

COVID-19 and Monkeypox

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 594 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- According to the **World Health Organization's (WHO)** Weekly Epidemiological Update, over 6.9 million new cases were recorded during the week of August 1–7, 2022, maintaining a consistent weekly total from the week before. Over 14,000 fatalities were recorded, a 9% drop from the previous week's total of new weekly deaths. Globally, 6.4 million fatalities and 581.8 million confirmed cases have been reported as of August 7th, 2022. [[Full Report](#)]
- **India:** New Delhi will enforce a mask mandate again after COVID-19 infections rose in the past 24 hours according to the government order announced on August 11 (Thursday). New Delhi reported 2,146 new infections in the past 24 hours and 8 COVID-related deaths, the worst figures among Indian states and federal territories. The country reported 16,299 new infections during the period, taking the cumulative total to 44.2 million, while deaths rose by 53 to 526,879.
- **US CDC:** The United States of America's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on August 11 (Thursday) updated its COVID-19 guideline, which deemphasizes distancing measures and focuses on protecting the most vulnerable groups. The CDC said that it has simplified the guidelines now that there are tools for reducing the severity of the disease and cutting the number of hospitalizations and deaths. The nation is in the midst of ongoing elevated activity from the BA.5 Omicron subvariant, with deaths that have slowly trended upward over the past week. One of the major changes is its quarantine guidelines for people exposed to COVID-19. Instead of undergoing quarantine, the CDC recommends wearing a high-quality mask, watching for symptoms for 10 days, and getting tested on the fifth day. Individuals who are mildly sick with COVID-19 should still isolate for at least 5 days while wearing a high-quality mask. After isolation, individuals who are recovering should avoid contact with vulnerable people for 11 days. The CDC recommends longer isolation periods for people with moderate and severe illnesses. Another major change is that the CDC no longer recommends screening asymptomatic people who don't have known exposures. The agency, however, urged people to consider their risks in particular settings, keeping in mind community transmission levels and ventilation, when gauging needed distancing measures.

Research Update

- A new US study describes pediatric COVID-19 and found that 7.0% of hospitalized children developed neurologic complications such as seizures.⁴ In a study published on August 11, 2022 entitled *COVID-19 and Acute Neurologic Complications in Children*, a team led by Vanderbilt University researchers followed 15,137 COVID-19 patients aged 2 months to 17 years released from 52 US children's hospitals participating in the Pediatric Health Information System database from March 2020 to March 2022.⁴ Of the 15,137 patients, 82.1% had a primary COVID-19 diagnosis, and 17.9% had a secondary diagnosis of COVID-19 and a related complication. A total of 37.1% of children had a complex chronic condition (CCC), and 9.8% had at least one previously diagnosed neurologic CCC.⁴ Seven percent of patients developed a neurologic complication, the most common of which were fever-triggered seizures (3.9%), non-fever-related seizures (2.3%), and encephalopathy (brain damage or disease) (2.2%).⁴ According to the authors, the findings of their study emphasize the importance of COVID-19 immunization

in children, especially in high-risk populations, such as those with neurologic comorbidity.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Myanmar:** According to the Health Ministry, Myanmar just recorded its first COVID-19 fatality in more than four months, increasing the total number of fatalities in the nation to 19,435.⁷ As of August 11, the Southeast Asian nation had not seen a COVID-19-related mortality since April 7, marking the longest period since the country's pandemic began.⁷ The Ministry's data revealed this on August 11.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** According to the Department of Health, more than 200 more cases of coronavirus illness (COVID-19) Omicron subvariant have been found in the Philippines (DOH).⁸ DOH Officer-in-Charge Maria Rosario Vergeire stated at a news conference that the most recent genome sequencing findings revealed the discovery of 190 extra BA.5, 34 additional BA.4, and one additional BA.2.12.1 cases.⁸ 162 of the new BA.5 cases came from the Davao Region, 23 from Soccsksargen, 3 from Muslim Mindanao's Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, and one each from Caraga and the National Capital Region. In total, there were already 4,203 BA.5 cases detected in the country.⁸ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Singapore:** According to the Ministry of Health, there are currently no plans to reduce COVID-19 regulations, notably the necessity that individuals wear masks indoors (MOH).⁹ In response to questions, MOH said existing safe management practices will remain in place even if the most recent wave of illnesses had peaked on Thursday, August 11.⁹ "Cases are declining but remain high and pose concerns," a Ministry of Health spokeswoman said. "The Ministry of Health will continue to calibrate steps based on the circumstances."⁹ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Japan:** As the seventh wave of infections continues despite the expansion of the BA.5 omicron subvariant of the virus, the total number of new coronavirus cases in Japan has surpassed 15 million as of August 11.² The nation saw 240,205 new COVID-19 instances on that particular day, bringing the overall tally to 15,143,597.² Three days in a row, the daily total exceeded 200,000, with August 11's total increasing by 1,527 over the previous week.² Less than a month after surpassing 10 million on July 14, the total count hit 15 million.² In the northeastern prefectures of Yamagata and Fukushima, the central prefecture of Ishikawa, the western prefectures of Hyogo and Hiroshima, and the southern prefecture of Nagasaki, the number of newly confirmed cases reached daily highs on August 11.² The number of additional COVID-19 fatalities countrywide reached 206, increasing the total death toll to 34,596. Six more COVID-19 patients were critically sick on Wednesday, bringing the total to 603.²
- **South Korea:** In reaction to the current revival, the South Korean government early this month bought an additional shipment of oral COVID-19 medications, principally Paxlovid pills, enough for around 940 thousand patients.¹⁰ Around the following few months, they will be disseminated all over the country.¹⁰ In addition to bigger hospitals and so-called "one-stop" medical facilities, health officials also intend to let smaller general hospitals to write the prescriptions for the oral drug.¹⁰ The goal is to give out more medications to people in high-risk categories, especially those who are over 60.¹⁰ Authorities also promise to keep a closer eye on whether safety precautions are followed during sizable summer events and festivals.¹⁰ In contrast to the average of 229 days recorded for reinfected patients in June, the KDCA said on August 11 that a COVID-19 patient needed just 154 to 165 days on average to become infected again in July.¹⁰ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **China:** As part of the most recent efforts to limit COVID-19 concentrations across the nation, a few cities in China's vacation hotspot Hainan extended lockdowns on August

12, with some of the restrictions set to persist into the weekend.¹¹ Lhasa in Tibet also tightened restrictions. Local governments have implemented shorter lockdowns where individuals were prohibited from needless movements for a few days or weeks until clusters were restricted inside tighter regions as part of the "dynamic COVID-19 zero" strategy, which tries to swiftly stop each epidemic from spreading.¹¹ These lockdowns were less severe than Shanghai's two-month viral struggle in the spring, but as Omicron spreads more widely across China, additional towns may be forced to implement similar restrictions, which might affect local companies.¹¹ Two cities, Dongfang and Chengmai, with a combined population of around 900,000, in the southern province of Hainan—currently the worst-affected area of China—announced on Friday that they would extend the lockdowns for their citizens beyond the original three to four days to almost a week.¹¹ Haikou, the capital of the province of Hainan, placed its 2.9 inhabitants under lockdown today from 7 am to 6 pm local time, following similar restrictions that applied throughout the major hours on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.¹¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **Indonesia:** According to a serological survey carried out by the nation's health ministry and the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Indonesia, a very high percentage of Indonesians have antibodies to stop the transmission of COVID-19.⁵ In July, 98.5% of Indonesians were found to have antibodies, up from about 88% in December 2021, according to the poll.⁵ Iwan Ariawan, one of the researchers, stated in a virtual news conference on August 11 that "people receive these antibodies through immunization, illness, or both."⁵ With the administration of booster doses since January 12, the situation is consistent with an increase in vaccination coverage.⁵ According to Ariawan, a high percentage of the population possessing antibodies does not ensure that people will not have COVID-19; rather, it just lessens the severity and mortality of the infection.⁵ By using questionnaires and blood tests, the survey was carried out on more than 17,000 respondents in 100 districts of Indonesia.⁵
- **Laos:** According to the Lao Ministry of Health, a total of 5,885,061 Lao citizens have received one dosage of the COVID-19 vaccine, or 80.2% of the population.⁶ The statistic satisfies the nation's goal of immunizing 80% of the populace by the end of 2022.⁶ As of August 7, a total of 5,220,015 people—or 71.1% of the population—had gotten a second dosage, according to the most recent data from the ministry's Center of Information and Education for Health.⁶ In addition to advising individuals to be vaccinated and receive a booster injection to support declining immunity levels after the initial round of immunizations, the ministry warned people to remain careful.⁶ One imported case and 96 locally transmitted cases were reported by the National Taskforce Committee for COVID-19 Prevention and Control on Thursday, increasing the total number of confirmed cases to 212,124.⁶

Travel Update

- **Taiwan:** According to the island's disease monitoring organization, beginning on August 15 all visitors to Taiwan would no longer be needed to submit a negative RT-PCR test result that is effective within two days before to the flight.¹ Following their arrival in Taiwan, the incoming tourists would spend three days in isolation and four days practicing self-prevention, according to a statement from the agency.¹ As the COVID-19 pandemic on the island is declining, Taiwan has gradually eased its reaction protocols. Since June, it has reduced the amount of time spent in isolation on incoming travelers from seven to three days.¹

Travel Advisories (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 Country	Published	Foreign travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
Brunei	August 2, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Subjected to a rapid antigen test upon arrival and an RT-PCR test on the day 3 at their own expense. Payment shall be done on this link .	Self-quarantine at a private residence or hotel for NOT fully vaccinated until a negative result of RT-PCR is released. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	Must download and register on the BruHealth app before departure. Passengers must submit an “Arrival Declaration” form on the Travel Portal. The form must be completed online on www.pmo.gov.bn/travel-portal at most 24 hours before departure.
Cambodia	July 21, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	Yes – Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival at their own expense.	No	No	No
Indonesia	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	August 9, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 12 years old and above.	No	No	No
Malaysia	August 2, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	August 1, 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	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Myanmar.	No	Required to obtain Myanmar Insurance	No

			48 hours before arrival.					
Philippines	August 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 13 years old and above and vaccination status on the HealthHub app or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC acknowledgment email.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 13 years old and above.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.
Thailand	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate or certificate with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure for 18 years old above. Does not apply to travelers below 8 years old accompanied by fully vaccinated parents or guardian; passengers younger than 18 years with COVID-19 vaccination	No	No	No

					certificate with at least one dose.			
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
China	July 5, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	August 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter Hong Kong.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 14 days.	No	No
Macao	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 17 days.	No	No
Japan	July 28, 2022	Limited	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	Travelers could be subject to quarantine for 5 days.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at MySOS app before departure.
South Korea	August 8, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation and be uploaded at https://cov19ent.kd	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation and be uploaded at https://cov19ent.kd	No	No	Passengers with an A-1 visa, an A-2 visa, or a Self-Isolation Exemption Certificate must install the 'self-check mobile app' found at http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/selfcheck before departure or upon arrival.

			ca.go.kr/ or be printed. Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test within 1 day upon arrival.	ca.go.kr/ or be printed. Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test within 1 day upon arrival.				
Taiwan	August 10, 2022	Limited	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test or rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test or rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Travelers are subject to quarantine for 3 days. Travelers must have confirmed booking of quarantine facility or hotel.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at Quarantine System for Entry Form before departure.

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

Cases and Deaths as of 12 August 2022

- As of 12 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **594,660,711** confirmed cases, including **6,463,771** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 76,308,625 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **33,734,093 cases** in the ASEAN region and **42,574,532 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.

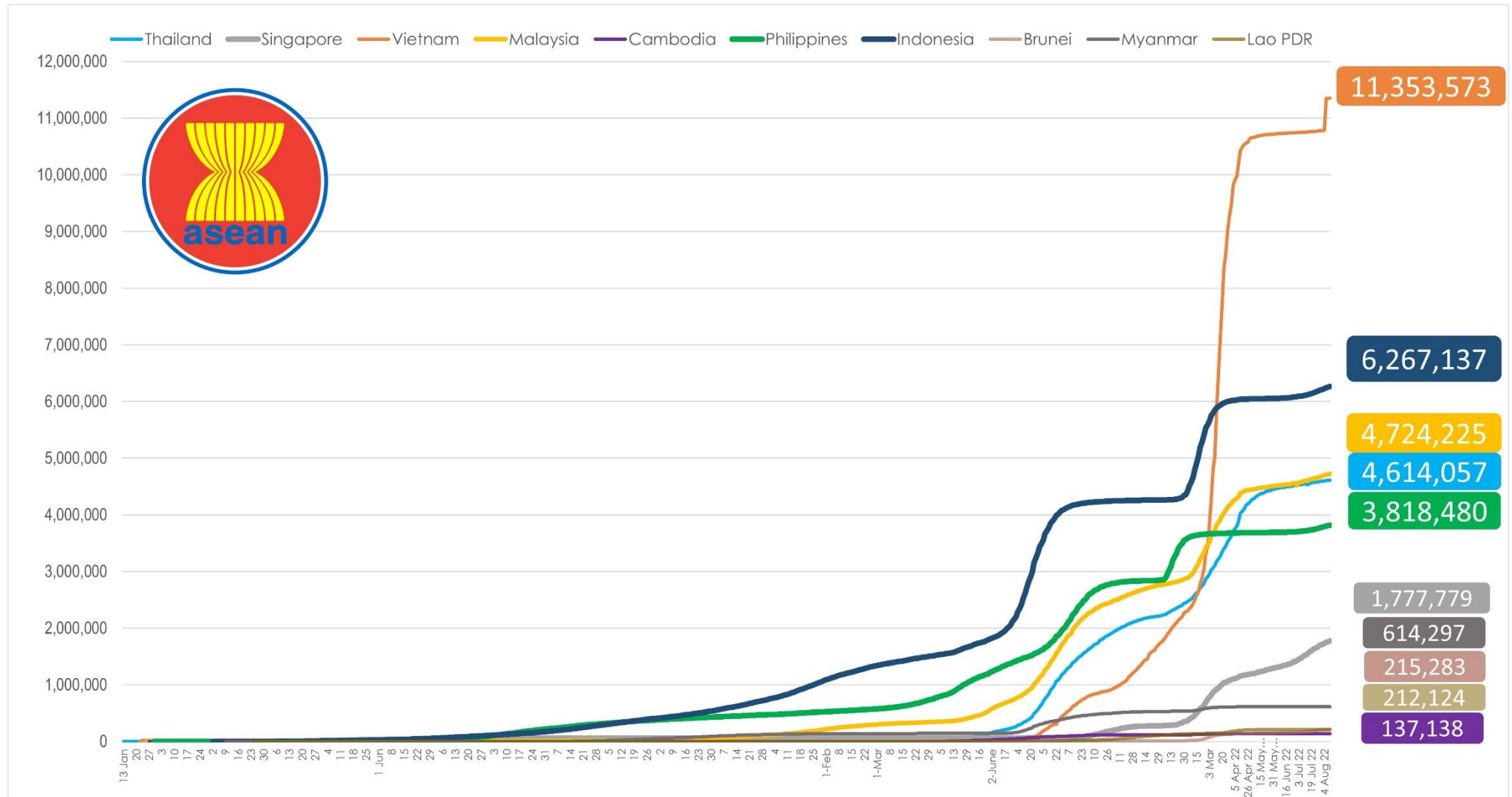
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	11-Aug-22	215,283	-	225	-	49,686	445,849	436,027	307,711	97.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	137,138	21	3,056	-	832	15,115,433	14,427,169	9,655,663	87.0
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	11-Aug-22	6,267,137	5,532	157,171	22	2,316	202,813,315	170,356,449	57,745,319	62.2
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	11-Aug-22	212,124	97	757	-	2,959	5,885,061	5,220,015		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	4,724,225	4,831	36,066	10	14,786	28,080,188	27,468,521	16,599,810	81.8
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	11-Aug-22	614,297	21	19,434	-	1,137	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	3,818,480	4,528	60,916	27	3,532	76,848,338	72,226,419	16,140,825	63.4
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	1,777,779	10,074	1,546	4	31,170	5,022,906	5,001,013	4,265,529	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	4,614,057	2,316	31,733	35	6,627	56,878,496	53,255,291	31,150,466	74.4
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	11-Aug-22	11,353,573	-	43,095	-	11,770	87,717,272	81,040,637	63,619,909	83.2
ASEAN COUNTRIES				33,734,093	27,420	353,999	98	124,814	513,584,172	456,976,870	201,712,583	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	11-Aug-22	20,983,169	137,196	25,441	59	40,579	45,093,844	44,657,345	39,900,248	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	11-Aug-22	15,130,917	240,205	34,236	205	11,983	103,981,749	102,557,779	97,509,474	82.3
	China	31-Dec-19	11-Aug-22	6,460,446	27,950	24,129	45	39,892	1,330,142,199	1,295,366,475	825,987,801	86.4
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				42,574,532	405,351	83,806	309	92,455	1,479,217,792	1,442,581,599	963,397,523
ASEAN +3				76,308,625	432,771	437,805	407	217,269	1,992,801,964	1,899,558,469	1,165,110,106	

- 518,352,086 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	12,810,506	518	258,047	6	244,915	382,066,066	299,179,009	44,328,982
AMERICAS	175,775,526	54,148	2,835,590	218	1,142,514	815,790,329	717,589,085	454,759,918
ASIA PACIFIC	83,761,388	50,309	743,740	172	429,872	1,434,274,384	1,316,034,946	265,627,826
EUROPE	223,854,781	210,890	1,952,773	751	1,935,850	562,190,305	534,352,831	339,348,923
MIDDLE EAST	22,149,885	13,145	235,816	103	207,311	142,929,554	128,258,539	56,420,557
TOTAL	518,352,086	329,010	6,025,966	1,250	3,960,462	3,337,250,638	2,995,414,410	1,160,486,206

COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to August 11, 2022

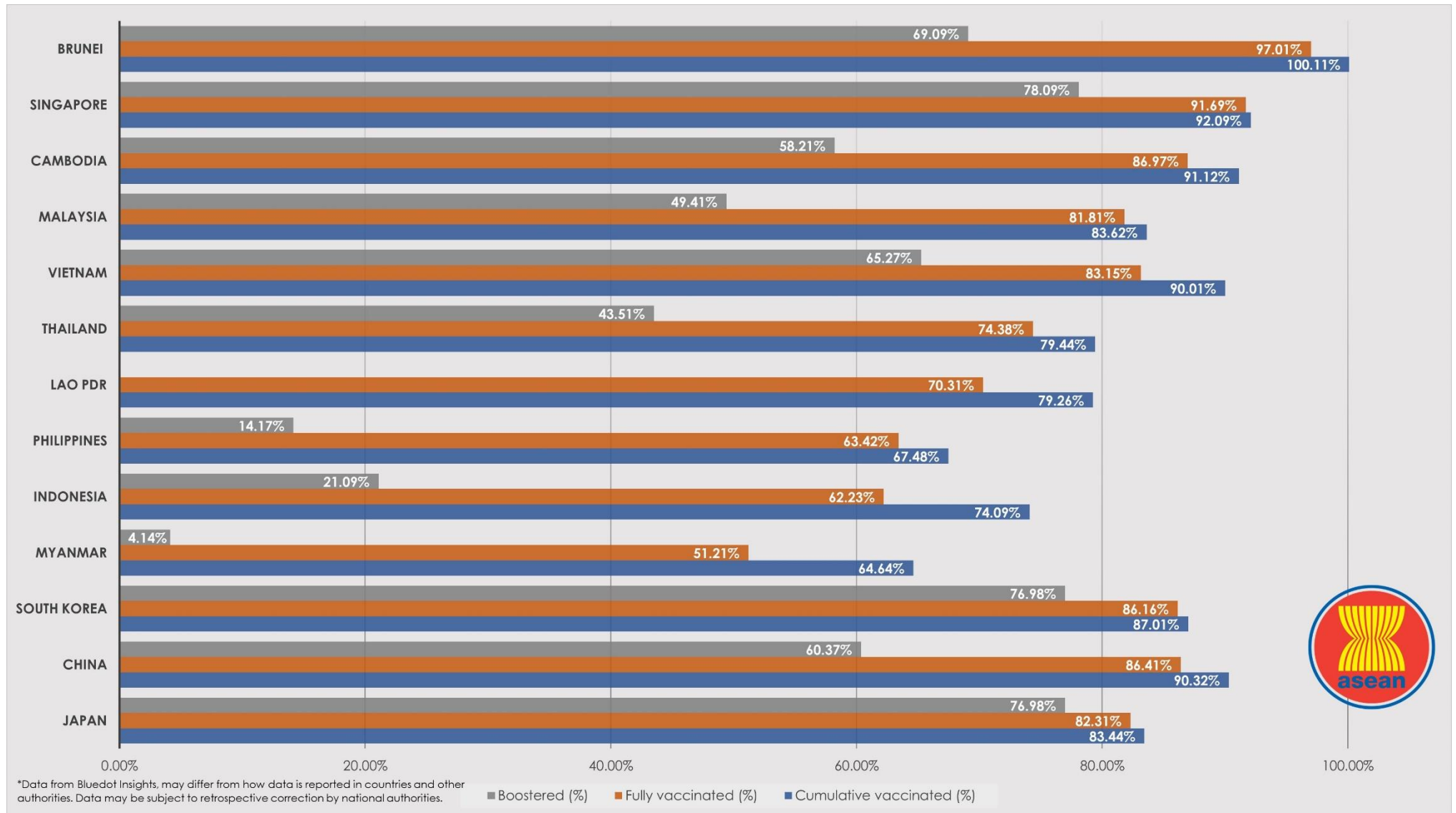


Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of August 11, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*Data from BlueDot Insights, cases may differ from how data is reported in countries and other authorities. Data may be subject to retrospective correction by national authorities.


COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 12 August 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

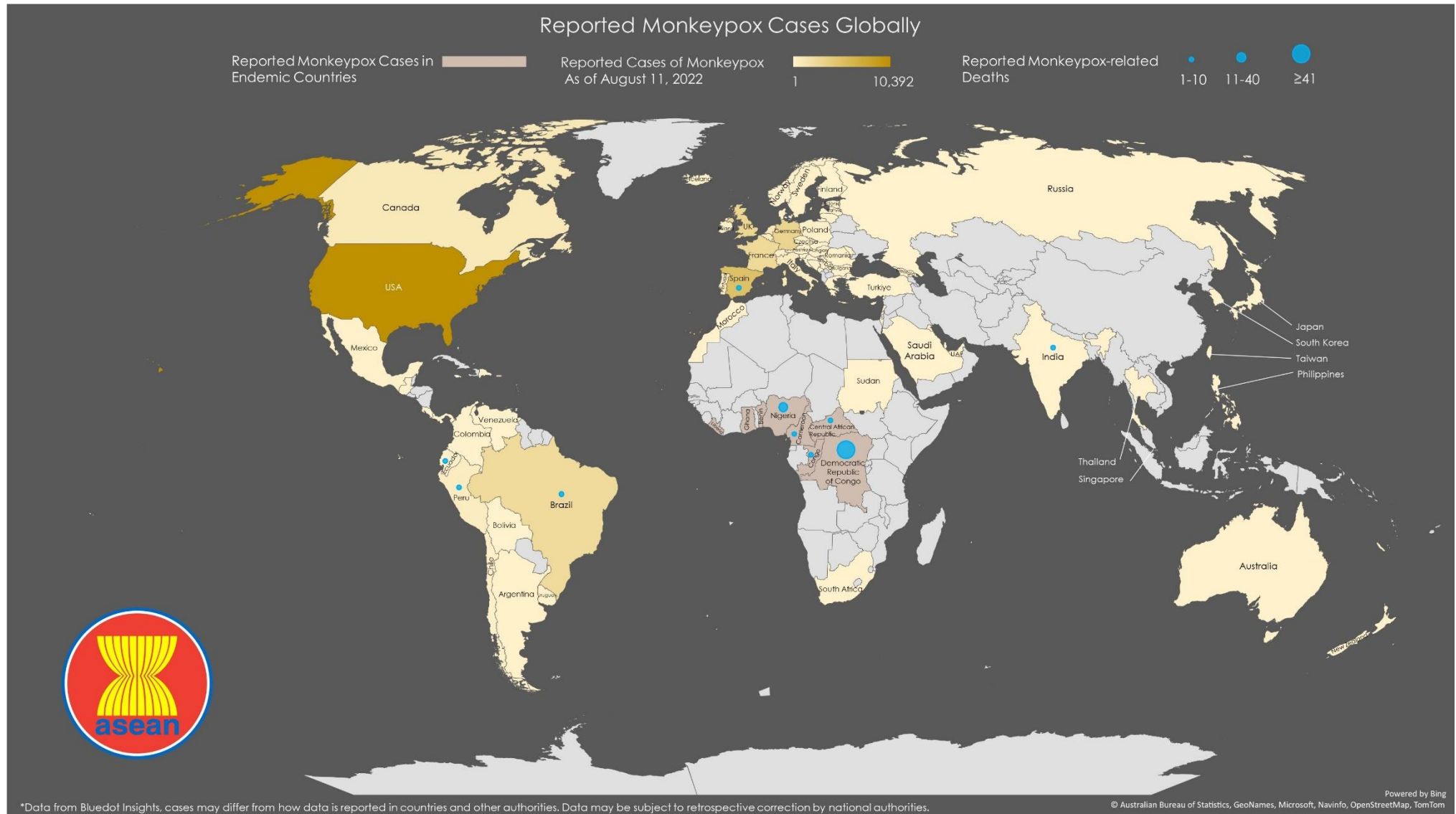
as of 09 August 2022

 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	160.43	Unknown	31.0/100	0.0
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/58.2	Unknown	0.18	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Indonesia	0%/day	65.2/20.6	Unknown	2.05	Unknown	54.2/100	+3.6
Lao PDR	0%/day	77.2/ND	Unknown	1.16	Unknown	61.6/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	84.3/49.4	0.01%/day	11.89	Unknown	51.8/100	0.0
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.03	Unknown	69.1/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	69.7/13.9	Unknown	3.71	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/78.2	0%/day	105.43	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.3/43.4	0.01%/day	3.11	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Vietnam	Unknown	87.4/65.3	Unknown	84.18	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	81.1/75.7	0%/day	219.26	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/76.8	0%/day	188.18	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.0	Unknown	0.024	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%.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of August 11, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 12 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **35,081** confirmed cases, including **83** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.24%**.
- 28 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **20 cases** in the ASEAN region and **8 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
 - Singapore** 15 cases
 - Thailand** 4 cases
 - Japan** 4 cases (1 new case)
 - Taiwan** 3 cases
 - Philippines** 1 case
 - South Korea** 1 case
- 35,053 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	10,392	-	0.00%
Europe	Spain	5,162	2	0.04%
Europe	Germany	3,063	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,017	-	0.00%
Europe	France	2,590	-	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	0	77	4.27%
AMERICAS	14,824	2,598	3	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	81	14	1	1.23%
EUROPE	17,661	1,423	2	0.01%
MIDDLE EAST	205	17	-	0.00%
TOTAL	35,053	4,052	83	0.24%

Global update

- Brazil:** Following several recorded assaults on the primates in Brazil, the World Health Organization underlined on Tuesday that monkeypox epidemics were not connected to the primates.³ Following news of an increase in physical attacks and poisonings of monkeys in the South American country, WHO spokeswoman Margaret Harris told reporters in Geneva that primates could not be held responsible for the rise in monkeypox cases in Brazil.³ Numerous Brazilian cities have seen an increase in attacks on monkeys using poison or stones, according to local media.³ According to news site G1, 10 monkeys seemed to have been poisoned or purposefully hurt in a natural reserve in Rio do Preto, Sao Paulo state, in less than a week.³ Following the confirmation of three instances of monkeypox in

the region, rescuers and campaigners believe the monkeys were poisoned and assaulted.³ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **USA:** Over 10,000 cases of monkeypox have been officially confirmed in the country. According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as of August 11, 10,392 instances of monkeypox were verified in the nation, the greatest number ever. Since the first case of monkeypox was identified in the US in May, infections have been spreading there.¹² On August 4, the US government declared a public health emergency and has since taken efforts to guarantee that more individuals receive the illness vaccine.¹² However, due to a vaccine scarcity, some people have been unable to receive vaccinations.¹² The US Food and Drug Administration approved the use of lesser amounts administered through intradermal injections as an emergency solution on Tuesday in response to the crisis.¹² [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional update

- **Indonesia:** Hanny Nilasari, director of the monkeypox task force of the Indonesian Medical Association (IDI), has stated that children are one of the groups that require particular attention by medical workers when afflicted with monkeypox.¹³ She added during the August 11 virtual discussion on "Understanding Monkeypox as a Global Health Emergency," which was streamed via IDN Times's Instagram account and was accessible from here.¹³ "The groups that must be wary of monkeypox, in general, are children, older adults, and people who have weak immunity."¹³ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** The Department of Health (DOH) confirmed on August 11 that ten close contacts of the nation's first case of monkeypox are still under quarantine and have not manifested any symptoms.¹⁴ The DOH officially recognized the first case of monkeypox in the nation on July 29 of last year.¹⁴ The patient has already been classified as recovered, released from seclusion, and permitted to engage in social interaction.¹⁴ According to Maria Rosario Vergeire, the DOH officer in charge, the Philippines could not get doses of the monkeypox vaccination until 2023.¹⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)

References

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