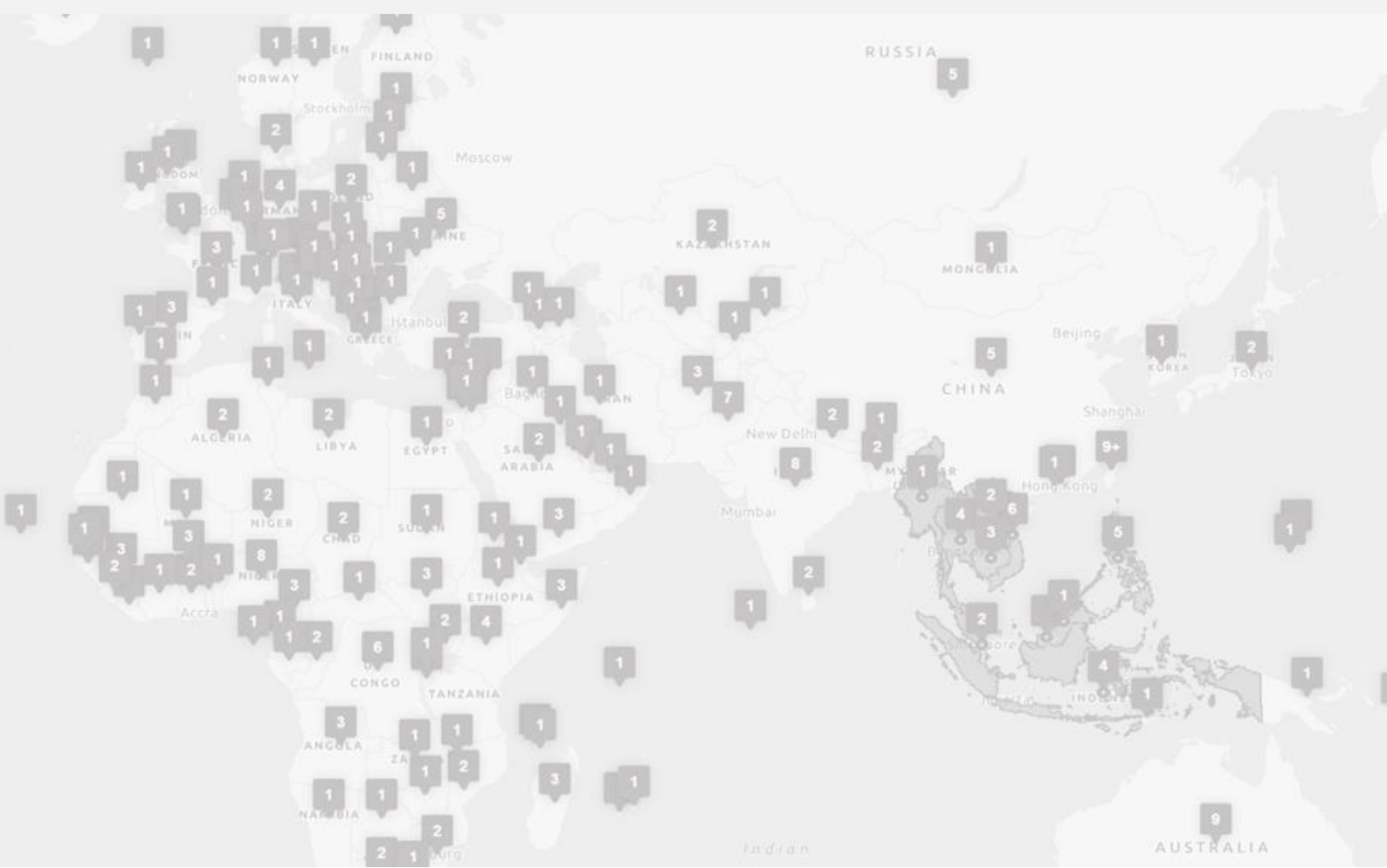


COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

as of July 6, 2022



COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 556 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **World Health Organization:** According to two people with knowledge of the situation, the World Health Organization initiative for the expedited delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, diagnostics, and medicines is expected to end in its current form in the fall. The ACT-Accelerator program, a partnership between the WHO, states, and international health organizations, aims to guarantee fair access to Covid tools. Despite facing major challenges, it eventually shipped more than one billion shots to low- and middle-income nations. Only Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Canada have pledged to provide the needed cash this year, as COVID cases have decreased since the pandemic's peak. According to the two people with knowledge of the situation, representatives of the consortium have recently discussed the possibility of the current ACT-A folding or transitioning in September. According to the participants, the calls have mainly been about the distribution of Covid tests, vaccines, and treatments in the future and whether any part of the program would continue to exist after that. One of the participants explained how the coordination of ACT-A is already changing, with fewer meetings taking place. Concerns have also been raised over the possibility of developing an ACT-A-like system to address the next health emergency.
- **Belarus:** According to information released by the Ministry of Health of Belarus, as of July 1, 2022, 944,037 people had tested positive for COVID-19, and 7,118 people had died in Belarus as a result of COVID-19 infection since the pandemic's start in early 2020. The Healthcare Ministry reportedly previously claimed that country COVID-19 cases and deaths are publicized once a month due to the low number of daily COVID-19 cases. Due to the frequency of reporting, considerable single-day rises or declines in cases or deaths have consequently happened, leading to irregular patterns in the daily reported figures. The data on BlueDot has been updated to reflect this and will continue to incorporate surveillance information from the legitimate source.
- **Saudi Arabia:** In preparation for the largest hajj trip since the coronavirus pandemic started, white-robed believers from all over the world have crowded the streets of Mecca, the holiest city in Islam. Armed security personnel patrolled the ancient city, the Prophet Muhammad's birthplace, while welcome banners covered squares and alleys welcoming the faithful, including the first foreign visitors since 2019. This year's hajj will be attended by one million people, including 850,000 foreigners, up from the two years prior when the epidemic severely reduced attendance. One of Islam's five pillars, the pilgrimage is something that every able-bodied Muslim with the means must do at least once. According to authorities, at least 650,000 foreign pilgrims have already arrived in Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia, masks are no longer required in the majority of enclosed locations, however they will be at the Grand Mosque. Foreign pilgrims must provide a negative polymerase chain reaction test result.

Regional Update

- **Brunei:** According to Minister of Health Dato Seri Setia Dr. Mohd Isham Jaafar, if a recovered COVID-19 patient exhibits symptoms, it is preferable to have them tested with the antigen fast test to ascertain if they are infected. The minister also said that repeat infections will be treated as new cases, necessitating home isolation. The 90-day grace period does not provide immunity against the virus, Dr. Mohd Isham continued. The minister also emphasized the value of receiving booster shots to guarantee mild symptoms in the event of infection.

- Cambodia:** If widespread COVID-19 transmission starts, Cambodia might reintroduce the outdoor mask requirement. After a protracted period in which Cambodia was COVID-free was interrupted by dozens of cases last week, Prime Minister Hun Sen stated that this was a possibility should infections rise once more. According to The Phnom Penh Post, he stated that the mask-free mandate might still be in place if the rate of COVID-19 dissemination was low. The health ministry reports that a total of 34 additional cases were confirmed by PCR tests between June 28 and July 2, the majority of which appeared to be the result of transmission within the community.
- Indonesian** government will continue to implement the lowest level of public activity restrictions (PPKM) until August 1. According to Coordinating Economic Minister Airlangga Hartarto, who oversees the pandemic response in regions outside Java and Bali, almost all of the regions under his watch would maintain PPKM level one, the least stringent in the four-tiered curbs. The restrictions will be extended from July 5 to August 1. Meanwhile, Home Ministry Regional Administration Development Director General Safrizal ZA said that most regions in Java and Bali would also continue to implement PPKM level one until next month. In addition to maintaining the relatively lax curbs, the government will continue to impose its already eased rules for mask-wearing despite mounting calls by health experts and medical professionals to review the policy amid the current spike in infections. Since last month, people were no longer required to wear masks outdoors although but still recommended wearing masks in crowded outdoor settings, as well as for the elderly and those with underlying health conditions and acute coughing. However, the Indonesian government on July 5 (Tuesday) raised the status of public mobility restrictions to level 2 in the capital city of Jakarta following a significant increase in reported cases of Omicron variants. The level 2 restriction is also implemented in Jakarta's satellite cities including Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi. Under the level 2 status, hotels, supermarkets, restaurants and theaters can still operate up to a maximum of 75% of the total capacity and must be closed by 9 pm.
- Philippines:** The majority of the country should remain at Alert Level 1 despite the surge in COVID-19 cases, according to a pandemic task force consultant. This is because there are still few severe cases and low hospital utilization rates. Dr. Edsel Salvaa, a specialist in infectious diseases, claimed that the limited number of severe COVID-19 cases caused by coronavirus vaccines had prevented the healthcare system from becoming overburdened. Metro Manila and the majority of the nation will continue to be at Alert Level 1 until July 15. According to the Department of Health, the number of COVID-19 cases reported in the Philippines from June 27 to July 3 increased by 60%, to 7,398 additional cases, from the 4,634 cases reported from June 20 to 26.
- Singapore:** The weekly COVID-19 infection growth rate in Singapore decreased to 1.34 on Tuesday from 1.45 on Monday and 1.62 on the previous Tuesday. A number greater than one indicates an increase in the weekly number of new cases. The rate is the ratio of community cases for the most recent week to the previous week. A total of 683 patients have been admitted to the hospital, including 16 in the intensive care unit and 77 who need oxygen support. The COVID-19 safe management procedures at all hospital wards and residential care facilities will be tightened for a four-week period to preserve healthcare capacity and the vulnerable population due to the increase in community cases, according to a news release from the MOH.
- South Korea:** For the second day in a row, the number of new COVID-19 cases in South Korea exceeded 10,000, underscoring the possibility of a resurgence in the nation throughout the summer, as some specialists have warned. The nation added 10,059 COVID-19 cases throughout the course of Saturday's 24-hour period, increasing the overall number of cases to 18,389,611, according to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency. The nation's COVID-19 death toll increased by eight, bringing it to 24,570. The current fatality rate is 0.13 percent. 53 patients continue to be in critical condition, which is the same as the day before. The administration claims that another factor was the rise in COVID-19 infections brought into

South Korea by foreign visitors. High-ranking KDCA official Park Hyang predicted that omicron subvariants such as BA.4 and BA.5 would be the key drivers of a COVID-19 resurrection in South Korea akin to what is now occurring in the US and UK. The extent of a revival this summer might reach 150,000 to 200,000 daily cases, according to local specialists, who Park also cited. Park claims that the nation is getting ready for anti-virus measures, including hospital beds, and will be prepared to manage 150,000 COVID-19 victims per day.

- **China's** City of Shanghai on July 5 (Tuesday) announced two new rounds of mass COVID-19 testing over a three-day period, citing the need to trace infections linked to an outbreak at a karaoke lounge. The city government said that all residents in nine of the city's 16 districts would be tested twice from Tuesday to Thursday. During the testing, people living in the affected districts would be required to show a test taken within the last two days to leave their homes.

Vaccine Update

- **Indonesia:** In response to the country's escalating COVID-19 infections, the Indonesian government plans to increase vaccination inspections for travel and in public areas, with booster injections anticipated to play a more significant role. Booster shots for COVID-19 will be required to enter malls, workplaces, and other public locations, according to a statement released by the Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan yesterday. Pandjaitan also manages the nation's response to the COVID-19 crisis. Two initial doses of a COVID-19 vaccination were sufficient for travel and public entry until 2022 due to Indonesia's COVID-19 caseload being quite low until recent weeks. One area of worry is malls; according to data from the mobility tracking app PeduliLindungi, only 24.6% of Indonesia's 1.9 million daily mall visitors had received their booster shots. As per the government's directives, PeduliLindungi may once more play a larger part in COVID-19 screening, with the app being generally taken for granted as public views toward COVID-19 ease in light of this year's low infection rates. The country is anticipated to experience a major increase in infections in the third week of July due to the spread of the Omicron subvariants BA.4 and BA.5, therefore President Joko Widodo has also urged the administration to push the distribution of booster vaccines.
- **Philippines:** The government is now offering free COVID-19 booster shots to all youngsters between the ages of 12 and 17, according to the Department of Health. The agency previously stated that only adults and adolescents who are deemed immunocompromised will receive booster doses. Separately, Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire told reporters that all local government entities and immunization locations prepared for the deployment have started immunizing teenagers. Adolescents will only receive booster doses of Pfizer-BioNTech, according to the DOH. People who did not receive Pfizer doses for their initial series are still qualified to receive this brand of vaccination. The general public is permitted to receive their booster shots at least five weeks after receiving their initial doses. Teenagers who fall under this group can request their schedules by contacting the appropriate local government agency. Adolescents were reminded by DOH that they must accompany their parents or legal guardians to the vaccination location.

- Travel Advisories** (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 Country	Published	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	June 21, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate.	No	Yes – Subjected to a rapid antigen test upon arrival and an RT-PCR test on the day 3 at their own expense.	Self-quarantine at a private residence or hotel for NOT fully vaccinated until a negative result of RT-PCR is released. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	Completed E-health Arrival Declaration Form on BruHealth app . For not fully vaccinated: Proof of medical exemption for COVID-19 vaccines.
Cambodia	June 2, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	No	7-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated. US\$2,000 deposit is required if you quarantine at a government designated hotel.	No	No
Indonesia	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	May 9, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 12 years old and above.	No	No	No
Malaysia	July 4, 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.	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated travelers and will be issued a digital Home Surveillance Order (HSO) on their MySejahtera app.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at MySejahtera app within a week before departure.

					No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated			
Myanmar	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative RT-PCR result for 6 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	-	No	Coverage: US\$10,000	No
Philippines	June 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.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 13 years old and above and vaccination status on the HealthHub app or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgment email.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 13 years old and above.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.
Thailand	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate or certificate with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine for 18	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure for 18 years old above.	No	No	No

		years old and above.		Does not apply to travelers below 8 years old accompanied by fully vaccinated parents or guardian; passengers younger than 18 years with COVID-19 vaccination certificate with at least one dose.			
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
China	July 5, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 14 days.	No
Macao	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 17 days.	No
Japan	June 9, 2022	Limited	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Travelers could be subject to quarantine for 3 days.	No Traveler is required to download and register at MySOS app before departure.

South Korea	July 1, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	No	No	Passengers with an A-1 visa, an A-2 visa, or a Self-Isolation Exemption Certificate must install the 'self-check mobile app' found at http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/selfcheck before departure or upon arrival.
Taiwan	June 27, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival.	Travelers are subject to quarantine for 3 days. Travelers must have confirmed booking of quarantine facility or hotel.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at Quarantine System for Entry Form before departure.

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

Cases and Deaths as of 06 July 2022

- As of 06 July 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **556,236,607** confirmed cases, including **6,371,958** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2**.
- 65,537,668 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **32,268,907 cases** in the ASEAN region and **33,268,761 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0.7**.

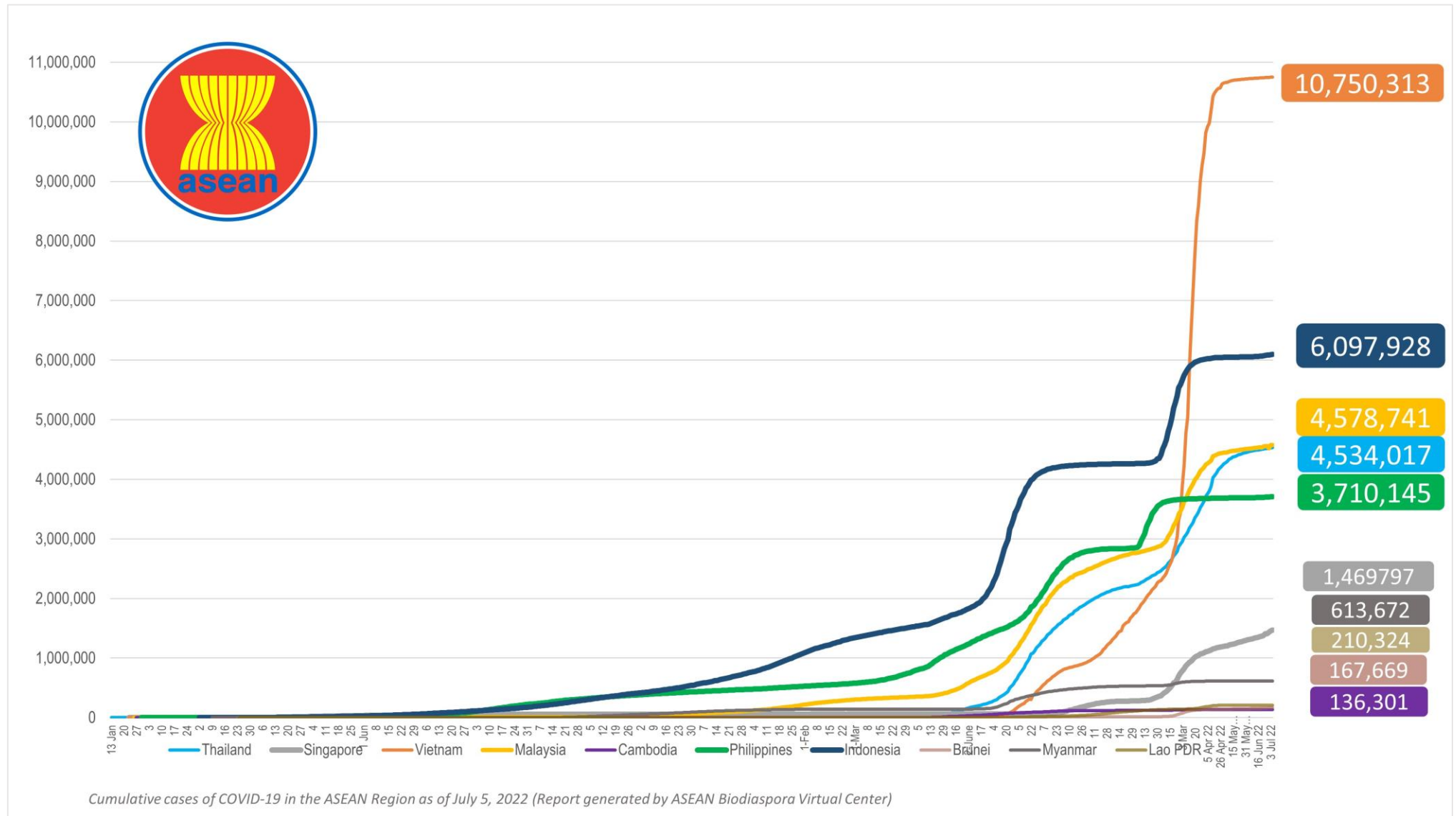
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED / 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	05-Jul-22	167,669	1,003	225	-	0.1%	38,697	-	444,293	426,764	301,719	96.7
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	136,301	5	3,056	-	2.2%	827	-	15,078,410	14,377,340	9,435,373	84.8
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	05-Jul-22	6,097,928	2,577	156,766	8	2.6%	2,253	-	201,000,560	168,251,795	48,269,992	60.9
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	05-Jul-22	210,324	11	757	-	0.4%	2,934	-	5,817,695	5,076,787		68.8
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	4,578,741	2,932	35,787	3	0.8%	14,322	-	28,043,386	27,296,403	16,147,891	83.3
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	05-Jul-22	613,672	24	19,434	-	3.2%	1,135	18	33,004,742	27,027,467	2,227,351	49.3
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	3,710,145	759	60,610	8	1.6%	3,432	-	75,654,809	70,845,546	14,880,868	63.8
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	1,469,797	5,946	1,419	1	0.1%	25,770	-	5,019,556	4,997,156	4,208,410	91.6
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	4,534,017	1,917	30,739	18	0.7%	6,512	-	56,719,387	52,917,248	29,462,609	75.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	05-Jul-22	10,750,313	989	43,089	1	0.4%	11,145	-	86,510,260	81,361,930	64,733,958	82.9
ASEAN COUNTRIES				32,268,907	16,163	351,882	39	1.1%			507,293,098	452,578,436	189,668,171	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	05-Jul-22	18,413,997	18,133	24,576	2	0.1%	35,611	-	45,069,758	44,631,487	37,830,478	87.0
	Japan	16-Jan-20	05-Jul-22	9,444,630	36,189	31,079	20	0.3%	7,480	109	103,752,976	102,376,729	79,626,835	81.2
	China	31-Dec-19	05-Jul-22	5,410,134	36,122	21,761	103	0.4%	33,956	282	1,322,589,909	1,287,096,351	812,311,999	86.0
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				33,268,761	90,444	77,416	125	0.2%			1,471,412,643	1,434,104,567	929,769,312
ASEAN +3				65,537,668	106,607	429,298	164	0.7%			1,978,705,741	1,886,683,003	1,119,437,483	

- 490,698,939 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	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,581,804	4,709	257,013	46	1.0	237,593	771	344,928,756	270,763,976	30,786,090
AMERICAS	166,713,771	51,095	2,799,800	160	0.7	1,077,383	11,353	806,443,842	713,460,428	429,241,838
ASIA PACIFIC	80,072,573	126,979	737,573	121	0.2	391,422	943	1,421,791,320	1,288,419,136	172,040,410
EUROPE	210,019,205	101,033	1,914,274	149	0.6	1,832,064	18,161	559,283,691	531,281,700	327,525,067
MIDDLE EAST	21,311,586	18,577	234,000	30	0.3	197,866	16,291	142,340,841	127,683,859	55,445,085
TOTAL	490,698,939	302,393	5,942,660	506	1.2%			3,274,788,450	2,931,609,099	1,015,038,490

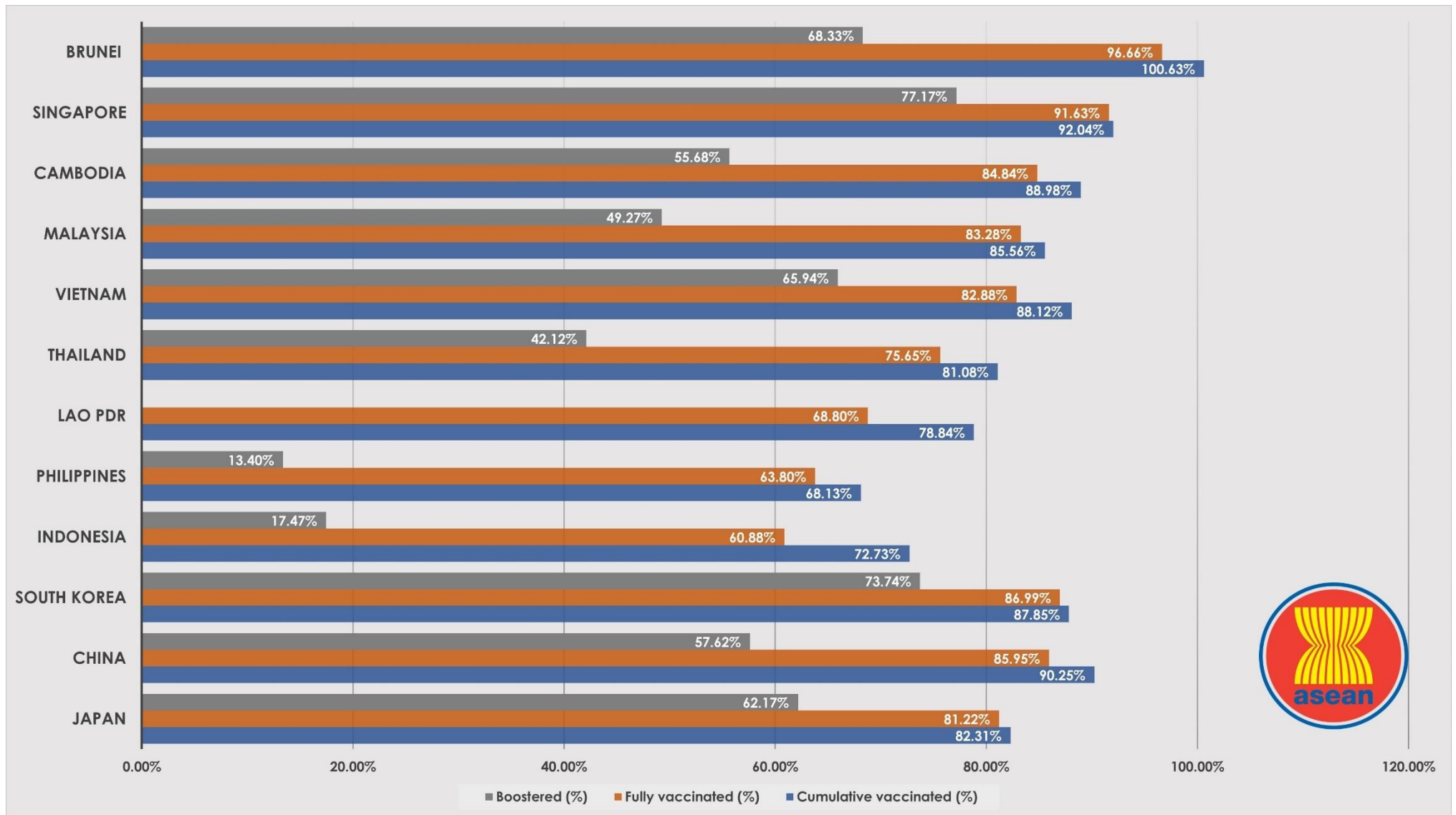
COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to July 5, 2022



COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 05 July 2022



*Note: No updated data were provided by Bluedot for the cumulative booster administered by Lao PDR.

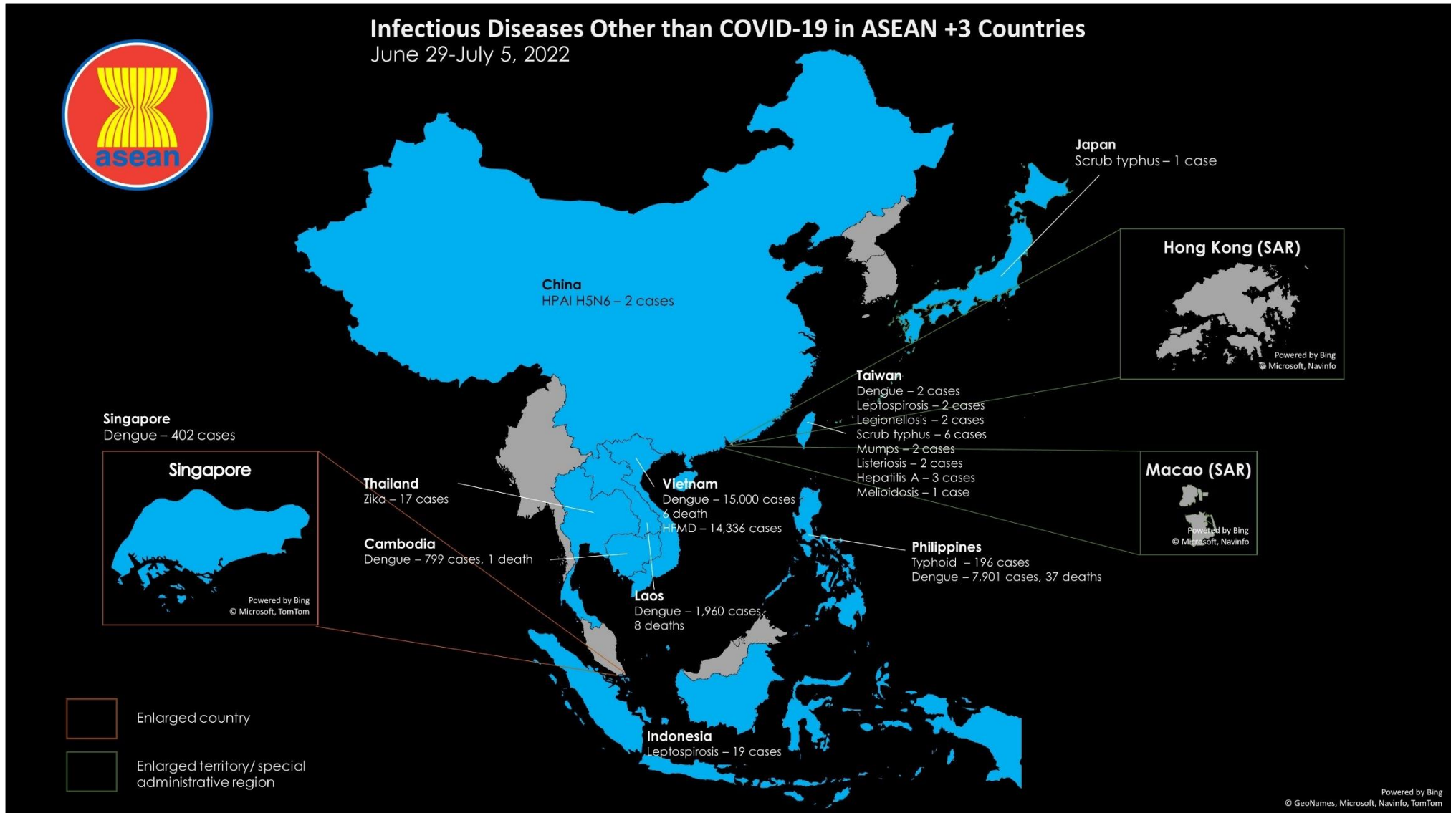
COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 03 July 2022

 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	REQUIREMENT						
	At least 80% of the high-risk population has been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.	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)	
	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	% 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)	Change over the past 30 days
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/68.3	Unknown	169.33	Unknown	38.1/100	-3.6
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/55.3	Unknown	0.02	Unknown	23.8/100	+1.2
Indonesia	0%/day	64.4/17.5	Unknown	0.71	Unknown	57.7/100	-1.8
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	0.12	Unknown	58.0/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	83.8/49.3	0.01%/day	6.85	5.1	57.7/100	+4.2
Myanmar	0%/day	51.1/4.1	Unknown	0.02	0.1	61.9/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	68.3/13.2	Unknown	1.01	Unknown	55.4/100	-1.2
Singapore	0%/day	88.6/77.2	0.01%/day	147.46	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	76.8/42.1	0.01%/day	3.32	Unknown	44.0/100	0.0
Vietnam	0.16%/day	87.7/65.9	0.16%/day	0.77	100	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	80.9/63.0	0%/day	17.45	9.1	42.9/100	-3.6
South Korea	0%/day	86.4/73.7	0%/day	18.34	8.3	38.1/100	-4.2
China	Unknown	≥90.0/54.7	Unknown	0.004	Unknown	84.5/100	0.0

Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

From June 29 to July 5, 2022



Data Source: Bluedot Insights

Report Generated by: ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

June 29-July 5, 2022

Infectious Disease Updates

Dengue

- **Laos:** 05 July 2022. Laos has seen 6,047 dengue fever cases in the first half of 2022 and the virus has caused eight deaths, according to the Lao Ministry of Health. The National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology has identified the dengue virus serotype 2 as the causative organism in 6,047 cases of dengue recorded this year, which have resulted in eight deaths. From January to July 1, dengue infection rates recorded in Vientiane were higher than in any of the provinces, with 2,909 cases reported. During the same period last year, no cases were reported in Vientiane, a health official said. An anonymous official from the Vientiane Health Department said increased public awareness was one of the main strategies in government efforts to lower the rate of dengue transmission. He said Laos is facing an outbreak of the most virulent form of the dengue virus this rainy season and that, if people fall ill, they should suspect that dengue may be the cause and get a blood test as soon as possible. In communities, the cooperation of local residents is necessary to clear mosquito breeding grounds. Families, village heads, associations, charities and monks are also important in the battle against the potentially fatal virus, the official said. During the rainy season when dengue transmission rates tend to peak, health authorities are urging all households to throw out water that collects in jars, vases and dishes and then to cover them to prevent more water filling them. Lao health authorities continue to encourage people to clear potential mosquito breeding sites around their homes and workplaces to help curb the spread of dengue.
- **Singapore:** 29 June 2022. Singapore health officials have reported an additional 7,075 dengue fever cases May 24-June 28, bringing the total case count to 17,429 cases nationwide since Jan 1. This is more than fivefold the 3,265 cases reported over a similar period in 2021. Weekly reported cases remain elevated. Several active clusters exist nationwide. This represents the most complete data available as of June 29.
- **Cambodia:** 05 July 2022. The National Dengue Control Programme (NDCP) under the Ministry of Health reported 2,423 cases of dengue fever nationwide, including five deaths, in the first six months of the year, compared to 757 cases and one death during the same period last year. Leang Rithea, director of NDCP, said yesterday that it seems to be the nation is on the verge of a dengue outbreak as there was an almost four-fold rise this year compared to the previous year. Rithea added that delay in bringing the affected to hospital claimed two lives in Kampong Speu and Tboung Khmum provinces, and another in Preah Sihanouk province. He said that Tboung Khmum, Kampong Speu, Preah Sihanouk, Kandal, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang and Banteay Meanchey are the worst hit provinces. "NDCP have already started fumigation process to destroy mosquito breeding places," Rithea said, adding that a collective effort by both the public and authorities was essential in stopping the spread of the disease which is caused by an Aedes mosquito bite. He noted that dengue fever spread rapidly in overcrowded communities and efforts have been intensified to identify potential mosquito breeding spots nationwide. Keo Vannak, health director of Tboung Khmum province, said yesterday that in the first six months of 2022, there were 26 cases of dengue fever and two deaths in his province. Vannak warned people living in Tboung Khmum, especially those who are living in O'Raing-Ov and Ponhea Krek districts, to be very careful as many families live in cramped houses and garbage floats on the waterbodies making it an ideal place for mosquitoes to breed.
- **Philippines:** 03 July 2022. Antique province is counting on a tune to hook its residents to clean their surroundings as part of its campaign against dengue fever. The highlight of

the start of the National Disaster Resilience Month in the province on Friday was a jingle played for more than an hour to remind residents of their duty to curb the spread of the mosquito-borne disease. Antique Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (PDRMO) Broderick Train said in an interview that dengue is rising in the province, hence, they decided to use the caravan to play the jingle to disseminate the need for the public to observe cleanliness. According to Train, the dengue jingle relayed the message for people to observe the 4S, which stands for search and destroy mosquito breeding places, self-protection measures such as wearing long-sleeved shirts, seeking early consultation, and support spraying to prevent impending outbreaks. Data from the Integrated Provincial Health Office (IPHO) showed that Antique, from January 1 to June 30, has recorded 1,174 dengue cases, including four deaths. The cases increased by 431 percent when compared with the 221 cases in the same period last year. The three towns with the most number of cases are San Jose de Buenavista with 262, Sibalom with 237, including one death, and Hamtic with 148, including two deaths.

- **Vietnam:** As of July 4, 2022, the country recorded about 92,000 cases of dengue fever, an increase of about 15,000 cases compared to the statistics 10 days ago. The whole country has had 36 deaths from dengue fever, an increase of 6 cases compared to 10 days ago. Caused by cyclical dengue epidemic, the summer time is hot, humid and rainy, creating favorable conditions for the larvae and larvae to develop. According to the Ministry of Health, now is the peak of the dengue fever season, the number of cases has increased continuously in many provinces and cities in recent weeks, mainly in the South and some provinces and cities in the central region. In the North, many large hospitals in Hanoi such as Bach Mai Hospital, National Children's Hospital, Central Tropical Diseases have recorded severe cases of dengue fever (severe fever, accompanied by convulsions, hemoconcentration, pleural effusion) who have returned from the southern provinces where dengue virus is circulating due to epidemiological factors.

Zika

- **Thailand:** 03 July 2022. A recent publication from the International Society of Travel Medicine reported five cases of Zika virus infection in travellers that recently returned from Thailand. According to the statements, the individuals presented at post-travel clinics in the UK, Germany and Israel after having travelled to Thailand. The individuals stayed in Thailand for a median of 15 days (range 7-29) between March 16 and June 2, 2022. They began experiencing symptoms approximately eight days after arriving in Thailand. The areas visited by these individuals were Phuket, Phi Phi Island, Koh Samui, Khao Lak, Bangkok, and Chang Mai. While local health authorities have reported a decline in Zika virus activity (only 12 cases were reported to the Thai Ministry of Health between Jan 1 and May 31, 2022), it is believed that there could be further local disease transmission. This is mainly driven by the Zika virus' low percentage of symptomatic cases versus asymptomatic cases (compared to chikungunya and dengue). Given that the majority of Zika cases are asymptomatic, if imported cases are being reported this suggests there could be a higher level of community transmission than what the official numbers are showing.

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD)

- **Vietnam:** 05 July 2022. The number of hand, foot and mouth disease cases in Hanoi increased 5 times. According to data from the Central Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, in the past week, the Northern region recorded 197 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease, no deaths. Cumulatively in 2022, the Northern region recorded 4,522 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease with no deaths. Compared to the same period in 2021 (1,379), the number of cases increased by 228%. Hand, foot and mouth disease is complicated in Hanoi. In the past week, the capital recorded 139 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease, a slight increase compared to the previous week (108 cases). By

June 30, all 30/30 districts, towns in Hanoi have recorded cases of hand, foot and mouth disease. In which, 3 areas recorded the most cases of hand, foot and mouth disease in Hanoi: Chuong My (133 cases), Dong Anh (104 cases), Me Linh (91 cases). From the beginning of 2022 until now, the city has had 968 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease (an increase of 5.2 times compared to the same period in 2021).

Measles

- **Vietnam:** 04 July 2022. A case of measles has been reported in Vietnam in 2022. The affected individual is a nine-month-old child in Hanoi, the capital city of Vietnam. The CDC in Hanoi has reported that the child initially developed a fever and two days later developed a rash. Following testing, the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology confirmed a diagnosis of measles. According to the family, the child had not been vaccinated against measles. The Hanoi CDC recommends vaccination as the best protection against measles with doses administered at nine months and 18 months of age. According to the WHO, the immunization coverage for the measles vaccine among one-year-olds in Vietnam in 2020 was 97%, above the target of 95%.

Monkeypox

- **South Korea:** The first incidence of monkeypox in South Korea was confirmed by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) on June 22, 2022. According to reports, the sick person is a Korean national who just got back to South Korea on June 21 after visiting Germany. The affected person was treated at the Incheon Medical Center after exhibiting symptoms upon entering South Korea. They soon tested positive for the illness. There have been no additional case-related details reported. The KDCA previously reported two suspected cases of monkeypox, but tests for monkeypox came up negative. To combat the disease across the nation, health officials are attempting to improve monitoring and response mechanisms. The South Korean president has directed the country's health authorities to better manage the quarantine of foreign travelers at airports and to be ready to provide medications and vaccines to the medical community. The president has given the go-ahead to administer the monkeypox vaccination to anyone who have had direct physical contact with a confirmed patient, who are at moderate to high risk of exposure, or both. Western and central African nations are endemic to monkeypox, a neglected tropical disease. In areas where it is prevalent, animal contact is thought to be the main mode of transmission. However, it can also pass between people when skin lesions are directly touched or when infected respiratory droplets are inhaled. The fact that certain cases in the present epidemic have been linked to travel to non-endemic nations reporting cases makes this incident remarkable in addition to the large number of cases that have been reported in a short period of time across several countries.

Leptospirosis

- **Indonesia:** 29 July 2022. "There are 19 cases of leptospirosis in Sleman Regency as of the 24th week of 2022," said the Head of Disease Prevention and Management (P2P) of the Sleman District Health Office, Khamidah Yuliaty, when contacted, Monday (27/6/2022). Khamidah appealed to the public to stay alert when it rains. Stagnant water caused by rain can be a source of transmission of this disease because the puddle may have been contaminated with rat urine. "This disease usually occurs in rice fields or agriculture. From a puddle of rain water can be a process of transmission of the entry of leptospirosis germs through wounds on the feet. So, many of the farmers who get hit are barefoot when they are in the fields or gardens," he explained.

Typhoid

- **Philippines:** 05 July 2022. On 28 May 2022, an increasing number of typhoid fever cases were reported in the Municipality of Barili, Cebu in Region VII. Based on the DSWD Field

Office (FO) VII Typhoid Fever Report as of 28 June 2022, the Department of Health (DOH) Region VII has recorded a total of 447 suspected cases and 9 deaths due to typhoid fever in the Central Visayas Region from January 1 to June 22, 2022, as follows: Cebu Province: 218, Negros Oriental: 150, Bohol: 77 and Siquijor: 2. According to the data from the Cebu Provincial Health Office, the municipality of Barili recorded the most number of suspected cases, with 98 cases reported since March 2022. Children aged one (1) to ten (10) years old were the most affected. The DOH delivered 50 test kits and rectal swab kits to help the Barili Municipal Government respond to the rising cases. Additional Health Care Workers were deployed in order to check the cause of the typhoid cases in the municipality as well as the additional equipment needed for the district hospital and infirmary. Aqua Tabs will be delivered to treat the Barili's water resources, initially believed as the primary cause behind the spread of typhoid fever in at least five (5) barangays in the said municipality. Initial findings conducted by the Municipal Health Office was poor sanitation as the likely cause. The Cebu Provincial Government distributed antibiotics, additional typhoid test kits and chlorine granules as initial response.

Scrub Typhus

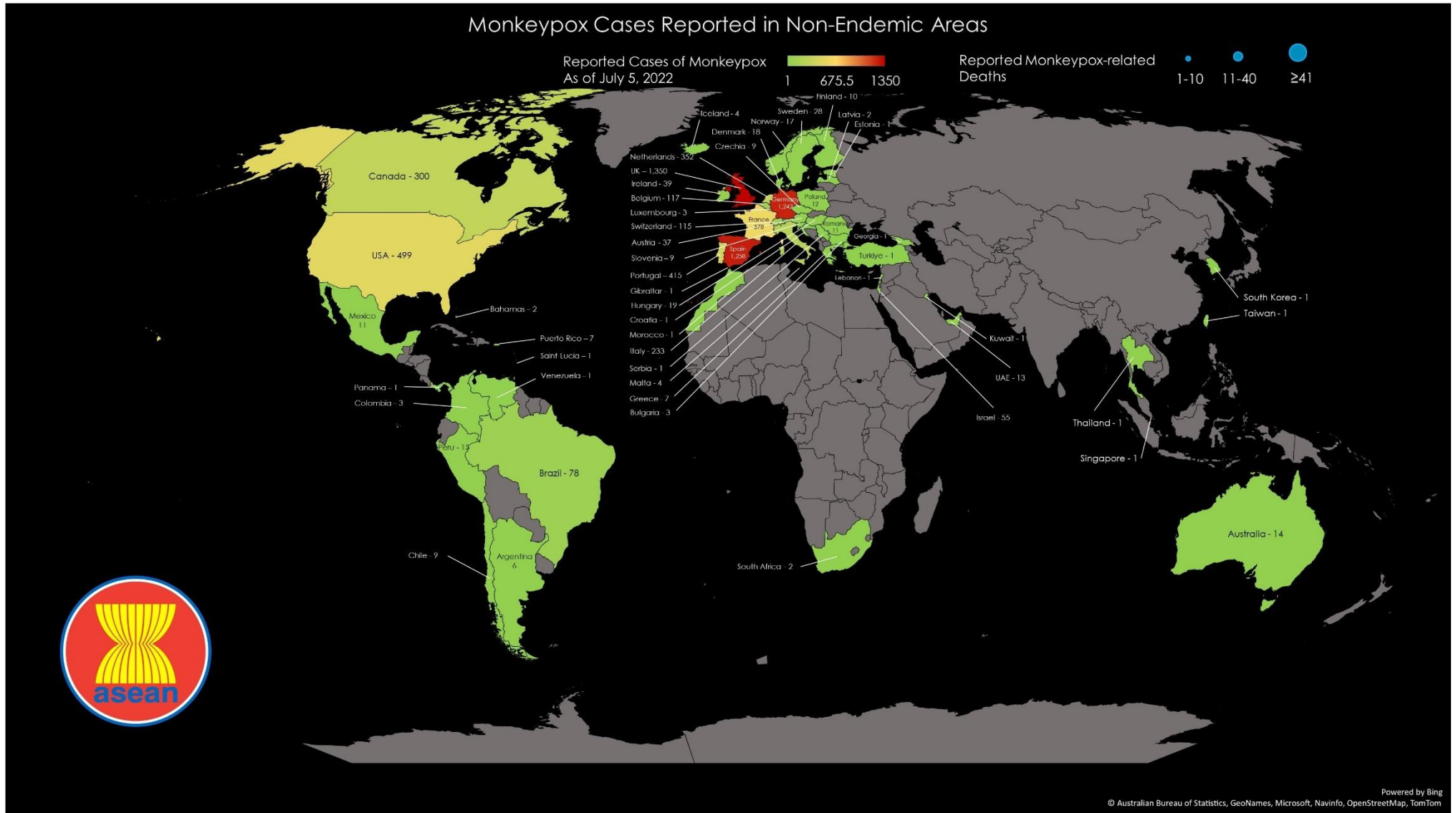
- **Japan:** 04 July 2022. Akita Prefecture announced on the 2nd of July that a man in his twenties under the jurisdiction of Yuzawa Health Center developed scrub typhus. This is the 7th confirmation in the prefecture this year. According to the announcement, the man had a fever on the 22nd and was found to be infected by visiting a medical institution in the prefecture. He is currently in the hospital, but he says he is getting better. Tsutsugamushi disease develops by being adsorbed by Tsutsugamushi that inhabits fields, fields, and riverbeds. The prefecture calls for people to wear long sleeves and long trousers, and to take a bath immediately after returning home, without exposing their bare skin as much as possible when going to Noyama.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N6

- **China:** 27 June 2022. China has reported another H5N6 avian flu infection in a human, this time involving a 58-year-old man from the Jiangxi province city of Ganzhou, home to more than 2.5 million people. In a statement today, Hong Kong's Centre for Health Protection (CHP) said the man had been exposed to market poultry and is hospitalized in critical condition. Jiangxi province is in southeastern China. The infection marks the country's 15th case of the year and its 79th since the virus was first detected in people in 2014. H5N6 cases are often severe or fatal in humans. The virus is known to circulate in poultry in a handful of Asian countries, but so far, China and Laos are the only nations to report illnesses in people.

Monkeypox Cases Reported in Non-Endemic Areas

As of July 5, 2022



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Special Report: Monkeypox cases reported in non-endemic areas

Global update

- **The World Health Organization:** As cases of monkeypox have tripled over the past two weeks, the World Health Organization issued a warning on July 1 that immediate action is required to stop the disease's spread across Europe. 90% of verified cases of monkeypox have been reported in Europe, which is where the virus is most prevalent globally, according to the WHO. Since June 15, the number of new infections has tripled, and 4,500 cases have been confirmed in 31 European countries. The head of WHO Europe, Henri Kluge, urged nations to step up their efforts to stop monkeypox from spreading throughout the continent and stressed that time is of the essence. Given the "rapid progression and emergency nature of the event," according to Kluge, the WHO will probably soon reevaluate whether monkeypox is a global health emergency. He said that 99 percent of monkeypox cases in Europe are men between the ages of 21 and 40. According to the demographic data that the patients provided, the majority of them identified as having intercourse with other males.
- **Canada:** According to a July 4 notification from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), Canada currently has 300 cases of monkeypox verified. With 211 instances, Quebec has once again reported the highest total, followed by Ontario with 77 cases. In addition, four cases in British Columbia and eight cases in Alberta have been confirmed. The National Microbiology Laboratory of Canada also does whole genome sequencing on Canadian samples of monkeypox to comprehend the chains of transmission occurring in Canada, according to PHAC, in addition to performing diagnostic testing for the monkeypox virus. Adults in Canada who are at least 18 years old and do not have any contraindications may receive the IMVAMUNE vaccination, which was created specifically to treat smallpox. According to PHAC, the smallpox vaccine is around 85% effective at preventing monkeypox. Since May 27, 8,101 doses of the IMVAMUNE vaccination have been given in Quebec, while as of June 30, nearly 6,000 people in Toronto had received the monkeypox vaccine, according to provincial health officials, who spoke to Global News.

ASEAN+3 Region Preparedness and Mitigation Against Monkeypox

- **Singapore:** While not advocating immunization for the general populace, the Ministry of Health (MOH) is assessing the necessity for monkeypox vaccination for some healthcare and laboratory personnel who are more likely to be exposed to the virus because of their occupations. This was said on Monday, July 4, in a written response to inquiries from the parliamentary committee concerning the disease that has been escalating globally. Senior Minister of State for Health Janil Puthuchery. According to Dr. Puthuchery, using personal protective equipment as directed and following infection control procedures can significantly lower the risk of transmission for people who often or directly handle infectious monkeypox cases or specimens. He urged people to keep an eye on their own health and practice excellent hygiene, especially when traveling. Additionally, they should stay away from those who are known or suspected to be suffering from a monkeypox infection.

Countries reporting confirmed case/s of Monkeypox

- **Croatia:** In Croatia, the first case of monkeypox has been identified. There isn't much information known about the infected person, but he recently traveled to Spain and Italy, where there have been connected exported cases that have been recorded. There have also been many verified cases in Italy. The patient is following a home isolation and is in stable condition. The identified cases are being isolated, but no

additional information regarding containment measures, such as access to vaccine and tracing of close contacts, is currently available.

- **Panama:** The first verified case of monkeypox in Panama was announced by the Panamanian Ministry of Health (MINSa). According to MINSa, the affected person is a 30-year-old guy who is in a stable condition but continues to be kept in isolation at the hospital. According to reports, the patient went to the doctor when he discovered that foreigners with whom he had contact had tested positive for monkeypox after leaving their country. The foreigners are said to have come from Europe, according to media reports, but no other information regarding their travel history or country of origin has been confirmed. The beginning of contact tracing for additional impacted people has been confirmed by MINSa.
- **Türkiye (Turkey):** On June 30, the Turkish Ministry of Health announced via Twitter that there had been a case of monkeypox in the nation. The person is a male adult with an immunosuppressive medical history who is currently isolated at home, according to the statement. The time of symptom onset, travel history, contact with other confirmed cases, and other epidemiological facts regarding the subject and incident were not reported. They did, however, note that contact tracing had started and that no more close ties had been found.
- **Puerto Rico:** On June 29, Puerto Rico's first case of monkeypox was announced by health officials. The guy is an adult male who started exhibiting symptoms after just getting back from a US state where monkeypox cases have just been detected, claims the statement. Additional information on the person and epidemiological aspects of the incident, such as a complete travel history that included the duration of the trip, the state that the person visited, and the time at which symptoms first appeared, were not made public. Health officials did note that contact tracing had started and that the patient was isolated at home and in stable condition. The statement omitted mentioning whether Puerto Rico has access to vaccines or whether their use as a preventative measure has been authorized.
- **Bahamas:** In the Bahamas, the first case of monkeypox has been identified. According to information that is officially accessible, the affected person is a visitor to the Caribbean Island in his 40s. He left London, England, on June 9 and showed symptoms. He was quarantined and tested on June 24, at which point the National Reference Laboratory determined he had monkeypox. The Bahamas is the third nation in the Caribbean to confirm a monkeypox case. Additionally, according to official sources, there is another case that is being looked at. A Bahamian has been quarantined for 21 days while awaiting results in this case after having recent interaction with a foreigner who has monkeypox.



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