case numbers, prominently in early 2014 and 2017. These spikes suggest particularly virulent strains or inadequacies in healthcare strategies at those times. After 2017, a rapid decrease in fatalities is noted, leading to zero deaths post-2018. This may indicate improved medical treatments and interventions or reduced infection rates, creating a significant lull in death tolls from 2019 onwards.

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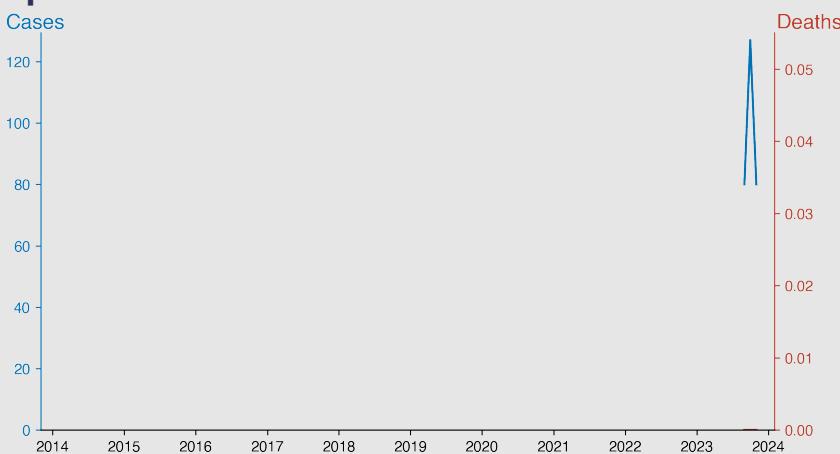
Monkey pox

November 2023

Introduction

Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease similar to human smallpox, caused by the Monkeypox virus. It is primarily found in central and west Africa, but outbreaks can occur in other parts of the world. Humans can contract Monkeypox through direct contact with infected animals or humans, or potentially contaminated materials. Symptoms often resemble smallpox, including fever, headache, muscle aches, and a distinctive progressive skin rash. However, Monkeypox is generally less severe than smallpox. Vaccination against smallpox is typically effective against Monkeypox as well.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data reflects a significant surge in Monkeypox cases in mainland China towards October 2023, with the count rising by almost 59% to 127 cases, from 80 in September. This increase suggests a potential peak in infection rates during this period. However, cases then dropped back to 80 in November, indicating a possible containment or a decline in transmission rates. Seasonal factors, local health interventions, or changes in human behavior may have contributed to these fluctuations. It's also essential to monitor for underreporting, which could skew the true scale of infections.

Highlights

- A significant increase in Monkeypox cases was observed between September and October 2023, with an increase from 80 to 127 cases, signifying a possibly escalating outbreak.
- However, there was a decline to 80 cases again in November 2023, suggesting potential success in containment or natural lifecycle effects.
- Remarkably, despite the case fluctuations, the death toll remained at zero for this period, indicating effective treatment and/or low mortality rate of the virus.
- This consistency in death figures overall suggests a stable disease situation in mainland China as of November 2023.

Deaths Analysis

From September to November 2023, there were no reported deaths due to Monkeypox in mainland China. This zero mortality rate suggests several possibilities: effective public health response and medical interventions, mild pathogenicity of the virus strain, or even underreporting of deaths. While these three months showed a promising scenario, the epidemiology of monkeypox globally indicates fatality rates can reach 10%. Thus, it is essential to maintain stringent monitoring and effective response strategies to prevent possible mortalities if the disease continues to spread.

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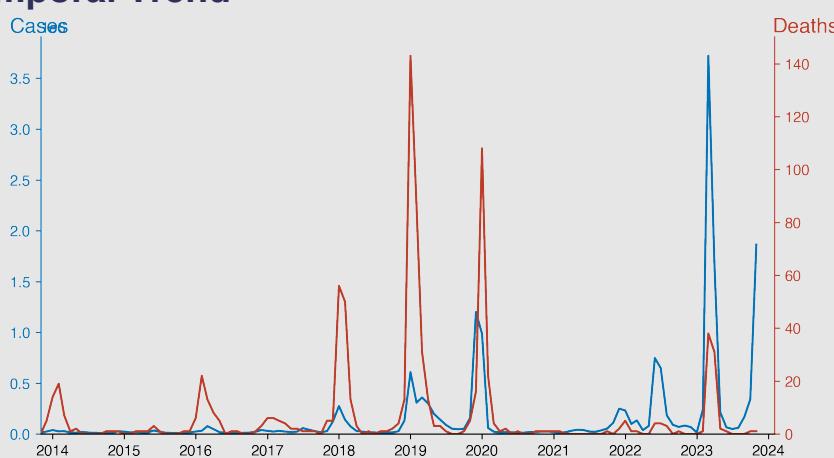
Influenza

November 2023

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a highly contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. There are four types: A, B, C, and D. Influenza A and B are responsible for seasonal outbreaks mainly occurring in the winter season. Symptoms range from mild to severe and can lead to serious complications in vulnerable populations. Vaccines are available and modified annually to counteract the most common circulating strains. Despite this, millions of people worldwide contract influenza each year, emphasizing its significant public health impact.

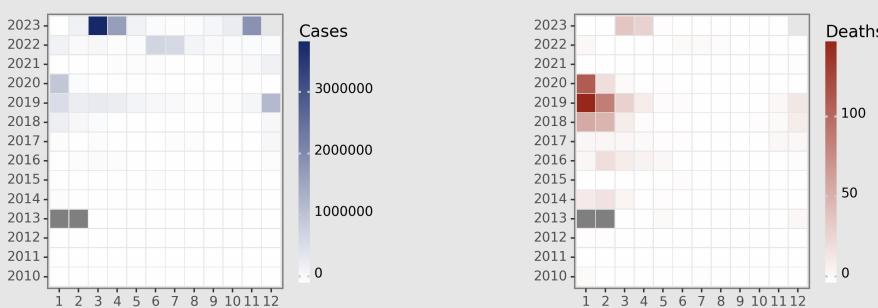
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

An increasing trend over time is noted from the reported influenza cases in mainland China. Early years display fewer numbers, generally ranging in the thousands. However, from 2018, a considerable growth is observed, reaching over 600,000 cases in January 2019. Numbers peak in December 2019, almost hitting 1.2 million. Fluctuations persist, but a substantial surge occurs in March 2023 with an unprecedented ~3.7 million cases. Seasonal peaks around December-January and troughs around summer suggests the influence of weather changes on virus transmission rates in this region.

Distribution



Highlights

- Influenza incidence witnessed a dramatic surge in March 2023, with 3721370 reported cases, indicating a sudden outbreak.
- The fatality rate remains extremely low despite the significant increase in cases, suggesting that the current strain might be highly transmissible but less lethal.
- The November 2023 data reveals a current high, with 1862998 cases, but fewer deaths (1), further reinforcing the above observations.
- Analyzing the data from 2010, there's an overall increasing trend in reported cases, warranting enhanced influenza surveillance and control measures.

Deaths Analysis

Overall, the death count remains relatively low despite the increasing case numbers. The data shows sporadic months with no reported deaths, such as March 2011, despite thousands of cases. A noticeable increase in the deaths appears in January 2018 with 56 fatalities, but they remain under 150 even with the million-case surge in 2019. Particularly in March 2023, where the cases skyrocket to around 3.7 million, the death toll rises only marginally to 38. Such low fatality rates, despite a high case load, may reflect healthcare access and service quality, alongside the typically modest mortality of influenza.

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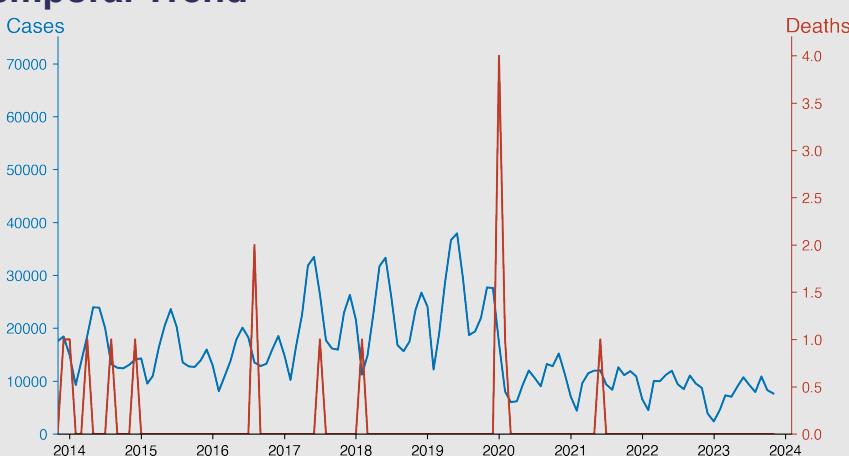
Mumps

November 2023

Introduction

Mumps is a viral infection, primarily affecting salivary glands, transmitted through respiratory droplets or direct contact with an infected person. Notorious for its characteristic symptom of painful, swollen cheeks and jaw, mumps often occurs in children and young adults. Although most people recover within a couple of weeks, complications can include inflammation of the testicles, ovaries, breasts, and/or brain. Vaccination, specifically the MMR vaccine, is the most effective prevention strategy.

Temporal Trend



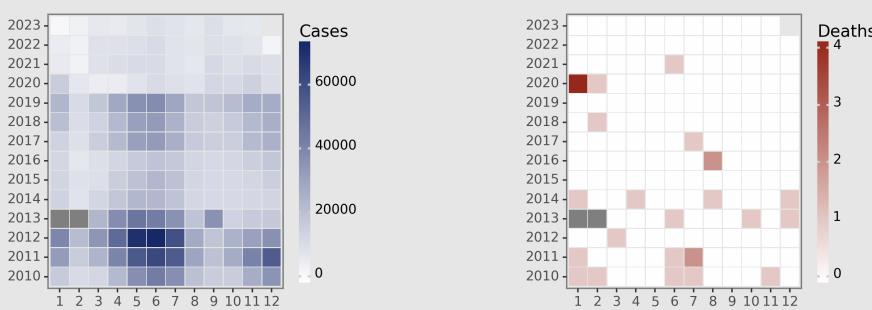
Cases Analysis

The Mumps case data for mainland China over the last 14 years demonstrates a distinctive seasonal pattern. The number of cases typically rebounds in spring and reaches its peak in summer, followed by a downward trend in autumn. After a trough in the winter, the cycle repeats. The highest recorded case count was seen in June 2012 at 71,606, which contrasts sharply with the low in February 2020 of 6,028 - likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures. Despite yearly fluctuations, there is a general downward trend in case numbers witnessed from 2010 to 2023.

Highlights

- A significant decrease in mumps cases has been observed in mainland China, from peak monthly cases of around 70,000 in 2012 to around 10,000 in 2023.
- There is a seasonal trend whereby cases rise in early summer (May-June) and decrease towards the end of the year.
- Mumps' mortality is minimal, with an annual number of deaths frequently equating to single digits, implying a well-managed situation.
- Recent data (2023) suggests a stabilized situation with monthly cases fluctuating around 7,000 - 11,000 and no reported deaths.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The majority of the months had zero recorded deaths from Mumps, suggesting that the disease—while widespread—is generally not lethal, likely due to comprehensive childhood immunization programs. However, interestingly, the death count reached an all-year high of 4 deaths in January 2020, a date which coincides with the initial stages of the COVID-19 outbreak in China. Toward the tail end of the data sequence, we see a return to consistency with no recorded deaths from 2021 onwards. This underlines the exceptionally controlled nature of the Mumps disease in terms of mortality.

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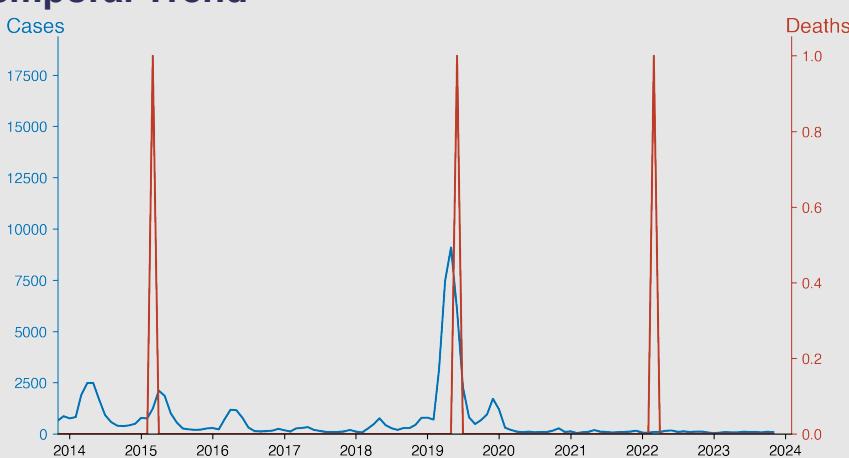
Rubella

November 2023

Introduction

Rubella, also known as German Measles, is a contagious viral disease. It is often mild in children, but can have severe consequences in adults, particularly for pregnant women, as it may cause serious birth defects, including heart problems, loss of hearing and eyesight, or mental disabilities. Spread through coughs and sneezes, symptoms include a red rash, fever, and swollen glands. Rubella is preventable with the MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine, reinforcing the importance of vaccinations in public health.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Rubella cases in mainland China exhibit a seasonal pattern, peaking around April-May for most years (2010: 13,026; 2011: 18,445; 2012: 10,125; 2019: 9,095). The number of cases began decreasing gradually after 2011 until 2018, when spikes were seen in April (472 cases) and December (786 cases). Such fluctuations may reflect varying efficiency of controlled measures and vaccination rates. However, after 2019, the case number remained relatively low, reflecting effective interventions or possibly shifts in disease surveillance.

Highlights

There has been a sustained decrease in Rubella cases in mainland China over the long term, from a high in 2011 (approximately 18,445 per month), down to low hundreds in 2023.

2. Seasonality is observed in the data, with cases generally peaking between March and May each year. This corresponds to the typical epidemiology of Rubella, which often exhibits springtime peaks in temperate climates.

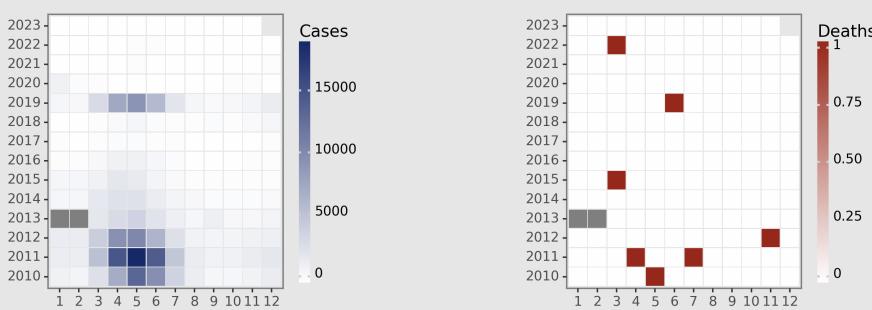
3. The fatality associated with the disease remained very low, with only a handful of deaths reported across the entire study period.

4. As of November 2023, the situation appears stable, with 89 cases of Rubella reported and no deaths. This indicates effective disease control policies are in place.

Deaths Analysis

Overall, Rubella's mortality rate appears to be low in this region, with few reported deaths (7) between 2010-2022. The single death occurrences in May 2010, April 2011, July 2011, November 2012, March 2015, June 2019, and March 2022 are sporadic and suggest proper medical care or effective vaccination efforts to inhibit severe conditions. Nonetheless, each of these instances needs a thorough investigation to ensure strategies designed to maintain this low mortality rate are effective and continuous.

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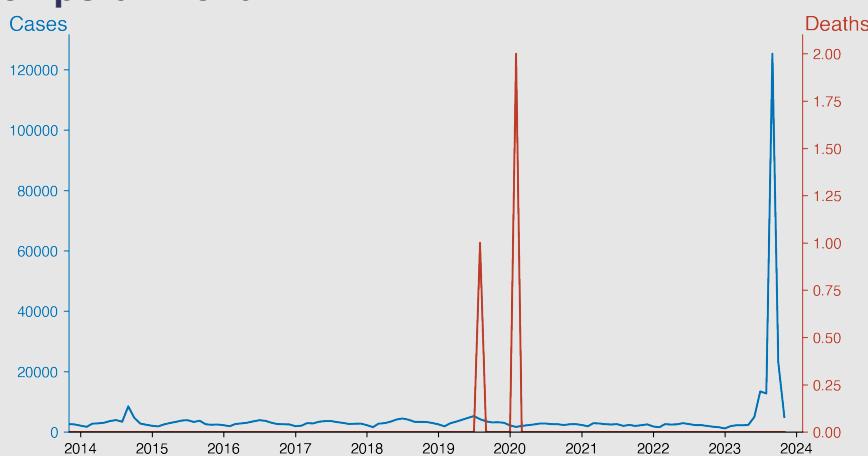
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

November 2023

Introduction

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious, viral infection of the eye. Notorious for causing outbreaks worldwide, it is often linked to Enterovirus 70 and Coxsackievirus A24 variant. Typically short-lived, AHC manifests with symptoms like sudden onset of eye pain, swelling, redness, and a drastic increase in tear production. In some cases, it can lead to subconjunctival hemorrhage. Although usually self-limiting, it causes significant discomfort and has implications for public health due to its rapid spread.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2010 to 2023, Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis exhibited a seasonal increase from July to October with significant spikes happening on September 2010 and September 2023. The data shows overall upward trends over the years, punctuated by occasional dip in cases mid-year. There are also prominent jumps in September 2010 and September 2023, where the cases surged to 48658 and 125264 respectively - possibly indicative of an outbreak. Apart from these, variations in monthly cases follow a somewhat consistent sinusoidal pattern, with the peaks typically occurring from July to October each year.

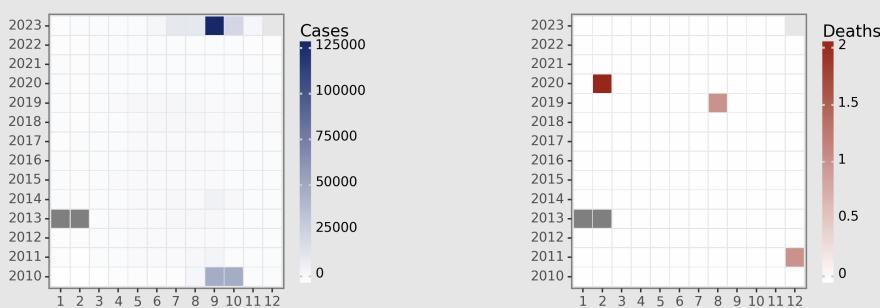
Highlights

- Significant peak in cases: The data shows a substantial peak in Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) cases in September 2023, with 125,264 reported cases which is an anomaly compared to previous data.
- Seasonal trend: Historically, there's a marked increase in AHC cases during the summer months (from June) and peaks around September, followed by a decrease, which continues through the colder months.
- Low Mortality: Despite the high number of cases, the fatality rate is very low. There are only 3 recorded deaths from 2010 to 2023.
- Overall decrease in cases until the recent increase: Observably, the annual number of AHC cases were in a declining trend from 2010 to 2022, but there's a sudden increase in 2023, which needs further investigation.

Deaths Analysis

Regarding fatalities, the lethality rate for Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis is remarkably low, with only three recorded deaths within the 13 years span. The recorded deaths occurred in December 2011, August 2019, and February 2020, each with a singular death per month, indicating sporadic fatalities unrelated to the number of cases. Generally, this suggests an effective symptom management and healthcare system addressing the disease's severity. However, as minor variations may not be accounted for in data, future health status or co-morbidity in individuals are potential risk factors that need deeper exploration.

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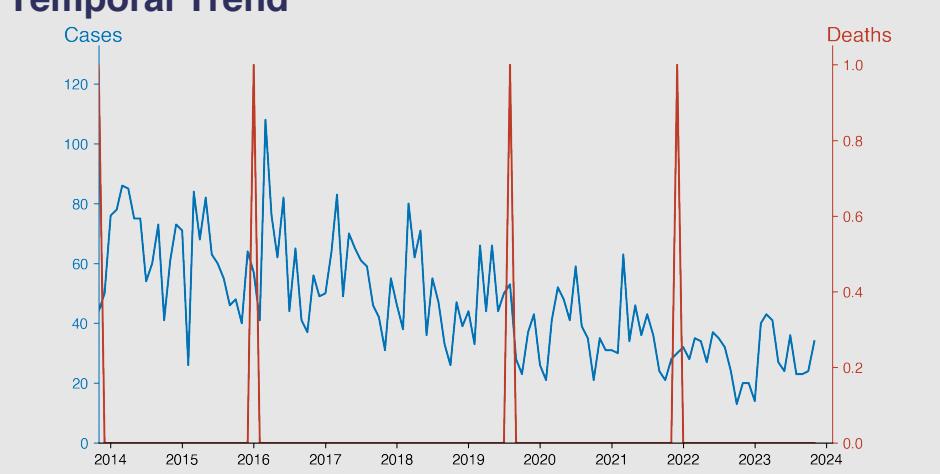
Leprosy

November 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious illness caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and *Mycobacterium lepromatosis* bacteria. The disease primarily impacts the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract, and the eyes. Its main symptoms include severe, disfiguring skin sores and nerve damage. Although feared as a highly contagious and devastating condition, leprosy can now be effectively treated, especially when diagnosed early. Approximately 200,000 new cases are identified annually, predominantly in tropical and subtropical regions.

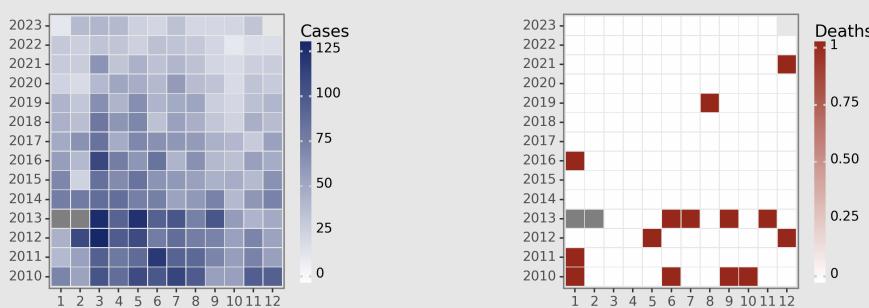
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

According to the data sourced from 2010 to 2023, mainland China has shown a generally declining trend with regard to the incidence of reported leprosy cases. From an average of around 80 cases in the initial years, new diagnosed cases progressively decreased to just around 30 during the later part of the recorded scenario. It's noteworthy that the peaks of cases tend to occur in the first quarter of each year, with the trend normally plateauing throughout the year afterwards. This pattern signifies the cyclical nature of the disease's occurrence.

Distribution



Highlights

Over the 13-year period from 2010-2023, there has been a consistent reduction in the number of new Leprosy cases recorded in mainland China. There's an evident downward trend, indicating progress in the control of the disease.

- Notably, the highest number of cases appears to be reported during the first half of the year, with numbers typically peaking around March to May. Seasonal patterns suggest targeted interventions may be crucial during these times.
- The death rates due to Leprosy over these years have been low, indicating effective management and treatment of the condition in diagnosed cases. There are isolated occurrences of deaths; however, they do not indicate any consistent trend.
- As of November 2023, Leprosy seems to be well under control, represented by the lower case count (34), following the general trend of the past few years. Continued

Deaths Analysis

Even though the total leprosy cases decreased overall, the number of deaths remained alarmingly stable. The death count was encapsulated at either zero or one per month, only ranging between these two figures throughout the years 2010 to 2023. This indicates an effective treatment and control measure put in place over the years, maintaining a low mortality. Factors contributing to this could be early disease detection, effective clinical management, increased awareness, and prompt initiation of treatment.

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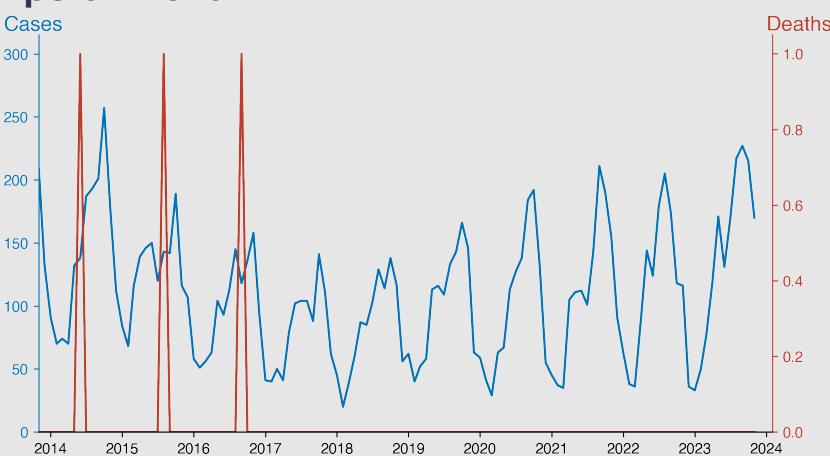
Typhus

November 2023

Introduction

Typhus is a group of infectious diseases caused by Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted to humans predominantly via contact with infected body lice or fleas. Classic symptoms include high fever, headache, rash, and potential central nervous system disturbance. While several types of Typhus exist, including endemic (murine) and epidemic (louse-borne), all forms pose significant health risks. Rapid isolation, antibiotic treatment, and public health interventions control outbreaks effectively.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From the available data, Typhus cases in mainland China demonstrate seasonality, peaking mid-year from May to September over the years. Case numbers started in the low hundreds in 2010, peaking in 2011 at 301 cases in October, and declining thereafter, reaching a low of 36 in December 2022. Notably, while the general trend points to a decline in cases, sporadic increases are observable, such as in October 2020 and September 2021, indicating a fluctuating prevalence possibly influenced by factors like preventive strategies, surveillance capacity, or climatic changes.

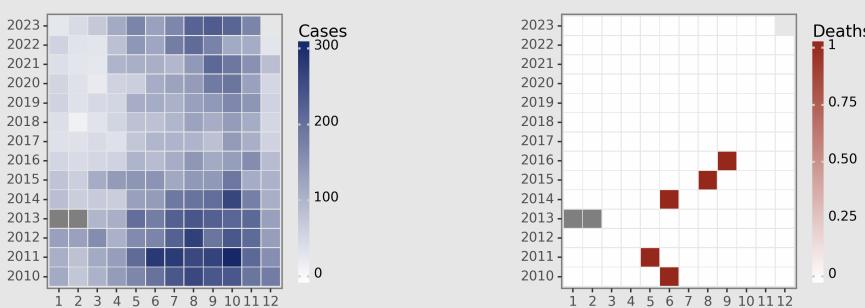
Highlights

- There is a clear recurring seasonal pattern in the spread of Typhus, with cases peaking between late summer and early fall (August to October).
- Overall, the annual number of confirmed cases has decreased over the past 13 years, indicating successful ongoing control measures.
- As of November 2023, there are 170 reported cases and no reported deaths, suggesting that case management and treatment procedures may be effective.
- Despite the general decrease, occasional upticks (like September 2021 and September 2023) are seen, suggesting vigilance and broad preventative measures should be maintained.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll from Typhus shows an exceedingly low fatality rate, with only five recorded deaths over the 13-year span, occurring in June 2010, May 2011, June 2014, August 2015 and September 2016. Despite the variable number of cases reported annually, the mortality rate remains extremely limited, suggesting either an effective healthcare response managing severe cases or the relative mildness of the disease among affected populations. Continual observation is necessary to ensure this trend remains constant.

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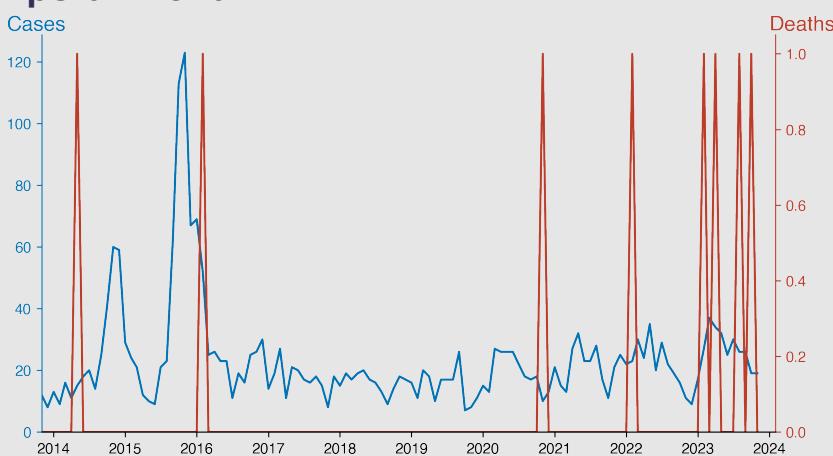
Kala azar

November 2023

Introduction

Kala azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a parasitic disease transmitted through the bites of infected sandflies. It typically manifests with irregular bouts of fever, significant weight loss, swelling of the spleen and liver, and anemia. If left untreated, it can lead to severe complications, impairing critical organs and potentially causing death. It's prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, particularly poorest areas and marginalized communities. It's estimated that 50,000 to 90,000 new cases occur worldwide each year.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

Overall case decline: The total cases of Kala azar in mainland China exhibited a generalized downward trend from 2010 to 2023, from a peak of 53 cases in January 2010 to a lower count of 19 cases in November 2023.

2. Seasonal pattern: Disease incidence typically peaked in the spring (March to May) and ebbed in the late summer and winter months, suggesting a possible seasonal pattern.

3. Mortality rate: The mortality rate remained generally low over the years, however, a small upward trend was noted in 2023 with several months reporting one death.

4. Recent stabilization: Since 2022, there appears to be a stabilization of new cases counting between 9 and 37 cases each month, with a slight uptick in deaths.

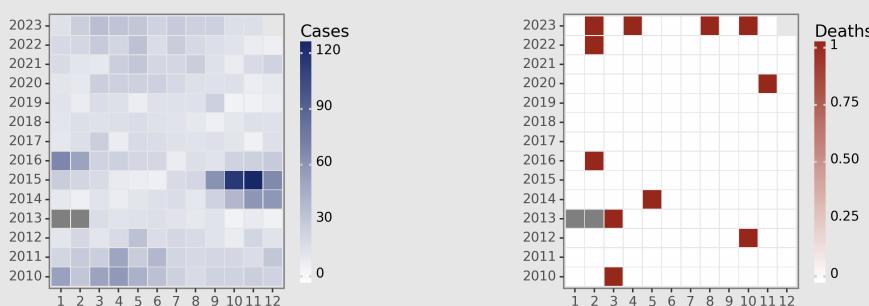
Cases Analysis

Cases of Kala Azar in mainland China were highest from late 2010 to early 2011, and thereafter exhibited a cyclical pattern with a gradual decline overall until late 2015, where an abrupt surge was experienced. The subsequent years (2016-2021) were marked by a sustained reduction in cases with intermittent fluctuations. In 2022, cases briefly increased, but ultimately began decreasing again. Through 2023, case numbers slightly rose but remained relatively stable. Major factors contributing to the distribution trend could be seasonal changes in vector populations and public health efforts to control the disease.

Deaths Analysis

Kala Azar-related deaths in mainland China were reasonably low given the total case count. The deaths occurred sporadically throughout the observed period, with no discernible pattern, and the fatality rate remained exceedingly low compared to the incidence rate. The reasons behind the low fatality could be early detection and appropriate treatment of the disease due to effective surveillance systems or overall disease awareness. The data shows that there is no direct correlation between the number of cases reported each month/year and the death toll due to the disease in mainland China.

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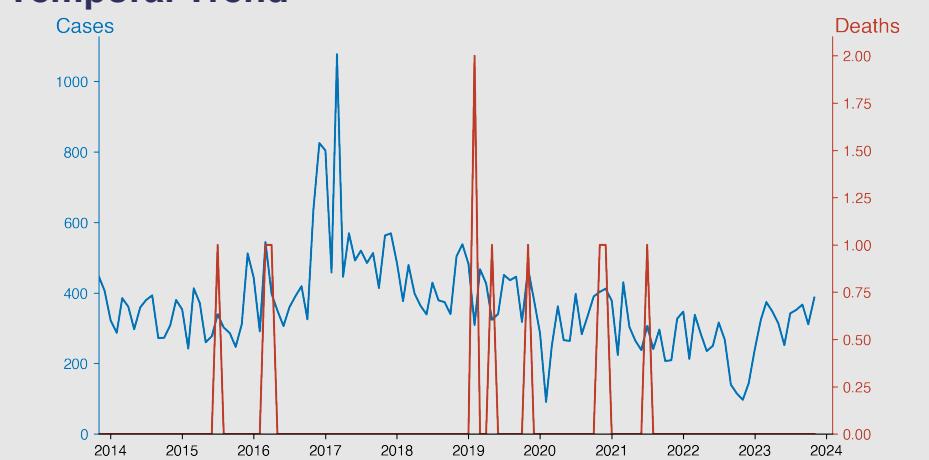
Echinococcosis

November 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic infection caused by the larval stages of the *Echinococcus* species. Transmission occurs from ingesting food or water contaminated with the parasite's eggs, often from domestic or wild canines. It primarily affects the liver, but can also infect lungs and other organs. Its characteristics include long incubation period, cyst formation, and potential for severe health complications, potentially leading to death if untreated. The World Health Organization considers it a neglected tropical disease.

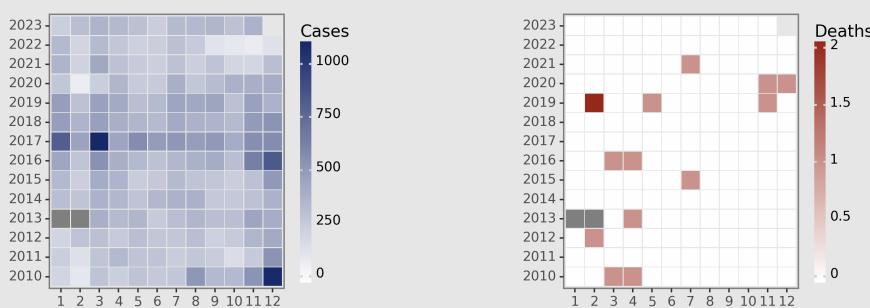
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Echinococcosis in mainland China portrayed a consistent trend with a relative increase and decrease throughout the year, but no significant peaks or drop-offs, indicating a continued exposure to the infection source. The cases significantly fluctuated, but there was no substantial upward or downward trend over time. A noteworthy surge occurred in December 2010, and there were spikes every year-end, possibly due to increased testing or reporting during these periods. The recorded cases were the lowest during the early years reviewed and progressively increased, which may imply an enhanced detection rate or a rise in infection.

Distribution



Highlights

- Echinococcosis shows a clear cyclic trend throughout the years, peaking towards the end of the year, particularly in December, and being lowest around early of the year.
- There is a general decline in both the number of cases and deaths over time. This might be due to better healthcare interventions or changes in transmission dynamics. As of November 2023, cases were at 387 with no reported deaths.
- Very few deaths are reported, indicating that while the disease may be prevalent, it may not be causing high mortality.
- A drastic drop in the number of cases is observed in 2020, potentially due to Covid-related changes such as lockdowns affecting healthcare service utilization or reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality rate for Echinococcosis is relatively low, with only sporadic deaths reported from 2010 to 2023. This indicates the disease's low fatality, potentially a result of effective treatments, and general healthcare improvement. A peak in deaths is noted in February 2019 with two recorded deaths, but this does not appear to correlate with the number of cases that year, suggesting other factors might be influencing the fatality. It's also worth noting that a number of months across all years had zero reported deaths, suggesting successful intervention methods or milder disease forms.

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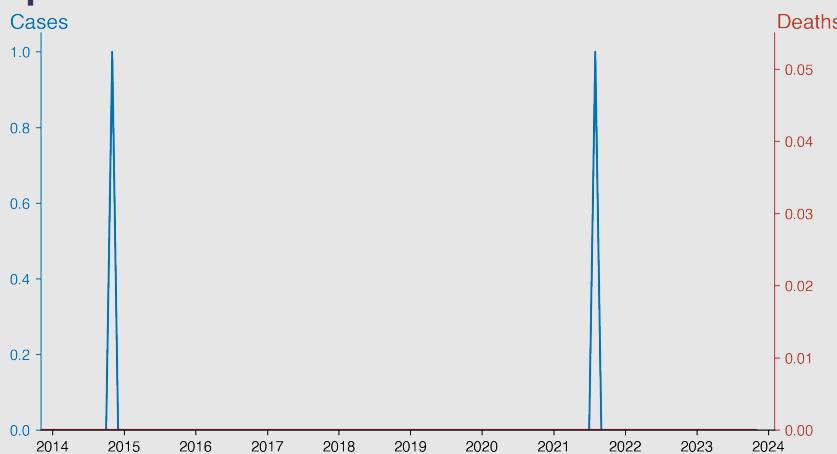
Filarisis

November 2023

Introduction

Filarisis is a group of tropical diseases caused by various species of parasitic worms. These thread-like nematode worms reside in the lymphatic system and blood vessels, causing severe damage. The two main types are Lymphatic filariasis (often leading to elephantiasis) and Onchocerciasis (or river blindness). Transmission occurs through insect bites, particularly mosquitoes, that harbor infective larvae. The global health burden is significant, primarily affecting populations in Africa and Asia. Despite serious health and socioeconomic impacts, filariasis is considered a neglected tropical disease. It's preventable and treatable, and global efforts are underway to eradicate it.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

Extremely low occurrence: The data illustrates an extremely low incidence with 3 cases reported over the 13 year period and no fatalities due to Filarisis.

2. Sporadic Cases: The reported cases are sporadic, occurring in 2011, 2014, and 2021, with no pattern established.

3. Successful control: The data suggests successful disease control measures have been implemented as there are no significant outbreaks.

4. Current situation: As of November 2023, there have been no reported Filarisis cases for the year, maintaining the low incidence trend.

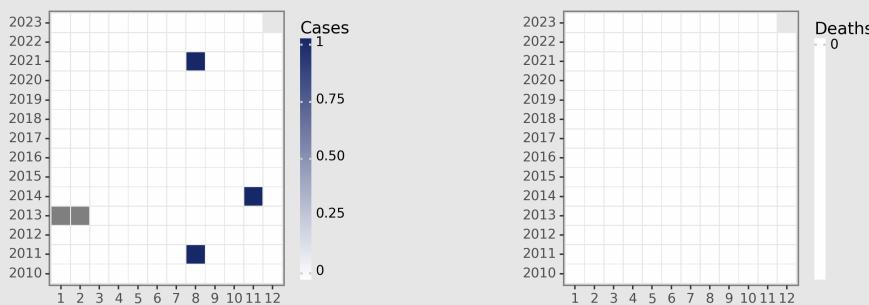
Cases Analysis

Throughout a thirteen-year period from 2010 to 2023, there were only three confirmed cases of Filarisis reported in mainland China: one in August 2011, one in November 2014, and one in August 2021. The periodically reported cases (spanning 3 years) suggest a low prevalence and an extended control period. It could be attributed to China's intensified vector control strategies and the broad-scale administration of preventive antiparasitic drugs, as part of their effort in eliminating Filarisis, an infectious tropical disease caused by microscopic, thread-like worms.

Deaths Analysis

As per the reported data, it is reassuring to note that there were zero deaths due to Filarisis from 2010 until 2023. This absence of mortality aligns with understanding that Filarisis is rarely fatal although chronic infections can bring debilitating complications. In conjunction, it is suggestive of successful medical interventions, public health measures and efficient case management implemented by healthcare authorities in Mainland China to neutralize this disease's impact.

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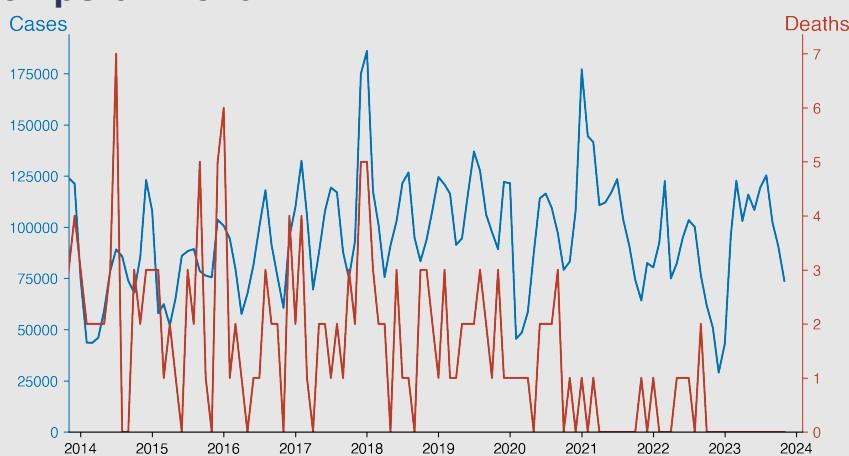
Infectious diarrhea

November 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea is a widespread health concern, primarily caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites. These pathogens can spread through contaminated water, food, or contact with an infected person. Common symptoms include frequent, loose or watery stools, abdominal cramps, nausea, and loss of fluids leading to dehydration. Critical epidemiological control measures include hygiene, sanitation, and surveillance. With varied severity, durations, and complications, it demands immediate medical attention for proper diagnosis and treatment.

Temporal Trend



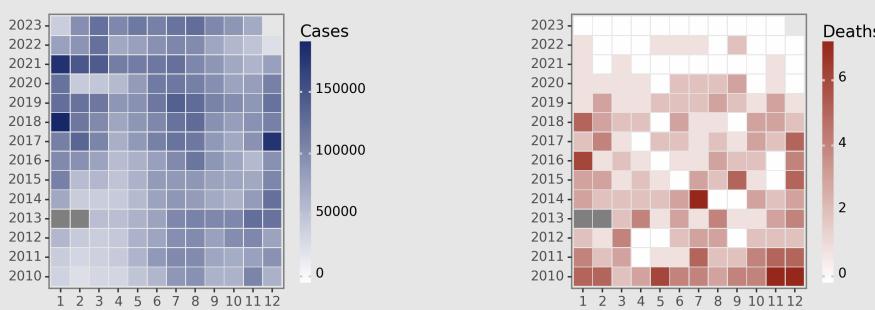
Cases Analysis

The number of infectious diarrhea cases in mainland China from 2010 to 2023 follows a seasonal trend with higher numbers in warmer and humid months (May to September) presumably due to increased bacterial growth and food spoilage at higher temperatures. A steady increase in the number of cases is observed till 2013 where a peak is reached, followed by a decline till 2020 likely due to improved sanitation and health awareness. There's an unexpected steep rise in cases from January 2021, possibly attributed to changes in documentation, a disease outbreak or other contextual factors.

Highlights

- Healthy Progress: There has been a general reduction in the number of cases from 2010 to 2023, signalling an effective disease control strategy in place.
- Seasonal Trend: A clear annual pattern can be observed with peaks typically in July-June and troughs in winter months, likely due to the seasonality of the infectious agents.
- Decreasing Deaths: Overall, death count has thankfully remained low and more recently in 2023, no infectious diarrhea-related deaths have been reported.
- Short-Term Uptick: Despite this, an uptick in cases was noted in November 2023, which may need closer monitoring for potential outbreak control.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to infectious diarrhea remain relatively low throughout the observed period, indicating effective treatment protocols in place for this condition. It's heartening to see that despite the rise in cases, there's no corresponding surge in fatalities, hinting at prompt and proper healthcare system response. It's noteworthy that there are zero deaths recorded from April 2021 onwards (except two instances in 2022), potentially signifying significant improvements in disease management and health infrastructure.

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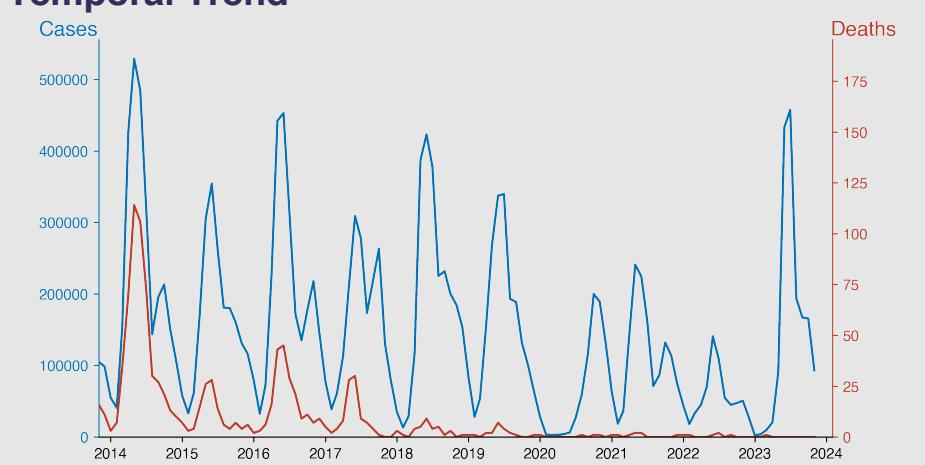
Hand foot and mouth disease

November 2023

Introduction

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) is a contagious viral infection mainly affecting young children. It is most often caused by the Coxsackievirus. Symptoms include fever, sore throat, and a rash on the hands and feet, often accompanied by mouth sores. Transmission typically occurs through contact with infected individuals or contaminated surfaces. Though generally mild with recovery in one to two weeks, rare complications can occur. There's no specific cure, and treatment is aimed at relieving symptoms.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD) appears to be seasonally endemic to mainland China, with peaks typically observed between April to July each year, followed by a gradual decrease towards the end of the year. The overall trend from 2010-2023 indicates a steady rise in cases, suggesting the disease remains a significant health challenge. Exceptional surges were seen in 2010, 2014, and notably in 2023. However, there was an unusual dip in case numbers observed in 2020, possibly related to increased hygiene practices or social distancing measures introduced due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Highlights

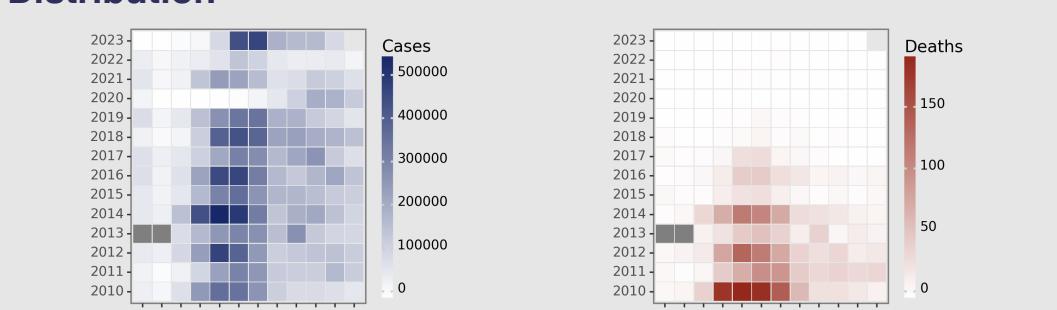
Cyclical Trend: The Hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD) demonstrates a clear cyclic trend in China with an increase in the number of cases typically peaking around the months of May to July, and decreasing significantly towards the end of the year. This trend repeats annually.

2. **Overall Reduction in Cases:** Compared to previous years, notably 2010-2014, the number of HFMD cases has generally declined from the start of 2015, suggesting effective interventions or changing dynamics.
3. **Decrease in Mortality:** While the incidence is high, the mortality rate of HFMD has been consistently low and shows a further downward trend in recent years, indicating improved disease management and treatment outcomes.
4. **Current Situation:** As of November 2023, there has been a spike in the number of cases in the summer months, similar to historical trends,

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to HFMD in mainland China show a steady decline from 2010 through 2023, despite the rise in the number of cases over the same period. Intermittent spikes in fatalities appear to correspond to the peak case periods, predominantly around May and June, indicative of seasonal influences. This suggests improvements in public health interventions, detection methods, and perhaps the effectiveness of treatment options over the years. The drastic drop in deaths from 2017 onwards, sustained through 2023, indicates notable progress in managing the disease's mortality.

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