

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Other Infectious Diseases

Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 592 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **Canada:** According to a recent poll, when local public health measures were dropped, COVID-19 has affected more than one-third of Canadian households.² In answer to an online survey conducted by the Vancouver-based Research Co., 37% of Canadians said that after limitations were loosened, either they or a household member had become sick.² One thousand people from all throughout the country participated in the poll that was conducted between August 1 and August 3.² Only 23% of Canadians, according to a Research Co. survey from May, had been affected by the virus.² [[Full Article](#)]

Regional Update

- **Philippines:** According to Maria Rosario Vergeire, the Department of Health (DOH) officer in charge, 906 more Omicron subvariant BA.5 coronavirus cases have been discovered in the Philippines as of August 9.³ At a news conference, Vergeire stated that at least 10 people from every region tested positive for the BA.5 subvariant, with the exception of Northern Mindanao, the Davao Region, Soccsksargen, Caraga, and the Bangsamoro region.³ Based on the most recent genome sequencing run, Vergeire said that the total number of BA.5 cases in the nation has reached 4,013.³ Vergeire added that there are 11 more Omicron BA.4 instances across the nation, bringing the total number of cases to 115.³ Additionally, seven more Omicron BA.2.12.1 were discovered in the nation, bringing the total to 181.³ Aside from the initial two instances discovered in Western Visayas, Vergeire added that no further cases of BA.2.75 had been found in the Philippines.³ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Indonesia** brought up the equality of COVID-19 vaccine certificates as well as the sharing of digital health applications during the discussion on harmonizing global health protocol standards in the G20 Health Working Group, so that it may be recognized in different nations.⁴ The PeduliLindungi application, which had drawn criticism after the US Foreign Affairs Ministry claimed it had violated human rights, is now legal in the European Union as well as a number of other nations, including India and even the ASEAN.⁴ 27 nations in the European Union can read the PeduliLindungi application.⁴ In actuality, the Indonesian system can scan QR Codes created by the European Union.⁴ Therefore, individuals from the European Union who visit Indonesia are no longer needed to download the PeduliLindungi app, and vice versa.⁴ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Malaysia:** According to Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin, the COVID-19 wave in Malaysia caused by the transmission of the Omicron BA.5 sub-variant is limited and under control.⁵ While several nations reported a massive Omicron BA.5 wave, he claimed Malaysia was seeing a tiny but persistent wave.⁵ Regarding incidences that went unreported on the MySejahtera application, Khairy stated that this is a normal occurrence in all nations.⁵ Khairy went on to say that some people completed the COVID-19 self-test but did not submit their results via the MySejahtera program.⁵ In order to assist the Health Ministry in tracking the true situation and the number of cases in the neighborhood, he further suggested that the general public report COVID-19 infections via the MySejahtera application.⁵ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Thailand:** As the viral situation in the nation has begun to improve, Thailand will downgrade COVID-19 from a "serious" infectious disease to one that "requires monitoring" beginning in October.¹ According to Health Minister Anutin Charnvirakul, the

change will put COVID-19 on par with influenza and dengue, moving it from the same level as plague and smallpox to reflect the reality of the situation in Thailand.¹ According to a statement from Anutin, the action indicates the readiness of Thailand's healthcare system, the accessibility of treatments, and "proper self-protection conduct" among citizens nationwide.¹ According to him, Thailand would also modify its post-pandemic management strategy to permit private hospitals to begin buying antiviral medications directly "soon" as opposed to going through the government.¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **China** authorities on August 9 (Tuesday) launched more rounds of mass testing and closing venues to contain the highly transmissible Omicron variant in the tourist hubs of Tibet and Hainan. Parts of Tibet were running mass COVID-19 testing on Tuesday, including its two largest cities Lhasa and Shigatse, where local authorities suspended large events, closed entertainment and religious venues, and shut some tourist sites including the Potala Palace. Shigatse has also scheduled a "silent period" lasting three days during which people are banned from entering or leaving, and many businesses suspended. Both Lhasa and Shigatse were conducting a fresh round of mass testing, and the second round begins on August 10 (Wednesday).

Vaccine Update

- **Japan:** The government said on August 8 that new COVID-19 vaccines deemed effective against the omicron form will be accessible to all individuals who have finished at least two immunizations as early as mid-October.⁶ It has been claimed that the bivalent vaccines, so named for their combination of components derived from current COVID-19 doses and from omicron's BA.1 subvariant, had some effect on increasing neutralizing antibodies against the BA.5 subtype that is currently common throughout the nation.⁶ The resurgence prompted the government to add medical and care home employees who are at least 18 years old to the list of individuals who are now eligible to receive a fourth COVID-19 vaccination shot in addition to those who are at least 60 years old or have a pre-existing condition.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- A new study finds waning Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine protection against symptomatic infection in Brazil and Scotland among teens 27 days after the second dose amid the Delta and Omicron variant waves, but protection against severe illness was still strong at 98 days in Brazil. The study, published on August 8 in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, analyzed nationwide data from 503,776 COVID-19 tests of 2,948,538 adolescents aged 12 to 17 years from September 2, 2021, to April 19, 2022, in Brazil, and 127,168 tests of 404,673 adolescents from August 6, 2021, to April 19, 2022, in Scotland. Protection against severe illness, defined as hospitalization or death within 28 days, was estimated only in Brazil owing to the small number of such cases in Scotland. The researchers estimated vaccine effectiveness (VE) against symptomatic COVID-19 by comparing the time elapsed since the first or second dose in adolescents who tested positive on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests in Scotland, or by PCR or antigen test in Brazil, and those who tested negative (controls). The study authors said the study was the first to use national data to assess VE against severe COVID-19 outcomes over time among adolescents amid Omicron. Estimated vaccine effectiveness (VE) peaked 14 to 27 days after dose two in both countries in both the Delta and Omicron waves and was significantly lower against symptomatic COVID-19 during Omicron in Brazil (64.7%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 63.0% to 66.3%) and Scotland (82.6%; 95% CI, 80.6% to 84.5%) than amid Delta in Brazil (80.7%; 95% CI, 77.8% to 83.3%) and Scotland (92.8%; 95% CI, 85.7% to 96.4%). During Omicron, 27 days after the second vaccine dose, VE against symptomatic infection began to fall, plummeting to 5.9% in Brazil and 50.6% in Scotland at 98 days or more. Over the same period after dose two in Brazil, VE against severe infection stayed above 80% at 28 days and was 82.7% at 98 days or more. [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **Myanmar** has recently announced its new guidelines for tourist visa applications. As per the new terms and conditions, all those applying for a Myanmar visa will need to provide a full vaccination certificate, along with a recent colored photo taken within three months, and a passport that is valid for six months from the time of visa application. If one is travelling with children under the age of seven, and have them on the same passport, they are required to put additional information like the name of the minor and the date of birth on the minor section of the visa application form. Under the new visa rules and regulations, a tourist visa is allowed for a single entry and should there be any need to re-enter the country, the visitor will require a new visa. The tourist visa will allow a maximum stay of 28 days from the date of entry.
- **Japan** has approved the Covaxin booster dose for travellers. In an official statement, the Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare added that travellers who are returning or entering Japan from countries/regions categorized as 'Red' in border control measures, and who fail to show proof of three doses of a COVID-19 vaccination, will be required to undergo quarantine for three days at accommodations that have been designated by a quarantine station. The Ministry further added that travellers will no longer be required to undergo quarantine after leaving the facility if their test results come negative. However, those who are able to show proof of three vaccination doses, and are entering or returning to Japan from countries/regions categorized as 'Red' in border control measures, will be required to quarantine at home or places of their choice for five days. It has to be noted that if after entering Japan, travellers take a self-test after three days and submit a negative result to the Ministry, where its status is confirmed, they will no longer be required to remain in quarantine after that. The Ministry further added that likewise, those entering or returning to Japan from countries/regions categorized as 'Yellow' and don't have proof of three vaccination doses, will have to undergo quarantine at home or places of their choice for five days. And, if they take a self-test three days after entering Japan and submit a negative result to the Ministry, they will not be required to remain in quarantine after that.

Cases and Deaths as of 10 August 2022

- As of 10 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **592,479,795** confirmed cases, including **6,456,914** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 75,419,677 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **33,676,071 cases** in the ASEAN region and **41,743,606 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.2%**.
- There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the **ASEAN** Region.

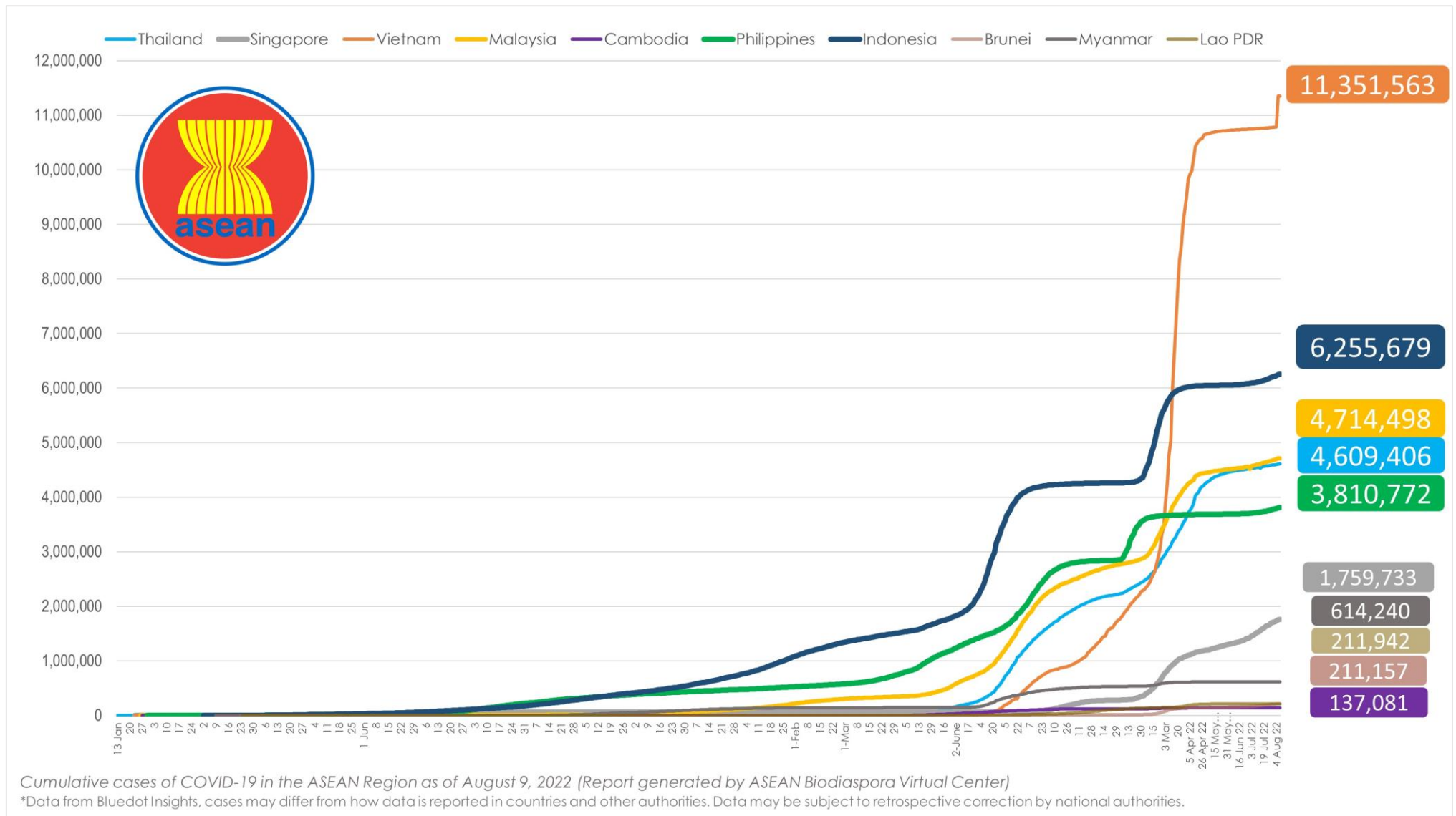
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	09-Aug-22	211,157	-	225	-	48,734	445,849	436,027	307,711	97.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	137,081	25	3,056	-	831	15,115,433	14,427,169	9,655,663	87.0
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	09-Aug-22	6,255,679	6,276	157,131	18	2,312	202,563,389	170,143,379	56,449,470	62.2
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	09-Aug-22	211,942	100	757	-	2,956	5,885,061	5,220,015		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	4,714,498	3,083	36,044	12	14,756	28,078,325	27,465,981	16,587,892	81.8
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	09-Aug-22	614,240	27	19,434	-	1,137	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	3,810,772	2,616	60,864	27	3,525	76,635,114	72,054,011	15,844,691	63.3
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	1,759,733	3,541	1,541	2	30,853	5,022,441	5,000,501	4,258,592	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	4,609,406	1,955	31,666	33	6,620	56,871,150	53,241,380	31,078,046	74.4
Vietnam	23 Jan 20	09-Aug-22	11,351,563	2340	43094	0	11,768	87,717,272	81,040,637	63,619,909	83.2	
ASEAN COUNTRIES				33,676,071	19,963	353,812	92	123,492	513,111,348	456,574,429	200,029,325	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	09-Aug-22	20,694,239	149,819	25,332	40	40,020	45,092,420	44,656,103	39,753,424	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	09-Aug-22	14,645,681	212,552	33,777	259	11,599	103,962,123	102,547,748	95,922,143	82.3
	China	31-Dec-19	09-Aug-22	6,403,686	28,079	24,055	21	39,569	1,327,376,670	1,291,973,025	821,755,984	86.3
PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				41,743,606	390,450	83,164	320	91,188	1,476,431,213	1,439,176,876	957,431,551	
ASEAN +3				75,419,677	410,413	436,976	412	214,680	1,989,542,561	1,895,751,305	1,157,460,876	

- 517,060,118 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	12,791,378	333	257,970	1	243,709	371,828,473	293,270,277	34,745,668
AMERICAS	175,319,309	65,617	2,833,143	251	1,138,626	813,950,834	717,355,887	454,147,682
ASIA PACIFIC	83,658,679	55,401	743,352	173	428,618	1,431,982,935	1,313,571,659	261,185,247
EUROPE	223,201,265	199,404	1,949,653	878	1,929,680	562,137,078	534,264,648	338,664,980
MIDDLE EAST	22,089,487	9,313	235,820	66	206,555	142,878,263	128,218,349	56,378,739
TOTAL	517,060,118	330,068	6,019,938	1,369	3,947,188	3,322,777,583	2,986,680,820	1,145,122,316

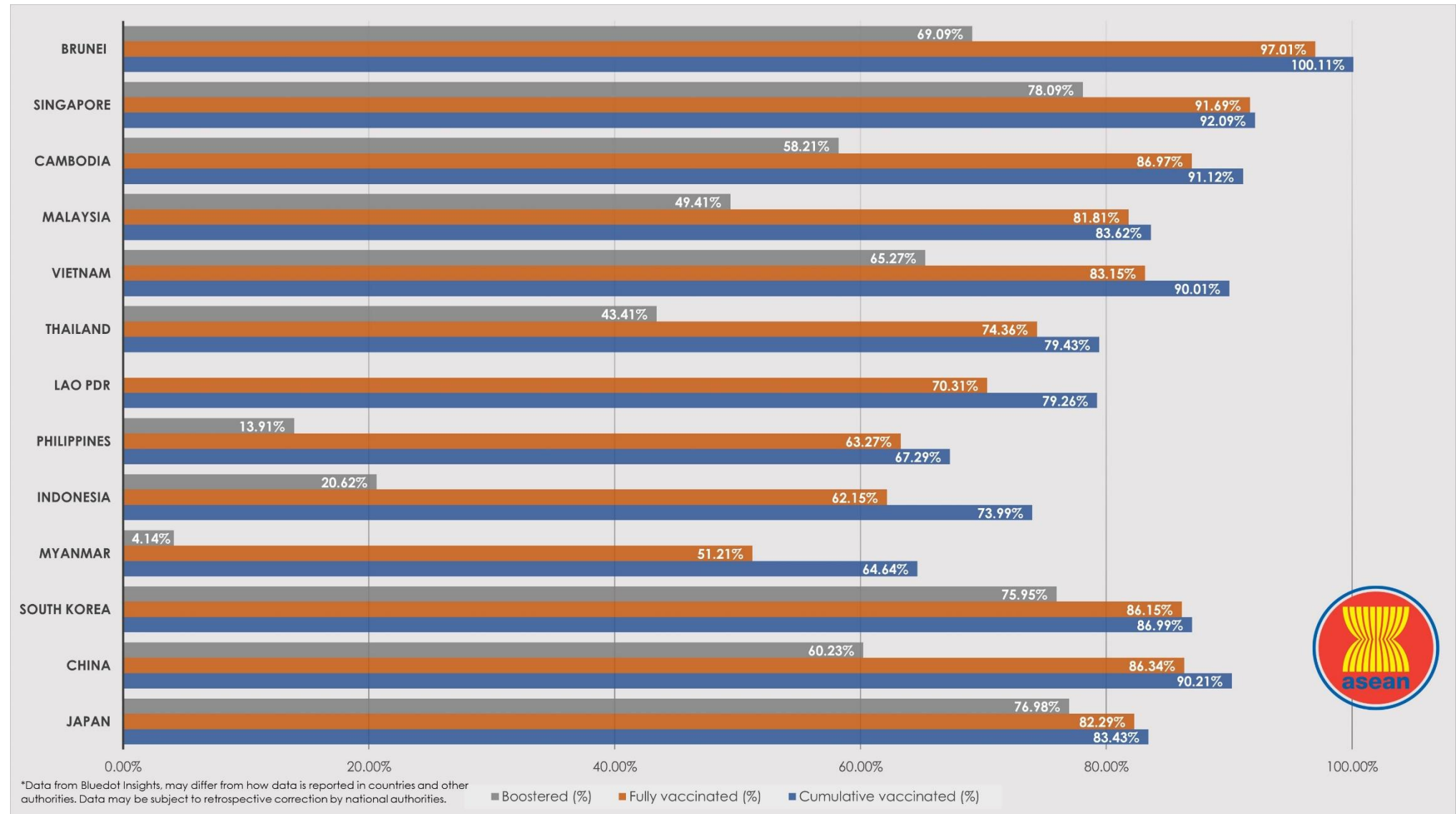
COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to August 9, 2022




COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 09 August 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

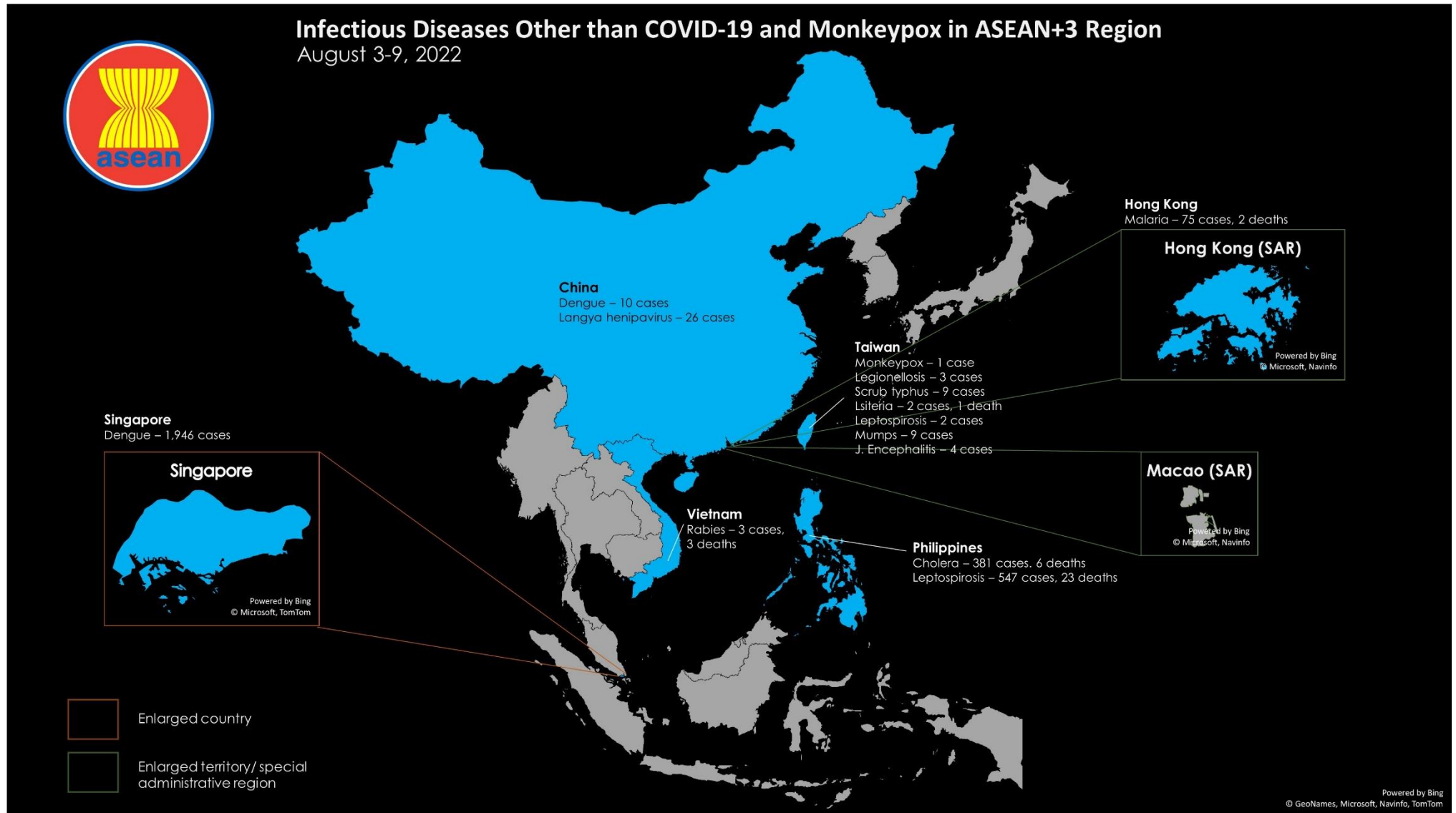
as of 07 August 2022

 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	≥90.0/69.1	Unknown	173.65	Unknown	31.0/100	0.0
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/58.2	Unknown	0.19	Unknown	31.5/100	-1.8
Indonesia	0%/day	65.2/20.6	Unknown	1.99	Unknown	54.2/100	+3.6
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	1.03	Unknown	61.6/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	84.3/49.4	0.01%/day	10.67	Unknown	51.8/100	0.0
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.02	Unknown	69.1/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	69.7/13.9	Unknown	3.55	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/77.9	0%/day	117.10	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.3/43.3	0.02%/day	3.04	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Vietnam	Unknown	87.4/65.3	Unknown	61.29	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	81.0/75.7	0%/day	169.43	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/76.1	0%/day	188.18	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.0	Unknown	0.011	Unknown	84.5/100	0.0

All of the countries have achieved the estimated high-risk population fully vaccinated of ≥90.0% except China with 34.6%.

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

From August 3-9, 2022



Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox in ASEAN+3 Region

August 3-9, 2022

Infectious Disease Updates

Dengue

- **Singapore:** 06 August 2022 (Outbreak News Today) - Singapore's National Environment Agency (NEA) reports 23,267 total dengue fever cases through August 5, a dramatic increase compared to the 5,258 cases reported in all of 2021. The NEA says the high *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population, together with circulation of the previously uncommon DENV-3, will likely lead to dengue case numbers remaining high in the coming months. NEA is conducting intensified vector control operations at dengue cluster areas. Source eradication of mosquito breeding habitats and spraying of insecticide to control the adult mosquito population remain key to dengue prevention. NEA, together with the various agencies and other stakeholders represented in the Inter-Agency Dengue Task Force (IADTF), including Town Councils, have been checking and ridding our public areas and housing estates of potential mosquito breeding habitats.
- **China:** 08 August 2022, With the gradual opening of the country's borders, the cumulative number of dengue fever cases in the country has also increased. Tainan City Dengue Fever Prevention and Control Center pointed out that September will enter the peak period of dengue fever, coupled with the recent continuous rainfall, reminding the public to pay attention to cleaning their homes and nearby water accumulation points to avoid the outbreak of local cluster cases. The center pointed out that there have been 15 cases of imported dengue fever in China so far this year, including 10 cases in Vietnam, 2 cases in Indonesia, 2 cases in the Philippines and 1 case in Singapore, and there is no local case yet; the international dengue fever epidemic is also on the rise, with neighboring Countries such as Southeast Asia and South Asia belong to high-risk areas. In recent years, due to border control, the dengue fever epidemic has also been controlled. In 2020, there were 73 local cases, which is the first time in recent years that the number of cases has dropped below 100. In 2021, there are 0 cases. There are no local cases at all. The number of imported cases is 12. This year the number of imported cases so far has surpassed that of last year.

Cholera

- **Philippines:** 03 August 2022, in the Philippines, in a follow-up report, the Davao City Health Bureau (CHO) capital of Davao Region (Region XI) on the island of Mindanao, 217 cases of diarrhea were reported, of which 6 deaths, since July 15, 2022. The most likely vehicle of transmission is contaminated food," CHO acting chief Dr Ashley Lopez said. "Based on investigations, food may have been contaminated during preparation and handling by infected handlers. It was also found that proper storage, delayed serving, and unsanitary environment may have contributed to the food contamination because of exposure to elements," Lopez added. Rectal swabs taken from the cases showed a 60% positivity rate for cholera in bacteriological culture testing. Investigations showed that this outbreak in Toril district was due to food contamination with *Vibrio cholerae*. [[Full Article](#)]

Leptospirosis

- **Philippines:** 09 August 2022 (INQUIRER.net) The Department of Health (DOH) on Tuesday said it recorded a total of 1,178 cases of leptospirosis from January 1 to July 23, with over 150 recorded deaths so far. "Kasama po ito sa wild diseases, we know that everytime

there is a rainy season nagbabaha mas vulnerable po ang populasyon natin sa ganitong klaseng sakit," said DOH officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire in a media forum. (This is among the wild diseases, we know that every time there is a rainy season, our population is more vulnerable to this kind of disease.) According to Vergeire, in the recent period (June 26 to July 23) 165 cases of leptospirosis have been recorded in Metro Manila, Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon, recording the most number of cases during this period. There is also a case fatality of 156 deaths already reported for leptospirosis.

Rabies

- **Vietnam:** 04 Aug 2022 (DTI News Vietnam) - A man from the central province of Quang Binh died from rabies three months after he was bitten by his family dog. The 62-year-old man from Tuyen Hoa District was attacked by the dog when holding it for the vaccination, injuring his left arm, said Doctor Cao Thi Phuong, director of the district's health center. Three days after the incident happened, the dog died. Meanwhile, the man's health condition remained stable. However, until August 1, he felt tired and scared of light, so he was taken to Vietnam-Cuba Dong Hoi Hospital. Doctors there decided to send him to Hue General Hospital in critical condition. At the hospital, he was diagnosed with rabies and died on August 2. Earlier, two people in Tuyen Hoa also died from rabies, including a 15-year-old student who died two months after being bitten by a dog.

Japanese Encephalitis

- **Taiwan:** 06 August 2022 (Outbreak News Today) - The Taiwan Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported Friday on three more confirmed cases of Japanese encephalitis in Taiwan, from Kaohsiung City, Changhua County and Yunlin County (1 case each). This brings the country total to 13 in 2022.

Malaria

- **Hong Kong (SAR):** 07 August 2022 (South China Morning Post) - Hong Kong has recorded 75 imported malaria cases from Africa over the past month but a medical expert says there is no cause for concern as the disease is not transmitted from person to person and infection risks can be controlled by inpatient hospital care. The Centre for Health Protection on Sunday said that from July 1 to Saturday it had recorded a total of 75 imported malaria cases, comprising patients aged 25 to 57 who had all arrived in Hong Kong from Africa. Sixty-five arrived from Guinea and the others from elsewhere in Africa. As of noon on Saturday, two men, aged 52 and 53, had died of the disease while 58 patients were under medical care in public hospitals. Of those, one was in critical condition, two were listed as serious and the rest were stable. The patient in critical condition and one of the patients in serious condition were receiving treatment in the intensive care unit. Dr. Chuang Shuk-kwan, head of the center for health protection's communicable diseases branch, said on Sunday that besides Guinea, patients came to Hong Kong from Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic and Ethiopia. Malaria is an infectious disease transmitted by an infected female Anopheline mosquito. The species of Anopheline mosquito found in Hong Kong are *Anopheles minimus* and *Anopheles jeyporiensis*. Professor David Hui Shu-cheong, an infectious disease expert at Chinese University and an adviser to the government on the coronavirus pandemic, urged residents not to panic about getting infected with malaria as it was not transmitted from person to person and so far Hong Kong had not found the two types of Anopheline mosquitoes in urban areas. A center spokesman said it had put in place a set of measures in an effort to stop malaria cases from spreading, including health screening at Hong Kong International Airport and putting arrivals from Africa under quarantine.

Langya Henipavirus (LayV)

- China: 08 August 2022 (The Paper) Recently, the global authoritative medical journal "New England Medicine" (NEJM) published a communication article of the collaboration of Chinese and Singaporean scientists, the article said that a new animal-derived pathogen that can infect humans has been discovered in Shandong and Henan, China. Henipavirus. The author named it Langya henipavirus (LayV).

In this study, Professor Liu Wei and other scholars pointed out in this study that a newly discovered, possibly animal-derived Nipah virus has been associated with some febrile cases with symptoms including fever, fatigue, cough, anorexia, myalgia, and nausea. This finding warrants further study to better understand relevant human diseases.

"This virus is in the same genus as Nipah virus, and so far these cases have not been fatal or very serious."

Henipavirus is one of the important emerging causes of zoonotic disease in the Asia-Pacific region. Two viruses in this genus are known to infect humans: Hendra virus (HeV) and Nipah virus (NiV). The natural hosts for both viruses are fruit bats. Both viruses cause severe disease in animals and humans and are classified as Biosafety Level 4 viruses with a case fatality rate between 40% and 75%.

However, scientists have also found other related henipaviruses in bats, rodents and shrews, a species of spiky mouse. In the aforementioned study, scientists identified a novel pathogen in a throat swab sample from one patient through high-throughput sequencing and virus isolation during sentinel surveillance of febrile patients with recent animal exposure in eastern China. Henipavirus, and named as Langya virus (LayV).

Further investigation revealed that 35 patients with acute LayV infection were found in Shandong and Henan, China, of which 26 were infected with LayV only (no other pathogens were detected). The clinical symptoms of these 26 patients were fever (100%), fatigue (54%), cough (50%), anorexia (50%), myalgia (46%), nausea (38%), headache (35%), vomiting (35%), accompanied by thrombocytopenia (35%), leukopenia (54%), and impaired liver function (35%) and renal function (8%).

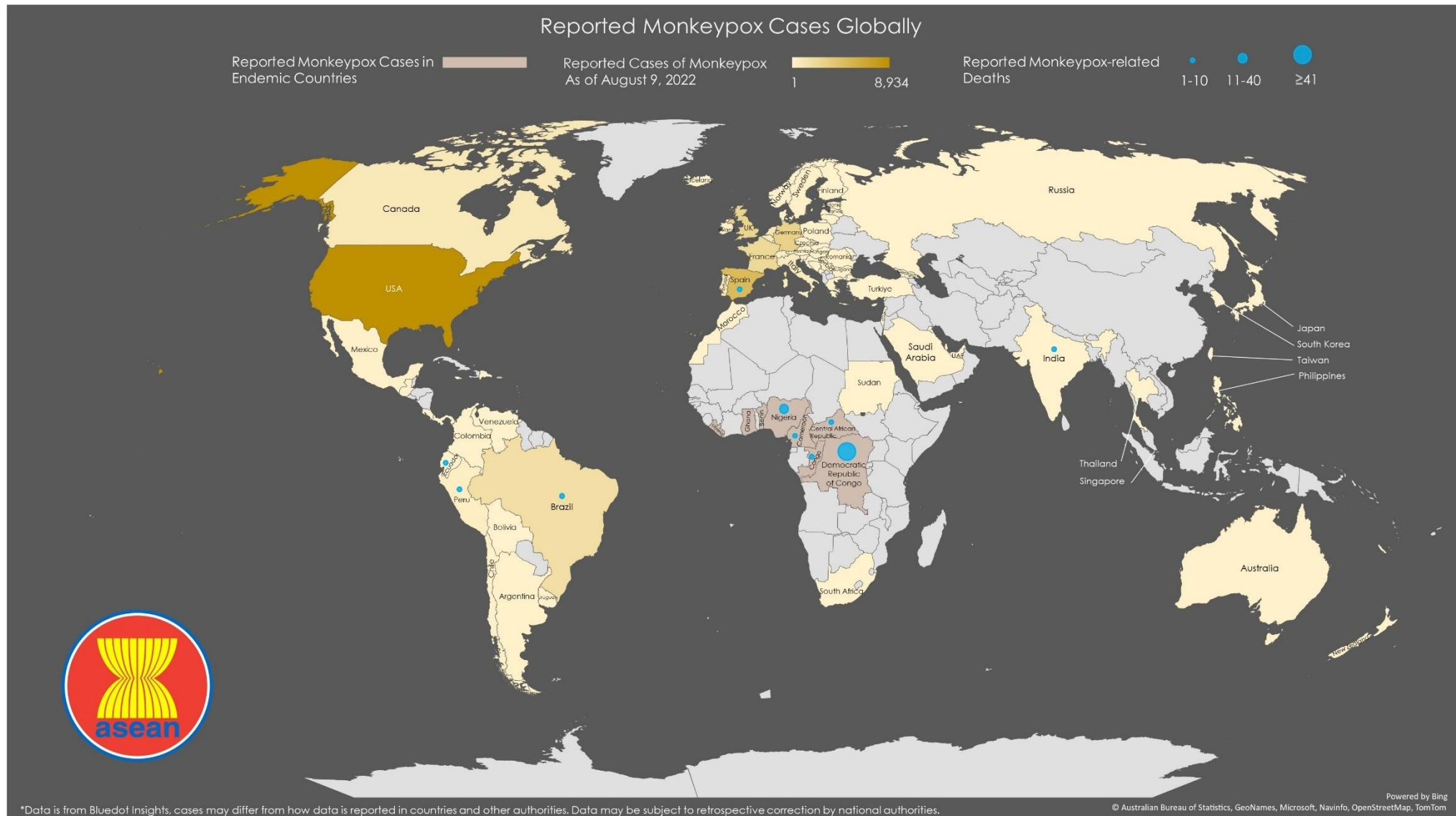
In a serological study of livestock, goats (3/168 [2%]) and dogs (4/79 [5%]) were found to be seropositive for antibodies. Among the 25 wild small mammals studied, LayV RNA was mainly detected in shrew (71/262 [27%]), a finding that suggests that shrew may be the natural host of LayV.

Although previous reports have suggested that human-to-human transmission of Henipavirus can occur, the researchers noted that no cases and LayV haplotypes were significantly clustered in space or time. There is no history of close contact and common exposure between different patients, suggesting that the infection in the population may be sporadic.

There is currently no vaccine or treatment for Henipavirus. The only treatment is supportive care to manage complications. According to the World Health Organization, the fatality rate of the Henipavirus is between 40% and 75%, which is much higher than that of the new coronavirus.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of August 9, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 10 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **31,027** confirmed cases, including **83** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.27%**.
- 27 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **20 cases** in the ASEAN region and **7 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
 - Singapore** 15 cases
 - Thailand** 4 cases
 - Japan** 3 cases
 - Taiwan** 3 cases (1 new case)
 - Philippines** 1 case
 - South Korea** 1 case
- 31,000 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	8,934	-	0.00%
Europe	Spain	4,979	2	0.04%
Europe	Germany	2,887	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	2,672	-	0.00%
Europe	France	2,241	-	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*	1,802	103	77	4.27%
AMERICAS	12,226	1,888	3	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	67	0	1	1.49%
EUROPE	16,718	12	2	0.01%
MIDDLE EAST	188	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	31,000	2,003	83	0.28%

Global update

- USA:** The Biden administration has chosen to stretch out its limited supply of monkeypox vaccination by authorizing an alternate injection technique that uses one-fifth as much per shot, according to senior officials involved with the preparations, as reported by the New York Times on August 8.⁸ In an effort to strengthen its response to the outbreak, the US this week designated monkeypox a public health emergency.⁸
- Ecuador:** According to the Public Health Ministry, Ecuador has now officially reported three further instances of monkeypox, bringing the total number of cases in the nation to 10, including one fatality.⁹ According to the Ministry, the three new instances were found in

adults between the ages of 20 and 49 "after epidemiological surveillance" in the provinces of Santa Elena, Los Rios, and Azuay.⁹ All three patients were in stable condition at home and were being treated by a doctor, the Ministry added.⁹ In case of monkeypox symptoms, such as fever, malaise, and skin lesions, the Ministry advised the public to continue preventive health measures, such as wearing a face mask, and to go to the closest clinic or hospital, according to the Xinhua news agency.⁹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional update

- **Cambodia:** According to a report from China's Xinhua news agency on August 8, the Nigerian man, who became Thailand's first verified case of monkeypox, has been barred from visiting Cambodia for three years and is scheduled to be deported after being released from a hospital in Phnom Penh last Saturday.¹⁰ According to the story, the 27-year-old Nigerian was seized by Cambodian authorities in Phnom Penh on July 23 and taken to the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital for treatment after he fled Thailand after being diagnosed with monkeypox virus and refusing treatment.¹⁰ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Indonesia:** In 10 major Indonesian cities, the Health Ministry has increased the network of laboratories conducting genome sequencing research on monkeypox.¹¹ The Primate Animal Study Center Laboratory in Bogor and the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory Dr. Sri Oemijati in Jakarta each only provided two units of laboratory space prior to the usage of the BKTU facility as a monkeypox virus research laboratory, according to Rondonuwu.¹¹ He mentioned that all BKTU had received the chemicals needed for laboratory test materials for the monkeypox virus test from the Ministry of Health's Directorate General of Pharmacy and Medical Devices.¹¹ He stated that no cases of monkeypox had yet been discovered in Indonesia, according to laboratory technicians' investigation, 15 suspects had tested negative for the illness.¹¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Taiwan:** According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Taiwan reported its third case of viral monkeypox on August 6 and claimed it was an imported case involving a male in his 20s.⁷ The patient, who resides in northern Taiwan, visited the US in early July before flying back to Taiwan on Tuesday, according to CDC Deputy Director-General Chuang Jen-hsiang.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine update

- **Philippines:** The Philippines may receive supplies of monkeypox vaccines by 2023, Department of Health (DOH) officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire said Wednesday. This, according to Vergeire, is in coordination with the private sector who has expressed intention to help the DOH procure vaccines for the said rare disease. Vergeire further noted: "Unfortunately, doon po sa mga pag-uusap, ang pinaka maagang delivery kung sakaling makabili tayo would still be 2023, so we are still trying to explore that avenue where we can just request kahit minimal amount muna para mabigyan lang natin kahit healthcare workers muna." (Unfortunately, based on our meetings, if we get to purchase monkeypox vaccines, its earliest time of delivery would still be in 2023, so we're also exploring other ways to acquire even a minimal amount to at least give to our healthcare workers.) [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **US FDA:** 09 August 2022, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for the JYNNEOS vaccine to allow healthcare providers to use the vaccine by intradermal injection for individuals 18 years of age and older who are determined to be at high risk for monkeypox infection. This will increase the total number of doses available for use by up to five-fold. The EUA also allows for use of the vaccine in individuals younger than 18 years of age determined to be at high risk of monkeypox infection; in these individuals JYNNEOS is administered by subcutaneous injection.

- **US health authorities** on August 9 authorized a new procedure for injecting the monkeypox vaccine that should make it possible to inoculate more people with the same amount of the drug, at a time when doses are running short in the country. The Food and Drug Administration also authorized giving the vaccine to people under the age of 18 who are considered to be at high risk of infection. For those over 18, health workers will now be able to administer the vaccine differently, via an intradermal injection -- that is, between the upper layers of the skin -- and not with a deeper, subcutaneous injection. The new method will "increase the total number of doses available for use by up to five-fold," the FDA said in a statement. Two injections, four weeks apart, will still be necessary. The FDA said it was drawing on data from a 2015 clinical trial that showed a similar immune response in people given a subcutaneous injection compared to those given a fifth of the dose via an intradermal shot. At present, some 620,000 doses of the vaccine -- manufactured by Bavarian Nordic, and marketed under the name Jynneos in the United States -- have been distributed across the country. Another 440,000 additional doses are still to be distributed, which could allow up to 2.2 million injections under the new strategy. The government has also ordered an additional five million doses, which will start arriving from September and run through 2023, affording the potential to administer 25 million doses. The decisions came after the FDA issued an emergency use authorization for the vaccine, a move that itself followed the declaration of a public health emergency last week. For the authorization in minors, the FDA said it had reviewed safety data for the vaccine, as well as data for another vaccine given in children against smallpox. "We feel very comfortable with the safety of the approach," said Peter Marks of the FDA at a press conference, noting a recent increase in the number of children who have potentially been exposed to infected people.

Research update

- In a study conducted by Tarín-Vicente et al., 2022, genital, perianal, and oral lesions as well as consequences like proctitis and tonsillitis were brought on by monkeypox. Clinicians should have a low threshold for suspicion of monkeypox due to the variety of manifestations.¹² The largest virus loads were detected in lesion swabs, which, along with the history of sexual exposure and the location of lesions, indicate that close contact is likely the predominant mode of transmission in the ongoing outbreak.¹² [[Full Text](#)]

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