

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Other Infectious Diseases
**Situational Report in the
ASEAN Region**

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)



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COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 638 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **People's Republic of China:** According to official data released on November 8, the number of new coronavirus infections spiked in Guangzhou and other Chinese cities, making the city the next COVID-19 epicenter in China and putting the city's ability to prevent a lockdown in the manner of Shanghai to the test.⁷ According to China's health administration, new locally transmitted diseases nationwide increased to 7,475 on Nov. 7, up from 5,496 the day before and reaching their highest level since May 1.⁷ Nearly a third of the new illnesses originated in Guangzhou.⁷ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Canada:** The City of Toronto has stated that, beginning next month, it will no longer require employees, volunteers, and contractors to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, a mandate that has been in effect for almost a year.⁸ On December 1st, the policy, which was introduced in September 2021, will expire.⁸ The city stated in a news release that there is no longer a need for a policy requiring forced vaccination because more than 90% of the general population and 99% of city employees have received at least two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.⁸ The city reported terminating 461 employees earlier this year for missing the policy's Jan. 2 deadline.⁸ [[Full Article](#)]

Regional Update

- **Brunei:** According to official data issued on November 7, Brunei recorded an increase for six consecutive weeks, with an average of 554 new COVID-19 instances being reported daily in the previous week as opposed to 485 cases each day the week before.⁹ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Philippines:** Pediatricians recommended schools to continue encouraging pupils to wear face masks inside of classrooms and educating them about the advantages of doing so even though mask use is now optional.¹¹ The Philippine Pediatric Society (PPS) and the Pediatric Infectious Disease Society of the Philippines (PIDSP) advocated for the ongoing use of face masks in schools at a news conference on Tuesday, November 8 as the Philippines continues to loosen its pandemic restrictions.¹¹ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Thailand:** After the World Health Organization (WHO) expressed worries about the disease's mutations, one of Thailand's leading respiratory experts is advising the country to be vigilant for Omicron subvariants of the COVID-19 virus.¹² The development of various Omicron variations, particularly XBB and its sublineages (marked as XBB*) and BQ.1 and its sublineages (indicated as BQ.1*), which were addressed, has prompted worries about the effects on public health.¹² The WHO's concerns were echoed by Manoon Leechawengwongs, a pulmonologist at Vichaiyut Hospital in Bangkok.¹² He also noted that infections brought on by subvariants of the Omicron strain have increased since last month.¹² [[Full Article](#)]

Vaccine Update

- **Indonesia:** According to Muhammad Syahril, a spokesman for the Health Ministry, Indonesia could not be considered immune to the COVID-19 pandemic due to the introduction of a new virus type known as XBB.¹⁰ Twelve cases of the XBB variety have been reported by the ministry so far in the nation. 30 provinces reported an increase in positive cases over the previous week.¹⁰ The administration has recorded an additional



4,700–4,900 cases during the last four days.¹⁰ The ministry urged the public to prioritize health precautions, such as using face masks indoors and outdoors, avoiding crowds, washing hands with soap, and taking a test when experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, as well as to get booster vaccinations right away to increase protection against the disease.¹⁰ For free medical advice and free medication, people are also recommended to use the ministry's *Isolasi Mandiri* (Isoman) telemedicine program.¹⁰ Of sure, as long as they carry out a test in facilities connected to the Ministry of Health," Syahril continued.¹⁰ In order to prepare for a potential increase in COVID-19 cases, the Health Ministry has so boosted testing and tracing, as well as equipped healthcare facilities including hospitals.¹⁰

- **Vietnam:** For the goal of licensing and approval, the health ministry is undertaking seven investigations on the immunological efficacy of COVID-19 vaccinations.¹³ Three of the seven trials involve COVID-19 vaccines produced in Vietnam, with the other four being conducted in China, South Korea, Spain, and Japan, according to a spokesperson of the Ministry of Health's Administration of Science, Technology, and Training who did not want to be identified.¹³ The Ethics Committee of the Health Ministry would review and approve the vaccines following the conclusion of the study.¹³ According to the spokesman, only one of the seven studies has been finished so far.¹³ For the purpose of informing its disease prevention strategies, Vietnam has been relying on COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness research from all around the world.¹³ Those studies show that after receiving a third COVID-19 vaccination shot, the efficiency of preventing serious problems, hospitalization, and death can reach 86% in the first month.¹³ In six months, that proportion would steadily decline, with the fourth and sixth months seeing the biggest decline.¹³ The rate would have decreased to 70% by the sixth month.¹³ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Research Update

- The study on **Comparative Risk of Myocarditis/Pericarditis Following Second Doses of BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273 Coronavirus Vaccines** found that myocarditis and pericarditis are rare after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination, but rates of inflammatory heart conditions were twofold to threefold higher after receipt of the second dose of the Moderna vaccine than after the Pfizer/BioNTech formulation.¹⁴ Rates of myocarditis and pericarditis were higher after the Moderna vaccine than after.¹⁴ For comparison, rates of myocarditis in the general population during the same period were 2.0 per million in vaccinees 18 to 39 years old and 2.2 per million in older adults.¹⁴ Relative to the Pfizer vaccine, Moderna was tied to significantly higher chances of myocarditis, pericarditis, and myopericarditis.¹⁴ The link between Moderna and myocarditis was strongest for men and the younger age group.¹⁴ The author stated that the results have practical policy implications as these data give a strong argument to preferentially use the BNT162b2 [Pfizer] vaccine over mRNA-1273 [Moderna] to the substantial segment of the population suffering from cardiovascular disease, especially those with left ventricular dysfunction, in whom minimizing the risk of myocardial disease is crucial.¹⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- A study on **Changes in Distribution of Severe Neurologic Involvement in US Pediatric Inpatients With COVID-19 or Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children in 2021 vs 2020** found that among US patients aged 0 to 20 years hospitalized for COVID-19 or multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) in 2020 and 2021, 22% had a neurologic condition, including 9% with a life-threatening illness.¹⁵ Of all patients, 22% had neurologic involvement, 9% of whom had life-threatening conditions, including 55% who had acute central nervous system (CNS) infections or acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM; damage to the protective covering of nerve fibers in the brain).¹⁵ The most common of these conditions were encephalitis (infection-related swelling of the brain) and stroke.¹⁵ Seven of 23 (30%) of these patients experienced



severe outcomes.¹⁵ Life-threatening neurologic disorders were more common during the Delta variant surge than in previous waves.¹⁵ [\[Full Text\]](#)

- In the study **Second COVID-19 Booster Increases Protection for Nursing Home Patients**, a multi-institution team of researchers discovered that receiving a second COVID-19 booster boosted protection against serious outcomes, such as hospitalization and death, by 74%.¹⁶ A total of 9600 residents from 196 nursing homes run by Genesis Health Care in 19 states were the subject of the analysis.¹⁶ In a subset of 1902 inhabitants who received two doses of an mRNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 and two booster doses, the investigators compared the outcomes with a matched group of controls who received the initial vaccine series and one booster dose.¹⁶ In long-term care residents who got 4 mRNA vaccine doses as opposed to 3 doses, vaccination effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 infection was about 26% at 60 days.¹⁶ The effectiveness of vaccines against hospitalization was roughly 60% and against death was roughly 90%.¹⁶ The outcomes matched those of an Israeli study.¹⁶ After the Omicron strains, including BA.4 and BA.5, became the prevalent strains, this new study adds significant new evidence about the advantages of a second booster for nursing home residents.¹⁶ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- As governance indicators for each nation and territory, the 2019 World Bank country level statistics on control of corruption, government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, rule of law, voice and accountability, and corruption perceptions index were utilized in the study **Country-Level Governance Indicators as Predictors of COVID-19 Morbidity, Mortality, and Vaccination Coverage: An Exploratory Global Analysis**.¹⁷ Comparing nations in the clusters of corrupt and average countries, those in the cluster of politically stable countries reported noticeably higher rates of mortality, tests per million, total cases per million, and vaccine coverage.¹⁷ The nations in the average nation cluster reported more tests per million people and higher vaccination rates than the corrupt nation cluster.¹⁷ In particular, compared to the politically stable nations cluster, countries included in the corrupt cluster reported lower death and morbidity rates.¹⁷ This pattern can be linked to subpar governance and erroneous COVID-19 data reporting.¹⁷ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The **Assessment of Changes in Child and Adolescent Screen Time During the COVID-19 Pandemic A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**, numerous measures were taken against young people to prevent the spread of COVID-19, such as closing schools, requiring isolation, isolating them from their peers, and canceling extracurricular activities.¹⁸ Individually or in combination, these measures may have changed how much time young people spent on screens.¹⁸ Between January 1, 2020, and March 5, 2022, electronic databases such as MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched.¹⁸ 2474 non-duplicate records in all were retrieved.¹⁸ The meta-analysis, which included 46 research, showed that during the pandemic, screen time increased by 84 min/d (1.4 h/d), or 52%, from a baseline prepandemic value of 162 min/d (2.7 h/d).¹⁸ Increases were most noticeable for those between the ages of 12 and 18 and for the type of device (handheld devices and personal computers).¹⁸ Both recreational screen time alone and total daily screen time combining recreational and educational use showed mean increases.¹⁸ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- Hong Kong's** government announced that it will be relaxing COVID-19 restrictions on inbound tour groups allowing them also to enter theme parks and museums. The government said specific arrangements for travellers would be launched this month but without specifying a start date. International arrivals are still, however, subject to multiple COVID-19 tests and will not be allowed from entering bars, restaurants, and venues like sports clubs for the first three days.



Cases and Deaths as of 09 November 2022

- As of 09 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **638,563,280** confirmed cases, including **6,614,740** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,023,929 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN Region**.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN Region** is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**

COVID-19 cases in ASEAN region

REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei Darussalam	10 Mar 20	08-Nov-22	241,044	-	225	-	55,632	450,060	445,424	337,552	99.2
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	137,996	-	3,056	-	837	18,317,500	14,578,628	10,272,280	86.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	08-Nov-22	6,531,721	6,601	158,909	38	2,414	204,315,646	170,975,417	64,363,636	62.1
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	08-Nov-22	216,295	9	758	-	3,017	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	4,929,972	-	36,495	-	15,430	28,110,451	27,520,778	16,785,045	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	08-Nov-22	632,391	73	19,486	1	1,170	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	4,011,026	1,560	64,291	17	3,710	77,994,168	73,449,131	20,425,579	63.6
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	2,121,621	1,676	1,690	3	37,198	5,163,385	5,123,895	4,440,289	90.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	4,695,207	-	32,995	-	6,744	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	08-Nov-22	11,506,656	442	43,166	-	11,929	90,044,496	84,433,722	56,250,109	86.0
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,023,929	10,361	361,071	59	138,080	522,067,166	462,780,827	207,245,272	

*There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the ASEAN Region.

COVID-19 cases in Asia-Pacific region

REGION	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASIA-PACIFIC REGION	Afghanistan	24-Feb-20	08-Nov-22	203,942	113	7,829	1	536	11,165,700	10,458,947		25.4
	Australia	25-Jan-20	02-Nov-22	10,379,850	-	15,662	-	40,467	22,443,557	21,784,904	14,265,648	83.2
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	08-Nov-22	2,035,930	48	29,426	-	1,249	141,806,551	124,236,745	58,036,158	72.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	08-Nov-22	62,430	50	21	-	8,181	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		08-Nov-22	10,152,404	30,497	28,958	19	60,028	1,333,127,718	1,300,059,482	836,840,059	87.8
	Cook Islands	17-Feb-22	14-Sep-22	6,389	-	1	-	29,872	15,084	14,708	10,206	86.4
	DPR Korea**	24-Jul-20	04-Nov-22	68,270	-	878	-	7,671	710,767	639,428	168,323	68.8
	Fiji	18-Mar-20	27-Oct-22	94,259	-	411	-	48,213				
	French Polynesia	12-Mar-20	07-Nov-22	58,939	-	404	-	35,231	157,402	142,956		84.9
	Guam	15-Mar-20	07-Nov-22	44,660,293	-	530,509	-	3,268	1,026,910,508	950,285,563	220,099,516	67.1



India	30-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,295,583	102,941,178	126,495,487	83.1
Japan	16-Jan-20	25-Jul-22	3,430	-	13	-	2,917	93,685	70,464	14,233	53.7
Kiribati	25-Jan-22	08-Nov-22	185,454	90	309	1	34,929	399,126	385,014	167,059	73.5
Maldives	07-Mar-20	19-Oct-22	15,389	-	17	-	26,176	42,916	34,305		44.1
Marshall Islands	26-Oct-20	31-Oct-22	22,203	-	55	-	19,508	82,137	69,096		67.5
Micronesia	11-Jan-21	08-Nov-22	985,652	207	2,179	-	30,561	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
Mongolia	10-Mar-20	08-Nov-22	1,000,759	10	12,019	-	3,498	27,290,944	23,389,561	8,437,701	76.6
Nepal	24-Jan-20	08-Nov-22	74,441	1	314	-	25,866	191,619	184,092	93,873	63.5
New Caledonia	17-Mar-20	07-Nov-22	1,872,459	-	3,144	-	38,081	4,298,557	4,135,113	3,409,421	79.8
New Zealand	28-Feb-20	23-Oct-22	85	-	-	-	3,924	1,650	1,436	1,094	73.6
Niue	03-Sep-21	29-Jul-22	4,772,814	-	74	-	18,596				
Northern Mariana Islands	28-Mar-20	01-Nov-22	13,212	-	41	-	23,091	46,252	43,726		84.3
Pakistan	26-Feb-20	08-Nov-22	1,574,432	25	30,627	-	727	139,553,382	132,087,386	47,119,578	56.0
Palau	31-May-21	08-Nov-22	5,530	17	7	-	30,709	20,668	18,426		85.6
Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	02-Nov-22	45,465	-	668	-	518	357,694	297,814	28,516	2.9
Republic of Korea**	20-Jan-20	08-Nov-22	25,919,183	62,273	29,420	30	50,125	45,122,937	44,692,975	41,230,983	86.3
Samoa	18-Nov-20	19-Oct-22	15,946	-	29	-	8,090	191,130	177,651	78,912	79.9
Solomon Islands	03-Oct-20	11-Jun-22	21,544	-	153	-	3,216	343,821	254,352	27,783	35.1
Sri Lanka	27-Jan-20	08-Nov-22	25,919,183	62,273	29,420	30	50,125	45,122,937	44,692,975	41,230,983	86.3
Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	08-Nov-22	671,350	16	16,782	-	3,079	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
Tonga	05-Nov-21	08-Nov-22	23,305	2	138	-	1,802	859,542	758,817	238,208	56.6
Türkiye	10-Mar-20	06-Sep-22	16,182	-	12	-	15,486	90,881	76,800	38,082	71.9
Vanuatu	11-Nov-20	12-Oct-22	16,918,231	-	101,198	-	20,278	57,936,783	53,171,790	41,366,484	62.3
Wallis et Futuna	17-Oct-20	02-Nov-22	11,952	-	14	-	3,986	144,824	131,697	16,996	40.3
ASIA PACIFIC			143,751,013	93,349	857,333	51	621,940	2,937,824,396	2,788,157,333	1,408,087,042	

*Includes cases from Hong Kong (SAR), Macau (SAR), and Republic of China (Taiwan)

**DPR Korea – North Korea, Republic of Korea – South Korea

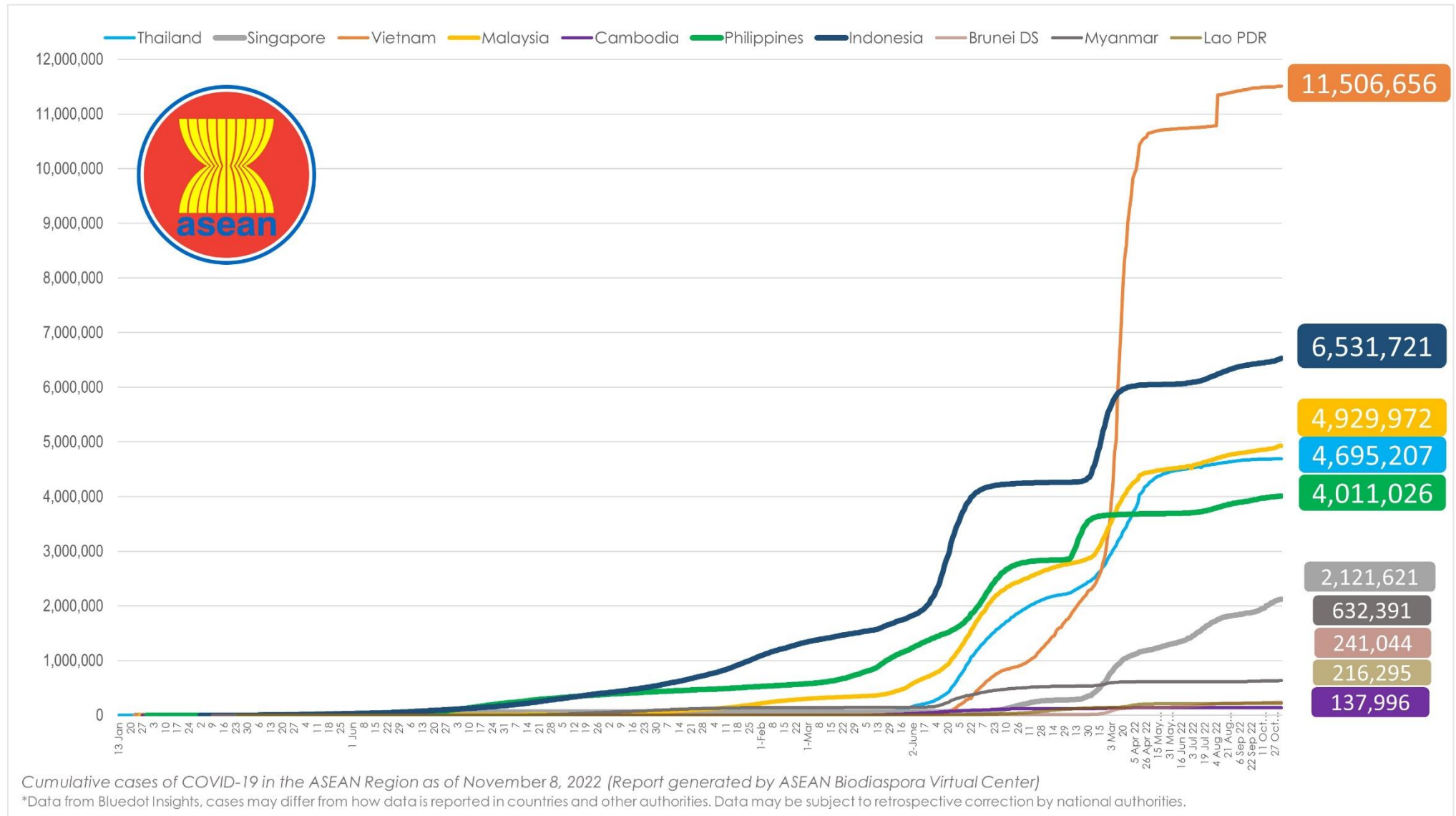
- **459,788,338 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,943,999	674	258,914	4	244,563	438,298,829	352,029,116	55,160,624
AMERICAS	183,638,208	8,412	2,894,704	50	1,207,655	828,187,730	727,459,561	487,613,811
EUROPE	240,668,518	81,755	2,004,308	294	2,040,068	566,896,638	538,467,749	367,566,410
MIDDLE EAST	22,537,613	2,201	238,410	10	213,299	144,257,490	129,621,768	59,471,104
TOTAL	459,788,338	93,042	5,396,336	358	3,705,584	1,977,640,687	1,747,578,194	969,811,949



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

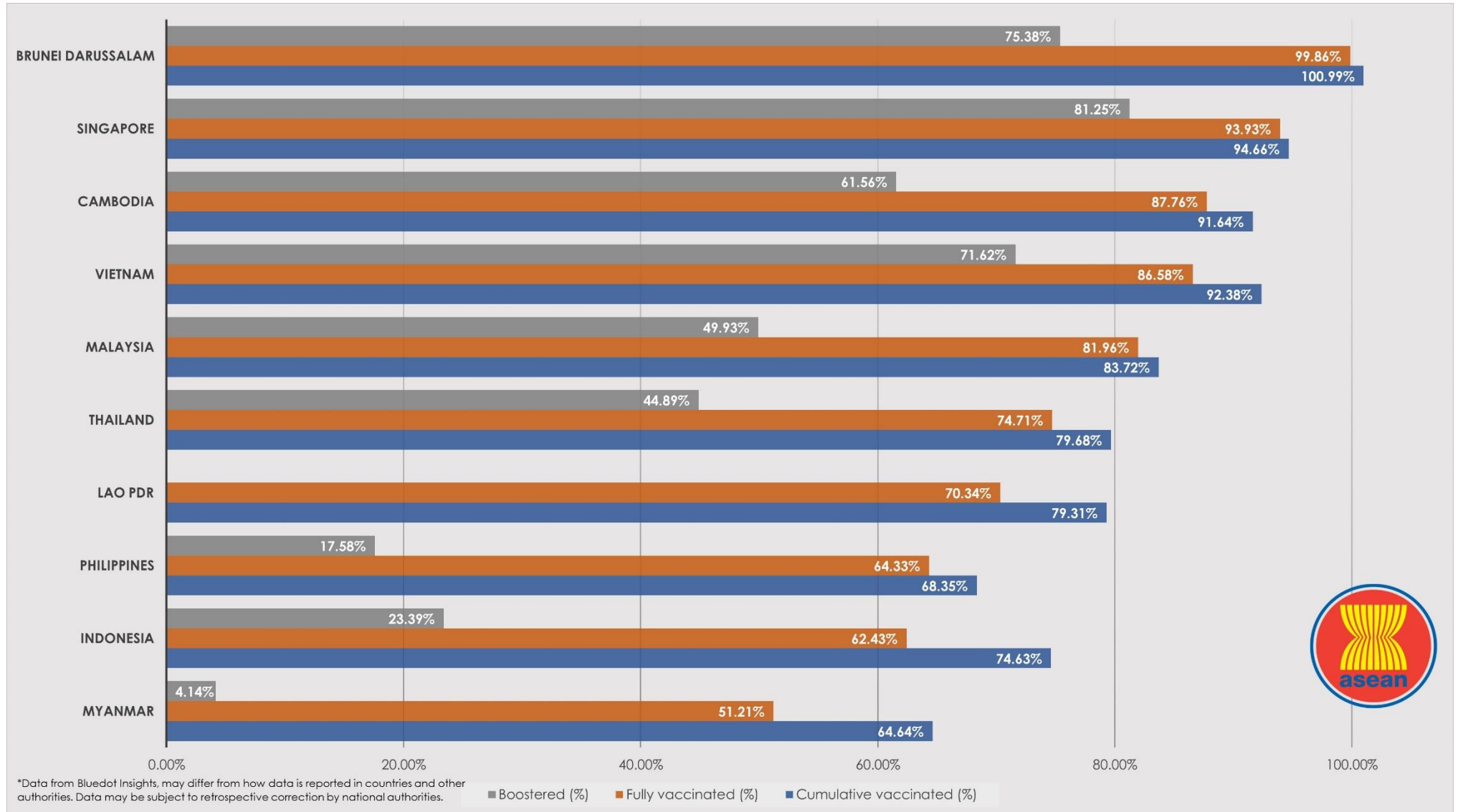
From January 1, 2021 to November 08, 2022





ASEAN COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 08 November 2022





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 06 November 2022

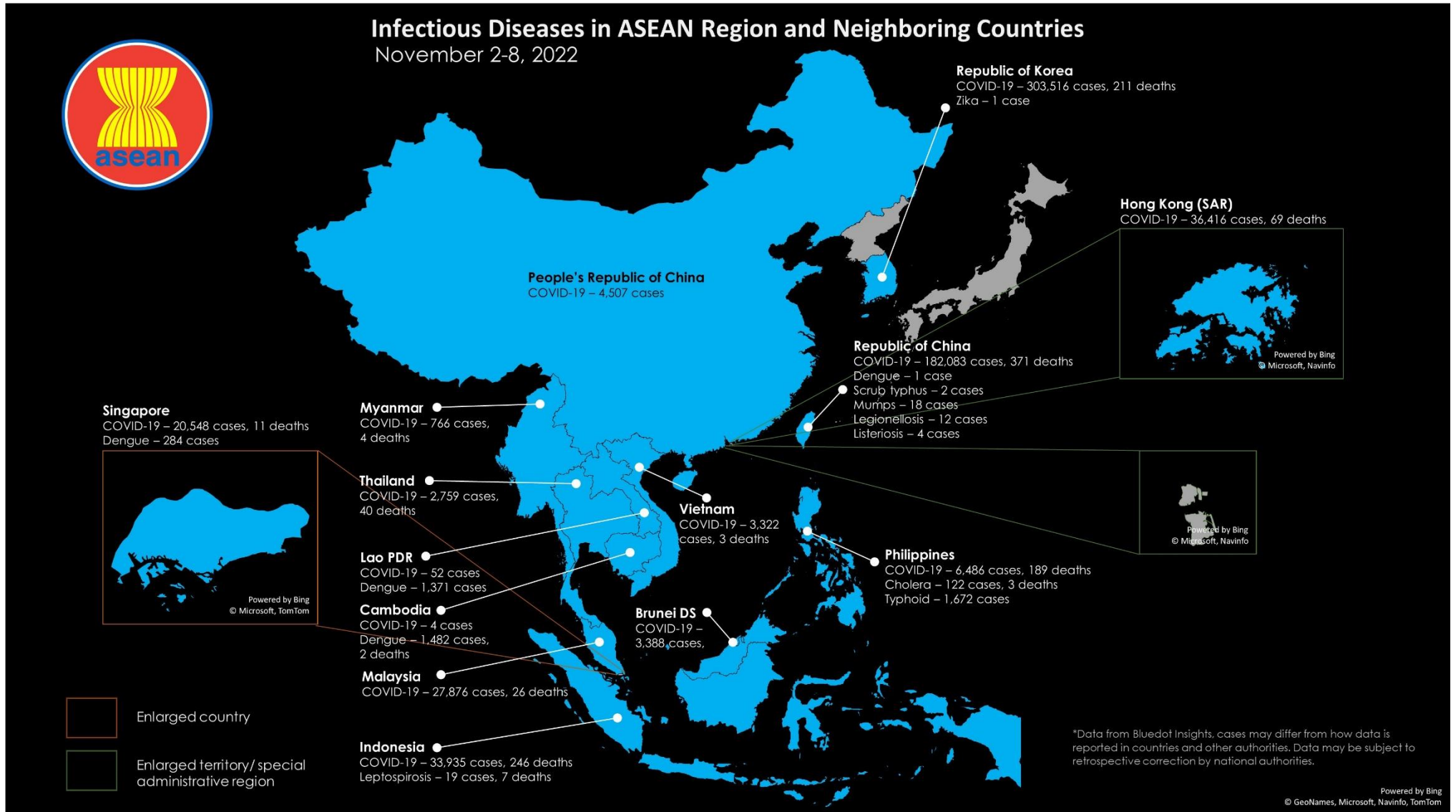
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	<p>At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p>Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).</p> <p>Government Policy on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)</p>			
	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei Darussalam	≥90.0/75.2	Unknown	111.71	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.3	Unknown	0.01	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.5/23.4	Unknown	1.79	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.10	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/49.5	0%/day	10.77	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.21	69.1/100
Philippines	71.1/17.7	Unknown	0.77	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	0.01%/day	56.68	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	0.01%/day	0.56	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/57.3	Unknown	0.49	43.5/100

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



Infectious Diseases in ASEAN Region and Neighboring Countries

From November 2-8, 2022





Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox

November 2-8, 2022

Infectious Disease in ASEAN region and Neighboring Countries Updates

Dengue

- Cambodia:** 05 November 2022 (Khmer Times) In the first 10 months of this year, dengue fever cases in Cambodia totaled over 9,000, resulting in 16 fatalities. Leang Rithea, director of the National Dengue Control Program (NDCP) at the Ministry of Health, reported that 9,482 cases of dengue fever were reported from January to October. In comparison to the same period last year, when there were 1,406 cases and three deaths, there were 16 documented deaths out of those, a nearly seven-fold increase. According to him, in addition to the capital, the provinces with the highest risk of contracting dengue fever are Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Takeo, Pursat, and Tbong Khmum. Rithea said that this was the third year in a cycle of outbreaks that takes place every five years and claimed that the rise in dengue fever cases this year was caused by climate change elements, such as weather and rainfall. He asked families to keep their homes clean and hygienic and to take their children right away to the hospital if they exhibit sickness symptoms like a high fever. Rithea claimed that although if the prevalence of dengue fever is higher than it was last year, there is now no cause for concern because the Ministry is successfully managing the situation.
- Lao PDR:** 08 November 2022 (Xinhua) According to the Lao Ministry of Health, 30,029 instances of dengue fever have been reported in Laos overall since January 2022. According to a report released on November 8 by the Lao Ministry of Health's Centre of Information and Education for Health, there have been 43 new cases of dengue fever reported throughout the nation, increasing the total number of infections to 30,029, with 22 fatalities. Vientiane, the capital of Laos, reported the greatest number of dengue patients at 14,788, followed by Luang Namtha province with 4,356 cases and Attapeu province with 1,571 cases. The Lao Ministry of Health recommended five easy steps as the most efficient way to reduce dengue, and these steps are used by homes throughout the region. These precautions include closing and sealing all empty containers, cleaning the area around residences, flushing out all water containers, putting little guppy fish in water jars so they may eat mosquito larvae, and remembering to complete these four actions once a week.

Cholera

- Philippines:** 03 November 2022 (Outbreak News Today) When compared to the same period in 2021, health officials in the Philippines reported 4,102 cumulative cholera cases this year until October 15. (1,159). In addition, this year's cholera death toll has gone by 311 percent, from 9 in 2021 to 37 so far in 2022. With a total of 2763 cases reported this year, the Eastern Visayas have the highest cases.

07 November 2022 (Sun Star Davao) Ten mortality cases, six of which were children, were certified by the Talaingod Davao del Norte Municipal Health Office as being related to the cholera outbreak that has been ongoing since September 2022. On September 28, 2022, Talaingod Municipality issued a state of emergency owing to diarrhea brought on by a cholera outbreak that was afflicting its population. According to Municipal Health Officer Dr. Jeffrey Mambucon, 280 instances have been reported since September 6; 35 of those cases were admitted to hospitals but have since been released. Mambucon explained that although they were unable to test the 10 patients who passed away, they have classified the fatalities as "suspected cholera" cases because one of their



patients had a positive cholera test. The 16-year-old boy patient who tested positive for cholera has survived. He claimed that because the testing facility is far from Talaingod, it is difficult to test cholera cases. It is challenging to analyze the cholera specimen, and we must deliver it to Davao City the same day it is obtained, according to Mambucon. Mambucon stated that the infection is currently "mostly controlled." Jerry can release were hastened. Since locals, mainly indigenous people, were instructed not to drink directly from their water source, these cans are for storing disinfected water. Additionally, they received chlorine for the water purification.

Typhoid

- **Philippines:** 03 November 2022 (Outbreak News Today) The number of cases of typhoid fever in the Philippines has also dramatically grown since 2022. Health officials report 12,124 cumulative cases as of October 15; this is a 150% increase from the 4,844 cases reported during the same period in 2021. Typhoid fever deaths increased sharply from 19 in 2017 to 56 so far in 2022. The majority of cases—2,519—have been reported from the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), followed by Northern Mindanao (1,586) and the Central Visayas (1,317).

Leptospirosis

- **Indonesia:** 03 November 2022 (Solopos.com) Seven Sukoharjo individuals perished from leptospirosis in 2022, according to records. Sukoharjo Regency now has Central Java's second-highest Leptospirosis-related mortality rate, according to this statistic. 389 persons in Central Java had leptospirosis between January and September, according to data from the Central Java Provincial Health Office. 55 persons, or 14% of this number, passed away. The greatest percentage, or 50% mortality, was in Jepara Regency. The second-highest percentage of deaths was recorded by Sukoharjo Regency, at 39%, with Semarang City coming in second with 30%. The second-highest percentage of leptospirosis mortality, according to Tri Tuti Rahayu, the head of the Sukoharjo District Health Office, was caused by surveillance or oversight of officials who are currently more active. the case data is fairly substantial as a result. Meanwhile, 19 cases of leptospirosis were discovered in 2022, with 7 of those cases ending in death, according to data from the Sukoharjo District Health Office. The discovery of 4 cases, 1 of which resulted in death, resulted in a considerable increase in this number when compared to 2021. In Sukoharjo, leptospirosis cases vary somewhat from year to year; in 2020, there were 14 cases, and one of them resulted in death. Three of the 10 incidents that were reported in 2019 were fatal. 2018 saw 4 fatalities out of the 17 cases that were discovered. Three cases were discovered in 2017, all of which were deemed to be cured. Of the 9 cases discovered in 2016, 3 cases were fatal.

Zika

- **Republic of Korea:** 03 November 2022 (Korea CDC) In Daejeon, a case of the legal infectious disease Zika virus was discovered. Despite the fact that it is a serious illness that can spread to other individuals, it is noted that the infection was only discovered later owing to computer system difficulties and communication issues amongst linked agencies, which resulted in a delayed response. The 30-year-old patient was being treated in a hospital for fever and rash symptoms after traveling to Southeast Asia in the middle of last month, according to a report released on November 3 by the Daejeon Institute of Health and Environment.



Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1, 2022 to November 8, 2022



Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,482**	1,482	16	0.17%
Indonesia	94,355	-	853	0.90%
Lao PDR	30,029	1,371	22	0.07%
Malaysia	61,112	-	37	0.06%
Myanmar	7,835	-	31	0.40%
Philippines	173,233	-	528	0.30%
Singapore	29,614	284	-	0.00%
Thailand	17,412	-	14	0.08%
Vietnam	270,300	-	108	0.04%
Total	693,372	8,268	1,609	0.23%

*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.

** Despite new instances, some cases in Cambodia were reported late, which results in a significantly higher total of cases than the previous week.

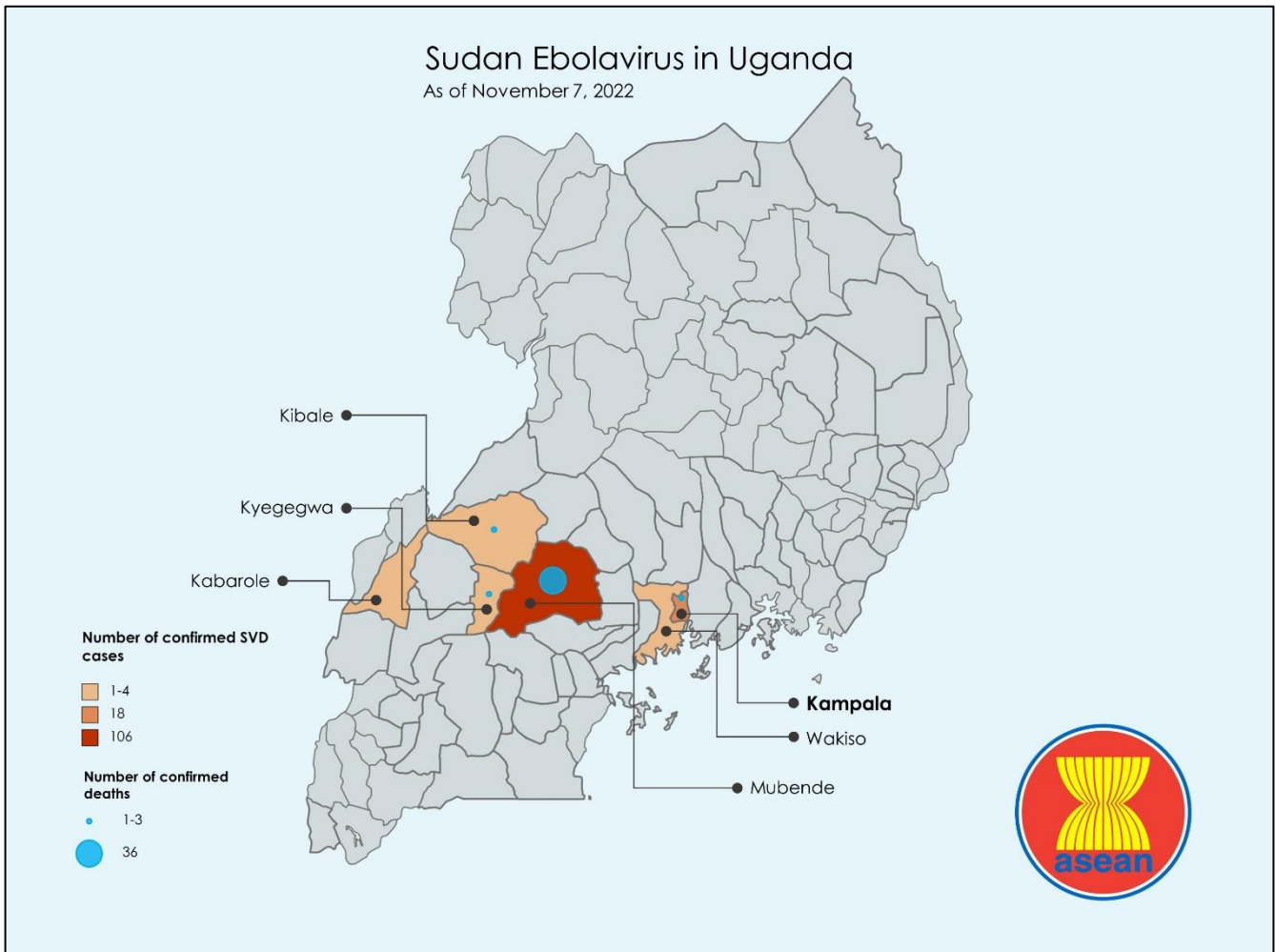
- ASEAN region reported **8,268** new dengue cases in the past week from Cambodia and Singapore. The region reported **693,372** total cases and **1,609** deaths since January 2022 with **0.23%** CFR.



Special Report on Notable Diseases

Ebola Disease Outbreak

Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda



Data Source: OCHA Reliefweb in Uganda

- According to Bluedot risk assessment, Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda has **Low or unlikely risk of importation to ASEAN region**. However, the BlueDot Intelligence team continues to consider this event to be of high concern at the local and regional levels given that: (1) As of November 4, 2022, contact tracing has decreased to 1604 individuals being actively followed with a follow-up rate of over 95%, from the original 1844 individuals followed. The latest rate of follow-up was 99% as of October 28, showing an effective follow-up effort. However, that number fluctuated during daily reports, reaching 83% on November 1. Media sources have raised that misinformation and community engagement continue to be a challenge as there are ongoing reports of individuals avoiding healthcare workers. (2) Three new healthcare workers became infected during the past week. In total, there have been 18 healthcare workers infected; of those affected, four have died. Access to resources, implementation of proper preventative health measures, and healthcare worker availability continue to be a challenge in outbreak management moving forward. (3) An indirect effect of the outbreak has been the management of other healthcare issues. A polio vaccination campaign that began on November 4 targeting 8.7 million children under 5, will be excluding the districts of



Mubende, Kassanda, Wakiso, Mukono and Kampala. This will put the immunization schedule on hold increasing the risk of poliomyelitis.

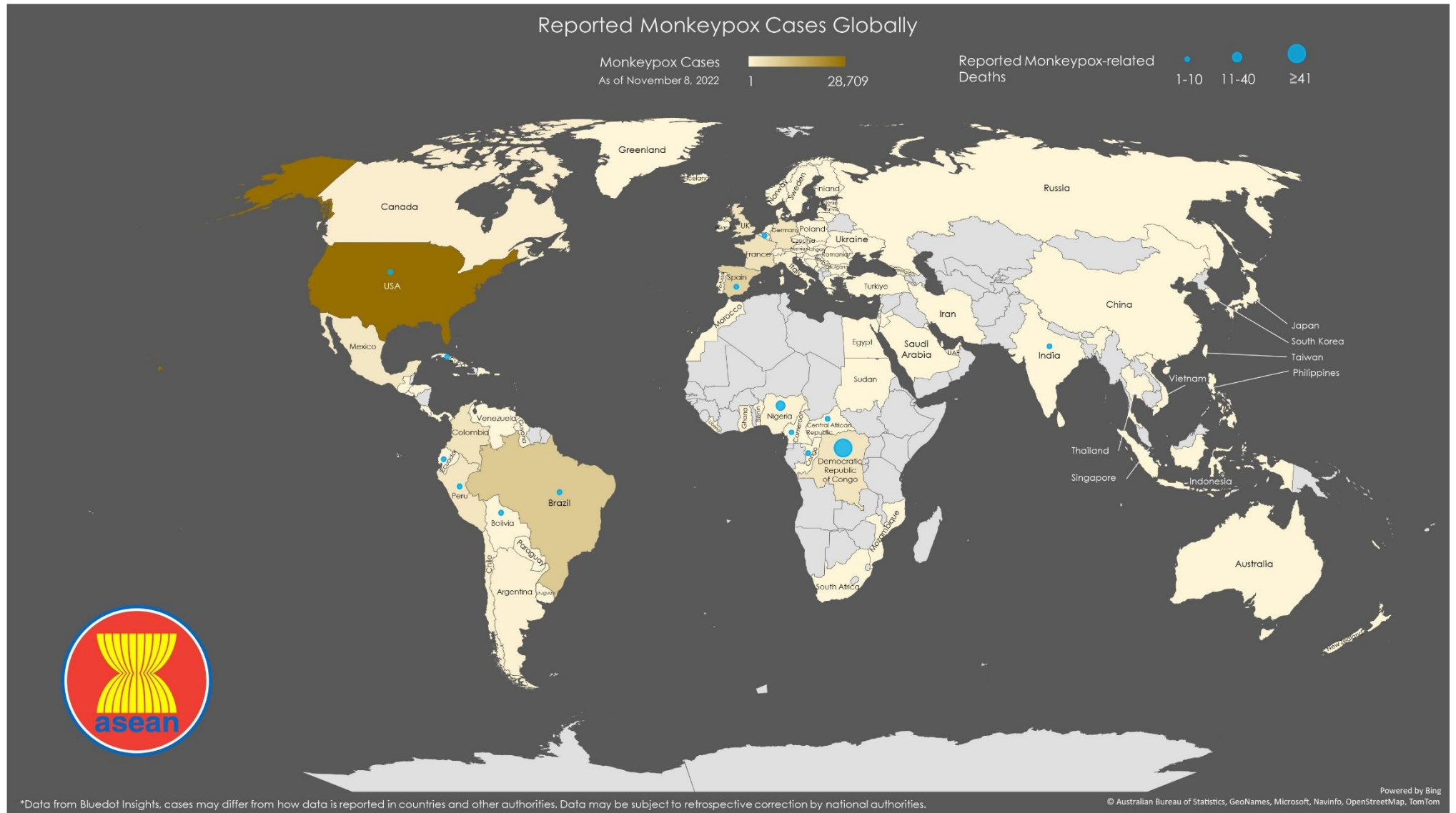
- The Ministry of Health reported an outbreak of Sudan ebolavirus (SVD) on September 20, 2022, following confirmation of a case treated at Mubende Regional Referral Hospital (MRRH) in the Mubende area through testing at the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI).¹ The National Rapid Response Team had conducted investigations into a series of unexplained fatalities that had happened in the district earlier in the month.¹ Uganda has not reported an epidemic of Sudan ebolavirus in more than ten years. In the report published on November 7, in the previous 24 hours, there were no new verified EVD cases, fatalities, or recoveries.¹ Among confirmed cases, the Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) is 51/132 (39%). In seven districts, 1,274 contacts are actively being followed up with; the follow-up rate for the previous day was 92%.¹ [\[Full Report\]](#)

Following the confirmation of 23 Ebola cases among students, including eight fatal cases, Uganda will close all of its schools later this month, the nation's first lady announced on November 8.² Five schools in Kampala, the country's capital, as well as the nearby Wakiso district and Mubende, the outbreak's epicenter, according to Janet Museveni, who is also the minister of education. She added that as of November 25, two weeks before the scheduled end of the term, pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools would be closed.² The two central districts at the center of the outbreak that has claimed more than 50 lives,² Mubende and the neighboring Kassanda, were placed under a three-week lockdown by Uganda on November 5.² The most recent Ebola-related fatality in Uganda happened in 2019.² There is currently no vaccine available for the Sudan Ebola virus strain that is currently in circulation, however there are many candidate vaccines that are moving into clinical trials.² The symptoms of Ebola, which is spread through bodily fluids, include fever, vomiting, bleeding, and diarrhea.² The difficulty of containing outbreaks increases in metropolitan settings.² [\[Full Article\]](#)



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of November 8, 2022





Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 09 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **83,095** confirmed cases, including **190** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.23%**.
- 40 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- 83,055 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN region):

Monkeypox cases in ASEAN region

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Singapore	19	-	-	0.00%
Thailand	12	-	-	0.00%
Vietnam	4	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN Total	40	-	-	0.00%

Monkeypox cases in Asia-Pacific region

Country/Territory	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Australia	140	-	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	19	-	1	5.26%
Japan	7	-	-	0.00%
New Caledonia	1	-	-	0.00%
New Zealand	33	-	-	0.00%
People's Republic of China*	5	-	-	0.00%
Republic of China*	4	-	-	0.00%
Republic of Korea*	3	-	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	1	-	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	214	-	1	0.47%

*People's Republic of China – China, Republic of China – Taiwan, Republic of Korea – South Korea

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
USA	28,709	52	10	0.03%
Brazil	9,273	39	11	0.12%
Spain	7,336	-	2	0.03%
France	4,097	-	-	0.00%
United Kingdom	3,701	-	-	0.00%



Monkeypox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	4,796	-	160	3.34%
AMERICAS	51,876	102	25	0.05%
ASEAN	40	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	214	-	1	0.47%
EUROPE	25,754	-	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	313	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	83,095	102	190	0.23%

Global Update

- New Zealand:** As part of a new trial, ESR is currently testing for monkeypox in wastewater.³ There are 32 cases of the virus that have been reported throughout the nation.³ Even worldwide, testing wastewater for the virus was new.³ According to a representative for ESR, the study would enable the company to see whether there were any restrictions and how well the testing identified the virus' DNA.³ Samples were being collected from a "limited number" of locations in major cities close to known monkeypox cases, but ESR would not specify which locations.³ Since so few people had the infection, it wanted to make sure their anonymity was protected.³ Throughout the testing stage, the outcomes wouldn't be made public.³ The virus is not extremely contagious, according to the Ministry of Health, therefore there is little chance that it will spread widely throughout New Zealand.³
- USA:** The New Jersey Department of Health revealed on November 7 that monkeypox was identified as a contributing factor in the death of a New Jersey resident in October who had a history of underlying medical issues.⁴ This is the first death associated with monkeypox to be reported in New Jersey.⁴ Monkeypox was identified in the person, a resident of Northern New Jersey, in the middle of September. Monkeypox cases have been decreasing in New Jersey during the previous few weeks.⁴ It is crucial to remember that the condition is still present and can occasionally result in serious illness or even death.⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- Canada:** According to local doctors, Montreal has nearly eradicated the monkeypox virus on its soil, while they caution that it is still too early to declare success. Montreal was formerly the epicenter of Canada's monkeypox outbreak.⁵ They warn that cases can still be brought in by tourists and other visitors and that the vaccine's duration of effectiveness is still unknown.⁵ Doctors and members of the city's LGBTQ community attribute the disease's successful control to the swift commencement of a vaccine campaign and cooperation between public health officials and neighborhood organizations.⁵ In Montreal's public health department, Dr. Geneviève Bergeron, who oversees infectious diseases and medical crises, declared herself to be "cautiously optimistic."⁵ Currently, she said, public health experts are advising those who received the first dosage of the monkeypox vaccine to receive a second dose. We are aware that while one dose provides adequate protection, a second dose provides much greater protection.⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)



Vaccine Update

- **Australia:** A new nationwide advertising campaign has been started by the federal government to encourage monkeypox vaccination among "post-Covid and vaccine-fatigued audiences."⁶ On November 7, Mark Butler, the minister of health, will also reveal that a second consignment of over 40,000 vials of the Jynneos monkeypox vaccine has arrived in Australia and will be distributed to the states and territories.⁶ [[Full Article](#)]



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Email: support@biodiaspora.org

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