

Issue 04 | August 27, 2024



**ASEAN  
BIODIASPORA  
VIRTUAL CENTER**

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# Bi-Weekly Epidemic Intelligence Report

Epi-week 33-34, 2024

With Support by:



Korea Disease Control and  
Prevention Agency



In partnership with  
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ASSOCIATION  
OF SOUTHEAST  
ASIAN NATIONS



This report aims to provide the summary of the situation on infectious and emerging diseases in the ASEAN Region over the past two weeks. We collate various information from multiple official and publicly available sources. This report is published once every two weeks on Tuesday. For feedback and/or suggestions, please write to [support@biodiaspora.org](mailto:support@biodiaspora.org)

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# Definitions

Below is a list of commonly referred to terms and keywords in the bi-weekly reports:

## **ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)**

The ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC) is a center for monitoring, detection, and risk assessment of biological threats. ABVC aims to strengthen ASEAN's pandemic preparedness and response through enhancement of big data analytics and visualization.

## **Hazard**

A source/incident that has the potential to cause morbidity or mortality in an exposed human population.

## **Signal**

An incident/situation involving a hazard that has occurred. Signals are typically news/updates identified through Event-Based Surveillance and Indicator-Based Surveillance, utilizing both official and non-official sources.

## **Potential Threats**

Any signal as assessed by the ABVC to have the potential to pose a near-future risk to the ASEAN region based on the rapid risk assessment.

## **Threat of Regional Interest**

Any threat from neighbouring countries that has been confirmed by ABVC as having the potential to pose a near-future risk to the populations of ASEAN Member States.



## Bi-weekly Events Summary in the ASEAN Region

(August 10 – 23, 2024)

This bi-weekly report provides an overview of the signals and potential threats detected and identified by the ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center between August 10 – 23, 2024.

26

Disease  
Signals

1

Potential  
Threat

### Executive Summary

**Disease Signals** Over the past two weeks, the ABVC has detected 26 infectious disease signals in the ASEAN region. Dengue accounted for 13 signals, followed by mpox (4 signals), leptospirosis (3 signals), malaria and measles (2 signals each), avian influenza and diphtheria (1 signal each).

**Potential Threats** During the past two weeks, Thailand reported a case of clade I mpox, marking the first case in the ASEAN Region.

**Threat of Regional Interest** ABVC closely monitors global and regional threats that could affect the ASEAN region and promptly issues **Disease Alerts** as needed which can be accessed [[here](#)]. In response to the World Health Organization's declaration of a public health emergency of international concern for mpox, particularly the clade I, we conduct regular monitoring of the global and ASEAN regional **situation reports**, which can be accessed [[here](#)].

## Signals and Potential Threats

The ABVC actively monitors the ASEAN region for daily disease signals. Through our analysis, specific signals are identified as threats or events of regional concern. Potential threats are identified by considering the connectivity between ASEAN countries.

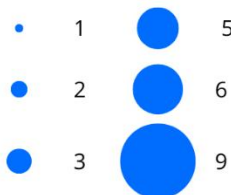
### Number of Disease signals and potential threats detected in epi-week 33-34, 2024



#### Number of detected signals in epi-week 33-34

by country, for August 10 - 23, 2024

##### Infectious disease signals



##### Potential threat signals



Figure 1. Disease signals detected in epi-week 33-34, 2024

Over the past two weeks, a total of 26 infectious disease signals were detected in the region. A total of 9 signals were detected in the Philippines, followed by Viet Nam (6 signals), Indonesia (5 signals), Malaysia (3 signals), Thailand (2 signals), and Cambodia (1 signal). No infectious disease signals were detected in Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Singapore.

Of the 26 infectious disease signals detected, the majority were vector-borne (69.2%), followed by emerging diseases (15.4%), vaccine-preventable diseases (7.7%), emerging and other diseases (3.8%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Infectious disease Signals detected between August 10 – 23, 2024

| Disease category                   | Disease         | Country (Signal detected)                                  | No of signal |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Emerging Disease</b>            | Mpox            | Thailand (2), Viet Nam (1), Philippines (1)                | 4            |
| <b>Vaccine-preventable disease</b> | Measles         | Viet Nam (2)   | 2            |
| <b>Vector-borne disease</b>        | Dengue          | Indonesia (3), Malaysia (3), Philippines (5), Viet Nam (2) | 13           |
|                                    | Leptospirosis   | Philippines (3)  | 3            |
|                                    | Malaria         | Indonesia (2)  | 2            |
| <b>Zoonosis</b>                    | Avian influenza | Cambodia (1)   | 1            |
| <b>Other disease</b>               | Diphtheria      | Viet Nam (1)   | 1            |

On August 19, 2024, Thailand reported its first case of the mpox clade I variant, marking the initial occurrence of the variant in Asia since the WHO declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). As of now, no further cases have been identified.

Table 2. Potential threat detected between August 10 – 23, 2024

| Disease category        | Disease        | Country (Signal detected) | No of signal |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Emerging Disease</b> | Mpox (clade I) | Thailand (1)              | 1            |

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