

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Other Infectious Diseases

Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 612 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Research Update

- In a recent study, researchers from Karolinska Institute in Sweden, and others, have characterized the new omicron variant BA.2.75, comparing its ability to evade antibodies against current and previous variants.⁶ The study, published in the journal *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, suggests that BA.2.75 is not more resistant to antibodies than the currently dominating BA.5.⁶ Tests were carried out using 40 random blood samples taken in Stockholm, both before and after the first omicron wave.⁶ According to the author, the study shows that omicron BA.2.75 has approximately the same level of resistance to antibodies as the dominant variant BA.5, which is reassuring news if we were to suffer a BA.2.75 wave in Sweden.⁶ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Philippines:** An infectious disease specialist has cautioned against making the use of face masks in Metro Manila voluntary at this time due to the persistently high risk of severe COVID-19 and high fatality rate for the vulnerable population.⁷ The Department of Health's technical advisory group member Dr. Rontgene Solante was replying to a question regarding whether Metro Manila might already implement Cebu City's policy on optional face mask usage outside of medical facilities.⁷ He claimed that before the government can loosen its face mask policy, a lot of factors, such as vaccination rates and the quantity of COVID-19 illnesses, must be taken into consideration.⁷ Solante is worried that individuals won't feel as compelled to get vaccinated or revaccinated against COVID-19 if face masks are not needed to be worn in public.⁷ Additionally, Solante brought out the current COVID-19 infection rate in hospitals, emphasizing how common these disorders are among the most vulnerable patients.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Laos:** As the new academic year 2022–2023 has begun, Laos' Ministry of Education and Sports has asked school administrators, instructors, and students to maintain adhering to virus control measures to avoid the spread of the COVID-19.⁹ The government granted permission to all educational institutions at the beginning of this year to conduct face-to-face instruction.⁹ To prevent a COVID-19 recurrence, workers at all educational institutions must be vigilant.⁹ Any staff member or student who experiences COVID-19 symptoms must miss class, consult a doctor, and complete any online coursework from home.⁹ The management board of the school and the COVID-19 taskforce will conduct a risk assessment and determine whether classes should continue or be halted if several cases of COVID-19 are verified.⁹ To protect themselves and raise overall population immunity levels, the ministry's COVID-19 group has encouraged education and sports officials to keep pushing for teachers and students to receive complete vaccinations against the virus.⁹ Additionally, it has instructed Vientiane and the provinces' indoor and outdoor sports facilities to carefully adhere to COVID-19 preventive measures.⁹ Both employees and visitors must be completely immunized, have their temperatures taken, keep at least one meter away, wear face masks, and wash their hands with soap or hand sanitizer.⁹

Vaccine Update

- **China:** As the first nation to approve an inhaled COVID-19 vaccination, China has opened the door for prospective use of the needle-free medication in the nation, where containing the spread of COVID-19 is still a high concern.⁸ CanSino Biologics, the vaccine producer, announced in a statement on Sunday that China's pharmaceuticals authority has authorized the inhaled dosage for use as a booster vaccination in an emergency.⁸ Convidecia Air is a medication that disperses a vaccination dosage via a nebulizer puff that is then breathed orally.⁸ The injectable Convidecia COVID-19 vaccine from CanSino is already in use in China and has received approval in a few other nations.⁸ CanSino's new product is one of two specifically "inhaled" vaccines that have reached clinical phase development, according to a database maintained by the World Health Organization (WHO), as a number of businesses worldwide search for novel ways to deliver COVID-19 protection through the nose and mouth.⁸ The approval of the inhaled dose comes as many Chinese cities implement widespread COVID lockdowns and mass testing efforts in response to small-scale outbreaks, which the business said required completion of extra processes before getting on the market.⁸ [[Full Article](#)]
- **India's** government on September 6 (Tuesday) approved a locally developed, needle-free, and nasally administered COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use. The new inoculation was developed by Bharat Biotech, which had already developed an intravenous product. Bharat Biotech said in a statement last month that it had conducted two successful efficacy trials for the vaccine. Data from the trials have yet to be given a wider release and it remains unclear when the product will be available for public use.

Travel Update

- **Japan's** government announced on September 7 (Wednesday) its relaxed border measures to promote international travel. Japan lifted the daily entry quota from 20,000 to 50,000 and removed the requirement for pre-departure COVID-19 tests for people who have received at least three vaccine doses.

Cases and Deaths as of 07 September 2022

- As of 07 September 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **612,452,965** confirmed cases, including **6,519,504** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 84,894,315 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,186,230 cases** in the ASEAN region and **50,708,085 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.2%**.
- There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the **ASEAN** Region.

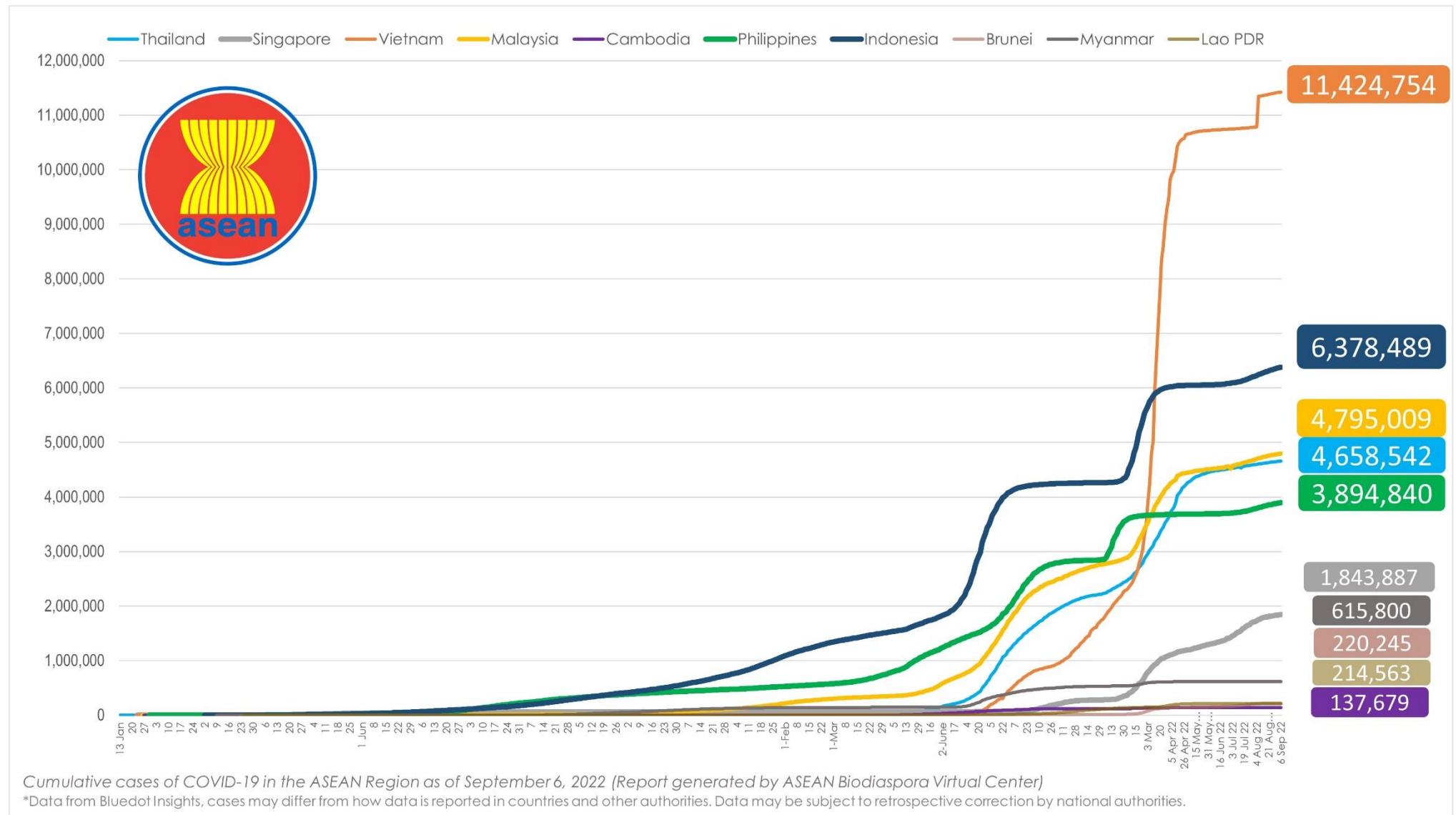
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	06-Sep-22	220,245	-	225	-	50,831	449,149	444,079	330,826	99.7
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	137,679	11	3,056	-	835	15,164,242	14,500,132	9,988,328	87.4
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	06-Sep-22	6,378,489	3,607	157,696	28	2,357	203,037,880	170,558,244	58,929,057	62.3
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	06-Sep-22	214,563	108	757	-	2,993	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	4,795,009	2,067	36,255	6	15,008	28,094,057	27,497,097	16,695,450	81.9
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	06-Sep-22	615,800	146	19,442	1	1,139	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	3,894,840	1,267	62,118	56	3,602	77,134,380	72,416,833	17,726,336	63.6
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	1,843,887	1,176	1,596	2	32,329	5,023,877	5,002,973	4,285,045	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	4,660,964	1,062	32,447	22	6,694	56,954,724	53,396,643	31,766,482	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	06-Sep-22	11,424,754	3,699	43,123	1	11,844	89,255,868	82,993,225	67,031,734	85.2
ASEAN COUNTRIES				34,186,230	13,143	356,715	116	127,633	515,780,140	459,576,972	208,980,609	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	06-Sep-22	23,706,477	99,737	27,193	44	45,846	45,107,049	44,669,110	40,825,639	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	06-Sep-22	19,649,930	112,198	41,194	320	15,562	104,137,403	102,747,384	110,663,625	82.5
	China	31-Dec-19	06-Sep-22	7,351,678	46,349	25,088	30	45,517	1,330,409,684	1,295,633,663	827,058,444	87.1
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				50,708,085	258,284	93,475	394	106,926	1,479,654,136	1,443,050,157	978,547,708
ASEAN +3				84,894,315	271,427	450,190	510	234,558	1,995,434,276	1,902,627,129	1,187,528,317	

- 527,558,650 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,872,528	432	258,389	4	249,413	390,961,251	308,898,379	47,800,627
AMERICAS	179,389,058	29,300	2,857,850	192	1,165,083	820,728,647	720,328,334	466,901,968
ASIA PACIFIC	84,959,104	8,087	747,954	40	468,405	1,439,755,020	1,326,824,281	328,703,476
EUROPE	227,992,054	120,833	1,967,641	341	1,968,544	564,556,701	536,598,167	347,356,089
MIDDLE EAST	22,345,906	4,232	237,480	58	209,507	143,519,661	128,895,379	58,707,330
TOTAL	527,558,650	162,884	6,069,314	635	4,060,952	3,359,521,280	3,021,544,540	1,249,469,490

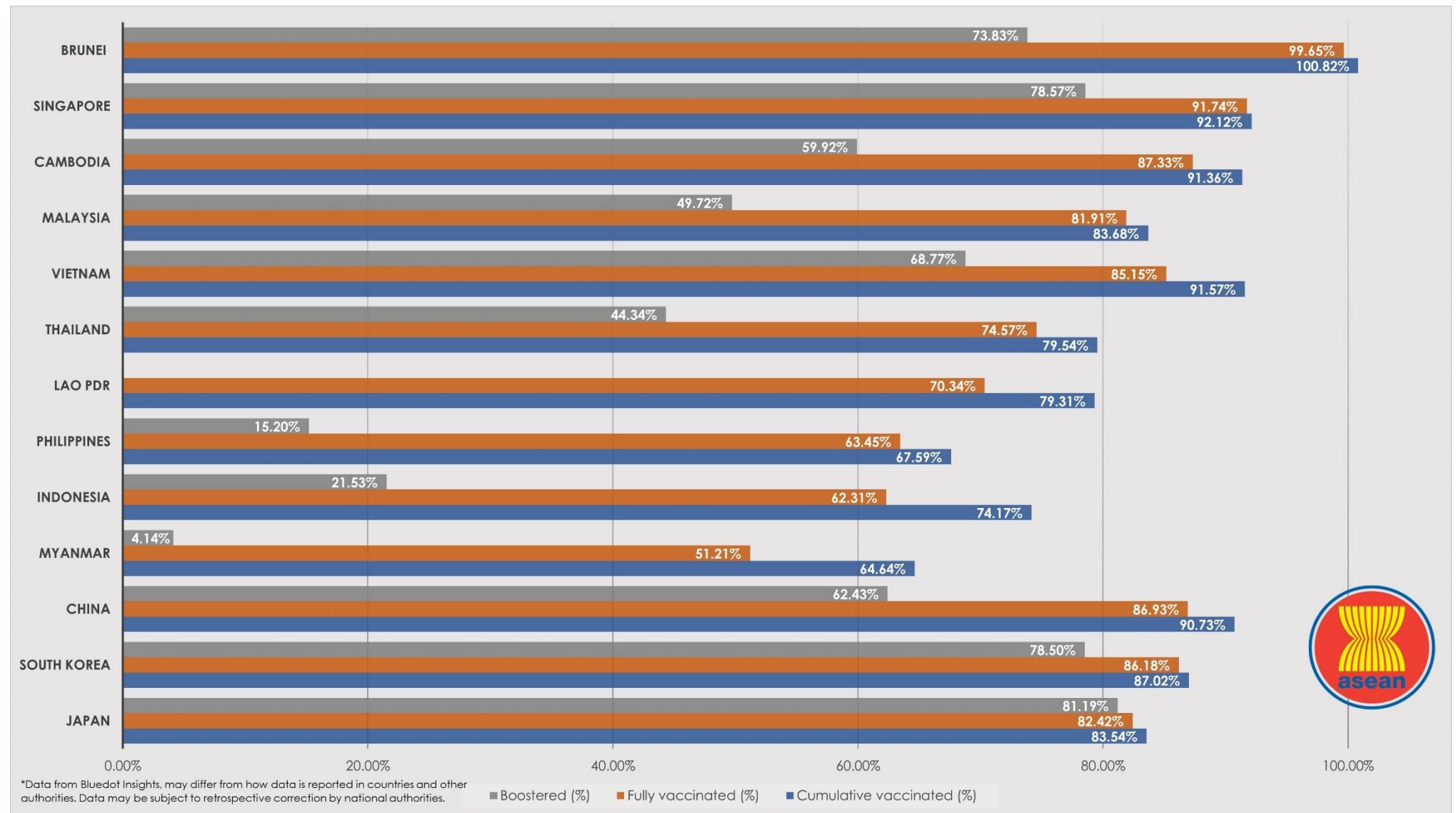
COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to September 6, 2022




COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 06 September 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

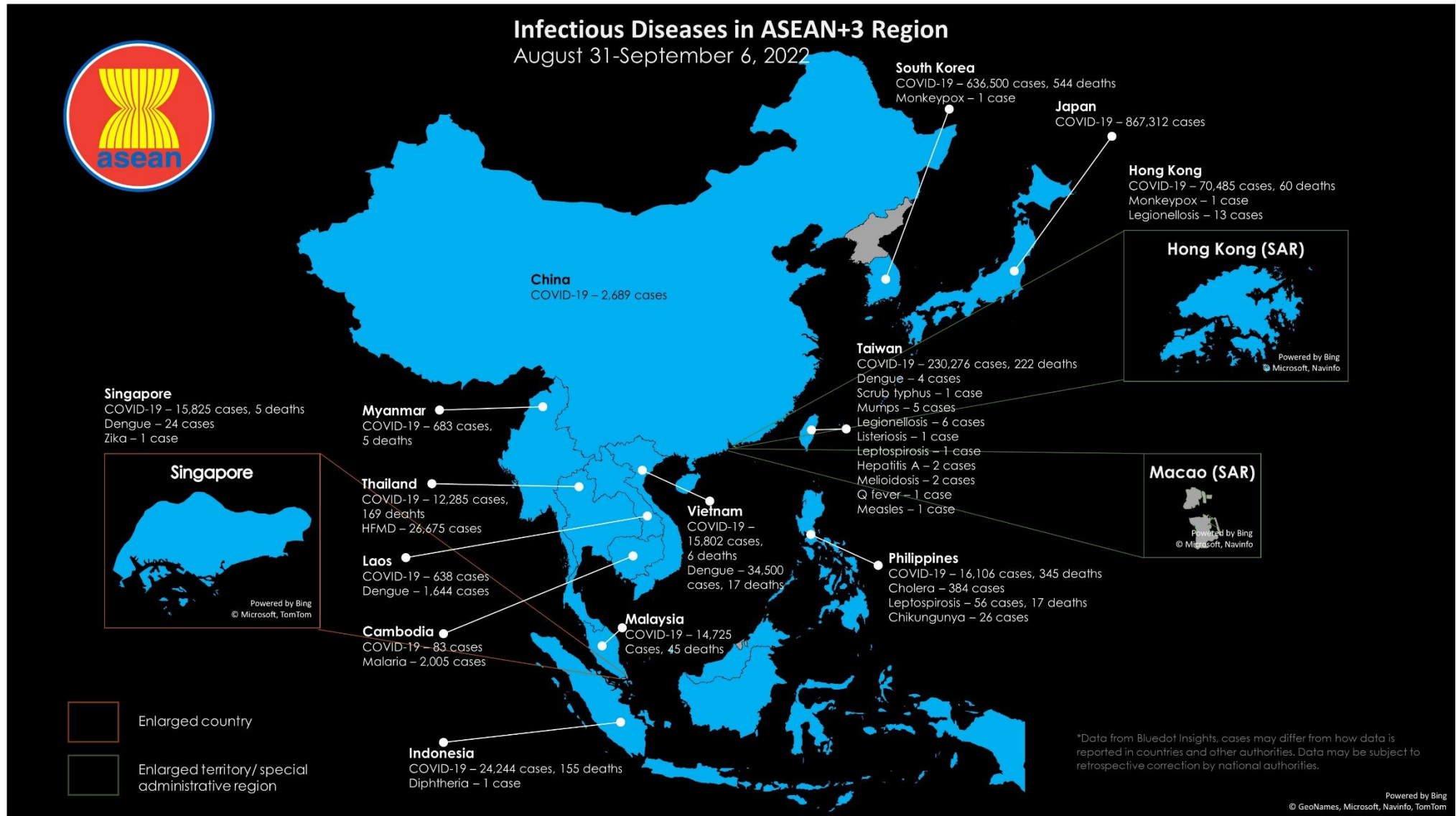
as of 04 September 2022

 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	REQUIREMENT						
	At least 80% of the high-risk population has been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).		Government Policy on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)	
		Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/73.8	Unknown	0.00	Unknown	31.0/100	undefined
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/59.9	Unknown	0.10	Unknown	31.5/100	undefined
Indonesia	0%/day	65.3/21.5	Unknown	1.41	Unknown	54.2/100	undefined
Lao PDR	0%/day	77.3/ND	Unknown	1.23	Unknown	61.6/100	undefined
Malaysia	0%/day	84.4/49.7	0.01%/day	6.95	Unknown	51.8/100	undefined
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.24	Unknown	69.1/100	undefined
Philippines	0%/day	69.9/15.2	Unknown	2.21	Unknown	55.4/100	undefined
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/78.6	0%/day	34.75	Unknown	58.9/100	undefined
Thailand	0%/day	77.5/44.3	0.01%/day	2.51	Unknown	31.5/100	undefined
Vietnam	Unknown	89.5/68.8	Unknown	2.36	Unknown	43.5/100	undefined
Japan	0%/day	81.2/87.6	0%/day	110.41	Unknown	42.9/100	undefined
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/78.6	0%/day	165.36	Unknown	38.1/100	undefined
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.3	Unknown	0.025	Unknown	84.5/100	undefined

All of the countries have achieved the estimated high-risk population fully vaccinated of ≥90.0% except China with 35.1%.

Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Region

From August 31-September 6, 2022



Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox in ASEAN+3 Region

August 31-September 6, 2022

Infectious Disease Updates

Dengue

- **Laos:** 02 September 2022 (Outbreak News) In an update on the dengue fever situation in Laos, the Centre of Information and Education for Health reports 21,799 total dengue cases as of September 1. The capital city of Vientiane reports the most cases with 10,961, followed by Luang Namtha Province, Attapeu, and Saravan. An additional death was reported since our last report, bringing the total deaths due to dengue to 18. Laos reported 873 dengue cases in late August 2021.
- **Vietnam:** 31 August 2022 (Xinhua News Agency) According to figures released by the Ministry of Health of Vietnam on the 31st, the country has reported nearly 180,000 cases of dengue fever this year, including 70 deaths. Statistics from the Ministry of Health of Vietnam show that as of the end of August, the country has reported a total of 179,011 dengue fever cases this year. Among them, the dengue fever epidemic in Ho Chi Minh City is relatively serious. The cumulative number of confirmed cases is 46,044, which is 5.5 times that of the same period last year. Among them, 869 were severe cases. was 1.9%. Vietnam has been experiencing continuous high temperature and abundant rainfall for a period of time, and mosquitoes are rampant in many areas. In August, the dengue fever epidemic in northern Vietnam became increasingly severe. According to data from the Hanoi Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the number of confirmed cases in the city exceeded 800 in August. Of the 30 dengue patients currently being treated at the Central Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Hanoi, 10 are severely ill.
- **Taiwan:** 06 September 2022 (China Taiwan Net) Kaohsiung City today added its first confirmed case of local dengue fever this year, the third case on the island this year, and the first local case of dengue fever in Kaohsiung City since October 2019. . The Kaohsiung City Government launched an active local epidemic investigation overnight and expanded the collection and inspection. At present, 86 people in the rapid screening test were negative. The Kaohsiung City Government Health Bureau issued a press release today stating that the newly confirmed case of local dengue fever is a male in his 60s in Qianzhen District, who lives alone, has no cohabiting contacts, and has no recent history of travel abroad. Symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, headaches in limbs and bones, nausea and vomiting, and loss of appetite began to appear on August 29. The symptoms were relieved when he went to the clinic for medical treatment. On August 31, he went to the hospital emergency room and was diagnosed with dengue fever yesterday (5th). The confirmed cases indicated that their daily activities were mainly at home. They went to a nearby brunch restaurant every morning, dined at a nearby restaurant at noon and at night, exercised outside a nearby school every afternoon, and occasionally went to a nearby market to buy vegetables. contact with people. In order to clarify the source of infection, the Kaohsiung City Health Bureau launched an active local epidemic investigation overnight and expanded the collection and inspection. Up to now, 86 people have been tested, and all of them have been negative in the quick test. It also targets 97 local people who have been in and out of high-risk areas in Southeast Asia since August 1. Sort out the places where people move, and then clarify the possible infection chain risks. The Kaohsiung City Government held a district-level forward command center meeting this morning, and will conduct household spraying and carpet breeding inspections in the afternoon, and conduct block-type and carpet breeding inspections within 400 meters of the possible infection

sites of confirmed cases And necessary mosquito control work, remove any suspected breeding vector mosquito field, prevent the spread of the epidemic risk.

Measles

- **Taiwan:** 03 September 2022 (China News Agency) The CDC of Taiwan's Ministry of Health and Welfare announced on September 3 the first local case of measles in the past three years. There are cases of local infection, and the possible source of infection is still under investigation. The patient started to develop a rash on his feet on August 12, but had no other symptoms. He went to the clinic for medical treatment on August 19. After that, the rash continued to increase and was accompanied by headache. On August 31, he went to the hospital for medical treatment and was diagnosed after examination. The health monitoring of the case ended on September 3, and there is still a rash and no symptoms. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stated that in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic, the health unit has launched an epidemic prevention investigation. At present, there are 5 people in contact with them, all of whom have no recent travel history. Among them, one friend developed a rash on August 29 and has arranged for inspection. 4 people have no suspected symptoms, and the health status of contacts will be traced. The patient stayed at his residence during the infectious period, and the health unit will continue to investigate whether there is a history of activities in public places and carry out related prevention and control work. According to the statistics of the CDC, this case is also the first case in Taiwan since 2020; in the international epidemic, the number of measles reports in the world so far this year is significantly higher than that of the same period last year, and a large-scale outbreak has occurred in more than 22 countries in the past 12 months. The epidemic (more than 20 cases/million people) is the most severe in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean region. In Asia, the epidemic situation in Afghanistan continues to be severe, the epidemic situation in some parts of the Philippines is increasing, and sporadic cases have been reported in some countries in the Americas and Europe.

Cholera

- **Philippines:** 06 September 2022 (Crisis 24) Filipino health authorities have reported an additional 330 cases of cholera July 31-Aug. 13, bringing the total case count to more than 2,960 cases since Jan. 1. In 2022, the risk of cholera in the Philippines was 2.6 cases per 100,000 population compared to only 0.7 cases per 100,000 population reported over a similar period. The most at-risk region is Eastern Visayas, reporting 42.3 cholera cases per 100,000 population followed by Caraga Region 9.9 cholera cases per 100,000 population. This represents the complete data available as of Sept. 6. On 02 September 2022 per Manila Bulletin report, a state of calamity has been declared in Iloilo City due to an outbreak of acute gastroenteritis and cholera, two water-borne and food-borne diseases. The declaration was formalized Friday, Sept. 2, after the Iloilo City Council held a special session to adopt the recommendation of the Iloilo City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. The Iloilo city government can now use at least P12 million from the Quick Response Fund to curb the rising number of cases and finance testing as well as purchasing medicines and other supplies. The Iloilo City Health Office (ICHO) has recorded a total of 284 acute gastroenteritis and cholera cases, including seven deaths, as of Sept. 1. The ICHO-City Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance Unit (CESU) said 52 patients remain in the hospital while 67 are non-hospital cases. A total of 157 people has so far recovered. Eight of the 284 cases are cholera, it added. Dr. Annabelle Tang, acting ICHO chief, said that the other cases have not yet been confirmed as cholera. Tang said that specimens have been to the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) of the Department of Health (DOH) in Muntinlupa City for testing. Meanwhile, Mayor Jerry Treñas has ordered all water refilling stations across this city to undergo water testing to check if water supply is contaminated. Earlier inspections found out that deep wells in

communities with clustering of cases were positive for coliform and E. coli bacteria. Because of this, the Iloilo City Environmental Health and Sanitation Division has closed eight water refilling stations.

Diphtheria

- **Indonesia:** 31 August 2022 (jpn.com) - The plague phenomenon diphtheria Gili Ketapang Village, Sumberasih District, Probolinggo Regency, was declared an extraordinary event (KLB). This was confirmed by the Head of the East Java Health Office, Dr. Erwin Astha Triyono, Tuesday (30/8). He explained that the Probolinggo Health Office previously informed that from March to August there was one case of death due to diphtheria each. "With the discovery of one case, the Probolinggo Health Office declared an outbreak," said Erwin. The status of the outbreak in the aftermath of the outbreak of a serious infectious disease in the nose and throat immediately became the attention of the East Java Provincial Government. The East Java Health Office helped publish a letter of recommendation that had been circulated by the Governor of East Java, Khofifah Indar Parawansa. "The circular letter is about anticipation for regions, including the Probolinggo area and other areas," said the former Head of Education and Training of Dr Soetomo Hospital. In addition, his party also made technical instructions (juknis) on how to resolve the diphtheria outbreak, especially in Probolinggo. "So, the outbreak response immunization (ORI) has been carried out on Gili Ketapang. It is hoped that in the future the island will be free from further diphtheria," he said. In addition, Erwin said that his party also pays attention to children's health to prevent various diseases. Parents can access information on the National Child Immunization Month (BIAN). The hope is that all the people there who have children around the age of nine months to five years access immunization services. "It is hoped that by the end of this month it can reach 95 percent so that all areas, whether hepatitis B disease, HIV with meningitis, or diphtheria, can really be prevented by immunization," he added.

Malaria

- **Cambodia:** 06 September 2022 (Famagusta Gazette) Cambodia recorded 2,005 cases of malaria in the first half of 2022, a drop of 3 percent from 2,072 cases over the same period last year. Cambodia has seen no malaria fatalities since 2018, which led to the Southeast Asian nation being considered a successful country in eliminating malaria deaths three years earlier than its target.

Chikungunya

- **Philippines:** 03 September 2022 (Outbreak News) Philippines health officials are reporting 400 chikungunya cases through August 13 this year, a 506 percent increase compared to the same period in 2021 (66). Regions reporting the most cases include Calabarzon (106), Central Visayas (78), Davao (68) and Western Visayas (58), according to new data released on September 2.

Zika

- **Singapore:** 02 September 2022 (The Straits Times) SINGAPORE has reported a new Zika case this year during the week of Aug 21 to 27, while 666 dengue cases were recorded for that week. This is the first Zika case since March 2020. This is according to the latest weekly infectious diseases bulletin published by the Ministry of Health (MOH) on Aug 31. The Straits Times has contacted MOH for more details about the patient. The Zika case comes amid a surge in dengue infections this year. Since the start of the year, 25,591 dengue cases have been recorded, compared with 5,258 cases reported for the whole of 2021. In 2016, MOH confirmed the localized community spread of the Zika virus infection in Singapore. In that same year, the World Health Organization declared the Zika outbreak a public health emergency.

Leptospirosis

- **Philippines:** 05 September 2022 (Philippine News Agency) – The Philippines has logged 1,467 leptospirosis cases for the first eight months this year, the Department of Health (DOH) said on Monday. The DOH said data from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20 translates to a 15 percent increase from 1,278 cases in the same period last year. A total of 205 deaths due to leptospirosis were reported nationwide -- 14 in January; 11 in February; 23 in March; 32 in April; 29 in May; 29 in June; 53 in July; and 14 in August. Most of the cases were reported in the National Capital Region (NCR) with 279 or 19 percent; Cagayan Valley, 174 or 12 percent; and Western Visayas 174 or 12 percent. From July 24 to Aug. 20, about 106 cases were recorded, 36 or 34 percent of which were from the NCR; 12 or 11 percent from Central Luzon; and 10 or 9 percent from Davao Region. The DOH said the Bicol region, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Davao region breached the alert and epidemic threshold within the past four morbidity weeks. However, there was no clustering of cases noted nationwide.

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease

- **Thailand:** 03 September 2022 (Insights) Health authorities have warned of increasing upward trends of hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD) in Thailand since the beginning of the year. Officially available information indicates that there has been an increase of 36% when compared to the same time frame in 2021. HFMD is a highly contagious disease, with ongoing outbreaks and upward trends in several Asian-Pacific countries, including Thailand since the beginning of 2022. Among multiple causes, many experts have raised that one underlying factor in the rise of cases can be mostly attributed to the lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Now, reported cases coincide with the return to schools and exposure to the virus mostly among a naive (non-immune) population.

Legionellosis

- **Hong Kong (SAR):** 05 September 2022 (Press Release, The Government of the HK Special Administrative Region) The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health today reported the latest number of cases of Legionnaires' disease (LD), and stressed the importance of using and maintaining properly designed man-made water systems, adding that susceptible groups should strictly observe relevant precautions. From August 28 to September 3, four community-acquired LD cases were reported. "Epidemiological investigations are ongoing to identify potential sources of infection, high-risk exposure and clusters, if any," a spokesman for the CHP said. As of September 3, 56 LD cases had been reported this year. In 2021 and 2020, there were 69 and 104 cases respectively.

Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1, 2022 to September 6, 2022



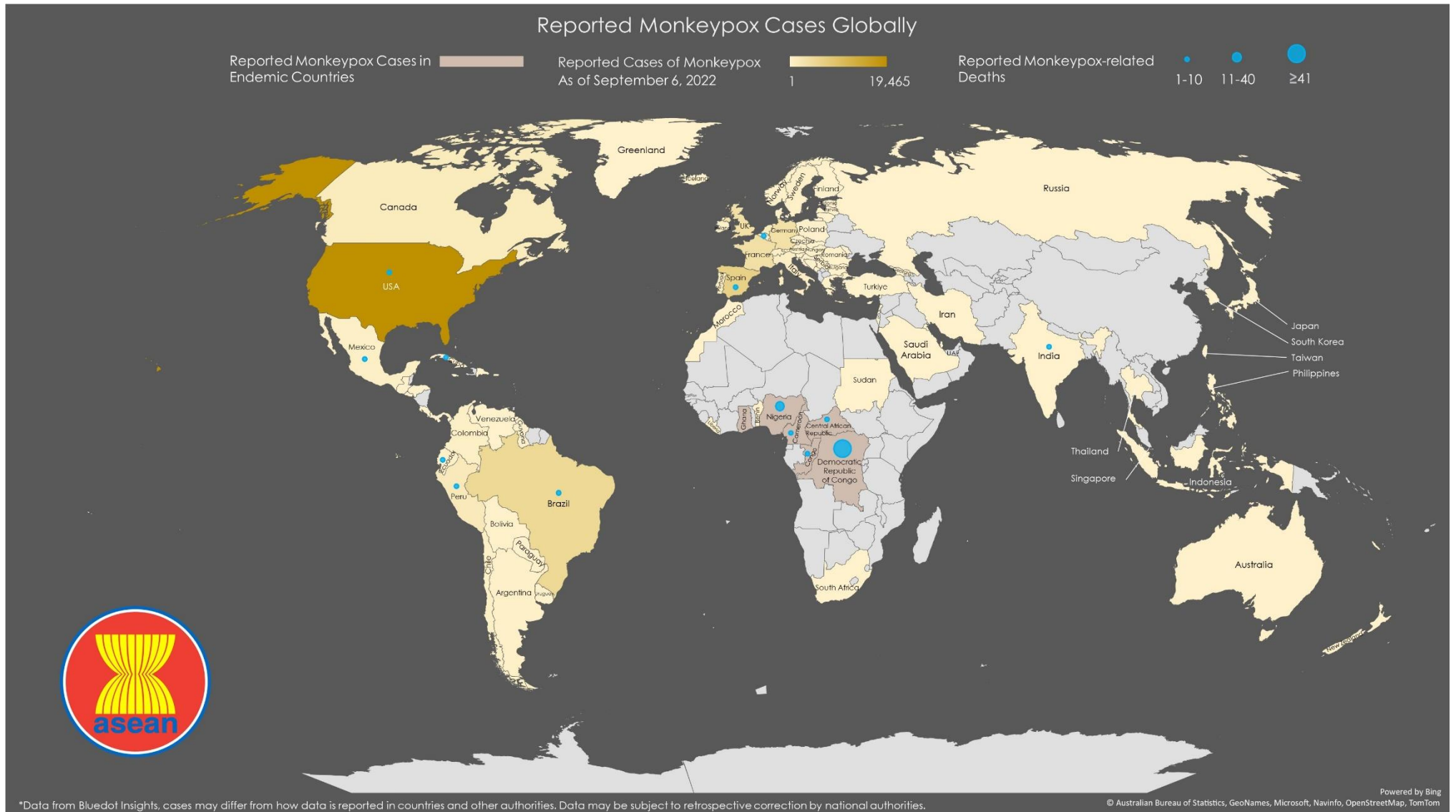
Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Vietnam	180,000	34,500	70	0.04%
Philippines	118,785	-	405	0.34%
Indonesia	68,000	-	640	0.94%
Malaysia	29,812	-	13	0.04%
Singapore	25,667	1,369	-	0.00%
Laos	21,799	1,664	17	0.08%
Thailand	17,412	-	14	0.08%
Myanmar	7,835	-	31	0.40%
Cambodia	2,869	-	7	0.24%
Brunei	-	-	-	-
Total	472,179	37,533	1,197	0.25%

*Data from Bluedot Insights, cases may differ from how data is reported in countries and other authorities. Data may be subject to retrospective correction by national authorities.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of September 6, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 07 September 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **55,331** confirmed cases, including **87** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.16%**.
- 38 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **28 cases** in the ASEAN region and **10 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
- 55,293 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

Monkeypox cases in ASEAN+3 region

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
ASEAN	Singapore	16	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Thailand	7	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Japan	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Taiwan	3	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	South Korea	2	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Hong Kong (SAR)	1	1	-	0.00%
ASEAN+3 Total		38	1	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	19,465	0	1	0.01%
Europe	Spain	6,645	102	2	0.03%
Americas	Brazil	5,037	0	1	0.02%
Europe	France	3,546	0	-	0.00%
Europe	Germany	3,467	0	-	0.00%

Monkeypox cases per region other than ASEAN+3

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA*	2,880	0	77	2.67%
AMERICAS	29,508	222	6	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	138	0	1	0.72%
EUROPE	22,493	102	3	0.01%
MIDDLE EAST	274	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	55,293	324	87	0.16%

Global Update

- **Spain:** According to Health Minister Carolina Darias on September 5, the number of new monkeypox infections is progressively reducing in Spain, which has the second-highest number of cases in the world this year.² The World Health Organization (WHO), which has deemed monkeypox a global health emergency, stated this week that it is possible to eradicate the illness in Europe.² They based their claim on data that the disease's spread is decreasing in a few select nations.² Since it reported its first case in May, Spain has recorded 6,645 confirmed cases—the largest number in Europe and second only to the United States globally—and two fatalities.²
- Researchers have discovered that a 31-year-old man with a confirmed monkeypox infection initially had acute myocarditis, or inflammation of the heart muscle, around a week after the start of monkeypox symptoms.³ A case report that appeared in the journal *JACC: Case Reports* describes a patient who went to the doctor five days after developing symptoms of monkeypox, including malaise, myalgia, fever, and several enlarged lesions on the face, hands, and genitalia.³ A PCR swab sample of a skin lesion was used to confirm a positive monkeypox infection.³ Three days later, the patient went back to the emergency room complaining of left arm and chest pain.³ The case study authors stated that "by extrapolation, the monkeypox virus might have tropism for myocardial tissue or induce immune-mediated harm to the heart" because myocarditis was previously linked to smallpox infection, a more virulent virus.³ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Peru:** In this way, new viral lineages arise in different parts of the world, which have been called B.1.1 to B.1.8.⁴ Researchers from the Genomic Surveillance Team of the National Institute of Health (INS) of the Ministry of Health (Minsa) identified a Peruvian monkeypox virus lineage designated B.1.6 by the International Scientific Committee "mpxv-lineages" due to the widespread spread of the "monkeypox" outbreak.⁴ This lineage B.1.6, which is distinguished by the nucleotide mutation G111029A, is the first brand-new and unique lineage discovered in the South American area.⁴ Its effects on the behavior of the virus are currently being investigated.⁴ 160 full monkeypox virus genomes have been sequenced by the INS, 122 of which are from the Lima-originating B.1.6 lineage.⁴ However, as they are now recognizing more than 10 separate introductions of the virus at the national level, INS researchers have noted that this B.1.6 lineage is not the only one present in the nation.⁴

Regional Update

- **Hong Kong:** Health officials said on September 6 that a 30-year-old man who came from the Philippines after traveling through the United States and Canada had been diagnosed with signs of monkeypox, marking the first instance of the disease to be documented in Hong Kong.¹ It is the first imported instance of monkeypox in Hong Kong, a virus that the World Health Organization has classified as a worldwide health emergency.¹ Like the mainland, the Chinese special administrative zone has not had any localized occurrences of monkeypox.¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **Thailand:** According to Dr. Supakit Sirilak, director-general of the Medical Sciences Department on September 5, using the smallpox vaccine to immunize people against monkeypox is ineffective since it does not provide the immunity necessary to prevent monkeypox infection.⁵ He said that the agency recently tested 30 volunteers who had received the smallpox vaccine more than 40 years prior.⁵ The participants were split into three groups of 10 each, according to age: 45–54, 55–64, and 65–74.⁵ According to Dr. Supakit, testing indicate that 28 of them did not develop any immunity to monkeypox, and just two did so with only a very low degree of protection.⁵ Citing the results of the human trials, he stated that any decision to use the smallpox vaccine, which has been kept in the inventory of the Government Pharmaceutical Organization (GPO), to immunize people

against monkeypox must be carefully considered as to whether it is worthwhile to conduct the trial, given that there has not been a case of smallpox infection in several decades and that the risk of monkeypox infection is quite low, save for close contact with the infected.⁵ He said that while there is currently no vaccination for monkeypox, there is a new generation of smallpox vaccine being developed in the United States and Europe by the JYNNEOS Company.⁵ Although the GPO has already acquired roughly 1,000 doses of this vaccine, all vaccinations with it will be subject to approval by a committee, which will also establish the rules for its usage. Only seven confirmed cases of monkeypox have been found in Thailand thus far.⁵

References

1. *Hong Kong discovers first case of monkeypox*. Reuters. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/hong-kong-discovers-first-case-monkeypox-2022-09-06/>.
2. *Monkeypox infections decline in hotbed Spain, health minister says*. Inquirer.net. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1659179/monkeypox-infections-decline-in-hotbed-spain-health-minister-says>.
3. *Monkeypox linked to acute heart problem in 1st case study*. The Economic Times. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/science/monkeypox-linked-to-acute-heart-problem-in-1st-case-study/articleshow/93964165.cms>.
4. *Peru identifies monkeypox virus B.1.6 lineage*. Outbreak News Today. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <http://outbreaknewstoday.com/peru-identifies-monkeypox-virus-b-1-6-lineage-81867/>.
5. *Smallpox vaccine cannot prevent monkeypox infection*. Thai PBS World. (2022). Retrieved 6 September 2022, from <https://www.thaipbsworld.com/smallpox-vaccine-cannot-prevent-monkeypox-infection-thai-medical-sciences-department/>.
6. Sheward, D., Kim, C., Fischbach, J., Muschiol, S., Ehling, R., & Björkström, N. et al. (2022). Evasion of neutralising antibodies by omicron sublineage BA.2.75. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099\(22\)00524-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(22)00524-2)
7. dela Cruz, C. (2022). *Optional use of face mask not yet possible in Metro Manila — expert*. Inquirer.net. Retrieved 7 September 2022, from <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1659545/optional-use-of-face-mask-not-yet-possible-in-metro-manila-expert>.
8. McCarthy, S., & Goodman, B. (2022). *China approves world's first inhaled Covid vaccine for emergency use*. CNN. Retrieved 7 September 2022, from <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/06/china/china-covid-19-vaccine-cansino-intl-hnk/index.html>.



Report generated by

ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

in collaboration with **Bluedot Inc.**

Email: support@biodiaspora.org

Facebook: <https://facebook.com/ASEANBiodiaspora>



In partnership with

Canada