• 疾病控制 •

2004—2022年南京市法定传染病发病趋势分析

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摘要:目的 分析南京市2004—2022年法定传染病发病趋势及流行特征,为完善传染病防控和监测策略提供依据。方法 通过中国疾病预防控制信息系统传染病监测系统收集2004—2022年南京市法定传染病病例资料,按法定传染病分类和传播途径分析法定传染病发病的时间分布特征;采用年度变化百分比(APC)和平均年度变化百分比(AAPC)分析法定传染病报告发病率的变化趋势。结果 2004—2022年南京市共报告法定传染病33种505 275例,年均报告发病率为347.45/10万,2018—2022年呈下降趋势(APC=-13.499%,P<0.05),总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-1.586%,P>0.05)。甲乙类传染病报告25种203 235例,年均报告发病率为139.75/10万,总体呈下降趋势(AAPC=-4.954%,P<0.05);丙类传染病报告8种302 042例,年均报告发病率为207.69/10万,2004—2018年呈上升趋势(APC=10.117%,P<0.05),2018—2022年呈下降趋势(APC=-27.467%,P<0.05),总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-0.360%,P>0.05)。甲乙类传染病中血源及性传播传染病年均报告发病率最高,为69.88/10万,除2月外其他月份处于较高流行水平;其次为呼吸道传染病,年均报告发病率为51.30/10万,4和12月高发。丙类传染病中肠道传染病年均报告发病率最高,为178.06/10万,6和11月高发。结论 2004—2022年南京市法定传染病报告发病率总体较平稳,呼吸道传染病发病高峰为冬春季,肠道传染病为夏秋季;应加强血源及性传播传染病、呼吸道传染病和肠道传染病监测与干预工作,降低传染病疫情风险。关键词:法定传染病;发病率;流行特征

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Trends in incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the incidence trend and epidemic characteristics of notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022, so as to provide the basis for improving the prevention, control, and monitoring strategies of infectious diseases. Methods Data pertaining to notifiable infectious diseases reported in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022 were retrieved from the Infectious Disease Surveillance System of Chinese Disease Prevention and Control Information System. Infectious diseases were classified by law and transmission routes. Temporal distribution incidence of notifiable infectious diseases were descriptively analyzed. The trends in incidence of notifiable disease were analyzed using annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC). Results A total of 33 types of notifiable infectious diseases with 505 275 cases were reported in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022. The average annual reported incidence was 347.45/10⁵, showing a decreasing trend from 2018 to 2022 (APC=-13.499%, P<0.05), and there was no significant trend overall (AAPC=-1.586%, P>0.05). A total of 203 235 cases of 25 types of class A and B notifiable infectious diseases were reported, with an average annual reported incidence of 139.75/10⁵, showing an overall decreasing trend (AAPC=-4.954%, P<0.05). Eight types of class C notifiable infectious diseases with 302 042 cases were reported, with an average annual reported incidence of 207.69/10⁵. The reported incidence showed an increasing trend from 2004 to 2018 (APC=10.117%, P<0.05), and a decreasing trend from 2018 to 2022 (APC=-27.467%, P<0.05). There was no trend overall (AAPC=-0.360%, P>0.05). The reported incidence of blood-borne and sexually transmitted

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infectious diseases was the highest in class A and B infectious diseases, with an average annual reported incidence of 69.88/10⁵, which was at a high epidemic level throughout the year, except February. The reported incidence of respiratory infectious diseases was 51.30/10⁵, with a high reported incidence in April and December. The reported incidence of intestinal infectious diseases was the highest (178.06/10⁵) in class C infectious diseases, with a high reported incidence in June and November. **Conclusions** The reported incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City was generally stable from 2004 to 2022. The peak incidence of respiratory infectious diseases occurred in winter and spring, and that of intestinal infectious diseases was in summer and autumn. It is necessary to strengthen the surveillance and intervention of blood-borne and sexually transmitted infectious diseases, respiratory infectious diseases, and intestinal infectious diseases to reduce the risk of infectious diseases.

Keywords: notifiable infectious disease; incidence; epidemiological characteristics

传染病监测与防控是公共卫生体系的核心职能,其数据质量与分析方法会影响疾病防控策略的科学性。2004 年中国疾病预防控制信息系统建立以来^[1],我国法定传染病监测体系不断完善,截至2022 年 12 月 31 日已涵盖 40 种法定传染病(不含猴痘),其中甲类 2 种、乙类 27 种、丙类 11 种^[2]。1950—2022 年江苏省法定传染病年均报告发病率高达 1 679.49/10 万^[3]。为了解南京市法定传染病发病趋势及流行特征,完善传染病防控和监测策略,本研究采用 Joinpoint 回归模型分析 2004—2022 年南京市法定传染病监测数据,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

2004—2022 年南京市法定传染病病例资料来源于中国疾病预防控制信息系统传染病监测系统,包括确诊病例和临床诊断病例。人口资料来源于中国疾病预防控制信息系统疾病预防控制综合管理系统。

1.2 方法

收集发病日期为 2004 年 1 月 1 日—2022 年 12 月 31 日、报告卡片状态为已终审、现住址为南京市的法定传染病病例资料,包括发病日期、现住址、年龄和性别等。我国法定传染病分为甲乙丙 3 类,根据传播途径分为呼吸道传染病、肠道传染病、血源及性传播传染病、自然疫源及虫媒传染病,新生儿破伤风单独统计。2013 年甲型 H1N1 流感调整为丙类传染病并纳入季节性流行性感冒(流感)管理范畴,本研究将甲型 H1N1 流感和流感数据合并统计[4]。描述性分析法定传染病发病的时间分布特征;采用年度变化百分比(annual percent change,APC)分析 2004—2022 年法定传染病报告发病率的变化趋势。

1.3 统计分析

采用 Excel 2016 软件整理资料,采用 Joinpoint Regression Program 5.0.2 软件计算 APC 值和 AAPC 值。检验水准 α =0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 2004—2022 年南京市传染病发病情况

2004—2022 年南京市共报告法定传染病 33 种505 275 例,年均报告发病率为 347.45/10 万;年均报告发病率前五位的法定传染病分别为手足口病(153.54/10 万)、肺结核(41.56/10 万)、梅毒(32.29/10 万)、其他感染性腹泻(24.23/10 万)和淋病(23.78/10 万)。2004—2022 年法定传染病报告发病率总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-1.586%,95%CI: -4.757%~1.691%, t=-0.957, P=0.339),其中2018—2022 年呈下降趋势(APC=-13.499%,95%CI: -24.901%~-0.365%, t=-2.200, P=0.045)。

2.2 甲乙丙类传染病报告发病情况

甲类传染病报告霍乱 11 例,乙类传染病报告 24 种 203 224 例,甲乙类传染病年均报告发病率为 139.75/10 万;年均报告发病率前三位的病种分别 为肺结核、梅毒和淋病。丙类传染病报告 8 种 302 042 例,年均报告发病率为 207.69/10 万;年均报告发病率前三位的病种分别为手足口病、其他感染性腹泻和流感(15.65/10 万)。

2004—2022 年甲乙类传染病报告发病率总体呈下降趋势(AAPC=-4.954%,95%CI: -6.909%~-2.959%, t=-4.792,P<0.001),其中2004—2013 年下降速度较快(APC=-12.391%,95%CI: -15.003%~-9.698%,t=-9.374,P<0.001);丙类传染病报告发病率总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-0.360%,95%CI: -5.664%~6.770%,t=0.114,P=0.909),其中2004—2018 年呈显著上升趋势(APC=10.117%,95%CI: 4.977%~15.508%,t=4.324,P<0.001),2018—

2022 年呈显著下降趋势 (APC=-27.467%, 95%CI: -43.785%~-6.412%, t=-2.702, P=0.017)。见图 1。

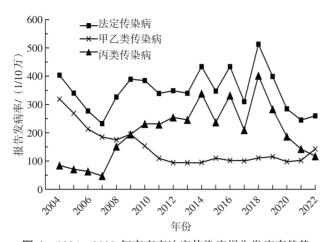


图 1 2004—2022 年南京市法定传染病报告发病率趋势 Figure 1 Trends in reported incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

2.3 不同传播途径的法定传染病发病情况

不同传播途径的法定传染病中,肠道传染病年均报告发病率最高,为195.86/10万;其次为呼吸道传染病、血源及性传播传染病,年均报告发病率分别为80.92/10万和69.88/10万;自然疫源及虫媒传染病年均报告发病率最低,为0.78/10万;新生儿破伤风2例。

甲乙类传染病中,血源及性传播传染病年均报告发病率最高,为 69.88/10 万,总体呈下降趋势 (AAPC=-5.387%, 95%CI: -7.430%~-3.300%, t=-4.973, P<0.001); 其次为呼吸道传染病,年均报告发病率为 51.30/10 万,总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-1.806%, 95%CI: -9.284%~6.281%, t=-0.451, P=0.652); 肠道传染病年均报告发病率为 17.80/10 万,总体呈下降趋势(AAPC=-14.095%,95%CI:-16.045%~-12.099%, t=-12.967, P<0.001); 自然疫源及虫媒传染病年均报告发病率最低,为 0.76/10 万,总体呈下降趋势(AAPC=-2.662%,95%CI:-5.160%~-0.099%, t=-2.190, t=0.043)。见图 2。

丙类传染病中,肠道传染病年均报告发病率最高,为 178.06/10 万,总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-1.159%,95%CI: -9.215%~7.613%,t=-0.269,P= 0.788);其次为呼吸道传染病,年均报告发病率为 29.62/10 万,总体无变化趋势(AAPC=-4.367%,95%CI: -0.364%~9.322%,t=1.943,P=0.068)。自然疫源及虫媒传染病年均报告发病率最低,为 0.02/10 万,仅 2004 年、2009—2011 年和 2017 年

报告,其他年份均无报告。见图 3。

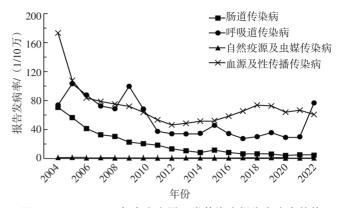


图 2 2004—2022 年南京市甲乙类传染病报告发病率趋势

Figure 2 Trends in reported incidence of class A and B notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

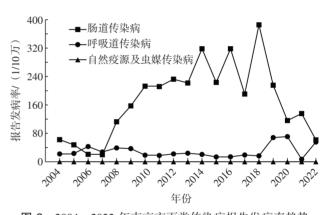


图 3 2004—2022 年南京市丙类传染病报告发病率趋势 Figure 3 Trends in reported incidence of class C notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

2.4 法定传染病发病时间分布特征

2004—2022 年甲乙类传染病中,血源及性传播传染病除 2 月外其他月份均处于较高流行水平;呼吸道传染病在 4 和 12 月高发;肠道传染病在 6—9 月高发,8 月报告发病例数最多;自然疫源及虫媒传染病报告发病率全年处于较低水平,见图 4。丙类传染病中,肠道传染病在 6 和 11 月高发;呼吸道传染病在 12 月至次年 1 月高发;自然疫源及虫媒传染病处于散发状态,见图 5。

3 讨论

2004—2022 年南京市法定传染病报告发病率总体较平稳,其中甲乙类传染病总体呈下降趋势,丙类传染病 2004—2018 年呈上升趋势,与 2008—2020年全国法定传染病流行趋势 [5] 基本吻合。2020—2022 年法定传染病报告发病率低于 300/10 万,可能

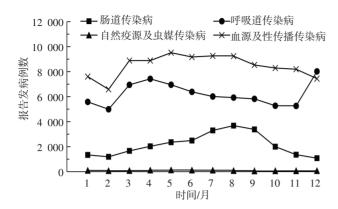


图 4 2004—2022 南京市甲乙类传染病发病时间分布 **Figure 4** Temporal distribution incidence of class A and B notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

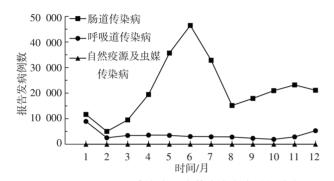


图 5 2004—2022 南京市丙类传染病发病时间分布 Figure 5 Temporal distribution incidence of class C notifiable infectious diseases in Nanjing City from 2004 to 2022

与新型冠状病毒感染防控措施有关,抑制了法定传染病的传播,导致整体报告发病率下降[6]。

2009 年南京市甲乙类传染病报告发病率出现明显波动,较 2008 年和 2010 年高,可能与 2009 年甲型 H1N1 流感全球大流行 [7] 及该病种于 2009 年被正式纳入国家乙类传染病管理有关。甲乙类传染病以血源及性传播疾病为主,梅毒和淋病年均报告发病率均较高,与其他研究结果 [3] 一致。

自 2008 年将手足口病纳入丙类传染病管理体系^[8],该病种迅速成为影响丙类传染病报告发病率变化的主要因素,其发病率居丙类传染病首位,2008—2018 年丙类报告发病率波动上升可能受其流行规律影响^[9]。2020—2022 年呼吸道传染病报告发病率上升,主要受到流感高发影响,也可能与《流行性感冒诊疗方案(2020 年版)》将流感抗原检测阳性纳入确诊病例有关^[10]。

南京市法定传染病发病呈现季节性特点。呼吸道传染病发病高峰在冬春季,与既往结果[11] 基本一致。甲乙类肠道传染病夏季高发;丙类肠道传染病发病高峰为6和11月,分别对应手足口病[9,12]和其

他感染性腹泻高发季节^[13-14]。因此,建议在冬春季重点加强呼吸道传染病的监测与疫苗接种,尤其是儿童、老年人等高危人群。同时,在夏季和秋冬季,应分别针对手足口病和其他感染性腹泻强化疾病防控知识的科普宣传,并积极开展相关防控行动。

综上所述,2004—2022 年南京市法定传染病报告发病率总体较平稳,呼吸道传染病发病高峰为冬春季,肠道传染病为夏秋季。应继续完善法定传染病的防控体系,加强淋病、梅毒等血源及性传播传染病、流感等呼吸道传染病和手足口病等肠道传染病监测与预防工作;根据传染病疫情变化,及时调整防控重点,针对性地开展健康教育、疫苗接种等相关工作,降低传染病疫情风险。本研究存在一定局限性,可能存在法定传染病病例漏报或误报情况,且部分轻症患者可能未就医,导致报告发病率被低估。

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