

Chinese Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance Report

Infectious diarrhea

April 2024

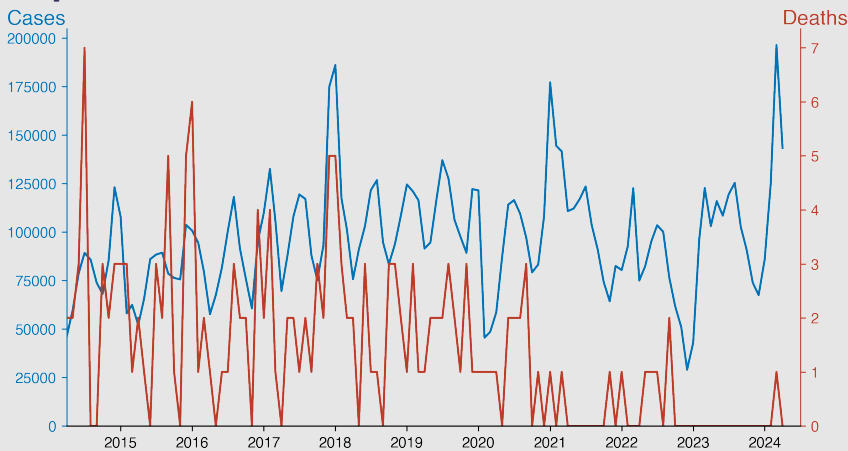
Introduction

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

Highlights

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

Temporal Trend



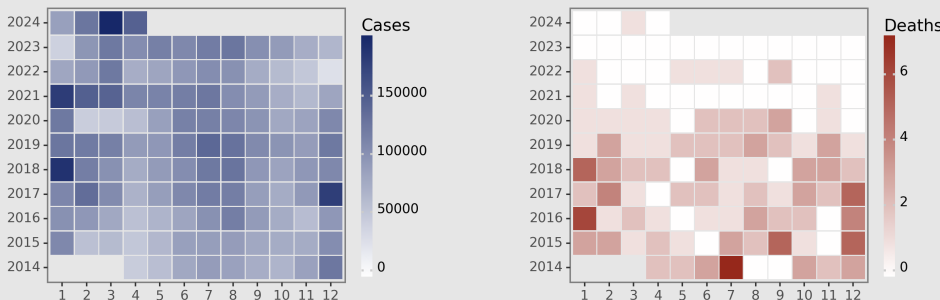
Cases Analysis

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

Deaths Analysis

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

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