



ASEAN BIOLOGICAL THREATS SURVEILLANCE CENTRE

DISEASE ALERT



Korea Disease Control and
Prevention Agency



In partnership with
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ASSOCIATION
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With Support by:

April 6, 2026 | Issue No. 9

First alert : April 6, 2026 | **Mpox Clade 1b in Singapore**

Sub-Locations Affected

Unstated

Event Description

On April 2, 2026, the Communicable Diseases Agency (CDA) issued a press release reporting two locally transmitted mpox clade 1b cases in Singapore. Both cases involve adult males in stable condition.

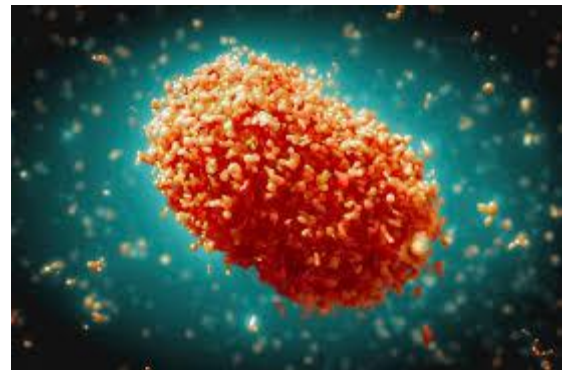


Figure 1. Mpox virus
Source: WHO

Epidemiological Information

- **Case 1:** On March 31, 2026, laboratory testing confirmed mpox clade 1b infection in a 30-year-old male with no recent travel history. He developed symptoms on March 25 and was subsequently admitted to hospital on March 30. He reported recent sexual contact but no epidemiological links to imported cases. The patient has since been discharged from hospital and placed under home isolation until April 20.
- **Case 2:** On April 1, 2026, another laboratory confirmation of mpox clade 1b infection was obtained in a 34-year-old male. He developed symptoms on March 26 and sought medical care on March 31. Epidemiological investigations indicated that he had prolonged physical contact with Case 1, suggesting local transmission. The patient is in stable condition and has been placed under home isolation until April 21.
- Investigations and contact tracing are ongoing for both cases. Close contacts have been advised to monitor their health and seek medical care if they feel unwell. Authorities will offer mpox vaccination as post-exposure prophylaxis to high-risk contacts.

- Transmission likely occurred through intimate or prolonged physical contact, including sexual contact. The agency assessed that the risk to the general public remains low, given known transmission patterns and the absence of widespread community exposure.
- In 2025, Singapore recorded a total of 23 cases of mpox. In 2026, as of epi-week 12, the country reported eight cases.

Response Measures

The Communicable Diseases Agency has implemented the following responses:

- Immediate case isolation and clinical monitoring of confirmed cases
- Contact tracing for all close contacts of both cases
- Health advisories issued to close contacts, including self-monitoring for symptoms and seeking prompt medical care if unwell
- Post-exposure prophylaxis with mpox vaccination recommended for high-risk contacts
- Ongoing risk assessment and surveillance to detect any additional cases

Recommendations

- The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that countries and public health authorities strengthen preparedness and response measures for mpox, in line with the Standing Recommendations issued in 2023 and extended through August 20, 2026, including:
 - **Surveillance & Detection:** Enhance epidemiological monitoring for early case identification.
 - **Diagnostic Capacity:** Maintain laboratory testing for all clades, including genomic sequencing for new clusters.
 - **Communication & Engagement:** Manage risk and information through inclusive, stigma-free, and culturally sensitive messaging.
 - **Targeted Outreach:** Engage high-risk groups, including MSM, sex workers, and vulnerable populations, to increase protective measure uptake.
 - **Traveler Health:** Expand public health advice and outreach to travelers and diaspora communities at points of entry.
- WHO advises against restrictions on international travel or trade but emphasizes providing travelers with health information before, during, and after visiting affected areas.
- The Communicable Diseases Agency (CDA) of Singapore advises the public to remain vigilant and adopt the following preventive measures to reduce the risk of mpox infection:
 - Avoid high-risk activities, such as casual sex or multiple partners;
 - Maintain good hand hygiene and avoid close physical contact with unwell individuals when traveling;

- Avoid consumption of bushmeat while travelling in affected areas;
- Seek immediate medical care if fever or rash develops within 21 days of returning from travel and disclose travel history.

Sources:

1. BlueDot (Event Alert), issued on April 2, 2026.
2. Channel News Asia (April 2, 2026). *Singapore confirms first two locally transmitted mpox cases; authorities say risk to public is low*. CAN. Retrieved April 6, 2026 from <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/mpox-clade-1b-infection-cases-communicable-diseases-agency-6033226>
3. Communicable Diseases Agency (CDA) (April 2, 2026). *Two confirmed cases of locally transmitted mpox clade 1b infection*. CDA. Retrieved April 6, 2026 from <https://www.cda.gov.sg/news-and-events/two-confirmed-cases-of-locally-transmitted-mpox-clade-1b-infection/>
4. Communicable Diseases Agency (CDA) (April 2, 2026). *Weekly Infectious Diseases Bulletin 2026 – week 12*. CDA. Retrieved April 6, 2026 from <https://www.cda.gov.sg/resources/weekly-infectious-diseases-bulletin-2026/>
5. WHO (December 5, 2025). *Broader transmission of mpox due to clade 1b MPXV – Global situation*. WHO. Retrieved April 6, 2026, from <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2025-DON587>

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