



COVID-19, Mpox, and Other Infectious Diseases

Situational Report in the ASEAN Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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GLOBAL PARTNERS





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COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 665 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **Hong Kong** has lifted its mask mandate starting March 1 (Wednesday). Wearing a mask will no longer be required indoors, outdoors or on public transportation. In addition, according to authority, hospitals and homes for the elderly can impose their own requirements if they decide masks are needed. The COVID-19 situation is under control in Hong Kong with no major signs of a rebound according to the city's authority.

Regional Update

- **Malaysia's** Health Ministry's KKMNow portal reported on February 28 (Tuesday) 206 wherein 201 new COVID-19 cases were local transmissions while five cases were imported cases. The country also reported 176 recoveries on Tuesday, bringing the cumulative number of recoveries in Malaysia to 4,996,585 since the pandemic began. The portal also reported that there were 9,248 active cases currently in the country, with 8,901 or 96.2%, observing home quarantine. Meanwhile, 347 patients, or 3.75% of the total, were currently admitted to hospital for treatment and 7 of COVID-19 patients were warded at intensive care units (ICU) with three of these patients requiring ventilation support. Nationwide, the ICU utilization rate stood at 64.1%, with nine states or localities recording ICU usage rates of more than 60%. Putrajaya had the highest ICU utilisation rate at 85.7%, followed by Kuala Lumpur (81.1%), Selangor (79.6%), Melaka (75%), Kelantan (74%), Johor (73.2%), Sabah (69.3%), Terengganu (68.6%), and Kedah (62.2%). Additionally, one COVID-19-related death was reported on Tuesday, bringing the country's death toll to 36,958.

Research Update (Published and peer-reviewed studies)

- The study **Structural brain changes in patients with post-COVID fatigue: a prospective observational study** found that structural changes in the brain may explain the persistent fatigue and neuropsychiatric complications associated with long COVID.⁶ The team conducted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and neuropsychiatric and cognitive testing at a median of 7.5 months after COVID-19 infection.⁶ MRI revealed abnormal structural changes in the thalamus, the part of the brain responsible for relaying motor and sensory signals and regulating sleep and wakefulness.⁶ The authors noted that the changes have been correlated with physical fatigue severity, fatigue-related daily functional impairment, and daytime sleepiness.⁶ The shape deformations and reduced volumes of the thalamus and other areas of the brain overlapped with the changes seen in the MS patients and were tied to impaired short-term memory.⁶ Poor sleep quality and depression—but not fatigue—were tied to infection severity and co-occurred with heightened anxiety and daytime sleepiness.⁶ According to the authors, the study provided an insight into the brain changes related to post-COVID syndrome and reported a potential longitudinal biomarker for recovery by showing that the subjective symptom of fatigue has an underlying structural correlation in the brain.⁶ [\[Full text\]](#)
- The study **Effect of Predeparture Testing on Postarrival SARS-CoV-2-Positive Test Results Among International Travelers — CDC Traveler-Based Genomic Surveillance Program, Four U.S. Airports, March–September 2022** led by researchers from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assessed the value of pre-departure COVID-19 testing of US-bound international air travelers from March 20 to September 3, 2022.⁷ The authors noted that, from December 6, 2021 to June 11, 2022, the United States required



passengers on all inbound international flights to provide either a negative result from a COVID-19 test within 1 day of departure or provide proof of a SARS-CoV-2 infection within the previous 90 days.⁷ While the CDC no longer requires it, the agency still recommends pre-departure testing.⁷ Participating passengers arrived at one of four US airports (New Jersey, New York, Georgia, and California) and two 12-week periods during and after the pre-departure testing requirement.⁷ CDC's Traveler-based Genomic Surveillance Program collects post-arrival nasal swabs for SARS-CoV-2 testing from volunteering international air travelers.⁷ Among 3,049 pooled (28,056 individual) samples collected during March 20–September 3, 2022, the pre-departure testing requirement was associated with 52% lower post-arrival SARS-CoV-2 positivity.⁷ Multivariable model results showed that pools of samples collected during March 20–June 11 (when pre departure testing was mandatory) were 52% less likely to be positive than were those when pre-departure testing was voluntary.⁷ COVID-19 incidence in the flight's country of origin and pool size also remained significant predictors of positive pooled test results in the multivariable model.⁷ [\[Full text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **China** has relaxed COVID-19 testing requirements for travellers from several countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Cambodia and New Zealand. Authority said that it will no longer require a mandatory polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test result, which was to be taken no more than 48 hours before departure and can take an Antigen Rapid Test (ART) within 48 hours before boarding instead. Travellers are required to declare their negative test results on the China Customs website or through its app, and airlines will no longer check a passenger's negative PCR or ART results. It added that the rules are being eased in accordance with the current situation of COVID-19 pandemic and to facilitate people-to-people exchanges.



Cases and Deaths as of 28 February 2023

- As of 28 February 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **665,162,992** confirmed cases, including **6,781,075** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,595,618 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN Region**.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN Region** is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**

COVID-19 cases in 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 Darussalam	10 Mar 20	28-Feb-23	276,825	-	225	-	63,890	450,404	445,929	338,987	99.3
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	138,716	3	3,056	-	841	15,244,858	14,609,937	10,433,215	87.1
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	28-Feb-23	6,735,568	-	160,909	-	2,489	203,657,535	172,693,321	67,952,274	62.7
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	28-Feb-23	218,013	-	758	-	3,041	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	5,042,791	206	36,958	1	15,783	28,125,245	27,536,657	17,056,957	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	28-Feb-23	633,914	3	19,490	-	1,173	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	4,076,252	70	66,099	3	3,770	78,369,243	73,937,435	21,341,197	64.0
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	2,218,623	-	1,722	-	38,899	5,161,990	5,120,768	4,440,289	90.8
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	4,728,035	-	33,911	-	6,791	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	28-Feb-23	11,526,881	12	43,186	-	11,950	90,450,881	85,848,363	57,452,750	87.4
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,595,618	294	366,314	4	148,627	519,131,616	466,446,242	213,386,451	

*There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the ASEAN Region.

COVID-19 cases in Asia-Pacific region

REGION	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	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
ASIA-PACIFIC REGION	Afghanistan	24-Feb-20	28-Feb-23	209,288	14	7,896	-	550	11,606,705	10,894,509		26.5
	Australia	25-Jan-20	22-Feb-23	11,352,771	-	19,265	-	44,260	22,236,871	21,655,312	19,762,423	82.7
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	18-Feb-23	2,037,738	-	29,445	-	1,250	150,629,515	131,182,263	65,897,152	76.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	14-Feb-23	62,611	-	21	-	8,205	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		28-Feb-23	13,402,256	10,215	36,697	0	81,681	1,339,608,531	1,304,575,996	214,031,616	89.7
	Cook Islands	17-Feb-22	17-Feb-23	7,025	-	2	-	32,846	15,084	14,715	10,209	86.4
	Fiji	18-Mar-20	26-Feb-23	68,889	-	883	-	7,741	711,686	640,712	170,632	68.9
	French Polynesia	12-Mar-20	04-Jan-23	77,957	-	649	-	27,913	190,765	186,059	112,237	60.8
	Guam	15-Mar-20	27-Feb-23	60,969	-	419	-	36,444	158,611	144,042		85.5
	India	30-Jan-20	28-Feb-23	44,686,178	169	530,770	1	3,270	1,027,279,394	951,464,506	224,093,416	67.1



	Japan	16-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,612,252	103,222,040	169,610,887	83.3
	Kiribati	25-Jan-22	15-Feb-23	5,012	-	18	-	4,262	96,184	73,888	23,419	56.3
	Maldives	07-Mar-20	28-Feb-23	185,732	3	311	-	34,981	399,151	385,081	167,187	73.5
	Marshall Islands	26-Oct-20	17-Feb-23	15,598	-	17	-	26,531	43,310	34,694		44.6
	Micronesia	11-Jan-21	23-Jan-23	23,671	-	60	-	20,798	84,729	71,253		69.6
	Mongolia	10-Mar-20	17-Feb-23	1,007,895	-	2,179	-	31,251	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
	Nepal	24-Jan-20	28-Feb-23	1,001,142	2	12,020	-	3,499	27,678,479	24,159,118	8,951,403	79.1
	New Caledonia	17-Mar-20	28-Feb-23	79,881	10	314	-	27,756	192,229	184,660	101,849	63.7
	New Zealand	28-Feb-20	27-Feb-23	2,216,852	-	3,904	-	45,085	4,300,097	4,138,926	3,523,903	79.8
	Niue	03-Sep-21	26-Feb-23	788	-	-	-	36,380	1,636	1,634	1,224	83.7
	Northern Mariana Islands	28-Mar-20	24-Feb-23	13,631	-	41	-	23,824	46,567	43,873		84.6
	Pakistan	26-Feb-20	28-Feb-23	1,576,903	23	30,643	-	728	154,665,740	131,368,973	49,551,181	55.7
	Palau	31-May-21	14-Feb-23	5,988	-	9	-	33,252	20,750	18,497		85.9
	Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	15-Feb-23	46,792	-	670	-	533	369,998	310,717	32,384	3.1
	Samoa	18-Nov-20	22-Feb-23	16,607	-	29	-	8,426	191,171	177,741	79,360	79.9
	Solomon Islands	03-Oct-20	24-Nov-22	24,575	-	153	-	3,669	343,821	254,352	27,783	35.1
	Republic of Korea**	20-Jan-20	28-Feb-23	30,502,876	10,817	33,957	16	58,989	44,867,046	44,448,105	41,325,954	85.8
	Sri Lanka	27-Jan-20	28-Feb-23	672,030	3	16,830	-	3,082	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
	Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	16-Feb-23	23,418	-	138	-	1,811	878,845	790,466	315,249	58.9
	Tonga	05-Nov-21	17-Feb-23	16,801	-	13	-	16,078	91,949	77,464	38,331	72.5
	Türkiye	10-Mar-20	12-Dec-22	17,041,315	-	101,487	-	20,426	57,941,051	53,176,961	41,425,329	62.3
	Vanuatu	11-Nov-20	06-Jan-23	12,014	-	14	-	4,006	144,824	131,697	16,996	40.3
	Wallis et Futuna	17-Oct-20	31-Dec-22	3,427	-	7	-	21,385	7,150	6,803	3,766	58.7
	ASIA PACIFIC			148,317,158	21,256	874,875	17	688,225	2,969,529,983	2,801,441,170	849,172,870	

*Includes cases from Hong Kong (SAR), Macau (SAR), and Taiwan (Province of China)

**Republic of Korea – South Korea

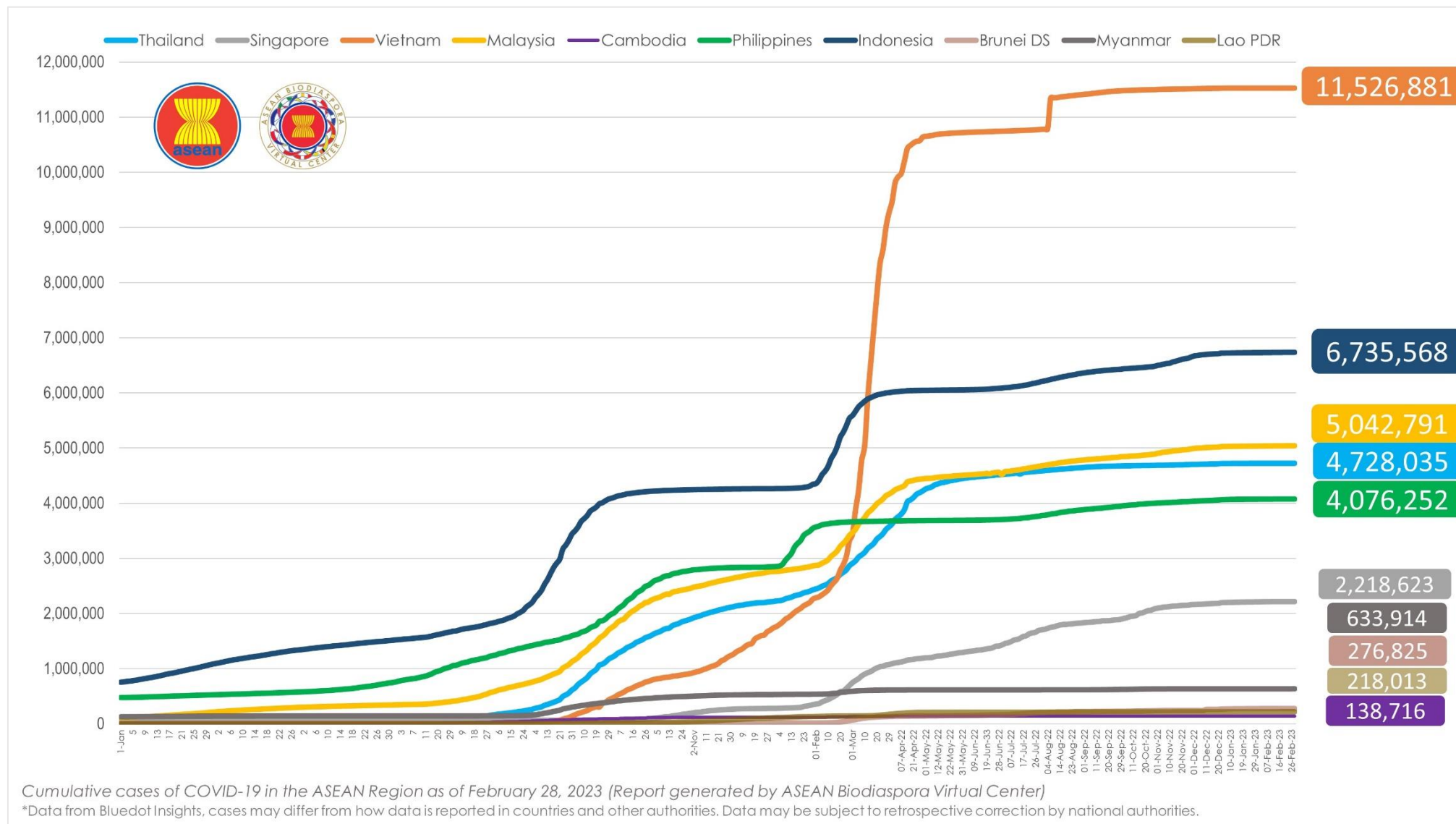
- **481,250,216 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTED
AFRICA	13,052,859	269	259,532	2	248,950	484,058,451	398,811,838	66,003,692
AMERICAS	193,546,204	3,062	2,965,903	24	1,242,238	835,447,892	731,893,384	495,237,137
EUROPE	251,925,593	26,348	2,074,601	57	2,113,566	569,620,774	541,040,894	383,756,585
MIDDLE EAST	22,725,560	1,354	239,850	11	216,486	144,725,560	130,012,483	60,203,464
TOTAL	481,250,216	31,033	5,539,886	94	3,821,240	2,033,852,677	1,801,758,599	1,005,200,878



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

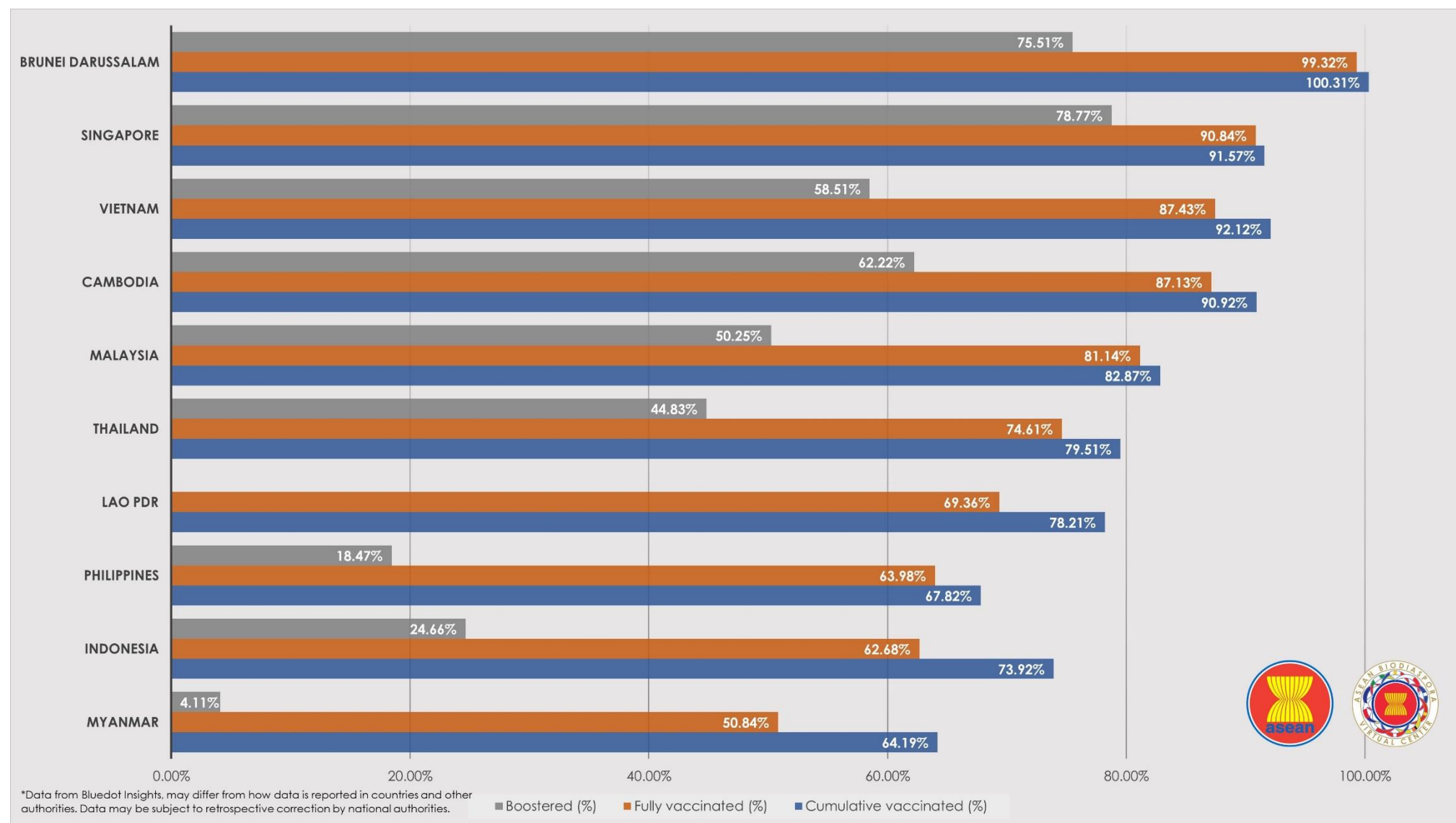
From January 1, 2021 to February 28, 2023





ASEAN COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 28 February 2023





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 26 February 2023

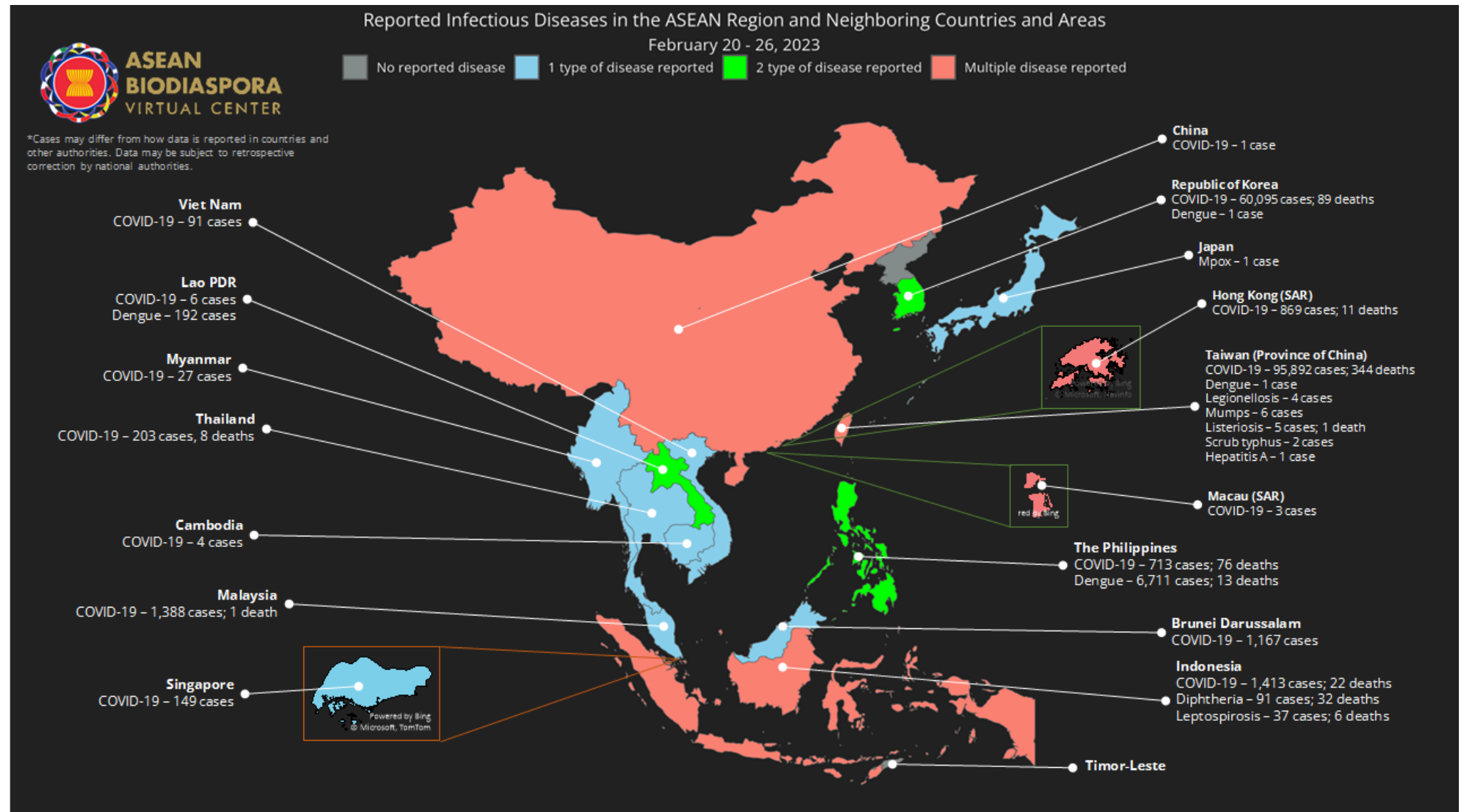
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	<p>At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.</p>			<p>Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).</p>	<p>Government Policy on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)</p>
	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted			Daily cases/ 100,000	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei Darussalam	≥90.0	75.5		0.00	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0	62.2		0.01	31.5/100
Indonesia	66.1	24.7		0.07	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3	ND		0.02	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5	50.3		0.67	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1	4.1		0.01	69.1/100
Philippines	71.6	18.5		0.10	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0	78.8		0.00	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7	44.8		0.04	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0	58.5		0.01	43.5/100

All of the countries have achieved the Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average) except Vietnam



Infectious Diseases in ASEAN Region and Neighboring Countries

From February 20-26, 2023





Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19, Mpox, and Dengue

February 20-26, 2023

Infectious Disease Global Updates

Nipah Virus

- Bangladesh:** Increasing trends of Nipah virus cases and deaths have been reported in Bangladesh since the beginning of 2023. Official data indicates that this is the highest disease activity reported since 2015. Furthermore, at least one case of human-to-human transmission has been confirmed. Surveillance data, as of 20-Feb-2023: 11 cases (10 confirmed by PCR and one probable) including eight deaths (as per official sources) with Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 73% across two divisions in Bangladesh. Historical Highlights: Since 2001, Bangladesh has been reporting seasonal outbreaks of Nipah virus infection between December and May, corresponding with the harvesting season of date palm sap occurring in the country from November to March. Reported cases ranged from zero in 2002, 2006 and 2016, whereas there were 67 in 2004. In 2015, 15 cases including 11 deaths were confirmed. This was the last highest disease activity recorded. A lower number of reported cases was observed beginning in 2016 following an extensive advocacy campaign against the consumption of raw date palm sap.

Infectious Disease in ASEAN region and Neighboring Countries Updates

Avian Influenza (H5N1)

- Cambodia's** Ministry of Health (MoH) said on Friday that the kingdom detected the second human case of H5N1 avian influenza after an 11-year-old girl had recently died of the virus.⁴ A 49-year-old man from southeastern Prey Veng province tested positive for the H5N1 virus by the National Institute of Public Health on February 24, the MoH said in a statement, adding that the man is the father of the 11-year-old girl, who died of the virus on Wednesday.⁴ "The man has not developed any remarkable symptoms so far," the statement said, adding that samples have been taken from the man and 11 others for diagnosis on February 23 after they had direct contact with the deceased girl.⁴ "This is the second human case of H5N1 avian influenza in February 2023 after the virus had not been found in human for nine years," the statement added.⁴ According to the MoH, from 2005 to date there were 58 cases of infected humans in the Southeast Asian country and 38 people had died.⁴ [\[Full article\]](#)

On 25 February 2023, the Ministry of Health provided an official update on avian influenza H5N1 in Cambodia. The following summarizes all new relevant information: Initial genome sequencing performed in Cambodia has identified the virus as H5 clade 2.3.2.1c, which has been circulating in the country in birds and poultry for many years and has sporadically caused infection in humans in contact with contaminated environments or infected birds. This H5N1 bird flu virus (clade 2.3.2.1c) is different from the H5N1 bird flu virus causing outbreaks in Europe and the Americas among wild avian species, poultry, and mammals (identified as clade 2.3.4.4b). H5 clade 2.3.2.1c has not been associated thus far with efficient human-to-human transmission. Since the two primary confirmed cases (of which one resulted in a death), 29 laboratory samples had been taken by health officials. Of these, 16 samples were from people who had direct contact with the two primary confirmed human cases, while the remaining 13 were from people from the local area who displayed influenza-like symptoms. Negative results have been received for all 29 of these tested individuals.



Diphtheria

- **Indonesia:** The Cianjur District Health Office, West Java, noted that three children were infected with diphtheria in the last two months from January to February 2023, but the Cianjur Regency Government has not yet determined the status of an Extraordinary Event (KLB).⁵ Head of Disease Prevention and Control at the Cianjur District Health Office Dr. Frida Laila Yahya in Cianjur Monday, said that an outbreak of diphtheria had not been established in Cianjur because the findings of the cases were in different places, not in the same environment and were not related.⁵ To anticipate the spread of diphtheria in Cianjur, his party will involve all health workers in each sub-district to carry out examinations of vulnerable groups and boost diphtheria vaccination in children.⁵ Frida added, according to reports from the West Java Health Office, up to now 11 people from seven districts/cities in West Java were suspected of having diphtheria and three of them were children in Cianjur.⁵ Dozens of residents were detected with suspected diphtheria after entering the reporting application throughout January 2023, with distribution areas in Cianjur, Tasikmalaya Regency, Indramayu, Karawang, West Bandung Regency, Bogor City, Sukabumi City and Garut Regency.⁵ [\[Full article\]](#)

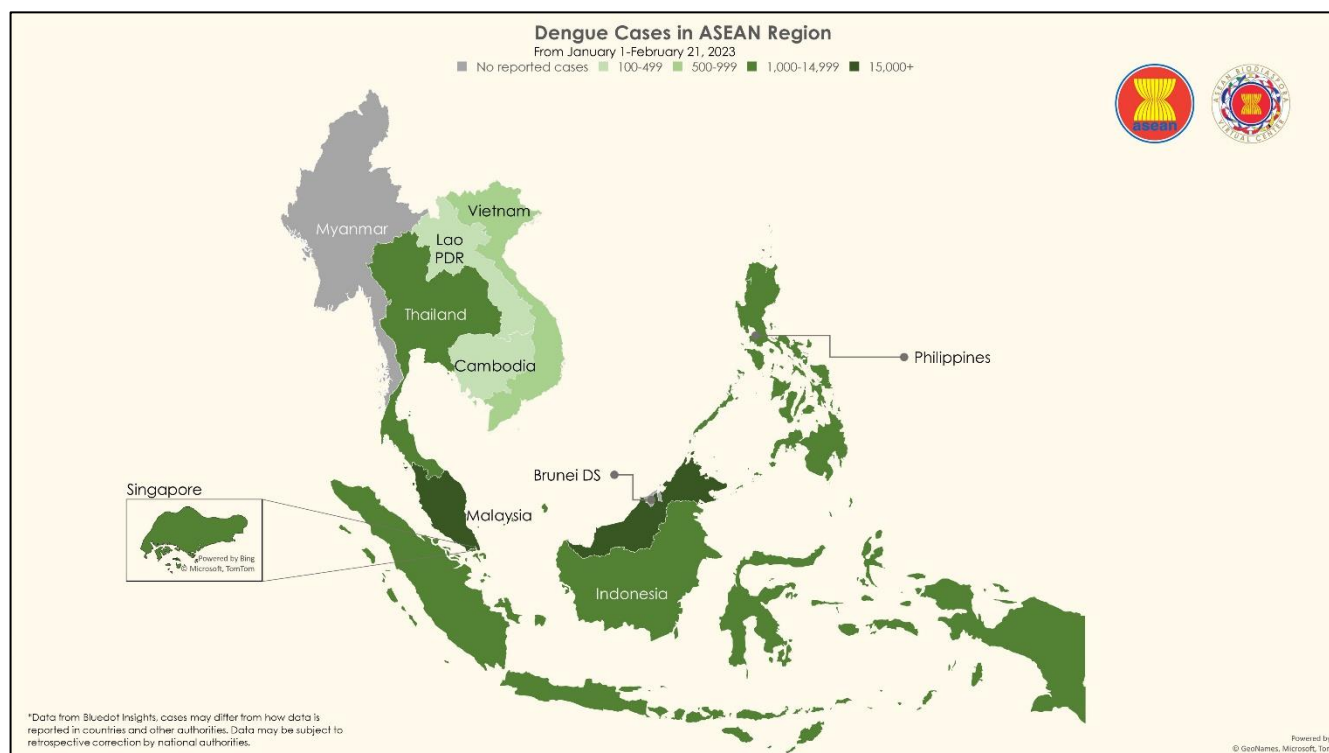
Leptospirosis

- **Indonesia:** Cases of death from leptospirosis in Bantul district increased in early 2023 compared to the total deaths in 2022. The Bantul Health Service noted that six residents had died due to rat urine disease in 2023. Meanwhile, throughout 2022, four people died from Leptospirosis.⁵ Head of the Disease Control Section for the Bantul Health Service, Abednego Dani Nugroho, said that during the period from January to mid-February there had been 37 cases of leptospirosis.⁵ He noted, in January there were 29 cases and in February until the 20th yesterday there were 8 cases of Leptospirosis. The area with the most number of cases was in Kapanewon Kasihan with 10 cases.⁵ Then followed by Pandak with 6 cases, Bambanglipuro and Bantul with 4 cases each, Sewon with 3 cases, and other Kapanewon with an average of 1 case.⁵ "From 37 cases until February, six people died," he said Thursday (23/2/2023).⁵ The number of deaths from rat urine increased significantly from the previous year.⁵ Where in the past year there were 137 cases and four deaths.⁵ [\[Full article\]](#)



Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1 to February 28, 2023



Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	400	0	0	-
Indonesia	2,930	0	24	0.82%
Lao PDR	430	192	0	0.00%
Malaysia	15,243	0	13	0.09%
Myanmar	-	-	-	-
Philippines	7,804	6,711	22	0.28%
Singapore	1,609	149	0	0.00%
Thailand	3,855	0	1	0.03%
Vietnam	506	0	0	0.00%
Total	32,777	7,052	60	0.18%

*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.

- ASEAN region reported **7,052** new dengue cases from February 22 to 28, 2023 in Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Singapore. The region reported **32,777** total cases and **60** total deaths in 2023 with **0.18%** CFR.



Dengue

- Lao PDR:** A total of 430 cases of dengue fever have been reported in Laos since January 2023, according to the Lao Ministry of Health.¹ A report issued by the Center of Information and Education for Health under the ministry on Friday said the country recorded 12 new cases of dengue fever, bringing the total number of infections to 430.¹ The highest number of dengue cases was reported in Lao capital Vientiane at 83, while 76 cases were detected in Oudomxay province and 44 cases in Luang Prabang province.¹ Lao health authorities are encouraging people to clear potential mosquito breeding sites around their homes and workplaces to help control the spread of dengue fever.¹ The report asked the public to be vigilant against dengue, saying if people fall ill, they should suspect that dengue may be the cause of their illness and get a blood test at a hospital.¹ [\[Full article\]](#)
- Malaysia:** Four deaths due to dengue fever complications were reported in the seventh epidemiological week this year, from Feb 12 to 18, said Health director-general Tan Sri Dr. Noor Hisham Abdullah.² In a statement today, he said the number of dengue fever cases had also increased by 9.3% to 2,149 during the same period as compared with 1,967 cases in the previous week.² The cumulative number of dengue fever cases reported so far is 15,243 compared to 4,950 cases in the corresponding period in 2022, an increase of 207.9% or 10,293 cases.² "A total of 13 deaths due to dengue complications were also reported, compared to one death during the same period last year," said Dr Noor Hisham.² According to him, some 79 hotspot localities were reported last week, of which 53 were in Selangor, Sabah (20), Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya (four) and Penang (two).² [\[Full article\]](#)
- Philippines:** The Philippine Ministry of Health reported on the 21st local time that the number of dengue fever cases in the country increased by 69% year-on-year from January 1 to 28. According to the latest disease surveillance report data from the Philippine Department of Health, the Philippines has confirmed a total of 7,804 cases of dengue fever from January 1 to 28, much higher than the 4,610 cases in the same period last year. From January 1 to 28, there were 22 dengue deaths in the country, compared to 38 in the same period last year. The areas with more reported cases are Central Luzon (1032 cases), National Capital Region (1081 cases), Zamboanga Peninsula (834 cases), Northern Mindanao (821 cases) and Calabarzon (639 cases). [\[Full article\]](#)
- South Korea:** According to the Gangwon Provincial Health and Environment Research Institute on the 23rd, the dengue fever patient confirmed on the 20th is the second case of overseas inflow of a mosquito-borne infectious disease after the first case of chikungunya fever caused by tropical mosquitoes after traveling to Southeast Asia in January.³ The patient was bitten by a mosquito in Indonesia in a tropical climate, and after returning home, he showed symptoms such as fever, headache, and muscle pain.³ Dengue fever, a third-class legal infectious disease, is caused by the bite of Aedes mosquitoes carrying the dengue virus, and symptoms include severe headache, muscle pain, and joint pain along with high fever.³ It is known that about 5% of patients with dengue fever progress to severe disease and may die if they do not receive proper treatment, and it is important to recognize the disease at an early stage. Lee Soon-won, director of the Institute for Health and Environment, said, "There is no preventive vaccine or treatment for dengue fever, so it is important to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes.³ You should inform your travel history and receive medical treatment," he said.³ [\[Full article\]](#)
- China:** An imported case of dengue fever was found in Changzhou. With the optimization and adjustment of epidemic prevention policies, many citizens have put their plans to travel abroad, especially island tours in Southeast Asia. Ms. Cheng, a citizen of Changzhou, traveled to Bali, Indonesia on January 14. While enjoying the blue sea and blue sky and enjoying the natural scenery, she was accidentally bitten by a

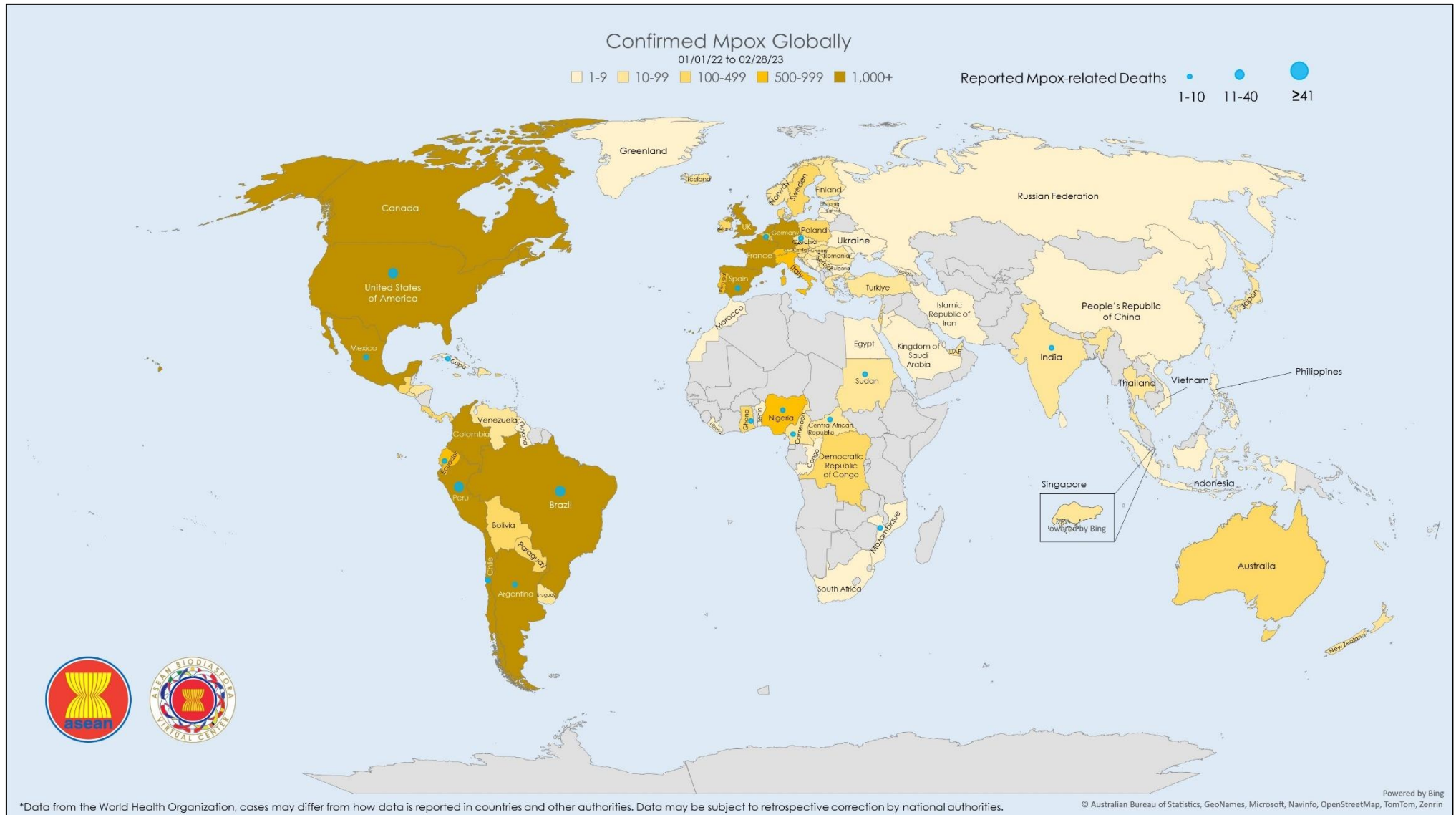


mosquito. As a result, she developed high fever and other symptoms as soon as she returned. After being diagnosed by Changzhou Third People's Hospital, Ms. Cheng has dengue fever. Sheng Yuanji, clinical deputy chief physician of the Third Hospital of Changzhou, said that dengue fever is an acute insect-borne infectious disease caused by dengue virus transmitted by mosquitoes, and is mainly prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. If you travel to Southeast Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and other regions, you will be at risk of contracting dengue fever. At present, there is no vaccine that can prevent dengue fever in China, and there is no specific therapy. Doctors suggest that when traveling to dengue fever-risk areas, you should wear long clothes and trousers when you go out, apply mosquito repellent lotion on your body, and install mosquito nets and screen windows in the room, clean up the stagnant water in the living environment in time, keep it dry, and exterminate mosquitoes from the source breeding. [\[Full article\]](#)



Mpox (Monkeypox) Cases Reported Globally

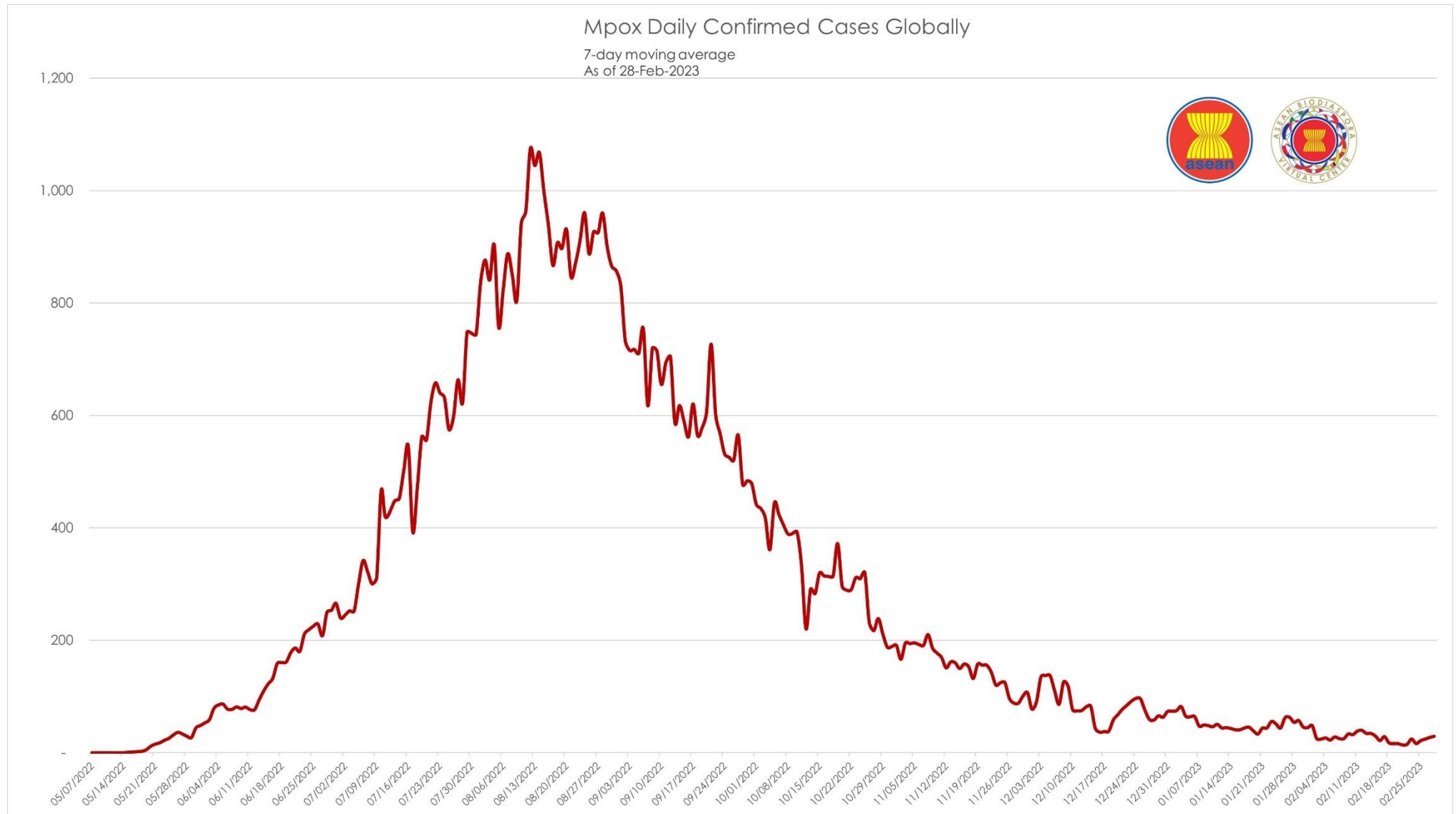
as of February 28, 2023





Mpox Daily Trend Globally

as of February 28, 2023





Mpox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 28 February 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **86,223** confirmed cases, including **100** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.12%**.
- 43 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- 86,180 confirmed cases** of Mpox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN region):

Mpox cases in ASEAN region

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Singapore	21	-	-	0.00%
Thailand	15	-	-	0.00%
Vietnam	2	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN Total	43	-	-	0.00%

Mpox cases in Asia-Pacific region

Country/Territory	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Australia	144	-	-	0.00%
India	22	-	1	5.00%
Japan	22	-	-	0.00%
New Caledonia	1	-	-	0.00%
New Zealand	41	-	-	0.00%
People's Republic of China*	8	-	-	0.00%
Republic of Korea	4	-	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	244	-	1	0.42%

*People's Republic of China – including Hongkong (SAR), Macao (SAR), and Taiwan (Province of China)

Top 5 countries with most mpox cases globally

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
United States of America	29,987	-	32	0.11%
Brazil	10,825	17	15	0.14%
Spain	7,543	5	3	0.04%
France	4,128	-	-	0.00%
Colombia	4,081	1	-	0.00%



Mpox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	1,415	-	18	1.27%
AMERICAS	58,629	256	76	0.13%
ASEAN	43	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	244	-	1	0.41%
EUROPE	25,572	-	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	320	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	86,223	256	100	0.12%



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