

8th Edition of International Conference on

Infectious Diseases

June 07-08, 2018 London, UK

Guo Hui et al., J Prev Infect Cntrol 2018, Volume 4 DOI: 10.21767/2471-9668-C1-003

ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE INCREASED THE NUMBER OF IMPORTED MALARIA CASES REPORTED AT POINT OF ENTRY (POE), CHINA

Guo Hui¹, Jin xia¹, Liu yang³, Yang yu², Zhang xiaolong² and Wang Jing²

¹General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of PRC, China ²Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine, China

Objective: In order to implement the elimination programme, we reviewed the cases diagnosed at PoE from Jan 2010 to July 2015, so as to provide suggestions to decrease the imported malaria cases.

Methods: Symptom-based surveillance was carried out on travellers at the PoE of China, those who have fever and/or from the Malaria endemic areas were actively monitored by infrared temperature monitoring or medical inspected by travel health experts. Rapid detect test (RDT), molecular or microscopically detect method was used to diagnose the malaria. Information relating to travel, demographics and others were recorded.

Results: During the implementation of the national malaria elimination programme (NMEP) from 2010 to 2015 in China, the indigenous cases declined continuously. However, the imported cases diagnosed at PoE increased annually. From Jan 2010 to July 2015, a total of 1035 cases were reported at PoE, the average age was 39.1±10 (ranged from 4 to 69) years old and male accounted for 95.3% (985/1053). A total of 981 cases are from China, distributed in Angola, Guinea, Nigeria, Ghana and other countries. Among 627 cases detected by typing methods, *Plasmodium falciparum* was the predominant, accounting 82.5%, then was *Plasmodium vivax* of 15.5%, *Plasmodium malariae* and *Plasmodium ovale* were the least of 1.4% and 0.6%, respectively.

Conclusions: The implementation of active surveillance at PoE has successfully increased the number of reported malaria cases annually, although the indigenous cases have dramatically declined since 2010. The reason may due to the implementation of China NMEP, as well as stricter measurements carried out at PoE when MERS, Ebola, Zika and Yellow fever spread globally, partly due to more sensitive detect methods used in the detection. In order to eliminate the malaria and protect the exported labour from infecting malaria, more efforts should be focus on individual protection measurements.

Recent Publications

- 1. Xiao Lili, Guo Hui, Sun Fujun, et al. (2006) Exploration on establishment of surveillance system for adverse events following immunization of inspection and quarantine. Chinese Frontier Health Quaratine 29(B08):124-125
- 2. Zhu Hong, Guo Hui, Zhang Yuanyuan, et al. (2005) The Curent Situatian and Countermeasure of AIDS Tests at Beijing port. Chinese Frontier Health Quarantine 28(03):134-135.
- 3. Xin Hui, Wang Yu, et al. (2004) Sequence Characteristics and Subtype Analysis of HIV-1 Infected Strain among Entry-Site Workers in Beijing. Chinese Frontier Health Quaratine 27(5): 261-262.
- Zhu Hong, Li Hanping, Guo Hui, et al. (2004) Study on subtype and sequence of partial env gene of HIV-1 in people entering and exiting national frontiers. 10(4):250-252.
- Li Linping, Liu Chunyan, Guo Hui, et al. (2001) An analysis if physical examination results of foreign stduents in Beijing area in 2000. Science of travel Medicine 7(4):15-16.

Biography

Guo Hui has his expertise in Travel Medicine. He served as Director of the Port of Hong Kong Port of the State Health Inspection and Quarantine Bureau; Director of the International Travel Health Center of Beijing Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau; Deputy Director of the Ministry of Industry and Communications, Director of the Department of Agricultural and Food Standards, Director of the International Cooperation Department. He is the Director of Public Health and Quarantine Supervision Department of AQSIQ.

Guoh@aqsiq.gov.cn