

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 626 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **World Health Organization:** With more than 2.9 million new cases recorded globally, the number of new weekly cases fell by 6% during the week of September 26 to October 2, 2022, compared to the week before. Just over 8300 fatalities were recorded, a 12% drop in new weekly deaths over the prior week. 615 million confirmed cases and 6.5 million fatalities had been recorded globally as of 2 October 2022. [[Full Report](#)]

Regional Update

- **Indonesia:** In order to preserve awareness against a potential spike in cases during the phase of transition to endemic, the Health Ministry enhanced COVID-19 surveillance networks across the nation's regions.⁴ In order to produce a more realistic picture of the situation, sentinel surveillance, according to Syahril, monitors cases in all nations and compares them to the country's case rate.⁴ Integrating the monitoring of COVID-19 cases with the ILI / SARI technique, or the Severe Acute Respiratory Infection, which comprises epidemiological data to be monitored by health offices in managing the case rate, is another step to strengthen surveillance.⁴ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Laos:** Even though there are relatively few instances reported everyday, the Lao Ministry of Health has asked individuals to maintain adhering to COVID-19 preventive and control measures.⁵ Phonepaseuth Ounaphom, director general of the ministry's Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion, says that despite the drop, the COVID-19 virus is still present and that all COVID-19 preventative and control measures should still be followed.⁵ Because more people have developed protection to the virus as a result of vaccination, infections are also declining.⁵
- **Vietnam:** On October 5, the Vietnamese Buddhist Cultural Center in the Republic of Korea presented the State Commission for Overseas Vietnamese (SCOV) of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry with a symbol of COVID-19 preventive and control help amounting to about 1.8 billion VND (75,408 USD) (RoK).⁷ The assistance comprises of 5,000 bottles of nose and throat spray to help treat and prevent COVID-19 and other viral and bacterial diseases.⁷ They will be sent to the Vietnamese Buddhist population in the RoK that resides, works, and studies there.⁷
- **South Korea:** The government said on October 5 that the COVID-19 virus has affected about 1 in 2 South Koreans, and that the incidence of reinfection is rising.⁸ According to Kim Sung-ho, a senior interior ministry official in charge of emergency management, 48% of the nation's population has so far tested positive for the virus.⁸ In addition, Kim said that the reinfection rate grew gradually, rising from 9.65% in the fourth week of August to 10.17% in the first week of September and 10.92% in the third week of September.⁸ When a person has received the vaccination, according to Kim, the likelihood of reinfection is significantly reduced.⁸

Vaccine Update

- **Singapore:** According to data provided by the Ministry of Health on October 3, there have been 130 instances of persons in Singapore obtaining the wrong dose of the COVID-19 vaccination.⁶ Senior Minister of State for Health Janil Puthuchery stated in Parliament that as of September 26, 11 persons had had overdose while 119 had



experienced underdosing of immunizations.⁶ This is out of the roughly 16 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine that have been given out since the pandemic's beginning.⁶ Seven of the 130 patients—children between the ages of five and eleven—had no negative effects.⁶ According to Dr. Puthuchery, the remaining individuals either experienced no side effects or made a full recovery.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **Japan:** A panel from the Japanese health ministry on Wednesday suggested that the COVID-19 vaccine from Pfizer Inc. (PFE.N) be approved for use in infants as young as six months old.⁹ The vaccination was made available to children as young as five in Japan in January.⁹ Health officials began giving booster injections from Pfizer and Moderna Inc (MRNA.O) last month that are designed to treat the Omicron version of the virus.⁹ A variation of the Pfizer vaccine that offers defense against the BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants of Omicron was also recommended for approval by the panel.⁹ On October 5, Moderna said that it was looking for Japanese permission for its own subvariant shot.⁹

Research Update

- A 2021 survey on **COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and its determinants among sub-Saharan African adolescents** published on October 5 in PLOS Global Public Health find COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy of up to 88% among adolescents in some sub-Saharan countries, mostly because of concerns about vaccine safety and effectiveness.¹⁰ A team led by George Mason University researchers fielded the survey via computer-assisted phone interviews in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanzania from July to December 2021.¹⁰ The survey was a follow-up to one conducted with the same respondents from July to November 2020.¹⁰ Respondents included about 300 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years from randomly selected households in a rural and urban area in each country but Ghana, which included only a rural area, for a total of 2,662.¹⁰ The rate of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, defined as declining or being undecided about vaccination, was 14% in rural Kersa, Ethiopia; 23% in rural Ibadan, Nigeria; 31% in rural Nouna, Burkina Faso; 32% in urban Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; 37% in urban Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 48% in rural Kintampo, Ghana; 65% in urban Lagos, Nigeria; 76% in urban Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and 88% in rural Dodoma, Tanzania.¹⁰ Despite the proven safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, the top reasons for vaccine hesitancy were concerns about vaccine safety and effectiveness.¹⁰ The people most likely to influence vaccine willingness were healthcare workers, parents or family members, and schoolteachers. The study authors noted that while adolescents are less likely than adults to develop severe COVID-19, they can still spread the virus, and some do become severely ill and develop complications.¹⁰ In sub-Saharan Africa, adolescents aged 10 to 19 years make up 23% of the population, making vaccination of this group all the more crucial.¹⁰ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- In the study **Effectiveness of a Second COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Dose Against Infection, Hospitalization, or Death Among Nursing Home Residents**, receiving a second mRNA COVID-19 booster dose during the circulation of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron subvariants was 74% more effective at 60 days against severe COVID-19-related outcomes (including hospitalization or death) and 90% more effective against death alone compared with receiving a single booster dose in a sizable cohort of nursing home residents.¹¹ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- In this cohort research **Association of Household Deprivation, Comorbidities, and COVID-19 Hospitalization in Children in Germany, January 2020 to July 2021**, 688,705 kids and teens, it was shown that kids and teens from families with jobless parents and those who resided in neighborhoods with lower median incomes had greater risk of being hospitalized with COVID-19.¹² Comorbidities were one of several explanatory factors that were considered, but their research failed to provide a clear picture of the underlying mechanisms.¹² [\[Full Text\]](#)



- In the research ***The Hidden Factors Associated With Poor Health Outcomes***, socioeconomic factors, such as COVID-19, are the root causes of many health disparities.¹³ Given the long-term effects of COVID-19, it is crucial to comprehend the potential links between socioeconomic circumstances and COVID-19 diagnosis in infancy.¹³ Community-based initiatives have often focused on certain downstream concerns, such as access to healthcare, food insecurity, or housing insecurity.¹³ The financial assistance offered through the COVID-19 pandemic relief initiatives in the United States is an obvious illustration of a thorough strategy that had significant outcomes (such as the Economic Impact Payment and expanded Child Tax Credits).¹³ These programs succeeded in reducing child poverty, which might ultimately benefit a whole generation, in a way that decades of focused, bureaucratic efforts had failed to do.¹³ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- In a study ***Long COVID in Children***, compared to 38.2% of children who tested negative for SARS-CoV-2, 41.9% of those who were positive showed at least one systemic (diseases), syndromic (symptoms), or medication characteristic of Postacute Sequelae of SARS CoV19 (PASC).¹⁴ The most frequent conditions were myocarditis and cough and cold medications, together with loss of taste or smell, were the most frequent symptoms.¹⁴ According to the study, children with concomitant complicated chronic diseases, children under the age of 5, and children hospitalized to critical care during their illness had the highest risk of PASC.¹⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **Cambodia:** With only two new community cases and one additional recovery reported on October 5, Cambodia has maintained strong control over the COVID-19 epidemic.³ Beginning on October 3, travelers entering Cambodia by land, sea, or air will no longer need to present a health declaration or proof of COVID-19 immunization, according to the Cambodian Health Ministry.³ In order to monitor and advise travelers who have symptoms or illnesses, the ministry mandated maintaining remote temperature checkers at the entrance and departure gates in addition to personnel in charge at the border gates.³
- **Malaysia:** According to the Civil Aviation Authority of Malaysia (CAAM), travellers arriving in or leaving Malaysia by air will now have to fill up a customs declaration form. A spokesperson from the Customs Department said that the requirement to fill up the form will only apply to air travellers.



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	August 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	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	September 13, 2022	Yes Visa-free travel reimposed to ASEAN Member States travelers	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	September 12, 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	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.



				years old and above.				
Singapore	September 27, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate 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 COVID-19 test within 48 hours before departure for travelers born on or before December 31, 2009.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at 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	September 30, 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	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



		by a fully vaccinated parent/guardian.						
Macao	August 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Macao.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 10 days.	No	No
Japan	October 3, 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. 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	October 6, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Taiwan	September 29, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	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 07 October 2022

- As of 07 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **626,383,684** confirmed cases, including **6,568,335** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 89,391,977 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,546,841 cases** in the ASEAN region and **54,845,136 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	06-Oct-22	227,756	-	225	-	52,565	449,769	444,757	335,738	99.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	137,906	9	3,056	-	836	15,186,867	14,535,925	10,131,597	87.6
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	06-Oct-22	6,439,292	-	158,165	-	2,379	204,114,735	170,706,806	63,046,128	62.4
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	06-Oct-22	215,952	26	758	-	3,012	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	4,848,314	-	36,387	-	15,175	28,103,503	27,511,075	16,747,050	81.9
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	06-Oct-22	622,802	-	19,458	-	1,152	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	3,961,349	2,563	63,149	38	3,664	77,470,954	72,853,661	18,779,611	64.0
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	1,926,679	5,923	1,624	-	33,780	5,161,644	5,121,063	4,418,394	93.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	4,682,132	-	32,771	-	6,725	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.7
Vietnam	23 Jan 20	06-Oct-22	11,484,659	1,130	43,151	-	11,906	89,880,152	84,072,281	69,805,302	86.3	
ASEAN COUNTRIES				34,546,841	9,651	358,744	38	131,195	518,039,084	461,499,400	217,634,602	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	06-Oct-22	24,911,497	28,603	28,573	29	48,176	45,114,764	44,681,012	41,072,398	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	06-Oct-22	21,161,401	-	44,576	-	16,760	104,226,959	102,863,617	117,901,368	82.6
	China	31-Dec-19	06-Oct-22	8,772,238	50,970	26,769	63	52,659	1,332,001,963	1,299,080,082	833,216,519	87.8
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				54,845,136	79,573	99,918	92	117,595	1,481,343,686	1,446,624,711	992,190,285
ASEAN +3				89,391,977	89,224	458,662	130	248,790	1,999,382,770	1,908,124,111	1,209,824,887	

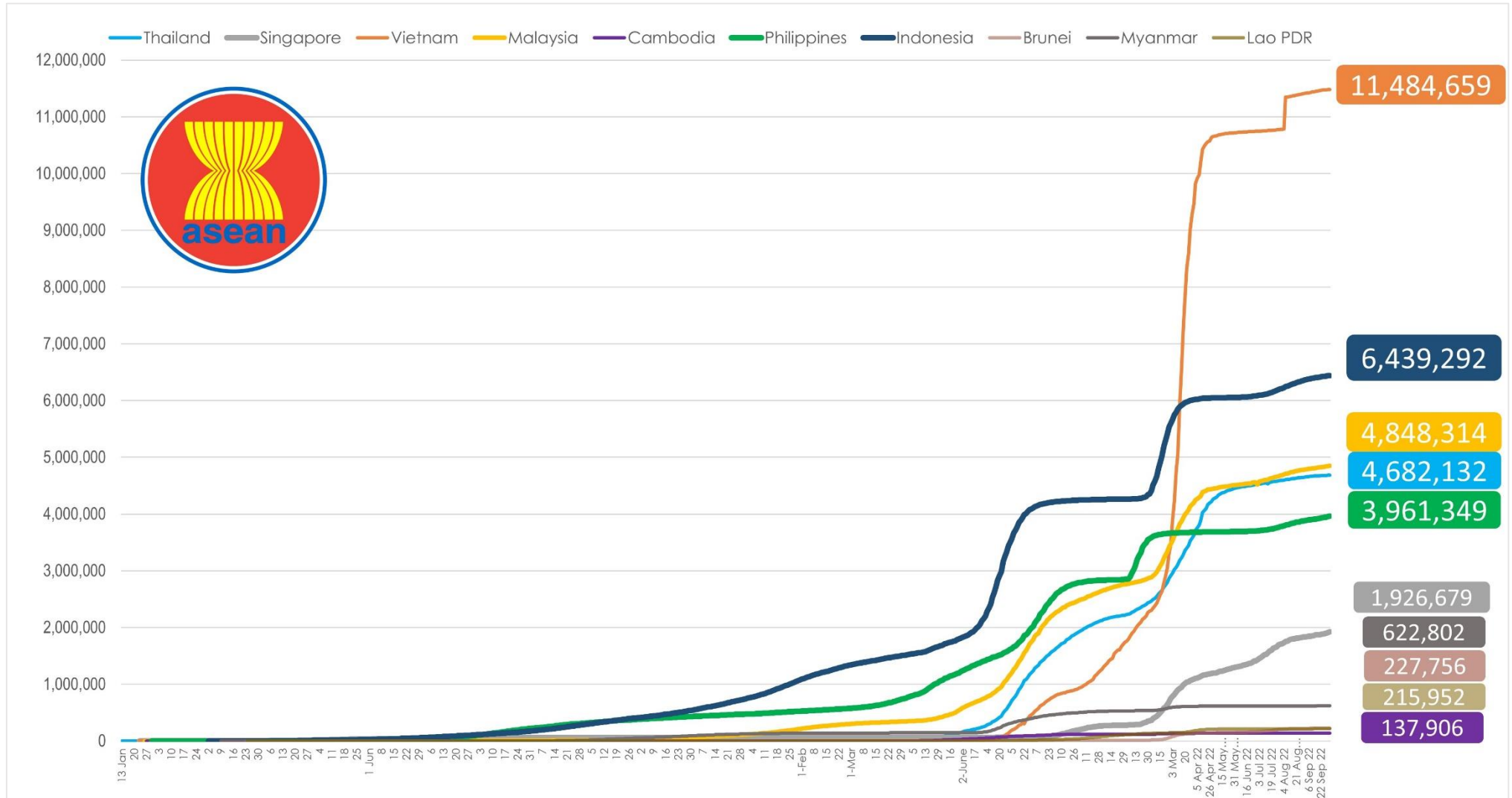
- 536,991,707 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,910,106	420	258,623	2	241,457	402,706,350	318,631,604	49,088,245
AMERICAS	181,789,849	26,962	2,878,138	260	1,184,045	824,457,997	722,593,788	475,497,210
ASIA PACIFIC	85,460,531	5,797	750,610	13	474,266	1,445,162,536	1,336,939,511	391,382,896
EUROPE	234,375,187	237,842	1,984,201	529	2,005,395	566,141,319	537,391,697	356,782,300
MIDDLE EAST	22,456,034	2,791	238,101	18	211,606	144,017,623	129,366,181	59,340,887
TOTAL	536,991,707	273,812	6,109,673	822	4,116,769	3,382,485,825	3,044,922,781	1,332,091,538



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to October 6, 2022



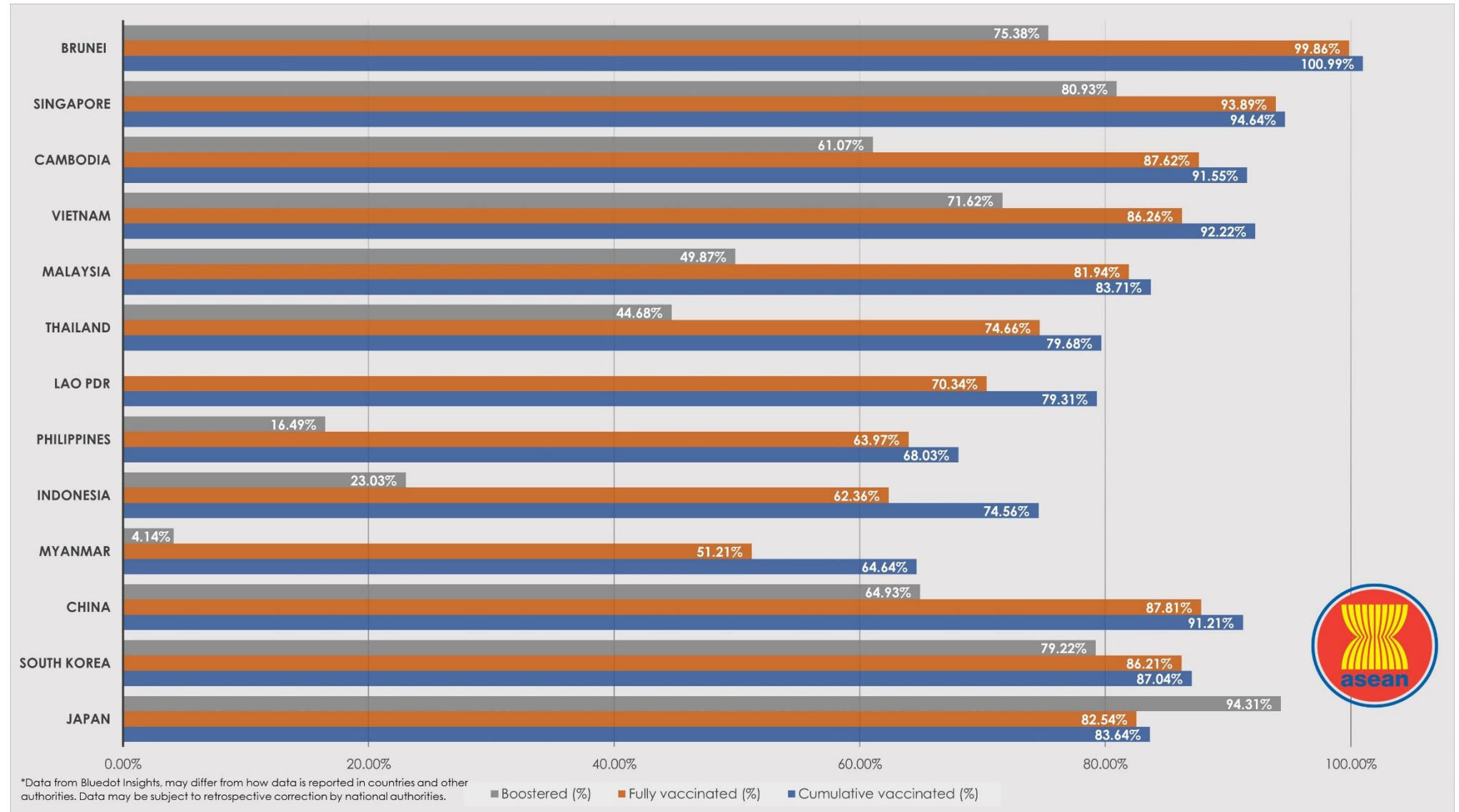
Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of October 6, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*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.



COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 06 October 2022





COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 04 October 2022

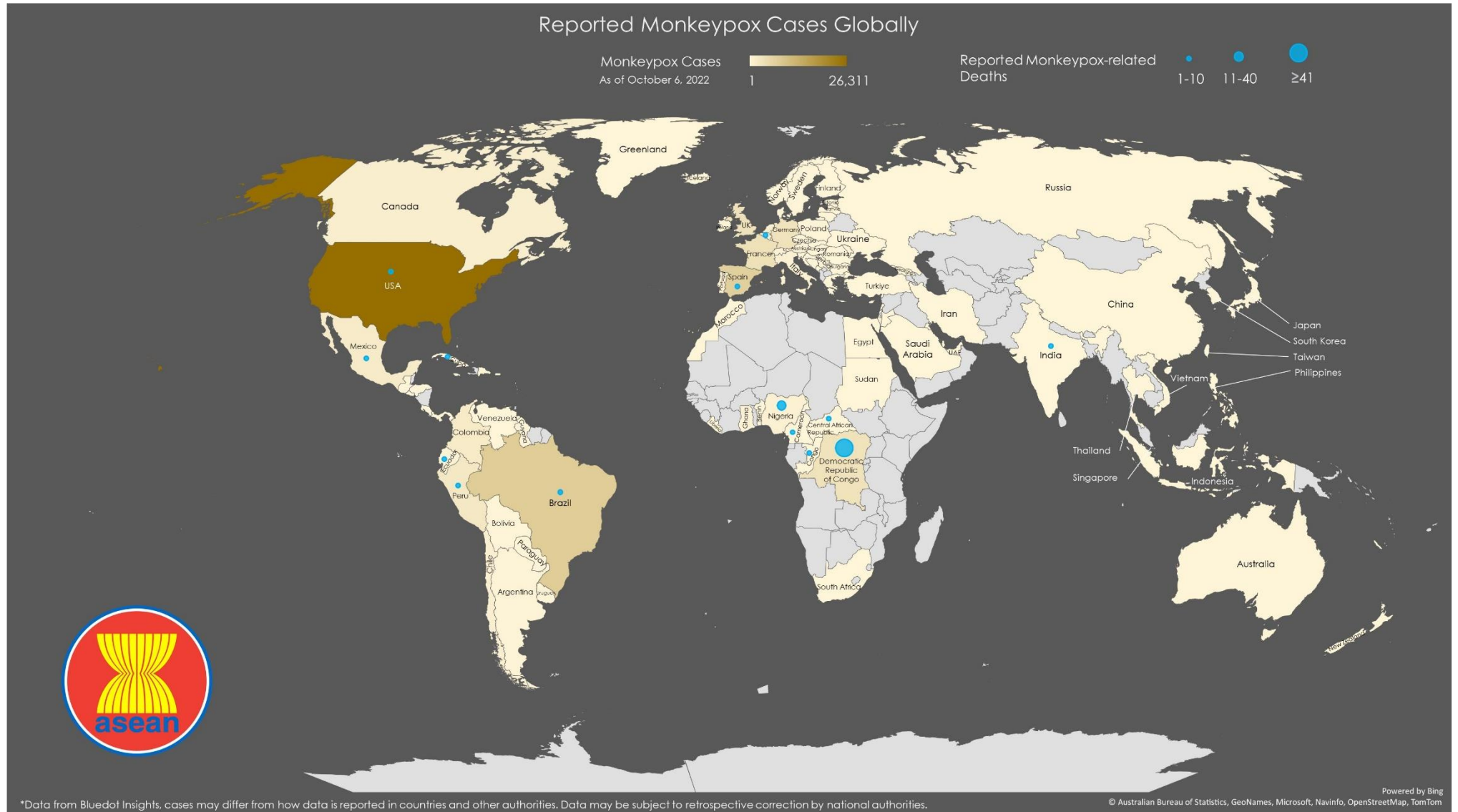
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, 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.



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of October 6, 2022





Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 07 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **74,050** confirmed cases, including **173** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.23%**.
- **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%**.
- **73,996 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	698	2	0.01%
Americas	Brazil	7,869	335	2	0.03%
Europe	Spain	7,209	21	3	0.04%
Europe	France	3,999	29	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,654	19	-	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	4,780	0	159	3.33%
AMERICAS	42,825	1,356	8	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	164	0	1	0.61%
EUROPE	24,573	82	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	298	4	-	0.00%
TOTAL	74,050	1,442	173	0.23%



Global Update

- **USA:** According to a recent report from the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) based on Centers for Disease Control (CDC) data, Black and Latino Americans are disproportionately affected by monkeypox cases in the US, with Black Americans experiencing cases at a rate that is five times higher than that of their White peers (14.4 cases vs. 2.6 per 100,000).¹ The figures are based on CDC information on 68% of cases reported in the US as of September 23.¹ Although the monkeypox outbreak in the US has significantly decreased since July, minorities are still disproportionately affected by new cases.¹ Despite making up just 40% of the population, individuals of color account for 70% of cases with known race or ethnicity.¹ White folks make up 60% of the US population and 30% of cases.¹ The distribution of monkeypox vaccines is another instance of racial injustice.¹ White individuals received 51% of the initial doses of the MPX vaccine as of September 27, while making up 30% of recorded cases, according to KFF.¹ In contrast, just 13% of initial doses were given to Black persons, despite their making up more than a third of cases (35%).¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- According to a single-center trial, the majority of cases of monkeypox following vaccination occurred within two weeks of the first Jynneos dosage, while some breakthrough cases appeared weeks after the second dose of the vaccine.² Aniruddha Hazra, MD, of Howard Brown Health in Chicago, and colleagues found that of 90 people who tested positive for monkeypox following a single dosage of Jynneos, 77% of the cases happened within 14 days of the first dose and 14% occurred within 14-28 days of the first dose.² Hazra and colleagues stated in a JAMA study letter that "of concern is that at least two breakthrough infections were identified in people at least 3 weeks following a second dosage."² [\[Full Article\]](#)



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