

COVID-19, Monkeypox, and Other Infectious Diseases
**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	1
Research Update	1
Travel Update	3
Cases and Deaths Table	4
COVID-19 Cases in ASEAN Region Table	4
COVID-19 Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	4
Epi curve Among ASEAN Countries	6
Vaccination Status in ASEAN	7
ASEAN Outlook Assessment	8
Infectious Diseases	9
Infectious Diseases Map in ASEAN Region and Neighboring Countries	9
Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox	10
Infectious Disease in ASEAN and Neighboring Countries Updates	10
Dengue	10
Rabies	10
Chikungunya	11
Leptospirosis	11
HFMD	11
Meliodosis	12
Dengue	13
Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region Map	13
Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region Table	13
Special Report on Notable Diseases	14
Ebola Disease Outbreak	14
Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda	14
Monkeypox	16
Monkeypox Cases Globally Map	16
Highlights and Situation Overview	17
Monkeypox Cases in ASEAN Region Table	17
Monkeypox Cases in Asia-Pacific Region Table	17
Top 5 Countries with Most Cases Globally	17
Monkeypox Cases per Region	18
Global Update	18
References	19



COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 640 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Regional Update

- **Philippines:** The Department of Health stated on Tuesday that if a bill authorizing the government to adopt pandemic protocols is not signed into law by the end of the month, it will suggest the prolongation of the COVID-19 state of catastrophe.⁹ President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. extended the COVID-19 pandemic declaration to include the entire country of the Philippines through December 31.⁹ The extension gave the government access to pandemic response funds and allowed it to continue implementing COVID-19 prevention measures.⁹ If Congress does not pass the Public Health Emergency for Emerging and Reemerging Disease Bill, the Office of the President will be asked to extend the declaration of the state of calamity or to permit local governments to declare a state of calamity in their areas, according to the health officer-in-charge Maria Rosario Vergeire. Vergeire emphasized that allowing local governments to declare states of calamity on their own will not solve the problem.⁹ [[Full Article](#)]

Research Update (Published and peer-reviewed studies)

- The study on **Relative effectiveness of a 2nd booster dose of COVID-19 mRNA vaccine up to four months post administration in individuals aged 80 years or more in Italy: a retrospective matched cohort study** concludes that the relative vaccine effectiveness or RVE of a second booster vaccine dose against severe COVID-19 is only about 30% after 2 to 4 months in people 80 and older compared with protection after the first booster dose.³ The researchers matched data from the national vaccination registry and the COVID-19 surveillance system in a 1:1 ratio of individuals who received the second booster vaccine dose with individuals who received the first booster vaccine dose at least 120 days earlier, wherein a total of 831,555 matched pairs were analyzed.³ A second booster dose of mRNA vaccine, 14 to 118 days post-administration, was moderately effective in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infection compared to a first booster dose administered at least 120 days earlier.³ Overall RVE decreased from 28.5% in the time-interval of 14 to 28 days to 7.6% in the time-interval of 56 to 118 days.³ For severe COVID, there was more protection, decreasing from 43.2% to 27.2% over the same time span.³ [[Full Text](#)]
- In this study, **Strengthening government's response to COVID-19 in Indonesia: A modified Delphi study of medical and health academics**, medical and health academics from ten universities across Indonesia were invited to take part in the two-round Delphi study on their views regarding the Indonesian government's handling of COVID-19 and which areas of health systems need to be prioritized to improve the government's response to COVID-19.⁴ Results showed the top priorities for improving the government's response to COVID-19 in Indonesia: (1) strengthening capacity to ensure consistent, credible and targeted communication while adopting a more inclusive and empathic communication style to address public concerns; (2) ensuring universal access to reliable COVID-19 testing by expanding lab infrastructure, facilitating operational readiness, and scaling up implementation of proven alternative/complementary tests to RT-PCR; and (3) boosting contact tracing implementation capacity and facilitating contact tracing for all positive cases, involving key stakeholders in further development



of the existing contact tracing system (i.e. PeduliLindungi) as well as its evaluation and quality assurance.⁴ Ultimately, the study highlighted the importance of strengthening health system functions during the pandemic and improving health system resilience for dealing with future public health emergencies.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)

- This study, ***Estimating the infection burden of COVID-19 in Malaysia***, provided the first national-level COVID 19 prevalence estimates in Malaysia adjusted for underdiagnosis.⁵ A retrospective cohort study design was utilized. Data on reported cases and mortalities were collated from the Ministry of Health official GitHub between 1 March 2020 and 30 December 2021.⁵ The authors estimated the total and age-stratified monthly incidence rates, mortality rates, and adjusted case fatality rate (aCFR).⁵ Estimated new infections were inferred from the age-stratified aCFR.⁵ The total estimated infections between 1 March 2020 and 30 December 2021 was 9,955,000-cases (95% CI: 6,626,000–18,985,000).⁵ The proportion of COVID-19 infections in ages 0–11, 12– 17, 18–50, 51–65, and above 65 years were 19.9% (n = 1,982,000), 2.4% (n = 236,000), 66.1% (n = 6,577,000), 9.1% (n = 901,000), 2.6% (n = 256,000), respectively.⁵ Approximately 32.8% of the total population in Malaysia was estimated to have been infected with COVID19 by the end of December 2021.⁵ Naturally acquired community immunity has increased, but approximately 68.1% of the population remains susceptible. Population estimates of the infection burden are critical to determine the need for booster doses and calibration of public health measures.⁵ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- This study, ***Universal admission screening for COVID-19 using quantitative antigen testing and questionnaire screening to prevent nosocomial spread***, showed the diagnostic accuracy of quantitative SARS-CoV-2 antigen testing (LUMIPULSE SARS-CoV-2 Ag) for the early detection of asymptomatic COVID-19 patients as a universal screening test on admission.⁶ LUMIPULSE SARS-CoV-2 Ag is a two-step sandwich chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay-based quantitative SARS-CoV-2 antigen test developed in Japan.⁶ It can be performed in approximately 30 minutes using a fully automated system, with sensitivity and specificity of 92.5% and 100%, respectively, compared to RT-qPCR using nasopharyngeal swabs as samples.⁶ This retrospective cohort study included patients aged 20 years or older admitted to Toranomon Hospital (819 beds, Tokyo, Japan) between December 3, 2020 and March 20, 2021.⁶ All patients underwent quantitative antigen testing using nasopharyngeal swabs within 24 hours of admission.⁶ Of the 5191 patients, 53 were antigen-positive, 19 were inconclusive and 5119 were negative.⁶ The sensitivity and specificity (positive or inconclusive results) of the quantitative antigen test for COVID-19 diagnosis at admission was 0.957 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.855–0.995) and 0.995 (95% CI: 0.992–0.997), respectively. Six asymptomatic patients were identified on admission.⁶ Two patients were antigen-negative and diagnosed with COVID-19 later; however, they had been isolated prior to diagnosis because both had symptoms of COVID-19 and exposure. No nosocomial infections occurred during the period.⁶ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- This meta-analysis, ***Global Coinfections with Bacteria, Fungi, and Respiratory Viruses in Children with SARS-CoV-2: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis***, identified the type and proportion of coinfections with SARS-CoV-2 and bacteria, fungi, and/or respiratory viruses, and investigated the severity of COVID-19 with co infections in children.⁷ 130 articles were included in the systematic review (57 cohort, 52 case report, and 21 case series studies) and 34 articles (23 cohort, eight case series, and three case report studies).⁷ Of the 17,588 COVID-19 children who were tested for co-pathogens, bacterial, fungal, and/or respiratory viral coinfections were reported (n = 1633, 9.3%).⁷ The overall pooled proportions of children with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who had bacterial, fungal, and respiratory viral coinfections were 4.73% (95% CI 3.86 to 5.60, n = 445), 0.98% (95% CI 0.13 to 1.83, n = 17), and 5.41% (95% CI 4.48 to 6.34, n = 441), respectively.⁷



Children with COVID-19 in the ICU had higher coinfections compared to ICU and non-ICU patients.⁷ However, COVID-19 children admitted to the ICU had a lower bacterial coinfection compared to the COVID-19 children in the ICU and non-ICU group. The most common identified virus and bacterium in children with COVID-19 were RSV (n = 342, 31.4%) and Mycoplasma pneumonia (n = 120, 23.1%).⁷ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **Thailand** plans to introduce a new medical treatment visa on January 1, 2023. The Deputy government spokeswoman, Tipanan Sirichana, said on November 15 (Tuesday) that the new type of visa is tentatively planned for next year, as the cabinet approved the Public Health Ministry's proposal to reduce a fee for applicants for the medical treatment visa under the Non-MT category. The new visa allows multiple entries and is valid for one year. The visa holder can stay in the country for 90 days wherein three of the immediate family members are also allowed to accompany the patient. Thailand currently allows tourists for medical treatment if they apply for a tourist visa or a non-immigrant visa where the exemption is for visitors from six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates), China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.
- **Japan** will allow international cruise ships to dock at its ports. According to the minister of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Tetsuo Saito, on November 15 (Tuesday), the ministry has determined adequate preparations to receive ships carrying large groups of individuals, with guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections among passengers. According to the guidelines, passengers who are suspected to be infected need to be tested, and those with positive results and their close contacts will be quarantined. In addition, the ships can continue their operations as long as the doctor on the ship can determine that COVID-19 can be contained. However, the ship's cruise schedule will be shortened if more than 10% of the passengers are infected. Furthermore, all crew members of the ship must be vaccinated three times against COVID-19, and more than 95% of passengers must be vaccinated at least twice.



Cases and Deaths as of 16 November 2022

- As of 16 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **640,505,522** confirmed cases, including **6,623,867** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- **35,120,399 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN Region**.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN Region** is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**

COVID-19 cases in ASEAN region

REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei Darussalam	10 Mar 20	15-Nov-22	241,044	-	225	-	55,632	450,174	445,661	338,055	99.3
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	138,003	4	3,056	-	837	15,215,773	14,576,435	10,298,823	86.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	15-Nov-22	6,573,805	7,893	159,199	41	2,429	204,349,928	171,068,403	64,814,582	62.1
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	15-Nov-22	216,381	18	758	-	3,018	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	4,953,418	2,852	36,566	12	15,504	28,112,135	27,522,675	16,808,612	81.1
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	15-Nov-22	632,711	-	19,486	-	1,171	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.8
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	4,019,163	910	64,405	18	3,717	78,042,080	73,524,190	20,561,136	63.6
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	2,138,028	1,312	1,697	2	37,486	5,163,385	5,123,895	4,440,289	90.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	4,698,373	-	33,037	-	6,748	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	15-Nov-22	11,509,473	580	43,166	-	11,932	90,063,216	84,448,184	56,525,745	86.0
ASEAN COUNTRIES				35,120,399	13,569	361,595	73	138,473	519,068,151	462,963,275	208,158,024	

*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	15-Nov-22	204,724	114	7,829	-	538	11,196,779	10,489,783		25.5
	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	15-Nov-22	2,036,233	29	29,429	-	1,249	143,323,610	124,336,665	58,282,310	72.6
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	15-Nov-22	62,460	30	21	-	8,185	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.6
	People's Republic of China*		15-Nov-22	10,343,828	26,150	29,426	0	61,168	1,333,139,974	1,300,090,279	209,259,736	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	11-Nov-22	68,287	-	878	-	7,673	710,832	639,535	168,675	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	14-Nov-22	59,039	-	406	-	35,291	157,602	143,085		84.9
	Guam	15-Mar-20	15-Nov-22	44,666,175	474	530,533	1	3,269	1,026,956,871	950,454,684	220,595,139	67.1



India	30-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,323,897	102,961,975	128,633,897	83.1
Japan	16-Jan-20	25-Jul-22	3,430	-	13	-	2,917	93,685	70,464	18,774	53.7
Kiribati	25-Jan-22	15-Nov-22	185,549	95	311	2	34,946	399,126	385,014	167,059	73.5
Maldives	07-Mar-20	19-Oct-22	15,389	-	17	-	26,176	42,917	34,305		44.1
Marshall Islands	26-Oct-20	31-Oct-22	22,203	-	55	-	19,508	82,148	69,104		67.5
Micronesia	11-Jan-21	15-Nov-22	988,054	1,455	2,179	-	30,636	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.0
Mongolia	10-Mar-20	15-Nov-22	1,000,826	12	12,019	-	3,498	27,316,278	23,616,893	8,498,167	77.3
Nepal	24-Jan-20	15-Nov-22	74,682	241	314	-	25,949	191,637	184,099	93,895	63.5
New Caledonia	17-Mar-20	14-Nov-22	1,894,029	-	3,199	-	38,520	4,298,557	4,135,113	3,409,421	79.8
New Zealand	28-Feb-20	12-Nov-22	87	-	-	-	4,017	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	46,279	43,742		84.4
Pakistan	26-Feb-20	15-Nov-22	1,574,712	32	30,629	-	727	139,578,380	132,150,809	47,649,152	56.0
Palau	31-May-21	14-Nov-22	5,572	-	7	-	30,942	20,673	18,430		85.6
Papua New Guinea	21-Mar-20	09-Nov-22	45,691	-	668	-	521	359,043	299,124	29,053	3.0
Republic of Korea**	20-Jan-20	15-Nov-22	26,342,362	66,555	29,779	47	50,943	45,124,874	44,695,233	41,256,018	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	15-Nov-22	671,455	38	16,784	-	3,080	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.6
Timor Leste	21-Mar-20	15-Nov-22	23,315	3	138	-	1,803	860,974	761,329	244,876	56.8
Tonga	05-Nov-21	06-Sep-22	16,182	-	12	-	15,486	90,837	76,825	38,137	71.9
Türkiye	10-Mar-20	11-Nov-22	16,975,322	-	101,322	-	20,347	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			144,477,482	95,228	858,726	50	604,421	2,939,704,955	2,788,991,578	784,125,994	

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

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

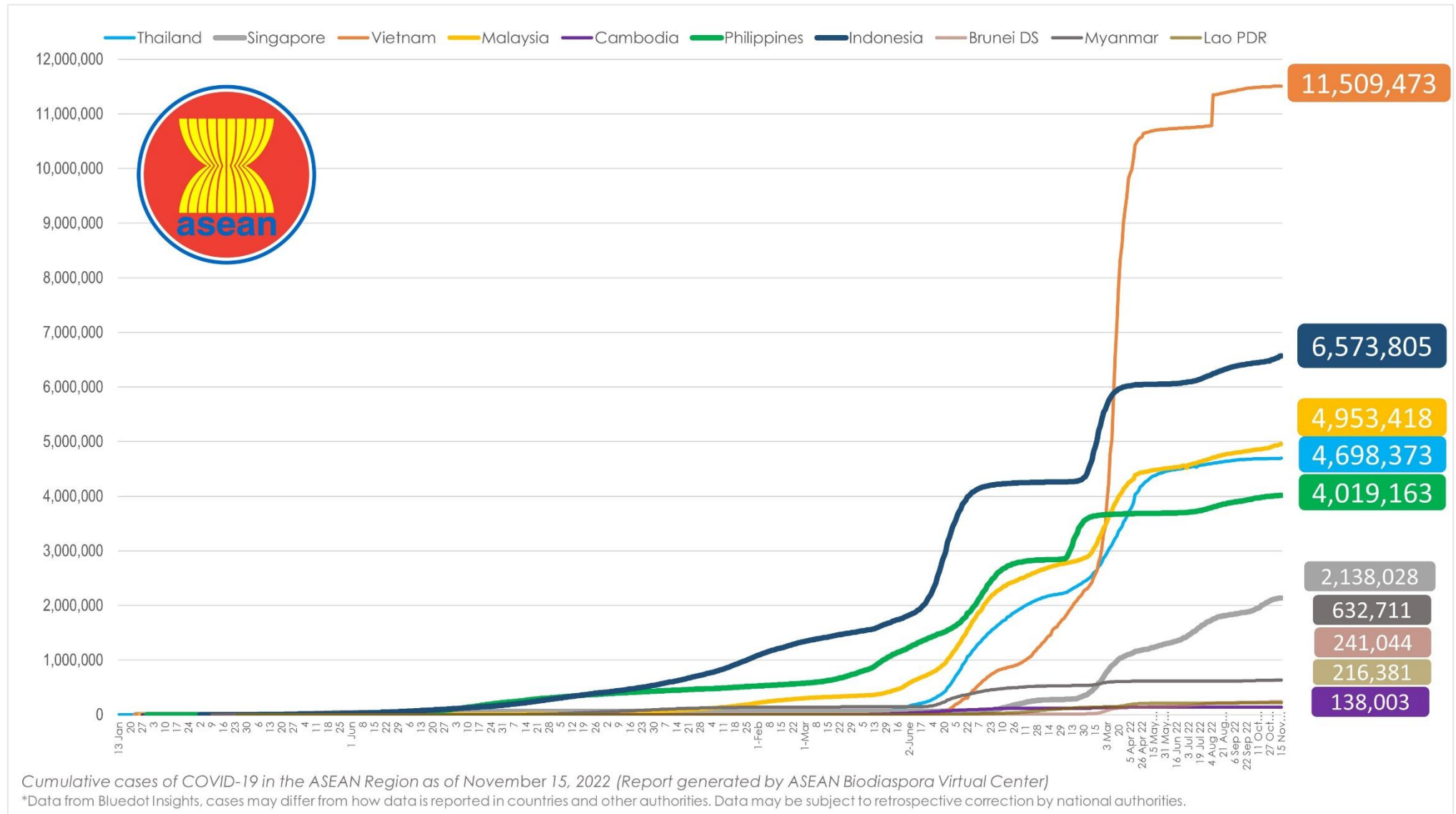
- **459,788,338 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,953,765	1,622	258,938	1	244,844	441,608,127	354,302,738	55,606,019
AMERICAS	184,040,681	13,450	2,897,586	86	1,208,735	828,904,415	728,003,484	490,128,150
EUROPE	241,357,911	25,821	2,008,542	289	2,045,134	567,284,673	539,187,133	361,957,379
MIDDLE EAST	22,555,284	3,218	238,480	11	213,617	144,298,962	129,648,648	59,507,475
TOTAL	460,907,641	44,111	5,403,546	387	3,712,330	1,982,096,177	1,751,142,003	967,199,023



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

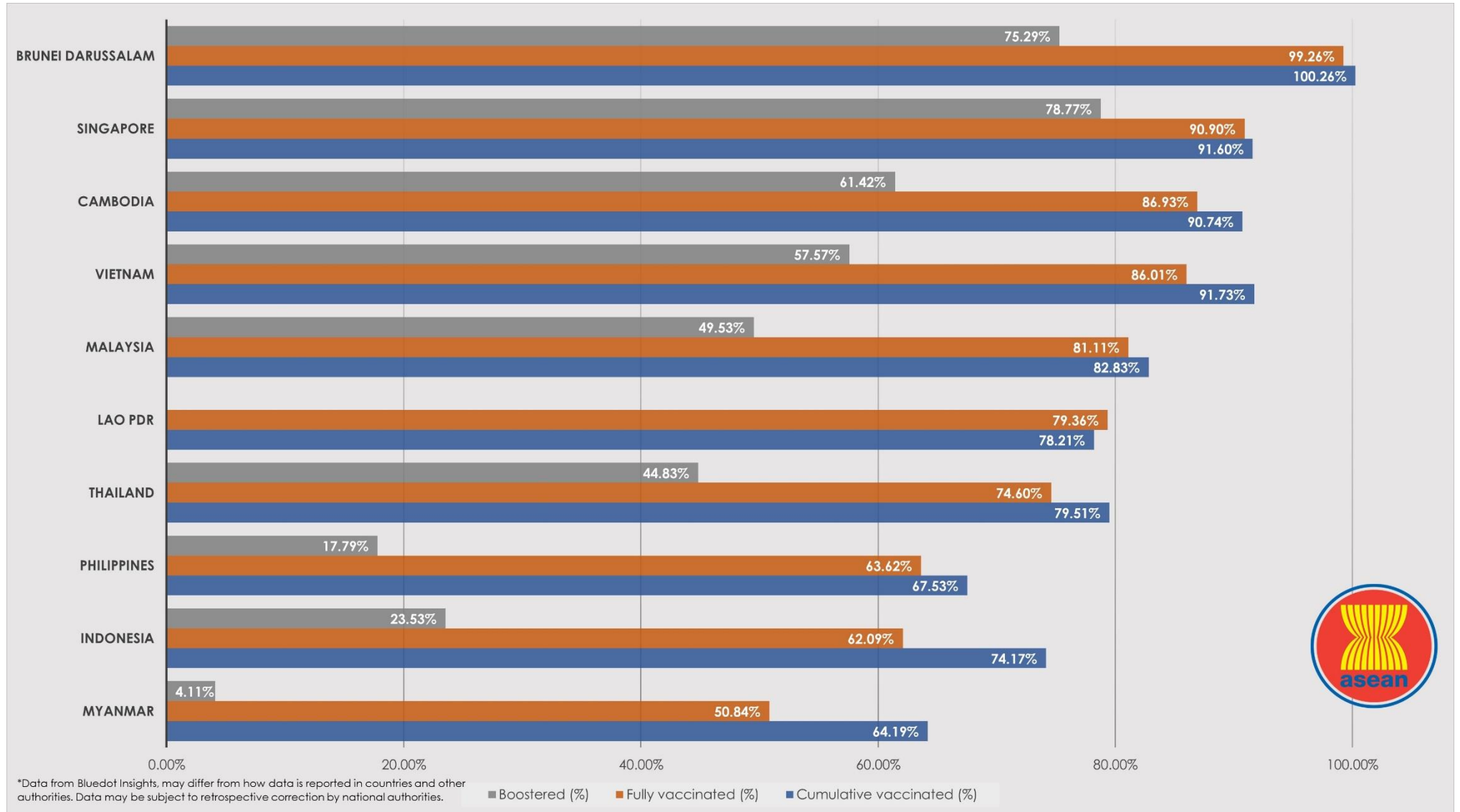
From January 1, 2021 to November 15, 2022





ASEAN COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 15 November 2022





ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 13 November 2022

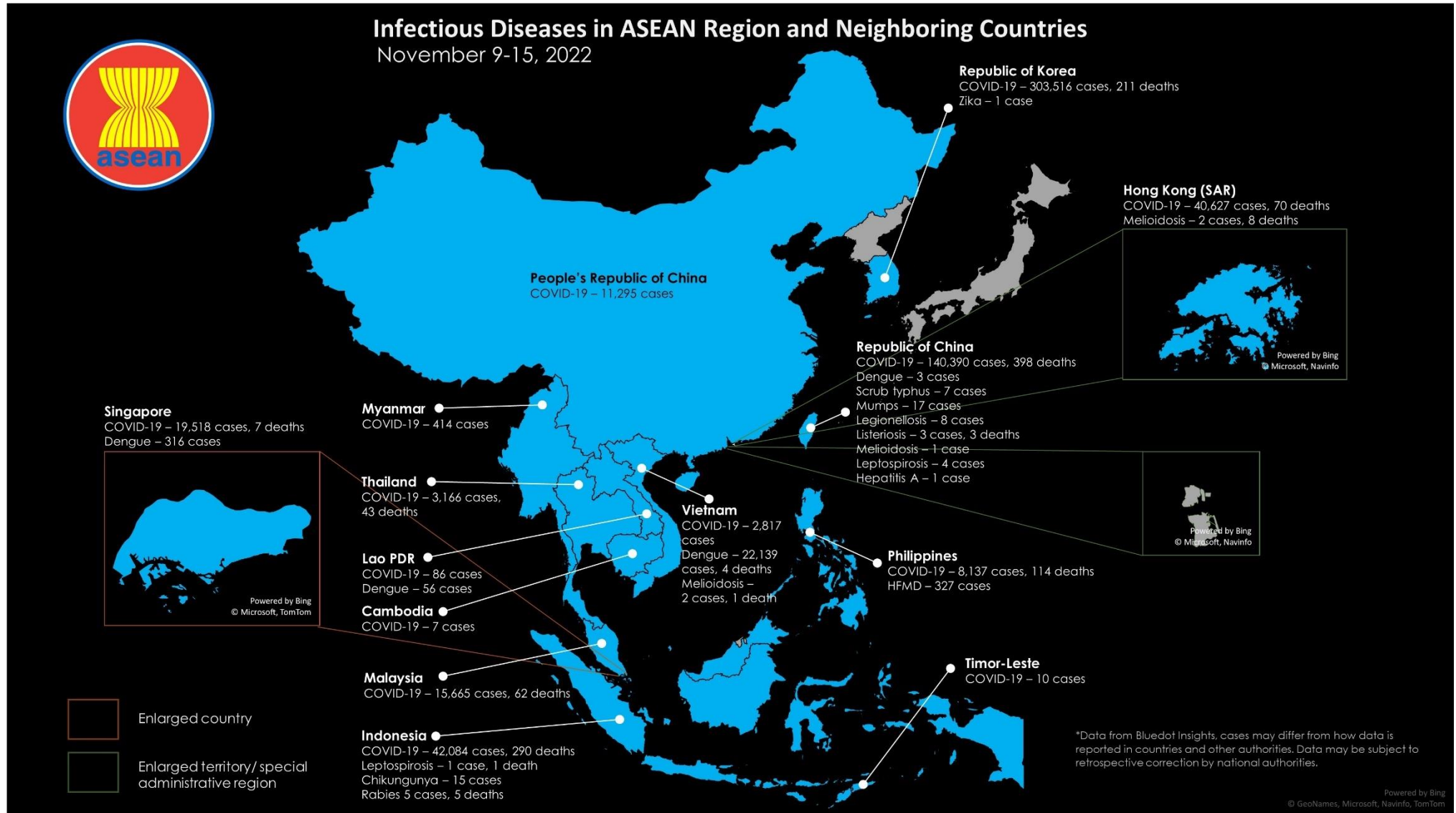
 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, 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 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	≥90.0/75.3	Unknown	0.00	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.4	Unknown	0.003	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.5/23.5	Unknown	2.15	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.15	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/49.5	0%/day	8.43	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.10	69.1/100
Philippines	71.2/17.8	Unknown	1.16	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	Unknown	42.01	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	0.01%/day	0.65	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/57.6	Unknown	0.40	43.5/100

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



Infectious Diseases in ASEAN Region and Neighboring Countries

From November 9-15, 2022





Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Monkeypox

November 9-15, 2022

Infectious Disease in ASEAN region and Neighboring Countries Updates

Dengue

- Lao PDR:** 10 November 2022 (Laotian Times) According to a data published on Thursday by the Lao Ministry of Health, there have been more than 30,000 cases of dengue this year. A total of 30,220 instances of dengue fever have been documented in Laos since the beginning of the year, according to an official report from the Center of Information and Education for Health, which is part of the Ministry of Health. There are 115 new cases and 22 confirmed fatalities in this. The capital city of Vientiane reported the most cases this year with 14,856, followed by Luang Namtha with 4,390 and Attapeu with 1,573. Since September, when there were roughly 25,000 infected people, the overall number of cases has significantly increased. To stop the spread of dengue fever in Laos, the Ministry of Health intends to begin testing a new variety of mosquito early in the following year: the yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) injected with Wolbachia bacteria.
- Vietnam:** 14 November 2022 (VN Express International) Patients with dengue fever in Hanoi are either forced to share hospital beds or go home to wait for their turn to be admitted. There are 250 dengue fever patients being treated at the Thanh Nhan General Hospital in the Hai Ba Trung District right now. Since early October, according to doctor Nguyen Thu Huong, the number of dengue patients has "jumped," filling all the beds in the departments designated to treat the illness. We recently had to send home a number of patients with less serious symptoms and make appointments to admit them later because there were simply too many patients arriving at the same time, according to Huong. Dengue fever patients are also significantly more prevalent at the Bach Mai Hospital's tropical illness center, the largest medical facility serving the entire northern region. 15 sq. m. rooms can include as many as six beds, and each bed frequently accommodates two patients. Patients with dengue had to share beds with departments that were meant to treat other diseases. More than 10,700 cases of dengue fever have been reported in Hanoi this year so far, up from the same time last year by a factor of 3.5, according to the Hanoi Center for Disease Control (CDC). More than 1,300 cases were found between October 28 and November 3, according to the statistic. However, the CDC stated that the sickness has not yet peaked in the city and that more cases should be anticipated before the end of this month. Dengue fever is one of the 28 frequent infectious diseases that Vietnam has been attempting to effectively combat. People who have never experienced dengue are not advised to get the sole dengue vaccination that is currently accessible on a worldwide scale.

Rabies

- Indonesia:** 15 November 2022 (KOMPAS.com) From January until the middle of November 2022, up to 10 citizens of Bali Province's Buleleng Regency perished as a result of rabid dog attacks. Dr. Putu Arya Nugraha, the director of the Buleleng Hospital, stated that a significant number of probable rabies deaths were being addressed by the Buleleng Regional Hospital. As many as three cases were added to that total from the previous year. According to Nugraha in Singaraja City on Tuesday (11/15/2022), "our record shows that there have been 10 cases of mortality due to dog bites in Buleleng since January, which is a significant rise from previous year." The 47-year-old woman who was bitten by a rabid dog in Kayuputih Village, Banjar District, Buleleng Regency, was the most recent victim. Friday, November 11, 2022, saw the victim's passing. On August 16, a dog bit the victim's arm, causing it to bleed, and he received treatment at the Buleleng Hospital. She displayed several rabies symptoms, including nervousness when



exposed to wind, a sore throat, cramps and stiffness, drooling, and a refusal to drink water. The Buleleng Hospital was recommended when the medical team determined that the victim had possible rabies. But the victim passed away. According to Arya, the high number of fatalities brought on by dog bites should increase public awareness of the dangers of letting pets go loose. He underlined the need to kennel pet dogs in order to stop bites from happening frequently. In order to protect them from viral diseases from the outside, he added, dogs must also be kept in cages.

Chikungunya

- Indonesia:** 12 November 2022 (beritajatim.com) In three villages and two subdistricts in Ngawi, East Java, dozens of locals contracted chikungunya. Adults and kids are the most common sufferers. High fever and pain in the main joints of the legs made it impossible to walk normally were the symptoms. Tirak Village, Kwadungan District, and Klampisan and Keras Wetan Villages, Geneng District, are where the three villages and the two subdistricts are distributed. There were those who were infected, according to a resident of Keras Wetan Geneng Village. There were 15 sick patients in total. A few of them are in good shape. One of the locals, Sudarto, who has recovered from the Chikungunya virus, claims that the symptoms began with fever and progressed to joint stiffness. He wasn't the only one who contracted the illness; his grandson is currently healing. He claims that the relevant parties have not lately taken any effort to clear the air or fog the environment. Sudarno, a local village official, confirmed that there were dozens of residents in Keras Wetan Village who were infected with chikungunya. "It is true that it attacks children as well as adults. There were lots of puddles in this village, which caused many people to be affected," said Sudarno, Saturday (12/11/2022). There has not been a case of death from the disease that has infected dozens of Ngawi residents. "We have reported patients who cannot walk, but there is no remedy for the puddles," said Suwarno. Some patients have been treated at the Geneng Health Center. Others chose to stay at home for self-healing.

Leptospirosis

- Indonesia:** 14 November 2022 (KOMPAS.com) Leptospirosis claimed the life of one inhabitant of Tulungagung Regency in East Java. It was too late for the victim to receive medical attention, according to Kasil Rokhmat, director of the Tulungagung District Health Office. The deceased patient was from Pandansari, in the Ngunut District. The family initially believed it to be a widespread disease. He claimed that the victim had been exhibiting leptospirosis symptoms since Sunday (30 October 2022), but his family was unaware of this and did not take him to the clinic because it was thought to be a routine illness. Until he was transferred to Dr. Iskak Tulungagung District Hospital, the victim's health deteriorated. A leptospirosis infection was thought to be the cause of the patient's disease by the doctor after observing the patient's symptoms, which included yellow skin, red eyes, and bodily aches. Sunday, June 11, 2022, also saw the completion of laboratory tests. The sufferer instantly received rigorous (medical) treatment, but it was too late, the doctor claimed. "When he was brought home, the symptoms were already suggestive of leptospirosis.

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD)

- Philippines:** 10 November 2022 (Philippine Daily Inquirer) After 327 cases of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) were reported in the whole Bicol area since January, health officials on Thursday (Nov. 10) urged the people to practice good hygiene.⁹ Ma. Francia Genorga, coordinator for infectious diseases cluster at the DOH Center for Health Development in Bicol, said that.⁹ 257 of these patients were youngsters from various towns, she claimed that sentinel hospitals had records of 70 further case and that the



patients had already made a full recovery.⁹ Between January 1 and November 5, when COVID-10 limitations were loosened and kids were permitted to take in-person sessions, there were HFMD cases reported in Bicol.⁹ The province of Sorsogon reported the most instances, at 255.⁹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Melioidosis

- Vietnam:** 13 November 2022 (Tuoi Tre News) Despite receiving treatment at a hospital in Hanoi, a 15-year-old kid who had Whitmore's illness, also known as melioidosis, has passed away. The kid, who was from the north-central Thanh Hoa Province, passed away on Friday in a state of multi-organ failure and intestinal necrosis, a hospital official from Vietnam National Children's Hospital revealed on Saturday. Upon admission to the hospital on day 12, the boy was found to have Whitmore's illness, multiple organ failure, and septic shock. According to family members, when he returned home from school two days prior to the onset, he was covered with raindrops. The youngster subsequently experienced a four-day stretch of high fever, coughing, rash, pain in the right chest, and abdominal ache. Before being transported to Vietnam National Children's Hospital, he received treatment at a local hospital. The youngster was one of two patients at Vietnam National Children's Hospital receiving treatment for Whitmore's disease. The other patient, a 10-year-old from the province of Thanh Hoa, was in a less serious condition and is making a full recovery.
- Hong Kong (SAR):** 11 November 2022 (news.gov.hk) Melioidosis will henceforth be a legally required to report infectious disease under Schedule 1 of the Prevention & Control of Disease Ordinance, the government announced in a notification published today in the Gazette. Therefore, the Government noted, medical professionals are required to alert the Department of Health if they have cause to believe that a melioidosis case occurs. Melioidosis bacteria can thrive in the local environment, despite the rarity of person-to-person and animal-to-human transmission, according to the department's Centre for Health Protection. Furthermore, because melioidosis is endemic in Hong Kong, environmental microorganisms could lead to outbreaks. In light of this and the current rise in instances, particularly in Sham Shui Po, the government recommended adding melioidosis to the list of infectious diseases that are legally required to be reported in order to improve surveillance and prevention. The department emphasized that the move would enable early intervention in the event of a suspected outbreak in the neighborhood and give more precise information about the clinical characteristics and distribution of melioidosis in the city. On November 16, the notice will be presented to the Legislative Council.



Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1, 2022 to November 15, 2022



Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,482	-	16	0.17%
Indonesia	94,355	-	853	0.90%
Lao PDR	30,085	56	22	0.07%
Malaysia	61,112	-	37	0.06%
Myanmar	7,835	-	31	0.40%
Philippines	173,233	-	528	0.30%
Singapore	29,930	316	-	0.00%
Thailand	17,412	-	14	0.08%
Vietnam	292,439	22,139	112	0.04%
Total	715,883	22,511	1,613	0.23%

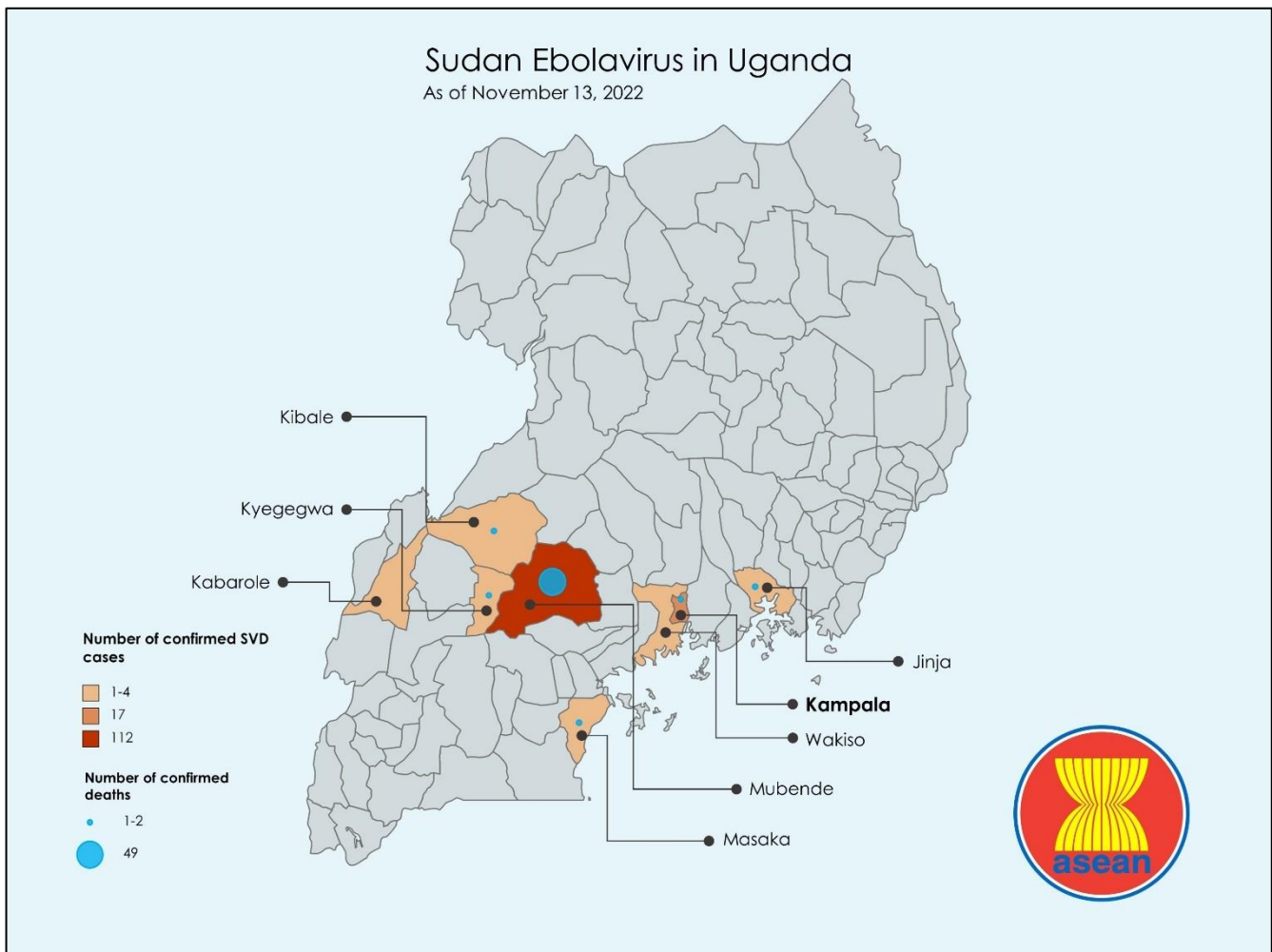
*Data from Bluedot Insights, cases may differ from how data is reported in countries and other authorities. Data may be subject to retrospective correction by national authorities.

- ASEAN region reported **22,511** new dengue cases in the past week from Lao PDR, Singapore, and Vietnam. The region reported **715,833** total cases and **1,613** deaths since January 2022 with **0.23%** CFR.

Special Report on Notable Diseases

Ebola Disease Outbreak

Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda



Data Source: OCHA Reliefweb in Uganda

- According to Bluedot risk assessment, Sudan Ebolavirus in Uganda has **Low or unlikely risk of importation to ASEAN region**. However, the BlueDot Intelligence team continues to consider this event to be of high concern at the local and regional levels. A case of Ebolavirus disease (EVD) was reported by the Ugandan Ministry of Health in the Buyengo sub-county, Jinja district, in the country's eastern area, about 70 kilometers from Kampala. In the country's Eastern Region, this is the first confirmed instance. According to the statement, the deceased was a 45-year-old man who passed away on November 10 and was associated with his brother, who perished on November 3, in a suspected instance. After coming into touch with a known cluster of cases in the Rubaga division, the guy who was identified as a potential case (the sibling of the confirmed case) started showing symptoms ten days before he passed away (Kampala). The probable case may or may not have been reported as an EVD case, according to the Ministry of Health.

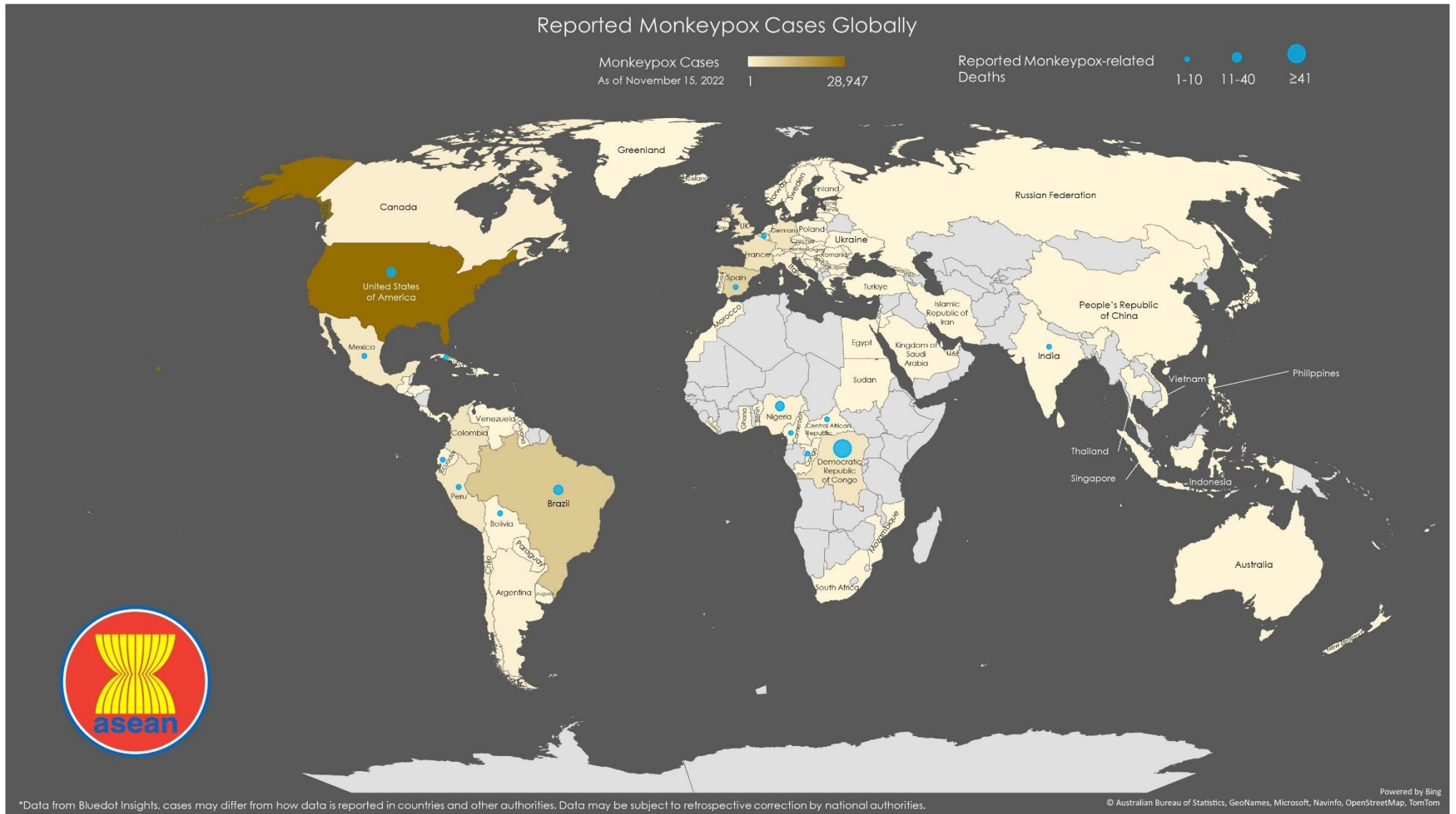


- The Ministry of Health reported an outbreak of Sudan ebolavirus (SVD) on September 20, 2022, following confirmation of a case treated at Mubende Regional Referral Hospital (MRRH) in the Mubende area through testing at the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI).¹ The National Rapid Response Team had conducted investigations into a series of unexplained fatalities that had happened in the district earlier in the month.¹ Uganda has not reported an epidemic of Sudan ebolavirus in more than ten years.¹ 58 days have passed since the first verified case of the EVD outbreak on September 19, 2022.¹ One additional confirmed EVD case has been reported in the last 24 hours.¹ The patient is a 23-year-old female healthcare worker from the Eastern Division of the Mubende District.¹ Among confirmed cases, the Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) is 55/140 (39%). In seven districts, 1,086 contacts are actively being followed up with; the follow-up rate over the previous day was 90%.¹ [[Full Report](#)]



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of November 15, 2022





Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 16 November 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **84,100** confirmed cases, including **197** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.23%**.
- **40 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- **84,060 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	-	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	20	-	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**	1	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	0.00%
Asia-Pacific Total	217	1	1	0.46%

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

**Corrected data based on latest reports and [US CDC 2022 Global Map & Case Count](#) for monkeypox

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
United States of America	28,947	66	11	0.04%
Brazil	9,541	-	11	0.12%
Spain	7,336	-	2	0.03%
France	4,097	-	-	0.00%
United Kingdom	3,701	-	-	0.00%



Monkeypox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	4,796	-	160	3.34%
AMERICAS	52,788	163	32	0.06%
ASEAN	40	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	217	-	1	0.46%
EUROPE	25,783	1	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	313	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	84,100	164	197	0.23%

Global Update

- Republic of Korea:** According to health officials, Korea verified its third case of monkeypox on November 15.² The patient, who arrived from the United Arab Emirates on November 4, tested positive for the virus after exhibiting fever, chills, and other symptoms similar to monkeypox, according to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA).² The patient is receiving treatment in isolation at a hospital.² In June and September, the nation reported its first two cases of monkeypox.² After recovering, the patients in the cases were released from the hospitals.²



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