

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report December 2023

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report
IMPORTANT

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

December 2023

Disease	Cases			Deaths		
	Reported	MoM*	YoY**	Reported	MoM*	YoY**
Plague	0	-1 (-100.00%)	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	5,295	-369 (-6.51%)	31.0 (0.59%)	2,068	113 (5.78%)	81.0 (4.08%)
Hepatitis	143,778	-13,199 (-8.41%)	71,148.0 (97.96%)	428	101 (30.89%)	377.0 (739.22%)
Hepatitis A	975	-81 (-7.67%)	443.0 (83.27%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis B	121,415	-10,855 (-8.21%)	61,917.0 (104.07%)	32	-3 (-8.57%)	8.0 (33.33%)
Hepatitis C	18,085	-2,195 (-10.82%)	7,035.0 (63.67%)	393	101 (34.59%)	367.0 (1411.54%)
Hepatitis D	23	4 (21.05%)	7.0 (43.75%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hepatitis E	2,668	-83 (-3.02%)	1,481.0 (124.77%)	3	3 (/)	2.0 (200.00%)
Other hepatitis	612	11 (1.83%)	265.0 (76.37%)	0	0 (/)	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	69	-9 (-11.54%)	-10.0 (-12.66%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever	1,122	-198 (-15.00%)	610.0 (119.14%)	1	-2 (-66.67%)	-3.0 (-75.00%)
Rabies	13	1 (8.33%)	7.0 (116.67%)	16	2 (14.29%)	-4.0 (-20.00%)
Japanese encephalitis	4	-8 (-66.67%)	1.0 (33.33%)	0	-2 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Dengue	154	-1,531 (-90.86%)	143.0 (1300.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Anthrax	21	-15 (-41.67%)	10.0 (90.91%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Dysentery	1,727	-236 (-12.02%)	512.0 (42.14%)	0	-1 (-100.00%)	0.0 (/)
Tuberculosis	52,826	-4,606 (-8.02%)	18,875.0 (55.59%)	416	96 (30.00%)	100.0 (31.65%)
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	358	-19 (-5.04%)	124.0 (52.99%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Meningococcal meningitis	21	9 (75.00%)	19.0 (950.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Pertussis	9,126	2,716 (42.37%)	7,833.0 (605.80%)	1	-1 (-50.00%)	1.0 (/)
Diphtheria	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Neonatal tetanus	3	2 (200.00%)	0.0 (0.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Scarlet fever	5,826	1,189 (25.64%)	4,800.0 (467.84%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Brucellosis	3,743	-797 (-17.56%)	1,923.0 (105.66%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Gonorrhea	9,414	-651 (-6.47%)	3,387.0 (56.20%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Syphilis	50,823	-6,896 (-11.95%)	26,456.0 (108.57%)	1	0 (0.00%)	-3.0 (-75.00%)
Leptospirosis	11	-14 (-56.00%)	-1.0 (-8.33%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Schistosomiasis	7	4 (133.33%)	-21.0 (-75.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Malaria	245	62 (33.88%)	166.0 (210.13%)	1	1 (/)	-1.0 (-50.00%)
Human infection with H7N9 virus	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Monkey pox	102	22 (27.50%)	/ (/)	0	0 (/)	/ (/)
Influenza	4,113,326	2,250,328 (120.79%)	4,045,438.0 (5958.99%)	6	5 (500.00%)	6.0 (/)
Mumps	7,092	-550 (-7.20%)	3,253.0 (84.74%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Rubella	74	-15 (-16.85%)	2.0 (2.78%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis	3,873	-1,067 (-21.60%)	2,304.0 (146.85%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Leprosy	24	-10 (-29.41%)	4.0 (20.00%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Typhus	102	-68 (-40.00%)	66.0 (183.33%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Kala azar	29	10 (52.63%)	20.0 (222.22%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Echinococcosis	354	-33 (-8.53%)	210.0 (145.83%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Filariasis	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Infectious diarrhea	67,461	-6,374 (-8.63%)	38,451.0 (132.54%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Hand foot and mouth disease	46,150	-46,805 (-50.35%)	18,403.0 (66.32%)	0	0 (/)	0.0 (/)
Total	4,523,173	2,170,872 (92.29%)	4,244,266.0 (1521.75%)	2,938	312 (11.88%)	554.0 (23.24%)

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

Overview

In December 2023, China mainland's epidemiological data reflects a range of disease prevalences and outcomes. Notable attention is drawn towards Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease with 131798 reported cases, although resulting in only one death. This indicates effective management of this highly communicable disease. On the contrary, Tuberculosis, although lower in reported incidence (96106 cases), has resulted in a significant number of deaths (171), suggesting a concerning fatality rate for individuals diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Additionally, Viral Hepatitis, with a combined total of 124433 cases for all types (A, B, C, D, E), maintains a persistent presence, causing 64 deaths. These figures underscore how recurring and common infections continue to burden the health system, requiring ongoing surveillance and intervention.

Analyzing death tolls across various diseases, we observe a sobering impact on the population. The highest mortality is associated with Tuberculosis (171 deaths), which remains a significant threat to public health. Diseases typically associated with lower mortality, such as Hepatitis, still claim lives (64 deaths combined for all hepatic types), indicative of the heavy toll these diseases take on the population, particularly in the context of chronic illness and co-morbidities.

Despite interventions, there's a critical need to understand better and address the contributors to mortality amongst those afflicted with these conditions.

Concerns

High incidence rates, when analyzed, reveal a stark difference in disease profiles. Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease tops the chart with a staggering 131798 cases. Its high communicability, particularly amongst children, raises concern, necessitating robust public health messaging and intervention to prevent outbreaks. Viral Hepatitis (B, C) follows with a combined 109298 cases, an indication of the disease's endemic presence, with risk factors such as intravenous drug use and unprotected sexual activities likely playing a role.

Public concern, however, may not align precisely with the incidence or severity of diseases. The zero incidence of Human infection with H5N1 and H7N9 viruses might provide public reassurance regarding the state's avian influenza control measures. However, public unease often surrounds emerging or re-emerging infectious diseases like these due to their catastrophic potential, despite current low statistics.

Recommendations

In response to the current epidemiological landscape, several public health recommendations are warranted. Continuous public education campaigns emphasizing hygiene practices, such as handwashing and sanitization, should be promoted to prevent diseases with high transmission rates like Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease. Furthermore, it's crucial to sustain vaccination programs against preventable diseases, particularly Tuberculosis, since the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine has a protective effect, especially in children.

For Hepatitis, implementing and reinforcing harm reduction approaches, including clean needle programs and safe sex practices, are essential. Particular emphasis on Hepatitis B vaccinations for newborns and high-risk groups should remain a public health priority. Following the comprehensive surveillance data, targeted interventions to address multi-drug-resistant strains of Tuberculosis should be enhanced.

The government and health authorities should commit to ongoing risk communication and community engagement, especially concerning diseases of public concern. Emerging diseases need robust surveillance systems and swift action plans that can be activated to contain potential outbreaks. Preparedness is critical, including the availability of vaccines and antivirals, enhanced diagnostic facilities, and the rapid dissemination of accurate information to the public.

Lastly, while the data does not account for COVID-19, the ongoing global pandemic's lessons should inform all disease prevention strategies. Integrating these strategies within a framework that includes bolstering healthcare infrastructure, promoting research, and international cooperation will be instrumental in ensuring public health and safety.

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 December 2023 in Chinese Mainland

Summary

Since December 2023, the focus of infectious disease events in Mainland China has been primarily on acute respiratory diseases caused by known pathogens. There have been no new infectious diseases or pathogens detected. Actions have been taken by the health sector to address the epidemic, including increasing outpatient services for children, expanding hospital bed capacity, and optimizing medical processes.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

The increase in respiratory diseases reported in China is attributed to common viruses such as influenza, rhinovirus, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), adenovirus, and bacteria like *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. These outbreaks are similar to those that occurred following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions. The China CDC has been continuously monitoring the sensitivity of antiviral drugs against influenza viruses, and results indicate that current antivirals remain effective against these strains.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

No new infectious diseases or pathogens have been reported in China since December 2023, according to both the National Health Commission (NHC) and the World Health Organization (WHO). China has maintained close communication with WHO, conducting detailed technical exchanges regarding the current situation with respiratory diseases, with a focus on the monitoring of multiple pathogens and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infections.

In conclusion, since December 2023, infectious disease events in Mainland China have been dominated by respiratory diseases caused by known pathogens, with no new diseases or pathogens reported. The health authorities have implemented measures to tackle the current epidemic situation and are in close communication with international health organizations to ensure effective monitoring and treatment of existing pathogens.

News information since December 2023 around world

Summary

The global health landscape has been continuously shifting with the rise in infectious disease events since December 2023. Key developments include ongoing outbreaks of known diseases such as COVID-19, norovirus, hepatitis of unknown cause in children, and other diseases like dengue and measles. There is also a focus on the detection and understanding of novel pathogens, which pose new challenges for public health systems worldwide.

Outbreaks of Known Diseases

Outbreaks of known diseases have continued to affect populations globally:

Norovirus and Raw Oysters: Raw oysters have been identified as a source of multiple norovirus infections, leading to public health alerts and investigations to contain the spread.

Hepatitis in Children: Instances of hepatitis with an undetermined origin in children have emerged, prompting health authorities to scrutinize potential causes and enhance surveillance measures.

COVID-19 Developments: Despite the passage of time, the COVID-19 pandemic persists with spikes in case numbers and the emergence of new variants. Efforts to manage this disease remain at the forefront of global health strategies.

Dengue, Measles, and Hepatitis A: Regional outbreaks of diseases such as dengue, measles, and hepatitis A continue to occur, requiring focused responses and vaccination efforts in affected areas.

Emergence of Novel Pathogens

While the summary does not provide explicit instances of entirely new pathogens since December 2023, the continuous emergence of new COVID-19 sub-lineages serves as a reminder of the unpredictable nature of infectious diseases. It illustrates the ever-present potential for novel pathogens or variants to arise and the ongoing need for vigilance and adaptive public health measures.

Insights on COVID-19

In the specific context of COVID-19, there has been a surge in cases, with a notable count of over 850,000 new infections in a recent 28-day window. Even though fatalities have decreased, the health care system remains burdened by new admissions and critical care requirements. This reinforces the complexity of the pandemic's progression and the necessity for unyielding attention and resources for mitigation and treatment.

Overall

These events highlight the critical role of constant surveillance and immediate action in response to infectious disease threats. Both known diseases and potential new pathogens present ongoing risks, underscoring the importance of the work carried out by public and global health institutions in tracking, preventing, and combating such events.

Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Epidemiological Update

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

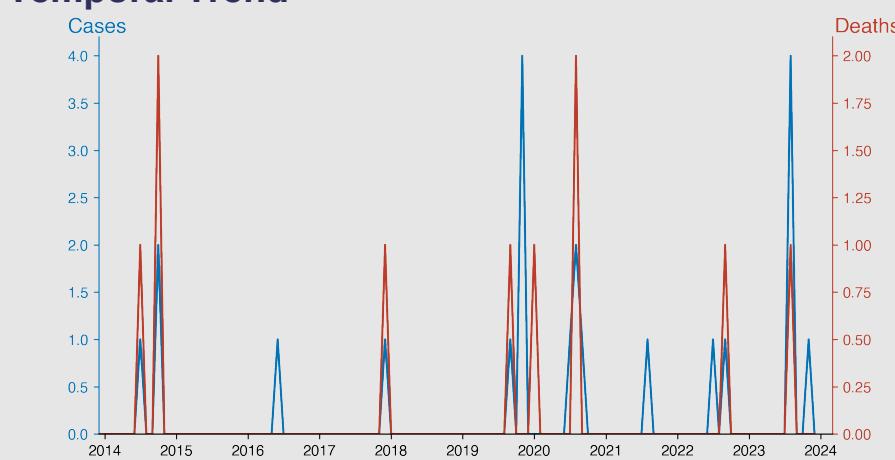
Plague

December 2023

Introduction

Plague is a severe, often deadly bacterial infection caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. The disease is primarily transmitted through the bites of infected fleas that have fed on infected rodents. There are three forms: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic. Symptoms include sudden fever, chills, headache, and swollen and painful lymph nodes. If not treated promptly, the bacteria can multiply and reach the bloodstream or lungs, leading to severe conditions. Antibiotics are effective against this disease if administered early. Vaccines are not widely available against the plague.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Plague in China shows sporadic cases from 2014 through 2023 with occasional fatalities, reflecting a continued but low-level risk.
- November 2019 recorded four cases, the most in a month, suggesting episodic increases in transmission or detection.
- August 2023 saw a small uptick of four cases and one death, indicating possible seasonality or localized outbreaks.
- Despite low incidence, the consistent presence of plague necessitates sustained surveillance and control measures.

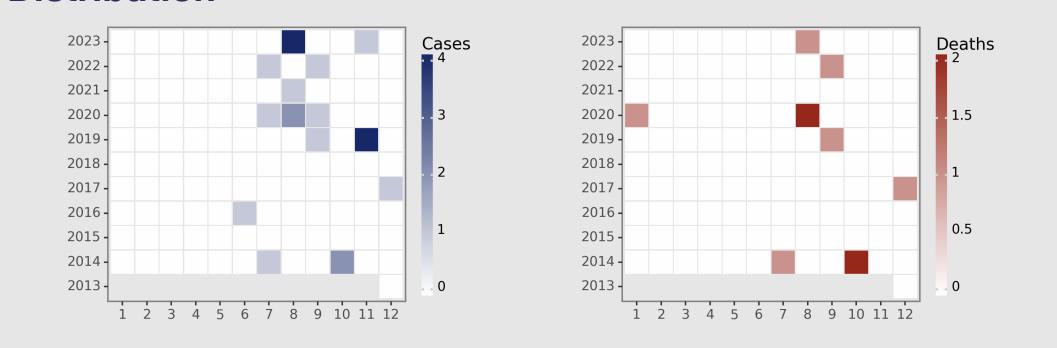
Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, a total of 15 plague cases were reported in mainland China. The data suggest sporadic and infrequent occurrences of plague with a clear absence of sustained transmission, as evidenced by the zero-case reports in many months. Cases were reported singularly, with only four cases in 2019 constituting the highest monthly count. January and February seem to have no cases throughout the years, while the occurrences appear slightly more frequent from July to September, highlighting a possible seasonal pattern.

Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, there were 8 reported deaths associated with the plague, with a case fatality rate (CFR) of approximately 53%. The CFR indicates a high lethality of the disease when it does occur. Deaths mirror the sporadic pattern of the cases, with no deaths reported in most months. The months of July 2014, October 2014, September 2019, and August 2020 each recorded a death corresponding to the reported cases, while January 2020 and August 2023 reported deaths without concurrent cases, possibly indicating delayed reporting or death following recovery.

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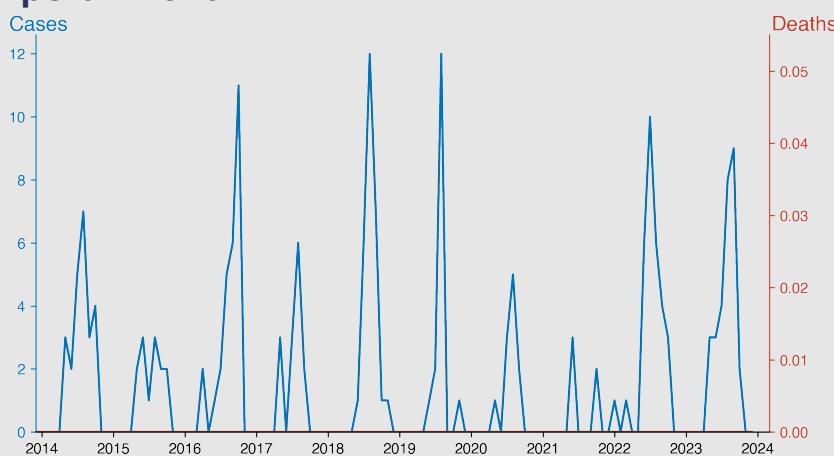
Cholera

December 2023

Introduction

Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It is transmitted through contaminated water or food, primarily in regions with inadequate sanitation and water treatment. Symptoms include severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration, which can lead to death if untreated. Despite being preventable and treatable, Cholera remains a significant public health issue in many developing countries, with millions of cases reported annually globally, often linked to poverty and lack of infrastructure.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data spanning from December 2013 to December 2023 shows sporadic occurrences of cholera cases on the Chinese mainland with no reported fatalities. Annual case counts exhibited a seasonal pattern peaking during the summer to early fall months, July through October, indicative of this period's higher risk for cholera transmission. There was a noticeable increase in cases beginning in 2014, with numbers remaining relatively low but consistent over the years. The highest monthly case counts occurred in August 2018, July 2022, and September 2023, suggesting a need for targeted preventive measures during these high-risk months.

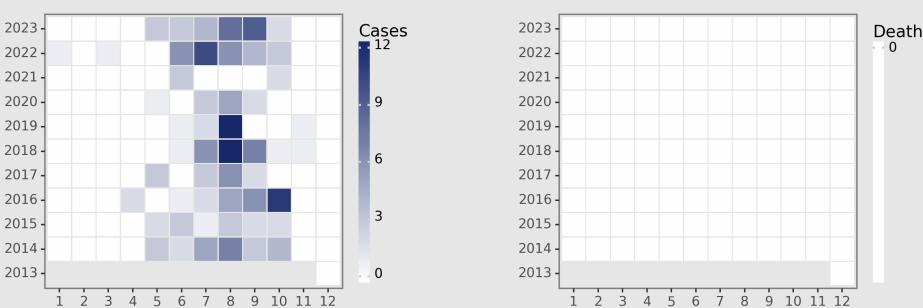
Highlights

- Seasonal cholera patterns observed, with peak incidence in warmer months (May to October), indicating a climate-related influence.
- Zero fatalities from 2013 to December 2023 suggest effective case management and possibly rapid containment measures.
- A modest increase in cases since 2018, with the highest being 12 in August 2018; cases remain low with 9 in September 2023.
- Repeated zero-case months during winter imply occasional successful suppression or potential underreporting.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the assessed period, no cholera-associated deaths were reported, highlighting the potential effectiveness of public health interventions, such as access to treatment and clean water, timely disease surveillance, and health education initiatives. The consistent lack of fatalities suggests a successfully managed health system for cholera with respect to rapid identification and treatment of cases. However, it remains important to maintain diligent disease control practices and continue public health surveillance to keep mortality at zero and address any potential outbreaks.

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SARS-CoV

December 2023

Introduction

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is a viral strain responsible for causing an outbreak of dangerous respiratory illness in 2002-2003. Belonging to the family of coronaviruses, it originates in bats and palm civets, later transmitting to humans. The symptoms resemble pneumonia, causing high fever, shortness of breath, and coughing spells. SARS-CoV spread globally, primarily impacting Asia and North America. Scientists are sure about its containment in 2004, but continue observing any resurgence in mutated versions. This virus is known for its high mortality, hovering around 10%.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The provided dataset indicates no reported cases of SARS-CoV (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus) in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023. This ten-year span encompasses the period after the conclusion of the 2002-2003 SARS outbreak and precedes the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) which began in late 2019. The absence of cases suggests effective containment and surveillance post-SARS outbreak, reflecting a successful public health response to the prior epidemic.

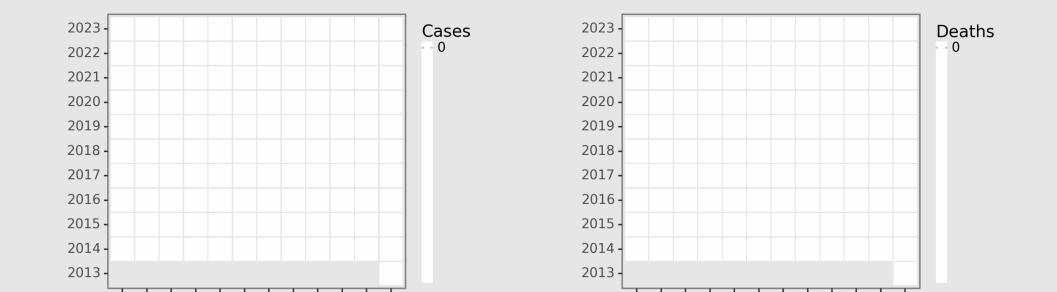
Highlights

- No cases or deaths from SARS-CoV were reported in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023, indicating successful control of the virus.
- The absence of new SARS-CoV infections over this decade implies effective public health strategies and possible virus extinction within the region.
- The consistency of zero cases suggests robust surveillance and containment measures have prevented SARS-CoV re-emergence.
- Ongoing vigilance is crucial to prevent potential future outbreaks and ensure rapid response to any SARS-CoV detection.

Deaths Analysis

Consistent with the absence of reported cases, there were zero deaths attributed to SARS-CoV in the Chinese mainland for the entire period of January 2014 to December 2023. The recorded fatality data aligns with case data, as no mortalities can occur in the absence of infections. This indicates a sustained elimination of the virus, attributed to strict public health measures, and suggesting no re-emergence of SARS-CoV during the mentioned timeframe.

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Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

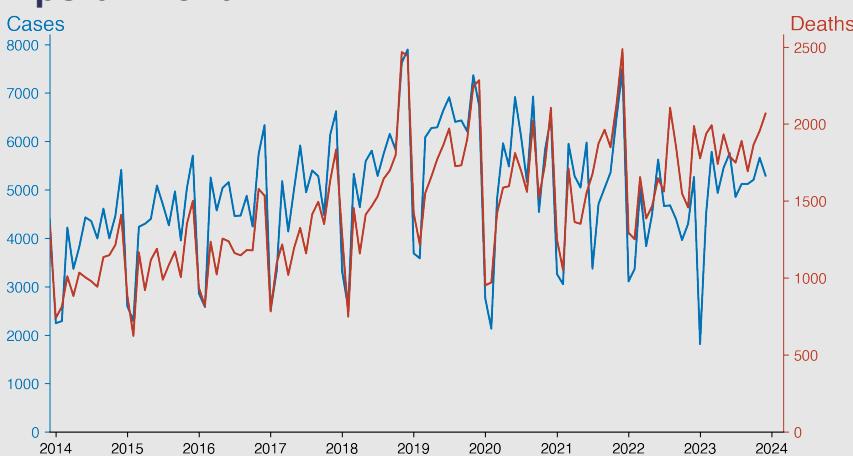
December 2023

Introduction

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is an advanced stage of infection caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The virus primarily attacks the immune system, leading to its gradual deterioration, making the body vulnerable to opportunistic infections and diseases.

Transmitted through certain body fluids, the disease can lead to critical illnesses, including infections and cancers. With no definitive cure, the focus is predominantly on antiretroviral treatment to manage the disease and prolong the lives of individuals living with HIV.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The number of reported AIDS cases in China's mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 displays a concerning upward trend over the decade. Though fluctuations are noticeable with certain months experiencing lower cases, like January 2014 (2,245 cases), a general increase is evident, especially towards the end of each year. December consistently reports higher cases, with December 2023 registering 5,295 cases. An alarming escalation is observed from 4,404 cases in December 2013 to a peak of 7,897 cases in December 2018, suggesting an urgent need for enhanced preventive measures.

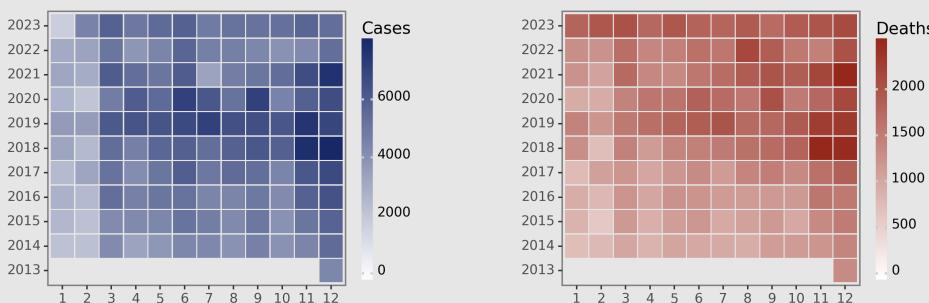
Highlights

- Increasing trend over the decade: Data reveals a persistent upward trend in AIDS cases and deaths across the years, signaling a worsening epidemic in the Chinese mainland.
- Peak in late 2018: A notable spike in cases and deaths, particularly in December 2018, highlights a potential outbreak or management issues at that time.
- Variability in reporting: Monthly fluctuations could indicate reporting inconsistencies, healthcare access challenges, or seasonal diagnosis trends.
- Persistent high mortality in 2023: Despite fluctuations, the death rate in December 2023 remains significantly high, reflecting continued difficulties in treatment or prevention measures.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to AIDS in the same period also follow an increasing pattern, albeit with some irregularities. There is a distinct hike in fatalities particularly towards the latter part of the analyzed period, with December 2023 witnessing 2,068 deaths. The mortality figures peak significantly in December 2021, with 2,486 deaths. The data reveals a higher death rate during the colder months, particularly from October to December. Despite medical advancements, the increasing death toll — from 1,336 in December 2013 to 2,068 in December 2023 — indicates persisting challenges in treatment efficacy and access to care.

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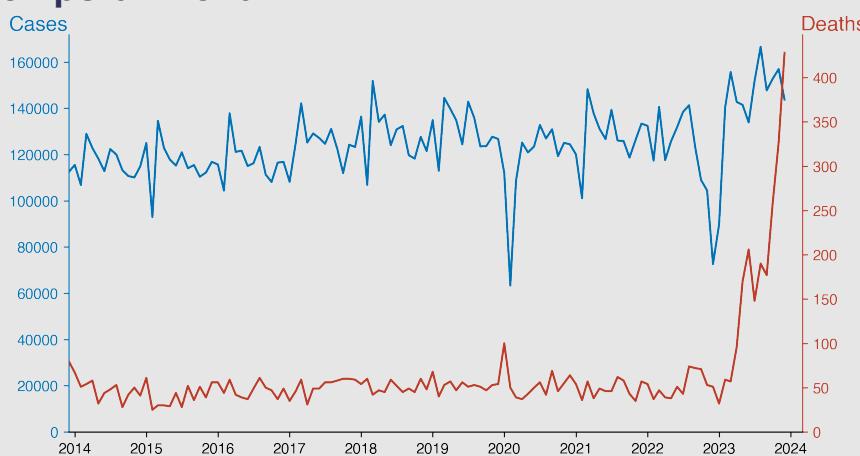
Hepatitis

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis is a medical condition characterized by inflammation of the liver, typically caused by viral infections of types A, B, C, D, or E. Each variant has different transmission routes, from consuming contaminated food or water to direct contact with infected bodily fluids. Chronic forms of Hepatitis, like B and C, can lead to long-term health problems including liver cirrhosis or cancer. Other non-infectious causes of hepatitis include autoimmune diseases or exposure to certain chemicals or medications. Vaccines are available for types A and B.

Temporal Trend



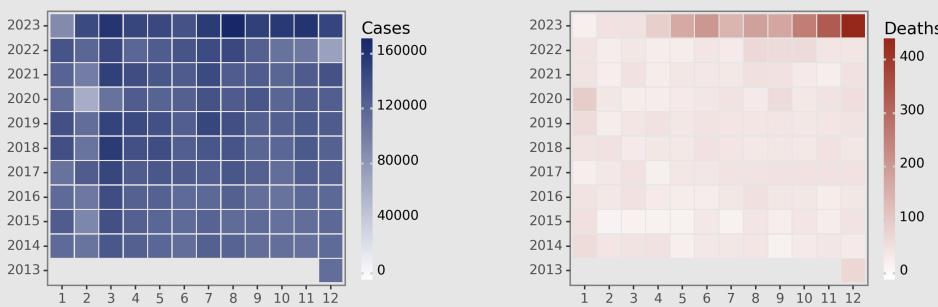
Cases Analysis

The data shows a fluctuating trend in hepatitis cases across the years on the Chinese mainland. A significant monthly variability in case numbers is observed, with peaks generally in March, indicating potential seasonality. The highest recorded cases were in December 2023 with 143,778 cases, while the lowest occurred in December 2022 with 72,630 cases. A sudden dip in February 2020 (63,330 cases) coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, suggesting possible impacts on healthcare reporting or service accessibility. The recent surge in cases from January to December 2023 indicates an emerging healthcare concern.

Highlights

- Fluctuating hepatitis cases with peaks in March 2018 and March 2023, but a significant dip observed in December 2022.
- Deaths from hepatitis surged notably in 2023, culminating in a high of 428 deaths in December 2023, pointing to increased virulence or better reporting.
- An alarming rise in mortality rates in 2023, with a stark increase from May onwards, signifies an escalating severity towards year-end.
- Despite the years of data analysis, the recent spike in mortality signals an urgent need for public health intervention.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Hepatitis mortality in the Chinese mainland has followed an upward trajectory, especially in the latter half of the observed period. Deaths remained relatively low and stable until 2022, averaging around 50 per month. However, a stark increase is seen from 2023 onwards, with deaths climbing rapidly to 428 by December 2023. This sharp growth signifies a worsening situation, either due to increased virulence, reporting changes, reduced vaccine efficacy, healthcare strain, or a combination of these factors. The increased death rate demands immediate investigation and potential action to mitigate the underlying causes.

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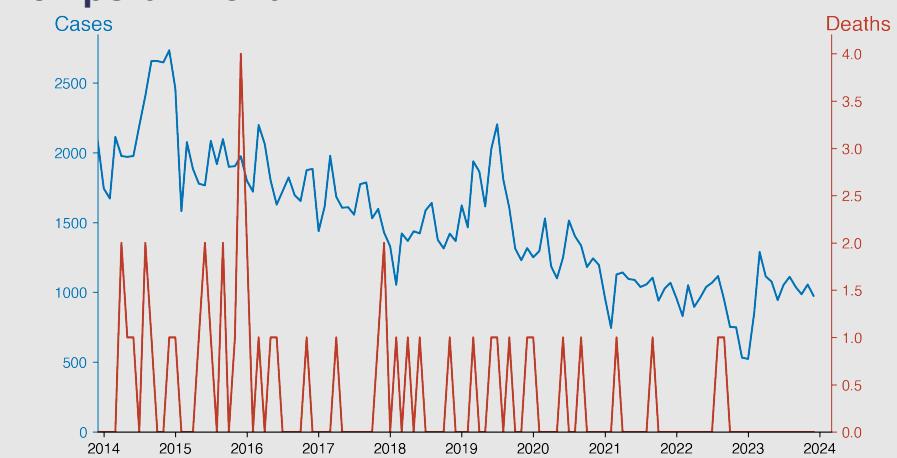
Hepatitis A

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It is usually transmitted person-to-person through the fecal-oral route or consumption of contaminated food or water. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, lasting several weeks to several months. While not typically as serious as other types of viral hepatitis, it can cause acute liver failure, which is often fatal. Vaccination is the best way to prevent Hepatitis A, particularly for those traveling to regions with high rates of the disease.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Hepatitis A cases in Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 shows fluctuations with a peak in cases during 2014, gradually decreasing over the years. The highest monthly case count of 2733 occurred in December 2014, while the lowest was 523 in January 2023, illustrating a downward trend over the decade. An initial increase in cases was observed until 2014, followed by an overall decline with minor periodic increases, suggesting improvements in preventing the disease, possibly through enhanced vaccination and better sanitation practices.

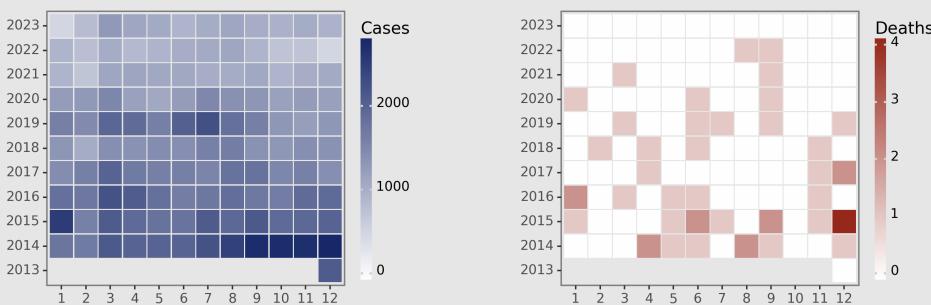
Highlights

- A consistent decline in reported Hepatitis A cases is observed from 2013 to 2023, indicating improved control and possibly better vaccination coverage.
- The mortality associated with Hepatitis A remains very low, with many months reporting zero deaths, suggesting effective case management and a mild disease course.
- Seasonal patterns are not strongly evident in the data, as case numbers fluctuate without clear seasonal trends, which may relate to the establishment of herd immunity or other intervening factors.
- The sporadic occurrences of death over the years, albeit rare, highlight the need for continued vigilance in high-risk populations and sustained public health efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the years 2013 to 2023, Hepatitis A deaths remained low, with monthly figures never exceeding 4 deaths. A total of 24 deaths associated with Hepatitis A were reported, with the highest annual count of 7 deaths occurring in 2015. Several months reported zero deaths, highlighting the comparatively low mortality rate associated with the disease during the observed period. Notably, there were no deaths in any month after September 2022, suggesting further enhancement of healthcare intervention and management of Hepatitis A in Chinese mainland.

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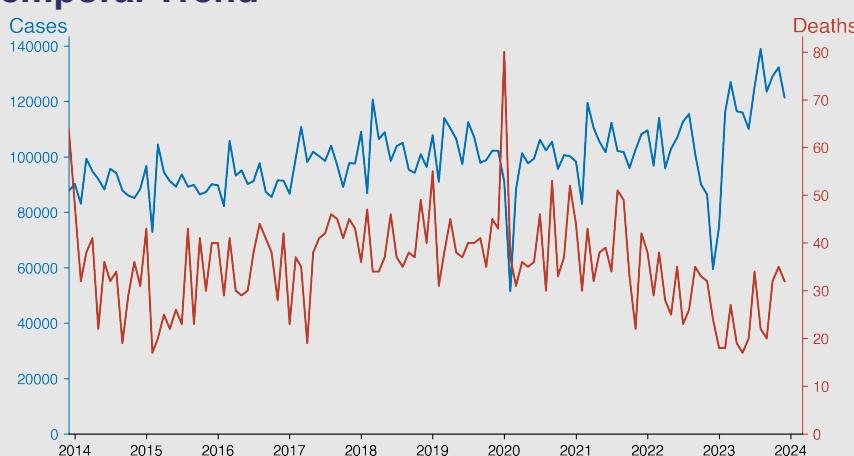
Hepatitis B

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). It's transmitted through contact with the blood, semen, or other body fluids of an infected person. It can cause both acute and chronic disease, ranging in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness. Chronic HBV can lead to liver cirrhosis, cancer, or failure. Vaccination can prevent the infection and is recommended for all infants at birth, or for those at high risk.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hepatitis B cases in Chinese mainland show a sustained high endemicity, presenting monthly fluctuations but with an apparent seasonal pattern; cases tend to peak during the spring and summer months. The years 2013 to 2023 display varied incidence rates, with a notable increase from 2013 to peak levels in 2023. An uncharacteristic dip in February 2020 corresponds temporally with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, suggesting potential impacts on surveillance or health-seeking behaviors. However, the quick resurgence to pre-pandemic levels implies adaptation to the concurrent epidemic conditions.

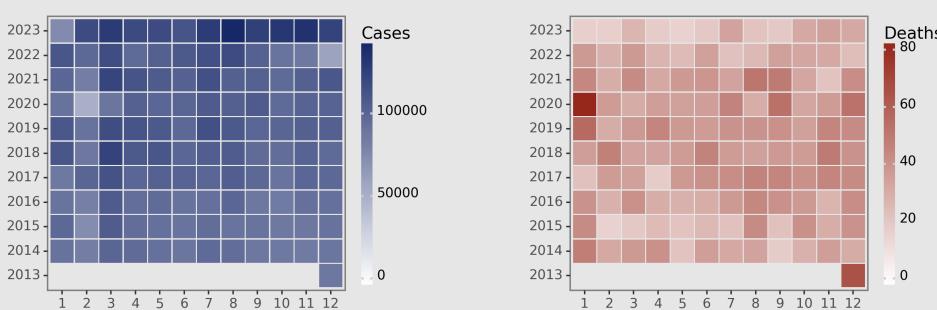
Highlights

- Hepatitis B case numbers have shown an increasing trend over the decade, reaching a peak in August 2023 with 138,875 cases.
- The death rate associated with Hepatitis B has remained relatively low throughout the period, with a notable trough in January and February 2023, each reporting only 18 deaths.
- Despite fluctuations, there is no clear trend in the mortality data, suggesting improvements in treatment or access to care over time.
- December 2023 concluded with 121,415 cases and 32 deaths, indicating ongoing transmission and the continued need for public health intervention.

Deaths Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, deaths due to Hepatitis B in the Chinese mainland were relatively low compared to the high number of cases reported. Monthly death counts remained generally stable, with minor variations and no clear upward or downward trend. The case-fatality rate over the period was consistently low, indicating effective management and treatment protocols. Sporadic spikes in mortality, such as in January 2020, are observed, but without a sustained increase, these likely reflect natural variability rather than a deteriorating situation or failure of healthcare responses.

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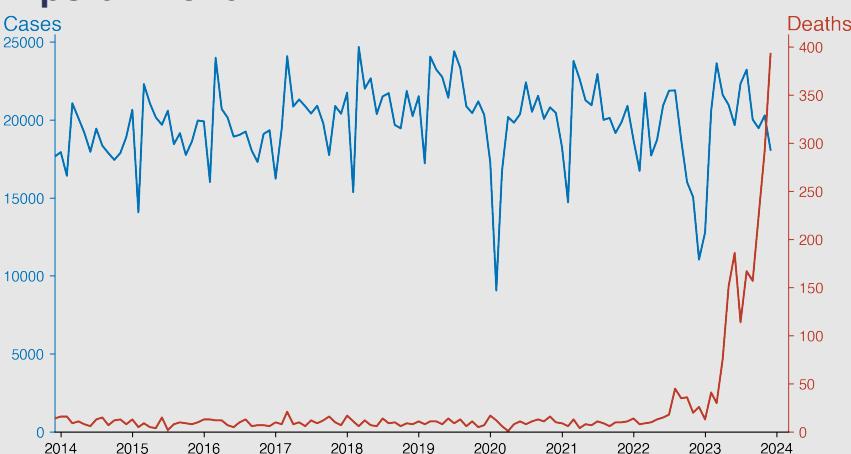
Hepatitis C

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a viral infection primarily affecting the liver, caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The infection can range from mild lasting only a few weeks, to lifelong severe illness leading to cirrhosis or liver cancer. HCV mostly spreads through blood-to-blood contact, mainly via shared drug injection equipment and, less commonly, through sex transmission or from an infected mother to her baby. There is no preventive vaccine available, however, antiviral medicines can cure most cases of the infection.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, Hepatitis C cases in Chinese mainland displayed fluctuations, initially ranging between 16,000 and 24,000 cases per month. A temporary dip to 9,068 occurred in February 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, potentially due to reduced testing or reporting. In subsequent years, the cases generally maintained previous levels. However, a marked decline began in 2022, with cases decreasing to 11,050 in December, and then a rebound was observed, climbing back over 20,000 cases by the end of 2023.

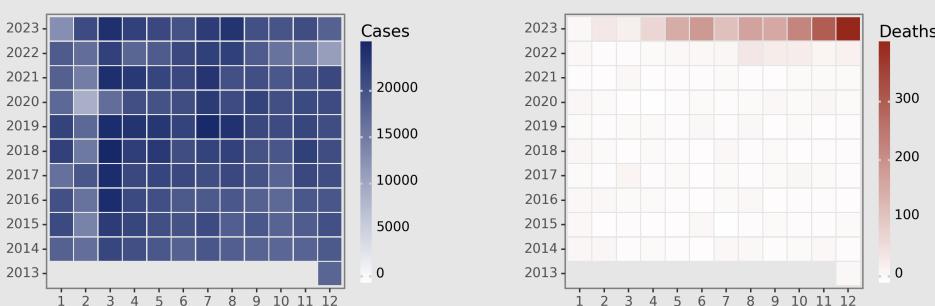
Highlights

- Sharp rise in Hepatitis C-related deaths from 2022 to 2023, with December 2023 deaths reaching 393, indicating a critical situation requiring immediate attention.
- Cases peaked in 2018 and 2019, with significant fluctuations observed, suggesting a need for targeted public health interventions.
- The sudden case decline in February 2020 aligns with COVID-19 responses, hinting at the impact of broad public health measures.
- The late 2023 mortality spike necessitates investigation into viral mutations, healthcare delivery issues, or reporting changes.

Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, Hepatitis C-related deaths remained relatively low, oscillating between single to mid-double digits from December 2013 until July 2022. A sudden surge in deaths began in August 2022, escalating to 393 by December 2023. This dramatic increase signals a severe public health issue, possibly indicating changes in the virulence of the pathogen, reduced access to effective treatment, reporting changes, or other unidentified factors exacerbating the disease's lethality.

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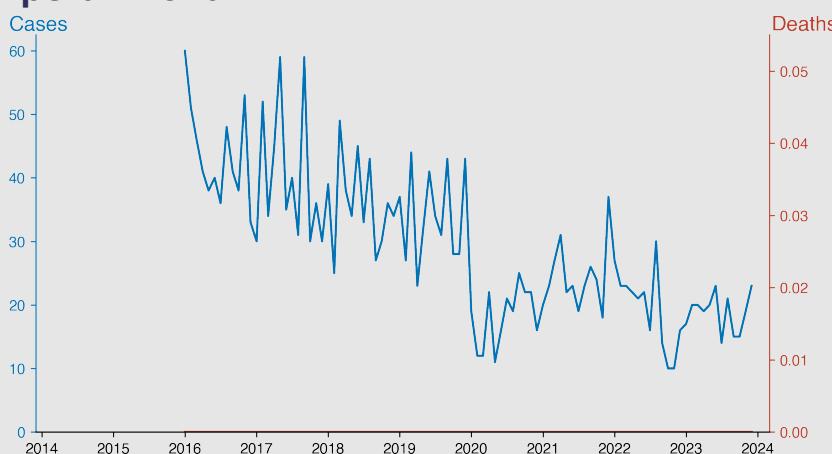
Hepatitis D

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis D, also known as Delta Hepatitis, is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis D Virus (HDV). It is unique as it can only infect individuals already infected with Hepatitis B, leading to severe or potentially life-threatening complications. Transmission commonly occurs through direct contact with infected blood or bodily fluids. Symptoms include fatigue, jaundice, and abdominal pain. The disease can cause both acute and chronic infection, with chronic hepatitis D leading to more severe outcomes such as cirrhosis or liver cancer.

Temporal Trend



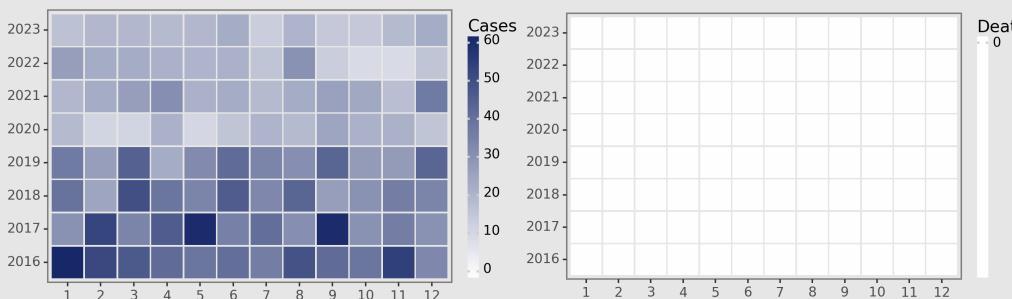
Cases Analysis

The Hepatitis D case data for Chinese Mainland during 2016-2023 indicates a consistent presence of the infection with low endemicity. Cases peaked at 60 in January 2016 and showed variability without a clear trend over the years, averaging around 30-40 cases monthly. A notable decrease occurred starting 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, which could imply changes in transmission dynamics or underreporting due to overshadowed healthcare priorities. The data exhibits sporadic monthly fluctuations, yet consistently maintains low case numbers, indicating potential stabilization of the disease's spread or effective public health interventions.

Highlights

- A steady decline in Hepatitis D cases from 2016, stabilizing under 30 monthly cases since 2020.
- No fatalities reported, suggesting effective disease management and potentially improved healthcare responses.
- Incidence in 2023 appears stable with minor fluctuations, case numbers ranging from 14 to 23 monthly.
- Data may indicate successful public health measures and vaccination strategies contributing to the controlled prevalence of the disease.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Throughout the reported period from 2016 to 2023, there have been zero reported deaths due to Hepatitis D in Chinese Mainland. This consistently null death count could suggest that while Hepatitis D infections do occur, they may be of milder nature, managed effectively with existing healthcare provisions, or that cases do not progress to fulminant hepatic failure. The lack of mortality highlights either the non-lethal nature of the infections during this period or could reflect underreporting. Zero mortalities also imply that, regarding public health outcomes, the focus may be more on prevention and control rather than high fatality management.

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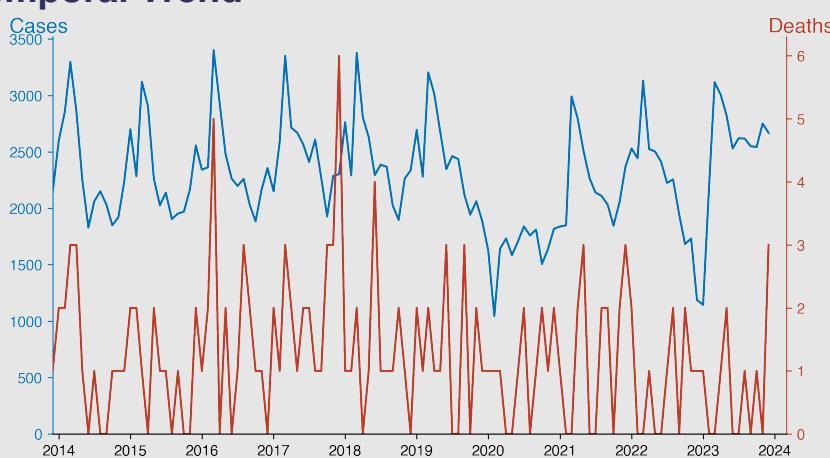
Hepatitis E

December 2023

Introduction

Hepatitis E is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV). This waterborne disease is usually acquired through the consumption of contaminated water or food. A significant global health concern, particularly in East and South Asia, it frequently manifests as an epidemic. Hepatitis E typically resolves itself within 4-6 weeks with only minor complications, however, severe cases, especially among pregnant women and those with weakened immune systems, can lead to acute liver failure. There's currently no specific treatment for Hepatitis E, making prevention via improved sanitation and safe water significant in combating this illness.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Hepatitis E cases in Mainland China show variable trends across the observed years. A notable peak occurs annually, typically in March, with the highest incidence of 3401 cases in March 2016. While there's a general decline in cases starting in 2020, corresponding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset and possibly due to public health measures, cases rebound by 2023. There's a consistent increase in cases toward the year's end from September to December, indicating seasonality in transmission or reporting.

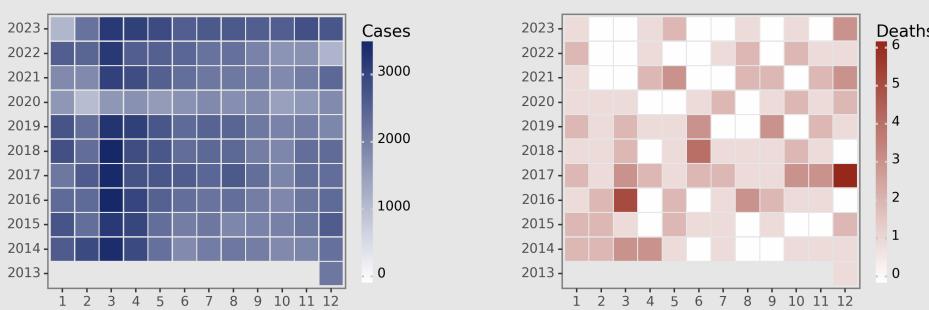
Highlights

- Hepatitis E cases in China show a seasonal peak in spring, with the highest counts often in March and April, indicating possible seasonality influences.
- A significant case reduction in February 2020 aligns with COVID-19 responses, hinting at the impact of public health measures on Hepatitis E transmission.
- Post-2020, monthly cases stabilize at approximately 2000-3000, showing a relative consistency through to December 2023.
- Deaths remain low, with monthly fatalities generally not exceeding two, reflecting a stable case-fatality rate over the observed timeframe.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality from Hepatitis E in Mainland China remains consistently low, with most months recording one to three deaths. The highest mortality within the dataset occurred in December 2017, with six deaths. There is no clear trend in the occurrence of deaths over the years, and mortality does not seem to correlate strongly with the incidence of cases. A significant drop in mortality is observed in 2020, continuing until 2023, potentially reflecting heightened healthcare vigilance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Other hepatitis

December 2023

Introduction

Other Hepatitis refers to a group of infectious diseases affecting the liver, primarily caused by various hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D, and E). Notable for their diverse transmission methods, symptoms, and severity, these viral infections can lead to chronic or acute illnesses — ranging from mild conditions lasting a few weeks to serious lifelong issues and death. Some types are preventable via vaccination. Attention to this field is crucial to control outbreaks, reduce transmission, and develop effective treatments.

Temporal Trend



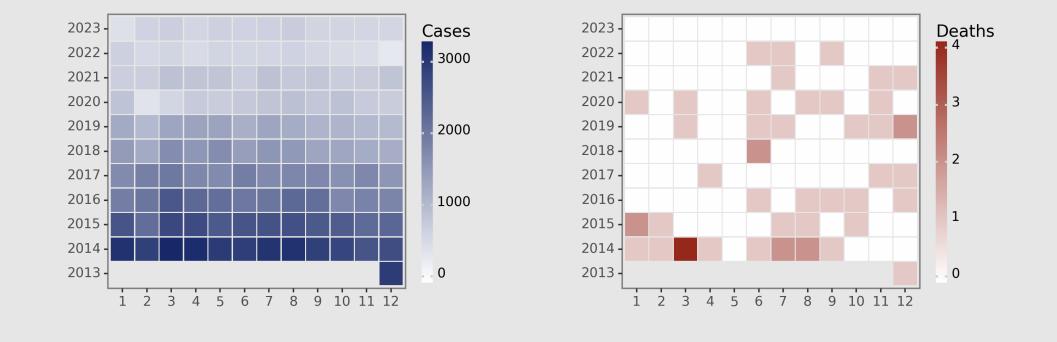
Cases Analysis

The data exhibit a substantial decline in 'Other hepatitis' cases in the Chinese mainland from 2013 to 2023. December 2013 had 2883 cases, which steadily declined to 612 cases by December 2023. The most significant drop occurred from January 2020 (878 cases) to February 2020 (404 cases), possibly indicating an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare access or reporting. Periodic fluctuations are apparent, but the overall trend remains decidedly downward.

Highlights

- Overall decline in both cases and deaths due to Other hepatitis from 2013 to 2023, with a noticeable dip in early 2020.
- Deaths are rare, with several months reporting zero deaths, indicating the condition may be becoming less lethal or better managed.
- The significant drop in cases in February 2020 could be associated with the COVID-19 lockdowns, which may have reduced the transmission of infectious diseases, including hepatitis.
- Since the beginning of 2020, the number of cases has remained relatively low compared to previous years, suggesting potential improvements in public health measures or disease awareness and prevention.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with 'Other hepatitis' over the years is relatively low, with most months reporting zero or one death. A peak in mortality is observed in March 2014 with four deaths. From 2014 through 2023, the deaths per month rarely exceeded one, with no deaths in the majority of months from 2016 onwards. This suggests a low fatality rate or effective management of the disease despite the varying number of cases reported.

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Poliomyelitis

December 2023

Introduction

Poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, is a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects children under the age of five. The virus spreads through fecal-oral contamination and replicates in the intestines, potentially infiltrating the nervous system causing paralysis. While a significant portion of polio infections are non-paralytic and resolve on their own, a small percentage can result in permanent disability or death. Vaccination is the most effective form of prevention and has significantly reduced the incidence of the disease worldwide.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The provided data for Poliomyelitis in the Chinese mainland spans a decade, from December 2013 to December 2023, and consistently reports zero cases. This consistent lack of reported cases is indicative of successful polio eradication efforts in the region. The sustained zero cases suggest effective vaccination programs, robust surveillance systems, and public health measures have maintained a polio-free status. Given the highly infectious nature of poliovirus and its capacity for outbreak, the absence of any reported cases in such a large population over this extended period is remarkable and signifies a public health triumph.

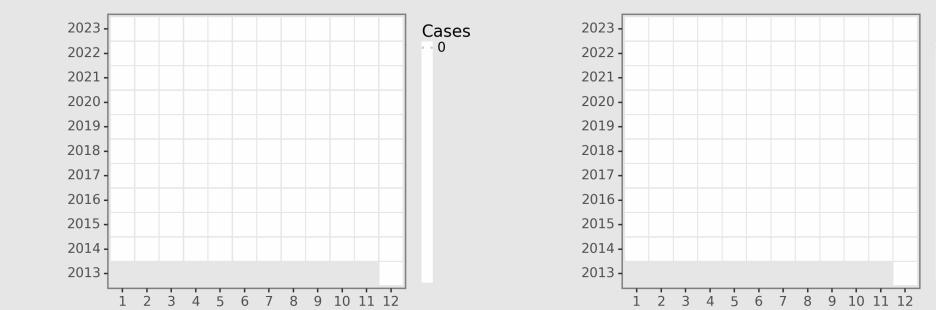
Highlights

- The data indicates that there have been no reported cases or deaths due to Poliomyelitis in Chinese mainland from December 2013 through December 2023.
- This trend suggests a sustained period of zero reported Poliomyelitis incidence over a decade, highlighting the effectiveness of public health measures and vaccination programs.
- The absence of fatalities associated with Poliomyelitis during this period further implies high levels of immunization coverage, considering the contagious nature of the virus.
- Given the historical presence of Poliomyelitis, ongoing surveillance and vaccination efforts must continue to ensure the disease remains eliminated from Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

Corresponding to the zero reported cases of Poliomyelitis in the Chinese mainland, there have been zero deaths associated with the disease from December 2013 through December 2023. This data further testifies to the effectiveness of the polio eradication initiatives in place. It also reflects the sustained absence of both wild and vaccine-derived poliovirus transmission within the population. The death analysis underscores the successful maintenance of a polio-free environment and confirms the absence of any clinical complications or fatalities attributable to Poliomyelitis within this time frame.

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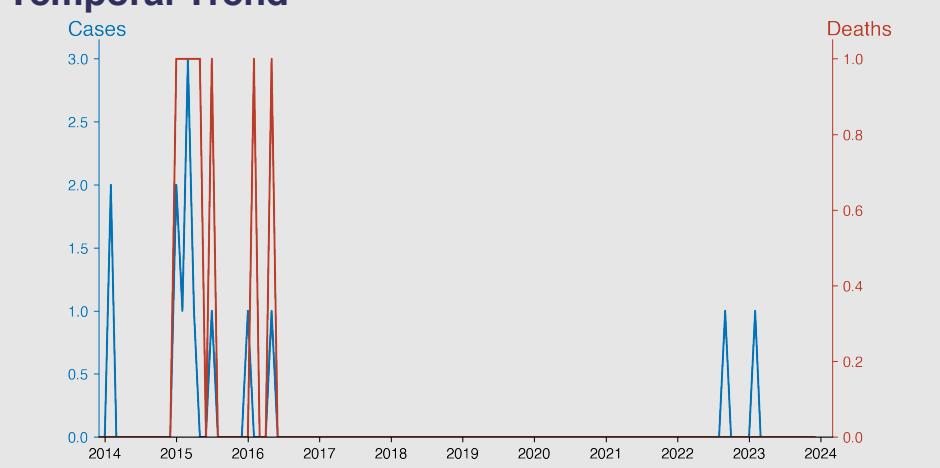
Human infection with H5N1 virus

December 2023

Introduction

Human infection with H5N1 virus, also known as Avian Influenza or Bird Flu, is a highly pathogenic viral infection primarily circulating in wild and domestic birds. Although it doesn't naturally infect humans, direct contact with infected birds or their droppings can lead to sporadic human infections. This zoonotic disease presents severe symptoms, including high fever and respiratory problems, carrying a high mortality rate. Human-to-human transmission is rare, but potential mutation in the future may enable efficient and sustained transmission leading to an influenza pandemic.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between December 2013 and February 2023, there have been 12 reported cases of H5N1 infection in the Chinese mainland, with peaks in 2015 (7 cases) and sporadic cases thereafter. Notably, after a lull with no cases from March 2017 to August 2022, a single case reappeared in September 2022, followed by another in February 2023, indicating potential flare-ups or ongoing sporadic transmission of H5N1 avian influenza to humans.

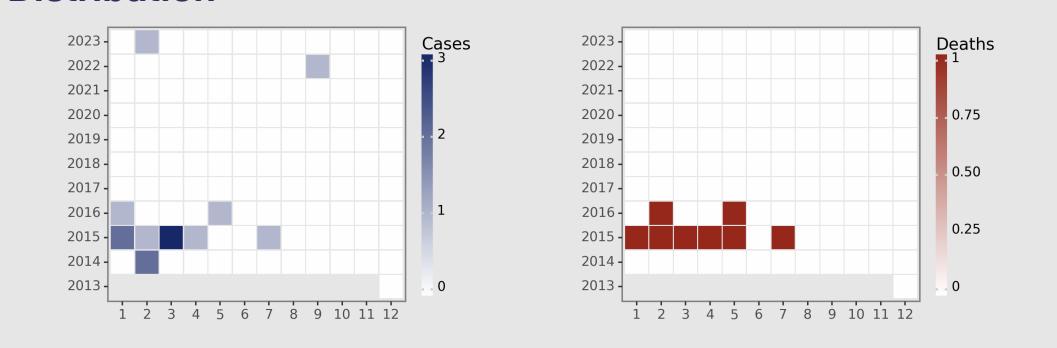
Highlights

- A decline in reported H5N1 human cases and deaths was observed after an initial surge in 2015, suggesting improved control measures.
- The data indicates sporadic occurrences of H5N1 with low case numbers; two instances recorded after 2015 were in September 2022 (1 case, 0 deaths) and February 2023 (1 case, 0 deaths).
- No fatalities have been recorded since May 2016, highlighting the possibility of better clinical management and/or virus attenuation.
- As of December 2023, there have been no new cases or deaths, suggesting effective surveillance and prevention strategies in the Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

During the same period, a total of 7 deaths were recorded, with a case-fatality ratio of 58.3%. A cluster of deaths occurred in 2015, with 5 out of the 7 total deaths reported in these months, suggesting a particularly virulent period or strain. The lapse in reporting deaths since May 2016 up to the last case in February 2023 suggests either reduced virulence, improved clinical management, or underreporting of subsequent fatalities.

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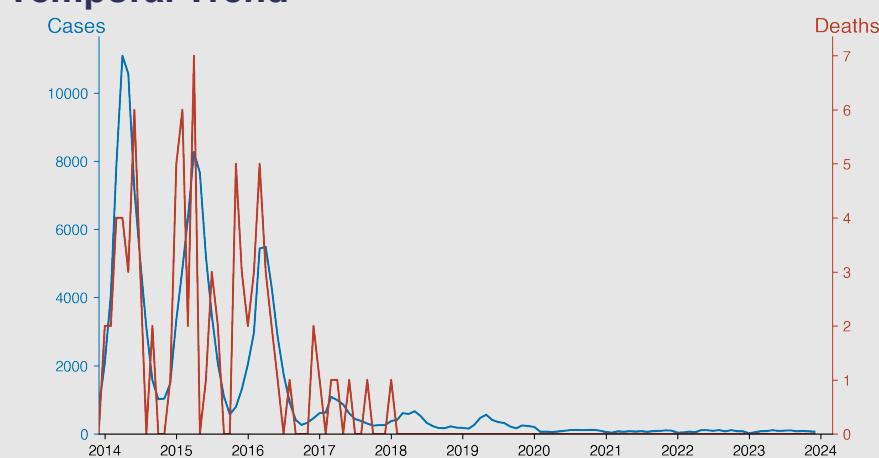
Measles

December 2023

Introduction

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease caused by the measles virus. It is primarily spread through direct contact and the air, starting with a fever, cough, runny nose, and red eyes followed by a characteristic red rash. While usually mild in children, it can lead to serious complications such as encephalitis, pneumonia, and even death. Despite available vaccines providing effective immunity, measles remains a significant cause of mortality worldwide, especially among young children.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Measles cases in China have shown a significant decline since the peak in 2014. After reaching highest numbers in April 2014 with 11,089 cases, there's been a marked decrease in reported cases each year.
- From 2020 onwards, the incidence of measles has consistently remained below 200 cases per month, indicating better control of the disease.
- No measles-related deaths have been reported since January 2016, reflecting improvements in disease management and possibly vaccination coverage.
- In December 2023, the reported measles cases totaled 69, maintaining the trend of low case counts observed over the recent years.

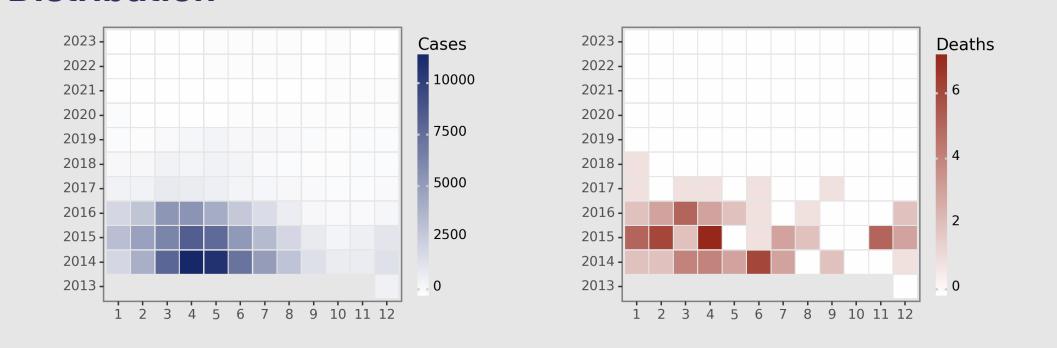
Cases Analysis

After peaking in April 2014 with 11,089 cases, measles incidents in the Chinese mainland have displayed a marked decrease, stabilizing at low levels (<200 cases/month) by 2019. The trend reveals effective control, likely through vaccination and public health strategies. Intriguingly, cases reached a nadir in 2020, possibly influenced by COVID-19-related movement restrictions and increased hygiene measures. Since then, the number of cases has maintained a steady low, with only minor fluctuations observed, suggesting sustained control of measles transmission in the population.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to measles have been effectively minimized, showing only sporadic occurrences after 2015, with no fatalities reported since February 2016. The initial period of data (2013 December - 2015 February) indicated occasional fatalities, concurrently with higher case counts. A noted decline in deaths aligns with reduced case frequency and improved healthcare responses. The data is indicative of improved measles management and the potential impact of enhanced immunization coverage and advanced clinical care practices in preventing measles-associated mortality.

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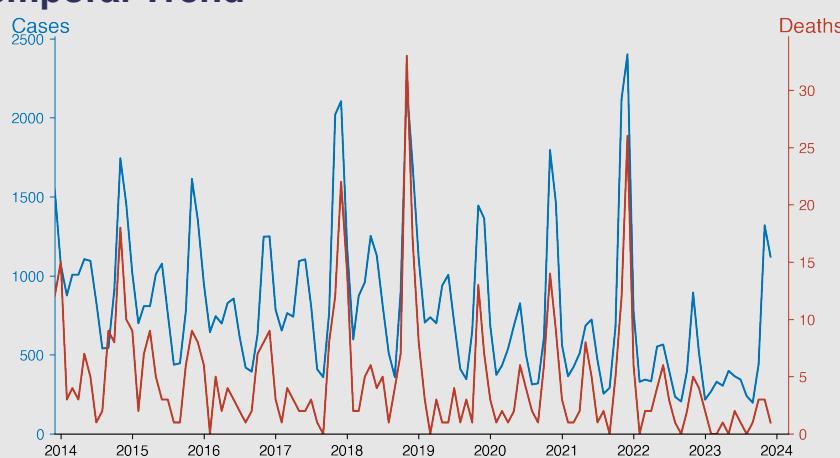
Epidemic hemorrhagic fever

December 2023

Introduction

Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) is a severe infectious disease primarily caused by two groups of related viruses, Hantavirus and Arenaviruses. Transmission occurs through contact with infected rodents or their droppings. Symptoms may include high fever, bleeding disorders, and kidney damage. Crucially, this is a zoonotic disease, implying humans contract it from animals. EHF cases are often seen in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. However, its occurrence is sporadic and often linked to environmental changes that affect rodent populations. Effective treatment and vaccine are currently lacking.

Temporal Trend



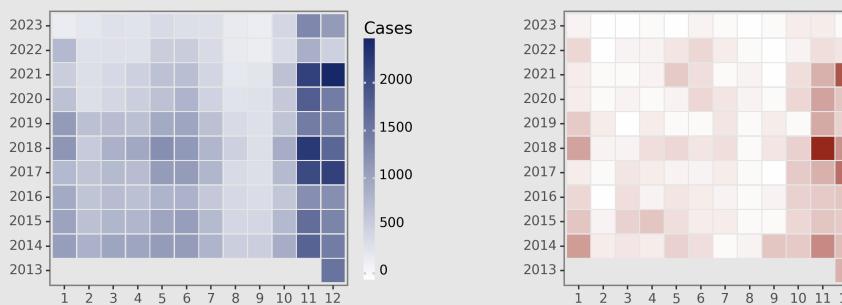
Cases Analysis

The data on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 shows a marked seasonality, with case counts typically peaking in the colder months towards the end of the year. Notably, November and December recurrently exhibit higher numbers of cases, with peaks in November 2017, November 2018, and December 2021. The trend suggests an environmental or behavioral seasonal factor driving transmission. A decline in cases is evident in the warmer months, with the lowest counts often occurring between July and September each year.

Highlights

- Cases of Epidemic hemorrhagic fever in China show clear seasonal peaks in winter months, with a consistent yearly decline towards late summer.
- The mortality rate fluctuates, with notable spikes such as December 2017's peak of 22 deaths. Recent trends indicate an overall decline in both cases and fatalities.
- The latest data for December 2023 reveals 1122 cases and a single death, suggesting maintained disease presence with a currently low fatality rate.
- Ongoing monitoring and preventive measures seem crucial, especially during high-risk periods, to sustain the declining trend in disease impact.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths associated with Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever exhibits variability but does not strictly parallel the number of cases. The highest mortality was recorded in November 2018. The overall case fatality rate fluctuates, but it is worth noting that despite the high number of cases in certain periods, such as December 2021 with 2402 cases, the mortality did not exceed the peak of 33 deaths as seen in November 2018. This could indicate improved clinical management or reporting accuracy over time. The data also presents sporadic months with zero deaths, suggesting possible improvements in preventive measures or health interventions.

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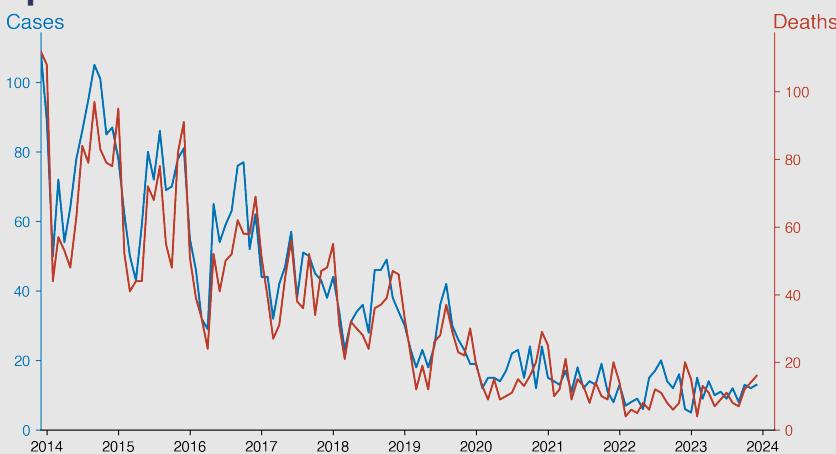
Rabies

December 2023

Introduction

Rabies is a fatal viral zoonotic disease, primarily transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected animal, typically a dog. The virus targets the central nervous system, leading to severe neurological symptoms. After initial flu-like symptoms, rabies often manifests as either furious (hyperactive) or paralytic (gradual paralysis) forms. Despite its rare occurrence, rabies imposes a significant health burden in many developing countries. Vaccination of animals remains the cornerstone of prevention, and human cases are almost entirely preventable through prompt administration of post-exposure prophylaxis. Left untreated, the disease is almost universally fatal.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The Rabies data from December 2013 to December 2023 for Chinese mainland shows a clear downward trend in cases, with occasional fluctuations. Notably, a significant decrease is observed from 109 cases in December 2013 to just 13 cases in December 2023. Seasonal fluctuations seem evident, with higher numbers often observed in the warmer months from May to October, possibly due to increased human-animal interaction. The overall decline could be attributed to improved vaccination and control strategies for rabies in animal reservoirs, increased public awareness, and better access to post-exposure prophylaxis.

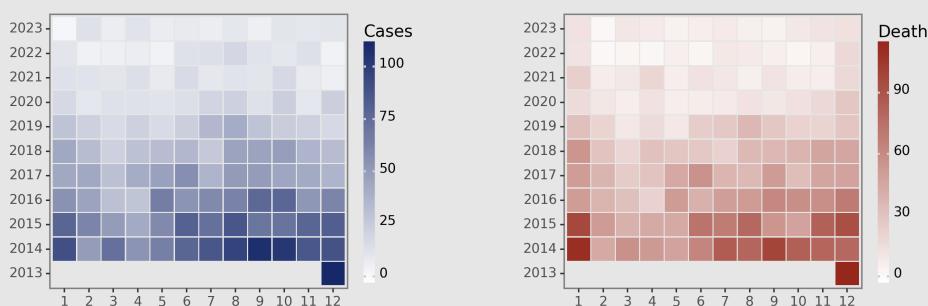
Highlights

- A significant downward trend in rabies cases and deaths is noted over the past decade, with a peak in December 2013 (109 cases and 112 deaths) followed by a general declining pattern.
- Despite fluctuations, the death-to-case ratio has shown consistency, suggesting a steady case-fatality rate through the years.
- The recent figures for December 2023 show a continuance of low case numbers (13) but a slight upsurge in deaths (16) compared to most of the same year.
- Such trends suggest effective long-term rabies control and preventative strategies within Chinese mainland.

Deaths Analysis

Death counts from rabies in Chinese mainland fell markedly over the 10-year period, from 112 in December 2013 to 16 in December 2023. There is a less pronounced seasonal pattern in fatalities compared to cases, with sporadic peaks and troughs. The decrease in deaths can be linked to enhanced medical interventions, early treatment, and possibly the reduced incidence of rabies cases. However, the fatality rate remains high, suggesting rabies is often fatal once symptoms appear. This underscores the importance of preventative measures, such as animal vaccination, public education, and immediate care post-exposure.

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Japanese encephalitis

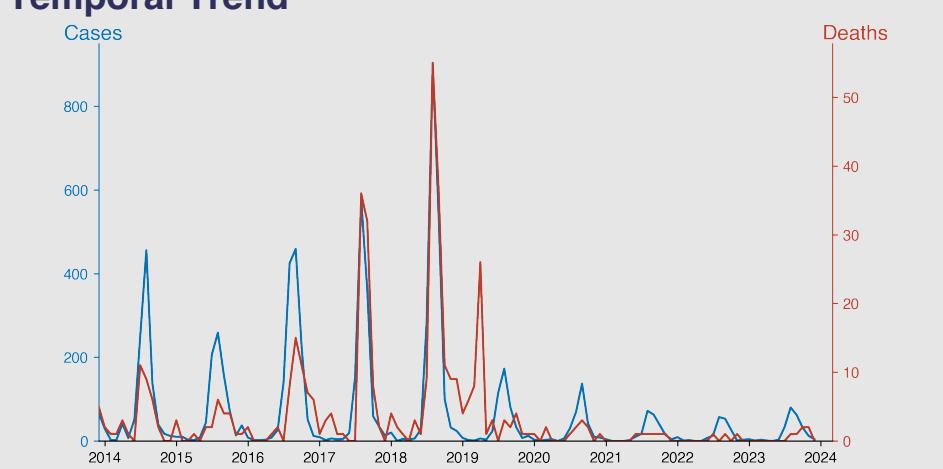
December 2023

Introduction

Japanese encephalitis is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes in several regions of Asia. It is a type of brain inflammation caused by the Japanese encephalitis virus, resulting in symptoms ranging from mild, flu-like discomfort to severe neurological disturbances. Although rare, the disease can be lethal or leave individuals with long-term complications. The risk of contraction is higher in rural farming areas where the mosquito vector is common.

Vaccination is available and recommended for individuals residing or travelling to high-risk areas.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Japanese encephalitis (JE) in the Chinese mainland displays a marked seasonality with cases peaking in July and August across the years, coinciding with the vector's (mosquito) active period. A notable increase occurred in 2018 with a peak of 904 cases in August, indicating a potential outbreak or lapse in preventive measures. Overall, cases have declined post-2018, suggesting improvements in JE control programs, vaccination efforts, or underreporting. The data also shows sporadic low-level transmission during non-peak months throughout the observed period.

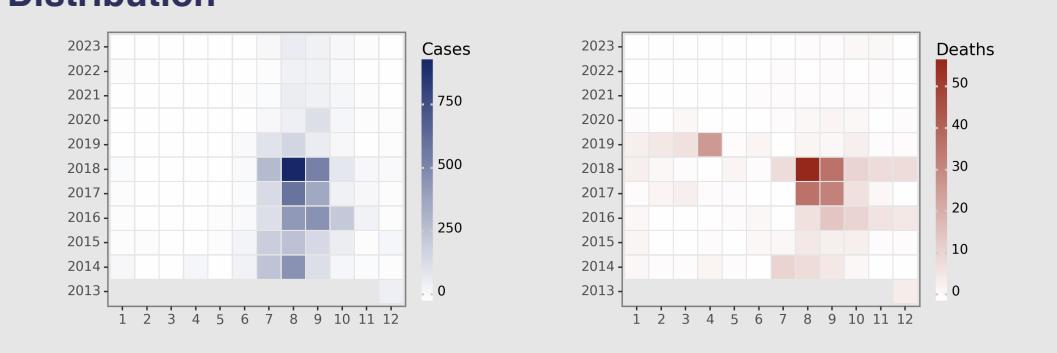
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks during July and August each year, with the highest recorded in August 2018 (904 cases, 55 deaths), indicative of increased mosquito activity.
- Marked fluctuations in case numbers and case-fatality rates, with notable declines observed post-2018, suggesting improvements in control measures.
- A significant drop in cases since the peak in 2018, with 2023 data revealing a further decrease in incidence and mortality, potentially due to effective interventions or other health event impacts.
- Ongoing transmission with sporadic cases throughout the year, reinforcing the need for continued surveillance and vector control strategies.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths due to JE in the Chinese mainland show an overall lower incidence than case counts, but follow a similar seasonal pattern with elevated mortality in the summer months. The highest fatality rates were seen during peak case months, particularly August 2018 with 55 deaths, again pointing to a significant outbreak. Despite fluctuations, death counts have followed a downward trend, with few to no deaths reported in the non-peak seasons of recent years. The decline in mortality may reflect improved case management, effective vaccination strategies, or changes in reporting practices.

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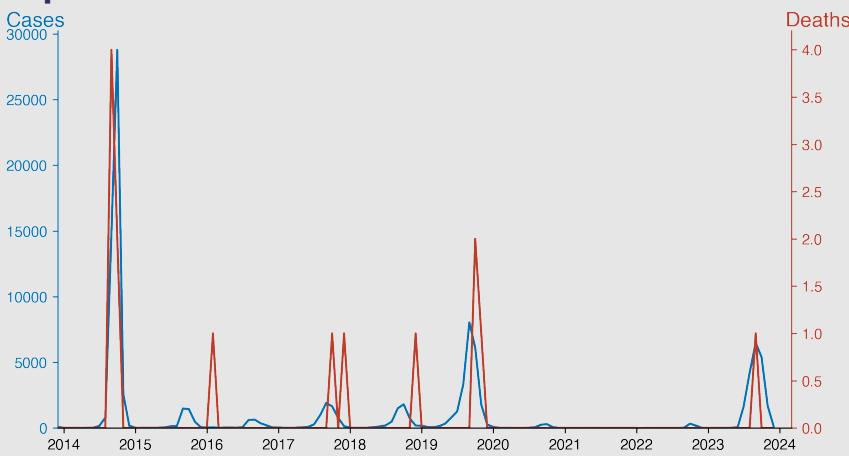
Dengue

December 2023

Introduction

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection that affects humans, causing flu-like symptoms. It is transmitted by the bite of female mosquitoes, primarily Aedes aegypti, which are mostly found in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. The disease may escalate to severe forms known as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and Dengue Shock Syndrome, which can be life-threatening. There's currently no definitive treatment for Dengue, however, prevention strategies such as mosquito control are key to disease reduction. A few dengue vaccines are available but not universally recommended yet.

Temporal Trend



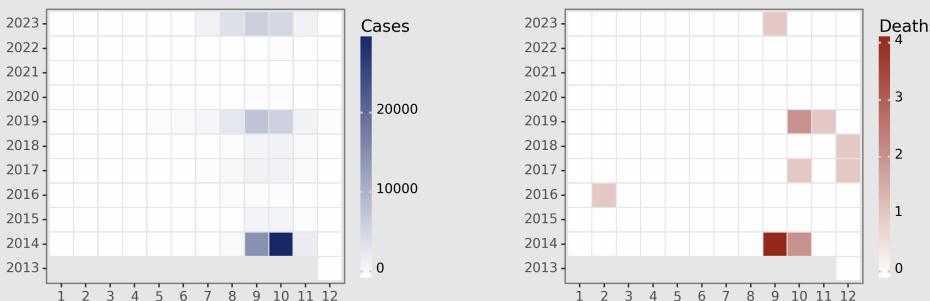
Highlights

- Dengue cases in the Chinese mainland show a seasonal pattern, peaking from July to October annually, aligning with ideal mosquito breeding conditions.
- After a significant outbreak in 2014, case numbers generally declined until a resurgence in 2023, mirroring previous seasonal trends.
- Fatality due to dengue remains remarkably low, with most months over several years reporting no deaths, suggesting effective disease management.
- The major outbreaks in September and October 2014 presented the highest recorded cases; however, the recent spike in 2023 has not seen an accompanying increase in mortality.

Cases Analysis

The Dengue data for Chinese mainland exhibits seasonal outbreaks, with a substantial increase in the number of cases from July to October each year. Notably, 2014 experienced the most severe outbreak, with cases peaking to 28,796 in October. A recurrence of outbreaks is observed annually, although the magnitude varies. The year 2020 shows a notable decrease in cases, which could correlate with public health interventions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2021, cases have significantly lowered, suggesting improved control measures or underreporting. The recent data of 2023 indicates a re-emergence with 6,494 cases in September, necessitating vigilant monitoring.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The reported Dengue-related deaths in Chinese mainland are minimal, considering the total number of cases, highlighting a low case-fatality ratio. A total of 10 deaths were reported during the most significant outbreaks from 2014 to 2019. There were no deaths recorded in 2015 and 2018, with single occurrences in some years like 2016 and 2017. Despite a spike in cases again in 2023, the mortality remained low, with only one death reported—a testimonial to effective clinical management.

Nevertheless, any death warrants a review of clinical care pathways to ensure optimal patient outcomes.

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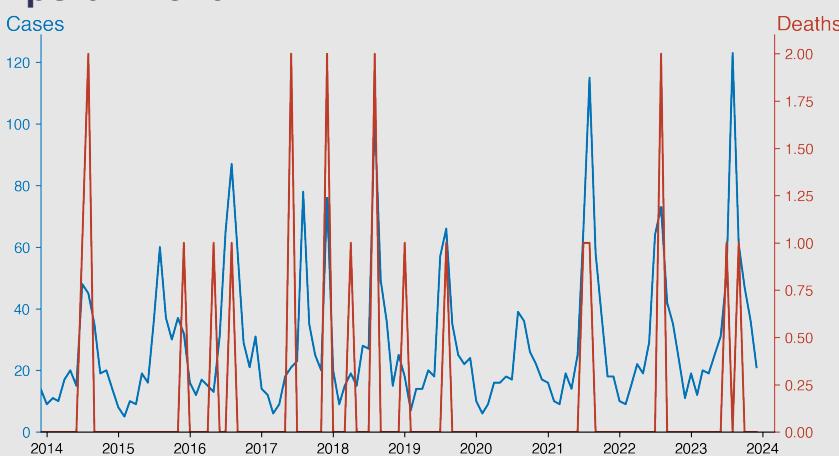
Anthrax

December 2023

Introduction

Anthrax is a serious, life-threatening, infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Primarily a disease in animals, it can also infect humans exposed to tissue from infected animals, animal products, or directly spores. There are four types of infection: cutaneous, inhalation, gastrointestinal, and injection. Symptoms vary depending on the type of exposure, but all forms can potentially progress to serious disease or death if not treated. Antibiotics are used to treat anthrax, and a vaccine is available for high-risk populations.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Between December 2013 and December 2023, Anthrax cases in the Chinese mainland displayed seasonal patterns with peaks mostly in July and August each year. July 2021 and August 2023 saw the highest number of cases, with 66 and 123 respectively, suggesting possible increased exposure risk during these periods. While cases were generally below 30 per month, intermittent spikes demonstrate the need for ongoing surveillance. Consistent reporting of cases per month suggests active case finding and reporting systems.

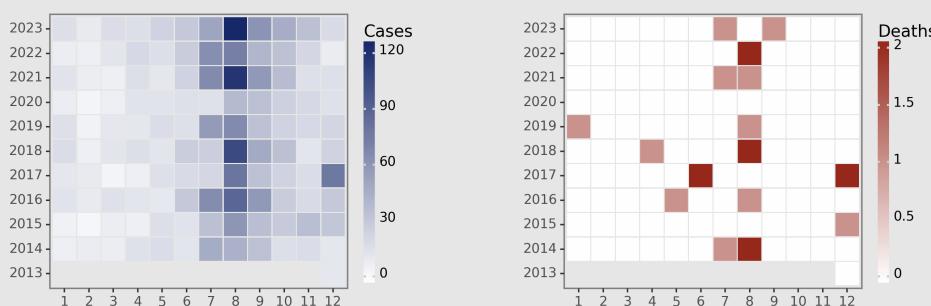
Highlights

- Notable peaks in Anthrax cases during summer, with the highest number of cases (123) in August 2023, reflecting potential environmental or occupational relations.
- Fluctuation in annual case numbers with significant increases seen in 2017, 2018, and 2021, though fatality rates remain low, indicating effective control measures.
- Despite the highest case count in August 2023, no deaths were recorded, suggesting advancements in medical treatment or reporting practices.
- Mortality is infrequent, with the highest number of deaths being two in some months, signifying efficient anthrax prevention strategies.

Deaths Analysis

Anthrax-related deaths in the Chinese mainland remained rare over the decade, suggesting either a low virulence strain or effective medical response. Deaths occurred sporadically, with a small increase during the summer months, consistent with the rise in cases. The highest death count was two in a month, seen occasionally in July, August, and December of certain years. The mortality rate over this time was low, indicating effective treatment strategies are likely in place following Anthrax diagnoses.

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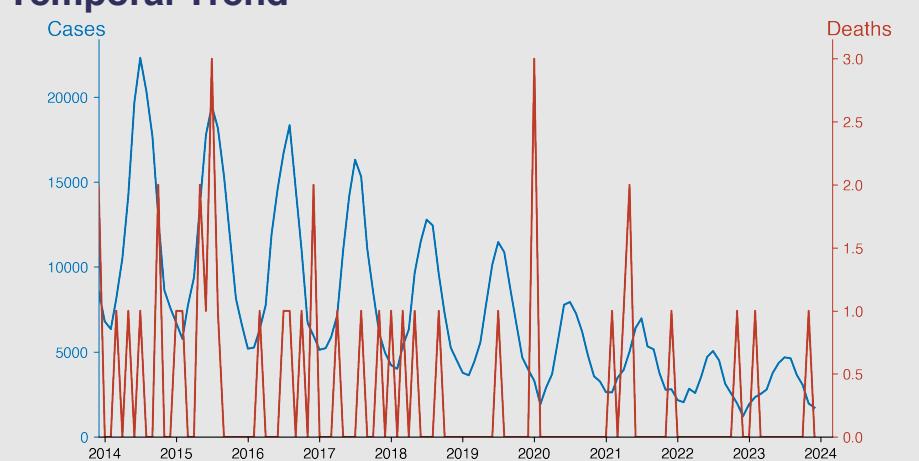
Dysentery

December 2023

Introduction

Dysentery is an infectious disease caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites, predominantly *Shigella* species and *Entamoeba histolytica*, leading to severe diarrhea with mucus or blood. This globally prevalent disease is primarily transmitted through ingesting food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. Symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fever. It is most common in areas with poor sanitation and typically affects children, particularly in developing countries. If untreated, it may lead to severe dehydration, malnutrition, or even death. Effectual prevention includes improved sanitation and adequate water treatment.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Dysentery cases on Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 show marked seasonality with peaks during the summer months, indicating a possible correlation with factors such as temperature and hygiene practices. A concerning uptrend was observed between December 2013 and July 2014, reaching 22,311 cases, followed by a general decline over the years. However, an overall decreasing trend in cases is seen from a peak in 2014 to lesser numbers towards the end of the dataset, suggesting improvements in prevention, control measures, or reporting practices.

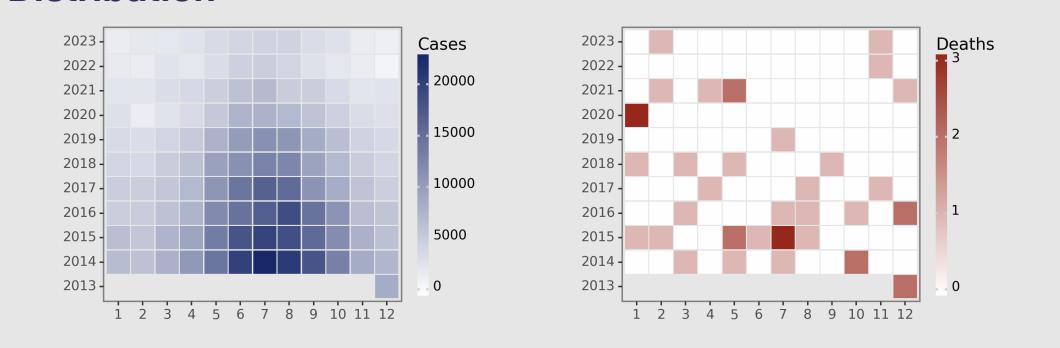
Highlights

- Seasonal variation in dysentery cases is evident with peaks typically observed in summer months (June, July, August) and troughs in winter (December, January, February).
- Total dysentery cases have been decreasing over the analyzed decade, with a significant decline post-2017, indicating potential improvements in sanitation, awareness, or reporting.
- The death toll associated with dysentery remains low, with occasional single fatalities reported sporadically, suggesting that although the illness is prevalent, it is rarely fatal, likely due to effective treatment regimens.
- The latest available data from December 2023 shows a continued low number of dysentery cases (1727) and no deaths, aligning with the overall declining trend in disease incidence.

Deaths Analysis

The number of deaths due to dysentery from December 2013 to December 2023 in China has remained low, with a total of 23 deaths reported over the 10-year period, despite variations in case numbers. The mortality rate due to dysentery is sporadic, with some months reporting one or two deaths, and many months reporting zero. The highest number of deaths in a single month was three, in July 2015. This suggests a relatively low case-fatality rate and potentially effective clinical management of dysentery cases.

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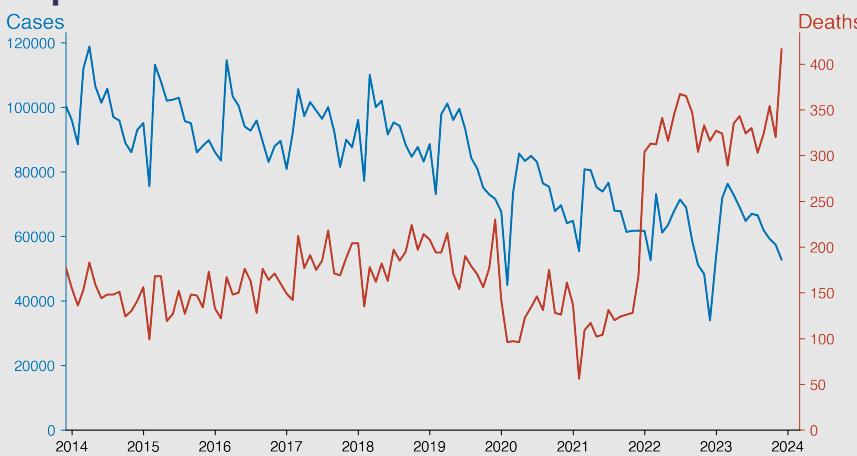
Tuberculosis

December 2023

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a potentially serious infectious disease that predominantly affects the lungs. It is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The disease is spread from person to person through microscopic droplets released into the air via coughs and sneezes. Most cases remain latent, showing no symptoms, but active TB can be fatal if not treated properly. TB's symptoms include cough, fatigue, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. Despite being a preventable and curable disease, TB remains a significant global health issue.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, Tuberculosis cases in China exhibited a general downward trend with periodic spikes, typically observed in March each year, aligning with seasonal trends. Noticeably, a significant drop occurred in February 2020, corresponding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, which continued, albeit to a lesser extent, through 2021 to 2023. Although cases partially rebounded in subsequent years, they never returned to pre-pandemic levels, indicating potential long-term effects of COVID-19 on disease surveillance or reporting.

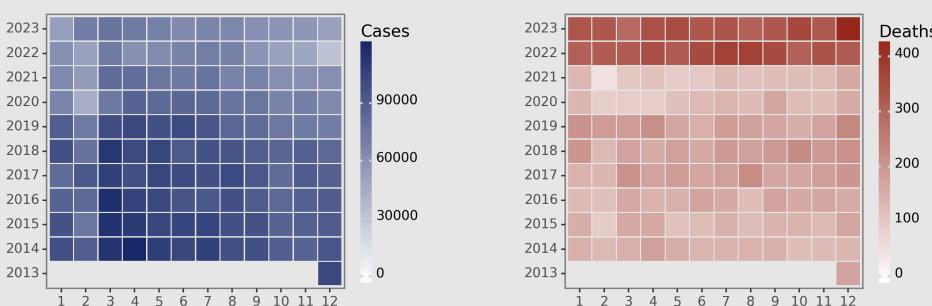
Highlights

- Tuberculosis cases in China have steadily declined from 100,685 in December 2013 to 52,826 in December 2023, showing effective control measures.
- Despite the fall in cases, TB deaths have worryingly surged to 416 in December 2023 from 178 in December 2013, suggesting challenges in disease management.
- Seasonal trends show case peaks in March, followed by end-of-year declines, indicating potential seasonality in transmission.
- Rising mortality rates amid reducing incidence highlight the urgent need for enhanced treatment protocols and better healthcare delivery.

Deaths Analysis

The number of Tuberculosis-related deaths fluctuated without a clear long-term trend until 2022, which saw an abrupt rise leading to the highest recorded deaths in December 2023. While the case fatality rate (deaths relative to cases) remained relatively stable in the early years, it notably increased from 2022 onwards. This may suggest issues such as reduced access to healthcare, changes in healthcare-seeking behavior post-COVID-19, the emergence of drug-resistant TB strains, or other healthcare system strains affecting TB outcomes.

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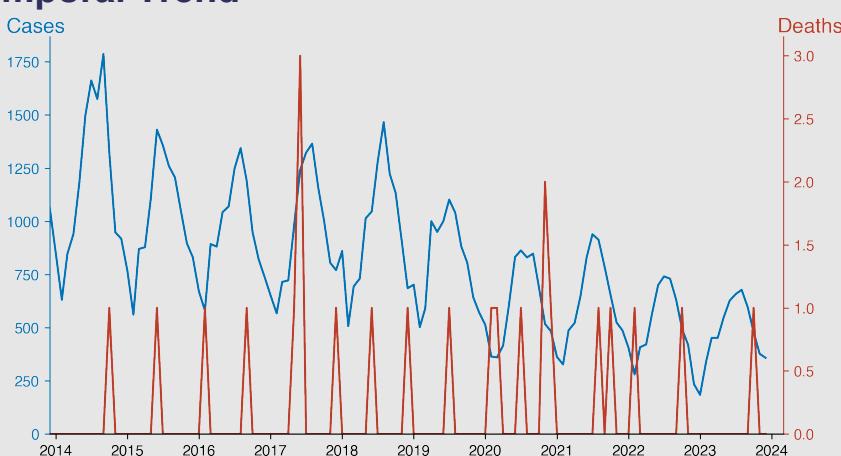
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever

December 2023

Introduction

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever are bacterial infections caused by *Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella paratyphi*, respectively. Both illnesses are typically contracted through the consumption of contaminated food or water. Symptoms often include high fever, weakness, abdominal pain, constipation or diarrhea. If left untreated, they can become life-threatening. Typhoid is generally the more severe of the two diseases. Both illnesses are indicative of poor sanitation and are more common in regions where conditions facilitate the spread of the bacteria.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Chinese mainland display a predictable seasonal pattern with peaks typically in the summer months—June through August—indicative of higher transmission rates in warmer weather. Cases tapered off toward the end of each year and remained lower during the winter. Over the decade, there seems to be a slight declining trend from 2014 to 2023, with fluctuations. Notable high numbers were seen in September 2014 (1787 cases) and July 2015 (1358 cases), with a general decrease leading into 2023.

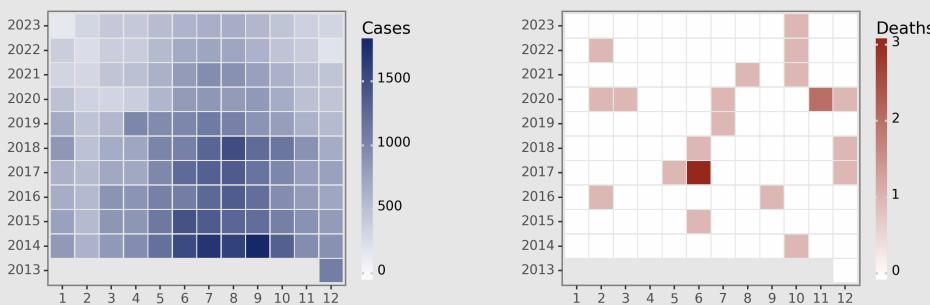
Highlights

- A significant decrease in typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases in China, from 1,787 cases in September 2014 to 358 cases in December 2023, showing effective disease control.
- Fatalities remain low with sporadic single deaths; no rise in mortality despite fluctuations in monthly case numbers.
- Seasonal patterns peak from May to August, consistent with warmer months which favor transmission.
- The overall trend and reduction in cases suggest successful public health measures and improved disease management in the mainland.

Deaths Analysis

Mortality associated with Typhoid and paratyphoid fever remained extremely low, totaling 15 deaths out of tens of thousands of cases across the reported years. Notably, a single death was reported in several non-consecutive months, indicating sporadic fatal outcomes. The first recorded death occurred in October 2014, and the latest in October 2023. The incidence of deaths did not display a clear seasonal pattern, and there was no discernible trend in mortality rate over the observed period, suggesting consistent case-management and treatment efficacy.

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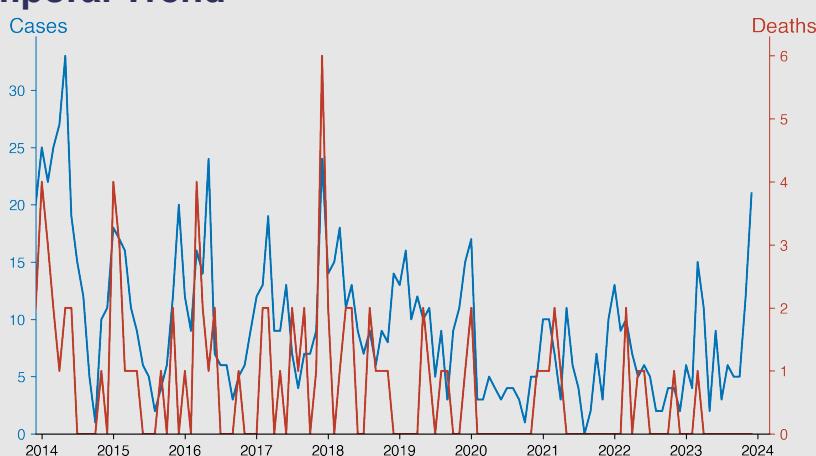
Meningococcal meningitis

December 2023

Introduction

Meningococcal meningitis is a severe bacterial infection caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*. This acute inflammation predominantly affects the thin lining around the brain and spinal cord, known as the meninges. Primarily contagious, it spreads through close or prolonged contact with a patient's respiratory or throat secretions. Symptoms vary from fever, severe headache, vomiting to a stiff neck. Its complications can be severe and include neurological damage and death. Vaccination is effective for prevention. Prompt antibiotic treatment is required upon the onset of symptoms.

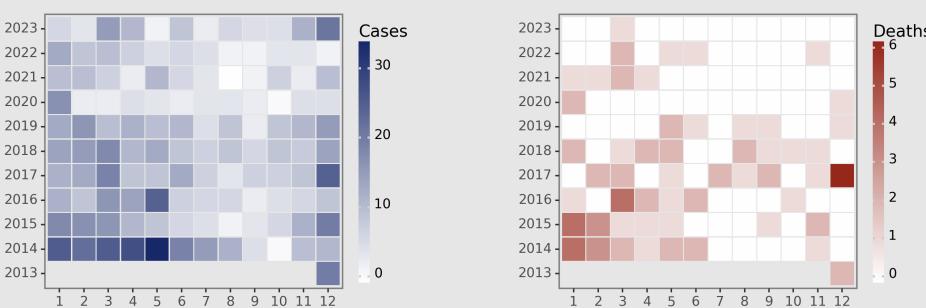
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Meningococcal meningitis cases in Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 demonstrate seasonality, with peaks commonly occurring in winter and spring months. An initial higher number of cases in 2014 tapered down by August, reaching single digits in the latter half of most subsequent years. A notable decline in cases starts in 2020 - likely associated with heightened health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. The lowest reported cases are in August 2021, with a slight uptick observed from January 2023 onwards. The trend suggests successful control measures but warrants continuous surveillance to prevent resurgence.

Distribution



Highlights

- Notable decline in meningococcal meningitis cases and fatalities from 2014 peaks to December 2023, showing progress in control measures.
- Occasional case surges, like March and December 2023, suggest periodic transmission risks, potentially linked to seasonal patterns.
- Sustained reduction in deaths over the years, with zero fatalities in many months of 2023, indicating enhanced medical management and prevention strategies.
- Despite the overall downturn, the rise in cases to 21 in December 2023, with no associated deaths, underscores the need for vigilant monitoring and preventive action during higher-risk periods.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities from meningococcal meningitis followed a similar declining trend as cases from 2013 to 2023. Early peaks of 4 deaths each in January 2014 and January 2015 suggest higher virulence or case severity in winter. There is a relatively high mortality observed in December 2017, but the following years show a significant reduction in deaths, with no fatalities for several months at a time from mid-2020 onwards. The data indicates improved case management and possible impacts of public health interventions. Continuous efforts are still required to maintain the decreasing mortality trend.

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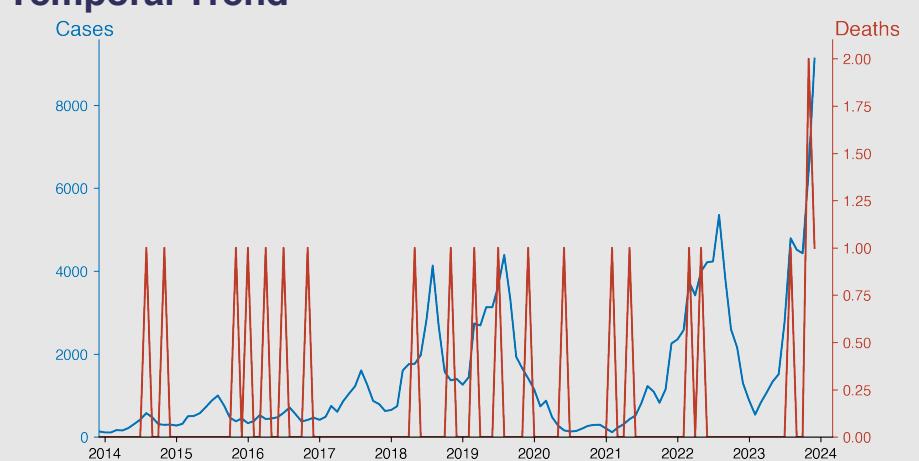
Pertussis

December 2023

Introduction

Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious bacterial infection characterized by severe coughing spells. Caused by the *Bordetella pertussis* bacteria, it primarily affects the respiratory tract. Pertussis is transmitted directly from person to person through droplets expelled during talking, coughing, or sneezing. It is particularly dangerous to infants under six months and can be fatal. Vaccination is the main preventive measure and is part of routine childhood immunizations. Despite vaccination, pertussis outbreaks still occur.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, there is a notable upward trend in pertussis cases in mainland China, with seasonal peaks typically in the summer months. The data indicates a substantial increase over the years, with a slight decline seen after high numbers in July and August. Cases sharply rose to 9,126 by December 2023. Sporadic fluctuations are evident, notably the decrease in 2020, potentially attributable to public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, but thereafter, cases increased again, suggesting resurgence or reporting changes.

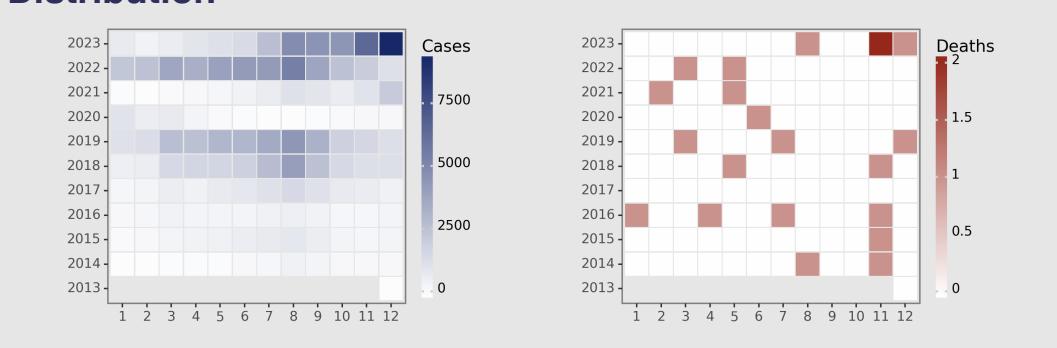
Highlights

- Pertussis cases in the Chinese mainland soared from 136 in December 2013 to a peak of 9,126 in December 2023, indicating enhanced transmission and potentially evolving disease dynamics.
- Mortality remained low, with occasional spikes, suggesting improved clinical management despite increased case numbers; for example, only 1 death amid December 2023's surge.
- There's a seasonal trend with cases escalating in summer months, necessitating targeted health interventions during these times.
- The public health response appears to be containing case fatality rates, even as cases escalate sharply.

Deaths Analysis

Despite the consistent rise in pertussis cases over the decade, mortality remained remarkably low, with only 11 reported deaths. Deaths were sporadic with no particular pattern or trend, indicating the potentially effective clinical management of cases or underreporting of fatalities. Nevertheless, each death elucidates the necessity for vigilance in prevention strategies, such as vaccination, and improved access to healthcare services to maintain low mortality amidst rising case numbers. The slight increase in deaths in November and December 2023 signifies a point of interest for further investigation.

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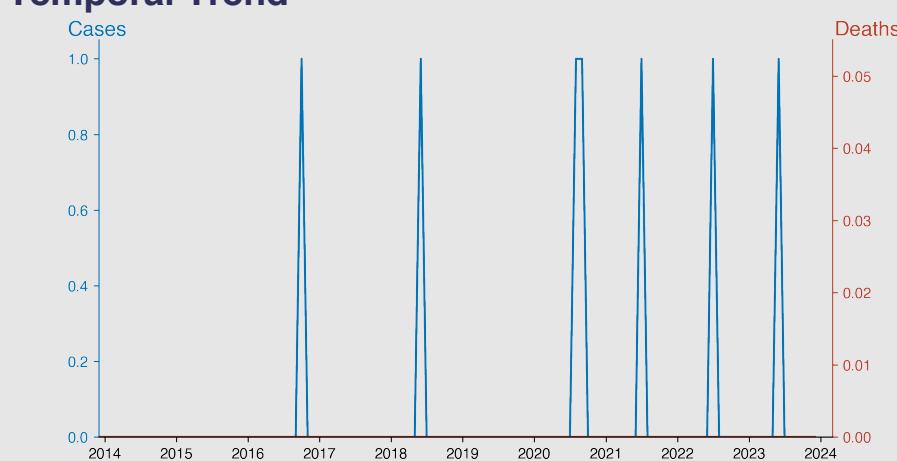
Diphtheria

December 2023

Introduction

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, primarily affecting the mucous membranes of the throat and nose. It spreads through respiratory droplets or by touching infected objects. Symptoms typically include a sore throat, fever, swollen glands, and a thick, gray membrane covering the back of the throat. Severe cases can potentially lead to breathing difficulties, heart failure, or paralysis. Vaccination is highly effective and crucial as a preventive measure. Without treatment, diphtheria can be deadly.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Diphtheria has maintained a very low incidence in the Chinese mainland over the past decade, with only sporadic cases and no reported deaths.
- There has been a total of six cases since 2016, with a single case reported in certain years (2016, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023), indicating sporadic occurrences rather than persistent transmission.
- The absence of deaths suggests either mild manifestations of the disease, effective treatment protocols, or possibly underreporting.
- The distribution of cases does not show a clear seasonal pattern, implying that the incidences are likely due to individual exposure events or very small, contained outbreaks.

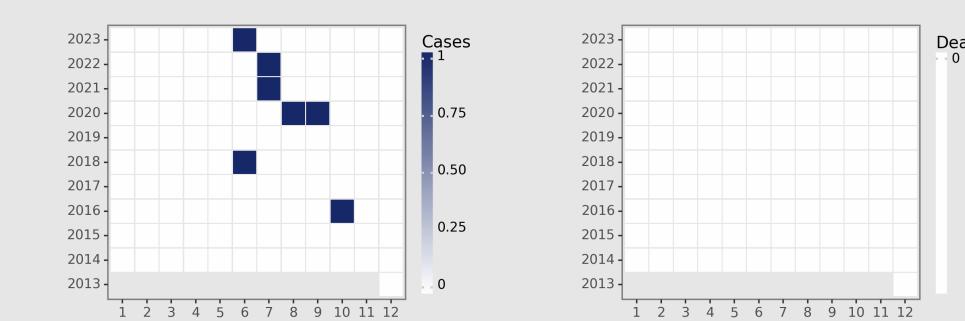
Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, the Chinese mainland reported a total of 5 cases of diphtheria with no systematic pattern or seasonal trend. All cases were isolated incidents occurring in separate years: October 2016, June 2018, August and September 2020, July 2021, and June 2023. The data suggests an extremely low incidence rate of diphtheria over the 10-year span, indicating successful control measures such as widespread vaccination and public health surveillance. In addition, the absence of clusters or outbreaks suggests effective immediate containment of the few cases that emerged.

Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, there have been zero reported deaths from diphtheria, which corroborates the low number of cases and implies a 100% survival rate for those infected. The absence of fatalities reflects the effectiveness of treatment protocols and healthcare access for those few who were affected. The data highlights the success of China's healthcare infrastructure in managing and treating diphtheria, a potentially fatal disease if left untreated, further underscoring the efficiency of preventive measures like the DPT (diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus) vaccination program. Please note that this analysis assumes the data provided is accurate and comprehensive. Any underreporting or

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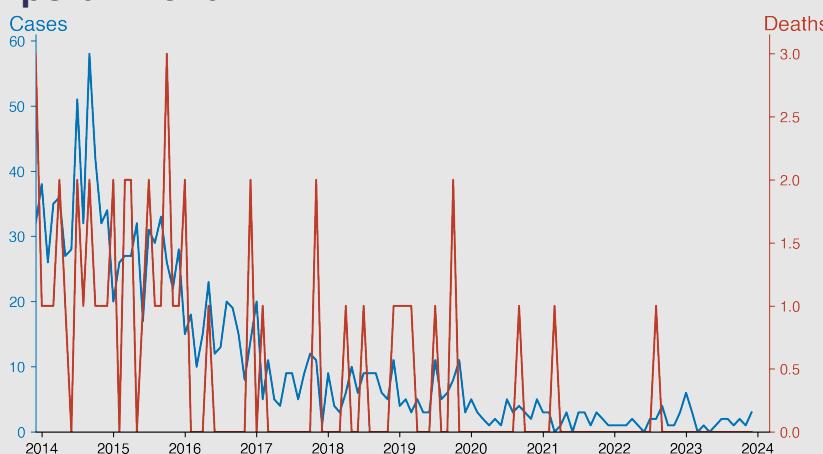
Neonatal tetanus

December 2023

Introduction

Neonatal Tetanus (NT) is a severe bacterial infection caused by Clostridium tetani. It primarily affects newborns and infants, typically through unhygienic birthing practices. The infection occurs when spores of the bacteria, present in soil and animal excrement, contaminate the umbilical stump. Symptoms include generalized rigidity, spasms, and a high mortality rate. NT is preventable through immunization of pregnant women with tetanus toxoid and clean birthing practices. Despite immunization efforts, it remains a significant cause of neonatal mortality in developing countries.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the past decade, Neonatal tetanus cases in the Chinese mainland have shown a marked decrease from 32 cases in December 2013 to single-digit monthly cases since February 2017, and zero cases in several months of 2021 and 2022. The highest monthly cases (58) were reported in September 2014, with sporadic peaks observed. The data indicates successful strides in immunization and maternal healthcare practices. However, occasional increases suggest the need for continuous monitoring and prevention efforts.

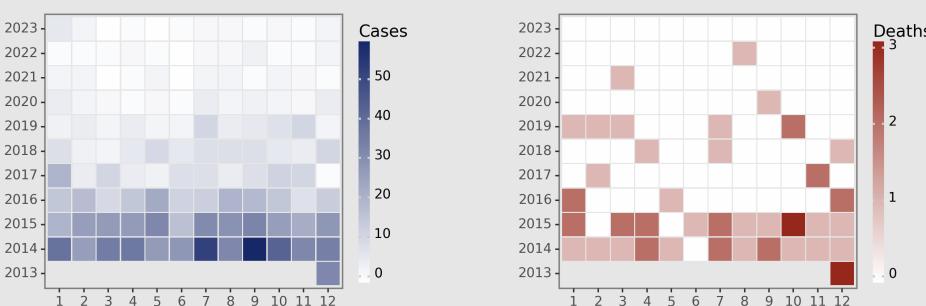
Highlights

- A significant decline in both neonatal tetanus cases and deaths from December 2013 (32 cases, 3 deaths) to December 2023 (3 cases, 0 deaths).
- No reported deaths since March 2021, indicating improved case management and possibly better access to healthcare.
- The highest number of cases within the data set was recorded in September 2014 (58 cases), followed by a general declining trend over the years.
- Fluctuations in monthly case numbers are evident, with some months like March 2023 and May 2023 reporting zero cases, showcasing potential seasonal patterns or effects of intervention measures.

Deaths Analysis

Neonatal tetanus deaths followed a downward trend with a decline from three deaths in December 2013 to no fatalities reported in most months post-2020. The mortality peak was recorded in October 2015 with three deaths, but from 2016, a decline is evident with zero deaths across all months from June 2016 to January 2021, barring isolated instances of single-death reports. This suggests improved clinical management and healthcare interventions. Ongoing vigilance is essential to sustain this progress.

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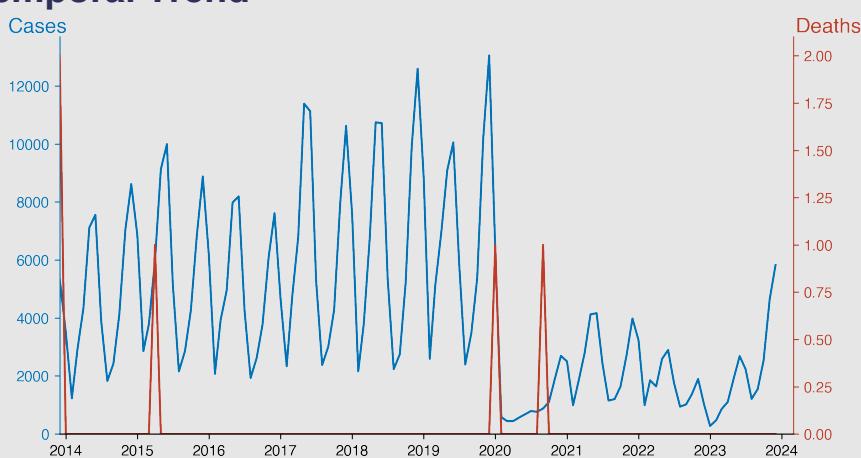
Scarlet fever

December 2023

Introduction

Scarlet fever, also known as scarlatina, is a bacterial infection caused by group A Streptococcus bacteria. Symptoms typically include a red rash, sore throat, fever, and a 'strawberry' tongue. Primarily affecting children, it was once a severe and deadly illness, but is now treatable with antibiotics. It is highly contagious and spreads through respiratory droplets. Proper hand hygiene practices and avoiding close contact with infected individuals can help prevent the disease.

Temporal Trend



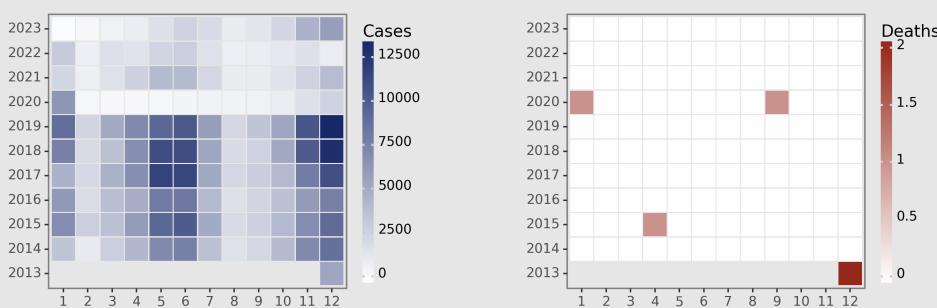
Cases Analysis

The data on Scarlet fever in China from December 2013 to December 2023 indicates cyclical annual trends with peaks often during May and June, followed by a notable decline during the summer months and a resurgence towards the end of the year. The highest numbers are recorded in the warmer months, particularly May through July, which could be attributed to increased social interactions and the biology of the causative organism during these times. A significant drop in cases occurred in February to April 2020, likely due to COVID-19-related lockdowns and public health measures reducing transmission.

Highlights

- Scarlet fever in Chinese mainland peaks seasonally, with cases rising in spring to early summer. For example, from April to June 2023, cases increase from 1,102 to 2,684.
- A sharp decline in cases occurred in 2020, likely due to COVID-19 measures—cases fell from 13,053 in December 2019 to 580 by February 2020.
- Mortality is very low; only five deaths since 2013, suggesting effective treatment of Scarlet fever.
- The trend shows a decrease in cases since December 2019's peak (13,053 cases), with 5,826 cases in December 2023.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Throughout the ten-year span, a total of 4 deaths were reported amidst numerous cases, suggesting a low case-fatality rate for Scarlet fever in China during this period. The sparse occurrence of deaths highlights effective treatment protocols, as the disease is treatable with antibiotics. The majority of the data points reflect zero deaths, which indicates successful control of complications arising from Scarlet fever infections. The mortality pattern does not seem to follow the seasonality observed in the cases, with deaths sporadically distributed across different years and not necessarily aligning with peak case numbers.

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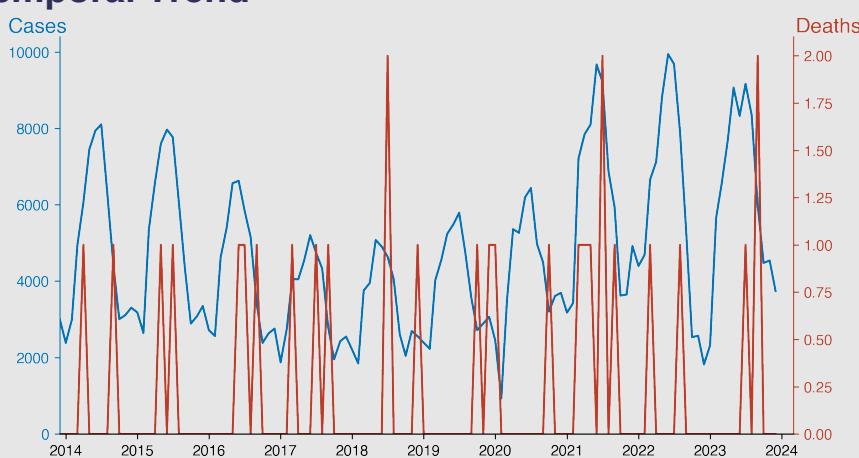
Brucellosis

December 2023

Introduction

Brucellosis is a zoonotic infection, caused by the bacterial genus Brucella, transmitted from animals to humans through the ingestion of contaminated food products, direct contact with an infected animal, or inhalation of aerosols. Mostly affecting livestock (cows, goats, pigs, etc.), it can cause fever, joint pain and fatigue in humans. It's globally distributed, notably in Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Central Asian countries. Vaccination programs for animals increment the disease control. Although treatable, Brucellosis presents a public health concern due to its occupational exposure risk.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Brucellosis cases in Chinese mainland depict a seasonal pattern with peaks generally occurring in summer months—May to August. The data shows an overall increasing trend in cases from 2013 to 2023. The case numbers swelled to multi-year highs consecutively from 2019, culminating in 2023 July at 9,164 cases, suggesting potential worsening in either transmission, reporting, or both. Fluctuations in cases seem to correlate with agricultural cycles and could indicate occupational exposures. A notable drop in February 2020 corresponds with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, possibly due to movement restrictions or shifts in healthcare prioritization.

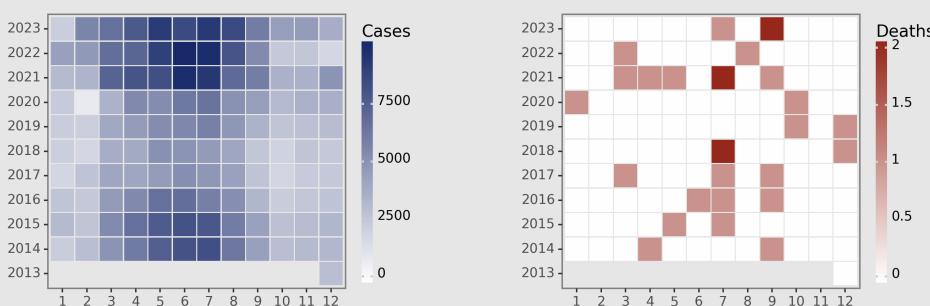
Highlights

- A steady increase in brucellosis cases over the decade, with a noticeable peak in 2021 and subsequent decline, yet still maintaining higher levels compared to early 2010s.
- The disease has shown seasonality, with more cases reported during the spring and summer months (May to August) annually, possibly linked to agricultural practices.
- Mortality remains extremely low despite the fluctuation in case numbers, suggesting improved disease management, early detection, and effective treatment protocols.
- The lowest number of cases in over a decade was observed in February 2020, coinciding with stringent COVID-19 control measures that may have inadvertently impacted the transmission of brucellosis.

Deaths Analysis

Brucellosis-related deaths in Chinese mainland over the decade are remarkably low compared to the case numbers, indicating a low mortality rate for the disease. Most years record zero or a single death, with occasional spikes, such as two deaths in July and September 2023. This could suggest effective treatment is available, if accessed promptly. However, sporadic fatalities highlight potential complications or variations in disease severity, warranting continual monitoring of health interventions and access to care, to ensure mortality remains low amidst fluctuating case numbers.

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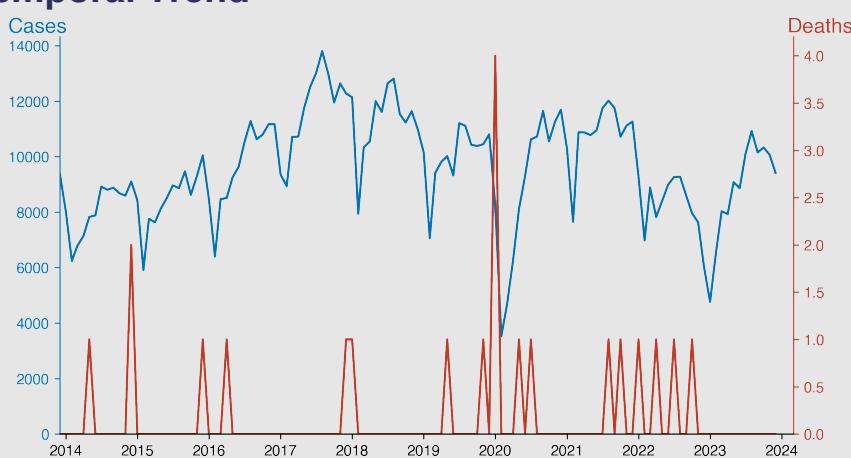
Gonorrhea

December 2023

Introduction

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It primarily affects the mucous membranes of the body, including the urethra, rectum, throat, and in women, the cervix. Symptoms, if present, may include painful urination or abnormal discharge, but many infected individuals may remain asymptomatic. Early detection and treatment with antibiotics are essential to prevent severe complications like infertility or disseminated infections. It is preventable through safe sex practices and regular screening.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, reported gonorrhea cases in mainland China show seasonality with troughs early in the year and peaks around summer. Notably, February 2020 had a sharp decline in cases (3524), which might be attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated control measures. Overall, a gradual increase is evident from 9418 cases (December 2013) to yearly highs, peaking in 2017 (13803 in August) and then declining moderately towards 2023. The data suggests active transmission with fluctuating intensities, possibly influenced by public health campaigns, social behaviors, and reporting capabilities.

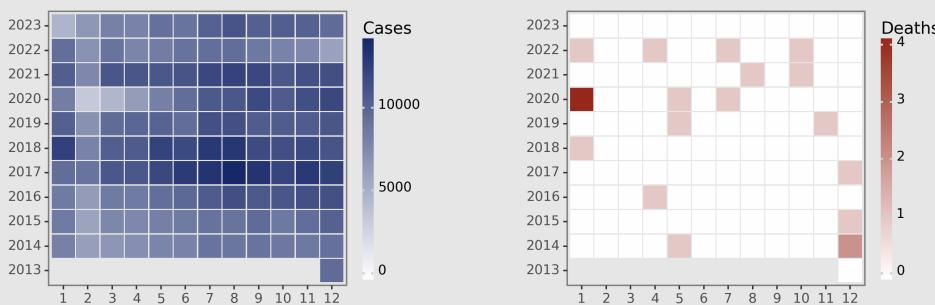
Highlights

- Fluctuating gonorrhea cases in Chinese mainland from 2013 to 2023, with a noticeable rise starting in 2016 and a decline in 2020 coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak.
- Extremely low mortality associated with gonorrhea, as evidenced by infrequent deaths, shows the condition's non-fatal nature under treatment.
- A stark decrease in cases observed in 2020, likely due to pandemic-related restrictions affecting sexual activity or case reporting.
- Trends from late 2022 through 2023 indicate a rebound in case numbers toward pre-pandemic levels as public health restrictions ease.

Deaths Analysis

Over the decade (2013-2023), gonorrhea-associated mortality is notably rare, with only 13 deaths reported despite considerable morbidity. Deaths are sporadic, with no evident temporal trend, occurring both in months with relatively lower cases (May 2014, one death) and higher cases (January 2020, four deaths), suggesting that fatalities may be more associated with complications or comorbidities rather than the overall incidence rate. The low death rate indicates that while gonorrhea is widespread, it is rarely fatal, possibly due to effective antibiotic treatment or case management strategies in China.

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Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Syphilis

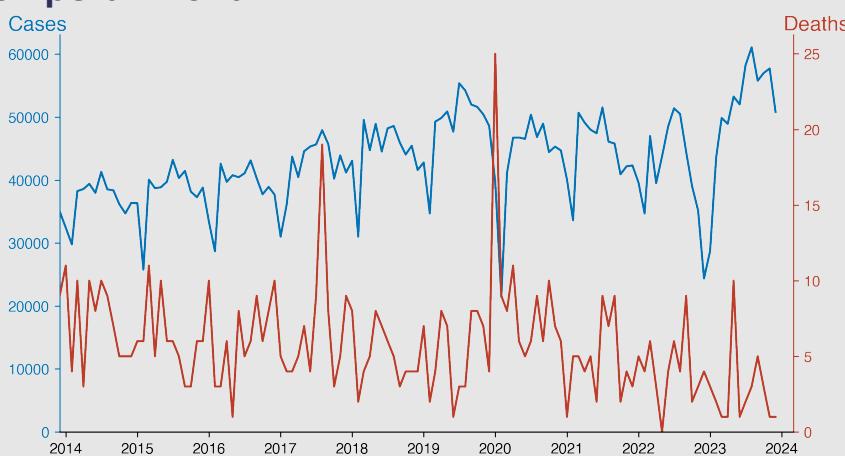
December 2023

Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It progresses in stages, starting with sores at the infection site, followed by a rash or fever. Later stages can lead to serious complications, affecting the heart, brain, and other organs if untreated.

Transmission occurs predominantly through sexual contact or from mother to fetus during pregnancy. Regular screening and use of barrier contraceptives reduce infection risk, and antibiotics are an effective treatment in early stages.

Temporal Trend



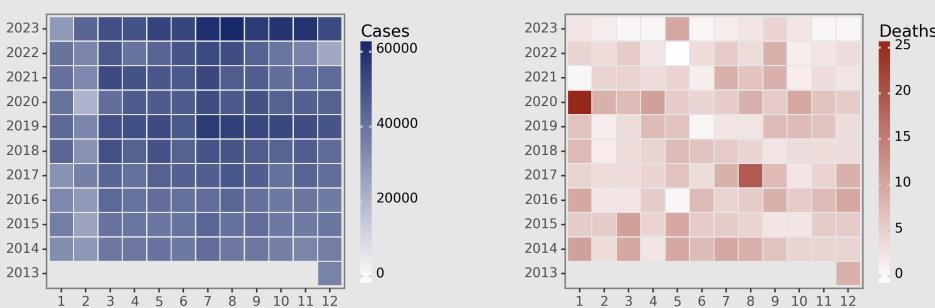
Cases Analysis

The data shows a fluctuating but generally upward trend in syphilis cases on the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023. Notably, there is a significant decrease in cases in February 2020, which aligns with the COVID-19 outbreak and associated public health interventions like lockdowns, which may have impacted sexual behavior and healthcare access. Following this dip, cases rise again, reaching the highest reported number in August 2023. Seasonal fluctuations are observed, with cases tending to increase in the warmer months from May to September each year.

Highlights

- Syphilis cases in Chinese mainland show a rising trend, culminating in a record high of 61,068 cases in August 2023, highlighting an escalating concern over disease spread.
- Mortality rates remained consistently low, with deaths rarely exceeding single digits monthly, suggesting effective treatment protocols are in place despite increasing infections.
- A sharp decline in February 2020 to 21,448 cases may signal impacts of interventions or data collection variability, with subsequent resurgence in infection rates.
- December 2023 reports the highest December case count at 50,823, indicating potential growth in transmission or improved detection measures.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Syphilis-related deaths display no clear upward or downward trend, remaining relatively low, with monthly fatalities typically in the single digits. The mortality data shows an unusual spike in January 2020 with 25 deaths, significantly deviating from the standard range. This might be an anomaly or linked to specific health care challenges during the early COVID-19 pandemic. Beyond this singular increase, death counts revert to the previous range suggesting that despite fluctuating cases, syphilis mortality has been maintained at low levels through the years.

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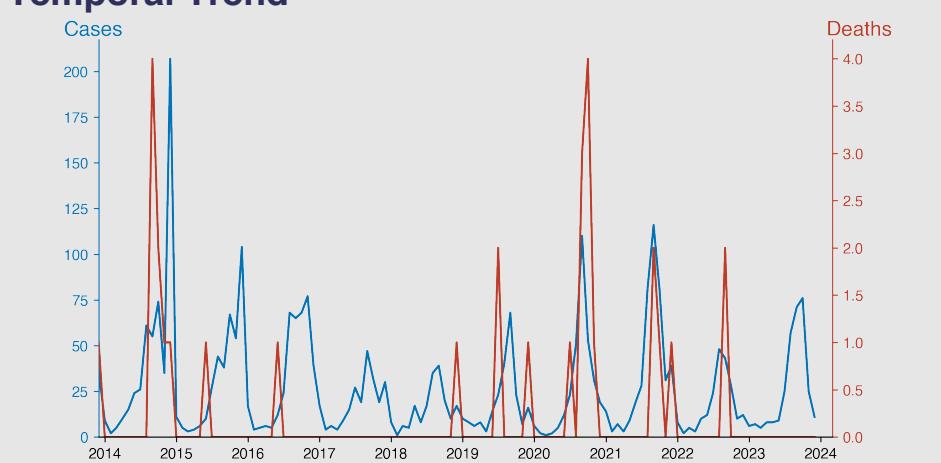
Leptospirosis

December 2023

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals. Caused by bacteria of the genus *Leptospira*, it's transmitted through the urine of infected animals which can contaminate water and soil. In humans, it can lead to kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, and respiratory distress. Symptoms commonly include high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches, and vomiting. The disease is most commonly found in a tropical climate but can occur anywhere. Early detection through appropriate diagnostic tests can prevent severe health problems.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Leptospirosis cases in mainland China exhibit seasonal fluctuation, peaking annually between June and October, coinciding with warmer, wetter conditions conducive to disease spread. Over the decade, there was a noticeable spike in December 2014, with 207 cases. The data suggests a downward trend in the number of cases per year, especially notable from 2014 through 2023, though some fluctuations occur. There are occasional outlying months with increased cases, but the general pattern is consistent with expected seasonal outbreaks of the disease.

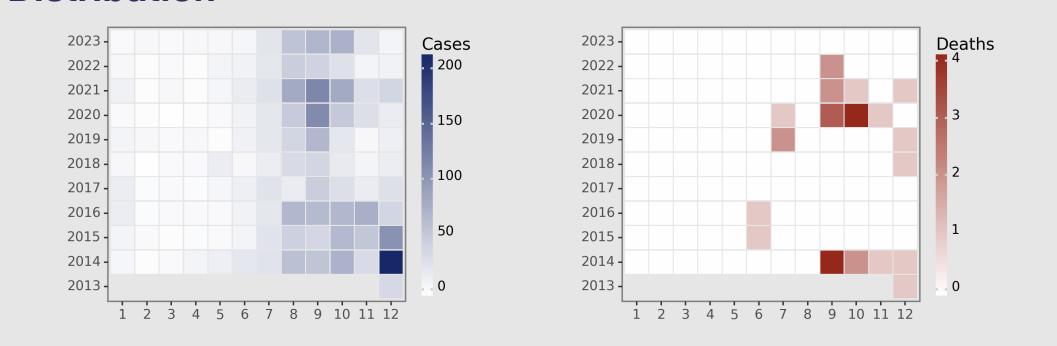
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in summer and early autumn, with August and September typically seeing the highest cases, indicate environmental or activity-related spread.
- Yearly case numbers vary without a clear long-term trend, but 2014 and 2021 had notably higher peaks.
- Mortality is low, with most months recording zero deaths, suggesting effective management or mild infection strains.
- Data from 2023 show lower cases with no deaths, indicating current control; continued surveillance for seasonal spikes is recommended.

Deaths Analysis

Death occurrences from leptospirosis in China within the reviewed period were infrequent but present, with zero to four deaths per month when they occurred. September 2014 and October 2020 had the highest reported fatalities, with four deaths each. There is an absence of a clear trend in mortality, yet deaths were slightly more common in the latter half of the year, mirroring the case trend. Overall, the mortality rate remained low, suggesting either underreporting, effective management strategies, or a non-virulent strain of *Leptospira*.

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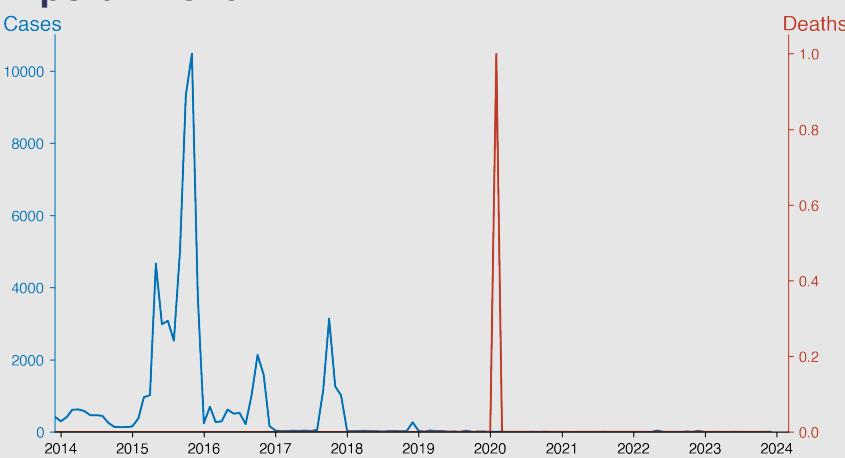
Schistosomiasis

December 2023

Introduction

Schistosomiasis is a parasitic disease caused by Schistosoma worms. It's prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in poor communities without access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Humans contract the disease by coming into contact with contaminated freshwater, where the minute larval forms of the parasite penetrate the skin. The worms mature in the human body and lay eggs which cause inflammation and damage to organs. It can lead to significant chronic illness including liver damage, kidney failure, infertility, or bladder cancer. Preventive treatment focuses on reducing disease transmission via mass drug administration.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data shows a significant fluctuation in schistosomiasis cases across Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023. Notably, there was a sharp increase in cases from January 2015, peaking in November 2015 (10,481 cases), followed by a sharp decline. From 2017 onwards, case numbers generally remained low, with occasional smaller peaks, like September 2017 (1,166 cases). By 2023 case reporting is minimal, indicating a substantial reduction in schistosomiasis incidence or changes in surveillance and reporting.

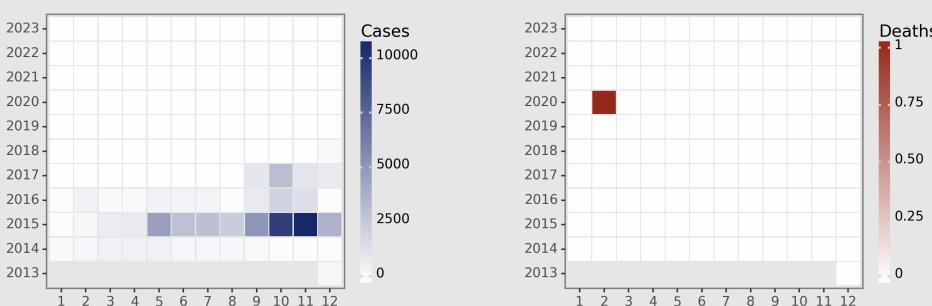
Highlights

- Significant decline in schistosomiasis cases since 2015, with occasional outbreaks such as the one in September 2017.
- No disease-related deaths reported since a single fatality in February 2020, indicating potential improvements in treatment and management.
- Low-level endemic transmission persists, with sporadic cases recorded each month throughout 2023.
- The current disease situation as of December 2023 remains under control with low case numbers and no recent fatalities.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the reporting period, schistosomiasis-associated mortality remained nearly nonexistent in the dataset, with only one reported death occurring in February 2020. This low mortality rate may be indicative of effective treatment protocols, control measures, and possibly a focus on less severe cases. The available data indicate successful management of schistosomiasis from a mortality perspective in the Chinese mainland over the observed years.

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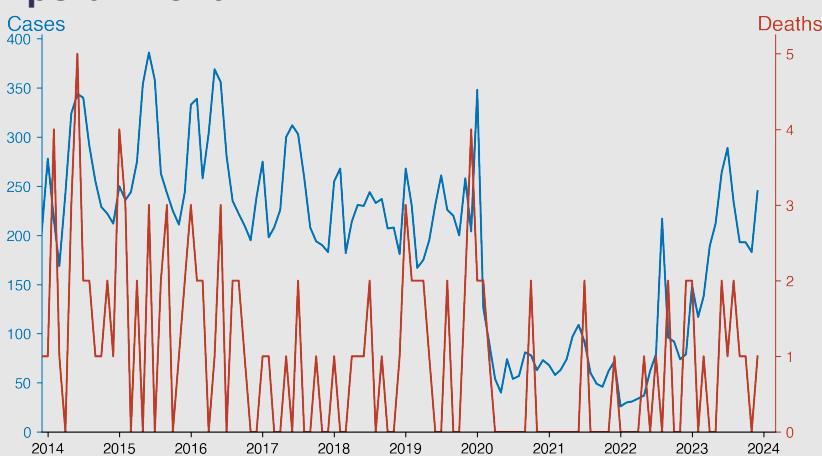
Malaria

December 2023

Introduction

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. Predominantly present in tropical and subtropical climates, it causes symptoms such as fever, fatigue, and vomiting, which show up 10-15 days after the mosquito bite. There are five parasite species responsible for malaria in humans, out of which Plasmodium falciparum is the most deadly. The World Health Organization estimates millions of malaria cases annually, resulting in several hundred thousand deaths, primarily affecting children in Africa.

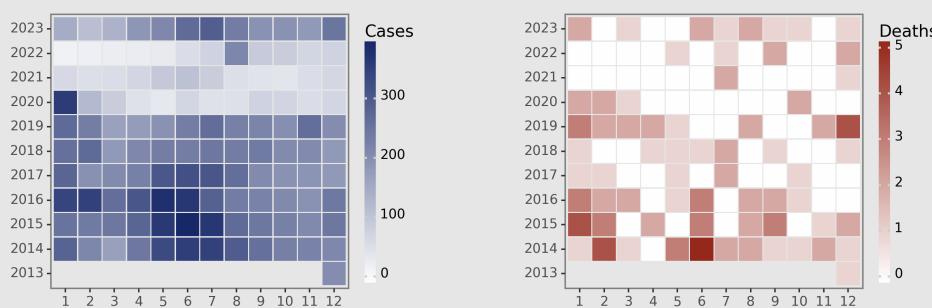
Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the reported period from December 2013 to December 2023, malaria cases in Chinese mainland displayed a significant decline, especially from 2020 onwards. Initial years fluctuated between 169 to 386 cases per month, indicative of seasonal variability and possible outbreak controls. After January 2020, there was a marked decrease in cases, dropping to two digits, with a further decline observed from the start of 2022. This trend possibly reflects effective malaria interventions and the impact of broader public health measures, though recent months suggest a slight rebound in cases.

Distribution



Highlights

- Significant decline in malaria cases from 386 in June 2015 to 245 in December 2023, indicating effective disease control efforts.
- Deaths are consistently low, typically 0 to 2 per month, reflecting strong medical treatment capacity.
- Slight uptrend from 26 cases in January 2022 to 245 cases in December 2023 may suggest resurgence or seasonal increase.
- Higher summertime cases could point to seasonal transmission, meriting further study for targeted interventions.

Deaths Analysis

The death toll associated with malaria from December 2013 through December 2023 has low variability, with monthly fatalities rarely exceeding 5 deaths. Notably, there was no death recorded in many months from 2020 onwards, signifying effective case management and prevention strategies. A high mortality was recorded in June 2014 and December 2019, with 5 and 4 deaths respectively, suggesting sporadic severe incidents. The overall trend, however, indicates successful mortality reduction indicating progress toward malaria elimination in the region.

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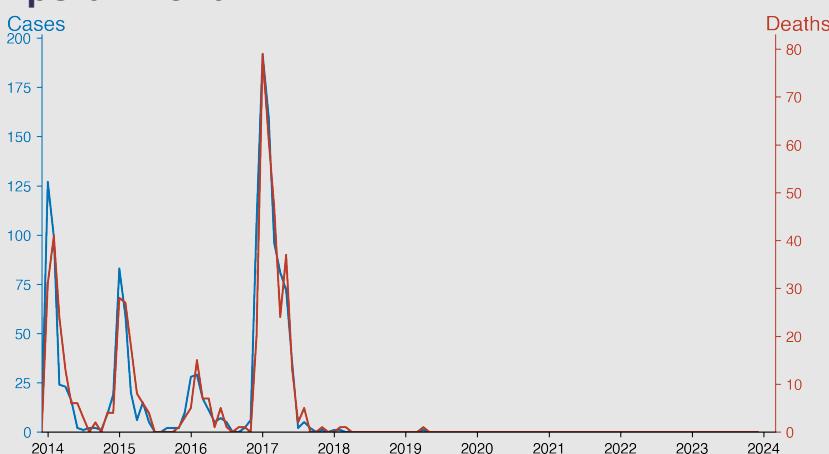
Human infection with H7N9 virus

December 2023

Introduction

H7N9 is a subtype of the influenza A virus, primarily affecting birds, but also capable of infecting humans. First identified in China in 2013, it can cause severe respiratory illness, including pneumonia. Human cases are usually linked to exposure to live poultry or contaminated environments. Direct avian-to-human transmission is common but person-to-person transmission is rare. There is no vaccine available currently for this specific virus strain. Its potential for pandemic status necessitates ongoing surveillance and pandemic preparedness efforts.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The H7N9 virus infection cases peaked in January and February of 2014 and 2017, indicating a seasonal pattern with likely spread in cooler months. There was a significant outbreak in early 2017, with 192 cases in January and 160 in February. However, cases sharply declined after this period, eventually dropping to zero from mid-2017 onwards. This could suggest effective intervention measures and surveillance or potential changes in the virus's transmission patterns.

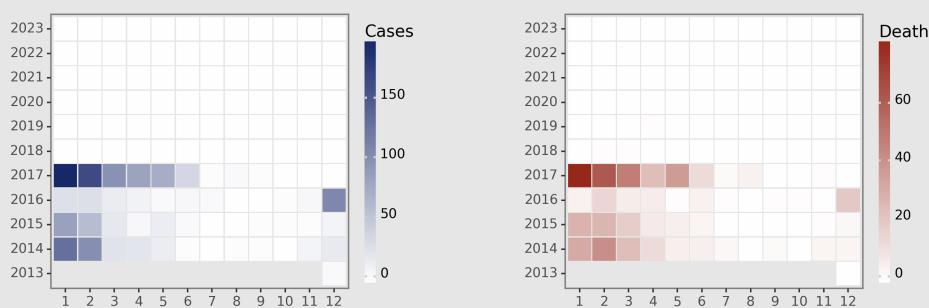
Highlights

- Significant H7N9 outbreak in early 2017 with January's 192 cases and 79 deaths, indicating heightened wintertime risks.
- Steep decline to zero cases and deaths from 2018, maintaining through December 2023, suggestive of effective containment or diminished virus activity.
- Intermittently high case-fatality rates, particularly during 2014 and 2017 peaks, underline the importance of ongoing disease surveillance and response mechanisms.
- The current four-year period without new cases highlights successful interventions but warrants persistent monitoring due to historical seasonal surge patterns.

Deaths Analysis

The overall fatality rate appears high during the reported periods, with deaths often constituting a significant proportion of cases, such as in February 2014 (41 deaths/99 cases). The highest number of deaths (79) occurred in January 2017, aligning with the peak in the number of cases and possibly indicating a particularly virulent strain. Since mid-2017, reported deaths have ceased, matching the trend in reported cases and suggesting the containment of the virus or a decrease in virulence.

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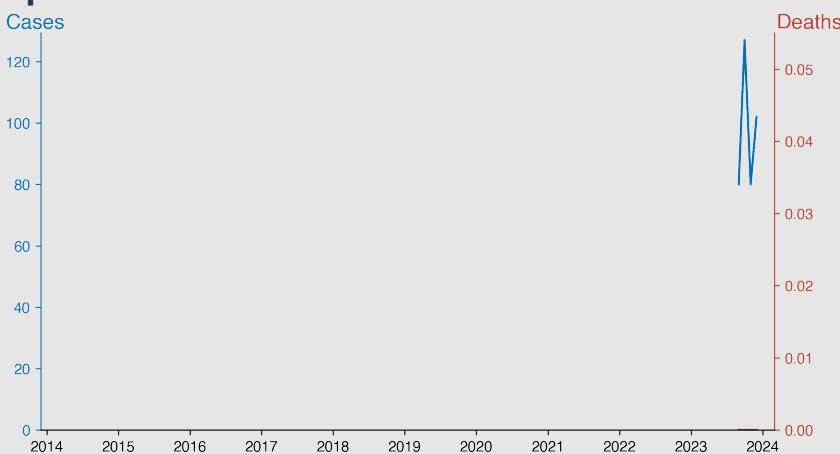
Monkeypox

December 2023

Introduction

Monkeypox is a rare and infectious disease caused by the monkeypox virus, primarily found in central and west Africa. It is similar to human smallpox, although typically milder. The disease manifests as fever, headaches, muscle aches, chills, and a distinctive rash. It spreads through direct contact with the blood, bodily fluids, or cutaneous or mucosal lesions of infected animals or humans. Infections can also result from eating inadequately cooked meat from infected animals. Currently, there is no specific treatment for monkeypox.

Temporal Trend



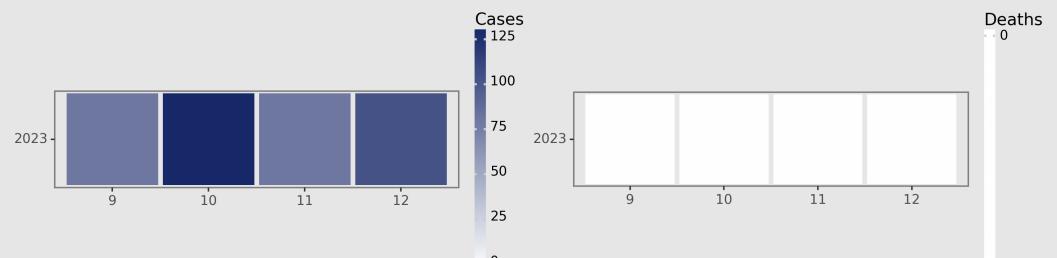
Cases Analysis

The number of Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland saw a notable fluctuation over the last four months of 2023. An initial count of 80 cases in September was followed by a significant increase to 127 cases in October, suggesting a peak of the outbreak or improved case detection. However, cases retreated back to 80 in November, indicating a possible control of the outbreak or seasonal variation. December saw a moderate increase again to 102 cases, which could reflect a resurgence or continued transmission.

Highlights

- There has been a noticeable fluctuation in the number of monkeypox cases per month in Chinese mainland, without any fatalities reported as of December 2023.
- The highest count of cases was recorded in October 2023, with 127 infections. This peak was followed by a decrease in November, indicating potential effectiveness of public health interventions.
- Despite fluctuations, the persistence of cases from September through December suggests continued transmission within the population.
- The absence of deaths indicates that the outbreak may involve less severe forms of the disease or that healthcare responses are managing to prevent fatal outcomes effectively.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Throughout the reported period from September to December 2023, the death toll remained consistent at zero. This indicates a non-fatal course for the Monkeypox cases in the Chinese mainland, which could be attributed to factors such as effective medical interventions, a less virulent strain, or the health system's adequate response. The absence of mortality may also suggest successful containment measures and could signal the effectiveness of public health measures implemented in response to the outbreak.

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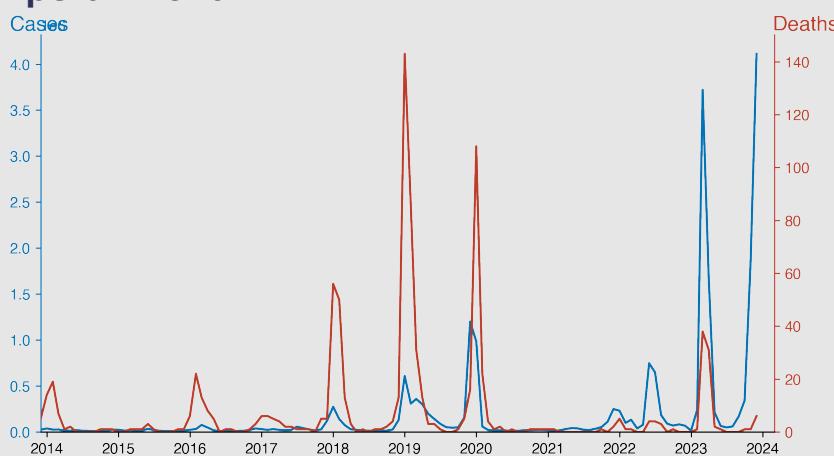
Influenza

December 2023

Introduction

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can lead to mild to severe illness and at times can cause death. It spreads mainly by tiny droplets when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. Common symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, and fatigue. There are two main types: A and B. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infection, although the vaccines used need to be updated annually due to frequent viral mutation.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data from Chinese mainland indicates fluctuating influenza case numbers with significant spikes. Initially, cases were below 40,000 per month, but a marked increase began in 2016, reaching a peak of 608,511 in January 2019. Sporadic reductions occurred in 2020, with the least cases (10,894) in February 2021, possibly due to rigorous public health interventions for COVID-19. However, cases soared to millions from March 2023 onwards, suggesting potential changes in viral strains, waning immunity, or alterations in population behaviors and control measures.

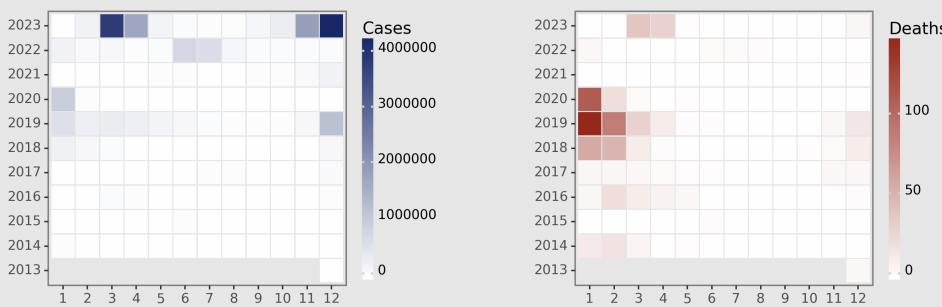
Highlights

- Marked seasonality with winter peaks; December 2023 saw a record 4,113,326 cases, the highest since December 2013.
- An increasing trend in cases over the years, with an exponential surge from January to December 2023.
- Proportion of deaths remains low compared to case numbers, with a spike to 38 in March 2023; December 2023 had only 6 deaths despite millions of cases.
- Case-fatality rate is consistently low, indicating low mortality despite high infection rates.

Deaths Analysis

Death reports due to influenza were consistently low, with single-digit fatalities in most months, despite the fluctuating number of cases. A noticeable increase in deaths occurred in January and February of 2018, with 56 and 50 deaths, respectively, correlating with an increased number of cases. Similarly, January 2020 saw a spike with 108 deaths during the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there seems to be no direct proportionality between case numbers and deaths, potentially indicating mild strains or effective clinical management for severe cases. The fatality trend decreased again post-2020, reverting to low single-digit numbers.

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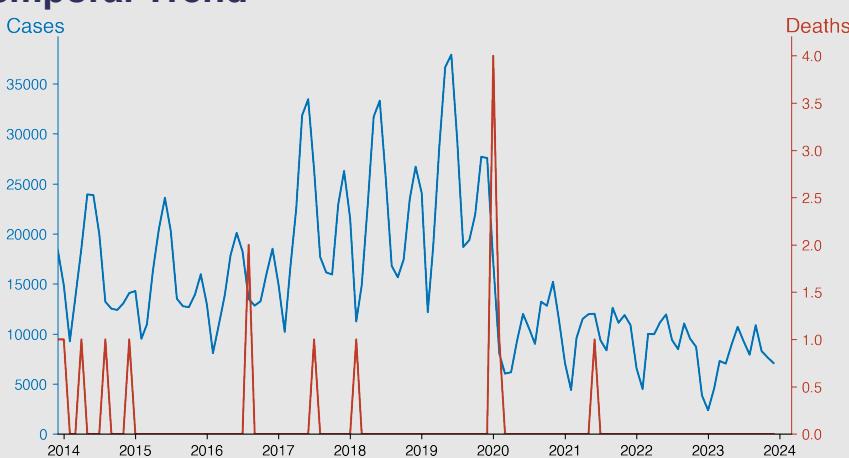
Mumps

December 2023

Introduction

Mumps is a highly contagious viral infection, often characterized by fever, muscle aches, loss of appetite, tiredness, and most notably swollen salivary glands. It primarily affects the parotid glands, which are one of three pairs of salivary glands, located below and in front of your ears. Prior to the development of a mumps vaccine, mumps was a common childhood disease worldwide but vaccines have significantly reduced its incidence. Transmission is person-to-person and can occur even when symptoms aren't present. No specific treatment for mumps exists, care is largely supportive.

Temporal Trend



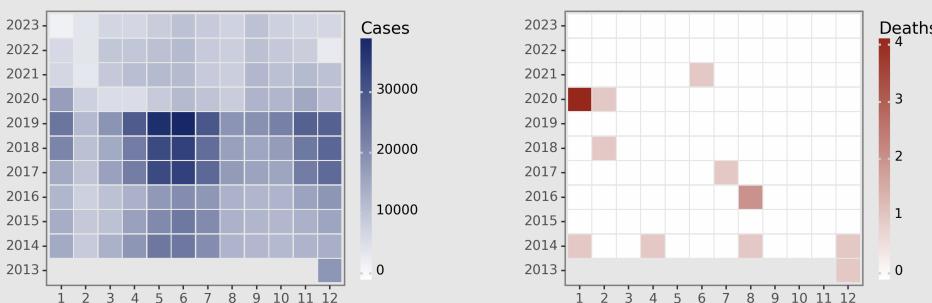
Cases Analysis

From December 2013 to December 2023, mumps cases in Chinese mainland exhibited clear seasonality with peaks generally in May and June each year. The highest number of cases (38,913) occurred in June 2019, suggesting possible outbreaks or weakened herd immunity. A notable decline in cases began in 2020, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic onset, which may correlate with increased public health interventions. The years 2021 and 2022 continued this trend of fewer cases compared with pre-pandemic years, with cases remaining significantly lower in 2023. This indicates sustained intervention effects or reporting changes.

Highlights

- Mumps cases in mainland China significantly declined from a peak of 37,913 in June 2019 to 7,092 cases in December 2023, indicating improved control measures and vaccination.
- An annual pattern shows caseloads peaking during May and June, attributing to mumps' seasonality and aggregating social events like school activities.
- Deaths are rare, suggesting low complication rates and effective case management.
- The 2020 case reduction coincides with the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, likely due to increased public health interventions.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

Over the same period, mumps-associated deaths remained extremely low, with a total of 11 mortalities. Deaths were sporadic and not associated with the peak incidence of cases, suggesting a low case-fatality rate and possibly effective clinical management of complications. The uptick in deaths in January 2020 (four deaths) was anomalous and could warrant further investigation for potential contributory factors such as healthcare access or strain virulence. Subsequent years saw either one or no reported deaths, indicating consistent low mortality associated with mumps infection in the Chinese mainland.

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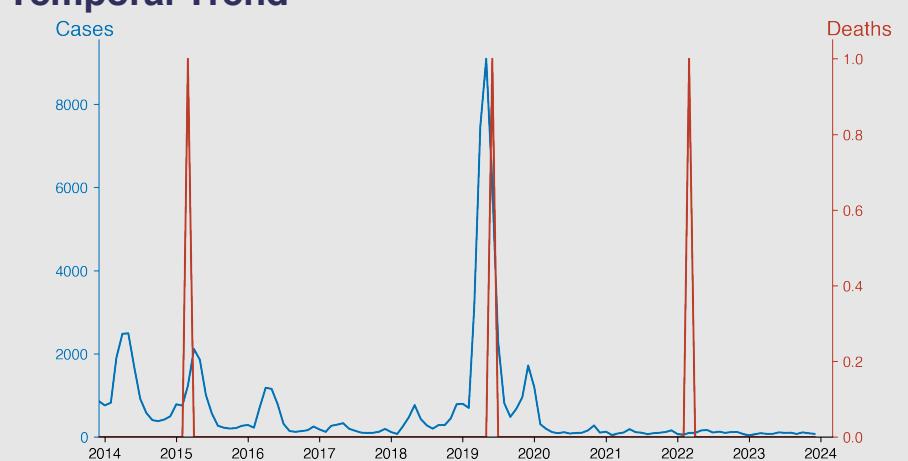
Rubella

December 2023

Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles, is a contagious viral disease characterized by rashes and fever. It's most severe when acquired during pregnancy, potentially causing serious birth defects or fetal death. Spread through airborne droplets from the nose or throat of an infected person, rubella's symptoms typically include mild fever, swollen glands, and a pink rash. Vaccination is the primary preventive measure, usually administered in childhood as part of the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine. Rubella is rare in many developed countries due to widespread vaccination.

Temporal Trend



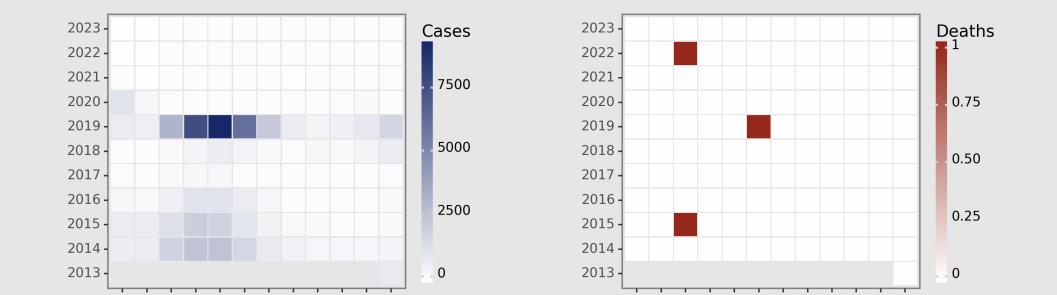
Cases Analysis

Rubella cases in Chinese mainland displayed considerable variation from 2013 to 2023, with notable peaks particularly during April and May. An alarming spike occurred in 2019, with cases exceeding 9,000 in May, representing the zenith of reported instances. Post-2019, the incidence sharply decreased, with a sustained overall downtrend to less than 200 cases monthly, possibly due to improved vaccination rates, heightened awareness, and effective public health measures. Seasonality is apparent in the data, with higher case numbers in spring seasons and a declining trend in recent years.

Highlights

- Rubella cases in Chinese mainland have significantly declined since a peak of 9,095 in May 2019, now averaging below 150 cases per month since January 2020.
- The data shows low mortality with only two reported deaths over the ten-year period, emphasizing the reduced severity or effective management of the disease.
- The recent trend from January to December 2023 indicates stable low incidence, with cases ranging from 40 to 110 per month and no reported deaths, reflecting ongoing effective disease surveillance and control efforts.

Distribution



Deaths Analysis

The data indicates a remarkably low mortality rate associated with rubella, showing only two reported deaths amidst tens of thousands of cases over the decade. Both deaths occurred in peak transmission periods, in March 2015 and June 2019. These isolated fatalities underscore rubella's generally mild nature, but they also highlight possible complications requiring intervention. The rarity of deaths emphasizes the importance of continuous surveillance and vaccination efforts to maintain control over rubella and prevent worse outcomes, especially among vulnerable populations such as pregnant women.

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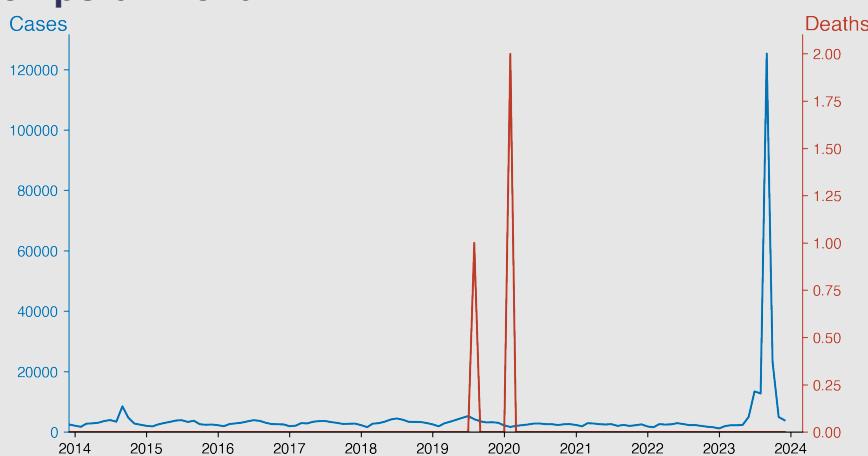
Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

December 2023

Introduction

Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) is a highly contagious viral infection primarily affecting the surface of the eye. It is characterized by sudden onset of symptoms such as redness, swelling, and severe pain in the eyes, accompanied by bleeding under the conjunctiva and clear, watery discharge. Commonly caused by Enterovirus 70 and Coxsackie A24 variants, AHC can affect people of any age and is known to cause large-scale outbreaks, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. Although frightening, it is generally self-limiting with recovery usually occurring within 1-2 weeks.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonal pattern for Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) with peaks typically in the summer months, particularly July and August. There was a dramatic increase in reported cases beginning in June 2023, reaching an unprecedented peak in September 2023 with 125,264 cases, which is substantially higher than any previous month. Following this peak, case numbers declined but remained elevated compared to the prior historical data. This suggests a potential outbreak or an improved surveillance and reporting system implemented around mid-2023.

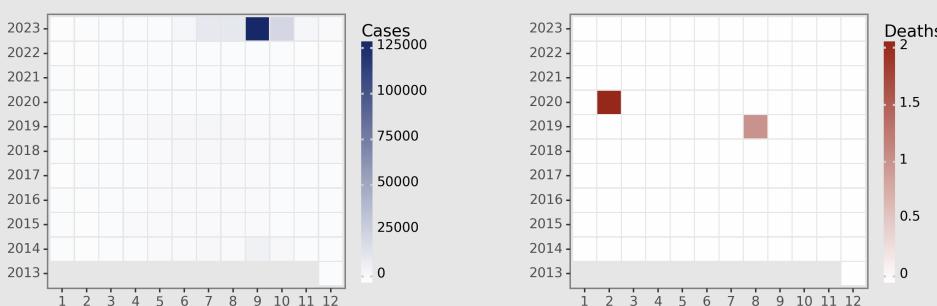
Highlights

- The data reveals clear seasonal patterns, with cases peaking each summer, highlighted by an unprecedented surge in September 2023 with 125,264 cases.
- A general upward trend in annual cases is noted, culminating in the highest numbers observed in 2023 since the dataset's inception.
- Mortality remains exceptionally low, with only three deaths recorded across the entire dataset, suggesting a generally non-fatal disease course.
- Given the massive rise in cases in 2023, an immediate epidemiological response is imperative to uncover underlying factors and implement effective public health interventions.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the observed period, there have been only three reported deaths associated with AHC, which indicates a very low mortality rate for this disease. The first death occurred in August 2019, and the other two in February 2020. Given the significant rise in cases in 2023 without any reported deaths, it suggests either an improvement in the management and treatment of AHC or that the strain(s) circulating during this time was less virulent. Careful analysis of the cause of these deaths and their lack in the wake of the 2023 surge would be needed for a definitive interpretation.

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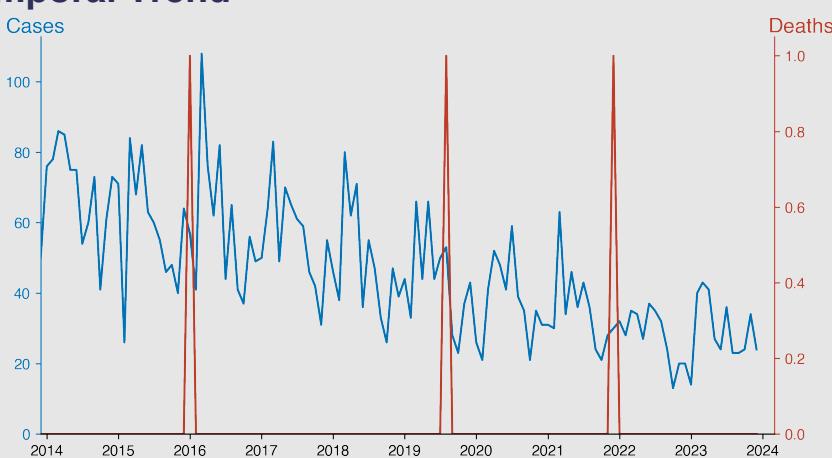
Leprosy

December 2023

Introduction

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. The disease primarily affects the skin and peripheral nerves, resulting in injuries, deformities, and disfigurements. Symptoms include skin lesions, numbness, and muscle weakness. Leprosy is transmitted through respiratory droplets from untreated, sick individuals during close and frequent contact. Despite misconceptions, it is not highly contagious and is curable with a multi-drug therapy. Globally, leprosy is most prevalent in developing countries, often associated with poverty and poor living conditions.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data reveals a steady presence of leprosy cases in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 through December 2023, with no substantial outbreaks. The monthly case numbers fluctuate, peaking at 108 cases in March 2016 and reaching a low of 13 in October 2022. This indicates consistent reporting with possibly improved case finding or diagnostic facilities over time, reflecting minor changes but no significant trends or outbreaks. The overall stability of case numbers suggests effective maintenance of leprosy control programs and surveillance in the region.

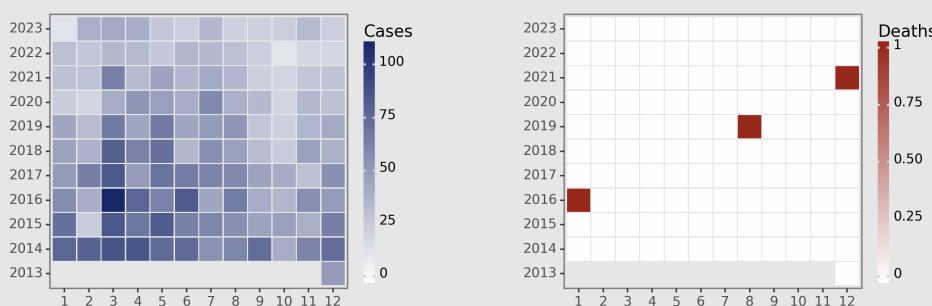
Highlights

- Overall declining trend in leprosy cases from 2013 to 2023, with occasional fluctuations such as the spike in 2016.
- Only two recorded deaths over the ten-year span, indicating low mortality associated with leprosy or effective treatment and management in recent years.
- No clear seasonal pattern in the reported cases, which suggests that transmission might not be strongly influenced by seasonal factors.
- Consistently very low case counts in recent years, with all months in 2023 reporting fewer than 50 cases, which could suggest that leprosy is relatively well-controlled in Chinese mainland as of December 2023.

Deaths Analysis

Leprosy-associated mortality in this dataset is extremely low, with only two reported deaths over the ten-year span—one in January 2016 and another in December 2021. This low mortality rate may be indicative of early detection and the availability of treatments that prevent complications, such as multidrug therapy (MDT), which is known to be highly effective. The data could also suggest good access to healthcare services for the affected individuals, along with successful public health interventions to manage the disease and prevent deaths related to leprosy.

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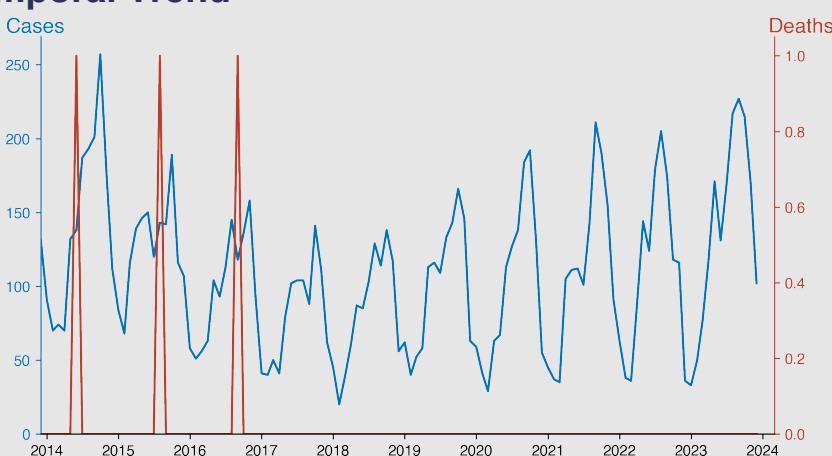
Typhus

December 2023

Introduction

Typhus is a disease caused by bacterial infections, primarily transmitted by parasites like lice, fleas, ticks, and mites. Two major types are murine typhus and epidemic typhus, linked to *Rickettsia typhi* and *Rickettsia prowazekii* bacteria, respectively. Symptoms typically include high fever, headache, rash, and in severe cases, delirium and neurological problems. Diagnostic tests are vital, as symptoms are similar to other illnesses. Consequently, specific antibiotics are prescribed for treatment. Poor sanitation and close human contact facilitate the spread of typhus; hence, public health measures emphasizing cleanliness can help prevent outbreaks.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The reported data for Typhus in Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 indicates fluctuating patterns of incidence with seasonal variations. Cases range from a low of 20 in February 2018 to a high of 227 in September 2023, showing no clear trend of decrease or increase over the years. Occasional spikes are observed, particularly during summer and autumn months such as June through October, suggesting possible environmental or vector-related factors driving transmission.

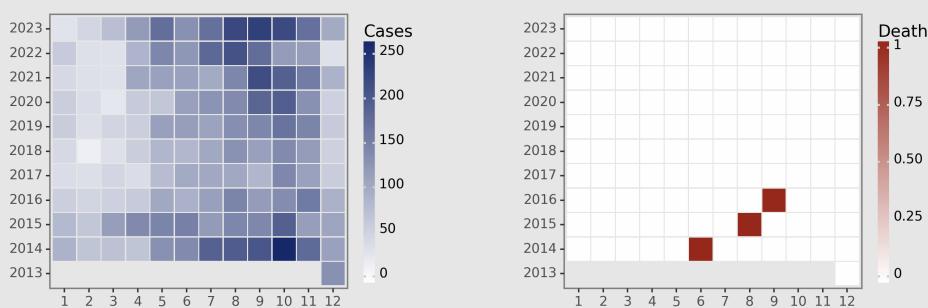
Highlights

- Seasonal trends are apparent in typhus cases over the decade, with peaks during the warmer months (June to October) indicating higher transmission in these periods.
- Mortality is exceptionally low, suggesting effective treatment of identified cases or low virulence of the typhus strain present.
- Cases fluctuate annually without a clear long-term trend, signifying stable transmission and no major shifts towards increased control or outbreak.
- The year 2023 shows persistence of the disease with higher incidence in the warmer months, highlighting the need for continued preventative efforts.

Deaths Analysis

Despite fluctuations in case numbers of Typhus in Chinese mainland over a decade, mortality has remained exceedingly low with only two reported deaths among thousands of cases—one in June 2014 and another in August 2015. This suggests either a non-lethal strain of Typhus or, more likely, effective treatment and management of cases. The constancy of a zero death count post-2015 indicates sustained medical response capabilities.

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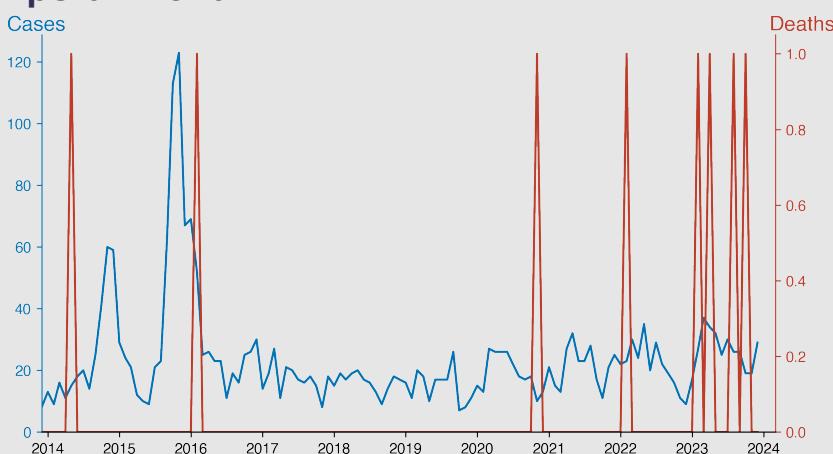
Kala azar

December 2023

Introduction

Kala Azar, also known as Visceral Leishmaniasis, is a disease caused by the Leishmania parasite, transmitted through the bite of sandflies. This potentially fatal condition is endemic in over 70 countries, majorly affecting those in Asia, East Africa, and South America. Symptoms include fever, weight loss, swelling of the spleen and liver, and anemia. If untreated, it could lead to death. There are available treatments, but the lack of effective vaccines, coupled with social factors like poor sanitation and malnutrition, contributes to its prevalence.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Over the decade from December 2013 to December 2023, Kala azar cases in Chinese mainland showed fluctuation but not a distinct long-term trend, with a peak of 123 cases in November 2015. Since then, cases have remained relatively stable. The data does not exhibit strong seasonal patterns, although a slight increase in cases is observed in mid-year and late fall to early winter, such as the small peak in October 2023. The persistence of cases throughout the period indicates continued endemic transmission of the disease without major outbreaks.

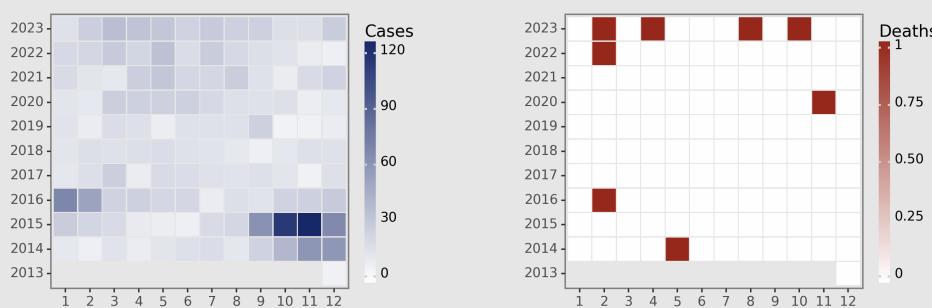
Highlights

- Kala-azar cases on the Chinese mainland have shown sporadic fluctuations over the past decade, with a notable peak of 123 cases in November 2015.
- A general trend indicates relatively stable case numbers annually, oscillating between 9 and 37 cases per month since 2018, without major outbreaks.
- Mortality associated with Kala-azar has remained low, with occasional single death reports in 2014, 2016, 2020, 2022, and 2023 indicating potentially effective clinical management and control measures.
- As of December 2023, Kala-azar cases have maintained a steady presence, with 29 reported cases and no fatalities, highlighting ongoing transmission but controlled lethality of the disease.

Deaths Analysis

The reported Kala azar mortality data from China mainland reflects low fatality, with deaths infrequent and sporadic over the 10-year observation. A total of only 5 deaths occurred, despite variations in monthly case reports. This suggests effective case management and treatment of Kala azar infections, contributing to favorable outcomes. The scattered nature of deaths, with no concurrent increase in case counts, implies that mortality is not tightly correlated with periods of higher transmission, indicating that factors other than disease prevalence may influence mortality risk.

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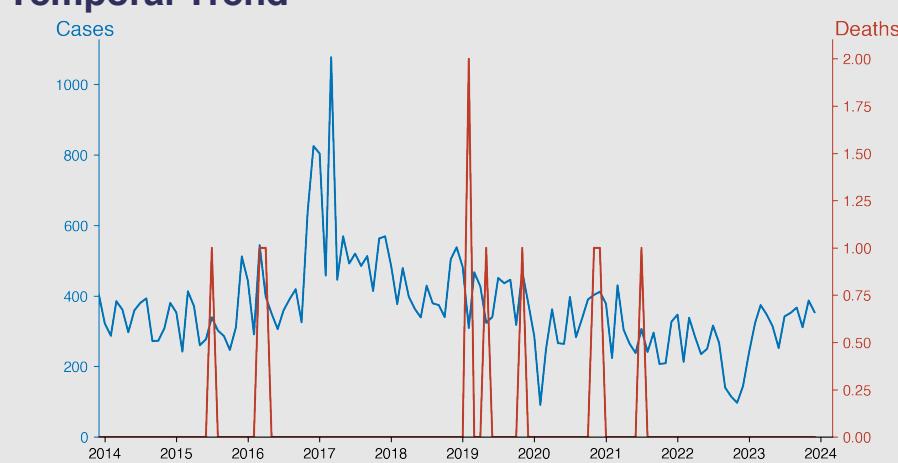
Echinococcosis

December 2023

Introduction

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a parasitic infection caused by the *Echinococcus* genus of tapeworms. This zoonotic condition primarily affects the liver and lungs, but can spread to other organs. Humans get infected through ingestion of parasite eggs in contaminated food, water, or exposure to infected animal feces. Once ingested, the eggs hatch and form cysts in the organs, leading to complications. It's prevalent in regions where domestic livestock rearing is common, including parts of Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, and the Middle East. Infection can be prevented by good hygiene practices and regular deworming of animals.

Temporal Trend



Highlights

- Echinococcosis cases in mainland China show a significant decline from a peak of 1077 in March 2017 to consistent monthly reports around 300 cases by the end of 2023.
- A notable case reduction occurred in early 2020; this drop could correspond with the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent health interventions, but cases resumed to prior levels shortly after.
- There is minimal mortality, with deaths sporadically reported throughout the observed years and none in 2023, which may signify improved disease management or under-reporting.
- The current situation as of December 2023 demonstrates a stabilized prevalence with managed mortality rates.

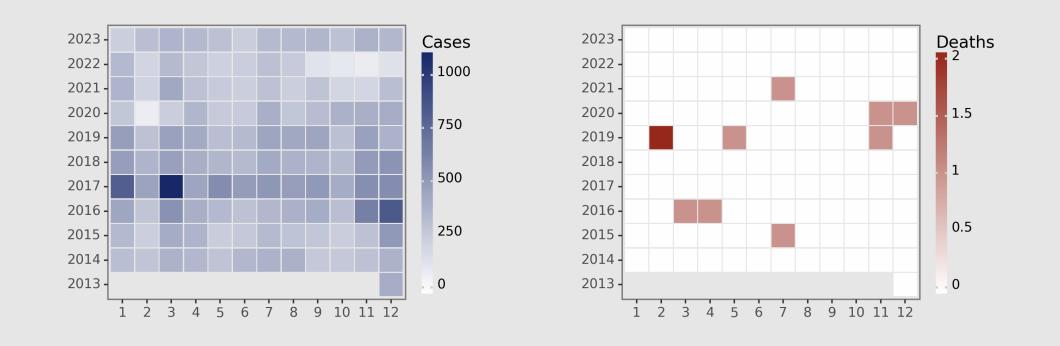
Cases Analysis

Echinococcosis cases in mainland China from December 2013 to December 2023 show a fluctuating pattern with notable peaks and troughs. An initial increase is observed from December 2013 (406 cases) with sporadic rises reaching the highest reported cases in March 2017 (1077 cases). Cases generally ranged between 200-500 per month with occasional spikes. Post-2017, a gradual decline is evident, notably in 2022 with cases frequently falling below 300. This downtrend continued into 2023, maintaining a moderate caseload between 240 and 387 cases monthly, potentially indicating improved control measures.

Deaths Analysis

Over the decade, Echinococcosis-related fatalities in the Chinese mainland were minimal, with recorded deaths only in six instances out of 121 months. The first reported death occurred in July 2015, followed by a single death in several scattered months of 2016, 2019, and 2020. There was a slight increase in February 2019 with two deaths. Despite low general mortality, the presence of fatalities underscores the disease's potential risk and the importance of continuous monitoring and intervention efforts.

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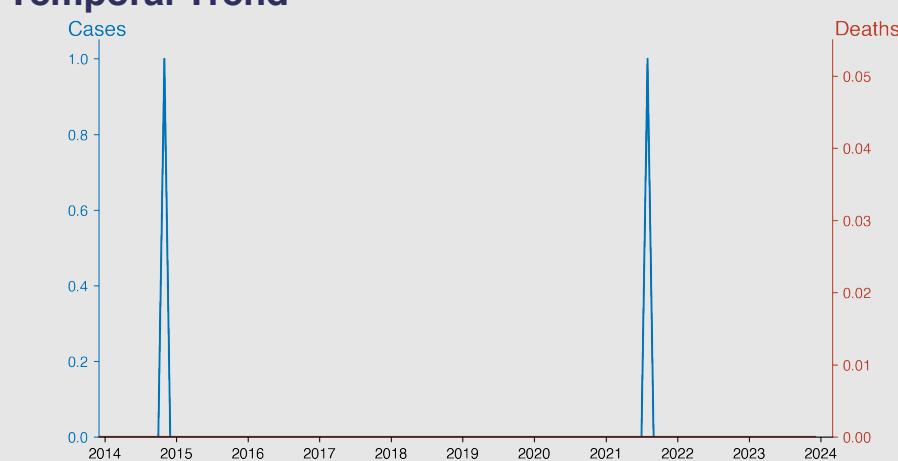
Filarisis

December 2023

Introduction

Filarisis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with roundworms belonging to the Filarioidea type. It is typically spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. There are two major types - lymphatic filariasis, leading to elephantiasis, and onchocerciasis, also known as "River Blindness". The global prevalence is high with millions infected. Acute symptoms include fever, lymphadenitis, and skin lesions. Chronic symptoms include abnormalities in the lymphatic system and severe swelling. Diagnosis is typically by microscopic examination. Although controls are in place, eradication remains elusive.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data for Filarisis in the Chinese mainland from December 2013 to December 2023 reveals an almost complete absence of reported cases, indicating effective control or potential eradication. There were only two reported cases over a decade, one in November 2014 and another in August 2021, with no associated deaths. The consistently low numbers suggest that Filarisis is not a public health concern in this region, possibly due to successful vector control programs, public health initiatives, or underreporting.

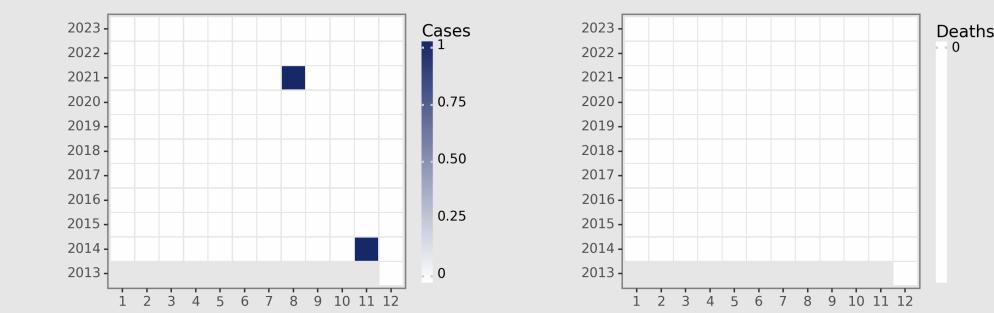
Highlights

- Filarisis appears to be well-controlled in the Chinese mainland with only 2 reported cases and no deaths over a decade-long period.
- The data suggests successful elimination efforts, given the disease's absence in almost all monthly records from December 2013 to December 2023.
- The two isolated cases occurred in November 2014 and August 2021, indicating very sporadic and low-level transmission or potentially imported cases.
- Efforts to maintain surveillance and prevent reintroduction of filariasis should be continued, as the current situation indicates near-elimination of the disease in the region.

Deaths Analysis

Throughout the provided time frame of December 2013 to December 2023, the death count for Filarisis stands uniformly at zero in the Chinese mainland. This implies an outstanding survival rate for the extremely infrequent cases that did occur. The lack of fatalities could be attributed to timely and effective treatment, disease surveillance, and prevention measures in place, consistent with a disease that has been successfully managed and potentially nearing elimination in the region.

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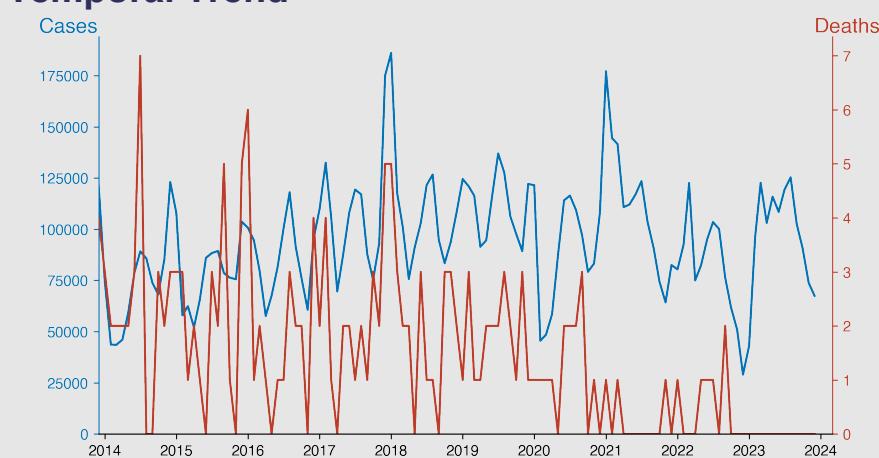
Infectious diarrhea

December 2023

Introduction

Infectious diarrhea, often referred to as gastroenteritis, is a common health issue primarily caused by viruses, bacteria, or parasites present in contaminated food or water. Common pathogens include Norovirus, E. coli, Salmonella, and Giardia. Symptom onset typically occurs between a few hours to a few days post-exposure, initiating with abdominal cramps, nausea, followed by diarrhea. Due to fluid loss, severe cases may lead to dehydration. Though mostly self-limiting within a few days, vulnerable groups such as infants, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals might need medical intervention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

Infectious diarrhea cases in Mainland China showed high seasonality, with peaks typically in winter and summer months. From December 2013 to December 2023, cases ranged from 29,010 to 186,071. The highest recorded month was January 2018 with 186,071 cases, indicating possible outbreaks or seasonal surges. The data suggests a possible trend towards reduced incidence in more recent years, with the lowest number of 29,010 cases in December 2022, but this could also reflect reporting differences or successful interventions.

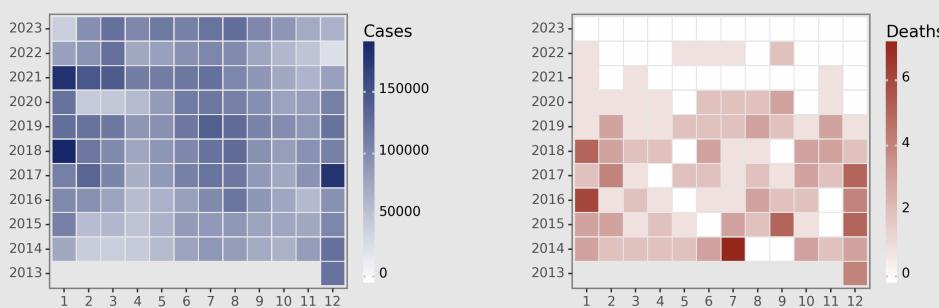
Highlights

- Seasonal fluctuation seen with cases peaking typically during winter (January) and summer (July-August), indicating a pattern consistent with varying transmission dynamics across seasons.
- A general decline in the number of cases and deaths observed starting from the end of 2021, which may be indicative of effective control measures or changes in population immunity.
- Notably, there have been no reported deaths since February 2021, which could reflect improvements in clinical care, public health interventions, or reporting accuracy.
- The drop in cases and deaths may also suggest successful implementation of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, vaccination, and/or outbreak response strategies.

Deaths Analysis

The mortality associated with infectious diarrhea from December 2013 to December 2023 was extremely low, with deaths per month never exceeding 7. Despite fluctuations in case numbers, deaths remained rare, with many months reporting zero fatalities. This suggests effective management of the disease and possibly a non-virulent strain or good access to healthcare facilities. The data does reveal occasional spikes in deaths, such as July 2014 with 7 deaths, which could warrant further examination for cause and risk factors.

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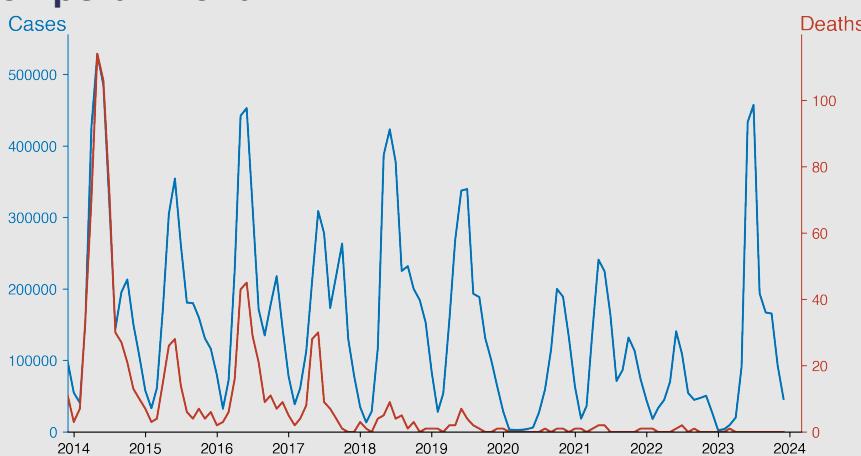
Hand foot and mouth disease

December 2023

Introduction

Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) is a contagious viral infection common in children. It is primarily caused by the Coxsackie virus. Symptoms include fever, mouth sores, and skin rash on the hands and feet. It spreads through direct contact with unwashed hands or surfaces contaminated by feces. It can also spread through respiratory droplets from a sick person's cough or sneeze. There's no specific treatment for HFMD, but symptoms can be managed with medications for pain and fever relief. Good hand hygiene is key for prevention.

Temporal Trend



Cases Analysis

The data indicates a seasonal pattern for Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) in China, with cases peaking sharply between April and July each year from 2013 to 2022. This coincides with warmer months, suggesting conducive conditions for the pathogens. A stark decrease in cases is seen in early 2020, likely due to COVID-19-related measures such as social distancing and improved hygiene practices. As these measures have relaxed, the data for 2023 indicate a return to the seasonal trend with increased case numbers, yet they have not reached pre-pandemic levels.

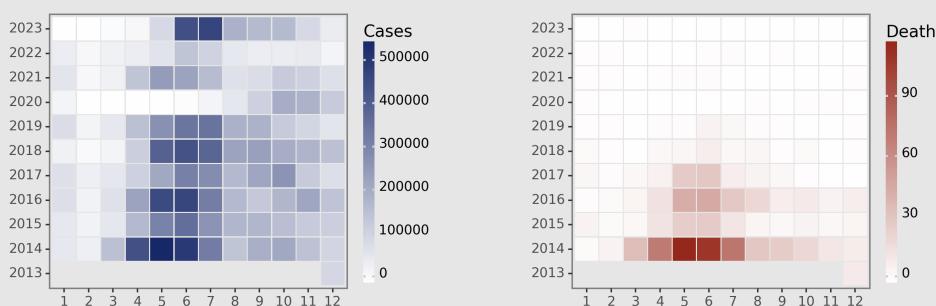
Highlights

- Seasonal peaks in Hand, foot, and mouth disease cases are evident from May to July, signifying a robust seasonal pattern in disease outbreaks.
- A substantial drop in both cases and deaths was observed in 2020, with lower reported rates persisting through 2023, reflecting possibly effective interventions or changes.
- December 2023 data reveals 46,150 cases with zero fatalities, maintaining the low incidence observed in recent years and suggesting continued disease control.
- Mortality has consistently declined, with no deaths since March 2023, indicating potential improvements in healthcare responses or disease management strategies.

Deaths Analysis

Fatalities from HFMD are relatively low despite high infection rates. Death rates peaked concurrently with case numbers between April and July from 2014 through 2016, emphasizing the critical period for intervention. An overall decreasing trend in deaths is noted from 2014 (with the highest death count at 114 in May) to 2023, where no deaths were recorded despite a significant number of cases. This suggests improved medical management and possibly increased herd immunity. No fatalities have been reported since the start of 2023, despite a resurgence in cases, indicating continuing advancements in disease control and treatment.

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