

COVID-19, Mpox, and Travel Advisories

Situational Report in the ASEAN Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



ASEAN BIODIASPORA VIRTUAL CENTER (ABVC)



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

GLOBAL PARTNERS





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COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 661 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** said in its latest weekly update on COVID-19 pandemic that global cases have declined by 78% over the past 28 days, but deaths rose by 65% over the same period, with trends influenced by activity in the Western Pacific. Over the past 4 weeks, cases declined across all six WHO regions. Deaths were up in three regions: the Western Pacific, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Americas. Over the past 4 weeks, China reported 62,759 more deaths. Much smaller increases were reported by the next two countries with the most deaths over the past 4 weeks, the United States and Japan. The WHO said that the organization is switching to 28-day intervals to accurately portray whether COVID-19 activity is picking up or slowing down. It added, however, that it still reports weekly cases and deaths on its COVID-19 dashboard. Meanwhile, in its update on Omicron variants, the organization reported that BA.5 and its descendant lineages—which includes BQ.1 and BQ.1.1—are still dominant, making up 65.7% of sequenced samples. XBB.1.5, a recombinant of two BA.2 subvariants, makes up 11.5%. Variant proportions also vary by region, with BQ.1 and BQ.1.1 most common in Africa, the Americas, and Europe, XBB.1 most common in the Eastern Mediterranean and Southeast Asia, and BA.5.2 most common in the Western Pacific. [[Full report](#)]
- The **U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** announced on February 2 (Thursday) that doctors and pharmacists can now prescribe Paxlovid to patients without a positive test for COVID-19. Pfizer's Paxlovid and Merck's Lagevrio pills were previously given emergency use authorizations (EUA) in December 2021 for patients with mild-to-moderate COVID who tested positive for the virus, and who were at risk of progressing to severe COVID-19. The health regulator said individuals with recent known exposure with signs and symptoms may be diagnosed and may be prescribed Paxlovid by their healthcare providers with COVID-19 even if they have a negative test result. However, the FDA emphasized that the patients should still have a current diagnosis of mild-to-moderate COVID-19 infection.
- **Germany** ends obligatory masks for public transit after three years from its implementation. Passengers on all forms of public transportation, both long-distance and regional, will no longer have to wear masks. The mandatory wearing of masks on long-distance trains and buses was initially due until April 2023, but the federal Cabinet recently decided to lift the regulation ahead of time in view of the falling number of COVID-19 cases in the country. However, FFP2 masks, which are roughly equivalent to N95 masks in the US, will still have to be worn by visitors to hospitals, care homes and doctor and dentists' offices until April 7.
- **Kuwait's** Ministry of Health has launched bivalent COVID-19 vaccination for individuals 18 years of age and older at 15 medical centers, starting February 1. The ministry said in a press statement that the bivalent COVID-19 vaccines are boosters that aim at keeping better protection against the original virus strain and a component of the Omicron variant. Individuals may now get vaccinated with the new booster at least a couple of months after the last vaccine dose, be it the second shot or the booster, regardless of the type of vaccines.



Regional Update

- Malaysia:** According to Tan Sri Dr. Noor Hisham Abdullah, the World Health Organization (WHO) is convinced Malaysia's COVID-19 pandemic response will benefit the country as a major member of the standing committee on global health emergency preparedness.⁵ The WHO authorized the formation of the Standing Committee on Health Emergency Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (SCHEPPR) on Feb 2, according to the Health Director-General (Feb 2).⁵ [\[Full article\]](#)
- Philippines:** The municipal government has decided to halt the functioning of all city-managed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) isolation facilities, which have been vacant for several weeks.⁶ According to Aileen Refuerzo, chief city communications officer, the Baguio City Community Isolation Unit (BCCIU) at the Sto. Nino Hospital ceased operations on February 1.⁶ She stated that the BCCIU's closure was decided after the facility received no new admissions for COVID-19 patients in the previous two weeks.⁶ The BCCIU is an isolation facility with around 300 beds that was previously the old hospital, which was closed down by the owners in early 2000.⁶ The local administration began winding down operations at minor institutions catering to COVID-19 patients as early as the fourth quarter of 2022.⁶ It also closed the triage center on the grounds of the Baguio Convention Center.⁶ According to Refuerzo, the shutdown was recommended by the City's Health Services Office (CHSO), which supplies manpower and supervises the Temporary Treatment and Monitoring Facilities (TTMFs).⁶ With the shutdown of city government-managed facilities, he stated that barangays have been mandated to ensure that they have a ready facility for their inhabitants who will require TTMF services or who cannot isolate at home.⁶ [\[Full article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- Cambodia:** On February 2, 2023, the Commission on Immunization of COVID 19 in the National Framework of the Ministry of Health published a notification on the administration of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth COVID boosters.⁴ It is stated that the program would be delivered to students, teachers, and academic staff at primary, secondary, and high schools in Phnom Penh from February 6 to March 4, 2023 by Samdech Techo (Thida) Youth Volunteer Doctors.⁴

Research Update (Published and peer-reviewed studies)

- Because of historical associations between vaccines and Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), the condition was a prespecified adverse event of special interest for COVID-19 vaccine monitoring.¹ This retrospective cohort study, **Reports of Guillain-Barré Syndrome After COVID-19 Vaccination in the United States**, evaluated GBS reports to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) and compared reporting patterns within 21 and 42 days after vaccination with Ad26.COV2.S (Janssen), BNT162b2 (Pfizer-BioNTech), and mRNA-1273 (Moderna) COVID-19 vaccines.¹ Among 487,651,785 COVID-19 vaccine doses, 17,944,515 doses (3.7%) were Ad26.COV2.S, 266,859,784 doses (54.7%) were BNT162b2, and 202,847,486 doses (41.6%) were mRNA-1273.¹ There were 209 and 253 reports of GBS that occurred within 21 days and 42 days of vaccination, respectively.¹ Within 21 days of vaccination, GBS reporting rates per 1 000 000 doses were 3.29 for Ad26.COV.2, 0.29 for BNT162b2, and 0.35 for mRNA-1273 administered; within 42 days of vaccination, they were 4.07 for Ad26.COV.2, 0.34 for BNT162b2, and 0.44 for mRNA-1273.¹ GBS was more frequently reported within 21 days after Ad26.COV2.S than after BNT162b2 (RRR = 11.40; 95% CI, 8.11-15.99) or mRNA-1273 (RRR = 9.26; 95% CI, 6.57-13.07) vaccination; similar findings were observed within 42 days after vaccination.¹ This study found that in observed-to-expected analyses, the observed number of GBS reports was higher than expected based on background rates within 21



and 42 days after vaccination for Ad26.COV2.S but not BNT162b2 or mRNA-1273.¹ GBS reporting rates within 21 and 42 days of Ad26.COV2.S vaccination were 9 to 12 times higher than after BNT162b2 or mRNA-1273 vaccination.¹ [\[Full text\]](#)

- Many chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) cases (recurrent wheals, angioedema, or both for more than 6 weeks) have been observed after the booster dose of messenger RNA (mRNA)–based vaccines Spikevax (Moderna) and Comirnaty (Pfizer-BioNTech) in Switzerland.² This study, ***Incidence of Chronic Spontaneous Urticaria Following Receipt of the COVID-19 Vaccine Booster in Switzerland***, assessed whether a temporal association exists between COVID-19 vaccines and new-onset CSU and compared the incidence rates of vaccine-related CSU in the canton of Vaud (CSU-Vaud) with all of Switzerland (CSU-Swiss).² Sixteen local allergists helped identify eligible patients, who were then contacted through the Lausanne University Hospital.² The number of first booster doses given to the CSU-Vaud population (n = 298,813) and the CSU-Swiss population (n = 3 278 808) between December 1, 2021, and August 31, 2022, were obtained by brand.² The crude incidence risk ratio of CSU per 100,000 persons having received a first booster dose were calculated and the relative risk of CSU after the Moderna vs Pfizer-BioNTech booster estimated.² The overall crude incidence rate of CSU after a COVID-19 booster per 100,000 persons immunized with a booster was similar in the CSU-Vaud (n = 24) and CSU-Swiss (n = 19) cohorts.² Compared with the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, the relative risk of developing CSU after the Moderna vaccine was 20.8 (95% CI, 6.5-66.0) in the CSU-Vaud cohort and 16.1 (10.8-24.0) in the CSU-Swiss cohort. These data should not discourage patients from being vaccinated.² However, guidelines defining the eligibility and dosing for upcoming mRNA-based boosters are needed for patients with CSU after an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine.² [\[Full text\]](#)
- The impact of COVID-19 during the last 3 years has been substantial, and COVID-19 mortality is an important outcome indicator for monitoring the pandemic.³ These COVID-19 deaths and excess mortality estimates showing that persons aged ≥60 years accounted for more than 80% of total COVID-19 deaths even when controlling for income levels are consistent with the initial SARS-CoV-2–related mortality patterns described in China and subsequently by other countries.³ COVID-19 vaccines are safe and reduce COVID-19 mortality.³ The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that countries prioritize populations at increased risk, e.g., older adults, for COVID-19 vaccination with a goal of 100% coverage with a completed primary series for populations at-risk.³ This report, ***COVID-19 Mortality and Progress Toward Vaccinating Older Adults — World Health Organization, Worldwide, 2020–2022***, showed that COVID-19–associated mortality among persons aged ≥60 years exceeded 80% of total COVID-19 mortality in 2020 and 2021 across all income groups; however, the median reported completed primary series coverage among older adults in 2022 was 76%, substantially below the WHO goal, especially in middle- and low-income countries.³ [\[Full text\]](#)



ASEAN Travel Advisories (new update/s)

as of 03 February 2023

ASEAN Country	Published	Foreign travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
Brunei Darussalam	December 1, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	October 6, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	December 7, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	No, but may be subject to RT-PCR upon arrival	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated may not be allowed to enter Indonesia or may be subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	December 29, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malaysia	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	December 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative COVID-19 antigen test result for 12 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Myanmar.	No	Required to obtain Myanmar Insurance	No
Philippines	December 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 15 years old and above.	No	Yes – COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure or subject to a rapid test upon arrival.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at E-arrival card at most 3 days before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	January 18, 2023	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate vaccination status on the HealthHub app	No	Yes – Negative COVID-19 test within 48 hours before departure for travelers born on or	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.



			or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgm ent email.		before January 1, 2010.				
Thailand	January 1, 2023	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Foreign passengers arriving from China or India must have insurance to cover COVID- 19 expenses at least US\$10,000.	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

- Reference: [IATA Travel Centre](#)
- *Fully vaccinated – at least 14 or 15 days from 2nd dose for two-dose vaccine or 14 or 15 days from a single dose vaccine upon arrival.



COVID-19 Cases and Deaths as of 03 February 2023

- As of 03 February 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **661,758,465** confirmed cases, including **6,753,402** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,575,228 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	02-Feb-23	276,067	-	225	-	63,715	450,404	445,929	338,987	99.3
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	138,694	1	3,056	-	841	15,244,858	14,609,937	10,433,215	87.1
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	02-Feb-23	6,730,537	248	160,822	5	2,487	203,657,535	172,693,321	67,952,274	62.7
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	02-Feb-23	217,977	4	758	-	3,040	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	5,036,918	-	36,942	-	15,765	28,125,245	27,536,657	17,056,957	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	02-Feb-23	633,833	-	19,490	-	1,173	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	4,073,504	50	65,810	8	3,768	78,369,243	73,937,435	21,341,197	64.0
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	2,214,192	465	1,722	-	38,821	5,161,990	5,120,768	4,440,289	90.8
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	4,726,984	-	33,865	-	6,789	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	02-Feb-23	11,526,522	14	43,186	-	11,949	90,450,881	85,848,363	57,452,750	87.4
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,575,228	782	365,876	13	148,349	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	02-Feb-23	208,669	117	7,891	9	549	11,606,705	10,894,509		26.5
	Australia	25-Jan-20	01-Feb-23	11,302,744	-	18,615	-	44,065	22,236,871	21,655,312	19,762,423	82.7
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	02-Feb-23	2,037,568	12	29,442	-	1,250	150,629,515	131,182,263	65,897,152	76.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	31-Jan-23	62,605	-	21	-	8,204	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		02-Feb-23	12,981,179	27,498	35,192	0	79,834	1,339,608,531	1,304,575,996	214,031,616	89.7
	Cook Islands	17-Feb-22	31-Jan-23	7,011	-	2	-	32,780	15,084	14,715	10,209	86.4
	Fiji	18-Mar-20	27-Jan-23	68,820	-	883	-	7,733	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	01-Feb-23	60,806	-	416	-	36,347	158,611	144,042		85.5
	India	30-Jan-20	02-Feb-23	44,683,023	128	530,741	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	31-Jan-23	5,008	-	18	-	4,258	96,184	73,888	23,419	56.3
Maldives	07-Mar-20	31-Jan-23	185,715	-	311	-	34,978	399,151	385,081	167,187	73.5
Marshall Islands	26-Oct-20	31-Jan-23	15,584	-	17	-	26,507	43,310	34,694		44.6
Micronesia	11-Jan-21	21-Jan-23	22,676	-	58	-	19,924	84,729	71,253		69.6
Mongolia	10-Mar-20	02-Feb-23	1,007,872	1	2,179	-	31,250	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
Nepal	24-Jan-20	02-Feb-23	1,001,105	3	12,020	-	3,499	27,678,479	24,159,118	8,951,403	79.1
New Caledonia	17-Mar-20	31-Jan-23	79,845	-	314	-	27,743	192,229	184,660	101,849	63.7
New Zealand	28-Feb-20	30-Jan-23	2,182,355	-	3,781	-	44,384	4,300,097	4,138,926	3,523,903	79.8
Niue	03-Sep-21	31-Jan-23	747	-	-	-	34,488	1,636	1,634	1,224	83.7
Northern Mariana Islands	28-Mar-20	27-Jan-23	13,503	-	41	-	23,600	46,567	43,873		84.6
Pakistan	26-Feb-20	02-Feb-23	1,576,332	19	30,640	-	728	154,665,740	131,368,973	49,551,181	55.7
Palau	31-May-21	21-Jan-23	5,986	-	9	-	33,241	20,750	18,497		85.9
Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	01-Feb-23	46,750	-	670	-	533	369,998	310,717	32,384	3.1
Samoa	18-Nov-20	30-Jan-23	16,087	-	29	-	8,162	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	02-Feb-23	30,213,928	16,862	33,536	30	58,431	44,867,046	44,448,105	41,325,954	85.8
Sri Lanka	27-Jan-20	01-Feb-23	671,991	-	16,828	-	3,082	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	31-Jan-23	23,415	-	138	-	1,811	878,845	790,466	315,249	58.9
Tonga	05-Nov-21	29-Jan-23	16,734	-	13	-	16,014	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			147,515,874	44,640	872,129	40	681,375	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

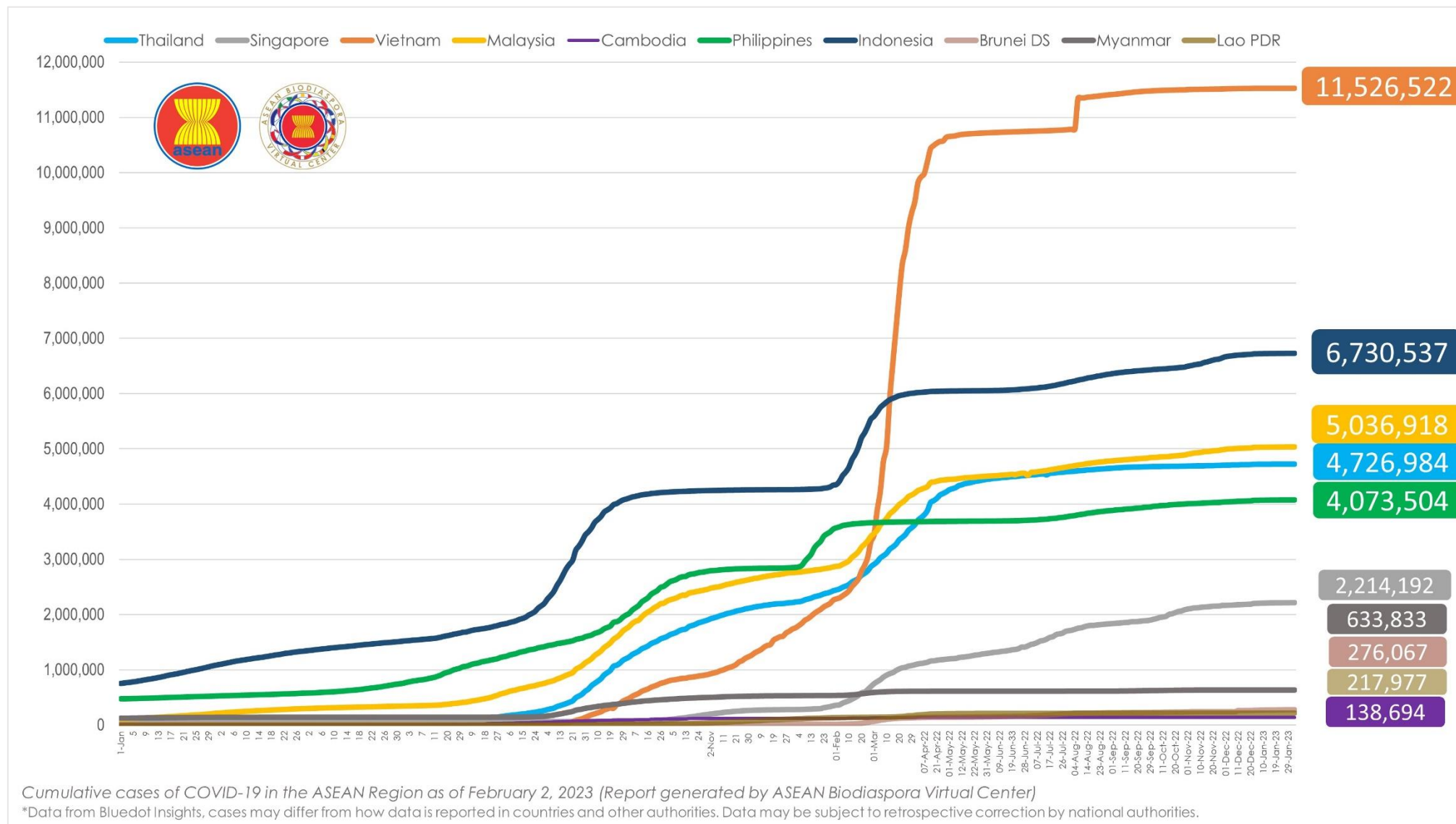
- **478,667,363 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	13,038,998	763	259,476	6	248,771	484,058,451	398,811,838	66,003,692
AMERICAS	192,252,122	252	2,951,472	73	1,239,781	835,447,892	731,893,384	495,237,137
EUROPE	250,677,567	25,773	2,064,830	410	2,106,125	569,620,774	541,040,894	383,756,585
MIDDLE EAST	22,698,676	492	239,619	4	215,912	144,725,560	130,012,483	60,203,464
TOTAL	478,667,363	27,280	5,515,397	493	3,810,589	2,033,852,677	1,801,758,599	1,005,200,878



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries

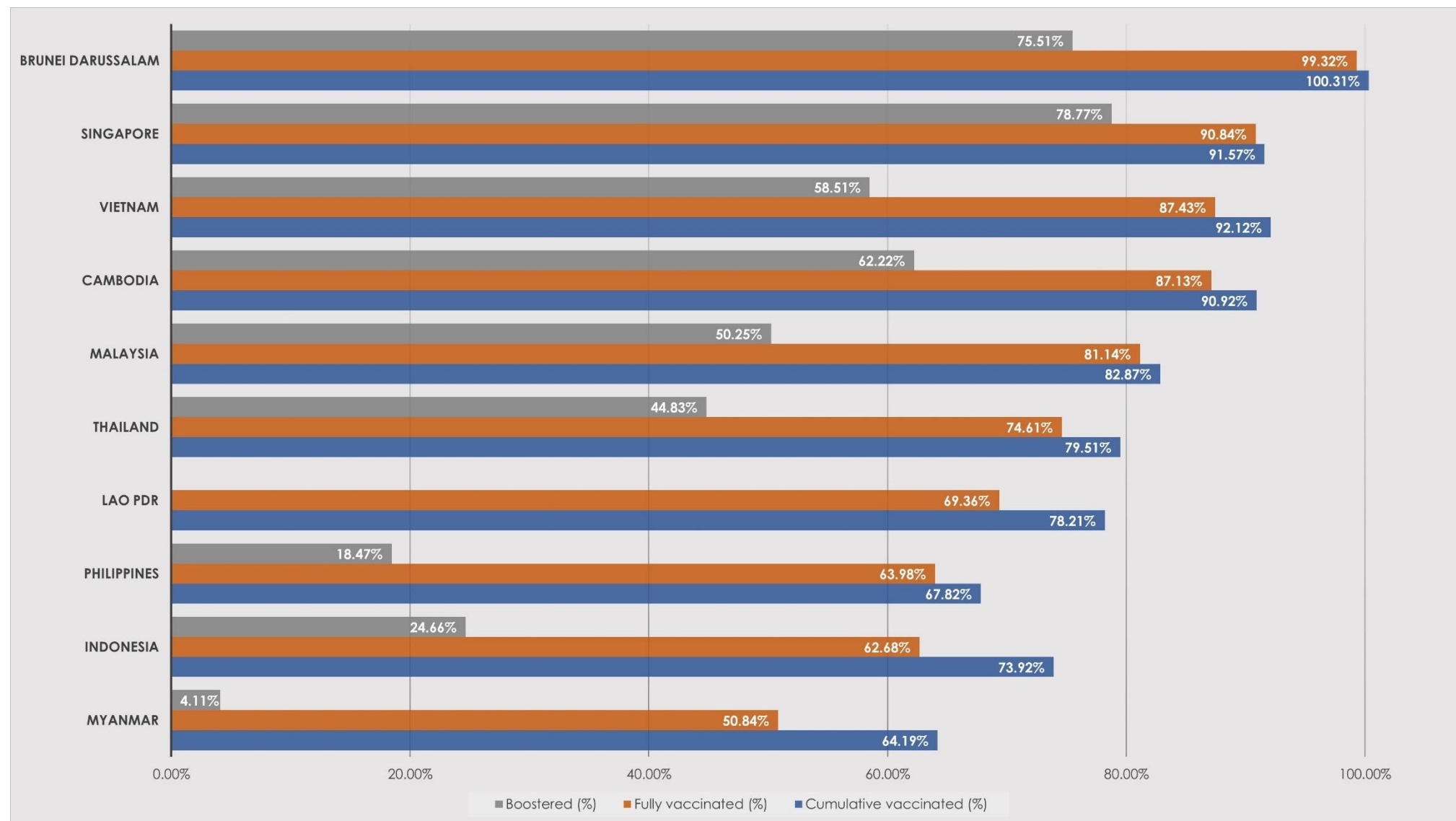
From January 1, 2022 to February 2, 2023





COVID-19 Vaccination Status in ASEAN


as of 02 February 2023





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 31 January 2023

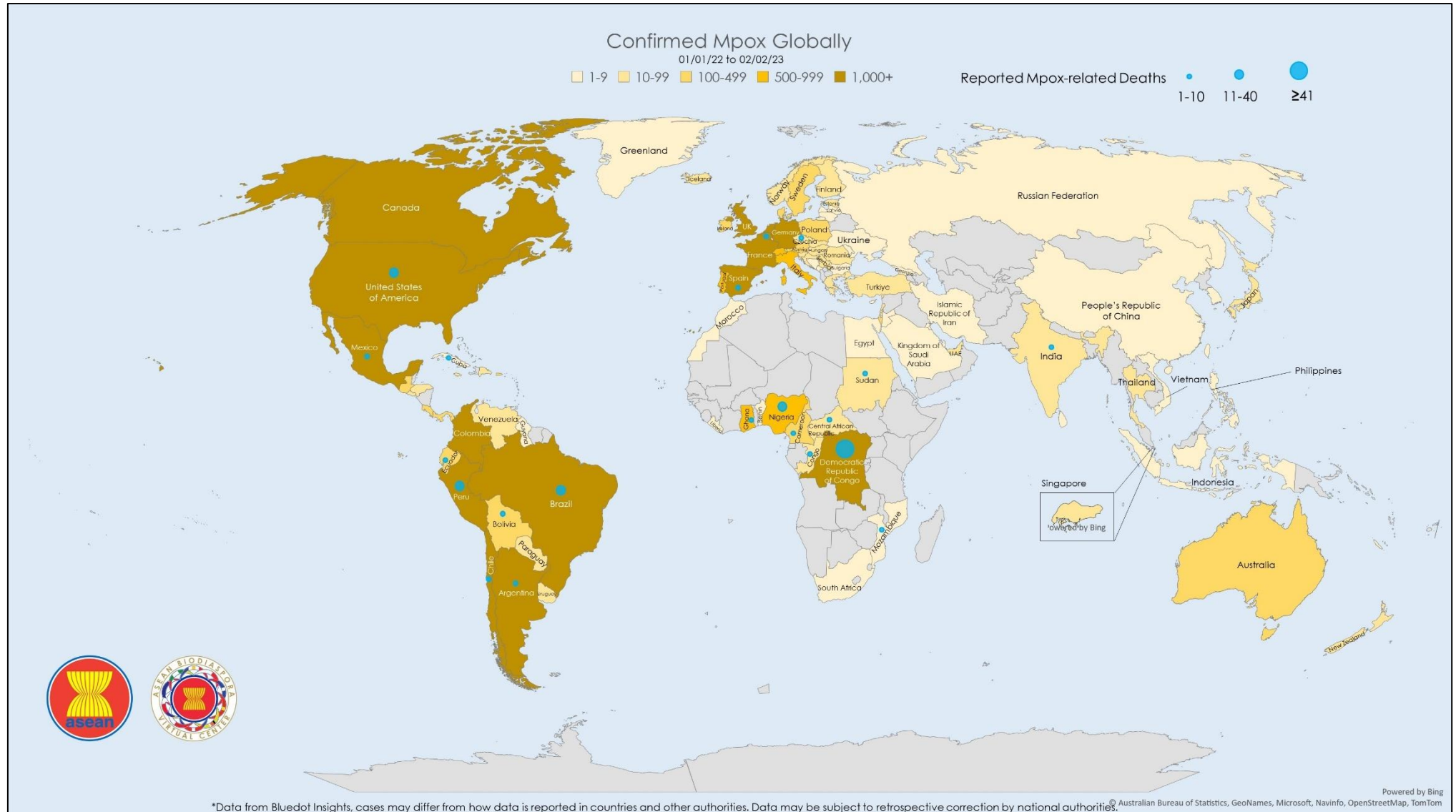
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	<p>At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p>Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases 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	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei Darussalam	≥90.0/75.5	Unknown	33.07	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/62.2	Unknown	0.01	31.5/100
Indonesia	66.1/24.7	Unknown	0.09	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.04	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/50.3	0%/day	0.60	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.01	69.1/100
Philippines	71.6/18.5	Unknown	0.17	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	0%/day	4.34	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	Unknown	0.13	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/58.5	Unknown	0.01	43.5/100

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



Mpox (Monkeypox) Cases Reported Globally

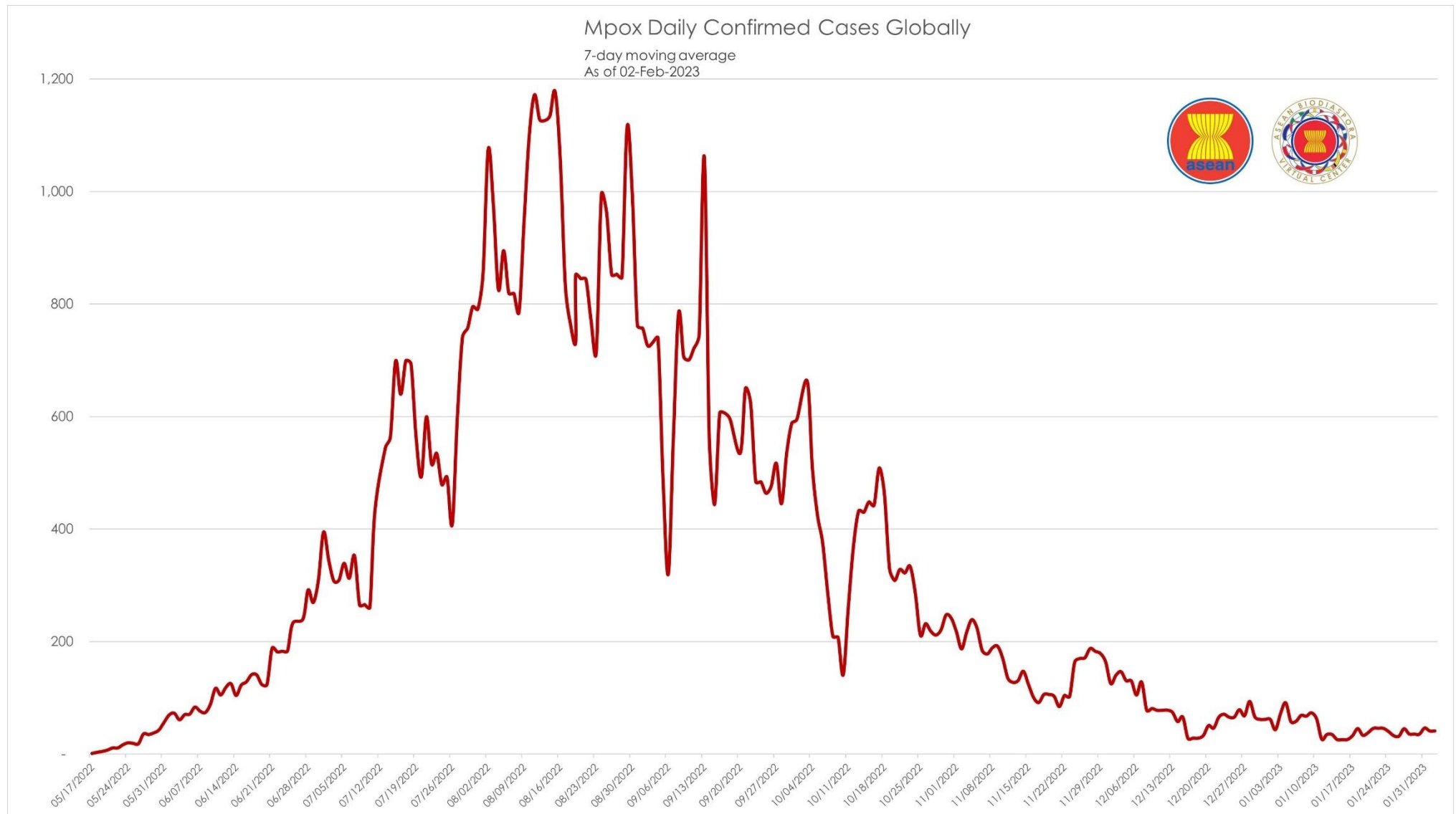
as of February 2, 2023





Mpox Daily Trend Globally

as of February 2, 2023





Mpox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 03 February 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **91,877** confirmed cases, including **238** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.26%**.
- 43 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- 91,834 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	13	1	-	0.00%
Vietnam	4	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN Total	43	1	-	0.00%

Mpox cases in Asia-Pacific region

Country/Territory	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Australia	144	-	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	22	-	1	5.00%
Japan	13	4	-	0.00%
New Caledonia	1	-	-	0.00%
New Zealand	40	-	-	0.00%
People's Republic of China*	9	-	-	0.00%
Republic of Korea	4	-	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	236	4	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	30,123	30	28	0.09%
Brazil	10,719	6	15	0.14%
Spain	7,527	10	3	0.04%
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,114	-	120	2.35%
France	4,128	-	-	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	6,783	-	161	2.37%
AMERICAS	58,207	77	71	0.12%
ASEAN	43	1	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	236	4	1	0.43%
EUROPE	26,210	17	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	321	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	91,877	99	238	0.26%

Global Update

- USA:** Following a drop in new cases, the US government has removed the public health emergency declared for mpox, formerly known as monkeypox.⁷ On January 31, 2022, the government announced a state of emergency for the viral infection that causes symptoms such as fever and a rash.⁷ According to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States had reported the most mpox cases in the world as of February 1, with slightly more than 30,000 cases.⁷ However, new instances in the country have been dropping since August of last year, when nearly 400 were reported daily on average.⁷ Since the beginning of the year, the average daily case count has been less than ten.⁷ [\[Full article\]](#)



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