

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Other hepatitis

March 2024

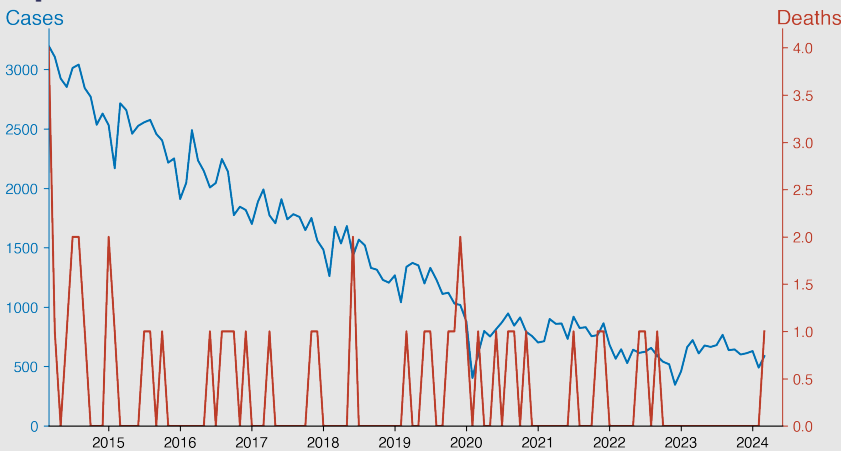
Introduction

Other hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver caused by infectious or non-infectious conditions not classified within the usual categories of viral hepatitis - Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. The predominant types of 'other hepatitis' include alcoholic hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis, and drug-induced hepatitis. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, typically including jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite. Long-term effects may lead to liver cirrhosis or liver cancer. Diagnosis usually involves liver function tests, blood tests, and imaging studies.

Highlights

- There's a marked decrease in 'Other hepatitis' cases in mainland China from 3,199 in March 2014 to 587 in March 2024, showing effective disease control.
- Despite the decline in cases, deaths remain sporadic but low, indicating efficient disease management.
- A significant case drop in February 2020 (404 cases) could be COVID-19 impact.
- From 2022-2024, the disease shows a stable trend, suggesting it's currently under control and endemic.

Temporal Trend



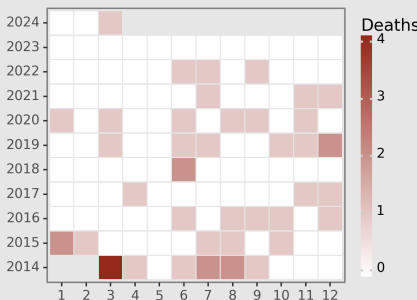
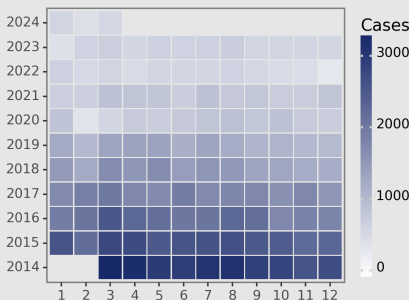
Cases Analysis

The reported cases of Other hepatitis in Chinese mainland from 2014 to 2024 show a notable decreasing trend. The highest number of cases were recorded in March 2014 (3199 cases), while the lowest count of 347 cases was documented in December 2022. The downfall in cases occurred gradually over the years, with few fluctuations observed in some months. Regardless of these slight variations, the general trend is towards a reduction in the number of Other hepatitis cases, indicating significant progress in hepatitis control and prevention efforts in the country.

Deaths Analysis

Deaths related to Other hepatitis in the Chinese mainland have displayed a relatively low occurrence over the observed decade. The highest number of monthly deaths was 4, reported in March 2014, and most months recorded 0 or 1 death. Notably, no month reported more than 2 deaths after July 2018, indicating an improved fatality rate against the disease. This could be due to better healthcare interventions, more effective treatments, or higher survival rates amongst patients diagnosed with Other hepatitis. Overall, the impact of the disease in terms of mortality appears to be reducing over time.

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