

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Other Infectious Diseases

Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

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COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 636 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **USA:** U.S. National Institutes of Health's \$1 billion RECOVER Initiative has picked the Pfizer antiviral drug Paxlovid as the first treatment it will study in patients with long COVID. The trial will investigate a leading theory of the cause of long COVID, which holds that fragments of the virus persist in the tissues of some individuals, causing prolonged symptoms. The Duke Clinical Research Institute is supervising the study, which is scheduled to start on Jan. 1. Estimates of long COVID prevalence range from 5 to 50% of people who have had a COVID-19 infection. It affects people who have had both mild and severe COVID-19, including children, and can be severe enough to keep people out of work.

Regional Update

- **Malaysia's** Ministry of Health (MOH) said that it "highly encouraged" mask-wearing in crowded areas as the country experiences a rise in COVID-19 cases. There was a 16.5% increase in the number of cases between October 23 and October 29, compared to the corresponding period a week before. The MOH minister said that the XBB Omicron subvariant is believed to be responsible for the rise in cases. He added that there was an increase of 14% in the number of patients who were admitted to public hospitals, although most of them had mild symptoms.
- **Macao (SAR)** carried out mass testing of its 700,000 residents on November 1 (Tuesday) after the emergence of COVID-19 cases in the past week. Macao has adopted China's zero-COVID policy that seeks to cease outbreaks and implement lockdowns if needed.

Vaccine Update

- **Philippines:** According to Maria Rosario Vergeire, the Department of Health officer in charge, bivalent vaccines against COVID-19 are anticipated to be made available throughout the nation by December.¹⁴ She stated, "Moderna has committed to bringing it here and has stated they can create and deliver as early as the end of November."¹⁴ "We must follow our procedures. We still need to go through regulatory procedures, like getting permission from the Food and Drug Administration, and we also need the Health Technology Assessment Council's affirmative recommendation based on the law," she said.¹⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Research Update

- In the recent study ***Prevalence of post-COVID-19 condition symptoms: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort study data, stratified by recruitment setting*** published in the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control, researchers assessed the prevalence of post-coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) condition symptoms.⁵ This meta-main analysis estimated the prevalence of post-COVID-19 condition symptoms as a proxy for illness severity, classified according to recruitment setting into community, hospital, and intensive care units (ICU), and only retrospective and prospective cohort studies performed in Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand following certain criteria were included.⁵ With a sample size ranging between 13 and 57,748 SARS-CoV-2 infected patients within



each study, 61 cohort studies contained 74,213 cases of post-COVID-19 conditions that were evaluated a minimum of 12 weeks after SARS-CoV-2 infection. The prevalence of any symptom associated with the post-COVID-19 condition was 50.6% among community-recruited cohorts, 66.5% among hospital-recruited cohorts, and 73.8% among ICU-recruited cohorts.⁵ The most widely documented symptoms from patients enrolled in the community setting, taking into account only prevalence estimates having high or moderate certainty, were general weakness, shortness of breath, fatigue, depression, headache, concentration issues, dizziness, and body aches.⁵ Meanwhile, the most common symptoms reported by patients enrolled in the hospital setting were cough, constipation, dizziness, depression, diarrhea, fatigue, hair loss, headache, joint pain, nausea, palpitations, rash, shortness of breath, stomach upset, and vomiting.⁵ Evidence with a high or moderate degree of certainty supported the prevalence estimates corresponding to five symptoms of post-COVID-19 conditions, namely depression, fatigue, dizziness, shortness of breath, and headache in the community and hospital settings.⁵ [\[Full Report\]](#)

- In the study **Recurrence of Symptoms Following a 2-Day Symptom-Free Period in Patients with COVID-19**, researchers at the University of California San Diego School of Medicine, with colleagues from the ACTIV-2 trial, part of the U.S. government's response to COVID-19, investigated whether symptoms of COVID-19 recurred following a two-day symptom-free period in persons who did not receive any treatment for the disease.⁶ At 28 days post-enrollment in the study, 108 of 158 participants (68%) said their symptoms had completely resolved, but 48 participants (30%) subsequently reported that at least one defined symptom had returned.⁶ 85% of the participants with recurring symptoms described them as mild, 15% as moderate, and none as severe.⁶ The most common relapsing symptoms were cough, fatigue, and headache.⁶ Eight of the 158 participants were hospitalized for their illnesses, but there were no deaths and none involved participants who had achieved symptom resolution, then experienced recurrence.⁶ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study **Prevalence and Correlates of Long COVID Symptoms Among US Adults**, a cross-sectional investigation was carried out to determine whether the prevalent variant at the time of infection and prior vaccination status are linked with differential risk and to assess the prevalence of and sociodemographic characteristics related with protracted COVID.¹⁰ Between February 5, 2021, and July 6, 2022, 16,000 adults aged 18 or older from all 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in 8 waves of a nonprobability internet survey.¹⁰ 15% of US persons with a prior positive COVID-19 test reported having long COVID symptoms now, and long COVID was linked to older age and female gender.¹⁰ Prior to infection, those who had finished their first vaccine series were less likely to experience prolonged COVID symptoms.¹⁰ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- **COVID-19 Pandemic and Infant Neurodevelopmental Impairment a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**, 8 studies altogether, involving 21,419 newborns, were included (11 438 screened in pandemic and 9,981 in prepandemic period).¹¹ During the COVID-19 pandemic from January 2020 to January 2021, a total of 330 out of 8,992 newborns (7%; 95% CI, 4%-10%) were assessed for neurodevelopmental impairment (NDI). 77 out of 691 newborns (12%; 95% CI, 6%-18%) who had prenatal exposure to SARS-CoV-2 had NDI.¹¹ The pandemic cohort (2015–2019) was more likely to suffer communicative impairment than the prepandemic group.¹¹ The results of this systematic review and meta-analysis reveal that prenatal exposure to SARS-CoV-2 or being born or raised during the pandemic had no impact on a child's general neurodevelopment in the first year of life.¹¹ It's interesting to note that the risk of communication delay in children increased dramatically during the first year of life during the COVID-19 epidemic, regardless of whether the mother was infected or not.¹¹ [\[Full Text\]](#)



- The study ***Reliability and Validity of an Instrument of COVID-19 Patient-Reported Symptoms in Outpatients***, psychometric properties of the Symptoms Evolution of COVID-19 (SE-C19) instrument were evaluated in participants recruited into an ongoing randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial between 2020 and 2022 to determine the instrument's validity, reliability, and ability to detect symptom changes in outpatients with COVID-19 as well as to establish a definition of symptom resolution.¹² In outpatient facilities at 114 sites in two countries, adult outpatients with symptomatic COVID-19 were randomized 1:1:1 to receive 2.4 g or 8.0 g intravenous casirivimab and imdevimab or placebo (US and Mexico).¹² The SE-validity, C19's sensitivity to change, and reliability were evaluated. The SE-C19 is a list of 23 COVID-19 symptoms, including those related to the digestive system, the respiratory system, and the immune system.¹² From the pre-dose day of day 1 to day 29, SE-C19 and the Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGIS) were given daily.¹² With the exception of cough, weariness, and headache, which could be mild or moderate in severity, all symptoms had to be completely absent for the condition to be resolved.¹² The SE-C19 instrument's total of 19 out of 23 items were shown to be valid and trustworthy for measuring disease-related symptoms in outpatients with COVID-19.¹² [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **Philippines:** Beginning Nov. 1, the Philippine government will demand that all visitors complete an eArrival Card.¹³ The One Health Pass that the government formerly mandated has been replaced by the eArrival Card. By going [here](#), visitors can submit the card on the Bureau of Quarantine (BOQ) website within 72 hours of departure.¹³ When they arrive, travelers who were unable to submit their eArrival Cards prior to departure may do so.¹³ There are still further national and global COVID-19 regulations in effect.¹³ [\[Full Article\]](#)



Cases and Deaths as of 02 November 2022

- As of 02 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **636,578,183** confirmed cases, including **6,602,808** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 92,332,700 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,927,107 cases** in the ASEAN region and **57,405,593 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**.
- 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	01-Nov-22	237,656	-	225	-	54,850	450,060	445,424	337,552	99.2
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	137,992	1	3,056	-	837	15,207,117	14,564,924	10,242,891	86.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	01-Nov-22	6,497,786	4,707	158,663	32	2,401	204,306,153	170,944,185	64,222,678	62.1
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	01-Nov-22	216,243	7	758	-	3,016	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	4,905,877	2,913	36,478	3	15,355	28,108,964	27,518,966	16,771,724	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	01-Nov-22	631,625	390	19,482	2	1,169	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	4,005,157	692	64,109	35	3,704	77,931,484	73,362,164	20,261,137	63.5
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	2,098,989	2,612	1,680	4	36,801	5,163,385	5,123,895	4,440,289	90.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	4,692,448	-	32,955	-	6,740	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	01-Nov-22	11,503,334	449	43,164	1	11,925	90,028,108	84,393,196	69,805,302	86.0
	ASEAN COUNTRIES			34,868,861	15,729	360,041	69	135,391	518,766,638	462,441,539	219,966,582	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	01-Nov-22	25,615,667	58,358	29,209	33	49,538	45,121,113	44,690,948	41,201,211	86.3
	Japan	16-Jan-20	01-Nov-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,279,877	102,928,603	124,403,508	83.0
	China	31-Dec-19	01-Nov-22	9,931,398	39,210	28,518	58	58,793	1,332,060,701	1,299,523,319	835,210,588	87.8
		PLUS THREE COUNTRIES			57,405,593	97,568	103,741	91	125,642	1,481,461,691	1,447,142,870	1,000,815,307
			ASEAN +3	92,332,700	109,339	464,311	168	262,441	2,000,328,422	1,909,749,456	1,221,267,662	

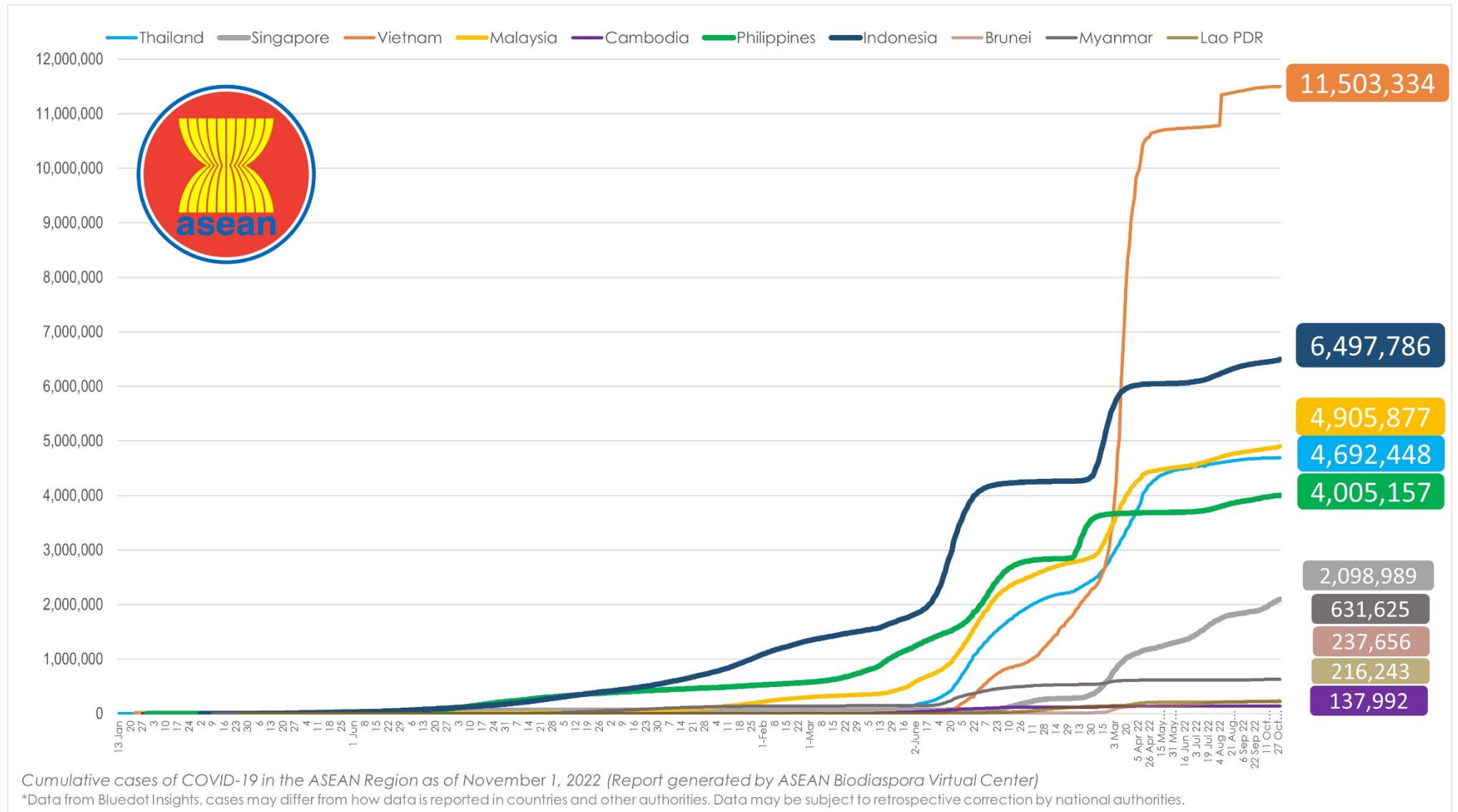
- 544,245,483 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,931,894	288	258,818	-	243,907	427,941,697	341,763,768	54,258,762
AMERICAS	183,171,924	18,643	2,890,314	77	1,191,042	827,476,506	726,887,131	485,003,618
ASIA PACIFIC	85,741,220	22,421	751,558	28	487,757	1,450,887,329	1,340,070,183	401,697,595
EUROPE	239,878,679	12,938	1,999,452	137	2,034,823	566,748,099	538,363,142	365,307,284
MIDDLE EAST	22,521,766	3,117	238,355	13	212,967	144,259,587	129,584,103	59,545,285
TOTAL	544,245,483	57,407	6,138,497	255	4,170,496	3,417,313,218	3,076,668,327	1,365,812,544



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

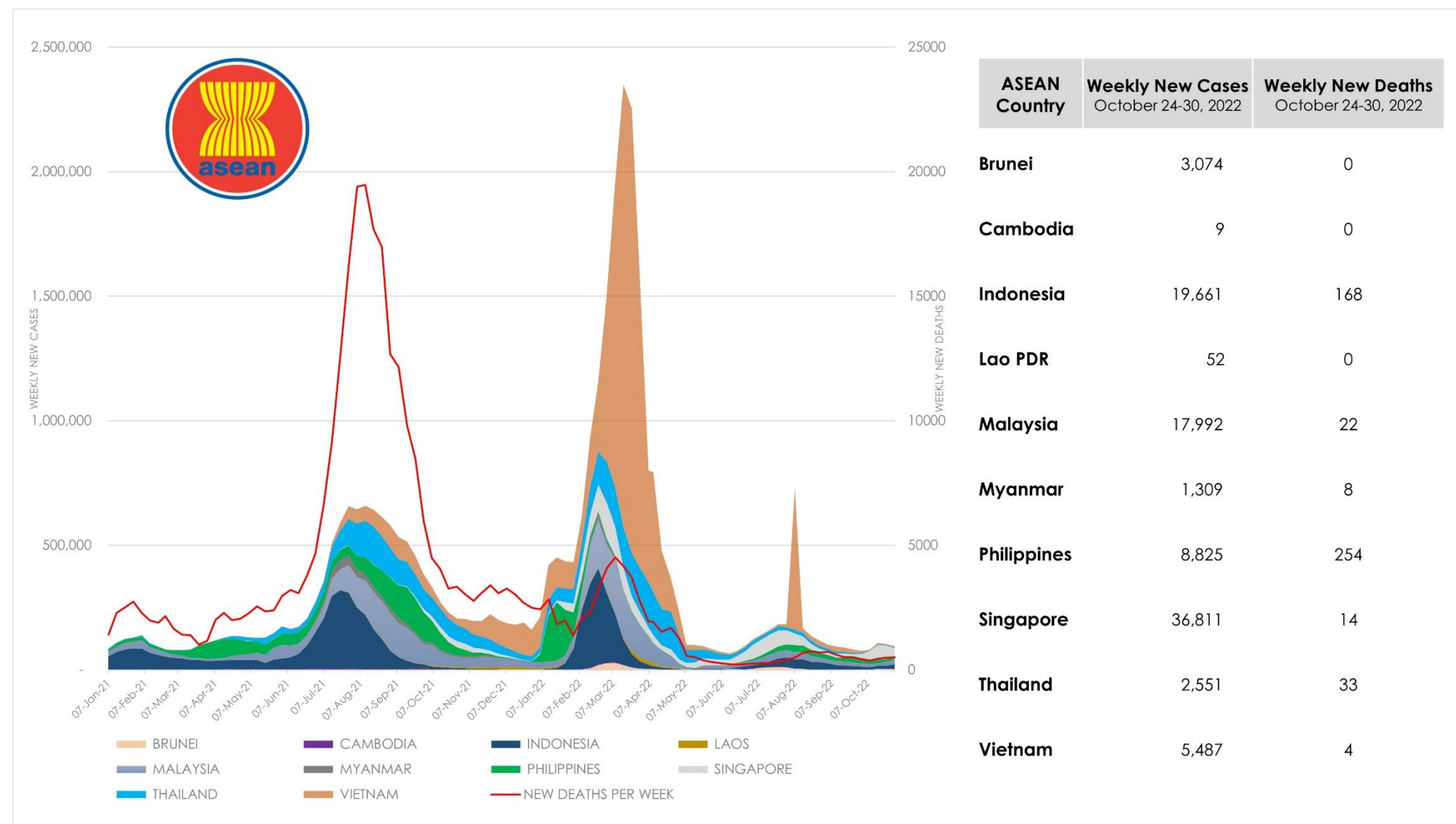
From January 1, 2021 to November 1, 2022





Weekly COVID-19 New Cases and New Deaths

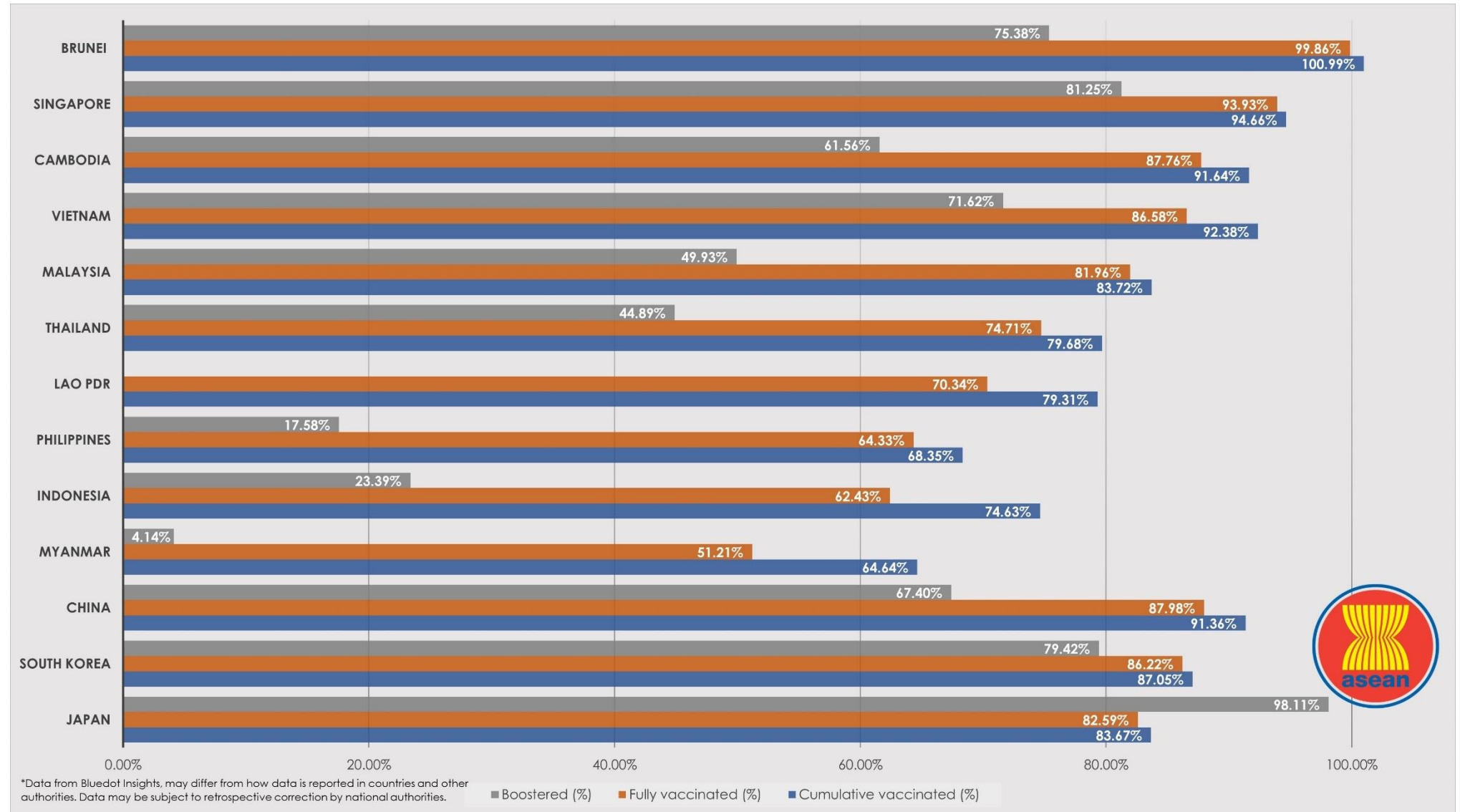
From January 1, 2021 to October 30, 2022





COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 01 November 2022





COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 30 October 2022

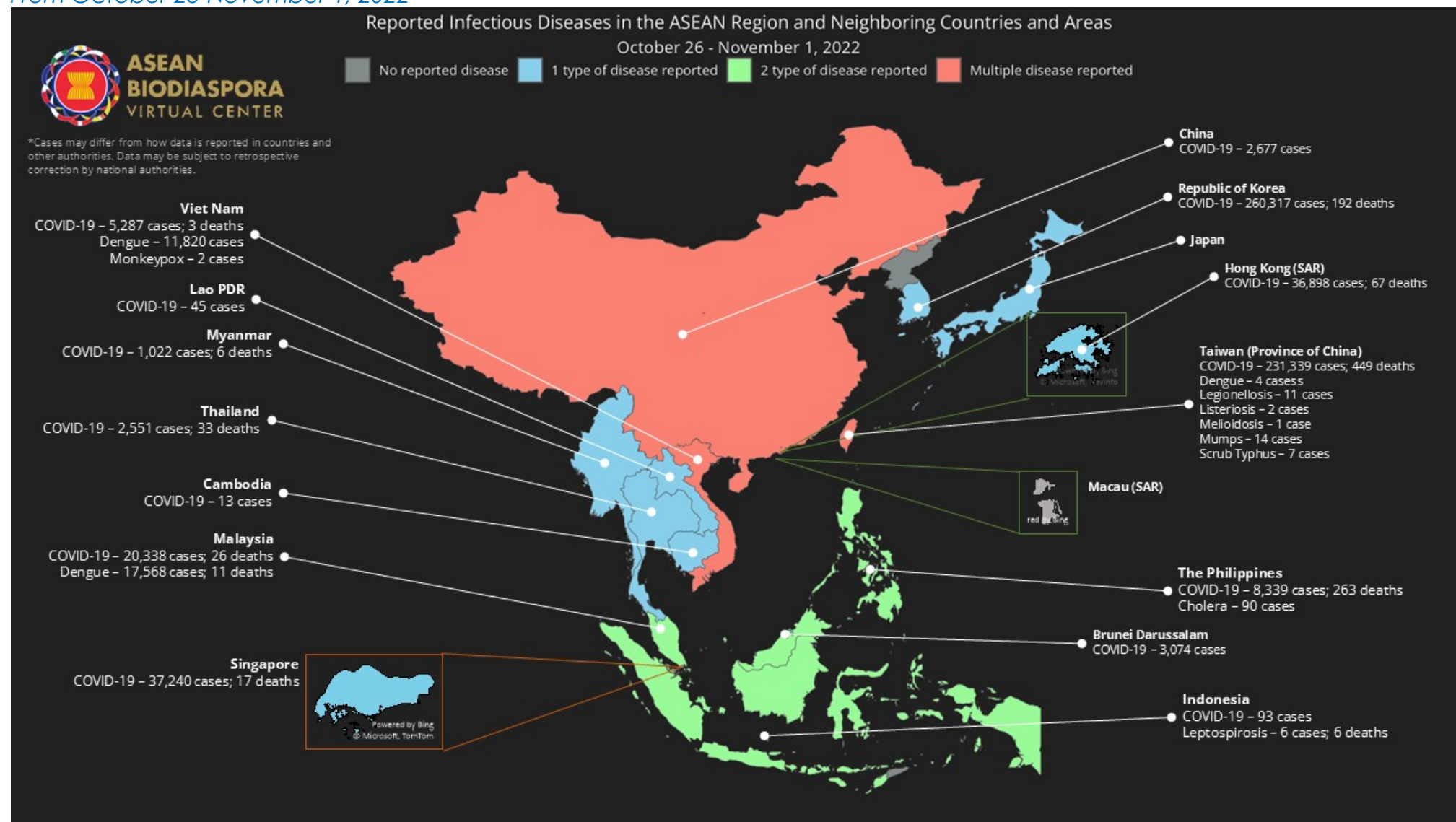
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, 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)
	% 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	≥90.0/75.2	Unknown	101.35	Unknown	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.1	Unknown	0.01	Unknown	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.5/23.3	Unknown	0.77	Unknown	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.11	Unknown	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/49.4	0%/day	8.57	Unknown	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.34	Unknown	69.1/100
Philippines	71.0/17.5	Unknown	1.12	Unknown	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	0%/day	89.16	Unknown	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	0.01%/day	0.52	Unknown	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/71.1	Unknown	0.79	Unknown	43.5/100
Japan	81.3/≥100.0	0%/day	0.00	Unknown	42.9/100
South Korea	86.5/79.5	0%/day	67.87	Unknown	38.1/100
China	≥90.0/56.7	Unknown	0.024	Unknown	84.5/100

All of the countries have achieved the estimated high-risk population fully vaccinated of ≥90.0% except China with 35.3%.
All of the countries have achieved the Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average) except Vietnam



Infectious Diseases in ASEAN+3 Region

From October 26-November 1, 2022



ERRATUM

In the ASEAN+3 Weekly Map of Infectious Diseases dated October 20-26, 2022, the reported number of measles cases in the Philippines should be 17 and not 8,017.



Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox

October 26-November 1, 2022

Infectious Disease ASEAN+3 Updates

Dengue

- Malaysia:** 29 October 2022 (MalayMail) According to State Secretary Datuk Seri Safar Untong, Sabah saw a three-fold increase in dengue cases up to the 42nd week of this year compared to the same period last year. In comparison to 1,336 cases during the same period last year, 4,812 cases have been reported up to the 42nd week of this year, according to him, making the situation concerning. According to Safar, three dengue cases in Sandakan and one each in Papar and Tawau have resulted in five fatalities in Sabah so far this year. In a statement released today, he said that as of October 22, Sandakan had 1,394 dengue cases, placing it among the top five districts overall. Kota Kinabalu was next with 1,155 cases, followed by Tawau (387), Lahad Datu (349), and Putatan (344). A total of 74 active outbreak locales, including Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Tawau, Lahad Datu, Kudat, Penampang, and Pitas, were reported, each having 11 outbreak hotspots, 11 uncontrolled outbreaks, and 52 controlled outbreaks. According to Safar, the Sabah government convened on October 27 to discuss the extremely concerning situation through the state's Dengue Special Task Force Committee. According to him, individuals should constantly take precautions to prevent dengue fever by keeping their homes clean on the exterior and inside, spraying aerosol insect repellents frequently, and cleaning water collection containers once a week.
- Vietnam:** 29 October 2022 (Asia News Network) According to the Ministry of Health, Vietnam has had approximately 270,300 cases of dengue fever since the start of this year, with 108 fatalities. In comparison to the same period last year, the number of infected patients grew 4.8 times, while the number of deaths increased by 87 instances. However, in the most recent surveillance period, 9,677 cases—down from the prior week's 11,260 cases—were found in the week of Oct. 17–23. The number of cases and fatalities is anticipated to reach its peak in November and December. The South, Central, and Central Highlands regions continue to have a significant concentration of infections and fatalities, while the northern region has also seen a sizable increase in cases and fatalities. The Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi's Center for Tropical Diseases reports an increase in dengue fever cases in the city and its neighboring provinces, with a peak in the coming two months. When the weather in the northern region changes, there is a chance of "concurrent outbreaks" of various diseases, including dengue, chickenpox, influenza, COVID-19, and adenovirus. In the meantime, according to the Hanoi Centre for Disease Control (CDC), from October 17 to October 23, Hanoi recorded 1,420 cases of dengue fever in 30 districts and townships, bringing the city's total since the beginning of the year to 8,199 cases, including five fatalities. HCM City has so far reported 66,699 cases, including 29 fatalities, with 2,000 of those cases occurring in the week of October 17–23.

Cholera

- Philippines:** 29 October 2022 (Outbreak News Today) A total of 192 cholera-related hospitalizations, including four fatalities, were recorded earlier this week by health officials of the Tacloban City Health Office. Danilo Ecarma, the city's health officer, has declared an outbreak since the number of daily new admissions has already reached worrying levels. "Since samples taken are positive for total coliform and *E. coli*, we ordered the area's water supply provider to cease operations. In areas with a high caseload, they are the main supply of drinking water, Ecarma told reporters during a press conference held by the local health office. Checkpoints will be set up to restrict



the movement of individuals from areas with high cases, according to city disaster risk reduction and management officer Ildilbrando Bernadas. On October 29, 2022, the Department of Health Eastern Visayas team and Tacloban City health officials conducted a cholera case assessment and evaluation in barangays 106 and 39. 3,890 total cholera cases have been reported nationwide as of October 1 this year, up 286% from the same period last year. By far the hardest hit region by cholera, the Eastern Visayas, or Region XIII, where Tacloban is situated, has reported 2,622 total cholera cases, including 11 fatalities through October 1.

Melioidosis

- Hong Kong (SAR):** 30 October 2022 (The Standard) A health specialist advises checking the groundwater since 10 people have melioidosis. According to a government health advice expert, investigations should be started to determine the source of melioidosis in the groundwater at Pak Tin Estate in Sham Shui Po. An examination by the Centre of Health Protection and the University of Hong Kong revealed on Saturday that ten workers, eight men and two women, of a construction site in Pak Tin Estate, were asymptomatic patients of melioidosis. According to Professor Ivan Hung Fan-ngai, a government pandemic expert from the University of Hong Kong, the building site may be the origin of the outbreak. He encouraged the authorities to investigate the groundwater to focus the search for disease spread. The virus is most likely expanding because of a reservoir of contaminated dust at the location, he said. Hung, however, thought that it wasn't necessary to examine the "high-risk" population. Since there isn't currently a robust screening tool for infected contact, he noted, "it is more important to confirm which site would be the source instead." Melioidosis was deemed by the Department of Health to be a statutorily reportable infectious condition, although Hung was of the opinion that the case would not rapidly increase. The majority of currently infected persons, he continued, also suffer from other medical conditions like a chronological disease or a weakened immune system.

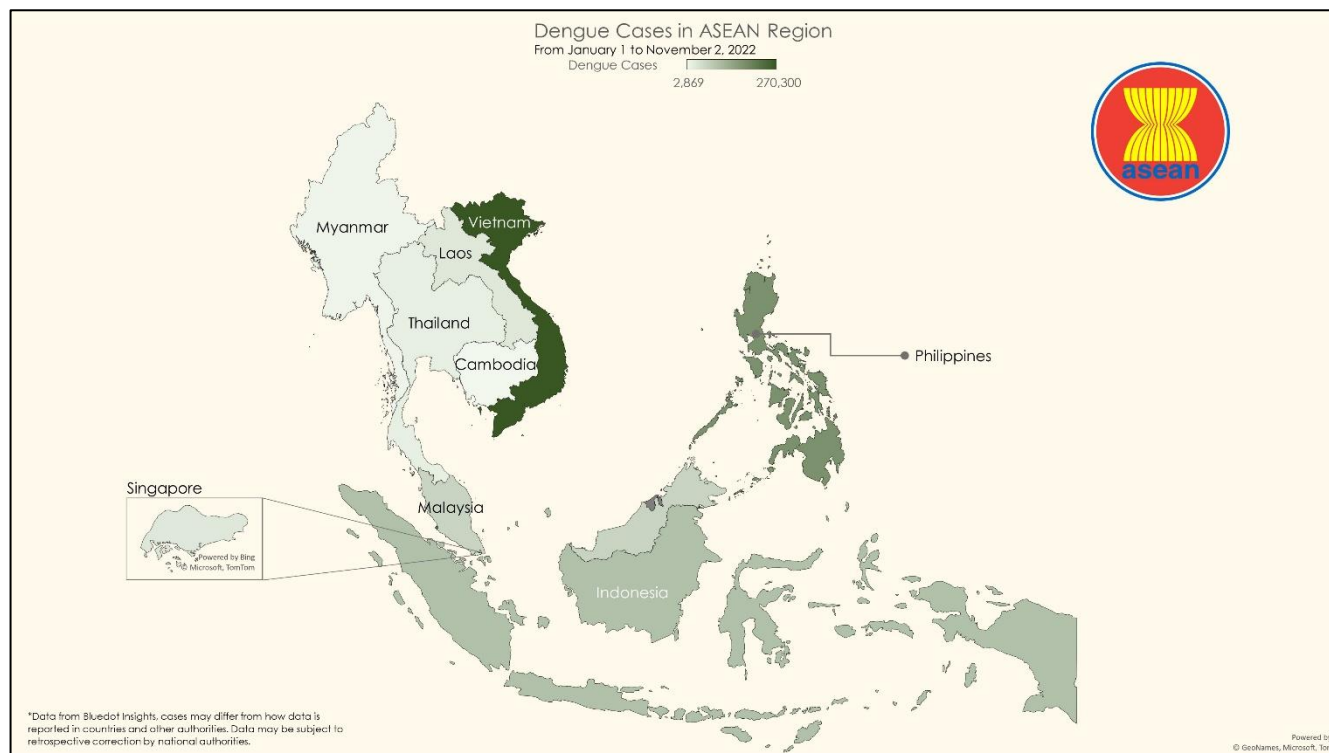
Leptospirosis

- Indonesia:** 28 October 2022 (Solopos.com) In Yogyakarta Special Region's Gunungkidul Regency, leptospirosis cases substantially rose in 2022. In Gunungkidul, there were 28 leptospirosis cases reported up until October of this year. 4 of them passed away. Dewi Irawaty, director of the Gunungkidul Health Service, urged people to exercise greater caution in preventing the spread of leptospirosis. The risk of infection is higher than it is in the dry season, particularly during the rainy season. Dewi told reporters on Friday, October 28th, 2022, "almost comparable to dengue. So, during the rainy season, especially farmers, they must be more mindful of the possibility of leptospirosis." He did not contest the fact that 2022 saw an increase in cases over earlier years. Since 2018–2021, the most number of cases and fatalities in a year was last year (17 cases and 4 deaths). The biggest incidents happened in 2017, he said, with 64 cases and 16 fatalities. "Now there have been 28 cases with four deaths," he said. Dewi noted that adopting a clean and healthy lifestyle can help stop the spread of leptospirosis. A one health special task force is also being established at the Kapanewon level to deal with zoonotic and other infectious diseases. At the level of Kapanewon, socialization is still being done for formation, he stated. Head of the Gunungkidul Agriculture and Food Service Rismiyadi acknowledged that he had alerted farmers about the attack of rat pests in relation to the spread of leptospirosis caused by rats. In order to prevent the populace from upsetting the plants, he requested an early monitoring effort. When there are signs of a rat assault, they can be swiftly eliminated because the possibility for attacks has been from the planting time and can be expected with supervision. Additionally, there are initiatives to release the owl *Tyto alba*, a predator that consumes mice.



Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1, 2022 to November 1, 2022



Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Vietnam	270,300	11,820	108	0.04%
Philippines	173,233	-	528	0.30%
Indonesia	94,355	-	853	0.90%
Malaysia	61,112	17,568	37	0.06%
Singapore	29,330	354	-	0.00%
Laos	28,658	-	22	0.08%
Thailand	17,412	-	14	0.08%
Myanmar	7,835	-	31	0.40%
Cambodia	2,869	-	7	0.24%
Brunei	-	-	-	-
Total	685,104	29,742	1,600	0.23%

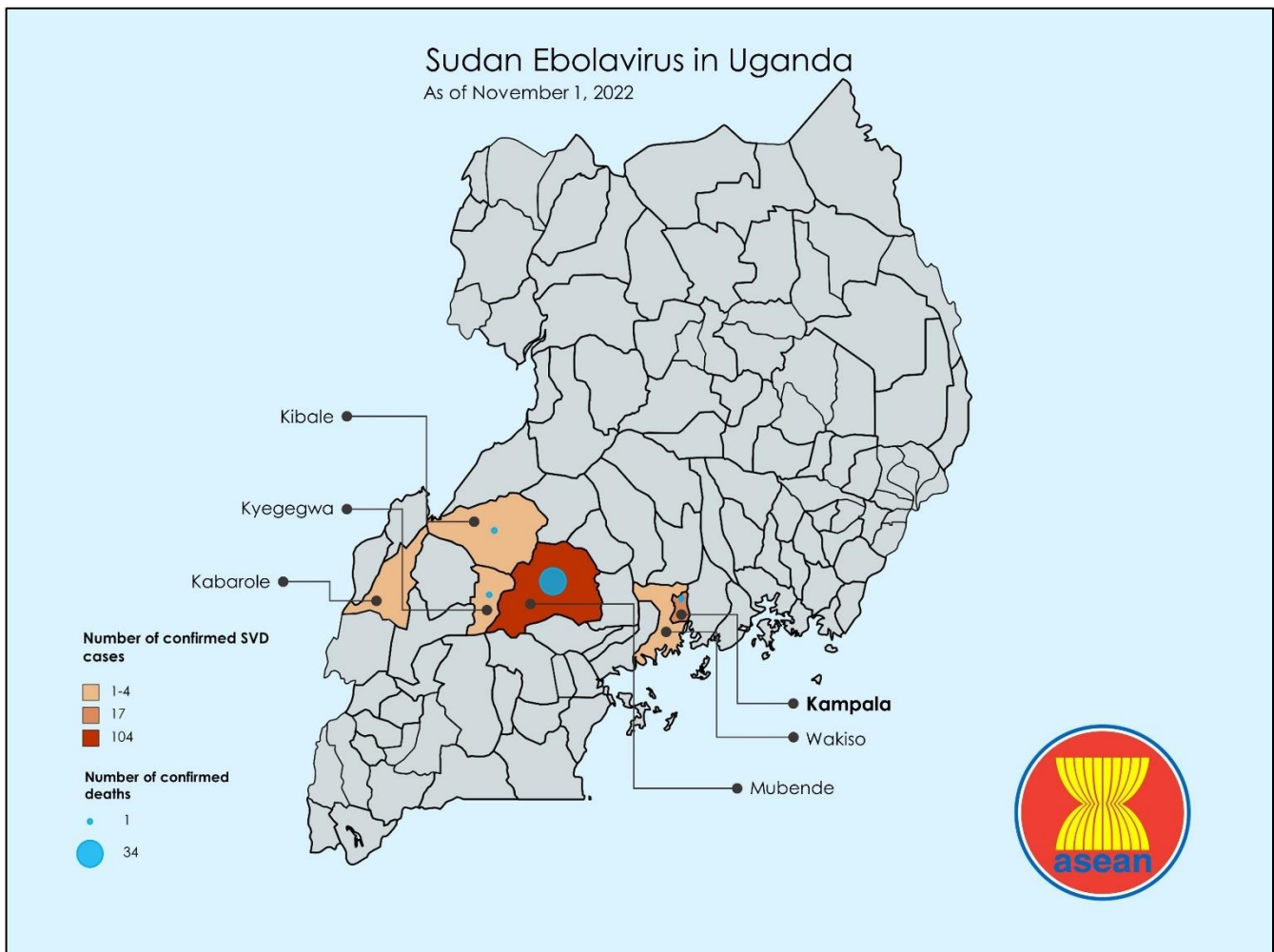
*Data from Bluedot Insights, cases may differ from how data is reported in countries and other authorities. Data may be subject to retrospective correction by national authorities.

- ASEAN region reported **29,742** new dengue cases in the past week from Malaysia, Vietnam, and Singapore. The region reported **685,104** total cases and **1,600** deaths since January 2022 with **0.23%** CFR.

Special Report on Notable Diseases

Ebola Disease Outbreak

Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda



- The first confirmed case of the EVD outbreak was on September 19, 2022, marking 41 days since that time.⁷ One newly confirmed EVD case (Female, 9 years old) from Kassanda, Mubende in the previous 24 hours that is connected to a known case.⁷ Following a data reconciliation exercise with the case management pillar, three verified deaths were recorded.⁷ Cumulative recoveries after the same reconciliation exercise are at 43, and healthcare worker infections are at 18.⁷ A confirmed case's case fatality ratio (CFR) is 37/129 (29%). In eleven districts, 1,540 contacts were actively being followed up on; the follow-up rate over the previous 24 hours was 83%.⁷ [\[Full Report\]](#)

Vaccine Update for Ebolavirus

- In order to find potential vaccine candidates against the Sudan ebolavirus that might be evaluated in randomized clinical studies in Uganda, WHO started international discussions with vaccine developers.⁸ The clinical research procedures are being reviewed by the ethical and regulatory agencies in Uganda for three candidate vaccines: cAd3, cAdOX1, and rVSV SUDV GP.⁸ The WHO prioritizing committee will assess data on the efficacy and safety of vaccine candidates at each stage of the clinical research to guide response efforts.⁸ [\[Full Report\]](#)

as of November 1, 2022





Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 02 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **81,882** confirmed cases, including **183** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.22%**.
- 60 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **40 cases** in the ASEAN region and **20 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
- 81,822 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	19	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Thailand	12	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Japan	7	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	China	5	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Taiwan	4	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Vietnam	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	South Korea	3	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN+3 Total		60	-	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	28,377	133	6	0.02%
Americas	Brazil	9,162	117	8	0.09%
Europe	Spain	7,317	0	2	0.03%
Europe	France	4,094	0	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,698	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	4,796	0	160	3.34%
AMERICAS	50,816	331	18	0.04%
ASIA PACIFIC	188	0	1	0.53%
EUROPE	25,709	8	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	313	2	-	0.00%
TOTAL	81,822	341	183	0.22%



Global Update

- **WHO:** The World Health Organization's Emergency Committee stated on November 1 that the monkeypox outbreak continues to be a global health emergency, the highest degree of alert.¹ Public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) is a designation given by the WHO that is intended to mobilize a coordinated global response and open financing for cooperation on the sharing of vaccines and treatments.¹ The fast expanding monkeypox outbreak was deemed a global health emergency by the WHO in July.¹

With the help of partners and public health specialists, WHO drafted Monkeypox Strategic Preparedness, Readiness, and Response Plan (July 2022-June 2023) (SPRP). It is based on the most recent global risk assessment from the WHO and will be modified as circumstances change. The SPRP will also be supplemented by a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and upcoming operational planning guidelines. [[Download Report](#)]

- **Africa:** The children have monkeypox, which was discovered in the Congo 50 years ago but has subsequently become more prevalent in West and Central Africa.² Until it infected 77,000 people this year and expanded globally, the sickness garnered little notice.² Africa has experienced much fewer instances of the current outbreak than Europe or the United States, which snatched up the few available immunizations this year as the disease made its way to their borders.² However, Reuters investigation indicates that the outbreak and death toll in Congo may be far higher than indicated by official numbers, largely due to the lack of diagnostic facilities in rural regions and the scarcity of efficient medications.² More than a dozen health professionals claimed that the lack of testing facilities and bad transportation connections make tracing the infection all but impossible.² However, the Africa CDC reports that over 130 people have passed away, virtually all in Congo, in poorer African nations where many people lack easy access to healthcare services or are unaware of the risks. In Africa, there is no publicly accessible monkeypox vaccine.² [[Full Article](#)]

Regional Update

- **Vietnam:** According to the Ho Chi Minh City Hospital for Tropical Diseases, the second case of monkeypox in Vietnam was treated for two weeks before the patient was released from the hospital on October 31.³ After receiving therapy, the 38-year-old patient's fever has subsided. She tested negative for the monkeypox virus according to the PCR data.³ The patient, who is from the northern province of Tuyen Quang, visited Dubai between September 29 and October 18, and since October 11 has been experiencing fever, nausea, and blisters.³ She keeps in close contact with a buddy who experienced monkey pox symptoms, including fever and vaginal blisters, while they both resided in the same apartment in Dubai.³ She was transported to the HCM City Hospital for Tropical Diseases for quarantine immediately after returning to Vietnam, and on October 20 it was determined that she had monkeypox.³ After three weeks of therapy, the first patient in Vietnam to contract monkeypox was released from the hospital on October 14.³

Vaccine Update

- **Israel:** The second dosage of the monkeypox vaccine is now available to Israelis who have already gotten the first dose, as health officials broaden their previously constrained immunization campaign.⁴ The monkeypox vaccine is intended to be administered in two doses spaced a few weeks apart, but due to a restricted availability when Israel first received its first batches in the summer, only one treatment was administered to individuals who were eligible.⁴ According to experts, the wider implementation will greatly improve disease protection.⁴ Israel's immunization program was upgraded at the same time that American data on the deadly effects of monkeypox on seriously immunocompromised people, particularly those with untreated HIV, was published.⁴ [[Full Article](#)]



Research Update

- In the study **Neurological and psychiatric presentations associated with human monkeypox virus infection: A systematic review and meta-analysis** the first thorough overview of the prevalence of neurological and mental manifestations of MPX infection is provided by this systematic review and meta-analysis. Based on a small number of research that looked into this subject, our meta-analysis discovered that small but non-negligible percentages of infected people had seizures, disorientation, and encephalitis.⁹ Less is known about the prevalence of other neuropsychiatric symptoms such myalgia, exhaustion, headaches, anxiety, and depression, but multiple studies have revealed that at least half of people have some of these symptoms.⁹ [\[Full Text\]](#)



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