

COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- Worldwide, there have been over 519 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- This week, world leaders will gather to consider crucial next steps in the global COVID-19 response. We applaud the co-hosts of the Second Global COVID-19 Summit – the United States, Belize, Germany, Indonesia and Senegal – for bringing together governments from across the globe to make concrete commitments to vaccinate the world, save lives now and build better health security. Recent WHO estimates show the death toll associated with COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021 was just under 15 million, a sobering reminder of the human cost of this pandemic. With reported cases falling globally, it is tempting – but misguided – to think the crisis is over. This is the moment to intensify efforts, not to ease off. This summit gives leaders the opportunity to write the closing chapters of the pandemic – an opportunity they cannot afford to miss. It is imperative that leaders seize this opportunity to mobilize the funding and political will required to achieve global targets for COVID-19 vaccination coverage, testing rates and access to treatments, including oral antivirals and oxygen. Achieving these targets is essential to ending the pandemic, by reducing transmission and protecting everyone from the harms of COVID-19. A decisive global response will mitigate the economic fallout of COVID-19, including the supply disruptions that are contributing to inflation and slow growth in many parts of the world. Definitively ending COVID-19 will also enable the world to better focus on reversing the lost progress against other diseases and getting routine immunization back on track, especially critical for children's survival and development. However, the current context for ending the pandemic is making this work harder. Testing rates around the globe are plummeting, which means we cannot track the trajectory of this evolving virus, with low-income countries testing at an average of just 5 tests per day per 100,000 people – far from the goal of 100 per day. Despite the significant progress made increasing coverage rates in lower-income countries, millions are still unvaccinated and exposed, with just over 15% of people in low-income countries having received a vaccine. Supporting country targets in light of the WHO goal of 70% coverage – especially prioritizing full coverage of at-risk groups – remains the best way to save lives, protect health systems and minimize cases of Long COVID. Access to effective new antivirals is limited by constrained supply and low testing rates, while medical oxygen and PPE shortages are still impacting many countries. The ACT-Accelerator published a strategic plan and budget in October 2021 to address these inequities. We have made concrete progress on all fronts – but the partnership still faces a huge financing gap. We, the leaders of the ACT-Accelerator's constituent agencies, are concerned that 6 months into our new budget cycle, just over 10% of our financing needs have been met. Three months ago, we launched our financing framework with 'fair share' asks of the world's richest countries, calculated based on the size of their national economies and what they would gain from a faster recovery of the global economy and trade. As of today, 6 countries have led the way in pledging at least 25% of their fair share – but we need more. With the world's attention drawn to other urgent crises, billions of people continue to suffer from a lack of equitable access to COVID-19 tools – taken for granted in many countries – due to a lack of funds and political will. Countries are juggling multiple competing health, economic, and social priorities, but they will drop all of these balls if the pandemic is prolonged and allowed to flare up again. A lack of funding for the rollout of vaccines and treatments is curtailing ambitions, precluding the population-wide vaccination campaigns and intensive outreach needed. The BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron sub-variants driving up deaths and hospitalizations in places with high immunity is a warning that the global response needs to get ahead of future Variants of Concern. We must invest in research and development to update our tools, rolling out vaccines, tests and treatments

to reduce and monitor transmission, while mitigating the impact of the pandemic and protecting essential services. Such actions should underpin an endgame strategy for the pandemic. The actions set out by the Summit co-hosts will go a long way to addressing the financing and policy gaps that are currently holding back the COVID-19 response. Ending the pandemic in 2022 requires global leadership. Collectively, richer countries must fully fund the ACT-Accelerator's US\$15 billion financing gap, while all countries must commit to national policies and strategies that optimize our ability to control the pandemic, both nationally and globally. The pandemic will not end until access to vaccines, tests, treatments and PPE is achieved for everyone, everywhere. We cannot afford to delay anymore. Lives, economies and global health security depend on the outcome of this Summit. This week, we urge world leaders, the private sector, philanthropists, civil society and other stakeholders to make the firm, substantive commitments needed to save lives, turn the tide and secure the future for all.

Regional Update

- Brunei: Minister of Health Dato Seri Dr. Mohd Isham Jaafar urged the citizens who experience mild flu symptoms or feeling unwell should self-isolate at home even if rapid antigen test turns out to be negative. The recommendation came after the Ministry of Health (MOH) detected several mild cases who tested negative using antigen test but turned out to be positive with confirmatory test and ignored symptoms and visited relatives to celebrate Hari Raya. Dr. Mohd Isham also said that the rise in cases is expected due to the festive season, during which celebrants visit relatives and attend gatherings to mark the occasion. The MOH has issued an advisory against using Lianhua Qingwen and Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang products for treatment or prevention of COVID-19, adding that claims for the herbal remedy to treat the virus are unsubstantiated. It said Lianhua Qingwen or Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang products contain ephedra, an herbal plant with constituent of active alkaloids such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The ministry said the continuous use of ephedrine without supervision may cause side effects such as anxiety, headache, insomnia, nausea, high blood pressure, irregular heartbeat and heart attack. The MOH said in view of its safety concern and adverse effects, the public is advised against its use and/or continuous use without seeking prior advice from a registered medical practitioner. The ministry said while a medicine regulatory authority from a neighboring country has listed some Lianhua Qingwen products as Chinese traditional medicine with approved use for the relief of cold and flu symptoms, the products are not indicated for the prevention or treatment of COVID-19. The MoH said it requires any product claimed to be able to treat COVID-19 to provide sufficient scientific evidence from clinical trials to prove its safety and efficacy.
- Indonesia: COVID-19 Task Force spokesperson Wiku Adisasmito claims on May 10 that COVID-19 cases in Indonesia remained under control for the past week following the Eid al-Fitr holidays. Adisasmito added that daily COVID-19 cases logged below 1,000 despite the mass exodus this year that saw thousands traveling to their hometowns across Indonesia. The task force has monitored eight provinces that are considered to be the main destinations in the 2022 mass exodus or mudik - which was suspended in the past two years due to COVID-19 concerns - that comprises; Central Java, West Java, East Java, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Lampung, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra. Hospital bed occupancy rate also saw a significant drop with an average ranging from 0.35% up to 2.71%. However, these seemingly positive results are also a byproduct of the reduced number of tests that only saw 300,000 administered across the country which is a contrast to March - amid Omicron variant spread - logged 1 million RT-PCR tests.
- Singapore: the number of new COVID-19 cases reported in May 10 has increased to 4,831, more than double the 2,271 cases on May 9, and more than triple than the 1,570 cases on May 3. The week-on-week infection ration increased to 1.49 on May 10 from 1.1 on May 9,

and 0.72 on May 3. MOH said there were 263 hospitalized cases on Tuesday, with six patients in intensive care and 24 requiring oxygen support, and four deaths.

- South Korea's new coronavirus cases fell Monday, a week after the government lifted the outdoor mask mandate in the latest attempt to return to pre-pandemic normalcy amid a downward trend in COVID-19 cases. The country added 20,601 new COVID-19 infections, including 19 cases from overseas, bringing the total caseload to 17,564,999, according to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA). The tally is down from 40,064 on May 8 and 39,600 on May 7. The daily count tends to fall on Mondays due to fewer tests on the weekend before rising toward the end of the week. The public health agency reported 40 COVID-19 deaths, bringing the total to 23,400, the KDCA said. The fatality rate stood at 0.13%. The number of critically ill patients came to 421, little changed from 423 a day earlier. Last week, South Korea lifted the outdoor mask mandate, except for large gatherings of 50 or more. Family and religious gatherings increased last week as Children's Day fell on Thursday, and Parents' Day and Buddha's Birthday on Sunday. Daily infections have been on the downward trend in recent weeks after peaking at over 620,000 in mid-March amid the spreading omicron variant. Of the locally transmitted cases, Seoul on May 9 reported 2,715 new cases and Gyeonggi Province surrounding the capital identified 5,485 cases. As of midnight Sunday, 44.56 million people, or 86.8 percent of the 52 million population, had been fully vaccinated, according to the KDCA data. A total of 33.18 million people had received their first booster shots, representing 64.7 percent, and 2.88 million people, or 5.6 percent, had their second booster shots.
- Beijing, China's capital, has reported a new COVID-19 cluster with 21 infections from a workplace, adding uncertainty to the trends in the city's latest outbreak. According to the Beijing Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, the cluster has a large scale, with confirmed cases involving a wide range of locations in the city, including the districts of Shunyi, Haidian, Fengtai, Chaoyang, Tongzhou and Changping. Meanwhile, according to the deputy head of Shunyi district, the new cluster mainly occurred in a data centre of the Beijing Rural Commercial Bank in the district wherein the authorities designated this center, along with 14 residential communities in Shunyi, as precautionary zones. Shunyi workforces were also told to work from home or commute only between their home and workplace to cut infection risks. Similar to measures in Chaoyang, Shunyi would also make adjustments on public transportation to reduce traffic and crowds. Since Beijing is still facing a severe epidemic situation, the city will continue to take strict measures to curb the virus from spreading. Starting May 12, people will be asked to show negative results of nucleic acid tests within 48 hours before entering government institutions, departments, office buildings, supermarkets, hotels and restaurants in the capital. The Beijing Health Commission has also decided to conduct another three rounds of mass nucleic acid testing for three days starting today (May 11) for all people living or working in Chaoyang, Shunyi and Fangshan districts.

Vaccine Update

- Based on Malaysia's CovidNow portal, 22,969,639 or 97.6% of the adult population are fully vaccinated, 23,245,044 or 98.8% have received at least one dose, and 16,049,816 or 68.2% of the group have received the booster dose as of May 10 (Tuesday). For adolescents aged 12 to 17, a total of 2,899,554 or 93.2% of the group are fully vaccinated while 2,997,051 or 96.3% have received at least one dose of the vaccine. In addition, a total of 961,597 or 27.1% of children aged five to 11 are fully vaccinated and 1,569,286 children or 44.2% of the group have received at least one dose of the vaccine under the National COVID-19 Immunization Programme for Children (PICKids). A total of 28,466 doses of COVID-19 vaccine were administered yesterday, with 9,672 as first doses, 15,534 as second doses and 3,260 as

booster doses, bringing the cumulative number of vaccine doses dispensed under the National COVID-19 Immunization Programme (PICK) to 70,478,577.

- A new vaccine against COVID-19 from Myanmar has been made available for use for everyone, including children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. “Myancopharm” is a jointly produced by Myanmar’s Ministry of Industry and China’s Sinopharm China National Biotec group. The vaccine has been in the pipeline since July 2021, when the Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industry, or MPI, first agreed to collaborate with China’s Sinopharm CNBG to produce a vaccine domestically. The vaccine was first administered on May 4 at Zabuthiri Hospital in Myanmar’s capital Nay Pyi Taw. Myanmar aims to manufacture 1 million doses of the vaccine every month, producing a total of 10 million doses in 2022 and 2023.

Travel Advisories (new update/s)

- Laos reopened its borders to foreign tourists on May 9, more than two years after it imposed tight restrictions in a move to contain the coronavirus. Head of the government’s agency for controlling COVID-19, Thipphakone Chanthavongsa, said that vaccination certificates or virus tests will still be required for Lao citizens and foreigners entering the country. Travelers aged 12 and above without vaccination certificates must be able to show negative rapid antigen test taken within 48 hours prior to departure for Laos. The country welcomed a record 4.79 million foreign travelers in 2019 before the pandemic. The number declined to 886,400 in 2020, the latest year for which the statistics are available. The decision to reopen the borders of the country was based on the falling number of COVID-19 cases in Laos and worldwide and the average new infections reported daily has declined from almost 2,000 in February and March to less than 200 now according to Deputy Health Minister Snong Thongsna.
- Thailand: In a marked change in tourism sentiment, some 300,000 foreign visitors arrived during the first seven days after Thailand abolished the Test & Go scheme, Government Spokesman Thanakorn Wangboonkongchana said on May 9. Thanakorn said Thai Prime Minister Prayut Chan-O-Cha was happy with the foreign arrivals figure after the Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration cancelled the Test & Go scheme on May 1. The spokesman said the Tourism Authority of Thailand reported to Prayut that more than 300,000 foreign tourists had arrived in the Kingdom during the first seven days after the scheme was abolished. Cancellation of the scheme means fully-vaccinated foreigners do not undergo the expensive RT-PCR Covid test upon arrival and do not have to be quarantined. Only unvaccinated tourists, who fail to provide proof of Covid negative test results 72 hours before arrival, will be quarantined in their booked hotels for five days. While the spokesman called the abolition of the Test & Go scheme as the full opening of the country, all foreign arrivals will still have to register for entry permission via the Thailand Pass website, a process seen by tourism and hotels businesses as the last hurdle for recovery of their industry. Thanakorn said the TAT expects that some 300,000 foreign tourists will visit Thailand each month from May to September.

Cases and Deaths as of 11 May 2022

- As of 11 May 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **519,368,091** confirmed cases, including **6,288,850** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2**.
- 59,183,101 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **31,540,724 cases** in the ASEAN region and **27,642,377 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0.7**.

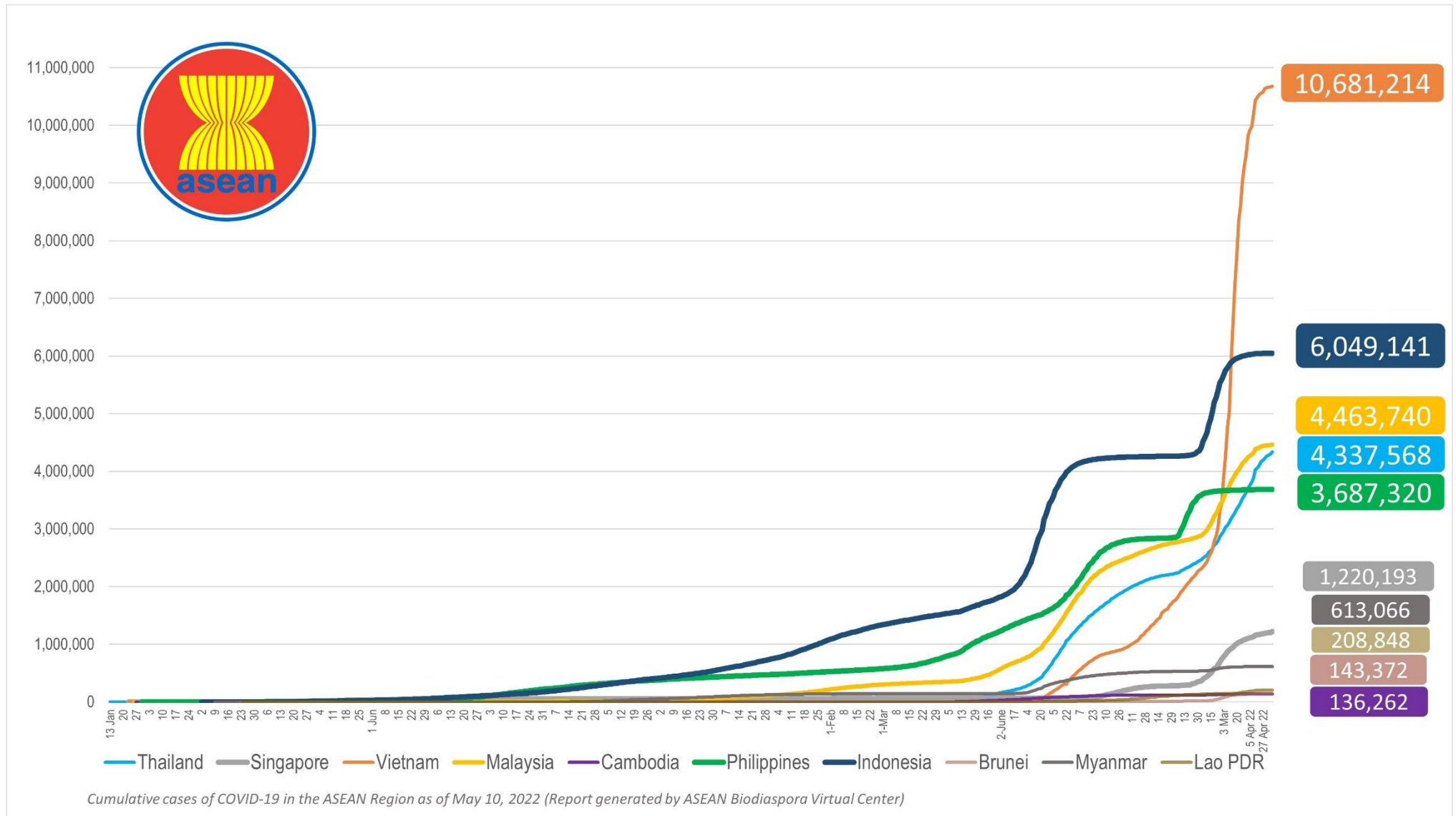
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED / 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	10-May-22	143,372	265	219	-	0.2%	33,090		412,058	405,414	267,071	91.8
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	10-May-22	136,262	2	3,056	-	2.2%	827	61	14,958,188	14,217,963	8,604,242	83.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	10-May-22	6,049,141	456	156,416	20	2.6%	2,235	-	199,346,528	165,656,103	37,458,813	59.9
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	10-May-22	208,848	89	752	1	0.4%	2,913	77	5,788,210	4,957,803		67.2
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	10-May-22	4,463,740	2,605	35,590	6	0.8%	13,971	811	27,800,885	26,812,809	16,045,993	81.8
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	10-May-22	613,066	10	19,434	-	3.2%	1,134	234	30,931,226	24,084,296		43.9
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	10-May-22	3,687,320	123	60,439	-	1.6%	3,411	-	70,173,137	67,911,464	13,231,643	61.2
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	10-May-22	1,220,193	2,271	1,352	-	0.1%	21,393		5,013,097	4,982,801	4,000,697	91.4
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	10-May-22	4,337,568	6,230	29,199	53	0.7%	6,230	-	56,221,946	51,539,030	26,410,218	73.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	10-May-22	10,681,214	2,855	43,058	1	0.4%	11,073	17	79,947,189	77,754,108	45,443,077	79.2
ASEAN COUNTRIES				31,540,724	14,906	349,515	81	1.1%			490,592,464	438,321,791	151,461,754	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	10-May-22	17,614,895	49,896	23,462	62	0.1%	34,065	2,976	45,039,294	44,556,687	36,159,852	86.9
	Japan	16-Jan-20	10-May-22	8,151,589	45,228	29,729	51	0.4%	6,456	843	103,302,027	101,665,017	69,282,720	80.7
	China	31-Dec-19	10-May-22	1,875,893	51,449	15,486	23	0.8%	18,065	3,256	1,313,152,728	1,276,493,663	774,844,127	83.1
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				27,642,377	146,573	68,677	136	0.2%			1,461,494,049	1,422,715,367	880,286,699
ASEAN +3				59,183,101	161,479	418,192	217	0.7%			1,952,086,513	1,861,037,158	1,031,748,453	

- 460,184,990 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,215,935	8,506	255,032	31	1.0	228,211	13,256	305,972,464	230,861,685	22,882,670
AMERICAS	156,661,330	37,270	2,765,145	170	0.8	918,718	49,517	798,184,274	703,211,750	359,518,205
ASIA PACIFIC	71,891,290	59,733	732,742	80	0.2	325,523	24,140	1,404,980,104	1,230,112,207	114,176,523
EUROPE	198,630,224	211,739	1,884,786	914	0.6	1,747,626	92,752	557,246,717	529,595,712	309,423,322
MIDDLE EAST	20,786,211	3,975	232,953	13	0.3	189,230	42,717	141,085,477	126,359,825	54,675,919
TOTAL	460,184,990	321,223	5,870,658	1,208	1.3%			3,207,469,036	2,820,141,179	860,676,639

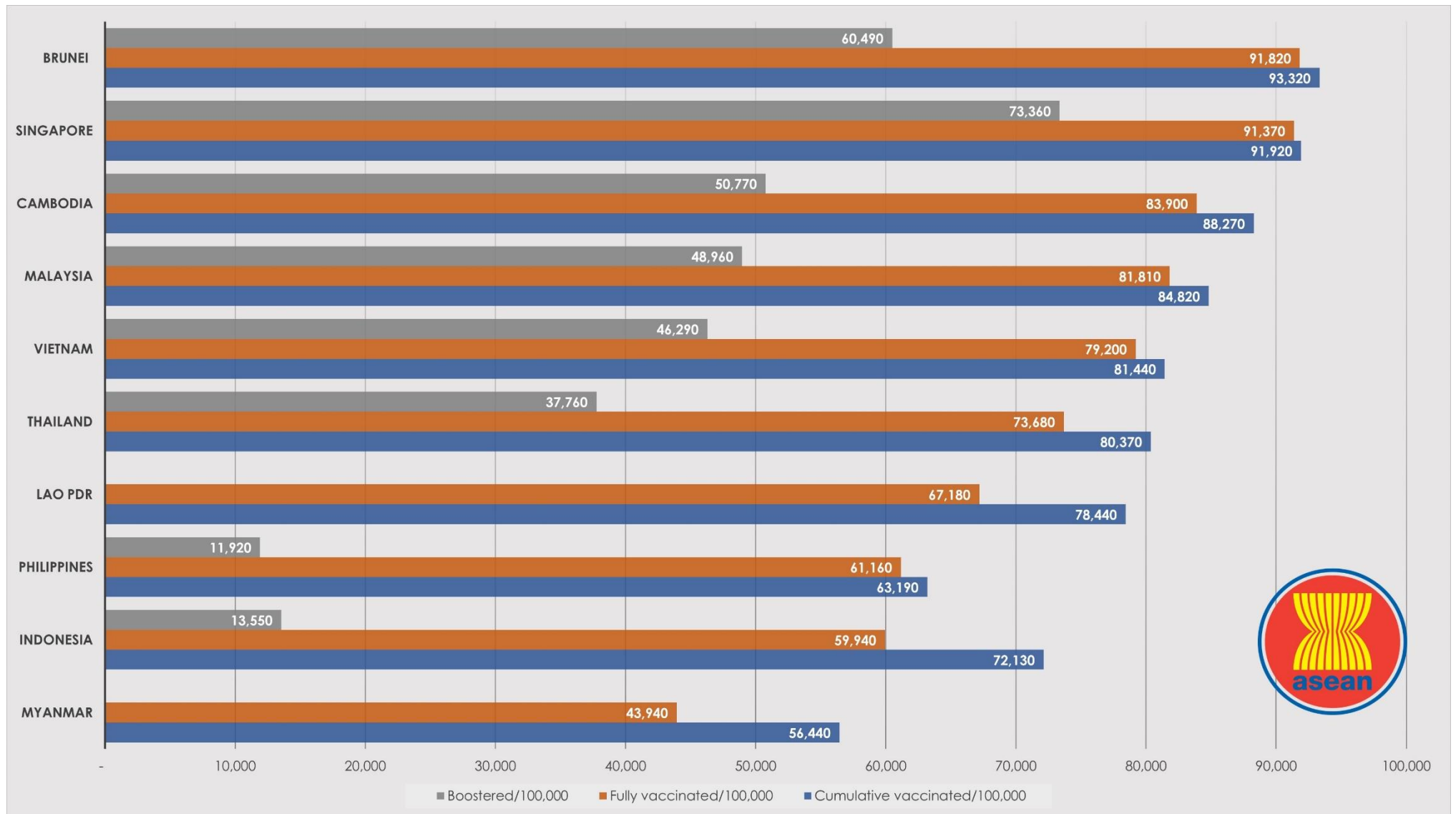
COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to May 10, 2022




COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 10 May 2022



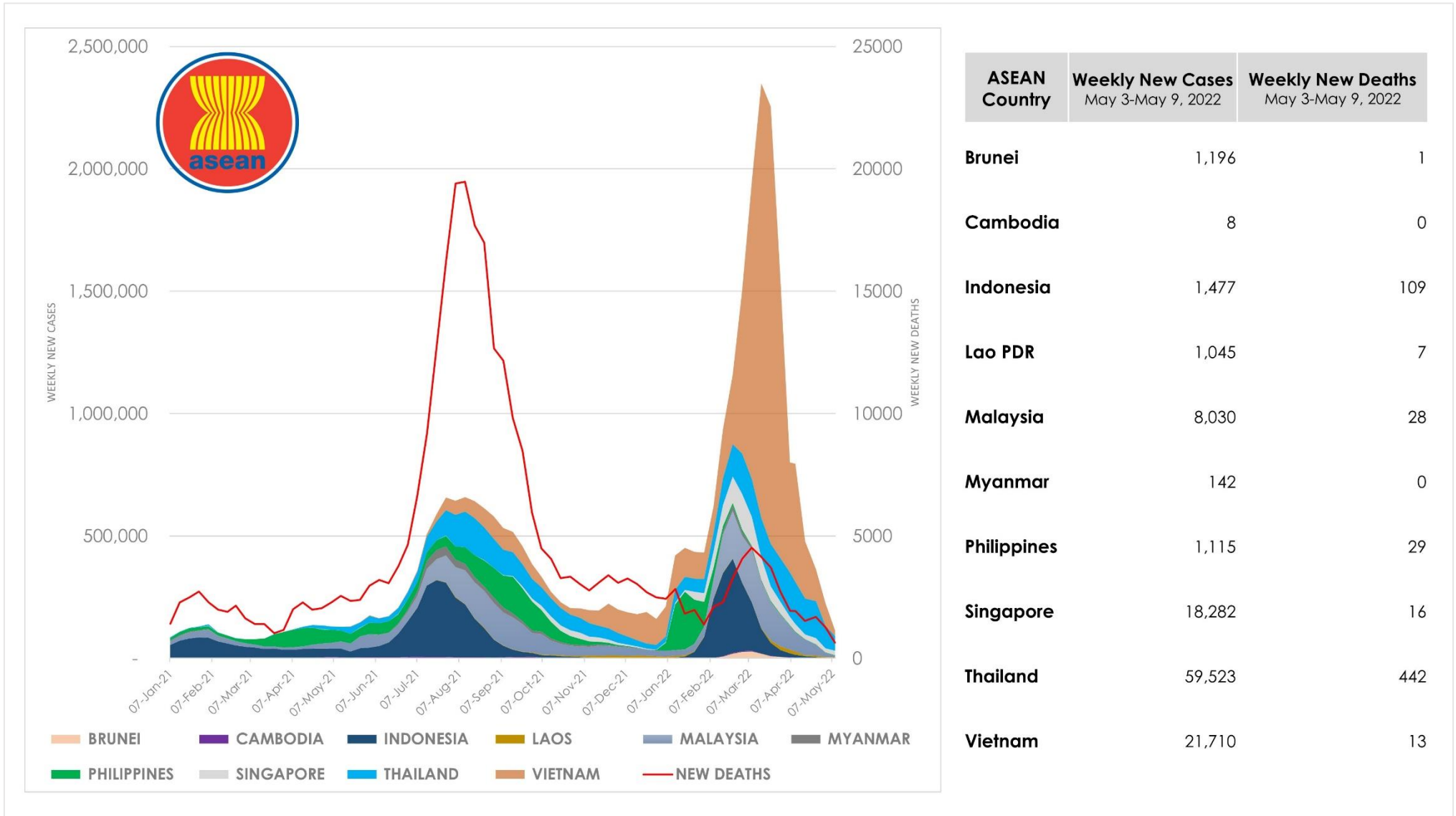
COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 08 May 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)	
	% of High risk population fully vaccinated	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	≥90.0	Unknown	≥90.0/60.5	Unknown	39.43	Unknown	65.5/100	0.0
Cambodia	≥90.0	0%/day	≥90.0/47.8	0.06%/day	0.07	0.7	31.3/100	-8.6
Indonesia	≥90.0	0%/day	63.4/13.6	0.02%/day	0.08	Unknown	53.0/100	-4.5
Lao PDR	≥90.0	0%/day	72.8/ND	Unknown	2.08	58.8	71.2/100	0.0
Malaysia	≥90.0	0%/day	82.2/49.0	0.03%/day	3.60	7.4	58.0/100	0.0
Myanmar	≥90.0	0%/day	44.8/ND	Unknown	0.04	0.3	63.1/100	-14.6
Philippines	≥90.0	0%/day	65.7/11.9	Unknown	0.14	1.3	62.8/100	+1.8
Singapore	≥90.0	0%/day	88.4/73.4	0.02%/day	45.79	Unknown	58.9/100	-11.9
Thailand	≥90.0	0%/day	74.8/37.2	0.06%/day	12.21	49	47.9/100	0.0
Vietnam	88.0	0.06%/day	83.9/46.3	Unknown	3.21	100	58.3/100	-3.0

Weekly COVID-19 New Cases and New Deaths

From January 1, 2021 to May 9, 2022



Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3

May 4 to 10, 2022

Regional Updates

Dengue in Malaysia

- Dengue cases up 40 percent in Malaysia (May 8, 2022). The Malaysia Ministry of Health (MOH) reported Thursday that the cumulative number of dengue cases reported to date is 12,942 cases compared to 9,270 cases for the same period in 2021, an increase of 3,672 cases (39.6%). This includes 1,021 cases of dengue reported the last week of April 2022. The cumulative number of dengue deaths up to is seven (7) deaths, an increase of two (2) deaths (40%) compared to five (5) deaths for the same period of 2021. Dengue is a viral infectious disease that is spread through the bite of an infected *Aedes* mosquito. Patients may experience symptoms such as fever, red rash on the skin, headache, pain in the back of the eyes, joint pain, muscle pain, bleeding under the skin, nose, and gums.

Dengue in Singapore

- As of 4 May 2022, there are 206 active dengue clusters, with 46 dengue clusters with red color alert (i.e. cluster with 10 or more cases). Dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3) has been detected in 43 of the 46 dengue clusters with red color alert. In March 2022, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population (the primary dengue vector) remained high in areas of Singapore, and was about 48 per cent higher than in the same period last year (March 2021).

Hand Foot and Mouth Disease in Vietnam

- Hand, foot and mouth disease in Ho Chi Minh City last week increased nearly 4 times compared to the average of 4 weeks before, it is forecasted to develop complicatedly. On the evening of May 9, the Center for Disease Control of Ho Chi Minh City reported that in the first 4 months of 2022, the city recorded 936 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease. In which, 95% of cases are from 1-5 years old. Particularly in the week from April 29 to May 5, the city had 420 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease, nearly 4 times higher than the average of the previous 4 weeks. The number of cases increased in both inpatients and outpatients. According to the Center for Disease Control of Ho Chi Minh City, the number of cases has increased alarmingly in most localities, especially in District 12, Binh Tan District, Go Vap District, Hoc Mon District, Tan Binh District, Area 3 Thu Duc City. The latest hand, foot and mouth disease outbreak in Ho Chi Minh City occurred in 2020 with 16,361 cases, no deaths recorded. Mainly occurred in school-age children. "Most infections are mild, with fever and blisters on the hands, feet, mouth and tongue. Almost all patients recover in seven to 10 days without treatment, but the EV71 virus infection , can also lead to serious complications."

Chikungunya in Indonesia

- Secretary of the City Health Office, Bima Ahmad, reported that seven residents who had symptoms of high fever and stiff all over on May 9, 2022, Monday. The surveillance team dispatched to the area reported that there were 20 residents who were infected with chikungunya in Penaraga Village. Ahmad said the disease, which was transmitted through the bite of the Aedes Aegypti mosquito, had spread in 2008-2009. This year, chikungunya has reappeared in Bima City. Ahmad said this was not only due to the influence of the erratic weather, but also due to slum environmental conditions plus many puddles of rainwater and garbage scattered in the Village.

Unknown Hepatitis in Indonesia

- On May 5, 2022, Indonesia reported 3 child deaths due to mysterious hepatitis and it is said to be the highest in the world. This makes Indonesia in the spotlight of the world and the World Health Organization (WHO). On May 9, 2022, West Sumatra Health Office reported an infant death with symptoms similar to mysterious hepatitis. Previously on May 6, 2022, a 7-year old girl in Tulungagung, East Java died presumably due to acute hepatitis. This brings the number of deaths to 5 in Indonesia. Because according to official data, previously there was only 1 child death that occurred in the world due to mysterious hepatitis. This means that Indonesia contributes the most global deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) has confirmed one death, although it did not reveal its location. One death in the US is being investigated, along with four in Indonesia. At least 18 of the affected children required liver transplants. On May 10 (Tuesday), 532 probable cases of hepatitis of unknown origin had been identified, as studies into the potential role of adenovirus and COVID-19 infection gather pace. WHO reported that the leading hypotheses remain those involving adenovirus.

Legionnaire's Disease in Hongkong

- The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health reported the latest number of cases of Legionnaires' disease (LD), and stressed the importance of using and maintaining properly designed man-made water systems, adding that susceptible groups should strictly observe relevant precautions. From May 1 to 7, two community-acquired Legionnaire's Disease cases were reported, both with underlying illnesses. As of May 7, 17 LD cases had been reported this year. In 2021 and 2020, there were 69 and 104 cases respectively. "Men, people aged over 50, smokers, alcoholics and persons with weakened immunity are more susceptible to LD. Some situations may also increase the risk of infection including poor maintenance of water systems leading to stagnant water; living in areas with old water systems, cooling towers or fountains; using electric water heaters, whirlpools and spas or hot water spring spas; and recent stays in hotels or vessels," the spokesman said.

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

From May 4 to 10, 2022

ASEAN +3

Infectious diseases other than COVID-19 in ASEAN + 3 countries, May 4-10, 2022

Singapore
Dengue 662 cases



Enlarged country

Enlarged territory/ special administrative region

Vietnam
HFMD 936 cases

Malaysia
Dengue 1,988 cases
2 deaths

Japan
Unknown hepatitis 4 cases

Hongkong
Legionnaire's disease 6 cases

Hong Kong (SAR)



Taiwan
Dengue 1 case
Scrub typhus 3 cases
Listeria 1 case

Macao (SAR)



Indonesia
Chikungunya 302 cases
Rabies 4 cases 4 deaths
Unknown hepatitis 115 cases 2 deaths



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