

Changes in Incidence of Infectious Diseases in China under the Prevention and Control Measures of COVID-19

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Perspective

The aim of this study was to analyse the modifications in incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in China under the prevention and control measures of COVID-19. Since the end of 2019, the Coronavirus disorder 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic has swept the world. Countries around the world have adopted distinctive defensive measures, and the situation and evolution of the epidemic range from country to country. To contain COVID-19 in China, neighbourhood governments took preventive measures quickly. Under a variety of effective prevention and manipulate measures, the epidemic spread in China used to be essentially managed in simply over two months. The prevention and control was a big success. The white paper "Fighting COVID-19: China in Action" divides China's anti-COVID-19 system and measures into 5 stages. Under the on-going prevention and manage phase, the situation of COVID-19 in China is usually secure and controllable, with sporadic instances in some regions.

China has a considerable territory and a massive population. Except COVID 19, different predominant infectious illnesses are amongst the pinnacle in the world. For example, there are extra than one hundred million hepatitis B and C virus contaminated humans in China; the wide variety of new instances of tuberculosis ranks the 0.33 in the world, which significantly impacts public health, social and financial improvement and even countrywide security. The unfold of different infectious diseases can't be ignored in the context of COVID-19. Studies have proven that these NPIs for COVID-19 can also additionally limit the incidence of respiratory infectious ailments such as influenza, as well as the quantity of other infectious diseases reported. Similar reviews have been mentioned in the United States and Germany. However, the long-term or non-permanent advantages of COVID-19 preventive and manage interventions for different infectious diseases in China are nonetheless unclear, and there are still no research primarily based on country wide annual data.

In this study, the incidence records of notifiable infectious diseases have obtained from the authentic website site of the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. The notifiable infectious diseases refer to the infectious diseases reported in accordance with the regulation stipulated in the "Law of the People's

Republic of China on prevention and control of infectious diseases", including a total of 40 infectious diseases in categories A, B, and C. In 2004, China established an infectious disease network reporting system, which realized the case, real-time, on line reporting. This system covers in cities and townships and above all the clinical and fitness institutions, by clinical doctors to complete fill in the diagnosis of infectious diseases and infectious diseases reporting card, and then be transcribed and reported by a specialist from the Public Health Department or the Preventive Health Department. Statistics on the incidence and demise of notifiable infectious diseases will be posted on the website of the National Health Commission each month. There are no ethical issues involved in this study; the statistics is publicly accessible and handy in accordance with the law. We bought the month-to-month report incidence information of all notifiable infectious diseases in 2019 and 2020, and the incidence of influenza and tuberculosis month-to-month stated in 2015–2020.

We found that there are differences in the incidence of infectious diseases in different transmission routes. Compared with the equal duration in 2019, the incidence of respiratory infectious diseases in China has modified most obviously in 2020. Except for the increase in influenza in January, the monthly mentioned incidence of different frequent respiratory infectious diseases was once viewed to limit significantly, with the biggest decline from April to May. Although the basic increase of tuberculosis was negative, the decline was not significant compared with that of other respiratory infectious diseases.

In 2020, the incidence of influenza peaked in early January, lowered sharply in February, reached the lowest level in April, and remained at a rather low level; the month-to-month variant curve of tuberculosis epidemic is similar to that in preceding years, the range of instances reduced extensively in February and gradually recovered from March to April. The incidence trend of influenza and tuberculosis in 2020 have been decrease than the common from the remaining 5 years (P for vogue <0.000).

Except for COVID-19, the total number of notifiable infectious diseases cases in 2020 was 6,366,176, a reduce of 41.38% year-on-year in contrast with 2019. Category B and C notifiable infectious diseases reduced with the aid of 14.84 and 54.98% year-on-year, respectively ($P < 0.01$). The top three incidence rates were influenza (87.63cases/100,000), hepatitis B (81.36cases/100,000) and different infectious diarrhoea (76.33cases/100,000). Three types of diseases with the greatest decline were influenza ($-2,280,502$ cases), hand-foot-mouth disease ($-1,174,588$ cases), and different infectious diarrhoea diseases ($-275,746$ cases). Compared with 2019, respiratory infectious diseases were reported to be in the largest decline in 2020, accompanied by intestinal infectious diseases, blood-borne and sexually transmitted diseases, natural foci, and insect-borne infectious diseases. The monthly report incidences of influenza and tuberculosis in 2020 had been decrease than the common of the preceding 5 years.

In 2020, the incidence of most notifiable infectious diseases in China confirmed a downward trend, non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) such as the carrying of masks, usual hand-washing, extra ventilation, much less gathering etc., performed a wonderful position in the prevention and manages of respiratory and intestinal infectious diseases. The quite a number public fitness

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intervention techniques and measures adopted through China to comprise COVID-19 can supply a reference for the prevention and manage of infectious illnesses in different countries.

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