

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 627 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Regional Update

- **Brunei:** According to a senior health ministry official, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) or risk factors were present in almost all COVID-19 fatalities in Brunei.⁶ Ong Sok King, head of the Ministry of Health's Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention Unit, reportedly stated at a health workshop on October 11 that NCDs account for more than two-thirds of premature deaths (deaths occurring before the age of 70) in the sultanate, with cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic respiratory conditions, and cancer being the most common.⁶ She noted that during the pandemic, NCDs or risk factors were present in more than 75% of COVID-19 fatalities that had severe COVID-19 symptoms.⁶ By 2035, 14% of Brunei's population would be 65 years or older, according to Ong.⁶ This trend will coincide with an increase in the burden of NCDs since older individuals have a higher chance of developing chronic illnesses.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Indonesia:** According to Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto, if COVID-19 transmission continues to drop until February 2023, Indonesia can be rid of the pandemic.⁷ On October 11, he said at a news conference held at the Presidential Palace in this city that the administration would consider public activity restrictions (PPKM) until late October 2022 before deciding on the following policy.⁷ The effective reproduction rate (Rt), which indicates the rate of coronavirus transmission, has remained at less than 1 for the last three months, the minister claims, and coronavirus transmission in Indonesia has decreased during the last six months.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** Dr. Rontgene Solante, a specialist in infectious diseases, stated on October 12 that the country is already close to making the switch from a pandemic to an endemic stage of the coronavirus illness.⁸ In an interview with Super Radyo dzBB, Solante was questioned if, in light of the relaxed face mask laws and the country's current vaccination rate, the Philippines is still some time away from entering an endemic stage.⁸ Dr. Edsel Salvana, another specialist in infectious diseases, claimed in April that the country was already displaying endemic symptoms as a result of increased healthcare consumption and a decline in COVID-19 infections.⁸ As previously said, endemic is "a condition whereby instances are steady, already consistent, and predictable," and as a result, there should be a balance between the amount of transmission and immunity, said Maria Rosario Vergeire, officer-in-charge of the Department of Health (DOH).⁸ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Singapore:** Singapore's Ministry of Health (MOH) reported 11,732 new COVID-19 infections in Singapore on October 11 (Tuesday), more than doubling the 4,719 new local cases on Monday. According to MOH, the spike is largely driven by the XBB variant, another Omicron subvariant. MOH said that the number of severe cases has remained relatively low and is likely due to the resilience built up through vaccination and previous waves of infection. MOH clarified that there is no evidence of XBB causing more severe illness and the majority of patients continue to report mild symptoms such as a sore throat or slight fever, especially if individuals are vaccinated. The XBB strain is an Omicron



subvariant that has also been detected in countries such as Australia, Bangladesh, Denmark, India, Japan, and the United States since August.

Research Update

- The study ***Plasma proteomic signature predicts who will get persistent symptoms following SARS-CoV-2 infection*** led by University College London researchers, was published in eBioMedicine, recruited 54 healthcare workers who had a PCR or antibody-confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis, alongside 102 healthcare workers who did not have COVID-19.⁴ Participants underwent weekly evaluations via questionnaires and blood sample collections for up to 16 weeks. They then filled in symptom questionnaires 6 and 12 months after the start of the study.⁴ Researchers found that those who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 had increased levels of 12 proteins involved in oxidative stress, metabolic reprogramming, and cell adhesion—which facilitate cellular interaction—compared to those who tested negative.⁴ The researchers also noted that abnormal levels of 20 proteins predicted the incidence of long COVID.⁴ Several of these proteins had anti-coagulant and anti-inflammatory effects.⁴ Other predictive proteins included those involved in the production of red blood cells, and increased iron levels- previously linked to increased tissue damage through oxidative stress and impaired immunity.⁴ The researchers concluded that non-severe SARS-CoV-2 disrupts proteins in the blood, and that blood protein levels may be able to predict long COVID risk.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study ***COVID-19 Symptoms and Duration of Rapid Antigen Test Positivity at a Community Testing and Surveillance Site During Pre-Delta, Delta, and Omicron BA.1 Periods*** led by University of California San Francisco researchers in JAMA Network Open found that among 63,000 US adults and children tested for COVID-19, cough and sore throat were reported more often during the Omicron BA.1 period than amid the pre-Delta and Delta period, and 80% of those retested during Omicron remained positive for 5 days after symptom onset.³ The study was done during pre-Delta (January 10 to May 31, 2021), Delta (June 1 to November 30, 2021), and Omicron (December 1, 2021, to January 30, 2022). During Omicron, 41.6% of 7,283 symptomatic participants tested positive for COVID-19, with more reporting cough and sore throat than before or during Delta.³ Congestion was more common amid Omicron than pre-Delta, while loss of taste or smell and fever were less common.³ Fever was less common among infected vaccine booster recipients than among positive, unvaccinated participants, and fever and muscle pain were less common among booster recipients than among recipients of a primary vaccine series.³ The researchers noted that these findings highlight the importance of work assurances (such as sick leave) to protect workers and requirements for rapid antigen testing to shorten isolation to protect the workplace.³ [\[Full Text\]](#)



Cases and Deaths as of 12 October 2022

- As of 12 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **627,804,669** confirmed cases, including **6,573,013** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 89,782,425 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,614,555 cases** in the ASEAN region and **55,167,870 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	11-Oct-22	229,665	-	225	-	53,006	449,769	444,757	335,738	99.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	137,937	1	3,056	-	837	15,191,537	14,543,659	10,164,757	87.7
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	11-Oct-22	6,448,220	2,077	158,235	7	2,383	204,187,550	170,774,653	63,398,160	62.4
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	11-Oct-22	216,008	6	758	-	3,013	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	4,857,508	1,291	36,406	2	15,204	28,104,525	27,512,905	16,751,762	82.0
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	11-Oct-22	625,497	-	19,464	-	1,157	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	3,971,455	1,468	63,329	34	3,673	77,569,580	72,976,259	19,110,988	64.1
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	1,954,533	4,719	1,632	1	34,269	5,161,644	5,121,063	4,418,394	93.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	4,685,047	2,915	32,829	-	6,729	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	11-Oct-22	11,488,685	1,226	43,154	-	11,910	89,975,153	84,234,230	69,805,302	86.4
ASEAN COUNTRIES				34,614,555	13,703	359,088	113	132,180	518,311,218	461,861,358	218,355,883	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	11-Oct-22	24,995,246	15,476	28,708	10	48,338	45,115,681	44,682,740	41,094,108	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	11-Oct-22	21,161,401	-	44,576	-	16,760	104,237,254	102,877,579	118,622,832	82.6
	China	31-Dec-19	11-Oct-22	24,995,246	15,476	28,708	10	48,338	45,115,681	44,682,740	41,094,108	86.2
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES			55,167,870	62,031	100,373	55	118,981	1,481,369,568	1,446,681,703	993,152,760	
ASEAN +3				89,782,425	75,734	459,461	168	251,161	1,999,680,786	1,908,543,061	1,211,508,643	

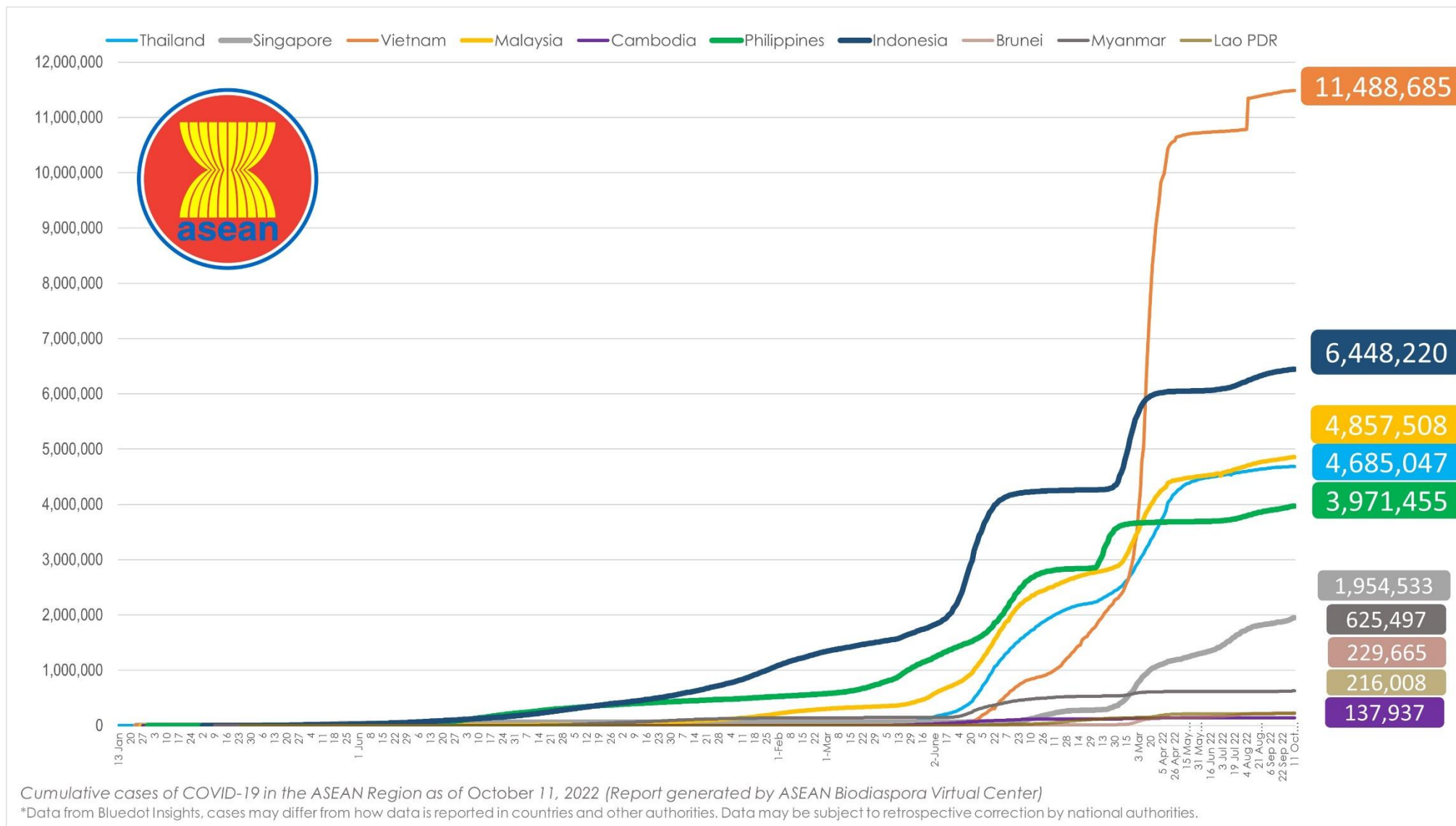
- 538,022,244 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,913,790	661	258,641	1	241,567	408,639,101	324,909,541	52,200,551
AMERICAS	181,998,580	12,833	2,880,060	158	1,184,925	825,101,281	723,345,465	477,758,628
ASIA PACIFIC	85,507,264	2,792	750,764	10	474,741	1,445,337,659	1,337,388,096	393,167,602
EUROPE	235,131,354	181,930	1,985,941	471	2,010,859	566,209,405	537,461,306	358,194,369
MIDDLE EAST	22,471,256	4,128	238,146	14	211,927	144,036,840	129,388,330	59,384,539
TOTAL	538,022,244	202,344	6,113,552	654	4,124,019	3,389,324,286	3,052,492,738	1,340,705,689



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

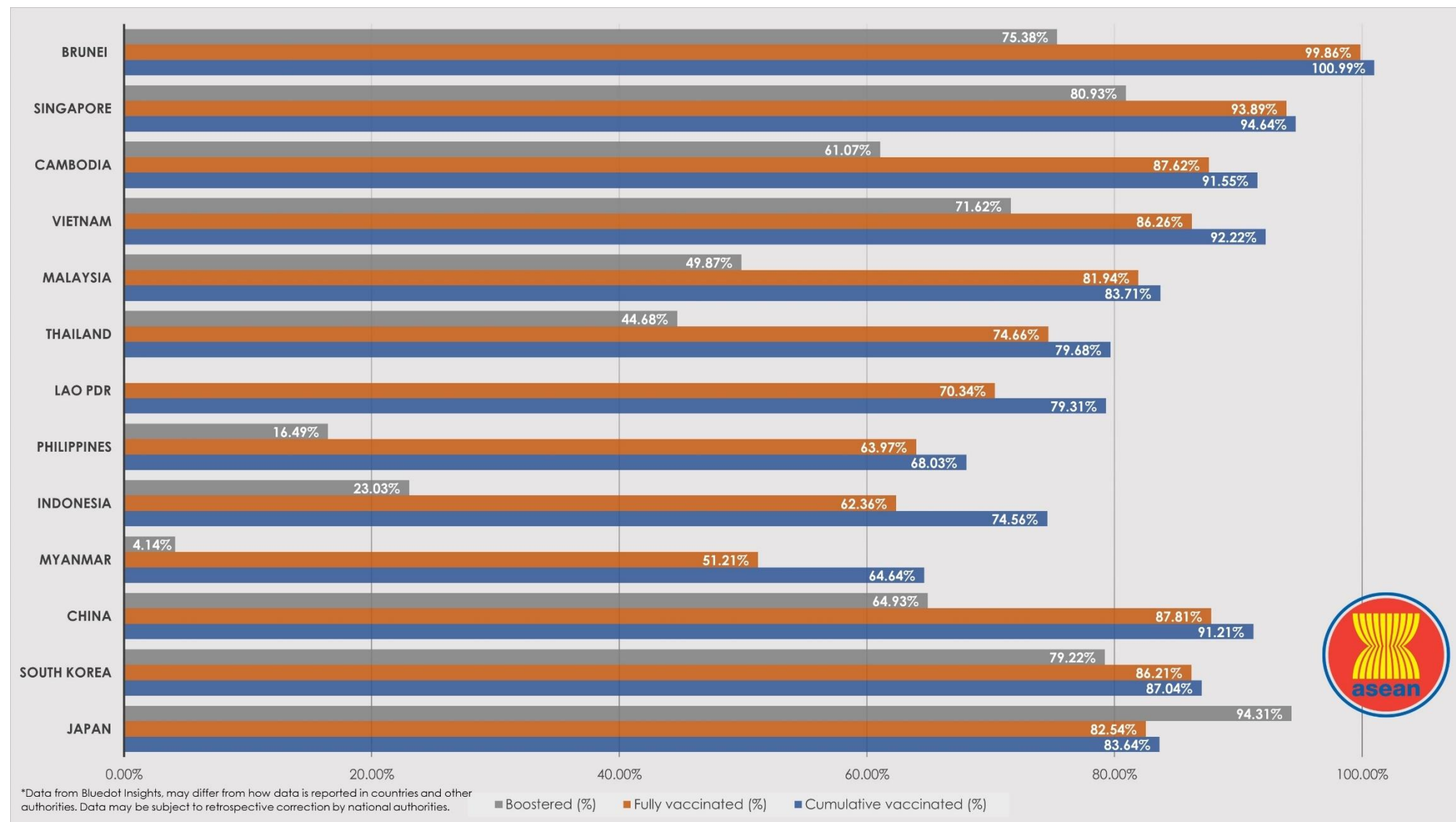
From January 1, 2021 to October 11, 2022





COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 11 October 2022





COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

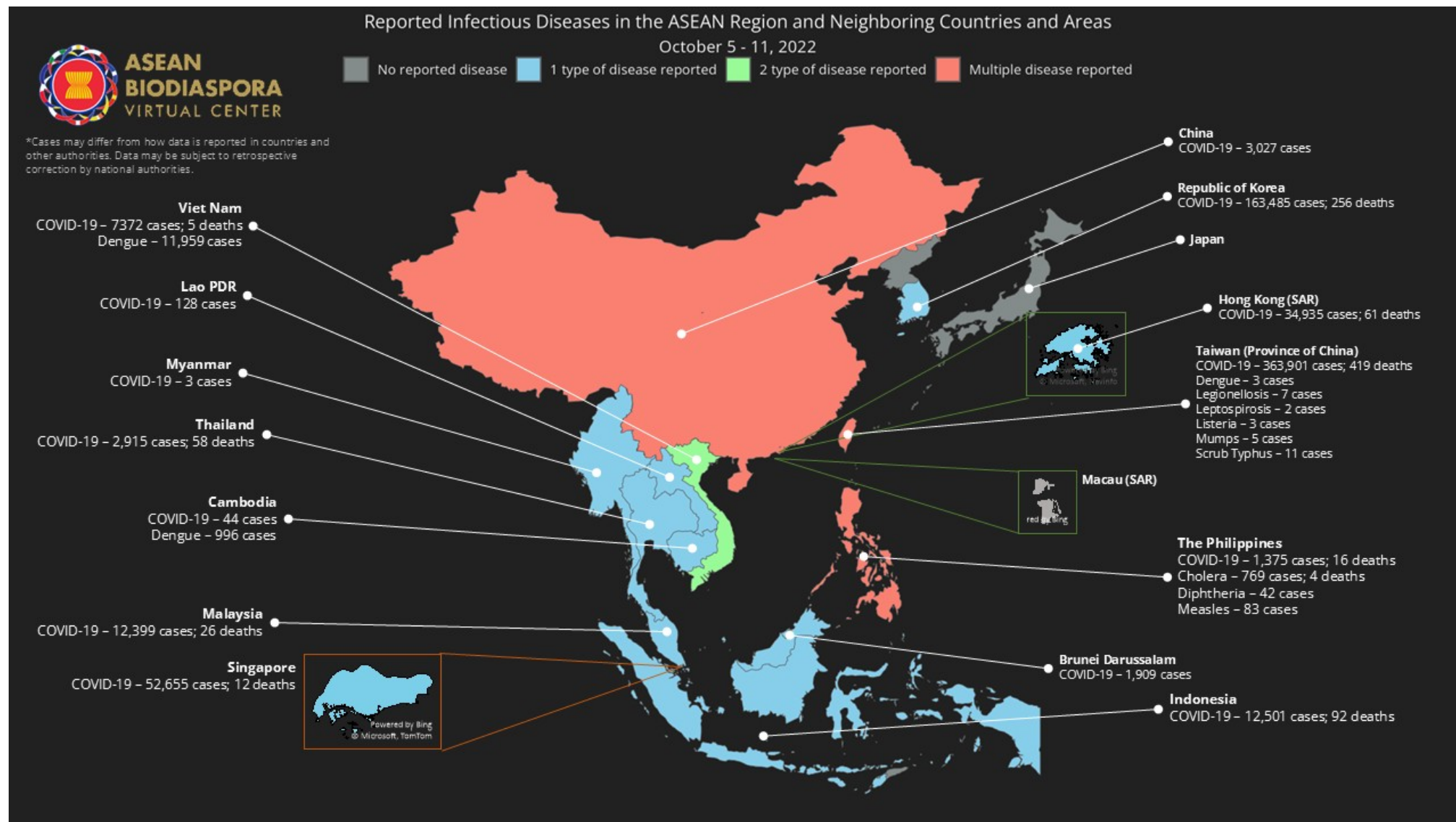
as of 09 October 2022

 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	≥90.0/75.4	Unknown	50.08	Unknown	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.1	Unknown	0.04	Unknown	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.4/23.0	Unknown	0.62	Unknown	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.26	Unknown	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.4/49.9	0.01%/day	5.41	Unknown	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.30	Unknown	69.1/100
Philippines	70.5/16.5	Unknown	2.07	Unknown	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/80.9	0%/day	57.45	Unknown	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.9	0%/day	0.71	Unknown	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/71.6	Unknown	1.12	Unknown	43.5/100
Japan	81.3/≥94.1	0%/day	5.44	Unknown	42.9/100
South Korea	86.5/79.2	0%/day	54.55	Unknown	38.1/100
China	≥90.0/56.5	Unknown	0.015	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 5-11, 2022





Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox

October 5-11, 2022

Infectious Disease ASEAN+3 Updates

Dengue

- **Vietnam:** 05 October 2022 (Outbreak News Today) In a follow-up on the dengue fever situation in Vietnam, the Ministry of Health now reports 236,730 cases of dengue fever, including 98 deaths. This is an increase of about 12,000 cases and six deaths in the past week. Compared to the same period in 2021, the number of cases increased by 4.6 times, the number of deaths increased by 78 cases. In Ho Chi Minh City, information from the Ho Chi Minh City Center for Disease Control (HCDC) on the evening of October 4 said that from the beginning of the year to now, the city has recorded 62,085 cases of dengue fever, an increase of more than 7 times over the same period last year. In 2021, the number of severe dengue cases will be 1,360. The total number of deaths from dengue so far this year is 25 cases, an increase of 20 cases compared to the same period in 2021.
- **Taiwan:** 08 October 2022 (Kaohsiung Report) Kaohsiung City added another confirmed case of local dengue fever. It was a re-emergence after September 13th. He developed fever, headache and muscle aches and other symptoms. After seeking medical treatment, the symptoms did not improve. After a notification test, he was diagnosed as the 18th case in Kaohsiung this year. He is currently hospitalized. 103 people, including the boy's family members, were all negative in the expanded epidemic investigation. The Health Bureau pointed out that because the boy's activity history was all in the Qianzhen area, the source of infection was determined to be related to the cluster epidemic in the Gangshanzai area a few days ago. As of noon today, a total of 103 people have been expanded for epidemic investigation and inspection in their places of residence, cram schools, and schools. The initial rapid screening NS1 test results were all negative, and no other suspected cases were found. Carpet breeding source inspections and chemical spraying to kill mosquitoes were carried out, and community volunteers were continuously mobilized to carry out environmental rectification and community sweeps. The Health Bureau reminded that the alert range for this wave of epidemics covers 16 miles of Qianzhen.

Cholera

- **Philippines:** 11 October 2022 (ABS CBN News) Cases of cholera in the Philippines nearly quadrupled in the first 10 months of 2022 compared to last year, based on Department of Health data released Tuesday. The country logged 3,729 cholera cases since January, compared to the 976 cases for the entire 2021, DOH officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire said in a media briefing. From Aug. 28 to Sept. 24 alone, the agency recorded 254 cholera cases, with Eastern Visayas, Bicol Region and Western Visayas tallying the highest number of cases. Children between the ages of 5 and 9 were the most commonly affected, the DOH said. "The most common cause would be unsafe drinking water. We know that during the rainy season, there is a lot of flooding, many go to evacuation centers and because of these kinds of calamities, our water systems are almost always affected. While treatable, cholera can be fatal, said Vergeire. When left untreated, cholera leads to severe dehydration, especially if the patient is immunocompromised or vulnerable. There is a higher risk or probability of dying from cholera especially among children less than 5 years old or the elderly. So far, 33 deaths have been confirmed to be linked to cholera. At least 14 deaths from the disease occurred in the last 3 months, the DOH said. Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Eastern



Visayas have exceeded their cholera threshold based on data from the most recent surveillance period, the agency added. But Vergeire said the decision to declare an outbreak is up to the local government, based on the number of cases, their resources and capacity to contain the transmission. So far, no area has declared an outbreak because cases are still manageable. It is not yet widespread. Once more regions are involved, that's the time that the national government comes in to manage and also to declare.

Diphtheria

- **Philippines:** 07 October 2022 (Outbreak News Today) The Philippines Department of Health has reported increases in most vaccine-preventable diseases in 2022 year to date, according to their latest data published this week. Through September 10, 2022, the number of diphtheria cases in the Philippines has grown to 42. This is 62 percent higher than the 26 cases reported during the same period in 2021. The National Capital Region (NCR) and Calabrazon have reported the most cases with 16 and 13, respectively. Fifteen deaths have been reported to date, more than the 10 deaths reported last year with a case-fatality rate of 35.7 percent.

Measles

- **Philippines:** 06 October 2022 (PhilStar) MANILA, Philippines — Five regions in the country have exceeded the measles epidemic threshold as cases almost quadrupled compared to last year, the Department of Health (DOH) reported yesterday. The DOH said these are Metro Manila, Cagayan Valley, Calabarzon, Bicol and Central Visayas. Calabarzon logged the highest number of cases with 16 followed by Eastern Visayas with 12. The National Capital Region, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao each recorded seven cases. Measles clusters were reported in Barangay Caranglaan in Dagupan, Pangasinan and Barangay Balangasan in Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur. The DOH recorded 450 measles cases with two deaths from January to Sept. 17, an increase of 153% compared to the 178 cases reported during the same period last year. DOH officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire had earlier warned the public against a measles outbreak next year due to low immunization coverage. She said almost three million children have not received any dose of measles vaccine. In a forum on Tuesday, Vergeire reminded parents to have their children vaccinated against measles. The DOH said measles vaccine coverage has dropped to 62.9%. The department is targeting a 95% vaccination rate.

Infectious Disease Global Updates

Cholera

- The **World Health Organization** earlier said that it saw a “worrying upsurge of cholera outbreaks around the globe over the past year”, with at least 27 countries reporting outbreaks. “Although cholera can kill within hours, it can be prevented with vaccines and access to safe water and sanitation, and can be treated easily with oral rehydration or antibiotics for more severe cases,” said WHO director-general Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus. An international stockpile of cholera vaccines was created in 2013. Last year, 27 million doses were shipped around the globe. But with the increasing number of outbreaks, the world body says “supply cannot keep up with demand.” “Cholera is deadly, but it's also preventable and treatable, with the right planning and action, we can reverse this trend,” Ghebreyesus said. Aside from contaminated water, cholera thrives on poverty and conflict. But the disease is now also being “turbo-charged by climate change,” the WHO said. Extreme weather events such floods, typhoons and



droughts are inevitably reducing the access of vulnerable families to clean and potable water and instead create an ideal environment for cholera to further spread.

Influenza

- **US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** reported from its latest weekly update that flu indicators continue to rise slowly mainly due to the H3N2 influenza A strain.¹ The percentage of respiratory specimens that tested positive for flu at clinical labs rose to 2.5% last week, with nearly 95% of specimens classified as influenza A.¹ At public health labs, of subtyped influenza A samples, 75.9% were H3N2.¹ Outpatient visits for flulike illness rose to 2.4% but are still below the national baseline of 2.5%.¹ The CDC emphasized that the outpatient visit metric can also include people with other respiratory illnesses, including COVID and respiratory syncytial virus.¹ Last week the highest levels of flu-like illness visits were in kids ages 0 through 4, followed by those ages 5 to 24 years old.¹ Four areas reported high flu activity, a metric that also reflects clinic visits for flu-like illness.¹ They are Texas, Georgia, the District of Columbia, and the Mariana Islands.¹ Three states reported moderate activity: South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Poliovirus

- According to the latest weekly update from the **Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)**, 6 countries reported more polio cases last week, including Pakistan and Mozambique, which both reported more wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) cases. Pakistan's latest WPV1 case is from the ongoing hot spot in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and raises its total for the year to 20.² Mozambique reported its 7th case of the year, in Tete, and the GPEI said reporting the new cases with little lag time is a signal that stepped-up surveillance is working.² Meanwhile, five countries reported more vaccine-derived polio cases.² The Central African Republic reported three circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases in two areas, its first cases in year 2022.² The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported six circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) cases, all in Haut Lomami province, raising its total for the year to 10. It also reported 13 more cVDPV2 cases from four different areas, lifting its total for 2022 to 133.² Furthermore, Mozambique reported 3 cVDPV1 cases, all in Zambezia, making 8 cases so far this year.² Somalia reported its fourth cVDPV2 of the year, and Yemen reported 6 cVDPV2 cases from four locations, putting its total in 2022 at 145.² [\[Full Article\]](#)



Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1, 2022 to October 11, 2022



Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Vietnam	236,730	11,959	98	0.04%
Philippines	145,341	-	507	0.35%
Indonesia	87,501	-	816	0.93%
Malaysia	43,544	1,460	26	0.06%
Singapore	27,837	-	-	0.00%
Laos	26,867	-	21	0.08%
Thailand	17,412	-	14	0.08%
Myanmar	7,835	-	31	0.40%
Cambodia	2,869	-	7	0.24%
Brunei	-	-	-	-
Total	595,936	13,419	1,520	0.26%

*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.



Special Report on Notable Diseases

Ebola Disease Outbreak

Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda

- Health officials in Uganda on October 11 (Tuesday) reported the first Ebola-related death recorded in the capital Kampala. The tests on samples from a man who died on October 7 at a hospital in the country's capital of Kampala were positive for Ebola. The man was a known contact of an earlier case and had arrived at the hospital seriously ill. There are 42 individuals who had contact with the man and have been identified as contacts for follow-up, adding that there are no other confirmed cases in Kampala, which is located about 90 miles east of Mubende, the outbreak's epicenter. Uganda has now recorded 54 lab-confirmed cases and the man's death is the 19th confirmed to be from Ebola, up from 48 confirmed cases and 17 confirmed deaths reported yesterday. Earlier in the outbreak, officials also reported 18 probable cases, all apparently fatal.

BlueDot Assessment: High concern to the local region; low or unlikely risk of importation to ASEAN region

- Level of Concern at the local level: High for Uganda**

Supported by the likely underestimation of the true extent of the outbreak in Uganda; geographic expansion of cases across the country; lack of effective prophylaxis and treatment for the Sudan Ebolavirus; and challenges in to outbreak management due to limited healthcare resources and stigma/fear in the community.

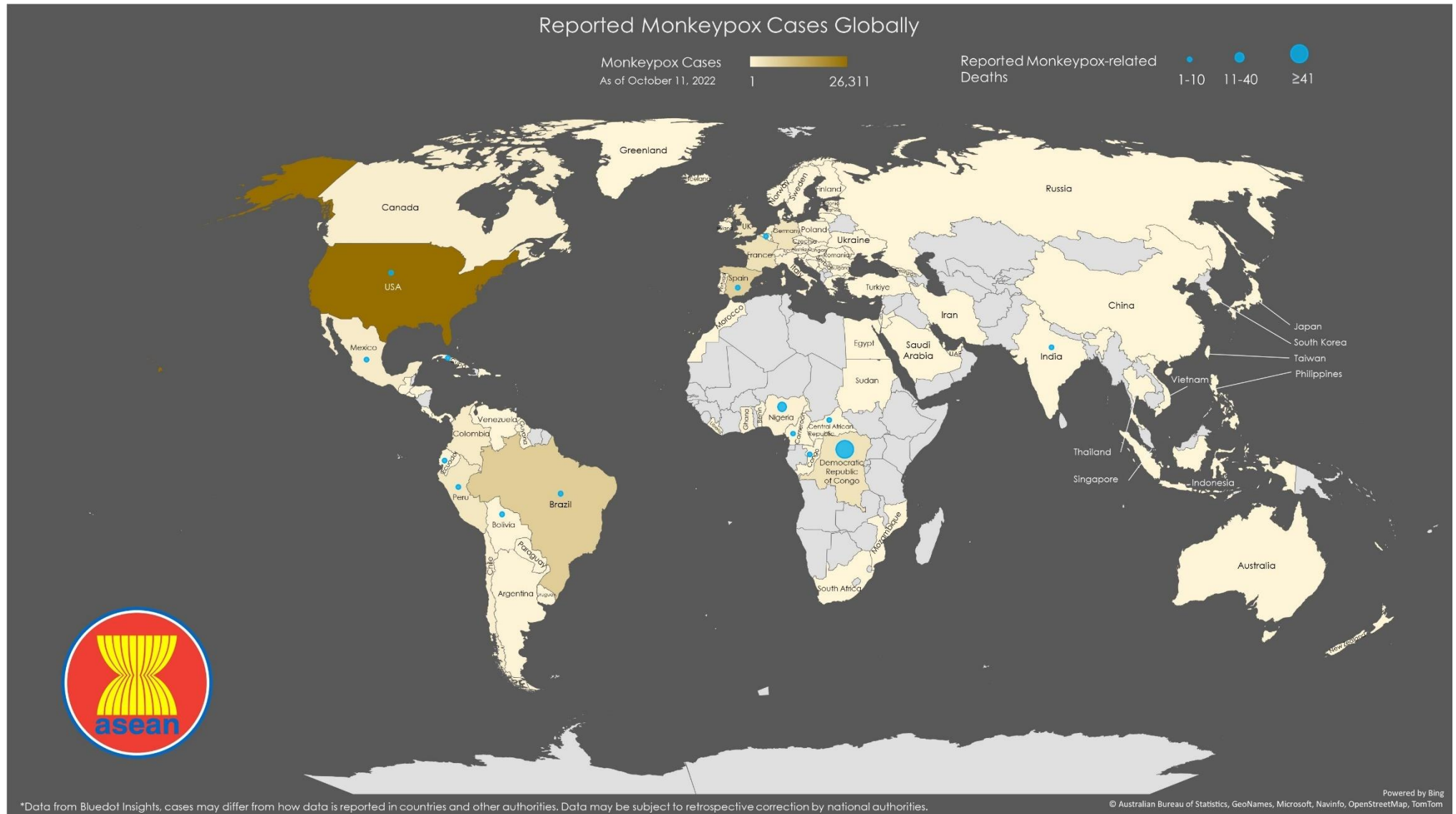
- Level of Concern at the international level: Low**

However, the risk of international spread from Uganda via air travel is non-negligible. As a proactive effort, BlueDot examined the most recent historical air travel data available (June 2022) to identify locations that are potentially at the highest risk of Ebolavirus Disease (EVD) importation via air travel at the country and city-level. In brief, the United Arab Emirates (specifically Dubai) and Kenya (specifically Nairobi) are countries potentially at highest risk of disease importation via air travel. They accounted for 25% of total international air travel from Uganda in June 2022. India and the United States were 3rd and 4th most popular destination countries, accounting for 7.8% and 7.3% of total travel, respectively. Several countries in Africa and the United Kingdom accounted for >3% to <5% of total travel.



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of October 11, 2022





Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 12 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **74,127** confirmed cases, including **176** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.24%**.
- 54 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **35 cases** in the ASEAN region and **19 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
- 74,073 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	10	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Japan	6	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	China	5	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Taiwan	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	South Korea	3	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Vietnam	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN+3 Total		54	-	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	26,311	0	2	0.01%
Americas	Brazil	7,869	0	4	0.05%
Europe	Spain	7,209	0	3	0.04%
Europe	France	3,999	0	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,654	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	4,781	0	160	3.35%
AMERICAS	44,255	68	10	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	166	0	1	0.61%
EUROPE	24,573	0	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	298	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	74,127	68	176	0.24%



Global Update

- The **U.S. Food and Drug Administration** has issued an emergency use authorization for Abbott's monkeypox test, which will offer real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test results for clinicians. The test relies on swabs of lesions and is the first commercial test to be authorized for monkeypox detection. [[Full Report](#)]

Regional Update

- **Philippines:** The Department of Health said on October 11 that the fourth monkeypox patient in the nation had already recovered and was released from the hospital on September 15.⁹ The organization also stated that the patient didn't exhibit any new symptoms. A 25-year-old man with no prior travel history to nations with confirmed cases is the fourth case of monkeypox.⁹ [[Full Article](#)]

Research Update

- The study ***Air and surface sampling for monkeypox virus in a UK hospital: an observational study*** in the United Kingdom published in *The Lancet Microbe*, was based on testing completed on four respiratory isolation rooms in the Royal Free Hospital in London.⁵ The rooms were occupied at various times from May 24 to Jun 17, 2022, by six patients with confirmed symptomatic monkeypox.⁵ The study findings showed widespread monkeypox DNA surface contamination in healthcare settings, with 93% of surfaces in occupied patient rooms contaminated, and significant contamination of healthcare workers' personal protective equipment (PPE).⁵ The researchers were also able to isolate the infectious virus from two samples including an air sample.⁵ In addition to PPE, 60 surfaces in the rooms were swabbed, and air samples were collected from patient rooms (including before and during bedding changes), anterooms, and corridors adjacent to isolation rooms, the authors said.⁵ PPE swabbing also revealed DNA on 4 of 12 surfaces, including two each of facial covering visors and gloves.⁵ Meanwhile, out of 20 air samples taken, 5 (25%) were positive, including 3 of 4 air samples collected before and during a bedding change.⁵ The replication-competent virus was identified in 2 (50%) of 4 samples selected for viral isolation, including from air samples collected during bedding change, and from a swab sample of an anteroom floor.⁵ The authors caution, however, that the detection of replication-competent virus in environmental samples does not mean that transmission leading to infection would necessarily occur.⁵ However, the authors also said their findings could have wider public health implications adding that the environmental contamination findings could be relevant to public health measures for other spaces and settings where individuals with monkeypox spend prolonged periods, such as residential bedrooms and bathrooms.⁵ [[Full Text](#)]



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