

COVID-19 and Monkeypox
**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 634 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **World Health Organization:** Latest weekly update, COVID-19 cases last week continued to decline, with cases down in some regions and stabilizing in others, including the Western Pacific, where infection levels have been on the rise. Cases dropped 15% last week compared to the previous week, and deaths decreased by 13% over the same period. For fatalities, WHO reported declines for four regions, stabilization in the Americas, and an increase in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Of more than 2.6 million cases reported to the WHO last week, the five countries reporting the most—though all with declining cases—include Germany, France, China, the United States, and Italy. Omicron BA.5 lineages make up 77.1% of cases, followed by BA.4 lineages, and then B.2 lineages, which have risen in prevalence. It said genetic diversification of SARS-CoV-2 continues, with 390 Omicron sublineages reported so far, along with 48 recombinants. As of October 25, 35 countries have reported the XBB and XBB.1 variants, and 65 have reported BQ.1—a BA.5 subvariant—and its descendant lineages. [\[Full Report\]](#)
- **Pfizer Inc:** The company expects to roughly quadruple the price of its COVID-19 vaccine to about \$110 to \$130 per dose after the United States government's current purchase program expires, Pfizer executive Angela Lukin said on Thursday. Lukin said she expects the vaccine - currently provided for free to all by the government - will be made available at no cost to people who have private insurance or government paid insurance. Reuters earlier on Thursday reported that Wall Street was expecting such price hikes due to weak demand for COVID vaccines, which meant vaccine makers would need to hike prices to meet revenue forecasts for 2023 and beyond. The U.S. government currently pays around \$30 per dose to Pfizer and German partner BioNTech SE. In 2023, the market is expected to move to private insurance after the U.S. public health emergency expires.
- **USA:** Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published a new guidebook on caring for veterans with long COVID. Titled the *Whole Health System Approach to Long COVID*, the guidebook provides information about signs, symptoms, and treatments for the illness. The guidebook also includes metrics, such as surveys, to assess autonomic symptoms.

Regional Update

- **Malaysia:** According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), COVID-19 infection was the principal cause of death in Malaysia in 2021, at 31,063 deaths from the total of 157,251 medically certified fatalities reported. DOSM said ischaemic heart disease was the second highest cause of death at 13.7%, followed by pneumonia (11.1%), cerebrovascular disease (6.5%) and transport accidents (1.9%). COVID-19 infection was the main cause of death for males and females with 17,708 and 13,355 deaths, respectively. All age groups recorded COVID-19 infection as the leading cause of death except for 0-14 years where transport accidents were the main cause. Nine states in Malaysia have recorded COVID-19 infection as the principal cause of death in 2021, except for Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis and Terengganu which reported ischemic heart disease as the major death cause.



Vaccine Update

- **Singapore** has officially begun its COVID-19 vaccination for children from six months to four years old on October 25. The vaccine used for children of this age group is Spikevax (Moderna), with two doses of 25 micrograms each, and will be administered at least eight weeks apart. Singapore has also approved the use of Comirnaty of Pfizer for children under five years old, but the vaccine will not be available until the end of this year.
- **China:** Shanghai in China has started administering an inhalable COVID-19 vaccine on October 26 (Wednesday). The vaccine, a mist administered through mouth and approved for use as a booster in September, was developed by Chinese biopharmaceutical company CanSino Biologics as an aerosol version of the same company's one-shot adenovirus vaccine. According to an announcement, the vaccine is being offered for free as a booster dose for previously vaccinated individuals.

Research Update

- According to the study **Household Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from Humans to Pets, Washington and Idaho, USA**, humans were found to transmit SARS-CoV-2 to their pets.¹ Among a sample of 107 households with pets and at least one COVID-19–infected adult in Idaho and Washington state, 21% of dogs and 39% of cats had signs of infection, 40% of dogs and 43% of cats had SARS-CoV-2 antibodies, and 5% and 8%, respectively, tested positive on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing.¹ The team surveyed a member of each household, reviewed COVID-19 test results, and, when possible, visited the home to collect pet blood and nose-throat and fecal swabs.¹ The researchers said that their study contributes useful and novel findings to the literature on cross-species transmission of SARS-CoV-2, with relevance to other zoonoses transmitted in a household setting.¹ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study **Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Outpatient Treatment of COVID-19 — United States, January–July 2022** shows that racial and ethnic disparities persisted in outpatient COVID-19 treatment through July 2022.² During April–July 2022, the percentage of COVID-19 patients aged ≥ 20 years treated with Paxlovid was 36% and 30% lower among Black and Hispanic patients than among White and non-Hispanic patients, respectively.² These disparities existed among all age groups and patients with immunocompromise.² [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study **Disruptions to School and Home Life Among High School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic — Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January–June 2021** shows that in addition to experiencing emotional abuse by a parent or other adult in their home, more than half of kids (66%) have found it harder to accomplish their homework since the start of the pandemic.³ In comparison to students who identified as heterosexual (50% and 10%), students who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual (74% emotional abuse and 20% physical abuse) and those who identified as other or questioning (76% and 13%) had higher prevalence of emotional and physical abuse by a parent or other adult in the home.³ Overall, students reported experiencing insecurity due to hunger (24%), the loss of a parent's employment (29%), and their own job loss (22%).³ There were differences by sex as well as by race and ethnicity.³ School and community activities that support adolescent health and wellbeing can be informed by an understanding of health inequities, student disruptions, and bad experiences as linked issues.³ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The participants in the research **Vitamin D Supplements Don't Reduce COVID-19 Risk**, which was conducted in the UK from December 2020 to June 2021, included 6,200 people who were 16 years of age or older. 86% of those who underwent a vitamin D



blood test and received either 800 IU/day or 3,200 IU/day of vitamin D supplements for six months had insufficient vitamin D levels.⁴ The testing and supplements were not given to the other half of the individuals.⁴ In comparison to the control group, neither of the vitamin D doses had any noticeable effects on COVID-19 instances or all-cause acute respiratory tract infections.⁴ 5.7% of the lower-dose group, 5% of the higher-dose group, and 4.6% of the control group all experienced at least 1 acute respiratory tract infection.⁴ The participants in this research, which was conducted in the UK from December 2020 to June 2021, included 6,200 people who were 16 years of age or older.⁴ 86% of those who underwent a vitamin D blood test and received either 800 IU/day or 3,200 IU/day of vitamin D supplements for six months had insufficient vitamin D levels.⁴ The testing and supplements were not given to the other half of the individuals.⁴ In comparison to the control group, neither of the vitamin D doses had any noticeable effects on COVID-19 instances or all-cause acute respiratory tract infections. 5.7% of the lower-dose group, 5% of the higher-dose group, and 4.6% of the control group all experienced at least 1 acute respiratory tract infection.⁴ 3.6% of the 178 people who experienced COVID-19 had received the lower vitamin D dose, 3% had received the higher dose, and 2.6% had received the control dose.⁴ Between the three groups, there were no differences in the intensity of COVID-19 symptoms or their duration.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)



Travel Advisories (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 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	September 15, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	No
Cambodia	October 6, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	September 14, 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	October 25, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure.	No	No	No
Malaysia	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	October 14, 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	October 20, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	September 27, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated*	No	Yes – Negative COVID-19 test within	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at



			certificate vaccination status on the HealthHub app or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgment email.		48 hours before departure for travelers born on or before December 31, 2009.			SG Arrival Card app before departure.
Thailand	October 1, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
China	August 31, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	October 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above. Passengers between 12 and 17 years old with COVID-19 vaccination certificate with at least one dose of Pfizer at least 14 days before arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years accompanied by a fully vaccinated parent/guardian.	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test or RT-PCR test within 24 hours before departure and uploaded at https://www.chp.gov.hk/hdf/ Subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Hong Kong.	Travelers are subject to medical screening for 3 days.	No	No



Macao	October 13, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Travelers must have a hotel reservation for 7 days.	No	No
Japan	October 27, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated with booster dose* certificate for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 or 7 years old and above, depending on the school starting age in the country where they reside.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at MySOS app before departure.
South Korea	October 27, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Passengers must present a completed Q-code form upon arrival.
Taiwan	October 13, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	Travelers are subject to medical screening for 7 days.	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.



Cases and Deaths as of 28 October 2022

- As of 28 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **634,498,206** confirmed cases, including **6,593,452** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 91,743,221 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,868,861 cases** in the ASEAN region and **56,874,360 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	27-Oct-22	237,656	1,627	225	-	54,140	450,060	445,424	337,552	100.0
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	137,979	3	3,056	-	837	15,201,762	14,557,730	10,212,944	87.8
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	27-Oct-22	6,481,749	3,029	158,475	23	2,393	204,290,837	170,893,574	64,026,609	62.4
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	27-Oct-22	216,223	11	758	-	3,016	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	4,890,437	2,762	36,452	4	15,291	28,107,654	27,517,192	16,765,720	82.0
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	27-Oct-22	631,059	157	19,476	2	1,167	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	3,999,226	1,379	63,846	38	3,697	77,838,774	73,261,465	20,016,781	64.3
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	2,086,588	6,247	1,670	2	36,195	5,162,406	5,122,594	4,430,892	93.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	4,689,897	-	32,922	-	6,736	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	27-Oct-22	11,498,047	514	43,161	-	11,920	90,043,685	84,389,728	69,805,302	86.6
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	25-Oct-22	25,355,350	43,714	29,017	17	49,035	45,119,285	44,688,529	41,165,452	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	25-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,264,252	102,911,299	122,259,907	82.6
	China	31-Dec-19	25-Oct-22	9,660,482	44,619	28,002	52	57,314	1,332,050,747	1,299,501,021	834,972,682	88.0
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				56,874,360	88,333	103,033	69	123,661	1,481,434,284	1,447,100,849	998,398,041
ASEAN +3				91,704,102	98,768	463,067	132	259,052	2,000,200,922	1,909,542,388	1,218,364,623	

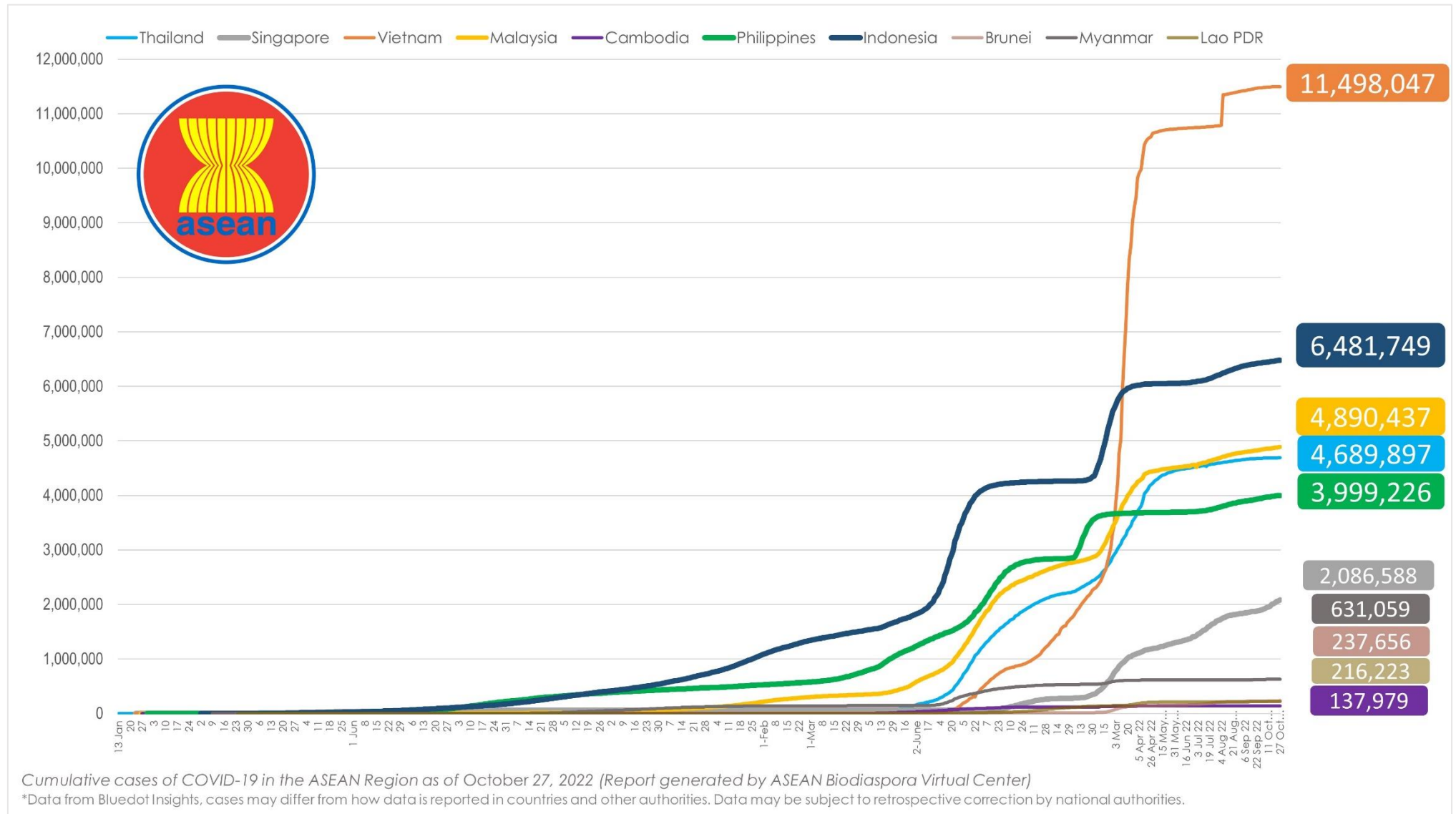
- 542,754,985 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,925,236	446	258,737	1	241,860	418,700,267	337,428,869	53,288,195
AMERICAS	182,815,798	15,552	2,886,964	135	1,189,179	826,831,208	726,438,842	482,685,793
ASIA PACIFIC	85,684,604	1,423	751,400	6	486,687	1,449,867,495	1,339,694,627	400,867,827
EUROPE	238,823,261	187,356	1,994,980	631	2,029,616	566,704,069	538,312,429	363,641,385
MIDDLE EAST	22,506,086	1,355	238,297	10	212,654	144,131,722	129,463,521	59,486,833
TOTAL	542,754,985	206,132	6,130,378	783	4,159,995	3,406,234,761	3,071,338,288	1,359,970,033



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

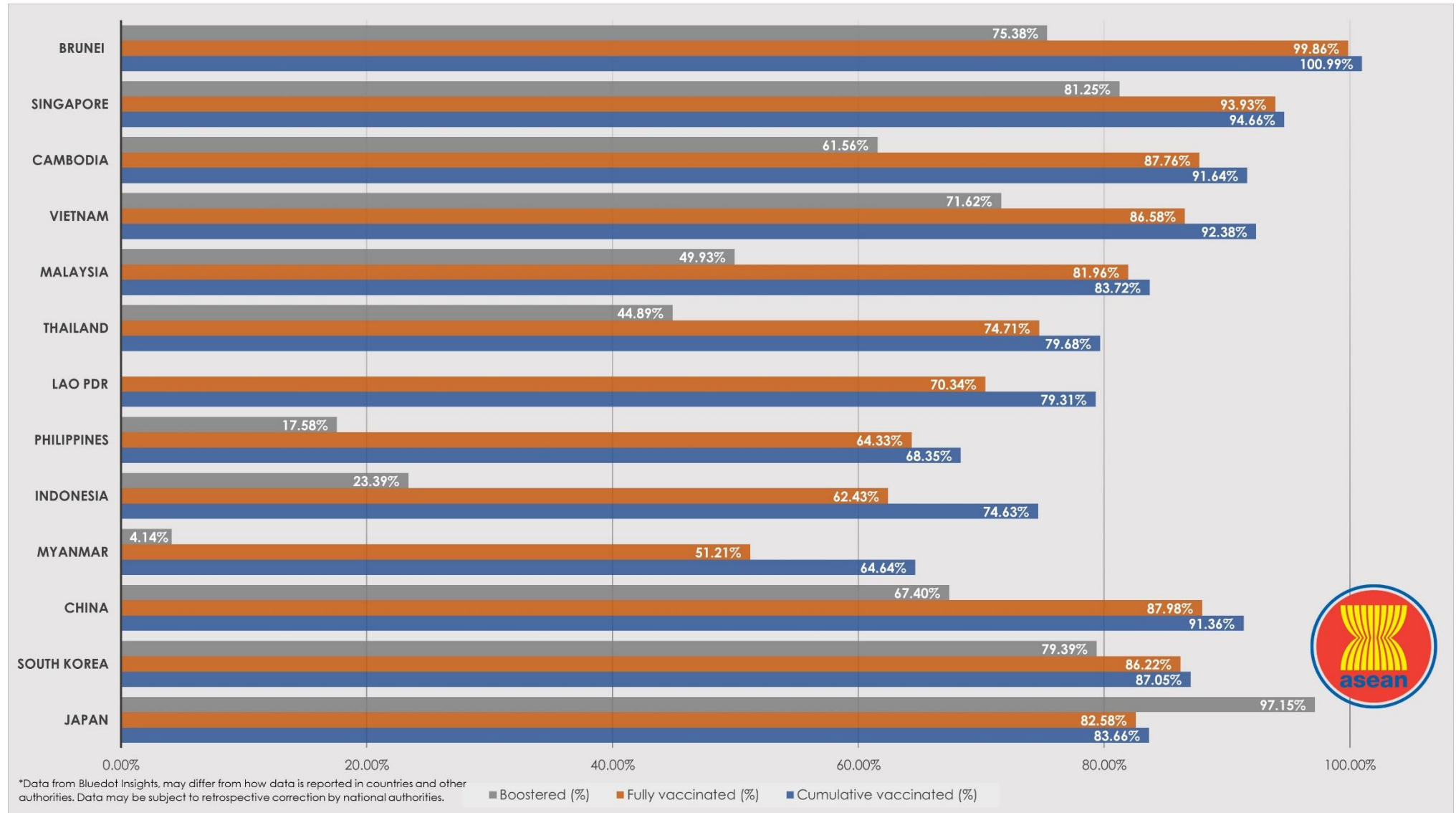
From January 1, 2021 to October 27, 2022





COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 27 October 2022





COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 25 October 2022

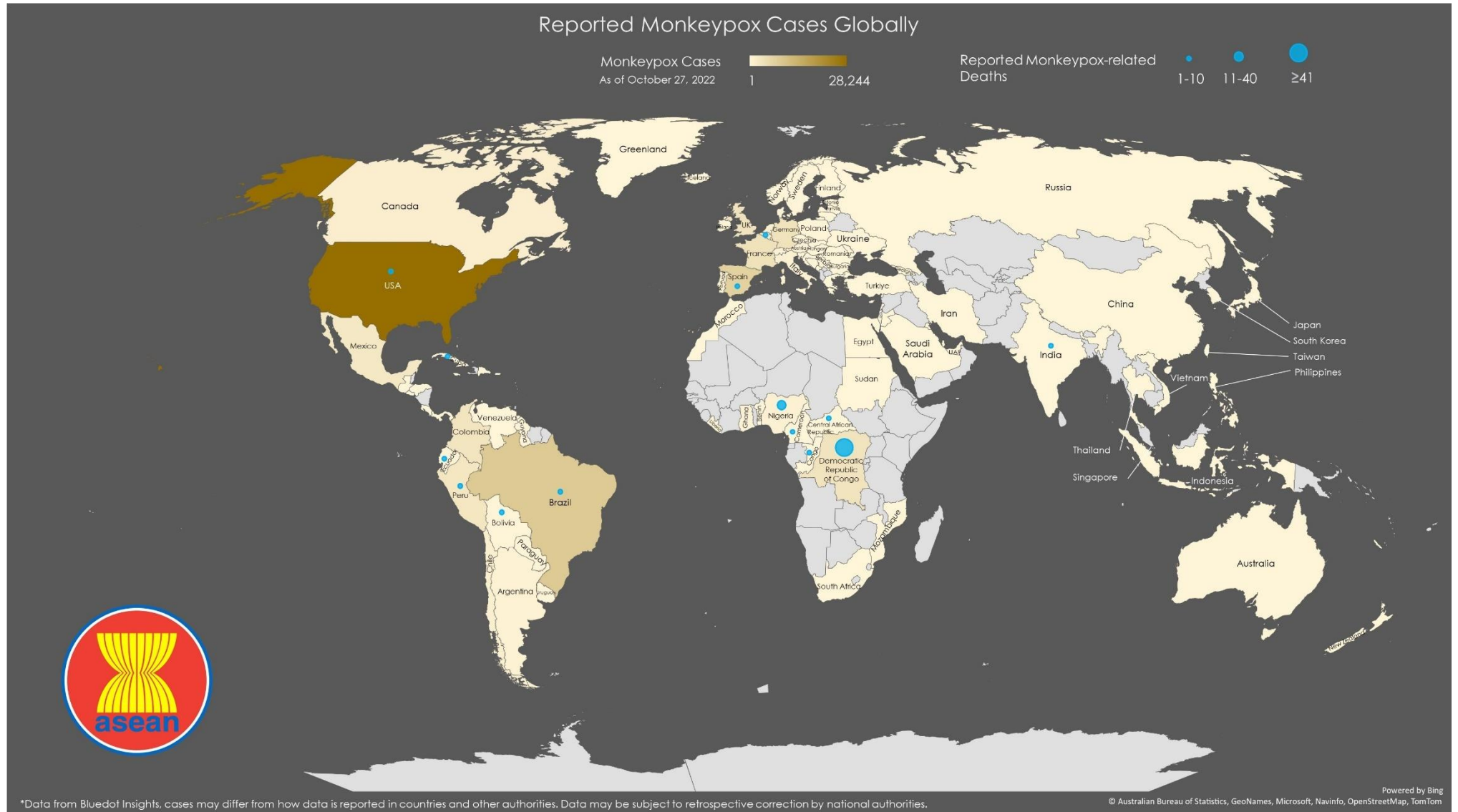
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, 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	≥90.0/75.8	Unknown	90.63	Unknown	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.6	Unknown	0.01	Unknown	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.4/23.4	Unknown	0.77	Unknown	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.16	Unknown	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/49.9	0%/day	6.88	Unknown	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.61	Unknown	69.1/100
Philippines	70.9/17.6	Unknown	1.47	Unknown	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/81.3	0%/day	130.49	Unknown	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.9	0.01%/day	0.57	Unknown	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/71.6	Unknown	0.63	Unknown	43.5/100
Japan	81.3/≥97.8	0%/day	78.87	Unknown	42.9/100
South Korea	86.5/79.4	0%/day	49.76	Unknown	38.1/100
China	≥90.0/56.7	Unknown	0.016	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.



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of October 27, 2022



*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.

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Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 28 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **81,541** confirmed cases, including **181** 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%**.
- 81,481 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	2	-	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	2	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	28,244	240	4	0.01%
Americas	Brazil	9,045	155	8	0.09%
Europe	Spain	7,317	40	2	0.03%
Europe	France	4,094	10	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,698	12	-	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	1	160	3.34%
AMERICAS	50,485	1,102	16	0.03%
ASIA PACIFIC	188	1	1	0.53%
EUROPE	25,701	108	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	311	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	81,481	1,212	181	0.22%



Regional Update

- Vietnam:** October 27, 2022. A stronger disease surveillance program at border crossing points and international airports is also required, experts say, especially for planes arriving from nations where the monkeypox virus is endemic.⁵ After discovering two cases, Associate Assessing the Risk of Monkeypox in our Country, Assoc. According to Prof. Dr. Tran Dac Phu, Senior Advisor of the Vietnam Center for Emergency Response to Public Health Events and former Director of the Department of Preventive Medicine (Ministry of Health), the emergence of monkeypox cases in our nation is not unexpected given that the world is once again opening up and exchanging after the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵ The risk of spreading is low because these two cases of foreign transmission were quickly isolated after being promptly identified.⁵ According to Khong Minh Tuan, Deputy Director of the Hanoi Center for Illness Control (CDC), the city has tightened up the stringent execution of disease surveillance as soon as possible in order to detect and stop the epidemic in its tracks.⁵ The border gate at Noi Bai International Airport measures body temperature and keeps an eye on the health of arriving passengers, particularly those from planes coming from nations where monkeypox is endemic.⁵ According to the Hanoi Department of Health, additional pamphlets and communication panels with advice on the prevention and control of the monkeypox epidemic are required in the international health quarantine region in order to proactively prevent monkeypox.⁵ Review the hotline as well in order to obtain information as soon as a case or a suspected case arises.⁵ Additionally, work closely with airlines and flights to find and handle cases as soon as possible.⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Research Update

- As of October 21, 2022, there have been 27,884 confirmed and probable cases of monkeypox registered in the country.⁶ The majority of instances included gay, bisexual, and other males who have sex with men, and individuals with HIV and members of racial and ethnic minorities have been disproportionately impacted.⁶ In earlier epidemics, those with compromised immune systems experienced severe monkeypox symptoms.⁶ 57 hospitalized patients with severe monkeypox symptoms between August and October 2022 received clinical consultation from the CDC, the majority of whom were AIDS-positive Black men.⁶ The median age of the 57 patients was 34 years, with a range of 20-61 years, and 54 (95%) of them were men.⁶ 47 patients (82%) had HIV infection; of the 43 with a known CD4 count, 31 (72%) had 50 CD4 cells/mm. Three patients (5%), three (5%) who had solid organ transplants, and two (4%), one of whom had HIV infection, were having chemotherapy for hematologic malignancies.⁶ 13 patients (23%) were homeless, and 68% of patients were Black overall.⁶ 39 (68%) of the patients also exhibited significant mucosal lesions in addition to their severe dermatologic symptoms.⁶ Other organs, such as the lungs (12, 21%), eyes (12, 21%), and brain or spinal cord (four, 7%), were also affected in some cases. In total, 37 patients (65%) received tecovirimat intravenously, while 13 patients (23%), vaccinia immune globulin intravenous (VIGIV), and 53 patients (93%) received oral tecovirimat.⁶ Tecovirimat was given to every patient who received cidofovir or VIGIV.⁶ Twelve (21%) of the seventeen (30%) patients who required ICU care died. In five of these deaths, monkeypox was a cause of death or a contributing component; in the six deaths that are still being investigated, monkeypox was neither a cause or contributing factor.⁶ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment recently conducted research in which data were gathered on medical personnel who had contact with a patient who had monkeypox between May 1 and July 31, 2022. Included were employees who handled patients' bedding, provided medical care, or were within 6 feet of them.⁷ 226 workers had low- or uncertain-risk exposures, 67 had intermediate-risk exposures, and 20 had high-risk exposures.⁷ Despite the workers' poor adherence to preventive measures,



Colorado public health authorities discovered no monkeypox cases among 313 healthcare personnel exposed to 55 patients with the virus.⁷ [\[Full Text\]](#)



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