

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

April 2024

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Cholera	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
SARS-CoV	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	5,357	-65 (-1.20%)	420.0 (8.51%)	1,718	-139 (-7.49%)	-23.0 (-1.32%)
Hepatitis	168,275	-12,731 (-7.03%)	25,529.0 (17.88%)	231	71 (44.38%)	135.0 (140.62%)
Hepatitis A	1,624	82 (5.32%)	510.0 (45.78%)	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	140,564	-12,403 (-8.11%)	24,164.0 (20.76%)	21	-3 (-12.50%)	2.0 (10.53%)
Hepatitis C	21,905	-310 (-1.40%)	308.0 (1.43%)	209	76 (57.14%)	133.0 (175.00%)
Hepatitis D	17	-2 (-10.53%)	-2.0 (-10.53%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	3,593	-83 (-2.26%)	587.0 (19.53%)	1	1 (/)	0.0 (0.00%)
Other hepatitis	572	-15 (-2.56%)	-38.0 (-6.23%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Poliomyelitis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Human infection with H5N1 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Measles	148	82 (124.24%)	63.0 (74.12%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	300	66 (28.21%)	-5.0 (-1.64%)	1	1 (/)	0.0 (0.00%)
Rabies	9	3 (50.00%)	-5.0 (-35.71%)	8	2 (33.33%)	-3.0 (-27.27%)
Japanese encephalitis	1	1 (/)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dengue	58	20 (52.63%)	49.0 (544.44%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	20	-10 (-33.33%)	1.0 (5.26%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	2,522	435 (20.84%)	-272.0 (-9.74%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Tuberculosis	68,732	-1,281 (-1.83%)	-4,114.0 (-5.65%)	319	24 (8.14%)	-16.0 (-4.78%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	354	105 (42.17%)	-98.0 (-21.68%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	15	0 (0.00%)	4.0 (36.36%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Pertussis	91,272	64,194 (237.07%)	90,198.0 (8398.32%)	7	7 (/)	7.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	6,125	2,515 (69.67%)	5,023.0 (455.81%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	7,141	944 (15.23%)	-536.0 (-6.98%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	8,138	314 (4.01%)	207.0 (2.61%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	61,511	-2,650 (-4.13%)	12,585.0 (25.72%)	4	-3 (-42.86%)	3.0 (300.00%)
Leptospirosis	7	1 (16.67%)	-1.0 (-12.50%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	2	1 (100.00%)	1.0 (100.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	190	40 (26.67%)	1.0 (0.53%)	1	1 (/)	1.0 (/)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	39	-12 (-23.53%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	441,711	-414,644 (-48.42%)	-1,235,300.0 (-73.66%)	0	-3 (-100.00%)	-31.0 (-100.00%)
Mumps	9,255	2,289 (32.86%)	2,227.0 (31.69%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	68	1 (1.49%)	-7.0 (-9.33%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	2,803	127 (4.75%)	593.0 (26.83%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	43	-10 (-18.87%)	2.0 (4.88%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	153	102 (200.00%)	34.0 (28.57%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	33	17 (106.25%)	-1.0 (-2.94%)	0	0 (/)	-1.0 (-100.00%)
Echinococcosis	485	-49 (-9.18%)	138.0 (39.77%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	143,289	-53,058 (-27.02%)	40,229.0 (39.03%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	102,204	83,364 (442.48%)	82,099.0 (408.35%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	1,120,260	-329,889 (-22.75%)	-980,898.0 (-46.68%)	2,290	-39 (-1.67%)	73.0 (3.29%)

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

Overview

In April 2024, Chinese mainland experienced a varied landscape of infectious diseases, with both rising and persisting health challenges. This month, we observed high numbers of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD), with 337393 cases reported but with a relatively low mortality rate (7 deaths). Hepatitis also showed significant prevalence, particularly Hepatitis B, and C with 97362 and 21419 cases, respectively. Hepatitis B, although substantial in incidence, showed a more significant contribution to the month's mortality, amounting to 37 deaths compared with 14 deaths due to Hepatitis C. Influenza cases were relatively high at 141202, but deaths were minimal (3). Meanwhile, tuberculosis remained a significant concern with 99555 cases and the highest number of deaths at 154.

In contrast, diseases such as cholera and poliomyelitis reported zero cases, reflecting successful control and vaccination efforts for these diseases. However, the numbers reveal a troubling high mortality in diseases such as AIDS (1863 deaths), and epidemic hemorrhagic fever (EHF) (7 deaths) despite lower incidences. The singular death from the Human infection with H7N9 virus emphasizes the potential severity of avian influenza strains. The persistent cases of echinococcosis, brucellosis, and schistosomiasis, with 340, 5484, and 47675 cases respectively, underline the challenges in controlling diseases that have strong environmental and occupational predispositions.

Concerns

April's data highlights the significant prevalence of HFMD, with over 300,000 cases representing the highest incidence among all diseases but with a relatively low mortality rate. This disease primarily affects children and is closely related to seasonal factors and the aggregation of susceptible individuals in settings such as schools and daycare centers. On the other hand, the high prevalence of hepatitis, particularly Hepatitis B with almost 100,000 cases, is of major public health concern due to the chronic nature of the disease and its association with severe liver complications, including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

From a public perspective, tuberculosis (TB) remains a grave concern due to its airborne transmission mode and the number of deaths associated with the disease. With nearly 100,000 cases and the highest mortality this month, it indicates an ongoing need for strengthened TB control measures. The public's attention is also drawn to the Human infection with H7N9 virus, even though only one case was reported with an associated death; the high fatality risk of avian influenzas necessitates close monitoring.

Recommendations

Public health strategies should emphasize the prevention and control of HFMD, particularly in childcare settings where outbreaks are more common. Routine hygiene protocols, including handwashing and environmental sanitation, should be rigorously applied and monitored. Public awareness campaigns are essential to educate about the symptoms and the importance of rapid medical attention to prevent further spread.

Regarding hepatitis, preventative measures such as vaccination, safe injection practices, and screening and monitoring of blood transfusions are vital. Public health campaigns should also aim to increase awareness of hepatitis risk factors and promote strategies to reduce the risk of transmission, such as safe sex and reducing exposure to potentially contaminated items. The high prevalence of TB suggests a continued push for vaccination, faster and more accurate diagnostic methods, active case finding, and strict adherence to treatment regimens to prevent drug resistance.

Lastly, public surveillance systems need to remain vigilant for diseases with high mortality but lower incidence, such as the H7N9 virus. This involves controlling potential sources of infection, such as live poultry markets, and ensuring rapid response protocols are in place to manage and contain potential outbreaks. The general public should be informed about preventive measures and symptoms of severe infectious diseases, even when case numbers are low, to ensure early detection and treatment, reducing the overall disease burden and preventing mortality.

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 April 2024 in Chinese Mainland

Yes, a country with a very high vaccination rate can still experience outbreaks of diseases that the vaccination targets.

There are several reasons why this can happen:

Vaccine Efficacy: No vaccine is 100% effective. Most vaccines have an efficacy rate that ranges from about 50% to 95%. This means there will always be a proportion of the vaccinated population that remains susceptible to infection.

Herd Immunity Threshold Not Reached: For herd immunity to be effective, the vaccination rate must surpass a certain threshold, which varies by disease. Even if the vaccination rate is very high, it might still fall short of the threshold needed to prevent outbreaks, especially for highly contagious diseases.

Waning Immunity: Some vaccines do not confer lifelong immunity and their effectiveness can decrease over time, requiring booster shots. If individuals do not receive these boosters, their susceptibility to the disease increases, potentially leading to outbreaks.

Virus or Bacteria Variants: Pathogens can mutate over time, and new variants may partially evade the immune protection conferred by vaccines, leading to outbreaks among the vaccinated population.

Population Dynamics: Population density, frequent international travel, and the presence of communities with lower vaccination rates due to vaccine hesitancy or access issues can contribute to outbreaks, even in countries with high overall vaccination rates.

Vaccination Gaps: Uneven vaccination coverage can create pockets of susceptibility where contagious diseases can take hold and spread. Children, immune-compromised individuals, and those who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons rely on herd immunity, which can be jeopardized if there are significant gaps in coverage.

Secondary Immunodeficiency: Diseases, treatments, or age-related declines in immunity can render vaccines less effective for certain individuals, leaving them vulnerable to outbreaks despite high overall vaccination rates.

Understanding and addressing these issues is crucial for maintaining public health and preventing outbreaks, even in highly vaccinated populations. Surveillance, ongoing research, booster programs, and efforts to increase vaccine coverage and efficacy are key strategies used by public health authorities to manage these challenges.

News information since April 2024 around world

I'm currently focused on reviewing patterns of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in bacterial pathogens. This is becoming a significant public health issue globally as the rates of resistance continue to rise, leading to treatment failures with conventional antibiotics. Specifically, I'm interested in identifying trends in resistance among common pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

The main challenges include:

Collecting and integrating data from various surveillance systems across different regions and countries. These systems often have varied methodologies and reporting standards, which complicates direct comparisons and trend analysis.

Developing a robust methodological approach for analyzing the data, taking into account the differing levels of data quality and potential biases inherent in surveillance data. This includes selecting the right statistical models that can account for these variations and provide reliable insights into AMR trends.

Communicating findings effectively to a range of stakeholders, including public health professionals, policymakers, and the general public, to inform evidence-based interventions and policies.

I'm particularly interested in your thoughts on how to approach the first two challenges: integrating diverse surveillance data and analyzing it in a methodologically sound manner. Additionally, insights on how to effectively communicate complex data and findings to non-specialist audiences would be valuable.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

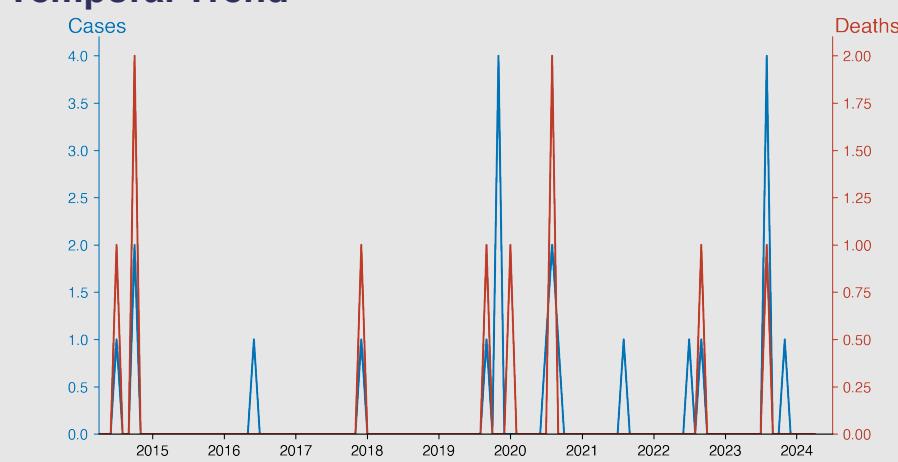
Plague

April 2024

Introduction

Plague is a serious, potentially lethal infectious disease caused by the *Yersinia pestis* bacteria. It primarily affects rodents like rats and spreads to humans through infected fleas' bites. The disease manifests in three forms: Bubonic, characterized by swollen lymph nodes; Septicemic, affecting the blood; and Pneumonic, targeting the lungs. The plague has historically caused widespread pandemics, most notably the Black Death in the 14th century. Today, it can be treated effectively with antibiotics if detected early.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024 in Chinese mainland, there have been 17 reported cases of Plague. Observing a pattern, there is a negligible incidence of cases with long durations of no cases reported. However, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 all had cases, with the maximum being in November 2019 involving four reported cases. In general, Plague occurrences have been sporadic, with apparent seasonal variance and an annually small case number.

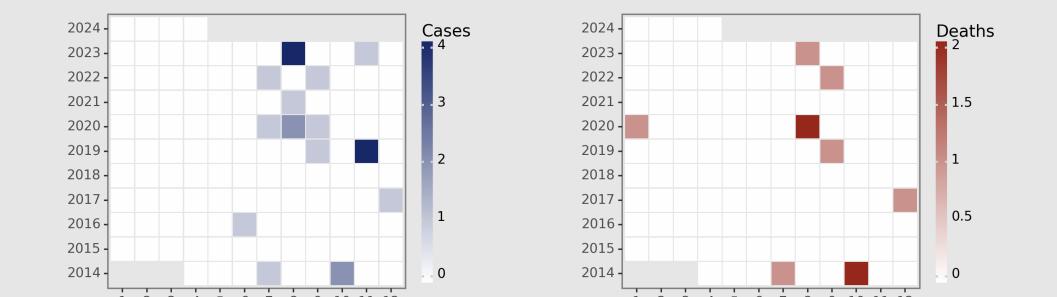
Highlights

- The Plague shows a sporadic pattern in Chinese Mainland with very few Cases occurring over the past decade (2014-2024).
- The notable peak in Cases was in November 2019 with 4 reported Cases but an absence of fatalities.
- A concerning factor is the existence of deaths, which indicates the disease's possible presence in the background population with sporadic case identification.
- Currently, by April 2024, no new cases or deaths have been reported indicating an inactive phase of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

Death records coincide directly with reported cases for most of the time, implying that victims often succumb to the disease. Part probable explanation could be late diagnosis, which is not unusual for Plague due to its rarity. A relatively high mortality rate is visualized in periods like 2014 and 2016-2017 where each reported case results in death. A shift is noticed after 2018 with some survival cases registered, hinting at possible improvements in timely diagnosis and treatment. However, the latest data up to 2024 shows that mortality associated with Plague in China still persists.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

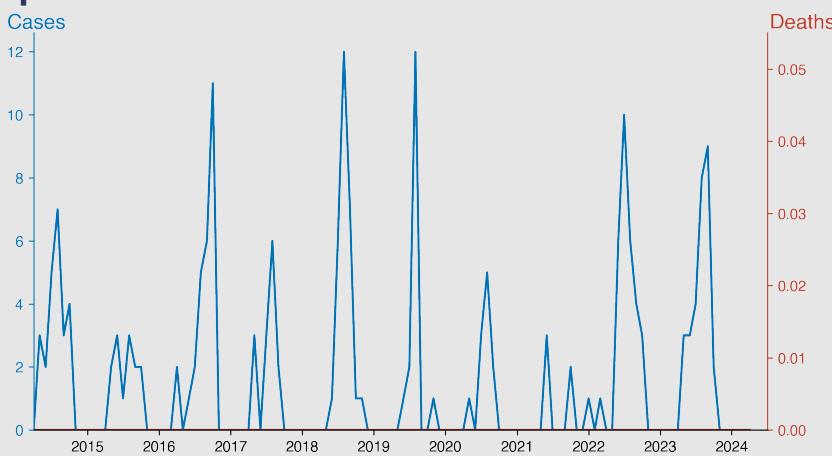
Cholera

April 2024

Introduction

Cholera is an infectious disease caused by the *Vibrio cholerae* bacterium. It primarily affects the intestinal tract and is characterized by severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. Cholera transmission occurs through contaminated water or food consumption. The disease is a major health problem in many developing countries where access to clean water and sanitation facilities are limited. Quick rehydration is the core treatment strategy, supplemented by antibiotics when necessary. Effective preventive measures include improved sanitation, safe drinking water, and cholera vaccines.

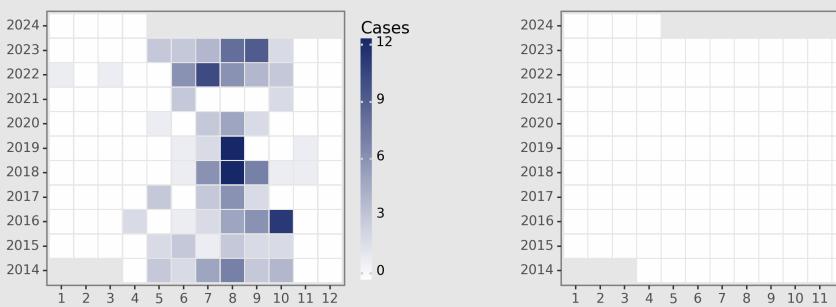
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Analysis of the data shows an overall sporadic pattern of cholera cases from April 2014 to April 2024, with a markedly intermittent occurrence. The highest number of cases (12) is noted in August 2018 and August 2019, reflecting a potential pattern for yearly outbreaks during warmer months. Comparatively, the data shows virtually no cases for several months at various intervals. This fluctuation suggests inconsistent transmission dynamics, potentially related to variable environmental, infrastructural or public health conditions across the years, highlighting the critical need for strengthened disease surveillance.

Distribution



Highlights

- Cholera cases in the Chinese mainland show a clear seasonal trend peaking during the summer months especially in July and August, and then decreasing through the autumn and winter.
- The highest number of cases were reported in October 2016 with 11 cases, but overall, the disease incidence remains relatively low.
- Notably, there have been no reported deaths due to Cholera from 2014 to April 2024, suggesting effective management and treatment implementation amongst health services.
- As of April 2024, no cases have been reported for the year, possibly due to the typical lower case frequency in winter and early spring months.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the number of recorded Cholera cases, the data remarkably shows a zero-death rate throughout the observed period. This implies that the disease management methods employed in response to the Cholera cases have been effective. The data covers both high case periods and low case periods, reinforcing the success of these treatment strategies. Given the potentially fatal nature of untreated Cholera, the maintained zero-death rate over the decade is a remarkable achievement and testament to the efficacy of the Chinese mainland's healthcare system.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

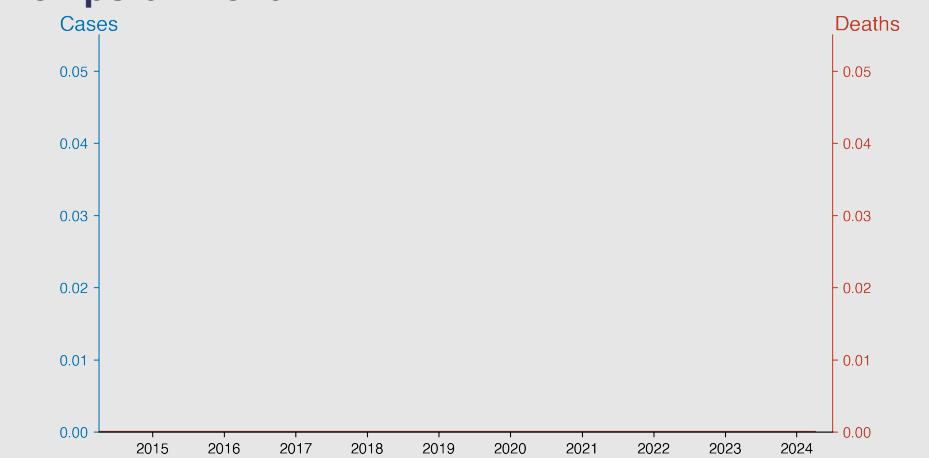
SARS-CoV

April 2024

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a viral strain that initially surfaced in 2002 in Guangdong, China. It belongs to the coronavirus family, known to cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. SARS-CoV is zoonotic, crossing from animals to humans. It is responsible for the highly infectious disease, SARS, marked by severe respiratory illness, fever, cough, and pneumonia. Notable for high infection rates, SARS-CoV prompted a global epidemic in 2003, infecting over 8,000 and causing 774 deaths worldwide.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, the reported data shows no recorded cases of SARS-CoV in Chinese mainland, which means SARS-CoV did not re-emerge in this period. This observation might be due to the tight preventive measures, like quarantining and contact tracing, implemented after the virus's outbreak in 2003. Also, the absence of the disease demonstrates the effectiveness of the intensive global surveillance system for SARS-CoV detection.(Word count: 76 words)

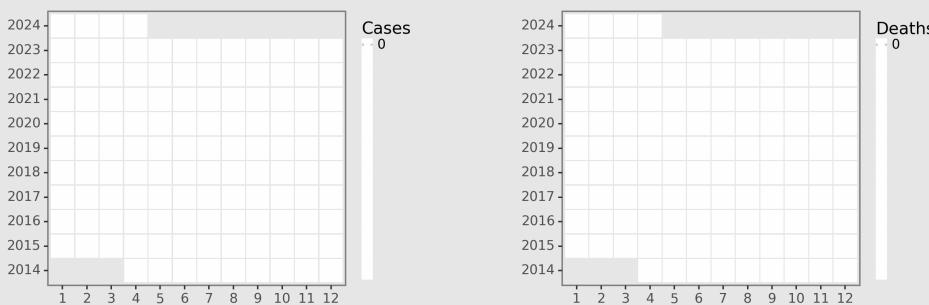
Highlights

1. SARS-CoV has shown a consistent absence of cases in Mainland China from April 2014 to April 2024 with no reported infections.
2. Mortality related to SARS-CoV in the same period is also at zero, indicating no recorded deaths from the virus.
3. With this data, the situation of SARS-CoV in Mainland China can be characterized as being under complete control.
4. There are no apparent seasonal trends or sudden spikes, suggesting effective long-term containment and prevention measures in place.

Deaths Analysis

Similarly, in the ten year period from April 2014 through April 2024, there were zero reported deaths due to SARS-CoV in mainland China. This absence of SARS-CoV related fatalities demonstrates that either the infection was completely controlled, or mortality related to any potential infection was successfully managed. This absence of death may also be attributable to effective clinical management strategies and comprehensive public health measures in place.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

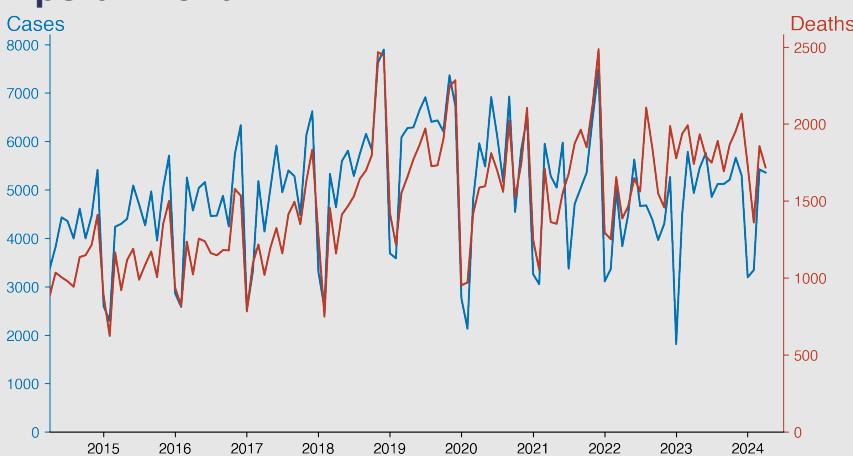
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

April 2024

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, life-threatening condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It degrades the immune system, preventing the body's ability to combat other viruses, infections, and diseases. The virus is transmitted through direct contact with certain bodily fluids of a person who has HIV. Symptoms differ in different stages, from flu-like problems in early stages to severe illnesses in advanced stages. There's currently no cure for HIV/AIDS, but medications can dramatically slow disease progression.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the observed period from April 2014 to April 2024, the number of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in mainland China shows significant variation, with occasional spikes indicating a potential outbreak of new cases. The number of cases appears to generally increase yearly, especially during certain months such as December, suggesting a cyclic trend. It is also observed that the cases rise considerably from 3369 cases in April 2014 to 5357 cases in April 2024 with some dips and peaks, indicating a worrying upward trend in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

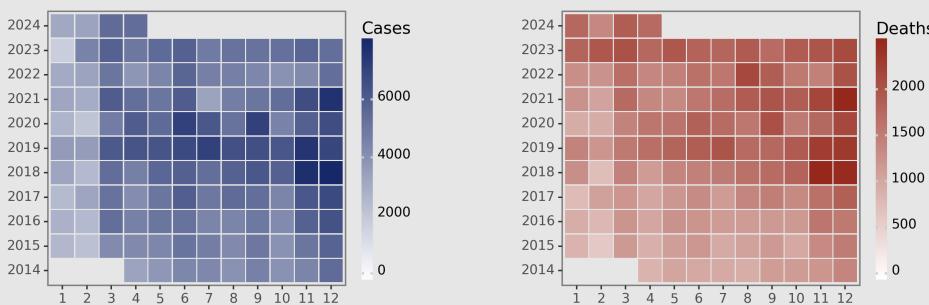
Highlights

- An upward trend in Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases was noted from 3369 in April 2014 to 5357 in April 2024, marking a significant increase over a decade.
- Monthly deaths also saw significant growth, rising from 883 in April 2014 to 1718 in April 2024.
- Fluctuations are present but the overall pattern shows an increased prevalence and lethality of AIDS in mainland China.
- December 2018 and December 2021 recorded the highest cases (7897) and deaths (2486) respectively.

Deaths Analysis

In analyzing the death data due to AIDS over the same ten-year period, a rising trend is observed, showing increased fatalities over time. A pattern of peaks and troughs is seen throughout the data, with the highest number of deaths occurring in December 2021 with 2486 deaths. However, the overall trend shows that the number of deaths tends to increase around the end of the year and begin to decrease during the start of the next year. This pattern indicates a continuous public health challenge posed by AIDS in mainland China, necessitating urgent preventive measures and effective management strategies.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis is an inflammatory condition of the liver, commonly caused by viral infections but can also stem from toxins or an auto-immune process. There are five types - A, B, C, D, and E. Each one differs in the method of transmission and impacts on health. Though some types can lead to chronic diseases or even liver cancer, vaccines for hepatitis A and B aid in prevention. It's critical to practice good hygiene and safe practices to avoid spread.

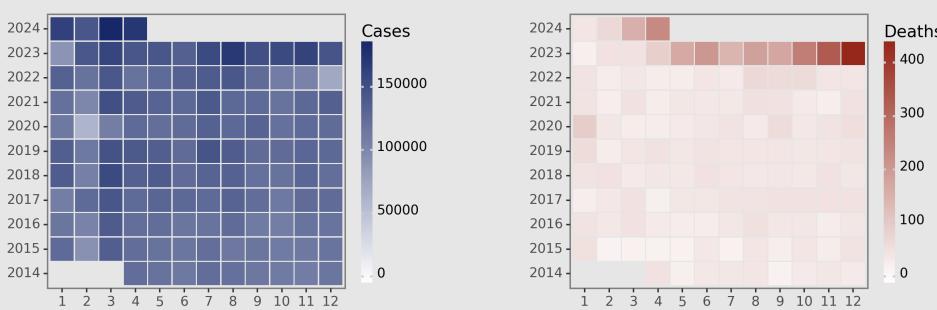
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hepatitis cases in mainland China exhibited increasing trends between 2014 and 2024, with some periods of decline. However, steep surges were observed around March for every year, potentially linked to public health awareness events. The highest single-month case count occurred in March 2024, with 181,006 reported cases. There was a significant dip in cases in December 2022, possibly due to seasonal variations or public health campaigns. Despite this, the general upward trajectory indicates the necessity for continuous preventive measures and public health policies to manage and reduce the Hepatitis cases.

Distribution



Highlights

- There is a general increasing trend in both Hepatitis cases and deaths in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, which suggests active transmission and high lethality.
- An unusual spike observed in deaths from Hepatitis in mid-2023 remains consistent in subsequent months, requiring thorough investigation and comprehensive surveillance to understand underlying factors.
- Despite some slight fluctuations, the number of cases seems to peak during the summer months (June, July, August), signalling possible seasonal patterns.
- A significant increase in cases was observed in March 2024, marking the highest monthly incidence in the given data, which could signal a worsening situation.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths caused by Hepatitis remained relatively constant from 2014 until 2020, averaging around 50 per month. However, a significant increase in fatalities was observed from late-2023 onwards, peaking at 428 in December 2023. This sharp rise suggests a possible change in the virulence of the disease, public health measures, or reporting standards. An exceptional high peak was observed in April 2024 with 231 deaths. It's crucial to investigate these sudden changes to assess whether it's an isolated event or a substantial long-term trend.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Hepatitis A

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It usually spreads through the ingestion of food or water contaminated by feces from an infected person. Symptoms often include fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, and jaundice. However, not everyone shows symptoms. Vaccination can prevent the disease and is particularly recommended for those at high risk or traveling to areas with high prevalence. Proper sanitation, hand hygiene, and safe food practices are primary preventive measures. It is self-limiting and does not lead to chronic disease.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Over the ten-year span (2014-2024), Hepatitis A cases in mainland China show a general declining trend.
- The number of recorded deaths due to Hepatitis A remained consistently low, indicating the disease has a low fatality rate.
- Hepatitis A's annual cycle demonstrates a mild seasonal pattern, with some elevation in cases typically seen between April and September.
- As of April 2024, a significant rise in Hepatitis A cases is observed compared to the previous months of the same year, yet no deaths were reported.

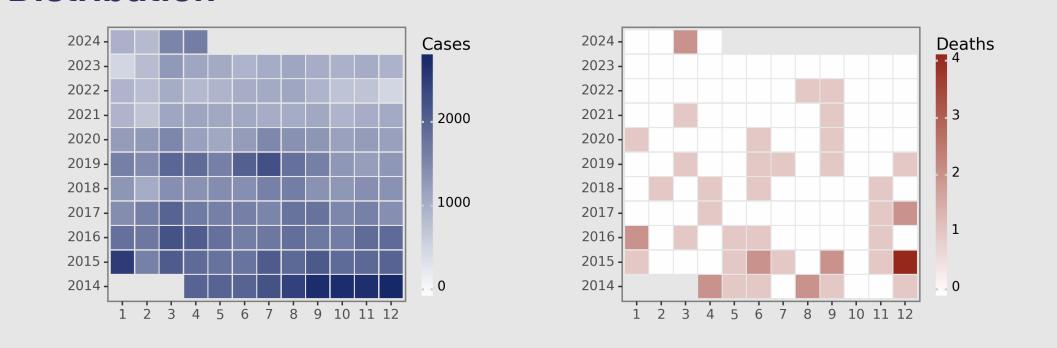
Cases Analysis

The data reflects 119 Hepatitis A cases reported from April 2014 to April 2024 in Chinese mainland. It shows an overall downtrend over the decade. Initial numbers in 2014 were high with up to 2733 cases reported in December. However, over the years, it's seen a reduction to around ~1000 cases per month. Notably, there were occasional spikes such as in March 2024 with 1542 cases, suggesting that occasional outbreaks still occur. It's critical to maintain surveillance to manage and further reduce the disease incidence. (110 words)

Deaths Analysis

Over the ten-year span from 2014 to 2024, Hepatitis A-associated deaths remained comparatively low in mainland China, with no month recording more than 4 deaths. A general trend of decreasing fatalities was observed despite some fluctuations. The highest number of deaths, which was 4, occurred in December 2015. The data shows occasional instances of zero deaths in a month, becoming more frequent in recent years. Starting from 2020, most months recorded no fatalities, with rare exceptions of single death instances. The most recent data from March 2024 shows an unexpected increase to 2 deaths.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

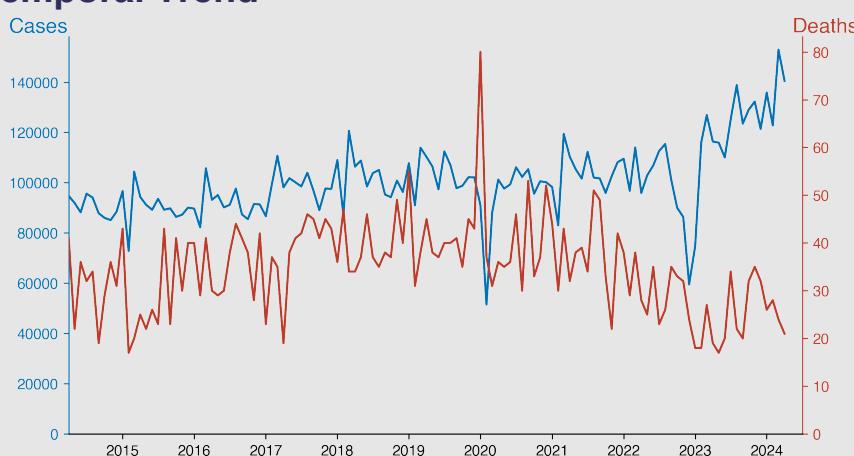
Hepatitis B

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a viral infection that attacks the liver, causing acute or chronic disease. The virus is transmitted through exposure to blood, semen, or other body fluids of an infected person. High-risk groups include those who have unprotected sexual contact, share needles, or are exposed to it at birth. Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, nausea, and liver damage. Since the late 1980s, a vaccine has been available to prevent the spread of the disease. Despite these preventive measures, Hepatitis B remains a global health problem, particularly in parts of Asia and Africa.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data for Hepatitis B cases in Chinese mainland shows a general increasing trend from April 2014 to April 2024. The number of cases fluctuates month-to-month but overall, the number of cases has notably increased over the decade. The lowest recorded monthly case count was 51,506 cases in 2020 February, and the highest was 152,967 cases in 2024 March. The data indicates flexible periods of rise and fall in case numbers but there are no evident seasonal patterns.

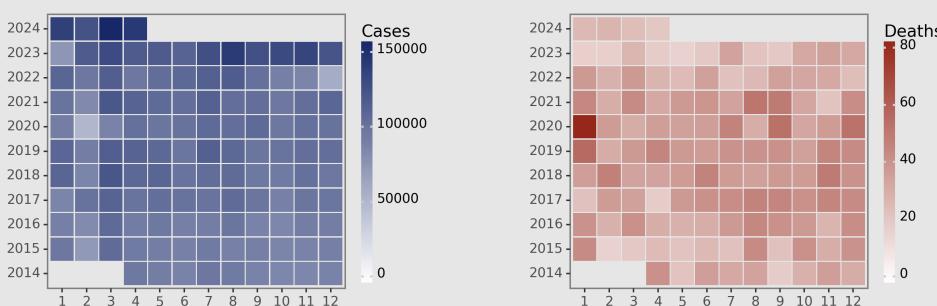
Highlights

- There is a noticeable increase in reported Hepatitis B cases from 2014 to 2024.
- The disease incidence peaks in some months indicating seasonal trends; for example, there is a relatively high number of cases in the month of March in different years.
- Mortality rates, in contrast, do not show a clear increase over time and relatively remain steady suggesting improvements in disease management.
- There was a sharp drop in reported cases in February 2020 which could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which may have affected healthcare-seeking behaviors and reporting.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths linked to Hepatitis B infection in the same period remained relatively consistent from 20 to 55 per month, not directly correlating with the rise in case numbers. This may be attributed to more effective treatments and health interventions, thus reducing fatality rates. Fluctuations in monthly deaths did not display a clear seasonal pattern. An exception was a notable peak of 80 deaths in January 2020. This divergence of trend between case records and deaths signals the importance of investigating case severity and healthcare response over time.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

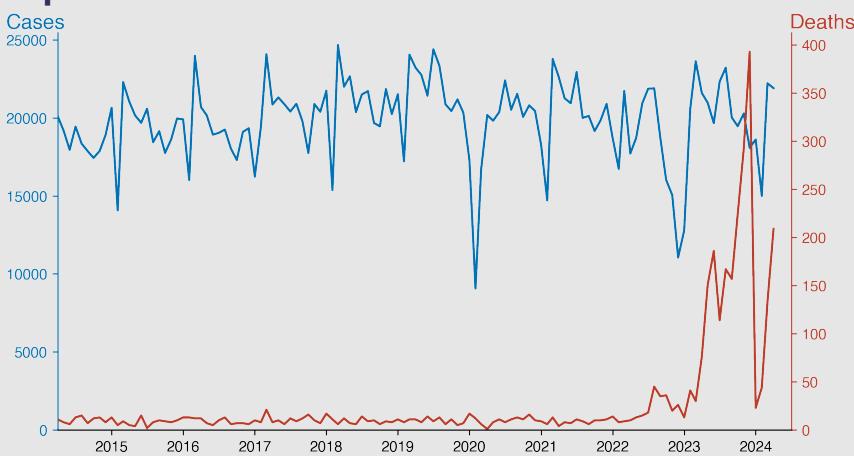
Hepatitis C

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that primarily affects the liver, leading to both acute and chronic illnesses. It is caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is transmitted through direct contact with infected human blood. Consequences range from a mild illness lasting only a few weeks to serious, lifelong illnesses like cirrhosis or liver cancer. Globally, an estimated 71 million individuals have chronic Hepatitis C infections. Unfortunately, a significant number of those chronically infected will develop cirrhosis or liver cancer. There is currently no vaccine for Hepatitis C.

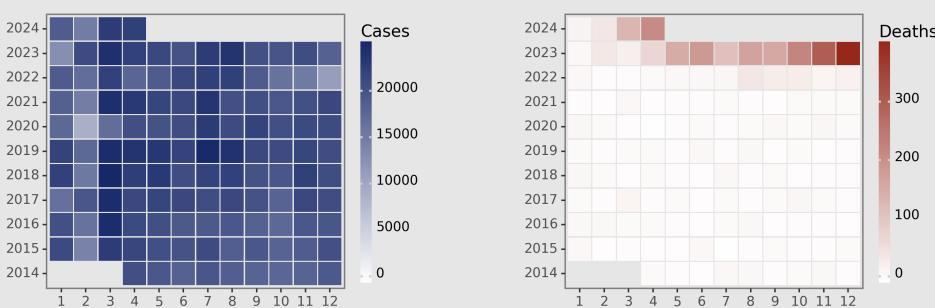
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the reported period from April 2014 to April 2024, there is a notable fluctuation in Hepatitis C's monthly cases in Mainland China. The number of cases ranges between approximately 10K and 24K. The overall trend appears to be cyclical with sporadic spikes, such as the ones observed in March 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. However, these heightened case counts do not seem to follow a rigid pattern. After a significant drop in February 2020, possibly tied to the COVID-19 pandemic, the case numbers rebound but slightly decline through December 2022. From 2023, cases remain relatively steady, roughly between 18K and 23K.

Distribution



Highlights

1. Hepatitis C cases in the Chinese mainland declined steadily from 2014 - 2022, but rose again in 2023.
2. Death rates escalated markedly from August 2022, peaking at 393 in December 2023, signaling a serious health concern.
3. The erratic pattern of cases and deaths suggests influence by external factors such as healthcare quality or new disease strains.
4. As of April 2024, the disease situation remains alarming with 21,905 reported cases and 209 deaths, showing ongoing difficulties in outbreak management.

Deaths Analysis

Between 2014 and 2019, the mortality rate remained low, generally ranging between 4 and 14 deaths per month. However, a sharp increase in deaths was observed from August 2022 onward. The most drastic surge occurred in December 2023, accounting for 393 deaths, an approximately 30-fold increase from the highest recorded deaths in the earlier years. The high mortality rate in later years indicates a potential worsening of health navigation, accessibility of health services, and/or effectiveness of treatment or it could be linked to increased severity of incident cases.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

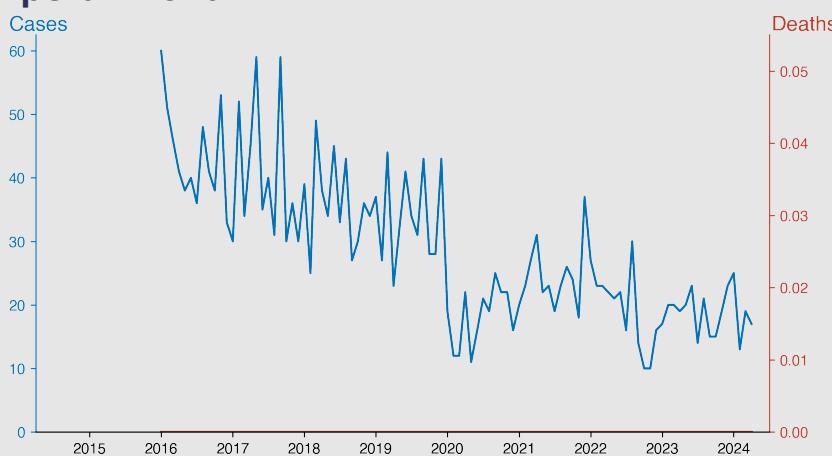
Hepatitis D

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as Delta Hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D virus (HDV). HDV is contracted through direct contact with infected blood. It's a unique virus because it can only infect people already infected with Hepatitis B, leading to a co-infection or a superinfection. It can cause severe symptoms and complications, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. Vaccination for Hepatitis B can provide protection against Hepatitis D as well.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows a significant decrease in the number of Hepatitis D cases in Chinese mainland from 2016 to 2024. In 2016, the number of cases consistently stayed above 33 per month, peaking in January, and November with 60 and 53 respectively. A notable decrease was first observed in 2017, and the decline continued over the years. The number of cases reduced to less than half by 2024, with most months reporting under 20 cases. This downward trend indicates successful implementation of public health interventions, hepatitis vaccination programs, or potentially changing environmental or social factors influencing disease spread.

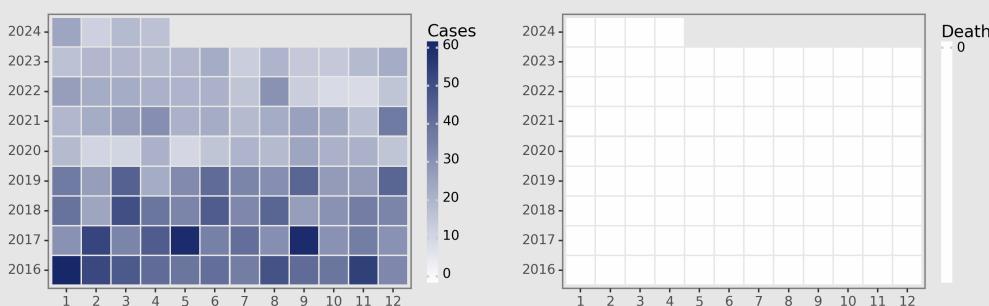
Highlights

- Significant decrease in Hepatitis D cases in mainland China over 8 years, with a peak of 60 cases in January 2016 to less than one-third of that, 17 cases in April 2024.
- Despite variations in monthly cases, a downward trend is consistent throughout the years.
- Zero fatality from Hepatitis D throughout this period suggesting the disease may have been effectively managed with healthcare interventions.
- Lower case numbers in recent years indicate improved prevention/control measures, early diagnosis and treatment of Hepatitis D.

Deaths Analysis

Strikingly, over the years from 2016 to 2024, there have been no Hepatitis D related mortalities in the Chinese mainland, as per the data. This data might suggest effective disease management and healthcare facilities, leading to zero fatality rate. However, it's vital to remain cautious as the data might also represent under-reporting. It is recommended to ensure robust monitoring mechanisms to accurately report and manage Hepatitis D mortality rates. The continued absence of fatalities indicates successful interventions but should be maintained through ongoing public health initiatives.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

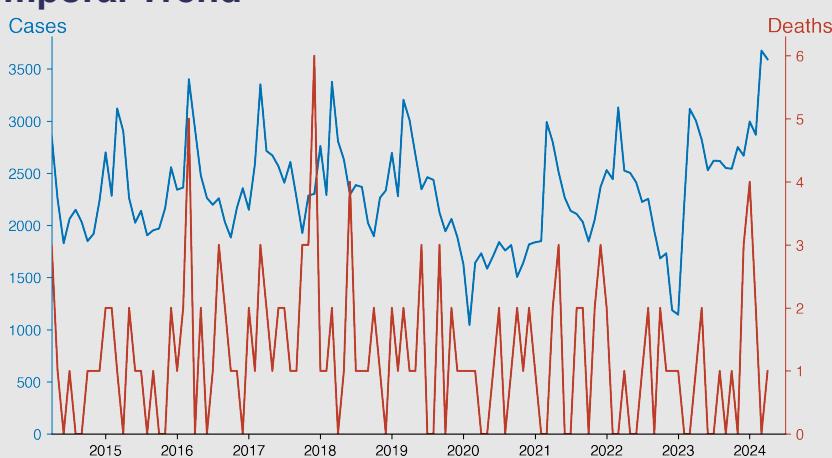
Hepatitis E

April 2024

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E Virus (HEV). It's typically transmitted through contaminated water or food, particularly undercooked pork or deer meat. Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, and nausea, sometimes leading to severe complications like liver failure. Although there are four genotypes affecting humans, the disease is most prevalent in East and South Asia. Currently, there's no specific treatment available; instead, supportive care is provided to manage symptoms. Since 2011, a vaccine has been available in China but remains unlicensed elsewhere.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data collected suggests that Hepatitis E cases in the Chinese mainland show a cyclical pattern peaking in the spring months (March, April), declining in the summer (June through September), and experiencing a moderate uplift in December-January. There were approximately 1900-3600 cases/month between 2014-2023. The peak case month was March 2024, with 3676 reported cases. A persistent decline can be observed starting in 2020 which continues until late 2022 after which the cases again started to rise.

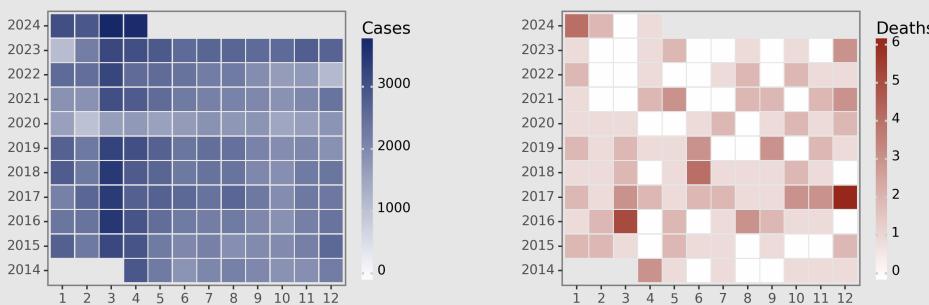
Highlights

1. Hepatitis E cases in Chinese mainland have steadily decreased from 2014-2020, from around 2150 monthly cases to an average of 1675 monthly cases in 2020.
2. Cases drop below 2000 per month in 2020 possibly due to effective interventions or diminished reporting.
3. Since 2021, a resurgence is observed, escalating to 3593 cases by April 2024.
4. Despite significant morbidity, the lethal nature of Hepatitis E remains consistently low, typically averaging 1-2 monthly deaths.

Deaths Analysis

The death count from Hepatitis E is relatively low compared to the number of reported cases. Over the 10-year period, the highest number of related deaths reported in a month was only 6, occurring in December 2017. More frequently, monthly deaths often ranged between 0-3, indicating a relatively low fatality rate for the infection. The deaths did not show any clear seasonal pattern, suggesting other factors may be influential, such as underlying health conditions of the infected individuals. It's also worth noting a consistent low mortality rate despite the increase in cases, possibly pointing to improved medical interventions or reporting accuracies.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Other hepatitis

April 2024

Introduction

Other Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver caused by varied strains of hepatitis viruses not explicitly categorised under the commonly known forms (A, B, C, D, E). This includes, but is not limited to, hepatitis F and G, or those caused due to autoimmune conditions or medication-induced. It may result in either acute or chronic infections leading to serious liver damage, liver failure or even cancer. Proper diagnosis and treatment are vital, but prevention through safe practices and immunisation remains key in controlling these diseases.

Temporal Trend



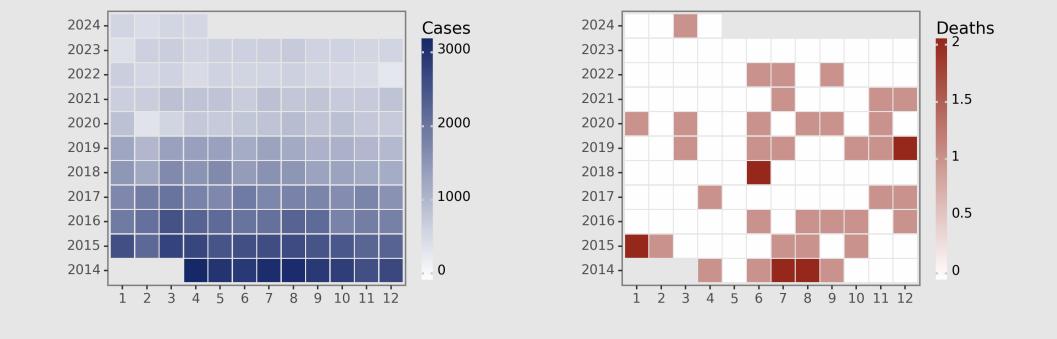
Cases Analysis

Over a decade, Other hepatitis cases in the Chinese mainland experienced a significant decreasing trend. In April 2014, the number of reported cases was 3106, but by April 2024 the figure had decreased to 572. The number of cases peaked around the mid-year of 2014 and gradually started to decline afterward. The sharpest drop was witnessed in 2020 at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the case count going from 1018 in December 2019 to 404 in February 2020.

Highlights

- The data exhibits a marked reduction in Other Hepatitis cases in China from 3106 in April 2014 to 572 in April 2024, with significant decline in 2020.
- Despite this decrease, deaths remained usually zero or one monthly, suggesting improved disease management.
- Exceptional spikes are observed in 2023, but by April 2024, both cases and deaths are comparatively minimal, indicating effective containment.
- The disease trend suggests a steady progression towards eradication, but continuous vigilance is needed.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

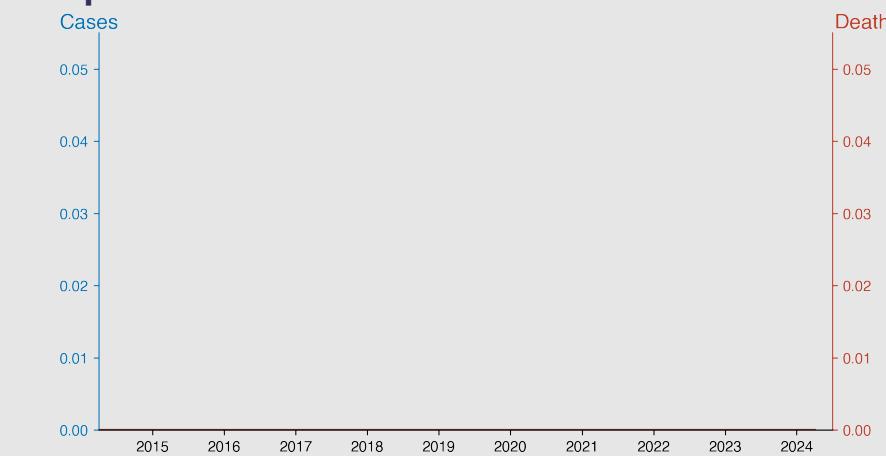
Poliomyelitis

April 2024

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease predominantly affecting children under 5. The virus is transmitted person-to-person, usually through contaminated water or food. It invades the nervous system, potentially causing total paralysis in hours. Tragically, 5 to 10% of those experiencing paralysis die when their breathing muscles become immobilized. Despite there being no cure, polio is preventable with multiple doses of the polio vaccine, which has reduced worldwide cases by over 99% since 1988.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From the available data, no confirmed poliomyelitis cases were reported in mainland China from April 2014 through April 2024, a full decade. This suggests a highly effective preventive strategy, possibly through successful immunization drives and good sanitary conditions, which have perhaps totally blocked the endemic transmission of polio. Furthermore, this could also indicate meticulous healthcare surveillance to promptly identify and isolate any cases if they occurred. However, continuous monitoring is needed to ensure the virus does not re-enter and establish transmission.

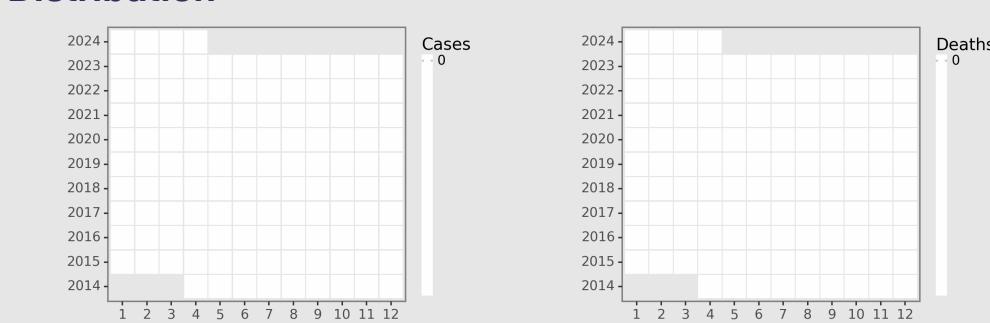
Highlights

- There have been no reported cases of Poliomyelitis in mainland China from April 2014 to April 2024.
- Similarly, there have been no reported deaths due to Poliomyelitis in mainland China for the same observation period.
- These trends suggest a successful elimination of the Poliomyelitis in mainland China over the decade in review.
- As of April 2024, the disease situation for Poliomyelitis in mainland China seems controlled with zero new cases and deaths.

Deaths Analysis

Simultaneously, the data reports no deaths associated with Poliomyelitis during this ten-year period. The absence of Polio-related mortality is a noteworthy indicator of the effective healthcare measures in place. It points to not only the efficiency of the preventive strategies, such as vaccination campaigns, but also the diagnostic and treatment protocols applied in case of illness onset. The consistent zero mortality rate reaffirms China's progress in maintaining its Polio eradication status. Vigilance should be maintained to preserve this achievement.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

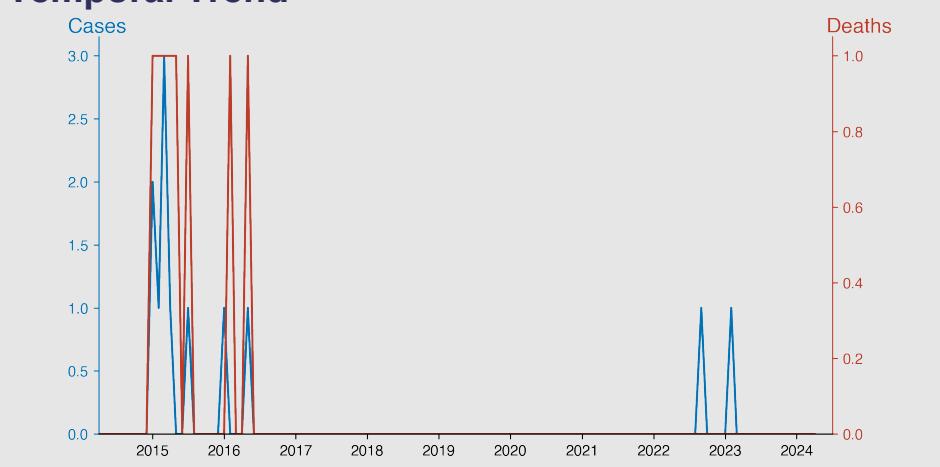
Human infection with H5N1 virus

April 2024

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, also known as avian influenza or bird flu, is a highly pathogenic disease that primarily affects birds but occasionally crosses species barriers to infect humans. Infected individuals typically present symptoms of severe respiratory illness, such as pneumonia. The World Health Organization reports a high mortality rate for H5N1 in humans with over 50 percent of cases resulting in death. The virus is usually contracted through close contact with live or dead infected birds, or their excretions. There has been limited human-to-human transmission.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Incidences of H5N1 human infection were largely reported in 2015 with sporadic cases thereafter.
- From 2016 onward, the cases became significantly less frequent and ranged from 0-1 case(s) per year.
- Data since 2018 shows a consistent trend of zero cases indicating the likelihood of successful containment and prevention measures.
- As of April 2024, there have been no further reports of H5N1 human infection or deaths on the Chinese mainland.

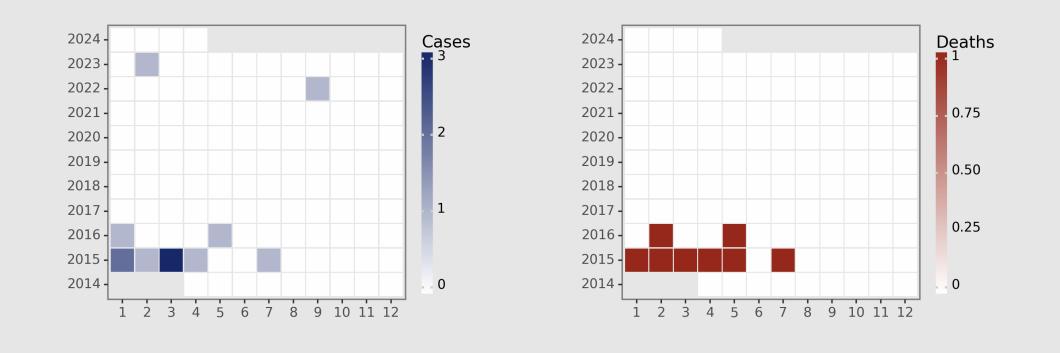
Cases Analysis

From the dataset, there was a recorded surge of H5N1 virus infection cases between January 2015 and May 2016, with a total of 9 cases. During this period, the cases appeared sporadically with no apparent pattern of clustering, suggesting isolated incidents rather than a continuous outbreak. Following this period, the virus cases drastically dropped to zero until September 2022 when a single case was reported. An additional case was reported in February 2023. Overall, the incidents of H5N1 cases in the Chinese Mainland during this observation period have been rather sporadic and infrequent.

Deaths Analysis

The H5N1 virus appeared to have a high mortality rate during the period of review. In 2015, 7 cases resulted in 6 deaths, indicating the severity of this virus. Decrease in mortality rates after 2016 could be due to improved early detection, medical treatment, or both. From then until 2024, there was only one death reported in 2016 indicating that improved disease management processes could be having a positive effect. These mortality rates underscore the importance of maintaining preventive measures against this severe disease, despite low reported cases.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

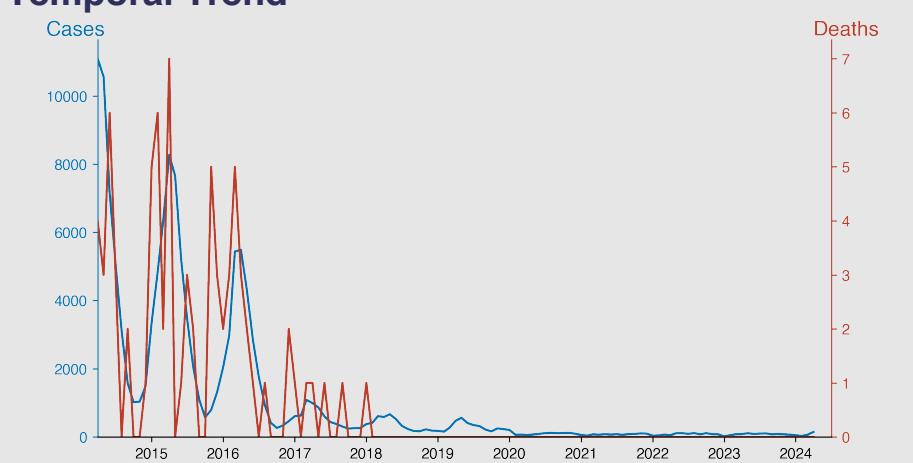
Measles

April 2024

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease prevalent in children. It's caused by the measles virus and transmitted via airborne droplets from infected individuals. Major symptoms include fever, cough, white spots inside the mouth, and a skin rash. Despite the availability of an effective vaccine, measles still causes significant morbidity and mortality worldwide, particularly in areas with low vaccination rates. Serious complications can include blindness, encephalitis, severe diarrhea, and pneumonia. Ensuring high vaccination coverage is essential in the prevention and control of measles outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Measles cases in Chinese mainland shows fluctuations from 2014 until 2024 with different seasons and years. There was a significant spike in 2014, reaching its peak at 11,089 cases in April, followed by a steady decrease until 2016. The number of cases gradually decreased each year, with fluctuations during different months, but noted a general downwards trend. By 2024, the highest number of cases recorded was in April, with 148 cases.

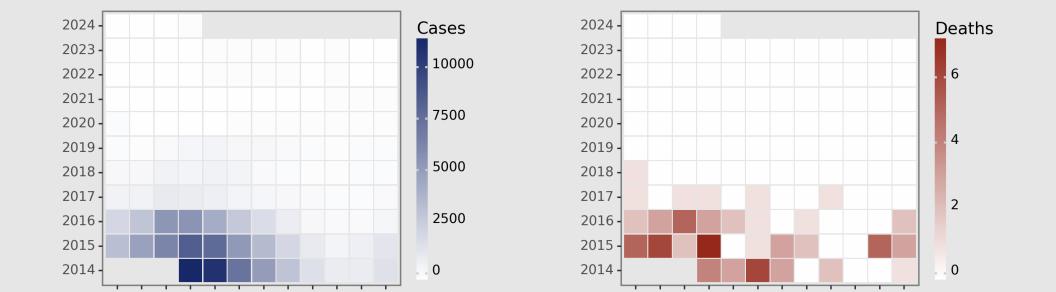
Highlights

- There is a significant decrease in measles cases in the Chinese mainland region from 2014 to 2024, indicating long-term success in controlling the disease.
- Peak measles cases used to be seen in the spring (around April), however, the intensity of the peak has lessened over the years.
- Measles-related deaths have also decreased to zero since 2016, showing improved case management and potentially higher vaccination rates.
- Despite the success, vigilance is required as the latest data in April 2024 shows a jump to 148 cases from 66 the previous month, the highest since 2016.

Deaths Analysis

The death rate associated with measles in the Chinese mainland is significantly low, despite the number of cases. A peak of 7 deaths was reported in April 2015. Interestingly, from August 2017 to currently, there have been no recorded deaths from measles, suggesting effective management of cases, possibly due to improved healthcare access and treatment modalities. However, the presence of any death underscores the significant burden of measles in the population and the importance of robust immunization programs for eradication.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

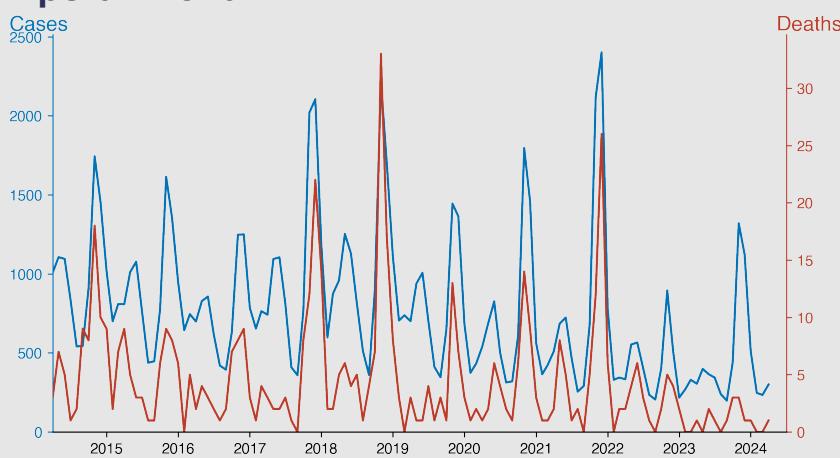
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

April 2024

Introduction

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever is a severe infectious disease caused by hantaviruses. Primarily transmitted by rodents, it is characterized by sudden onset of fever, chills, headache, backache, and severe prostration, followed by symptoms including low blood pressure, acute shock, vascular leakage, and acute kidney failure. The disease is of primary concern in East Asian countries, though it has global prevalence. It requires immediate medical intervention to prevent mortality. There is currently no specific treatment or vaccine, hence prevention is dependent on controlling rodent populations and minimizing exposure.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A clear seasonal pattern is seen, with an annual peak in both cases and deaths of Epidemic Hemorrhagic fever in November-December, indicating these to be the high-risk months.
- The ten-year trend shows a general decline in reported cases and deaths, with the lowest recorded in 2024.
- Mortality rates across the years have remained fairly low, suggesting efficient case management or mild disease severity.
- As of April 2024, 300 cases with 1 death were reported on mainland China.

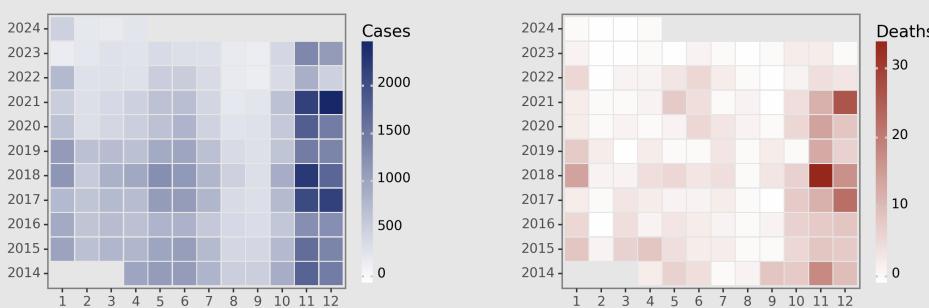
Cases Analysis

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever cases in the Chinese mainland significantly fluctuated from 2014 to 2024. The trend showed a recurrent seasonal pattern, with higher incidents usually observed from November to January each year. The highest case count was observed in December 2021 with 2402 cases. Conversely, the fewer cases were typically seen during August to October. The lowest was in September 2022 with only 205 cases. There's no clear long-term trend, but a slight decrease in cases can be noted in later years, suggesting possible effective interventions and control measures.

Deaths Analysis

The death counts varied between 0 and 33 over the years. Similar to the incidence cases, deaths from the disease also show a seasonal trend, with the highest numbers generally occurring in the winter-spring period (November to February), and the lowest during the summer period (June to September). However, the highest number of deaths was recorded in November 2018 with 33 deaths. Despite some fluctuations, the overall mortality rate remains low in comparison to the number of cases, indicating a low case fatality rate.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

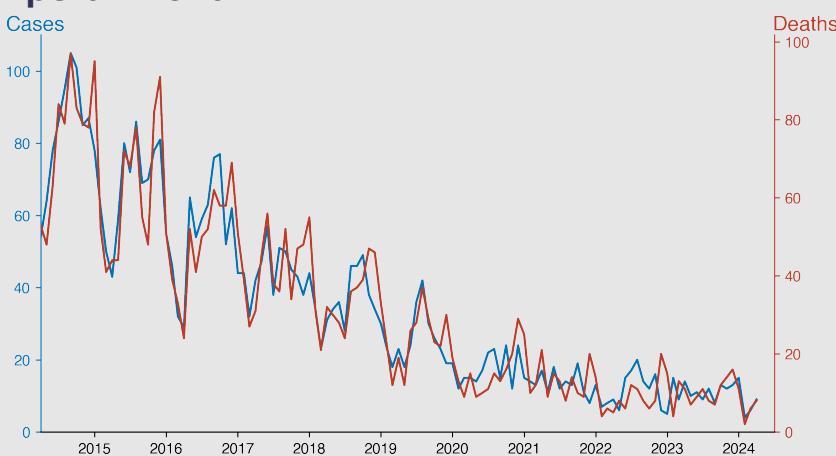
Rabies

April 2024

Introduction

Rabies is a fatal viral disease primarily transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, often dogs. The rabies virus invades the central nervous system, causing disease in the brain and ultimately, death. Symptoms include fever, muscle weakness, and aggression. Despite being preventable through vaccination and proactive care, rabies continues to result in tens of thousands of deaths annually, particularly in regions with limited access to healthcare. Furthermore, lack of public awareness exacerbates the problem by permitting rapid disease dissemination.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data provided examines the monthly occurrence of rabies cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024. The general trend shows a gradual reduction in rabies cases over this period. The highest numbers of cases were evident between 2014 to 2016 with numbers often exceeding 50 cases per month. A moderate drop in numbers is seen from 2017. The frequency of monthly cases consistently dropped below 50 after 2018, with a further declining trend observed from 2020 onward where most recorded months saw fewer than 30 instances.

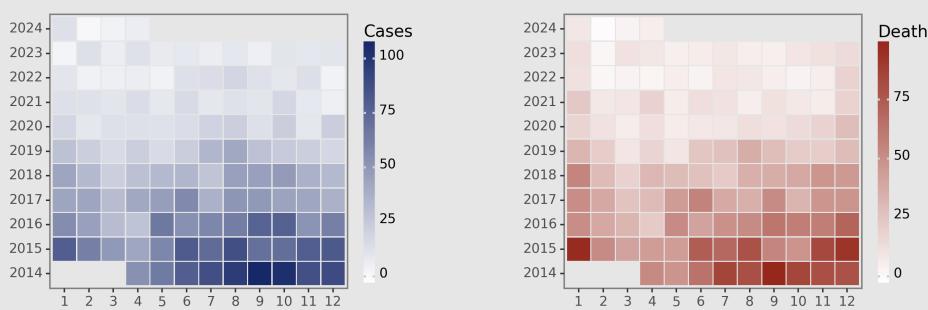
Highlights

- Rabies cases and deaths in Chinese mainland have significantly declined from 2014 to 2024. Cases dropped from 54 (April 2014) to 9 (April 2024), and deaths from 53 to 8 in the same period.
- Despite some seasonal peaks, the downward trend is consistent over the decade.
- A high case fatality rate, often nearing 100%, indicates the severe nature of Rabies.
- Sporadic spikes in deaths relative to case numbers (e.g., December 2022 and January 2023) highlight the persistent risks and severity of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to rabies show a similar trend as observed in cases, declining gradually over these years. The highest number of deaths was reported as 97 in September 2014, with no subsequent month reaching this peak. While there are occasional increases in numbers, like 91 deaths in December 2015, the general trend significantly reduces over time. By April 2024, the death count was 8, a stark improvement from 2014's figures. Despite this reduction, continued fatalities emphasize the fatality of this zoonotic disease without prompt post-exposure prophylaxis.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

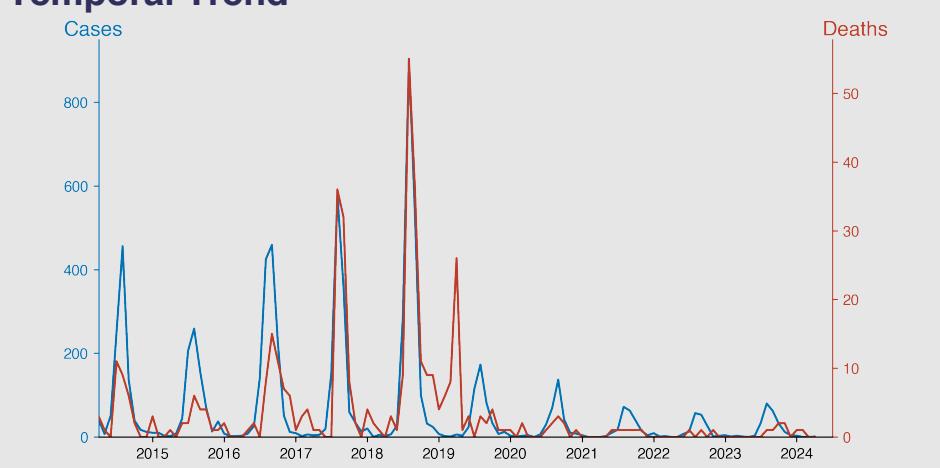
Japanese encephalitis

April 2024

Introduction

Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a mosquito-borne viral disease endemic to parts of Asia and the Pacific. Transmission primarily occurs in rural agricultural regions where flooding irrigation is used. The JE virus can cause inflammation of the brain leading to high fever, disorientation, coma, seizures, and even death. Vaccines are available for protection against JE, but no specific antiviral treatments exist. Human cases can be reduced by controlling mosquito populations and avoiding bites. JE is a major cause of viral encephalitis in Asia with thousands of cases reported annually.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Japanese encephalitis shows a seasonal trend in China, peaking in summer (June-August) and declining in winter (December-February).
- A consistent decrease in reported cases is evident from 2014 through 2024, especially in peak months. Compared to 456 cases in August 2014, 80 were reported in August 2023.
- The mortality rate has also reduced significantly over recent years. In 2024, the disease shows a low prevalence and mortality rate.
- Japanese encephalitis, despite recurring annually, appears to be better managed, suggesting effective control measures in place in China.

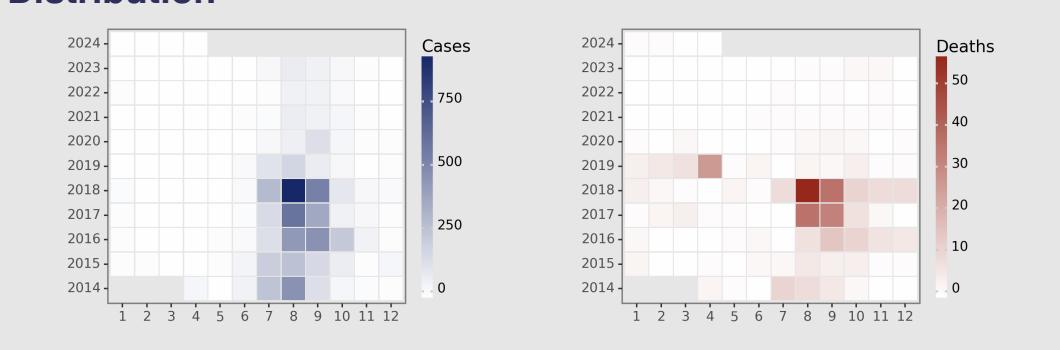
Cases Analysis

Between the years 2014 to 2024, cases of Japanese encephalitis in mainland China followed a seasonal trend, peaking in summer months from July to September and reaching their lowest in the winter. The highest number of cases was observed in August 2018 with 904 cases. While there has been a general decline in cases over the years, from a total of 1023 cases in 2014 to an estimated 135 cases in 2024, periodic spikes still occur, predominantly in summer and early fall, aligned with increased mosquito activity, the primary transmitter of this disease.

Deaths Analysis

Similar to the cases, the deaths from Japanese Encephalitis tend to peak in the summer months. The highest number of deaths occurred in August 2018 with 55 fatalities. However, there have been exceptions, like April 2019, which saw 26 deaths, significantly higher than ordinary spring months. The death count has generally decreased over the years, showing vector control efforts or healthcare management improvements. The last recorded death was in February 2024, and a declining trend of fatalities is noticeable in recent years.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

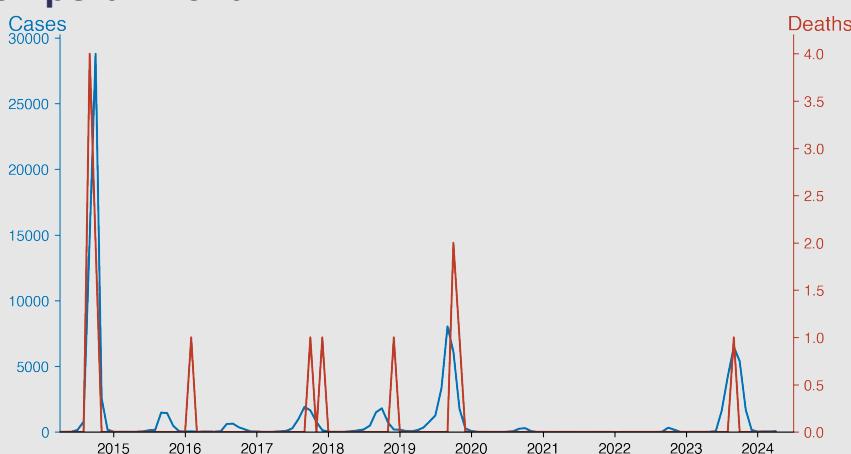
Dengue

April 2024

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection prevalent in tropical and subtropical climates worldwide. The disease is caused by four closely related viruses, the Dengue viruses 1-4. There are two forms of disease, Dengue fever and Dengue hemorrhagic fever. Typical symptoms include high fever, severe headache, and joint pain. It can advance to the severe form, leading to bleeding, blood plasma leakage, or organ impairment. The Aedes aegypti mosquito, commonly found in urban environments, primarily transmits it. There is no specific treatment for dengue, but early detection can reduce complications.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There has been a general downward trend in Dengue cases from 2014 to 2022, with concerning spikes in late summer and autumn, resulting in a peak every year, notably massive peak in 2014.
- The year 2023 saw an uptick in cases, with significant monthly increases from July to October, indicating a worrying resurgence of Dengue.
- The death rate from Dengue has remained extremely low over the years, yet a handful of fatalities each year reminds us of its potential severity.
- The situation as of April 2024 shows a slight increase in cases compared to the same period in 2023, warranting continuous vigilance and proactive measures.

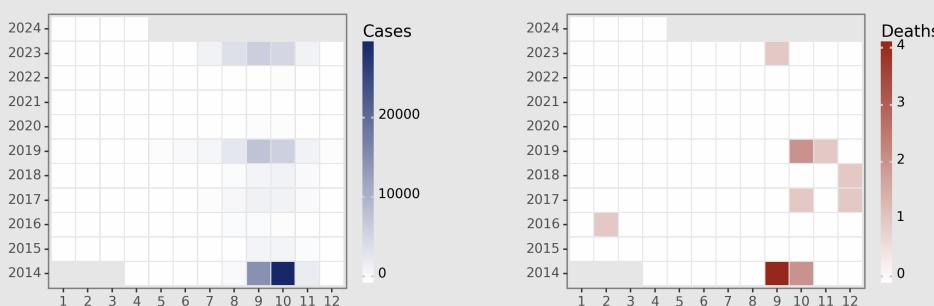
Cases Analysis

The data for Dengue in Chinese mainland from 2014 until part of 2024 demonstrates a distinct seasonality in Dengue cases. On average, the cases start to rise in June, peak between August and October, and then decrease rapidly. The peak period coincides with the rainy season in southern parts of China when the Aedes mosquito, which transmits Dengue, is in abundance. By the end of 2024, it is observed that the number of cases reported had not shown a consistent reducing trend, suggesting the control efforts may not have been entirely effective, or that the virulence of the disease may be changing.

Deaths Analysis

The recorded deaths due to Dengue in this time period are relatively low, with the highest number of fatalities in a month being 4 in September 2014. Despite the decrease in overall Dengue cases from 2015, there's no consistent pattern in the number of deaths each year. Several months report no fatalities at all, and on occasions when deaths do occur they are usually singular or very few. This suggests the mortality rate of Dengue in Chinese mainland is relatively low but consistent throughout the years.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

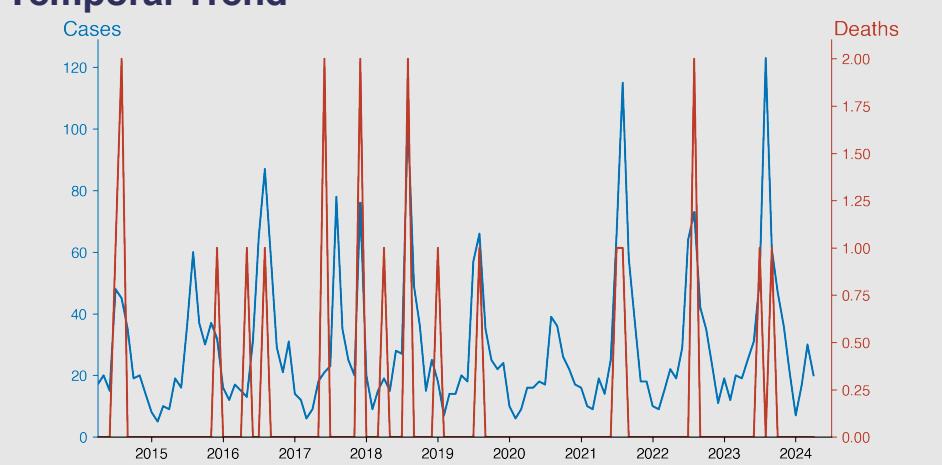
Anthrax

April 2024

Introduction

Anthrax is a severe and potentially fatal disease caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, a spore-forming bacterium. It primarily affects livestock and wild game, but humans can get infected through exposure to infected animals or their products. Anthrax comes in three forms: cutaneous (skin), inhalation (lungs), and gastrointestinal (digestive system). Cutaneous is the most common and least deadly, whereas inhalation anthrax is the most lethal. Anthrax is not contagious but it is a potential biological weapon due to the longevity and survivability of its spores.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- A clear seasonal trend exists, with Anthrax case peaks in China's warm months (June to September).
- Case numbers fluctuate; an increase is seen in August, peaking at 123 in August 2023.
- Deaths are low suggesting a low case-fatality rate, with sporadic fatalities like the two in August 2022.
- As of April 2024, the situation is stable with 20 cases, no deaths, but previous trends suggest a possible summer increase.

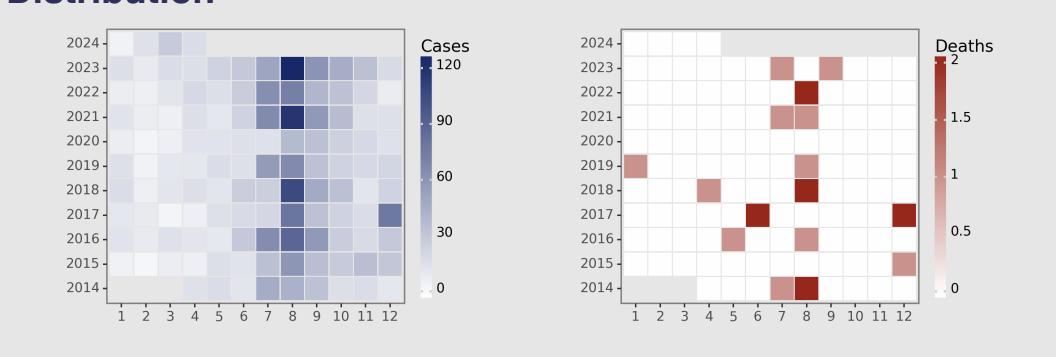
Cases Analysis

Over a ten-year period (2014-2024), Anthrax cases in mainland China exhibit seasonality, peaking in warmer seasons (July-August) and exhibiting declines in colder months (December-January). Comparatively, the number of anthrax cases have seen an upward trend, with the total number of cases in the peak period more than doubling from 48 in July 2014 to 123 in August 2023. The increasing number of cases might suggest a rising incidence of Anthrax, possibly due to factors such as changes in livestock management practices, increased spore survival in environmental reservoirs, or enhanced monitoring and detection efforts.

Deaths Analysis

The data on Anthrax-related deaths in the Chinese mainland presents an infrequent occurrence. Most months reported zero deaths, despite the varying number of cases. The highest number of deaths occurred sporadically with a maximum of two in a month (August 2014, August 2016, June 2017, December 2017, August 2018, August 2021, August 2022, and September 2023). Surprisingly, these deaths are not necessarily concurrent with the highest case numbers, suggesting successful intervention measures or varying pathogen virulence. The trends point to a relatively low case fatality rate for Anthrax during this period.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

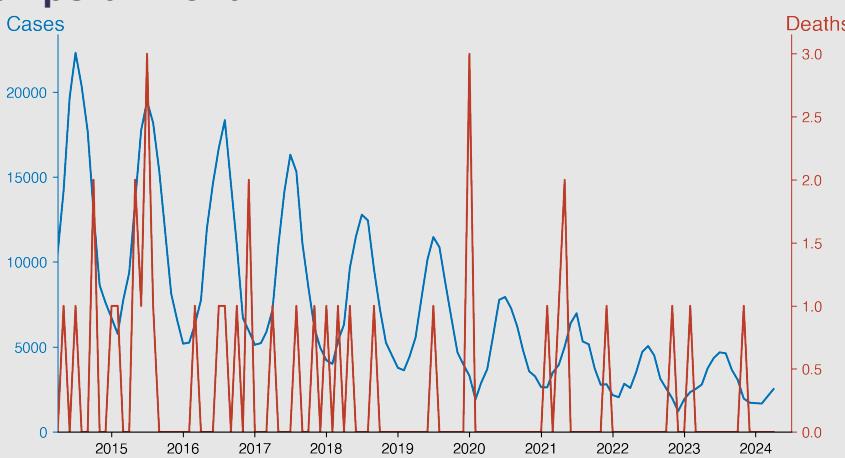
Dysentery

April 2024

Introduction

Dysentery is an intestinal infection causing severe diarrhea with blood or mucus. Being highly infectious, it's usually transmitted through contaminated food or water. There are two main types: Bacillary dysentery, caused by *Shigella* bacteria, and amoebic dysentery, caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*, a parasite. Symptoms include stomach pain and frequent, urgent bowel movements. If untreated, it can lead to dehydration, critical illness, and even death. Treatment pertains to maintaining hydration, adequate nutrition and, if severe, antibiotics may be used. Prevention revolves around good hygiene practices, avoiding contaminated water, and vaccination in areas of high risk.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There's a clear seasonality in Dysentery cases in Chinese mainland, with spikes from May to August each year.
- Since the high of over 20,000 cases in mid-2014, a steady decline has resulted in a ten-year low of 2,522 cases as of April 2024.
- Despite the fluctuation in infection rates, mortality has remained extremely low, demonstrating effective clinical management.
- As of April 2024, there were 2,522 recorded cases with zero deaths; consistent vigilance is required due to seasonally increasing case numbers.

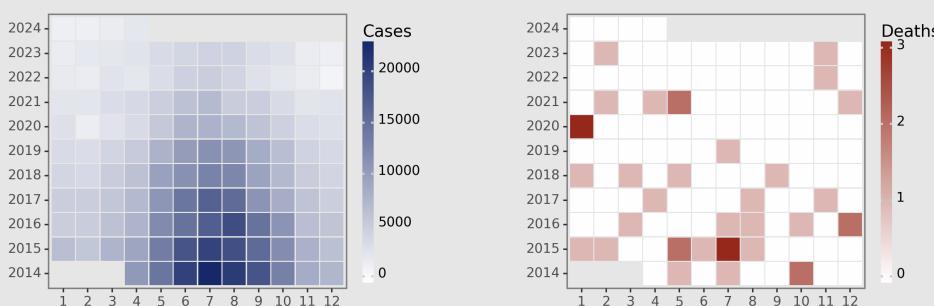
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, there's been a downward trend in cases of Dysentery in mainland China although there's a clear cyclical pattern with cases peaking from June to August every year. The highest number of cases recorded in a month was in July 2014 with 22,311 cases, seeing a steady drop since. The past decade sees an overall lower incidence rate, suggesting potentially improved sanitary conditions, medical interventions, or public awareness involving transmission prevention which seems to be effective in controlling the spread of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

While the overall mortality due to dysentery is low, the pattern is less discernible. Deaths do not seem to spike in the months with the highest incidence of disease, indicating effective measures for preventing death despite high illness rates. Furthermore, disease-related deaths appear to have reduced significantly over the studied period. For example, eight deaths were reported in the year 2015, while only two deaths have been recorded in the early months of 2024. This could be attributed to improvements in healthcare treatments and early diagnosis schemes. However, the persistence of occasional deaths suggests the disease still possesses lethal risks in specific cases.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

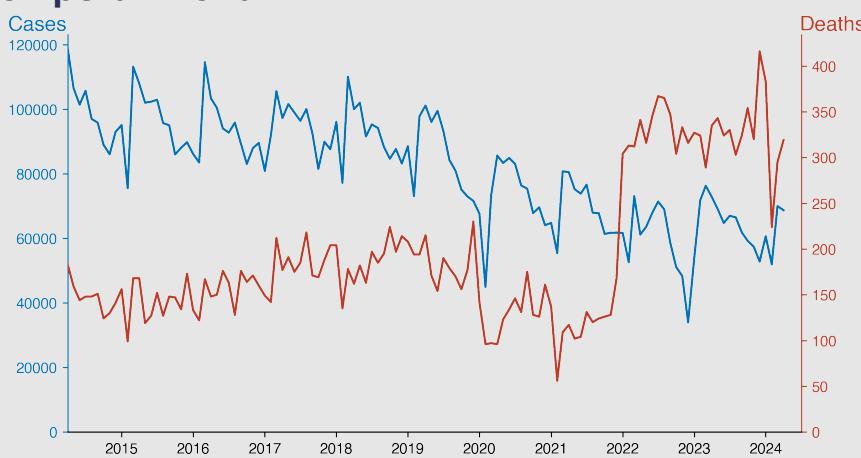
Tuberculosis

April 2024

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infection primarily affecting the lungs, caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It's spread through airborne droplets when an infected individual coughs or sneezes. TB can also impact other organs and is distinguished by symptoms like prolonged cough, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. Despite it being a preventable and curable disease, TB remains a significant global health issue, affecting millions of individuals annually. Early detection and immediate treatment are crucial to control its spread.

Temporal Trend



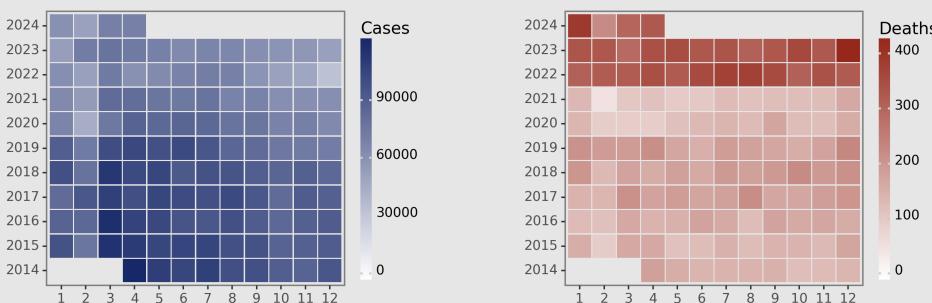
Cases Analysis

Between April 2014 and April 2024, Tuberculosis (TB) cases in mainland China exhibited an overall decreasing trend. TB case counts were usually high in the spring, especially in March, potentially due to seasonal factors related to the transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The lowest TB cases were consistently observed in the winter months, such as in January and February. The year 2020 marked a substantial decrease, possibly due to healthcare shifts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The recovery and subsequent stabilization seem to indicate that the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on TB reporting and diagnosis started to wane in 2021/2022.

Highlights

- A steady downward trend in Tuberculosis cases was observed from 118,849 cases in April 2014 to 68,732 cases in April 2024, signifying successful control measures.
- Contrarily, an upward trend was noted in deaths, from 183 in April 2014 to 319 in April 2024, indicating the need for improved medical strategies.
- Seasonal trends with case peaks typically seen in March each year suggest a possible pattern of disease spread.
- A significant case and death reduction in February 2020 could be tied to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Unlike the number of cases reported, the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis in mainland China has shown a slight increasing trend from 2014 to 2024. In 2014, deaths rarely rose above 150 per month, but in 2024, reported deaths were consistently over 200 per month, with the highest recorded in December (416). Even though there's a decrease of TB cases, the increase in the number of deaths suggests a possible need for improved TB treatment and care in mainland China.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

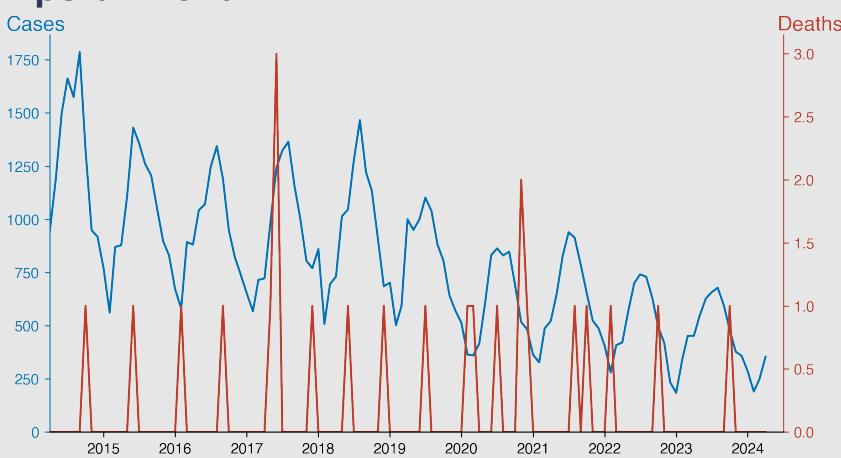
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

April 2024

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever are infectious diseases caused by the bacteria *Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella paratyphi*, respectively. Both illnesses are characterized by high fevers, abdominal pain, and other severe symptoms, transmitted through contaminated food, water, or close contact. They remain major health concerns worldwide, particularly in developing regions with poor sanitation. While antibiotics are effective treatment options, vaccination provides the best preventive measure. Increasing antimicrobial resistance, however, complicates treatment efforts for these diseases.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over this decade, there is a noticeable fluctuation trend in reported cases of both typhoid and paratyphoid fever. However, an overall decline is observed, with 1787 cases in September 2014 gradually reducing to 354 in April 2024. Albeit fluctuations, a pattern emerges as case numbers peak during summer months (June to August), indicating a higher transmission rate during warmer periods. The lowest cases reported were 184 in January 2023, followed by a gradual increase towards the warmer months, reaffirming the seasonality influence on incidence rates.

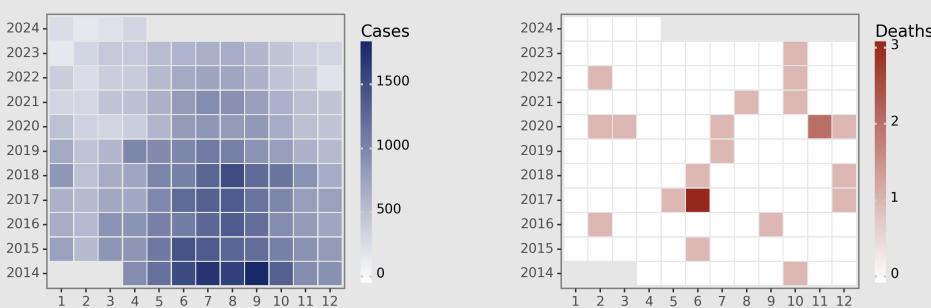
Highlights

- There's a clear seasonal pattern for Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever in mainland China, with a peak in warmer months (April-September).
- Over the decade, cases have generally decreased, from a high of 1787 in September 2014 to 354 in April 2024.
- Deaths are consistently low and do not correlate with case numbers, suggesting effective treatment approaches.
- As of April 2024, the disease situation is manageable, with 354 cases and no reported deaths.

Deaths Analysis

In the same period, deaths due to these fevers have been relatively scarce despite the fluctuating number of cases, demonstrating the effectiveness of modern therapeutic interventions and the healthcare system's capacity to manage these infections. Notably, the deaths seem randomly distributed rather than correlating with the peak case periods. While the reasons for this distribution pattern aren't immediately clear from the data, it may be connected with factors such as individual health conditions, timely access to healthcare, or effectiveness of treatment received.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

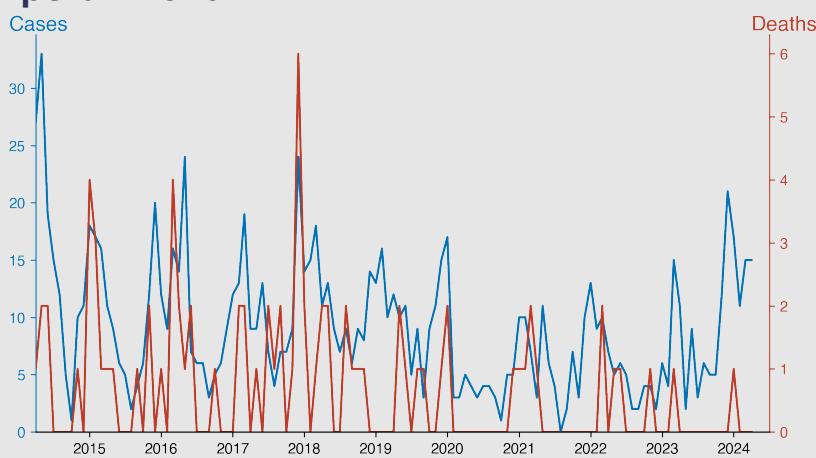
Meningococcal meningitis

April 2024

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe bacterial infection of the membranes that enclose the brain and spinal cord, known as the meninges. It's caused by the *Neisseria meningitidis* bacterium. The disease is associated with high mortality rates and serious health complications among survivors. It spreads mainly through respiratory droplets or close contact, often causing outbreaks in crowded conditions. Although it can occur at any age, it primarily affects infants, adolescents, and young adults. Its symptoms include fever, headache, and a stiff neck. Vaccination provides the most effective prevention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, Meningococcal meningitis cases in Chinese mainland appear to exhibit a cyclical trend with higher incidences around the turn and peak of a year (December and January), slowly decreasing over subsequent months and reaching a low point around the middle of the year. Cases seem to marginally rise in the latter half of the year leading up to December. Additionally, there is a trend of gradual decrease in total cases, particularly apparent from 2020 onward, where there is a noticeable drop compared to previous years.

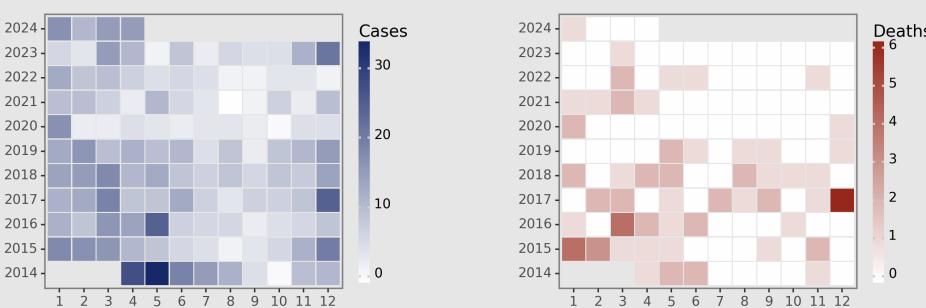
Highlights

- There has been a significant decrease in reported Meningococcal meningitis cases in China since 2014, with no upward trend observed.
- The mortality rate due to Meningococcal meningitis has also decreased, with fewer deaths reported since 2017.
- There was a dramatic reduction in cases and deaths in 2020 which continues till 2024, indicating effective control measures may have been implemented.
- Monthly case count and deaths vary throughout the years, but cases typically seem higher in the first half of the year.

Deaths Analysis

The death count from Meningococcal meningitis, although relatively low, follows a similar cyclical pattern to the cases but with a lesser degree of correlation. The peak death count observed is 6 in December 2017 and is not noticeably tied to the highest case numbers. Deaths, on average, declined significantly from 2015 onward, suggesting improved treatment or prevention methods. Strikingly, zero deaths are reported onwards from December 2023, indicating significant advancements in handling the disease despite the slight increase in case numbers.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

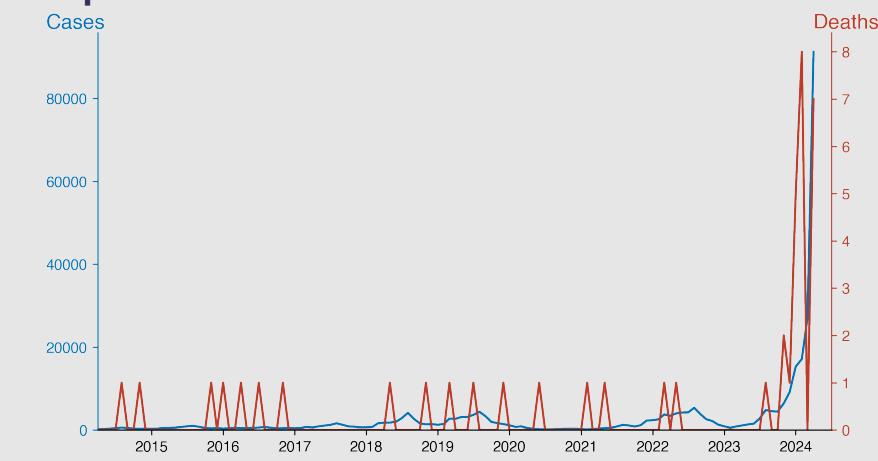
Pertussis

April 2024

Introduction

Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial infection caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. It notably affects the respiratory tract and is characterized by severe coughing fits that often end in a "whooping" sound during the intake of breath. It primarily spreads through droplets from coughing or sneezing. Although vaccines have significantly reduced its prevalence, pertussis remains a public health concern in many parts of the world. High risk groups include unvaccinated infants and people with compromised immune systems. Effective treatment generally involves antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There's a significant upward trend in Pertussis cases in the Chinese mainland, climaxing at 91,272 cases in April 2024.
- Spikes in cases often occur in the second half of years, indicating possible seasonal influences.
- Despite rising case numbers, Pertussis-related deaths remain relatively low, with a peak of 8 in February 2024.
- The fluctuating nature suggests potential reporting biases or varying seasonal transmission factors.

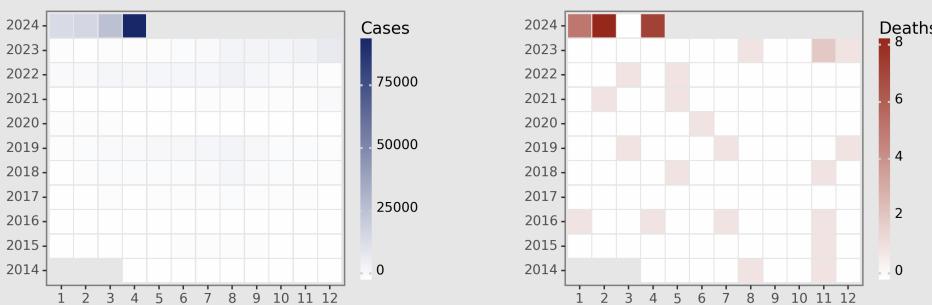
Cases Analysis

The Pertussis cases in the Chinese mainland displayed an increasing trend from 2014-2024. The majority of reported cases were relatively low in early years like 2014-2017, typically not surpassing a thousand monthly. However, noticeable increases occurred starting 2018. Particularly, a sharp surge was evident in 2024, significantly in March and April, with a drastic spike of 91,272 cases reported in April 2024 alone.

Deaths Analysis

In contrast to the escalating trend of cases, the number of deaths remained relatively low over the ten-year period. While there are fluctuations, the total number of reported deaths each year has only occasionally reached above 1. The highest death count is seen in February 2024 with 8 deaths. Generally, a high number of cases with a low death rate may be indicative of a well-managed healthcare system responding to the outbreaks. Despite the increasing disease incidence and potential burden on the healthcare system, the controlled number of fatalities reflects the effectiveness of treatment protocols and public health measures.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

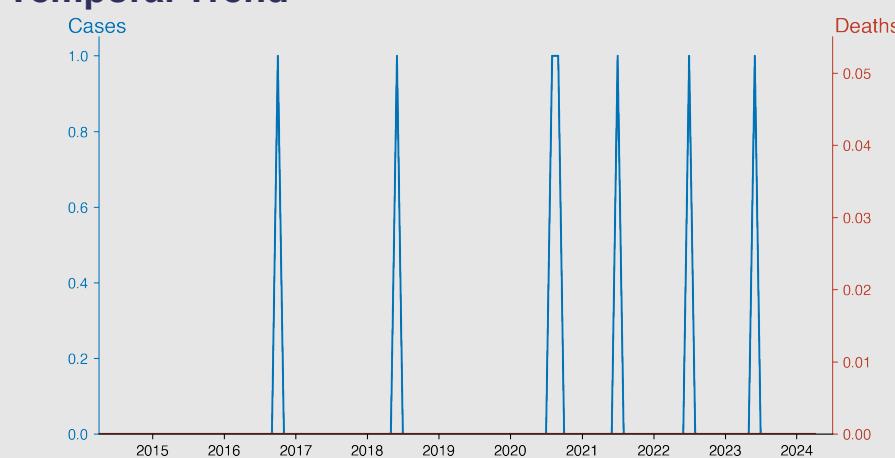
Diphtheria

April 2024

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection typically affecting the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. The disease is caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and is primarily spread through person-to-person contact and respiratory droplets. Symptoms typically manifest as a thick, gray membrane covering the throat and tonsils, sore throat, fever, and swollen glands. If left untreated, Diphtheria can cause severe complications, such as damage to the heart, kidneys, and nervous system. Vaccination is a primary strategy for prevention.

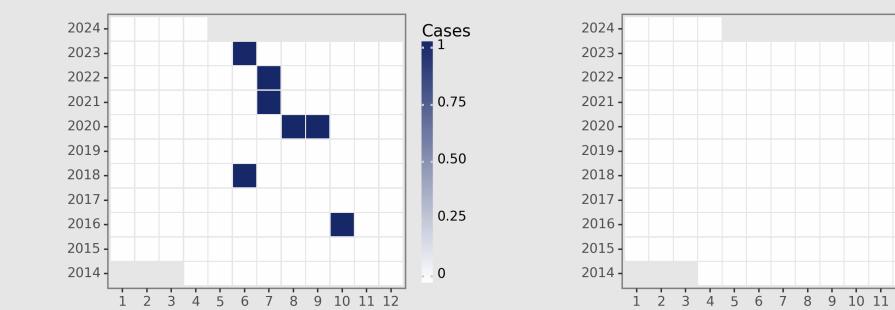
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Data for Diphtheria in the Chinese mainland from April 2014 to April 2024 reflects effective management of the disease, with most months exhibiting no cases. A few singular instances of Diphtheria are detected sporadically across the decade — in October 2016, June 2018, August and September of 2020, July 2021, and July 2022, and lastly in June of 2023. This shows a pattern of emergence, roughly in the middle of the year, albeit the number of cases is incredibly low. The data suggests robust immunization programs and possible high herd immunity against diphtheria in the region.

Distribution



Highlights

- Diphtheria is remarkably under control in China, as evidenced by the consistently low number of cases over the past decade.
- There has been no significant outbreak, with an occasional single case reported intermittently from October 2016-like in June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, July 2022, June 2023.
- Mortality due to Diphtheria is remarkably low to non-existent, as no deaths have been recorded in the past decade.
- As of April 2024, there have been no new cases or deaths attributed to Diphtheria, indicating an effective control and prevention framework in place.

Deaths Analysis

Over a ten-year span from April 2014 to April 2024, there was no reported fatality due to diphtheria in Chinese mainland, suggesting an excellent disease management protocol. This low fatality rate possibly depicts quick identification, sufficient healthcare resources, and effective treatment methods. Moreover, the high coverage of diphtheria vaccination and health literacy could also have contributed to this. Nonetheless, the persistent incidence of cases and a theoretical potential for mortality necessitates ongoing surveillance and adherence to preventive measures. Altogether, the death data emphasize the efficiency of Chinese healthcare in responding to diphtheria. (Word count: 100)

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

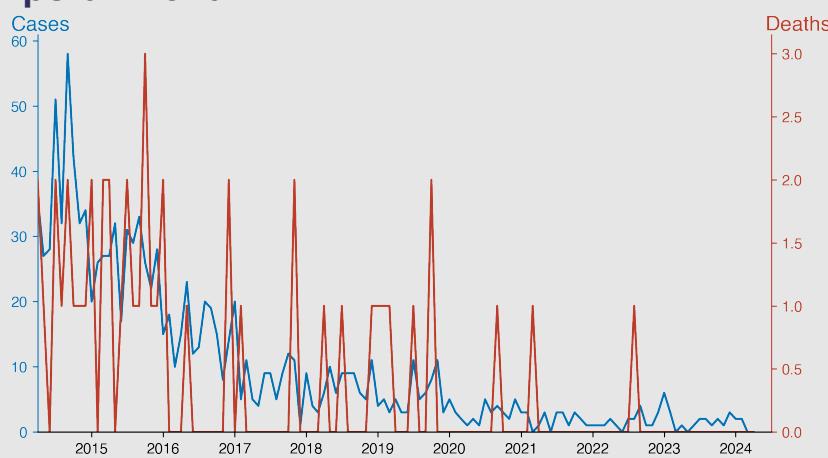
Neonatal tetanus

April 2024

Introduction

Neonatal tetanus is a life-threatening bacterial infection affecting new-born infants, generally caused by unhygienic delivery and cord-care practices. The bacterium, Clostridium tetani, enters the body through a fresh wound, often the umbilical stump, and releases a toxin leading to severe muscle stiffness and spasms. Despite being preventable through immunization and clean birthing practices, the disease is prevalent in under-resourced regions where such amenities are not widely available and contributes significantly to neonatal mortality.

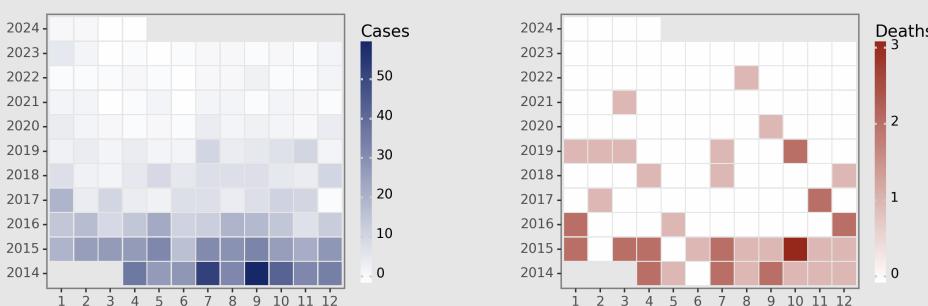
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Neonatal tetanus in the Chinese mainland show a significant decrease in the number of cases from 2014 to 2024. The highest number of cases was observed in 2014 and gradually declined. Cases peaked during summer months before 2016, but yearly fluctuations have since become less distinct. The trend suggests effective strategies for prevention or control may be implemented across the mainland, such as improved immunization coverage, increased infection control measures, or advances in healthcare infrastructure. However, seasonal patterns and occasional spikes signify the need for sustained vigilance and efforts.

Distribution



Highlights

- Over the decade from 2014 to 2024, there has been a significant downward trend in the number of Neonatal tetanus cases and associated fatalities in mainland China.
- An initial surge in cases seen in 2014 with a peak of 58 cases in September, gradually declined to single-digit cases per month from 2017 onward.
- The number of fatal cases also fell, with regular monthly deaths only until 2017, after which they sporadically occurred.
- As of April 2024, there have been no recent cases or deaths reported, signifying an effective disease control and prevention strategy in place.

Deaths Analysis

Interestingly, despite the substantial reduction in Neonatal tetanus cases, the death counts' downtrend seems less rapid. The highest number of deaths, three, was reported in October 2015. However, even as the number of cases significantly decreases, notably to zero in 2021 and 2024, there are still recorded death cases in March 2021 and August 2022. This pattern underscores the vital importance of timely and appropriate case management to prevent fatalities in the event of infection. Public health efforts should, therefore, focus on not only prevention but also treatment efficiency. (Word Count: 99)

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

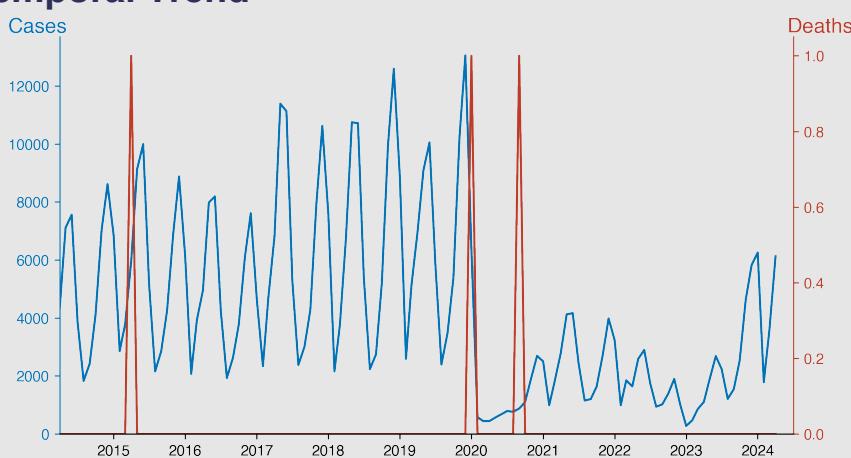
Scarlet fever

April 2024

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is an infectious bacterial disease affecting mostly children. It is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*, or group A beta-hemolytic streptococci (GABHS). Symptoms include high fever, sore throat, red rashes on the body, and a characteristic red 'strawberry' tongue. It was once a dangerous illness but is now easily treatable with antibiotics. The disease spreads through respiratory droplets in a manner similar to the common cold or the flu. Consequently, strict personal hygiene is highly advocated for prevention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Scarlet fever cases in mainland China display a distinct seasonal trend from 2014 to 2024, with a high incidence rate in late Spring (April to June) and Winter (November to January), followed by a significant decline in Summer (July to August) and Fall (September to October). The peak cases were recorded in December 2019 (13053 cases). However, a significant drop in cases was observed in 2020, possibly due to enhanced surveillance and control measures implemented for the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, the infections have been gradually increasing but have not reached the pre-2020 levels yet.

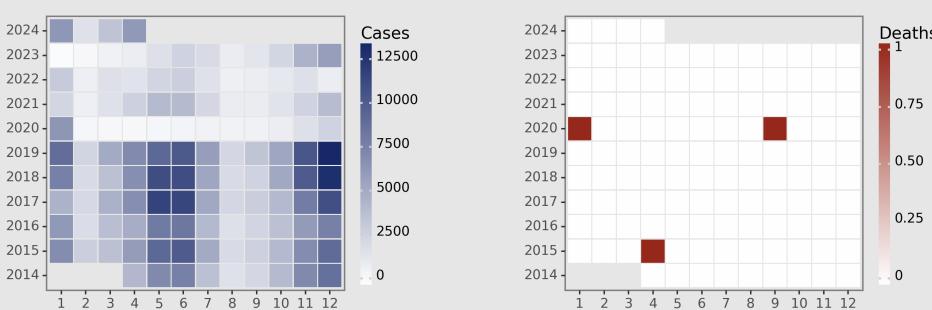
Highlights

- Scarlet Fever cases in China fluctuate seasonally, peaking between April-July and decreasing by year-end.
- An alarming upward trend is visible from 2021, heightening in late 2023 and early 2024.
- Despite disease fluctuations, only two deaths were reported since 2014, indicating a low fatality rate.
- April 2024 records 6125 cases, reflecting the usual yearly peak but also continuing the recent concerning trend.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the significant number of reported cases over the studied period, the mortality rate due to Scarlet fever remained remarkably low. Only three deaths were reported between 2014-2024, occurring in April 2015, January 2020, and September 2020. This corresponds to an extremely low case-fatality rate, which could be attributed to effective public health interventions, medical treatments and possibly earlier detection of the disease. Despite the low fatality rate, the significant incidence of the disease over time calls for continued surveillance and preventative measures.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

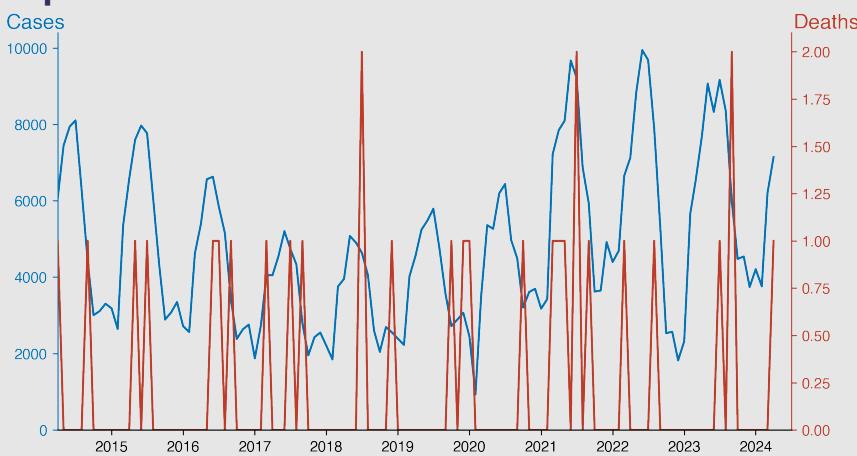
Brucellosis

April 2024

Introduction

Brucellosis is a zoonotic infection caused by the bacterial genus Brucella. It primarily affects animals like cattle, goats, pigs, and dogs, but humans can contract the illness through the consumption of contaminated animal products or direct contact with infected animals. Its symptoms in humans include fever, fatigue, joint pain, and sweating. Brucellosis is a significant public health issue worldwide, especially in rural, agricultural regions. The disease can be prevented through the consumption of pasteurized dairy products and use of personal protective equipment in high-risk activities.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There's been an overall increasing trend in the number of Brucellosis cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024.
- Peak case numbers typically occur around mid-year (June-July), hinting at a possible seasonal pattern to the disease transmission.
- Despite the rise in case numbers, the number of fatalities remains extremely low, showing that while Brucellosis is becoming more common, it is not highly lethal.
- Recent data indicates that cases continue to rise, with 7141 cases reported in April 2024, showing the disease situation remains a concern.

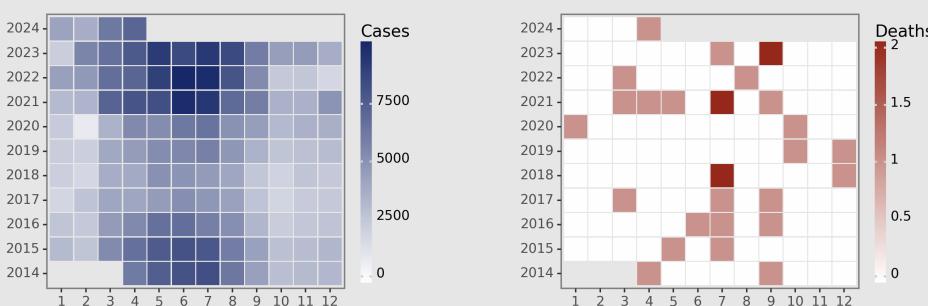
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Brucellosis in Chinese mainland varied greatly over the years, following a seasonal trend with higher case numbers usually reported during spring and summer months such as April to August. Compared to the earliest recorded data in April 2014, the peak of cases in June 2022 is notable, marking an increase of approximately 64%. Conversely, there is a general trend of fewer cases reported in colder months like December and January. This pattern could be related to the bacterium's preference for warmer environments or the seasonal agricultural activities where exposure is more likely.

Deaths Analysis

The total number of reported deaths due to Brucellosis has remained low throughout the years despite rising case numbers. This suggests that while Brucellosis infections have increased, it does not often result in death and perhaps is effectively managed or treated. Deaths do not follow a clear pattern or trend and appear sporadic. However, the exact reason for sporadic deaths is unclear without further information on individual cases, patient's health conditions, and treatment specifics. It is also noteworthy that there seems to be no correlation between the number of cases and deaths in a particular month or period.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

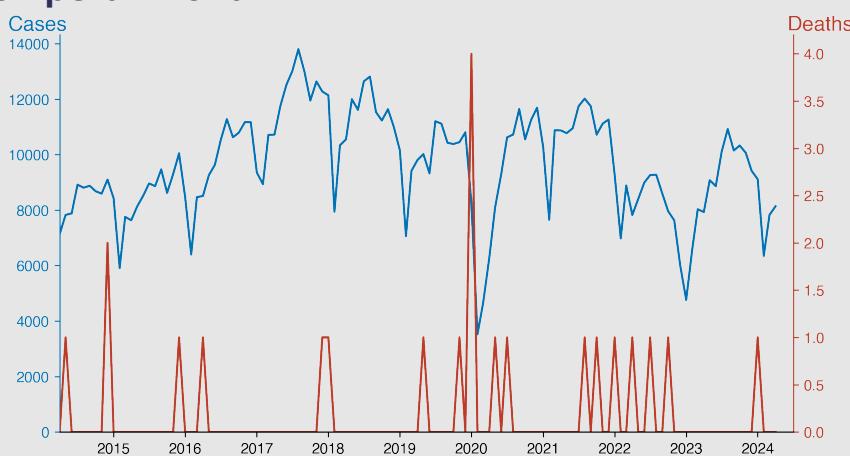
Gonorrhea

April 2024

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* bacterium. It primarily infects the mucous membranes of the urethra, cervix, rectum, throat, and eyes. Symptoms may include painful urination, abnormal discharge, sore throat, and, in women, pelvic pain. However, many individuals show no symptoms. Without treatment, gonorrhea can lead to serious health problems like pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility. It can be prevented through safe sexual practices and successfully treated with antibiotics.

Temporal Trend



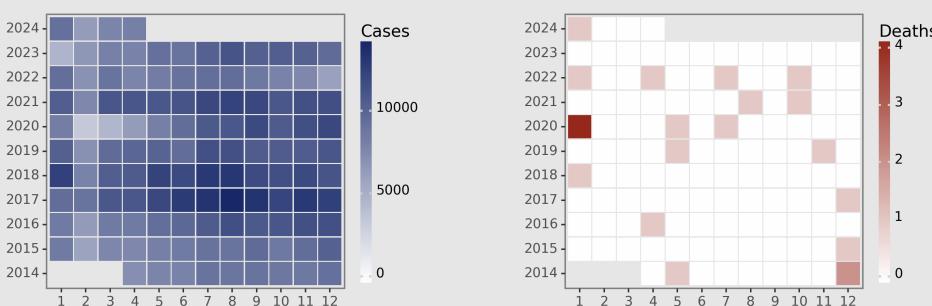
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, Gonorrhea cases in mainland China showed a gradual increase, with the highest number of cases in August 2021 (12019 cases). Notably, there are more cases generally reported in the summer months (June, July, and August) across all years, indicating a seasonal trend. However, a sudden drop in cases was observed in February 2020 (3524 cases), which might be due to the COVID-19 pandemic's influence on diagnostic testing. After this drop, the number of cases gradually started to increase again, following the initial seasonal pattern. The latest available data from April 2024 recorded 8138 cases.

Highlights

- Gonorrhea cases in China escalated from 2014, peaking in 2017, then generally decreased to April 2024.
- A significant drop in 2020, likely due to COVID-19, was followed by a recovery in cases.
- Deaths from the disease remained extremely low throughout the decade, indicating effective treatment methods.
- Seasonal variation is seen, with summer months often having higher case numbers.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Over the span of the examined data, deaths due to Gonorrhea were sporadic and noticeably low in comparison to the number of reported cases. Only 15 deaths were registered in total, with the highest count of 4 deaths observed in January 2020. A plausible explanation for this minimal mortality could be effective treatment strategies available for Gonorrhea. Additionally, it was seen that death incidents were not consistently tied to peak case counts, suggesting that deaths might not be directly proportional to case increase and could be influenced by treatment accessibility and healthcare quality.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Syphilis

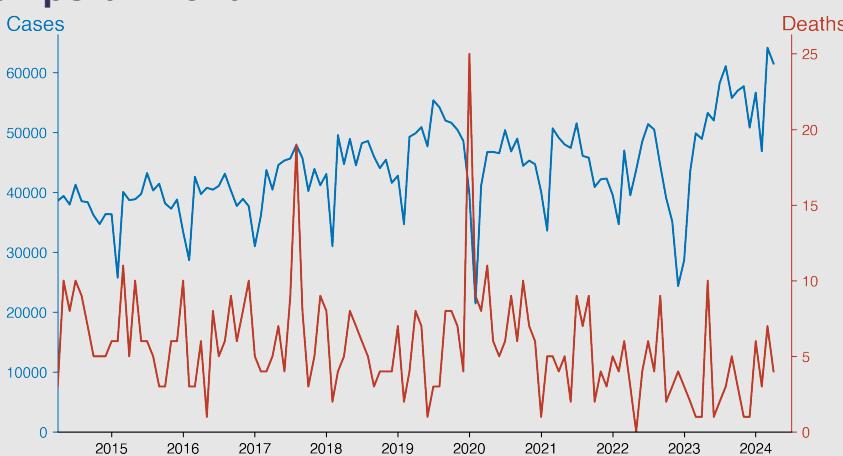
April 2024

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It progresses in four distinct stages: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary. Symptoms vary with each stage, starting from sores and rashes in the early phases to serious organ damage in the later stages.

Additionally, a special form, congenital syphilis, can be passed from pregnant women to their fetus. Syphilis is typically diagnosed via blood tests and can be effectively treated with antibiotics, specifically penicillin. It's crucial to detect and treat syphilis early to prevent its severe consequences.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Syphilis case reports for the Chinese mainland showed variability over the approximate 10-year period. New cases ranged from around 21,000 to 64,000 per month. Notably, there was a noticeable dip in reported cases in February each year, potentially due to fewer reporting days or reduced sexual activity during the Lunar New Year holiday. A general upward trend can be observed with several peaks, most significantly in March 2024 when the highest number of cases (64,161) was reported.

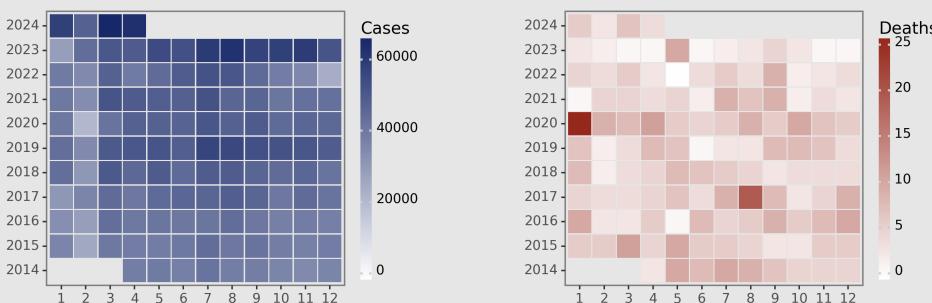
Highlights

- Syphilis cases in mainland China show a cyclical annual trend, often peaking from March to August and decreasing from December to February.
- There is upward trend in reported cases from 2014 to 2024, highlighting an escalating disease situation. Rapid growth is noted from 2023.
- Despite rising case numbers, Syphilis-related deaths remain relatively low and stable, suggesting improved diagnosis and treatment.
- As of April 2024, there are 61,511 reported cases and 4 deaths, continuing the trend of high cases and low mortality.

Deaths Analysis

The reported deaths due to Syphilis demonstrate a generally very low mortality rate, staying in the single digits in most months. The deaths peak slightly in some summer months, which could coincide with the infection peaks. However, the correlation is not strongly consistent across the years. The highest number of deaths occurred in January 2020, with 25 reported deaths. Despite the increase in reported cases across the years, there's not a similar progressive increase in deaths, indicating effective management and treatment strategies for the disease.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

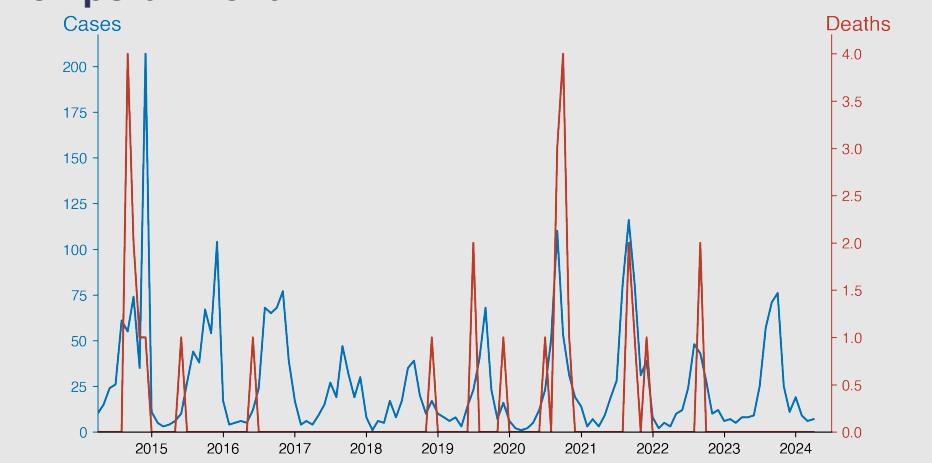
Leptospirosis

April 2024

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by bacteria of the genus *Leptospira*. In humans, it can cause a wide range of symptoms, and some infected persons may have no symptoms at all. Symptoms of leptospirosis include high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches, and vomiting, and may include jaundice, red eyes, abdominal pain, diarrhea, or rash. If the infection is not treated, the patient could develop kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, and respiratory distress. In rare cases, death occurs.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Leptospirosis cases in mainland China exhibit a distinct seasonal pattern, with cases typically peaking between August and October each year.
- The disease total case count has seen a significant reduction over the past decade, with case numbers in 2024 being consistently lower than in 2014.
- Despite the decreasing trend, there are occasional sudden increases such as the one observed in September 2020.
- Mortality seems very low in proportion to the number of cases, suggesting effective treatment protocols, but intermittent deaths are noted.

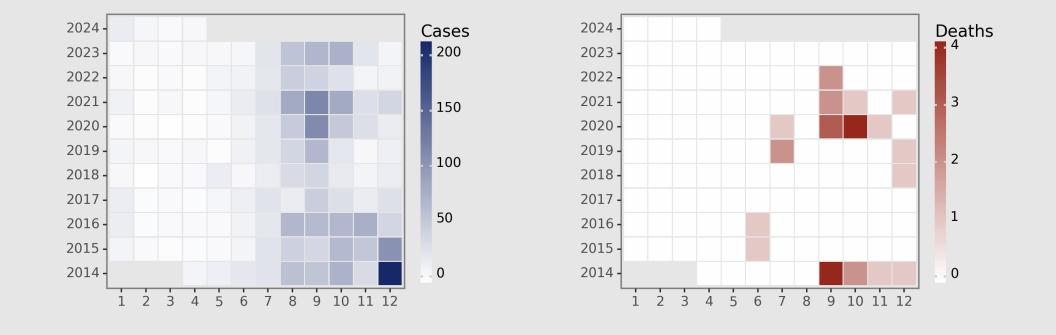
Cases Analysis

Leptospirosis cases in mainland China demonstrates seasonal patterns from 2014 to 2024, typically peaking in autumn. An initial yearly peak of 207 cases is observed in December 2014, followed by a downward trend until March 2015. The pattern then repeats annually, with case numbers consistently rising mid-year, peaking in late summer to autumn, and regressing thereafter. The highest peak of cases was seen in December 2014 (207 cases), with smaller surges in other years. Over the decade, there seems to be a decline in peak case numbers, indicating possible progress in disease control.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the fluctuations in case numbers, the death rate remained generally low, with no deaths in most months. During the period analyzed, the highest number of Leptospirosis-related deaths in a single month was 4 in September 2020 and October 2020. But generally, the fatality rate from Leptospirosis appears to be quite modest, and it doesn't show a specific trend or pattern over time. This might be attributable to effective healthcare interventions as well as prompt diagnosis and treatment procedures.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

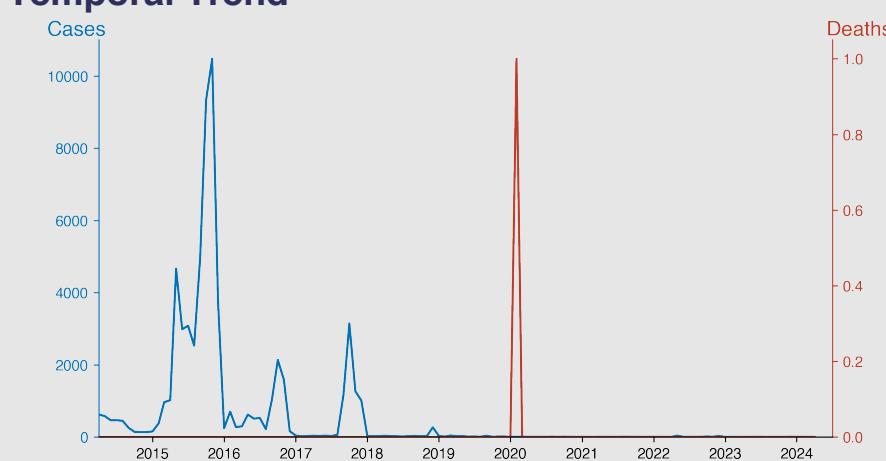
Schistosomiasis

April 2024

Introduction

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

Temporal Trend



Highlights

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

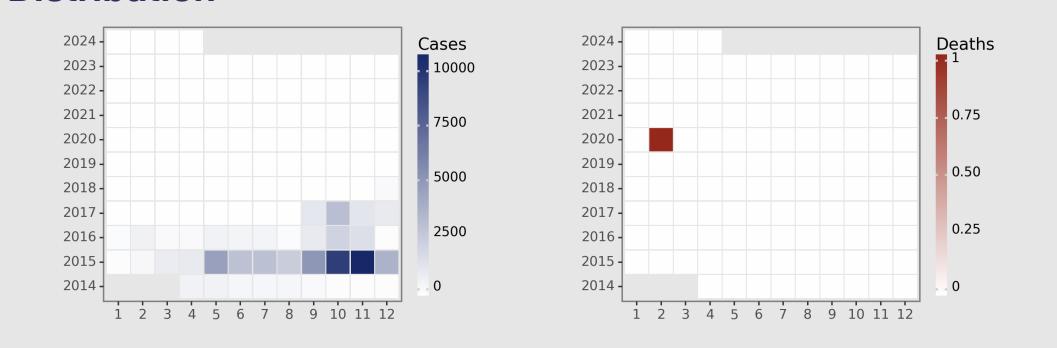
Cases Analysis

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

Deaths Analysis

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

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

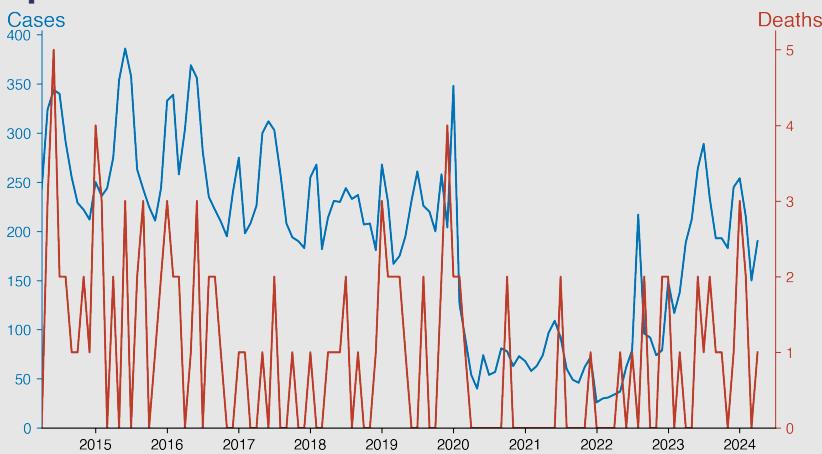
Malaria

April 2024

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. Five parasite species cause malaria in humans, with *Plasmodium falciparum* being the most deadly. The disease is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. Symptoms, including fever, headache, and chills, appear 10-15 days post-infection. Without prompt and effective treatment, malaria can lead to severe illness and death. Despite significant progress, there were 409,000 malaria-related deaths in 2019, according to the World Health Organization. Prevention strategies include mosquito control and antimalarial drugs.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported malaria cases in Mainland China from April 2014 to April 2024 exhibit a generally downward trend, with some fluctuations. The peak monthly cases of 386 occurred in June 2015, and the lowest of 26 in January 2022. However, there is a noticeable surge from July 2022, peaking at 289 in July 2023 before gradually decreasing again. Despite this surge, the overall numbers are considerably lower than their 2014-2015 counterparts. Seemingly indicating improved malaria control efforts.

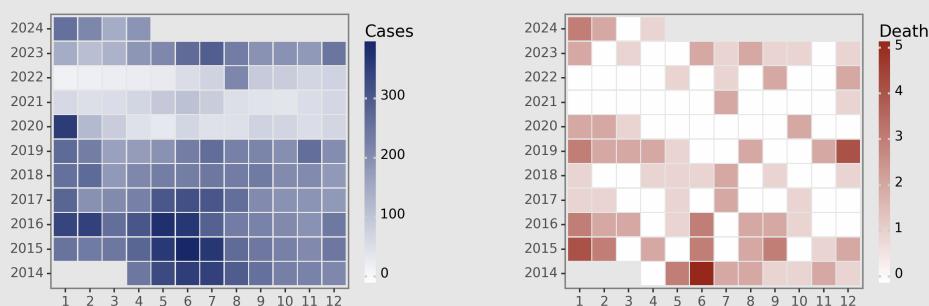
Highlights

- Significant reduction in Malaria cases and deaths in mainland China observed from April 2014 (243 cases) to April 2024 (190 cases), indicating effective disease control.
- Sharp decrease in cases in early 2020 possibly due to COVID-19 control measures.
- Despite fluctuations, an increase in cases from 2022 noticed, suggesting continued risk of transmission.
- Unforeseen rise in cases in August 2022 (217) underscores Malaria's unpredictability and the need for ongoing surveillance and control strategies.

Deaths Analysis

The number of recorded Malaria-related fatalities in the Chinese mainland throughout this period remained low, never exceeding five in a single month. Deaths are randomly distributed, not showing any clear seasonal pattern or correlation with case numbers. The fewest fatalities were recorded in 2020, coinciding with the most significant drop in the number of recorded cases. In recent years (2022-2024), deaths have remained low even with a slight increase in case numbers, suggesting an improved management or lower virulence of the disease.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

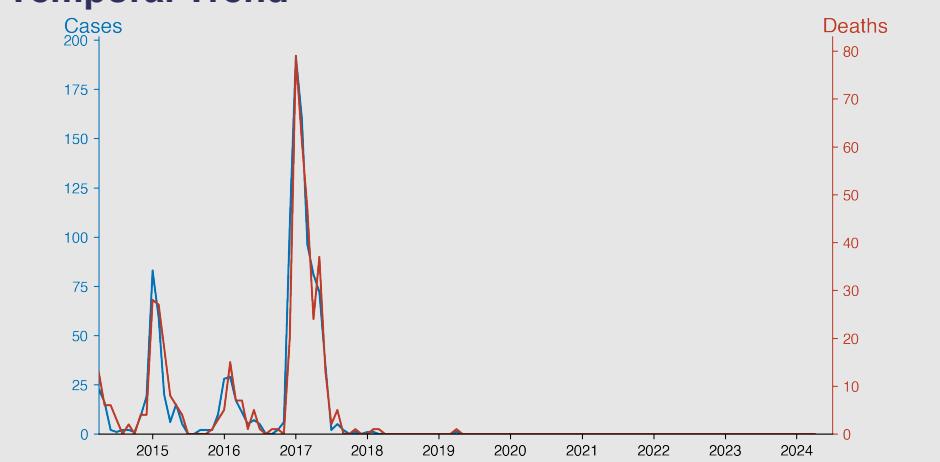
Human infection with H7N9 virus

April 2024

Introduction

H7N9 is a bird flu strain of the species Influenza virus A. First reported in China in 2013, it primarily affects poultry. Transmission to humans has been associated with direct exposure to infected poultry or contaminated environments. Most infected individuals experience severe respiratory illness, including pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Despite its high mortality rate among humans, H7N9 virus does not easily transmit from person to person, limiting its potential to cause a pandemic. Effective control strategies in poultry are key to reducing human risk.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The H7N9 virus had a significant outbreak in mainland China between 2014 and 2017, with cases peaking at 192 in January 2017 before gradually declining. From July 2017 onwards, the number of cases stabilized to single digits per month, before completely ceasing in July 2018. Since then, there have been no reported cases. The total number of recorded cases reached its peak in 2017, which then showed the effectiveness of the control measures and prevention strategies put in place.

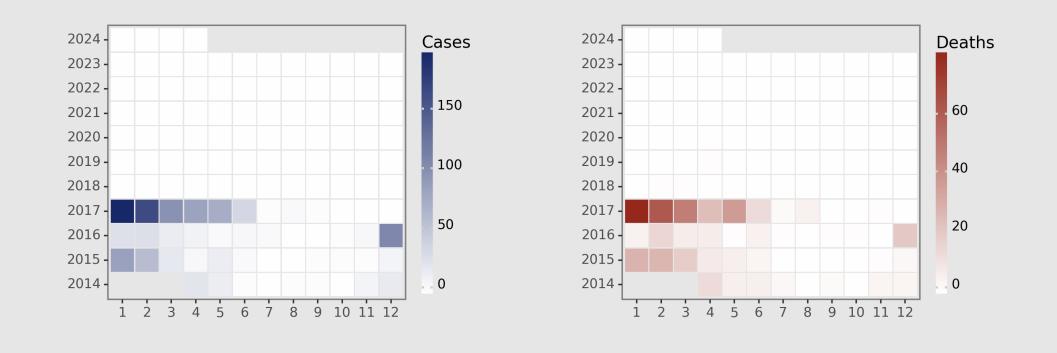
Highlights

1. H7N9 virus infections peaked in January 2017, with 192 reported cases and 79 deaths in China mainland.
2. From 2018 onwards, there was a significant drop in both the incidence and mortality rate, with near-zero reported cases since.
3. The data shows no new cases or deaths from H7N9 virus on the Chinese mainland from January 2019 to April 2024.
4. Despite occasional earlier spikes, the general trend indicates effective control of the H7N9 virus over the examined period.

Deaths Analysis

Concerning deaths, the highest number resulted from January to April 2017, with 79 deaths in January alone, reflecting high case virulence and fatality during this period. The mortality count fluctuated but remained relatively high from 2014 to mid of 2017, after which it significantly diminished. Despite reducing case reports after 2017, death occurrences persisted up to March 2018. No deaths were recorded from April 2018 henceforth, corresponding with the downturn in infections over that period.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

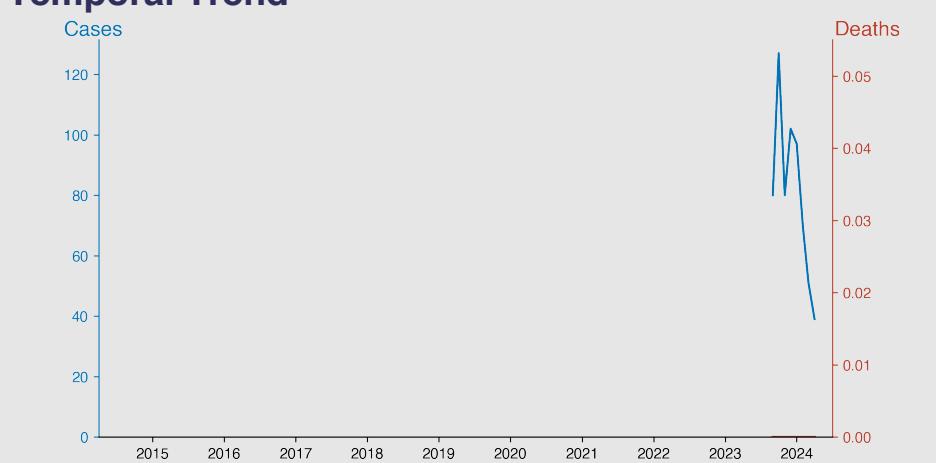
Monkey pox

April 2024

Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare viral zoonosis endemic in Central and West African countries, caused by the Monkeypox virus. It closely resembles human smallpox and is transmitted to humans from animals, primarily rodents and monkeys. Human-to-human transmission can occur, albeit less commonly. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, rash, and chills. The disease typically self-resolves within weeks, but severe and sometimes fatal complications can occur, particularly in individuals with weakened immune systems. There is currently no specific treatment for monkeypox.

Temporal Trend



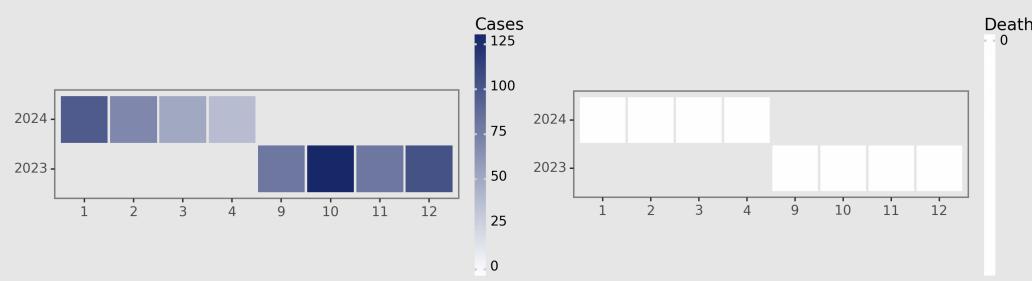
Cases Analysis

The Monkey pox cases in the Chinese mainland have shown a gradual decrease over the months. The highest reported number of cases was in October 2023, with 127 cases, followed by 102 cases in December 2023, showing a 20% decrease. A further steady decline was observed from December 2023 to April 2024, where cases fell from 102 to 39. The significant drop of 62% between these months potentially indicates successful control measures implemented by health authorities.

Deaths Analysis

Interestingly, despite the fluctuation of reported Monkey pox cases from September 2023 to April 2024, there were zero recorded fatalities. This indicates either a non-lethal strain of the virus or effective medical treatment. This zero-mortality level could also be due to early detection and intervention, adequate access to healthcare facilities, adherence to prescribed treatment regimens by the patients, or a combination of these factors. This forms a basis for further study on potential strain variations and case management strategies. (Word count: 82)

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

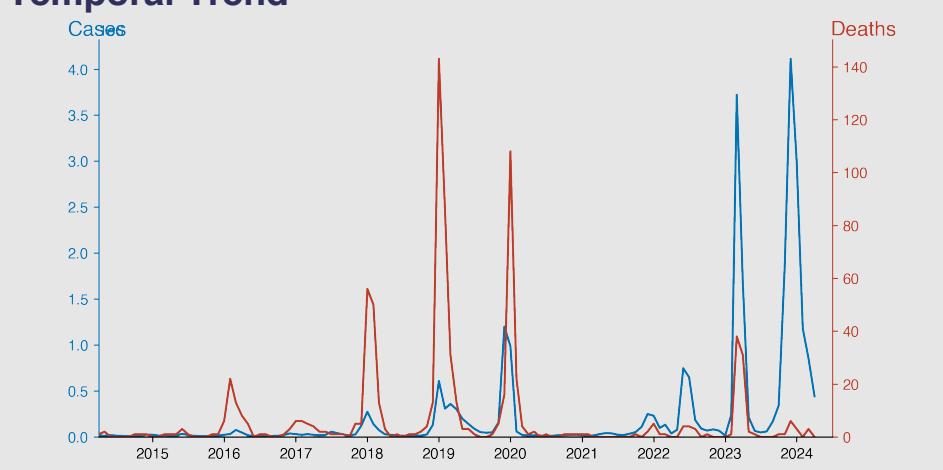
Influenza

April 2024

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a highly contagious viral infection often confused with a common cold due to similar symptoms. It primarily affects the respiratory system, causing fever, sore throat, muscle aches, cough, and fatigue. There are four types of influenza - A, B, C, and D. Influenza A and B are most common in humans and pose serious public health risks, leading to annual epidemics. The virus is primarily spread through tiny droplets when infected people talk, sneeze, or cough, and can also be contracted by touching infected surfaces.

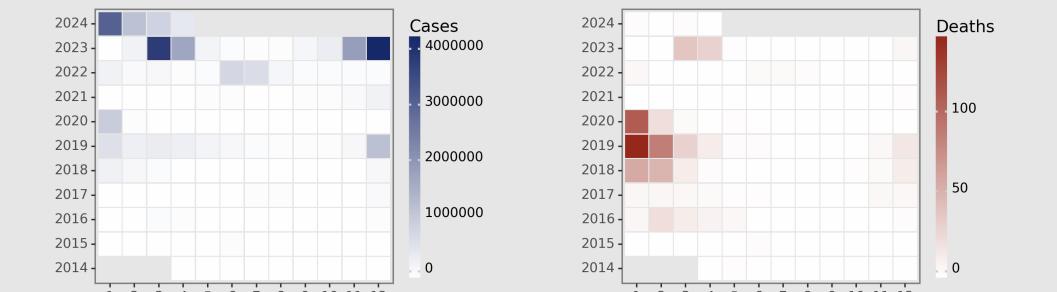
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported Influenza data for the Chinese mainland indicates an evident seasonal trend in the number of cases detected, with cyclical peaks appearing predominantly in the winter and early spring months, particularly December to March, and noticeable dips in the late spring to early fall period (April to September). From 2014 to 2020, the number of cases witnessed a notable upward trajectory year-on-year, with alarming surges in 2018, 2019 and 2020. However, a sudden significant decrease was observed in 2020's late spring onwards, likely due to strengthened public health measures amidst the global pandemic. Yet, a dramatic rebound followed in late 2023, exhibiting the highest case numbers yet (over 4 million).

Distribution



Highlights

1. Influenza data from mainland China shows sporadic case spikes, with the highest in March and December 2023, exceeding 3.7 million and 4.1 million respectively.
2. Despite these surges, death rates stayed low, notably, only 6 deaths occurred during December 2023's peak.
3. The ten-year trend generally indicates increasing case numbers, notwithstanding the significant drop to 441,711 in April 2024.
4. As the case numbers rose, death toll showed a declining trend, from a peak of 143 in January 2019 to no deaths in April 2024.

Deaths Analysis

While the case counts were rising, the death toll from influenza during this period remained relatively low. Even during the highest months of reported cases, the numbers of deaths remained in single or low double digits, peaking in January 2019 with 143 deaths. Despite the considerable case count fluctuations from 2020 to 2024, the deaths generally remained below ten each month, except for in the month of March 2023, where there were 38 deaths. This reveals an overall low fatality rate despite the high incidence of influenza.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

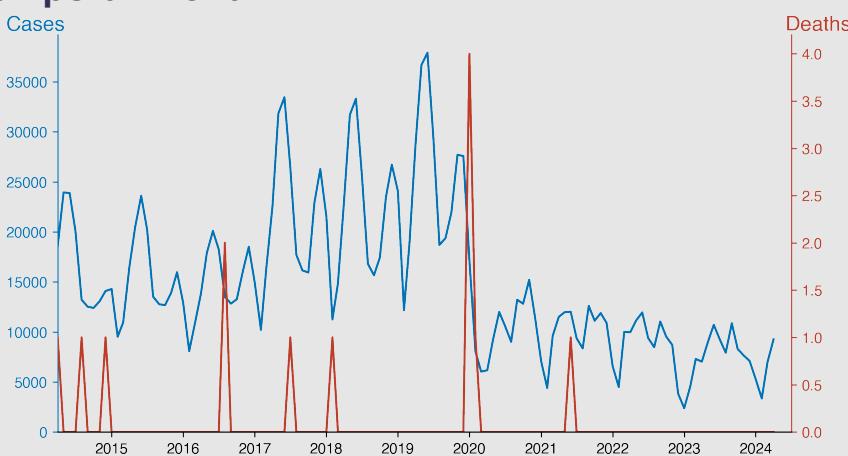
Mumps

April 2024

Introduction

Mumps is a highly contagious viral illness, characterized by the swelling of salivary glands. Early symptoms often include fever, body aches, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The disease primarily spreads through saliva or mucus from the mouth, nose, or throat of an infected person. The Mumps, Measles, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine is used as a preventive measure against this illness. Complications can include infections of the brain, or inflammation of the ovaries or breasts in females and testicles in males. Higher risk is observed in unvaccinated populations or crowded environments.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The prevalence of Mumps in mainland China seems to follow a cyclic pattern, with a spike in reported cases between the months of May and June and a dip around the winter months. This pattern is consistently observed across the 10-year data period. However, there is a remarkable change in this trend from 2020 onwards, with the overall number of cases considerably decreasing, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic leading to stricter disease control measures. By 2023, there is a further decline in reported Mumps cases, returning to numbers similar to the beginning of the data sequence in 2014.

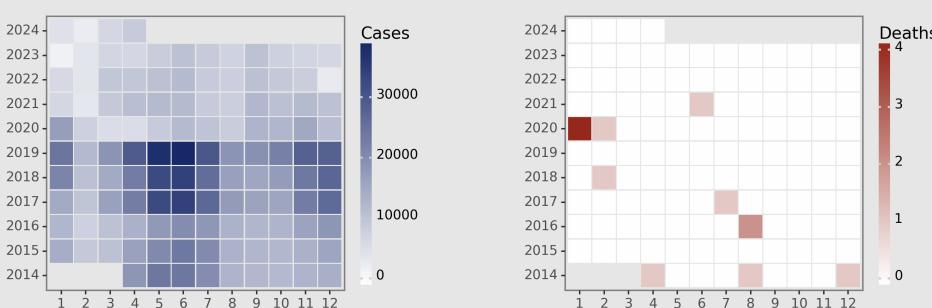
Highlights

- A clear downward trend in mumps cases has been observed on the Chinese mainland since 2019.
- Despite a brief spike in cases between March and June each year, the annual case numbers decreased significantly.
- There are sporadic reported deaths due to mumps with no clear correlation to the number of cases. The mortality rate is generally low.
- As of April 2024, 9,255 cases have been reported with zero fatalities, continuing the overall trend of reduced mumps cases.

Deaths Analysis

The deaths due to mumps from 2014 to 2024 were sporadic and relatively rare, with a monthly total ranging from 0 to 4. The total deaths occurred more frequently in colder months, namely January, February, and December, although these occurrences were not consistent each year. The highest number of deaths was reported in January 2020 with a total of 4 fatalities. However, with only a handful of deaths over a ten-year span, it is clear that although mumps is prevalent, it is not typically fatal within the Chinese mainland population.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

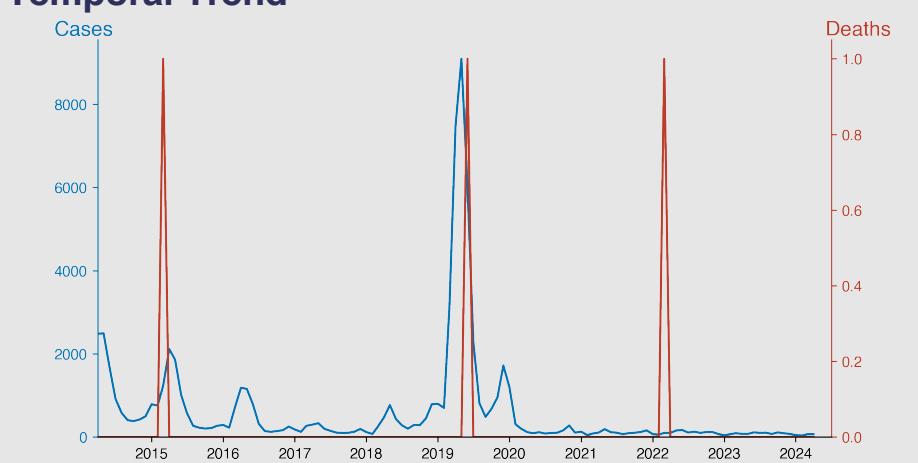
Rubella

April 2024

Introduction

Rubella, commonly known as German measles, is a contagious viral infection best known for its mild distinctive red rash. The rubella virus, spread mostly through airborne droplets from the nose or throat, typically affects children, causing symptoms like fever and headache. Though usually mild in children and adults, Rubella can pose severe risks to unborn babies when expecting mothers contract the virus, particularly during the first trimester, potentially causing congenital rubella syndrome, which can lead to heart defects, loss of hearing and eyesight, and other lifelong conditions.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- There's a significant decline in Rubella cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024, with a peak of 9095 cases in May 2019 reducing to around 33-68 cases in early 2024.
- Periodic spikes are present, but the overall ten-year trend shows a consistent decrease in reported cases.
- Mortality rate remains low, with only two deaths over the ten-year period, indicating Rubella's low lethality.
- As of April 2024, Rubella appears to be better managed within Chinese mainland, with just 68 cases.

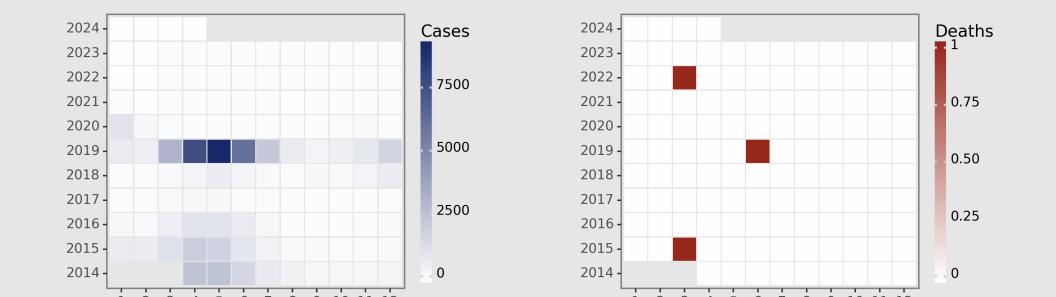
Cases Analysis

The data suggests that rubella incidence in mainland China from April 2014 to April 2024 showed a general trend of gradual decline. There were notable peaks in reported cases around April to June of each year, with the most severe outbreaks documented in May 2019 (9095 cases). Nonetheless, the number of cases significantly decreased, with a high in 2022 of 167 reported cases in June, and a sharp decline to 68 reported cases by April 2024, indicating possible successful disease control efforts.

Deaths Analysis

The death statistics indicate that Rubella had a low mortality rate in mainland China between 2014 and 2024. Only three deaths were reported during the entire period: one in March 2015, one in June 2019, and one in March 2022. These isolated incidences of fatalities could be due to factors such as poor health infrastructure, late diagnosis, underlying health conditions, or lack of access to healthcare. Overall, the death rate remained practically negligible, indicating successful management of the disease severities.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

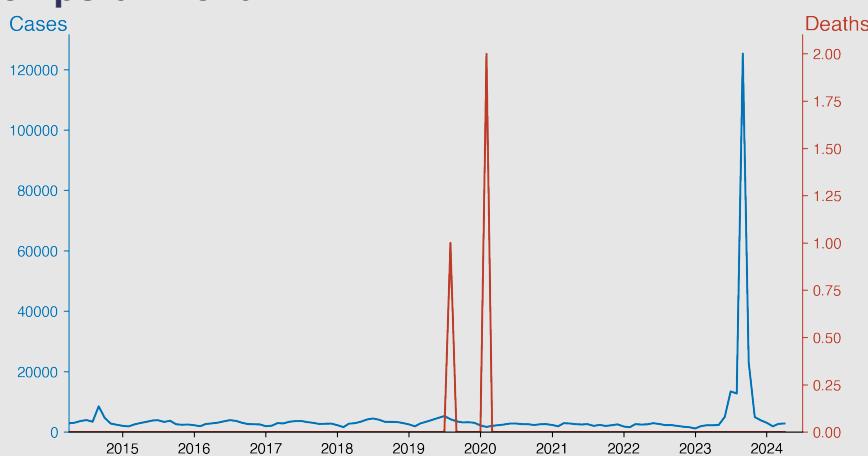
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

April 2024

Introduction

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly infectious, rapidly spreading ocular disease manifested by the reddening and swelling of the conjunctiva - the clear, thin tissue covering the white of the eye and the inner surface of the eyelids. Symptoms include eye pain, light sensitivity, and blurred vision. It's primarily caused by the enterovirus (EV70) and coxsackievirus A24 variant. Despite its alarming appearance, the condition is generally self-limiting, typically resolving without treatment within 7 to 14 days.

Temporal Trend



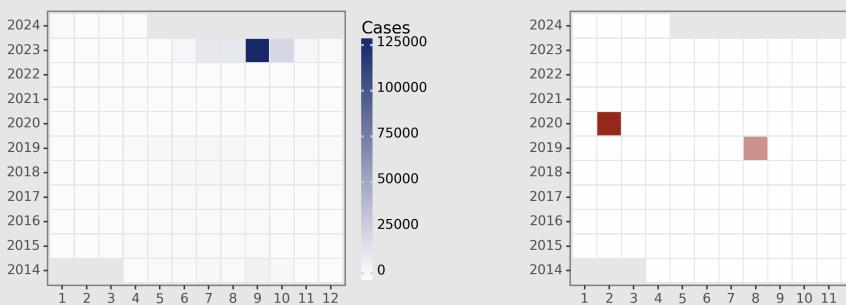
Cases Analysis

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis (AHC) in the Chinese mainland showed a consistent seasonal pattern, with the most number of cases occurring between June and October each year. Overall, there was a notable increase in the number of cases during the study period (2014-2024), especially an unprecedented surge in September 2023 with 125,264 cases. However, the number of cases dropped substantially after this peak. It's important to further analyze why such a surge occurred and if this trend will continue.

Deaths Analysis

According to the data, Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis in Chinese mainland had a low fatality rate, with only three reported deaths occurring across the 12 years span. Two deaths were reported in February 2020 and one in August 2019. Despite the significant outbreak in 2023, no deaths were reported, indicating improved case management or milder disease manifestations. However, it's important to conduct more rigorous epidemiological investigations to find any unreported or misclassified deaths related to this disease to provide a more accurate picture of the disease's fatality rate.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

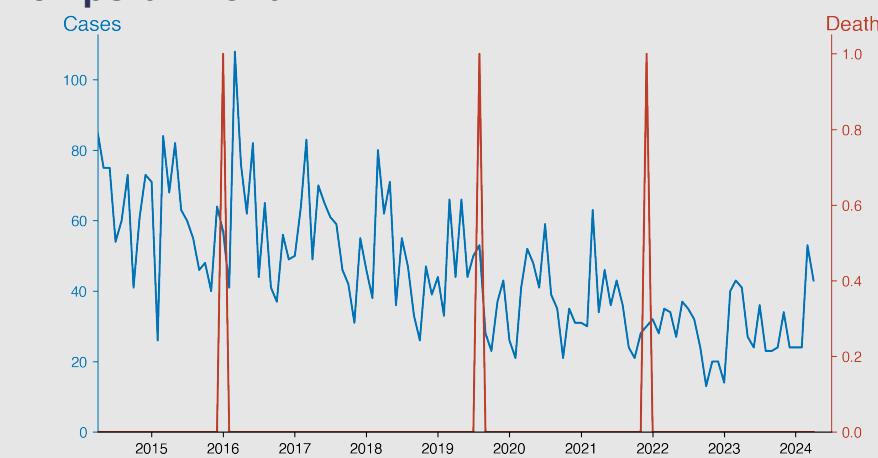
Leprosy

April 2024

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. The disease primarily affects the skin, peripheral nerves, and mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract. Leprosy is characterized by skin lesions and progressive nerve damage, which may lead to disability. It is transmitted through droplets from the nose and mouth during close, frequent contact with untreated cases. Leprosy has a long incubation period, often manifesting 2-10 years after exposure and it can be effectively treated using multi-drug therapy.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- The number of reported leprosy cases in the Chinese mainland has significantly decreased over the decade, from 85 cases in April 2014 to 43 cases in April 2024.
- A clear pattern emerges where leprosy cases seem to surge during spring (March-April), though the magnitude of this peak decelerates over the years.
- Leprosy-related death incidents are very rare, with only 3 recorded fatalities during the 2016-2021 period.
- Despite the overall decline, there is a modest upward trend of cases in early 2024, indicating the need for sustained public health vigilance.

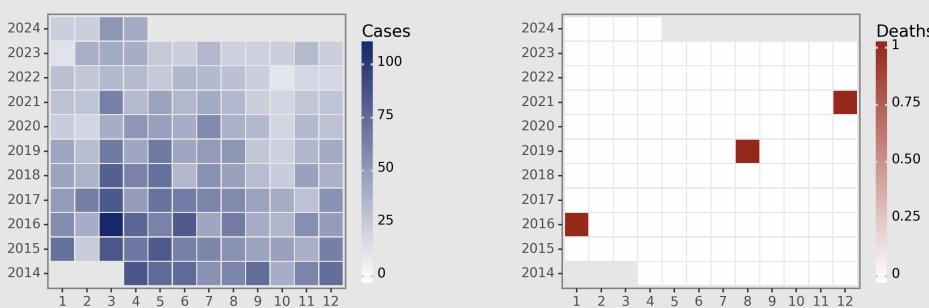
Cases Analysis

The reported Leprosy cases in mainland China consistently ranged between 20 to 108 cases per month, over a 10-year period from 2014 to 2024. Notably, there seemed to be a moderate reduction in the case numbers across the years. A substantial surge of 108 cases was noted in March 2016, the highest across the decade. By 2024, however, monthly cases had noticeably reduced, being consistently under 60, with several instances below 30. This indicates a positive downward trend in Leprosy incidence in China.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality rate for Leprosy in mainland China from 2014 to 2024 remains relatively low, with only three documented deaths throughout the decade. The first death occurred in January 2016, followed by a second in August 2019, then a third in December 2021. No pattern can be discerned from the deaths' distribution across the months and years. This minor mortality rate may attribute to China's efficient healthcare system detecting and managing Leprosy cases promptly. However, continuous monitoring is crucial as Leprosy often leads to severe disabilities if not treated early, which impacts quality of life rather than causing death.(Word count: 103)

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

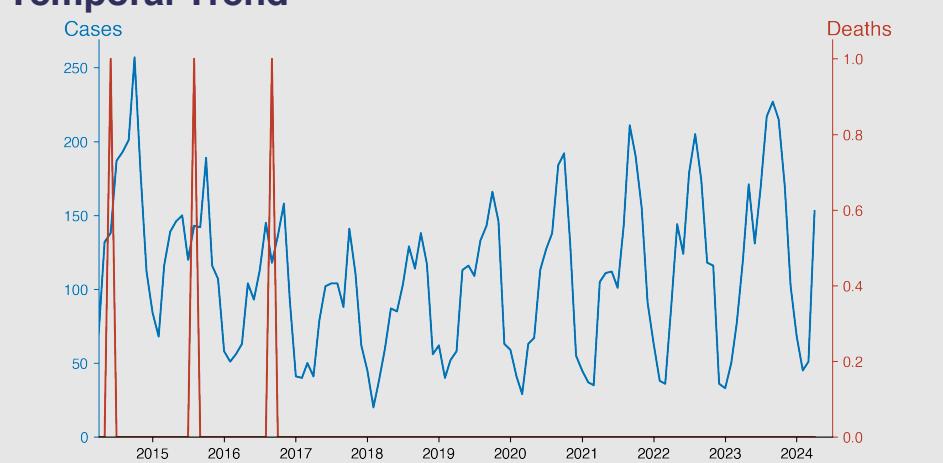
Typhus

April 2024

Introduction

Typhus is a disease caused by rickettsial bacteria and transmitted by lice or fleas. It has two major types: epidemic and endemic (or murine). Epidemic typhus, spread by body lice, can cause high fever, delirium, and even death. Murine typhus, spread by fleas from rats, is usually less severe. Symptoms typically include fever, headache, and rash. Vaccines exist but are unavailable in most areas. Antibiotics can effectively treat typhus if diagnosed early. Prevention often involves controlling rodent and lice populations and improving sanitation.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Typhus cases in mainland China show an annual cycle, peaking between August and October then decreasing to March.
- A general decreasing trend was observed until 2021, after which cases increased again.
- Death rates from typhus remain very low, implying the effective disease management.
- In April 2024, a notable rise to 153 cases without any associated deaths was reported, requiring potential reasons to be identified.

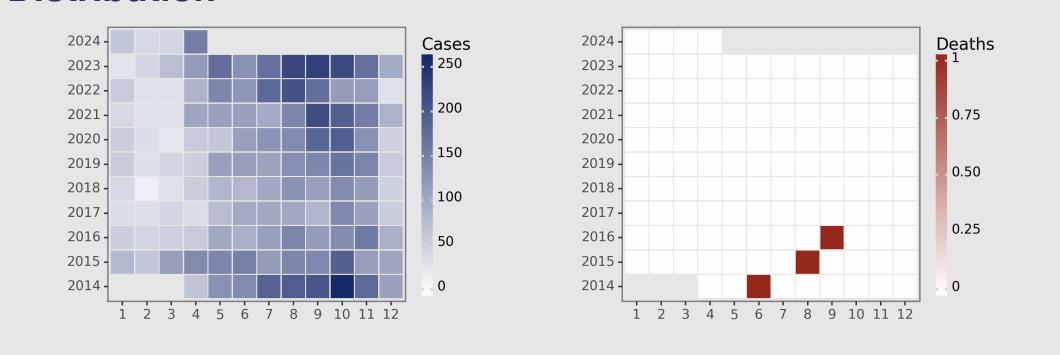
Cases Analysis

From 2014 to 2024, reported cases of Typhus on the Chinese mainland exhibited seasonal fluctuations. Peaks often occurred between July and October, attributable to favorable conditions for lice, the main disease vector. Over this ten-year period, there was, however, a slow yet visible increase in case numbers, hinting at a possible longer-term trend. Specific yearly surges became especially prominent in the latter part of the timeline. The highest reported case number was witnessed in September 2023 with 227 cases. The increment could be related to multiple factors, such as increased susceptibility in the population or enhanced surveillance and reporting.

Deaths Analysis

From the data, nearly all documented instances of Typhus from April 2014 till April 2024 showed no resultant deaths. The low fatality rate may imply an effective treatment regimen or early detection methods. There are only 3 recorded death incidences dated June 2014, August 2015, and September 2016, each accounting for just a single death amidst much higher reported cases. This reinforces the observation that while the rate of infection can be high, the associated risk of death is comparatively minimal.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

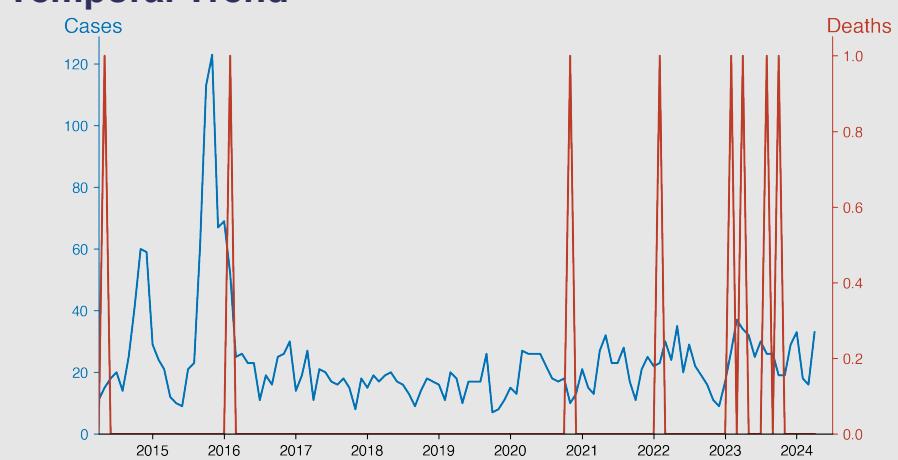
Kala azar

April 2024

Introduction

Kala azar, also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a parasitic disease transmitted through the bite of infected female sandflies. Caused by the Leishmania parasite, the disease primarily attacks the internal organs, such as the liver, spleen, and bone marrow. Its symptoms include fever, weight loss, anemia, and an enlarged spleen or liver. Without prompt and effective treatment, Kala azar is typically fatal. Predominantly found in tropical and subtropical regions, the World Health Organization has identified it as a neglected tropical disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Looking at the reported data of Kala azar in the mainland of China from 2014 to 2024, there is an observable fluctuation in reported cases. The disease exhibits an annual cyclical trend with cases typically peaking in the autumn months - October and November - followed by a gradual decline during the winter and spring, before slightly picking up in the late summer months. The sharpest surge of Kala azar occurred in October and November during 2015 with a steep increase in reported instances. However, the reported cases seem to have plateaued since, with no significant upward trends.

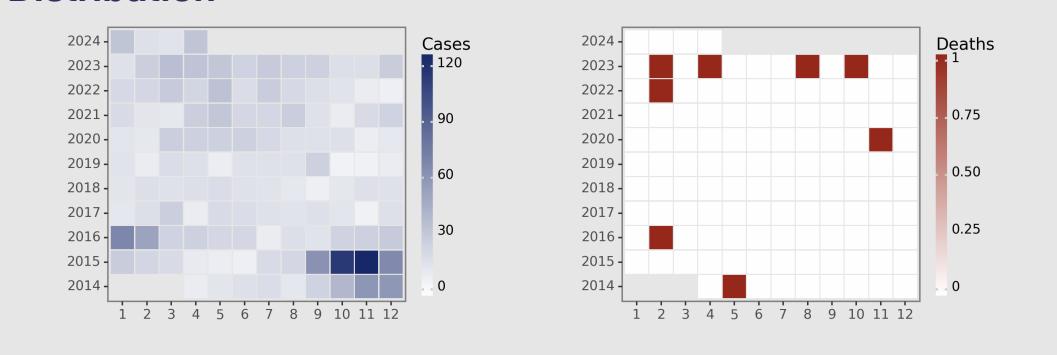
Highlights

- Kala azar's incidence in mainland China shows fluctuating trends, rising during certain months and subsiding during others. There's no consistent pattern of transmission.
- The fatal cases of Kala azar is minimal compared to the incidence. Only 8 deaths have been recorded from 2014 to 2024, indicating effective case management and treatment protocol.
- The disease burden increased significantly in October and November 2015 but then normalized again and has been steady in recent years.
- As of April 2024, the number of Kala azar cases reported is 33 and no deaths have been recorded, showing a similar trend to previous years.

Deaths Analysis

Overall, Kala azar exhibited a very low fatality rate in this reported span, with only seven deaths recorded across the entire period. While most months reported no Kala azar-associated deaths, there were isolated instances of single fatalities in May 2014, February 2016, November 2020, February 2022, April 2023, August 2023, and October 2023. This scattered fatality data suggests an effective clinical management protocol for the disease, consisting of early detection and prompt treatment. It's worth noting that a change in the available treatment approaches or overall disease management efforts could significantly shift this trend.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

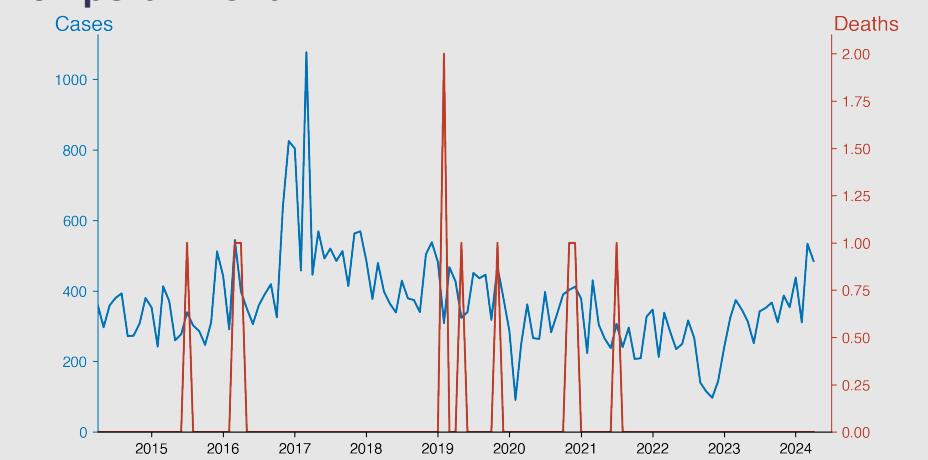
Echinococcosis

April 2024

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic infection caused by Echinococcus tapeworms. The disease occurs worldwide, primarily affecting livestock and humans. It is transmitted by the ingestion of Echinococcus eggs through contaminated food, water or direct contact with an infected animal. The infection often results in cysts in organs like the liver and lungs, causing various symptoms including abdominal pain, cough and chest discomfort. Echinococcosis can be lethal if untreated, requiring surgery or long-term drug therapy for management.

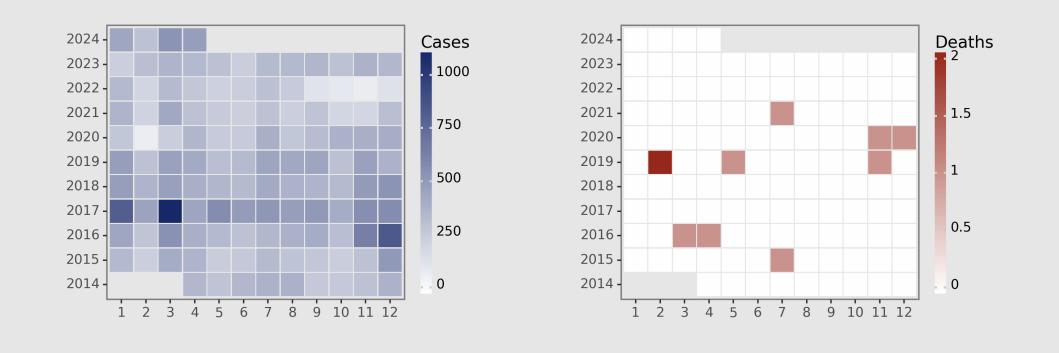
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The total Echinococcosis cases reported in Chinese mainland increased from 361 in April 2014 to a high of 1077 in March 2017. After this peak, we observe a decrease until a brief upward surge in 2024, reaching 534 cases in March. These fluctuations signify that Echinococcosis is a persisting health concern that requires continued attention to its epidemiology. Seasonal trends are also visible, with increased cases typically observed around March and decreasing towards the end of the year. The general decline seen towards 2022 indicates potential effectiveness of early preventive measures, but also necessitates monitoring for re-emergence.

Distribution



Highlights

- There's a substantial increase in Echinococcosis cases over the years, peaking in 2017 (1077 cases), and again in 2024 with 534 cases by March.
- A significant drop in case numbers starts from 2022, hitting the lowest in November (97 cases).
- Despite variations in case numbers, fatalities stay low, hinting at an efficient disease management system.
- As of April 2024, case numbers are rising, though the lack of future data prevents trend confirmation.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths from Echinococcosis are remarkably low despite the fluctuation in cases, with only 8 deaths reported over the 10-year period. 2015, 2016, 2019, and 2020 each saw 1 reported death, while 2019 had the highest annual death count of 2. Most months recorded zero deaths, indicating a high survival rate, probably due to effective treatment interventions despite variations in case numbers.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

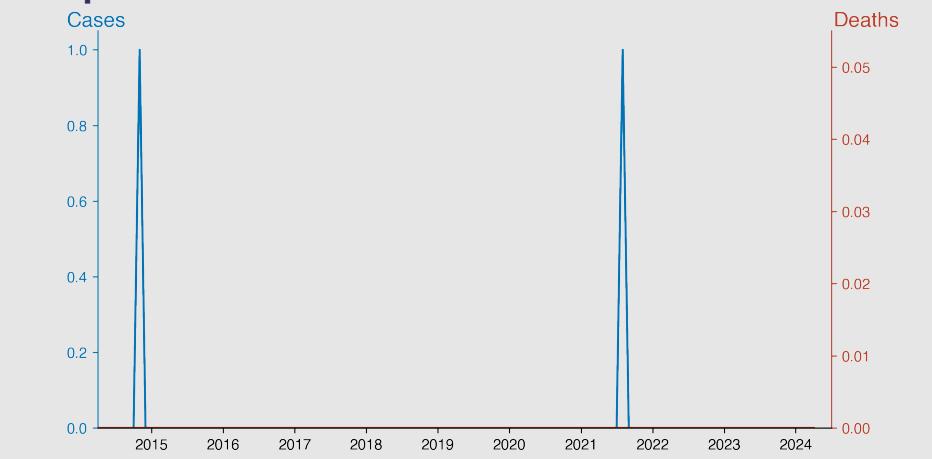
Filariasis

April 2024

Introduction

Filariasis is a tropical, infectious disease caused by Filariae - thread-like nematode worms in the family Filarioidea. It's transmitted through a mosquito bite, circulating the parasite into the human lymphatic system. There are two primary types: lymphatic Filariasis (LF) and Onchocerciasis. LF, also known as elephantiasis, leads to the chronic enlargement of body parts, causing massive swelling and debility. Onchocerciasis, also known as river blindness, affects the skin and eyes, leading to severe itching, disfiguring skin conditions, and even blindness. Approximately 120 million people worldwide are infected, suffering from these devastating diseases.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Filariasis has shown remarkably low prevalence in mainland China over the past decade, with only occasional sporadic incidents.
- Notably, the number of cases was null for several years, with only two isolated cases reported in November 2014 and August 2021.
- There were no recorded deaths from Filariasis throughout the observed period, underscoring the effectiveness of disease management strategies.
- As of April 2024, with no new Filariasis cases reported, the disease situation remains under control and the risk to public health appears minimal.

Cases Analysis

Filariasis cases in the Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 were extremely low with only two reported incidents during this period. The singular cases of Filariasis were reported in November 2014 and August 2021, respectively. This mirrors the global trend as interventions aimed at eliminating the disease have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of Filariasis cases. The data over the 10-year span proves that Filariasis is almost non-existent in Chinese mainland, indicating the success of public health endeavors in controlling this disease.

Deaths Analysis

The reported data indicates zero deaths due to Filariasis from 2014 to 2024 in mainland China. This impressive statistic signifies successful disease management and effective healthcare response. Filariasis, known for causing long-term disability, usually does not result in death. The absence of deaths could be accredited to early diagnosis, effective treatment protocols, and the chronic nature of the disease, which typically allows plenty of time for intervention. It also implies effective public health initiatives towards the disease.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

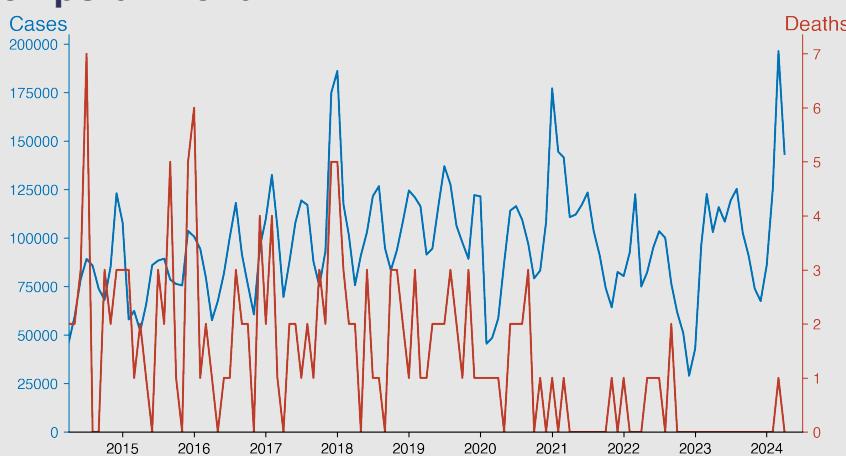
Infectious diarrhea

April 2024

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea, caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites, is a common condition that results in frequent, loose, or watery stools. It primarily spreads through contaminated food, water, or person-to-person contact, often resulting in outbreaks in communities. Symptoms typically include abdominal cramps, fever, and nausea. Although it's usually self-limiting, it can cause serious complications like dehydration, particularly in vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. Prevention includes maintaining good hygiene practices and ensuring food and water safety.

Temporal Trend



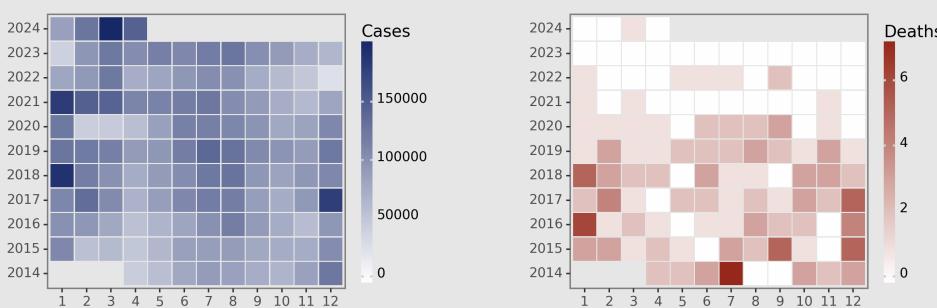
Cases Analysis

The data indicates a cyclic trend in infectious diarrhea cases from 2014 to 2024. Cases typically increase from April, peak around July to August, then decrease towards February of the following year. This pattern suggests a potential effect of seasonality on infectious diarrhea incidence, with cases peaking in the warmer summer months (June-July) and dipping during the colder winter months (December-February). Notable changes involve the steady increase of reported cases in the peak months from 2014 (89,171 in July) to 2024 (196,347 in March), indicating the continuous growth of disease prevalence over the years.

Highlights

- Infectious diarrhea cases peak during the summer months (June, July, August), decreasing in cooler months like December, February.
- From 2014 to 2024, despite fluctuations, cases generally increased suggesting endemic trends with occasional surges.
- The consistently low fatality rate highlights effective treatment and recovery for most cases.
- The significant rise in cases from February to April 2024 underlines the need for continuous surveillance and disease control efforts.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Despite the relatively high number of cases, deaths due to infectious diarrhea have remained considerably low throughout the years, often totaling fewer than five deaths per month irrespective of the prevalence of cases. July 2014 recorded the highest monthly death toll of seven. Interestingly, there is no established correlation between the number of cases and deaths, suggesting an effective healthcare response in managing the disease. From 2020, the death rate fell even further, with several months reporting zero fatalities, an exemplary feat considering the high number of reported cases.

CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

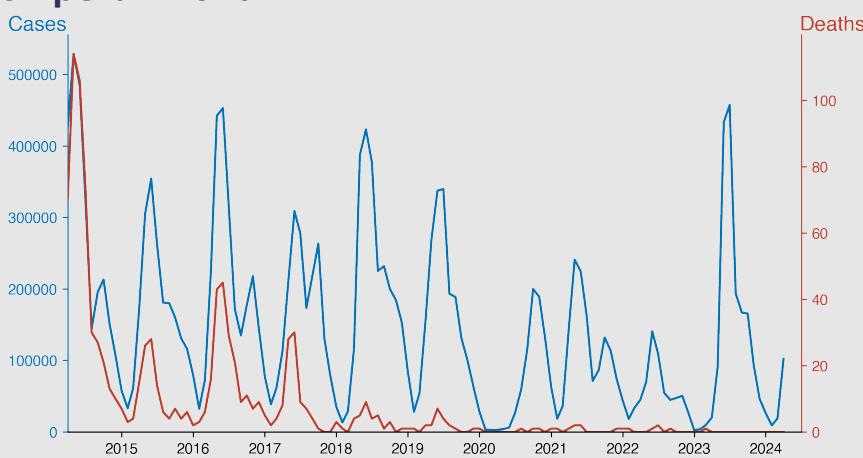
Hand foot and mouth disease

April 2024

Introduction

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) is a contagious viral illness primarily affecting young children. It's most commonly caused by Coxsackievirus A16. Symptoms include sores in or on the mouth and rashes on hands and feet. It spreads through coughing, sneezing, or close contact, and can also spread through contact with infected stools or surfaces. There is no specific treatment, care focuses on relieving symptoms. Preventive measures include good hygiene practices such as frequent handwashing. Most people recover in 7 to 10 days without medical treatment.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The available data on Hand Foot and Mouth Disease cases in mainland China fluctuates throughout 2014-2024 with a distinct pattern of peaks in spring-summer months followed by valleys during the winter. This pattern indicates a seasonal nature of the disease. A significant drop in case numbers is observed in 2020. The highest count is seen in 2023 with 457212 cases in July. The lowest count occurs in 2023 in January with only 2484 cases. The overall trend reveals a slight reduction in reported cases after 2023.

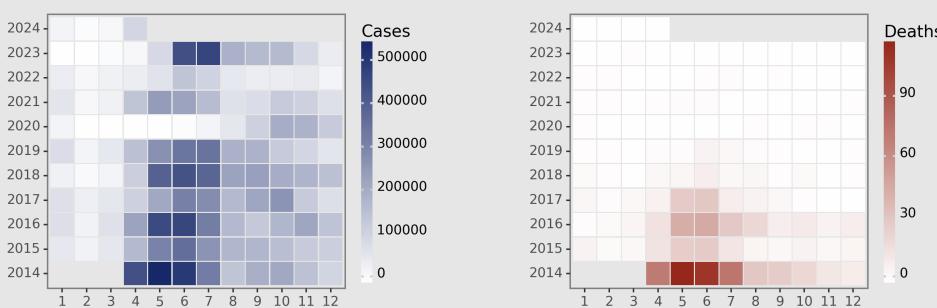
Highlights

- A significant drop in the number of Hand, Foot and Mouth disease cases was noted in 2020, potentially due to the extensive disease control measures implemented for the COVID-19 pandemic.
- A drastic uptick was observed in June 2023, reaching levels comparable to the 2014-2016 period, before falling again.
- Deaths from the disease dramatically decreased over the years, with no fatalities recorded from April 2020 onwards.
- As of April 2024, the case count seems to be on the rise again, reaching 102,204 with no associated deaths.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the large number of HFMD cases, the number of deaths remained relatively low over the observed period. Deaths showed a similar seasonal pattern as cases, peaking in May-June each year. The highest number of deaths was reported in May 2014 with a count of 114. Interestingly, the number of deaths decreased dramatically after 2019 and no deaths were recorded from January to April 2020. From May 2020 through until the latest data point in April 2024, deaths remained very low with many months reporting zero fatalities. This could signal improvements in healthcare response over this period.

Distribution



CNIDs

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

Version: 2024-05-31 (UTC+)

The text in report is generated automatically by generative AI.