

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Travel Advisories
**Situational Report in the
ASEAN Region**

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)



Table of Contents

COVID-19	1
Highlights and Situation Overview	1
Global Update	1
Regional Update	2
Vaccine Update	2
Research Update	2
ASEAN Travel Advisories	4
COVID-19 Cases and Deaths Table	6
COVID-19 Cases in ASEAN Region Table	6
COVID-19 Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	6
Epi curve Among ASEAN Countries	8
Vaccination Status in ASEAN	9
ASEAN Outlook Assessment	10
Monkeypox	11
Monkeypox Cases Global Map	11
Highlights and Situation Overview	12
Monkeypox Cases in ASEAN Region Table	12
Monkeypox Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	12
Top 5 Countries with Most Cases Globally	12
Monkeypox Cases per Region	13
Global Update	13
Regional Update	13
Research Update	13
References	15



COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 639 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **US CDC:** Bivalent COVID-19 vaccine booster doses may increase protection against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron sublineages and, along with completion of a primary series in people who remain unvaccinated, are crucial to protecting against COVID-19, especially among those people who are at heightened risk for severe illness and death.² For those over the age of five, CDC advised administering a bivalent mRNA COVID-19 vaccine booster dose two months after finishing the primary series or following receipt of a monovalent booster dose in the fall of 2022.² [[Full Report](#)]
- **Australia:** Following a dramatic increase in new cases, Chief Health Officer Kerry Chant has warned that New South Wales has entered its fourth COVID-19 wave.⁷ In the seven days leading up to 4 p.m. on November 10 in NSW, 19,800 instances of COVID-19 were discovered.⁷ It is an increase of 7,350 cases over the previous week, when 12,450 cases were found in NSW.⁷ According to Dr. Chant's statement today, surveillance data indicated that the virus was already being spread widely across the community.⁷ According to Dr. Chant, "I can certify we are into the fourth phase of COVID."⁷ Modeling, according to Dr. Chant, indicated that the flood of new cases will start to slow down by December.⁷ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Japan:** The Japanese government has decided on a policy to allow each prefectural government to declare stepped-up COVID-19 measures. Japan's Health Ministry on November 10 (Thursday) also decided to revise the current five-scale alert of COVID-19 infection status to a four-scale alert. The country reported 78,268 new COVID-19 infections nationwide on Thursday, up by more than 10,000 from the day before. According to the ministry, Hokkaido saw the highest rise among the 47 prefectures with 850 cases per 100,000 people in the most recent week, adding that in areas with colder weather, infections could spread faster due to the difficulty in implementing ventilation.
- **People's Republic of China:** A disease expert predicted that China would not loosen its COVID-19 regulations but instead would continue to improve them in response to the virus's mutation and shifting pandemic circumstances.⁹ The National Health Commission stated in a statement on November 11 that Wang Liping, a researcher from the China Center for Disease Control and Prevention, "China is very cautious in every adjustment it makes to its COVID policy."⁹ According to state media on November 10, the Politburo Standing Committee stated during its first meeting since being established last month following the twice-decade conference of the ruling Communist Party that China's epidemic prevention measures must not be loosened.⁹ China today (November 11) has eased some of its COVID-19 curbs, including shortening of quarantine days for close contact with COVID-19 cases. Under the revised guidelines, quarantine for close contacts will be cut to five days at a centralized location plus three days at home, from seven days centralized and three days at home.

Regional Update

- **Philippines:** An infectious disease specialist suggested on November 10 that the public's hybrid immunity to the illness may be to blame for the decline in COVID-19 infections.¹¹ The positivity rate, or the proportion of people who tested positive for COVID-19 in the National Capital Region, dropped to 7.8%, the lowest level in the previous four months.¹¹ The "worst of BA.4 and BA.5 sub variations wave" has passed across the nation, and its



hospital use rate has remained low, he continued.¹¹ In contrast to three months ago when it reached over 2,000 infections, the average daily cases in the nation now range from 1,000 to 1,500.¹¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **Thailand:** The winter months are expected to see a 5% spike in hospitalizations for COVID-19 in Thailand as school reopenings and holiday celebrations help spread the virus.¹² Dr. Opas Karnkawinpong from Thailand's Department of Disease Control reported an increase of nearly 5% from three weeks earlier in the number of infections needing hospitalization, or an average of 394 cases per day.¹² As of November 10, Thailand had a 79.51% vaccination coverage for a single dose, 74.60% for fully vaccinated, and 44.83% for boosted according to Bluedot Insights. The Ministry of Public Health advises giving the virus vaccine to youngsters between the ages of six months and four.¹² Beginning in October, Thailand downgraded COVID-19 from a "dangerous" infectious disease to one that "needs monitoring," citing the readiness of the health system, the availability of treatment, and the appropriate self-protective behavior of people all over the nation.¹² [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **Indonesia:** The difficulties and opportunities faced by Southeast Asian nations as they look for a route between Western medicine manufacturers and competing suppliers China and Russia are demonstrated by Indonesia's successful efforts to develop a homegrown vaccine against SARS-CoV-2.¹⁰ During a visit to the state-owned pharmaceutical company Bio Farma in West Java last month, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo watched as medical professionals received the first doses of the IndoVac vaccine, which has been deemed halal by Indonesia's Islamic authorities.¹⁰ A vaccine's success in the most populous nation in Southeast Asia, where Muslims make up nearly 90% of the 270 million inhabitants, depends on its halal certification.¹⁰ Indonesia may consider exporting IndoVac shots in the upcoming months to other nations with sizable Muslim populations as well as to African countries that are having trouble obtaining COVID-19 vaccines.¹⁰ Contrary to the mRNA COVID vaccines created by Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna, Bio Farma collaborated with the Baylor College of Medicine in the United States to produce IndoVac, a recombinant protein COVID vaccine.¹⁰ The Indonesian company claimed that clinical tests on IndoVac showed it to work better than comparable vaccinations, with an efficacy of more than 80%.¹⁰ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Research Update

- The study **COVID-19–Associated Hospitalizations Among U.S. Infants Aged <6 Months — COVID-NET, 13 States, June 2021–August 2022**, analysis covers the period from June 20, 2021 to August 31, 2022, which includes the SARS-CoV-2 Delta (June 20–December 18, 2021), Omicron BA.1 (December 19, 2021–March 19, 2022), Omicron BA.2 (March 20, 20–June 18, 2022), and Omicron BA.5 (June 19–August 31, 2022) variant-predominant periods.³ Weekly COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates (hospitalizations per 100,000 population) Population denominators for hospitalization rates among infants aged 1 year are available since population estimates are available in 1-year age increments.³ Indicators of the most severe disease among hospitalized children aged 6 months did not change, despite population-based COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates among infants aged 6 months increasing in the Omicron variant-predominant periods compared to the Delta variant-predominant periods.³ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study **Primary hypertension, anti-hypertensive medications and the risk of severe COVID-19 in UK Biobank**, data from the UK Biobank and associated health records were analyzed.⁴ 16,134 people tested positive for severe acute respiratory syndrome caused by the coronavirus, 22% of whom developed severe COVID19, and 40% of whom had



high blood pressure.⁴ After controlling for confounding factors, hypertension was linked to 22% greater risks of severe COVID-19 compared to normotension.⁴ Elevated SBP in people on antihypertensives exhibited a dose-response relationship with severe COVID-19 (150-159 mmHg against 120-129 mmHg (OR 1.91; 95% CI 1.44, 2.53), and >180 + mmHg versus 120-129 mmHg (OR 1.93; 95% CI 1.06, 3.51).⁴ SBP 120mmHg was linked to an increased risk of COVID-19 severity (OR 1.40; 95% CI 1.11, 1.78).⁴ Inhibitors of the angiotensin converting enzyme or angiotensin-II receptors were not linked to a changed risk of severe COVID-19.⁴ A key risk factor for COVID-19 is hypertension.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)

- A new study **Comparison of Maternal, Neonatal Antibody Levels After COVID-19 Vaccination vs SARS-CoV-2 Infection** showed higher cord blood COVID-19 antibodies in women who were vaccinated compared with those who were infected with COVID-19, suggesting vaccination produces more than 10-fold higher antibody concentrations in unborn babies compared to natural infections.¹³ The study was based on patients who gave birth in Pennsylvania Hospital between August 9, 2020, and April 25, 2021, a period wherein initial mRNA vaccine series became available, but before the approval of booster doses.¹³ In total, 585 pregnancies with cord blood serum samples were identified, including 169 patients who had been vaccinated but never infected and 408 who had been infected but not vaccinated.¹³ The researchers also detected IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in the cord blood of more than 95% of newborns (557 of 585) in the study.¹³ Those with maternal vaccination only had significantly higher antibody levels compared to the infection group.¹³ However, transfer ratios, or how much the antibody levels in the cord blood match the antibody levels in the mother, were lower in the vaccinated group compared with the natural infection group.¹³ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- A new study on **Six-Month Follow-up after a Fourth BNT162b2 Vaccine Dose** showed that the overall vaccine effectiveness of a fourth Pfizer COVID vaccine dose is 41% in the first 6 months. The authors found that the protection decreased from 52% during the first 5 weeks after vaccination to no protection at 15 to 26 weeks.¹⁴ Vaccine effectiveness was determined by comparing infection rates following the fourth dose (days 7 through 35, days 36 through 102, or days 103 through 181 after receipt of the fourth dose).¹⁴ These findings are from an ongoing prospective cohort study of healthcare workers vaccinated in Israel.¹⁴ The authors suggested that the fourth dose, and possibly future boosters, should be timed wisely to coincide with disease waves or to be available seasonally, similar to the influenza vaccine.¹⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)



ASEAN Travel Advisories (new update/s)

ASEAN Country	Published	Foreign travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
Brunei Darussalam	September 15, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	No
Cambodia	October 6, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	September 14, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* for 18 years old and above.	No, but may be subject to RT-PCR upon arrival	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated may not be allowed to enter Indonesia or may be subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	October 25, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure.	No	No	No
Malaysia	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	October 14, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative COVID-19 antigen test result for 12 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Myanmar.	No	Required to obtain Myanmar Insurance	No
Philippines	November 4, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – COVID-19 rapid antigen test taken at most 24 hours before departure or subject to a rapid test upon arrival.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at E-arrival card at most 3 days before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	September 27, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate	No	Yes – Negative COVID-19 test within 48 hours before	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at



			vaccination status on the HealthHub app or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgment email.	departure for travelers born on or before December 31, 2009.				SG Arrival Card app before departure.
Thailand	October 1, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

- Reference: IATA Travel Centre
- *Fully vaccinated – at least 14 or 15 days from 2nd dose for two-dose vaccine or 14 or 15 days from a single dose vaccine upon arrival.



COVID-19 Cases and Deaths as of 11 November 2022

- As of 11 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **639,337,411** confirmed cases, including **6,618,807** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,046,121 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%**.
- There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the **ASEAN** Region.

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	10-Nov-22	241,044	-	225	-	55,632	450,060	445,424	337,552	99.2
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	137,996	-	3,056	-	837	18,317,500	14,578,628	10,272,280	86.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	10-Nov-22	6,537,907	-	158,952	-	2,416	204,315,646	170,975,417	64,363,636	62.1
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	10-Nov-22	216,323	20	758	-	3,017	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	4,937,020	-	36,514	-	15,452	28,110,807	27,521,308	16,791,374	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	10-Nov-22	632,461	70	19,486	-	1,170	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	4,012,868	1,243	64,322	24	3,712	77,994,168	73,449,131	20,425,579	63.6
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	2,128,171	2,982	1,693	2	37,313	5,163,385	5,123,895	4,440,289	90.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	4,695,207	-	32,995	-	6,744	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	10-Nov-22	11,507,124	-	43,166	-	11,929	90,044,496	84,433,722	56,250,109	86.0
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,046,121	4,315	361,167	26	138,222	522,067,522	462,781,357	207,251,601	

*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	10-Nov-22	204,287	193	7,829	-	537	11,165,700	10,458,947		25.4
	Australia	25-Jan-20	09-Nov-22	10,419,933	-	15,776	-	40,624	22,443,557	21,784,904	14,265,648	83.2
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	09-Nov-22	2,035,992	-	29,426	-	1,249	143,323,610	124,336,665	58,282,310	72.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	08-Nov-22	62,430	-	21	-	8,181	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		10-Nov-22	10,207,156	23,505	29,103	0	60,297	1,333,134,714	1,300,077,294	209,239,226	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	09-Nov-22	76,797	-	649	-	27,498	190,155	185,643	111,840	60.6



French Polynesia	12-Mar-20	07-Nov-22	58,939	-	404	-	35,231	157,402	142,956		84.9
Guam	15-Mar-20	10-Nov-22	44,662,745	2,452	530,514	5	3,269	1,026,925,870	950,336,542	220,250,691	67.1
India	30-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,301,271	102,945,371	127,099,053	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	-	309	-	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	10-Nov-22	986,599	409	2,179	-	30,591	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
Mongolia	10-Mar-20	09-Nov-22	1,000,766	-	12,019	-	3,498	27,290,944	23,389,561	8,437,701	76.6
Nepal	24-Jan-20	08-Nov-22	74,441	-	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	10-Nov-22	1,574,508	38	30,629	1	727	139,562,013	132,108,639	47,296,307	56.0
Palau	31-May-21	08-Nov-22	5,530	-	7	-	30,709	20,668	18,426		85.6
Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	09-Nov-22	45,691	-	668	-	521	357,694	297,814	28,516	2.9
Republic of Korea**	20-Jan-20	10-Nov-22	26,037,020	55,365	29,531	52	50,353	45,123,502	44,693,663	41,238,467	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	09-Nov-22	671,354	-	16,783	-	3,079	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	09-Nov-22	23,310	-	138	-	1,803	859,542	758,817	238,208	56.6
Tonga	05-Nov-21	06-Sep-22	16,182	-	12	-	15,486	90,881	76,800	38,082	71.9
Türkiye	10-Mar-20	12-Oct-22	16,918,231	-	101,198	-	20,278	57,936,783	53,171,790	41,366,484	62.3
Vanuatu	11-Nov-20	02-Nov-22	11,952	-	14	-	3,986	144,824	131,697	16,996	40.3
Wallis et Futuna	17-Oct-20	28-Jul-22	761	-	7	-	4,749	7,136	6,794	3,742	58.6
ASIA PACIFIC			143,950,347	81,962	857,949	58	601,911	2,939,568,852	2,788,537,821	781,783,155	

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

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

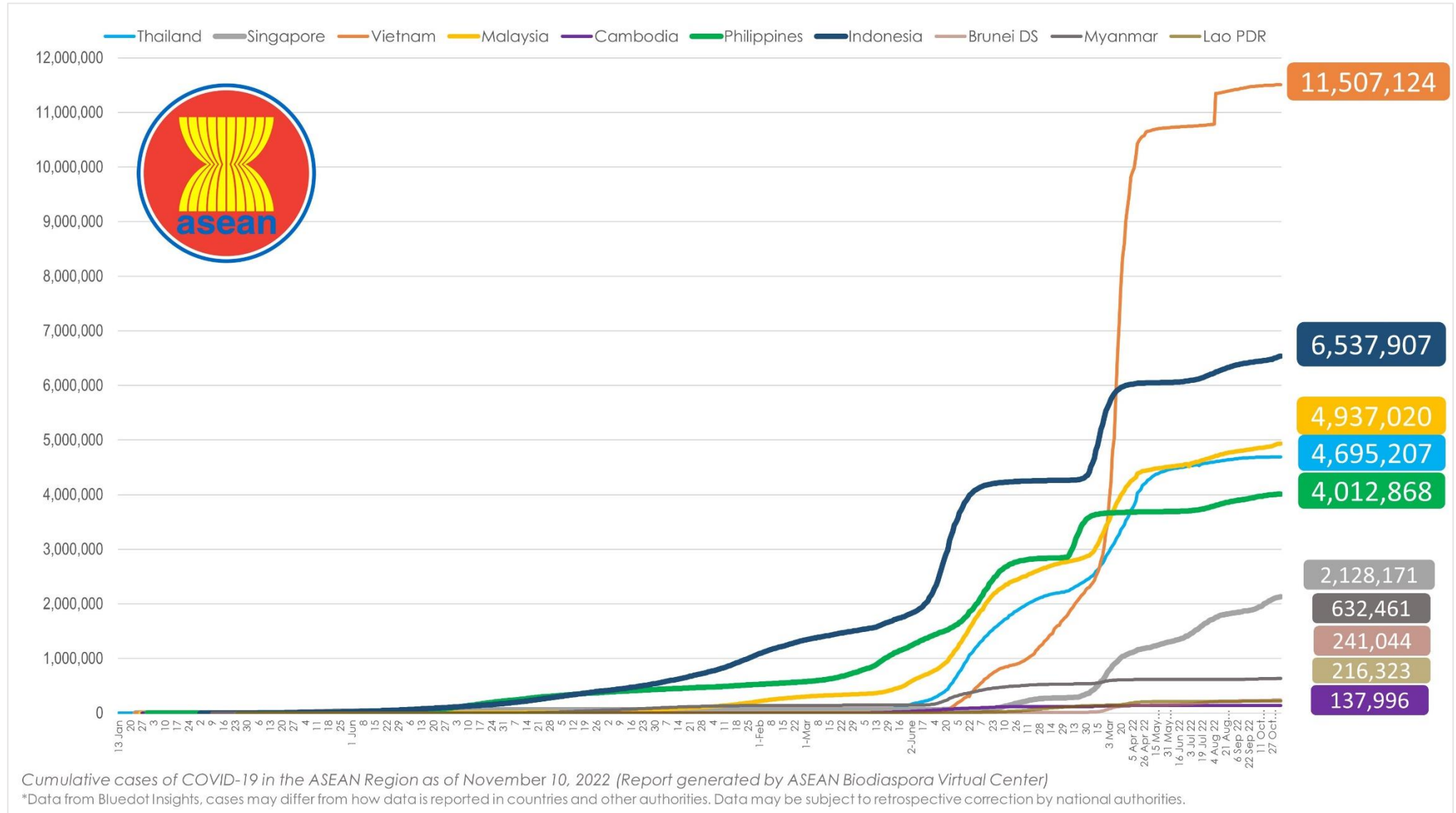
- **460,340,943 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,945,342	-	258,921	-	244,586	438,304,805	352,035,153	55,164,595
AMERICAS	183,794,465	-	2,896,119	-	1,207,911	828,193,749	727,466,867	487,666,263
EUROPE	241,058,237	7,207	2,006,213	84	2,042,100	566,902,764	538,473,451	368,129,962
MIDDLE EAST	22,542,899	-	238,438	-	213,377	144,257,781	129,622,054	59,475,907
TOTAL	460,340,943	7,207	5,399,691	84	3,707,975	1,977,659,099	1,747,597,525	970,436,727



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries

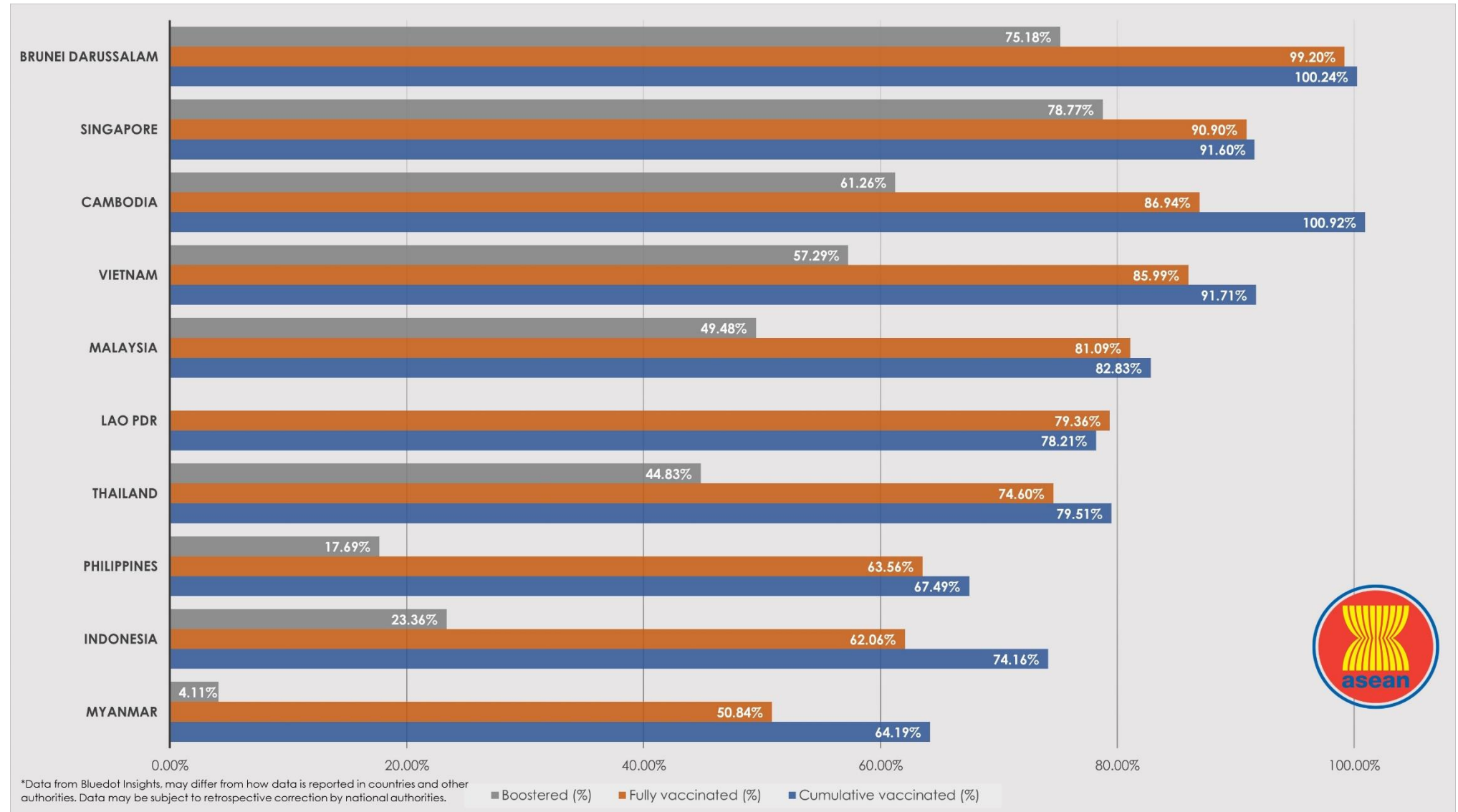
From January 1, 2021 to November 10, 2022





COVID-19 Vaccination Status in ASEAN


as of 10 November 2022





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 08 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.



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 11 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **83,858** confirmed cases, including **196** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.23%**.
- **40 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- **83,818 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	141	1	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	20	1	1	5.00%
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	2	1	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	217	3	1	0.46%

*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)
United States of America	28,797	88	11	0.04%
Brazil	9,541	268	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	-	161	3.36%
AMERICAS	52,710	834	30	0.06%
ASEAN	40	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	217	3	1	0.46%
EUROPE	25,782	28	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	313	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	83,858	865	196	0.23%

Global Update

- World Health Organization:** The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the number of monkeypox cases rose slightly last week, with 19 countries reporting rises in cases. WHO Director-General stated that despite the small rise in cases, the number of weekly cases is down 80% from the peak reported in August. In week 44 (October 31 to November 6), new monkeypox cases globally has increased by 2.5% (1,349 cases) compared to week 43 (October 24 to October 30) which reported 1,316 cases. Most of the cases reported last week were from the Americas and European regions. Of the 19 countries reporting rises, Mexico reported the highest increase.
- Panama:** According to Lourdes Moreno, the head of the Health Ministry's Epidemiology Department, the areas with the highest recorded incidence of the disease include Panama Metro, Panama Oeste, and San Miguelito City.⁵ The Gorgas Memorial Institute for Health Studies has verified the 21 cases.⁵ All have happened to gay males.⁵ Sixteen cases have been treated as outpatients, while five have required hospitalization because of a different kind of chronic illness.⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional Update

- Vietnam:** Monkeypox has been added to the list of Group B infectious diseases, which the Ministry of Health has concluded are serious, highly contagious, and potentially lethal illnesses.⁶ In compliance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, the decision will launch a number of activities to prevent and control monkeypox.⁶ Monkeypox can transfer from animals to people and from humans to humans.⁶ It occasionally can result in skin infections, pneumonia, eye issues, and even death.⁶ Usually, youngsters, pregnant women, or individuals with impaired immune systems are more severely affected by the condition.⁶ There have been two imported cases of monkeypox in Vietnam.⁶ Both patients have now made a full recovery and left the hospital.⁶ There hasn't been a documented monkeypox outbreak in the nation, and the risk of community spread has been kept under control.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Research Update

- In the ***Epidemiologic Features of the Monkeypox Outbreak and the Public Health Response — United States, May 17–October 6, 2022*** report of US CDC, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists authorized the designation of monkeypox as a condition that requires national notification on June 23, 2022.¹ Jurisdictions provided the CDC with information on patient demographics, history of potential exposure, completed diagnostic investigations, and initial clinical signs and symptoms.¹ The CDC received reports of 26,384



monkeypox cases from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico between May 17 and October 6, 2022. 70% of those having information on gender and recent close personal or sexual contact (out of 59%) reported recent male-to-male sexual interaction.¹ People of color, especially those of color are still disproportionately affected.¹ Gay, bisexual, and other males who have sex with men, as well as Black and Hispanic people and those with impaired immune systems, should continue to be given priority in public health initiatives aimed at preventing monkeypox, including vaccination.¹ [[Full Text](#)]



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