

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 600 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- According to the **World Health Organization's (WHO)** Weekly Epidemiological Update, with more than 5.4 million new cases recorded globally, the number of new weekly cases fell by 24% during the week of August 8–14, 2022, compared to the week before. Over 15,000 fatalities were recorded, a 6% drop from the previous week in the number of new deaths. Globally, 6.4 million fatalities and 587 million confirmed cases have been recorded as of August 14, 2022. [[Full Report](#)]

A worldwide vaccination alliance announced on August 18 that half of adults in less developed nations have now received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, signaling progress toward bridging the vaccine equity gap.¹ The 92 lower-income countries getting vaccines sponsored by donors, according to Gavi, which co-leads the Covax global vaccine distribution system with the World Health Organization and others, have attained an average coverage rate of 50%.¹ The glaring disparities in availability to vaccinations created to combat the continuing coronavirus epidemic have long been denounced by Gavi, the WHO, and others.¹ Despite the fact that these injustices persist, Gavi claimed that significant efforts to close the gap were bearing fruit.¹ [[Full Article](#)]

- **Canada:** The virus that causes COVID-19 has what researchers at the University of British Columbia are calling a "weak point," opening the door for potential new therapies that are effective against all strains.³ According to a study published in the peer-reviewed scientific journal Nature Communications, all significant SARS-CoV-2 viral subtypes include the "key vulnerability."³ Exploiting that vulnerability might result in novel treatments for the disease, which has claimed the lives of roughly 6.5 million people worldwide since it was discovered more than two years ago, the study claims.³ The researchers investigated the virus's atomic structure, according to Subramaniam, a professor in the UBC Faculty of Medicine, to determine its weak point and create an antibody fragment that can attach to it despite the virus' many changes, including the resurgent Omicron subvariants.³ Viruses are fought off by antibodies, which bind like a key in a lock. They are created by the body naturally to combat infection, but they may also be created in a lab and given to patients as a therapy, losing their potency over time as viruses change.³ However, according to Subramaniam, the SARS-CoV-2 virus's weak point is present in all seven main varieties, suggesting that a single antibody can serve as a "master key" capable of overcoming significant changes.³ The master key and weak point "open a whole new arena of therapeutic options," he said in a statement, with the potential to be efficient against current or future iterations of the virus that causes COVID-19.³ [[Full Article](#)]
- **USA:** In accordance with a new Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the COVID-19 antiviral medication, pharmacists may now prescribe nirmatrelvir-ritonavir (Paxlovid) with a few restrictions.⁵ According to Patrizia Cavazzoni, MD, head of the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, patients would have more access to prompt treatment if they could get prescriptions from pharmacists for the medications, which must be given within five days of the beginning of symptoms.⁵ However, the FDA's decision worried the president of the American College of Physicians (ACP). Ryan Mire, MD, admitted in a statement that the ACP "believes that more needs to be done to increase access to Paxlovid for treating COVID-19 infections in the outpatient context."⁵ However, "we think that loosening prescribing requirements might weaken collaborative care and compromise patient safety."⁵ [[Full Article](#)]

Research Update

- In the study ***Safety Monitoring of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Doses Among Children Aged 5–11 Years — United States***, May 17–July 31, 2022, published on August 18, 2022 in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) analyzed adverse-event data from the agency's voluntary smartphone-based v-safe vaccine-monitoring program and the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) from May 17 to July 31, 2022. VAERS is a passive vaccine surveillance system managed by the CDC and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). During the study period, v-safe received information on 3,249 third doses of the Pfizer vaccine in this age group. The most common adverse reactions included injection-site pain (66.7%), fatigue (28.9%), and headache (19.9%). Most reactions were reported the day after vaccine receipt and were mild. After a third dose, injection-site and systemic reactions were often reported (68.5% and 45.6%, respectively). Injection-site and systemic reactions had been documented in similar proportions after the second dose (68.0% and 45.8%, respectively). While most adverse effects reported by those who experienced pain, fatigue, headache, or muscle pain were mild, more moderate and severe symptoms were reported after the third dose than after the second. Over the study period, VAERS received 581 reports of one or more adverse effects after a third-dose COVID-19 vaccination. Nearly all (99.5%) of reports were considered not serious. The most common non-serious events (71%) were related to vaccine preparation or administration errors (eg, incorrect dose, inappropriate patient age), and 15.3% of the 413 reports also included an adverse health event. Other frequently reported events included fever (7.8%), limb pain (6.6%), and fatigue (4.8%). There were three reports of serious events: new-onset type 1 diabetes 10 days after vaccine receipt, facial swelling 3 days after receipt, and generalized pain, fatigue, and malaise after 5 days, the latter of which required hospitalization. There were no reports of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) or death. [[Full Text](#)]
- In the study ***Long-term Effectiveness Associated with the BNT162b2 Vaccine Against SARS-CoV-2 Infection Among Adolescents in South Korea*** published on August 17, 2022 in JAMA Network Open, researchers compared the rates of COVID-19 infection and critical infection by age, region, vaccination status, and the number of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine doses in all adolescents aged 12 to 18 years in South Korea from Jul 19, 2021, to Jan 22, 2022. The Omicron variant emerged in late November 2021. Critical illness was considered hospitalization with high-flow oxygen, mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), or kidney dialysis within 28 days of COVID-19 diagnosis. Among the 3,203,985 adolescents, 57.4% were 12 to 15 years old, 27.6% were 16 or 17, and 15.0% were 18. Of them, 29,285 (0.9%) had COVID-19, and 11 (0.0003%) had a critical infection. Of the infected adolescents, 55.4% were unvaccinated, while 17.3% and 24.0% had received one and two doses, respectively. None of the 11 critically ill adolescents were vaccinated. Estimated vaccine effectiveness (VE) 0 to 13 days after two doses was 75.5% among 18-year-olds, 80.4% among those aged 16 or 17, and 79.2% among those 12 to 15. Thirty to 59 days after a second dose, VE decreased to 71.3% among 18-year-olds, 61.5% among those 16 or 17, and 49.6% among those 12 to 15. Thirty to 59 days after a third dose, VE fell to 55.2% among 18-year-olds (data on younger adolescents were not available). The study results suggest that after vaccination with BNT162b2 [Pfizer], the effectiveness of the vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection among adolescents waned over time, with limited protection observed 30 to 59 days after the administration of a second dose of the vaccine. The author noted that two Pfizer vaccine doses may be sufficient for protection against critical SARS-CoV-2 infection among adolescents, albeit with waning immunity. Furthermore, booster vaccinations may be required for continued protection among adolescents. [[Full Text](#)]

- According to a study published in The Journal of Infectious Diseases, **funding SARS-CoV-2 vaccination campaigns in 91 low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)** might avert millions of illnesses and hundreds of thousands of fatalities more affordably than many other donors aid initiatives.⁴ Upping vaccination rates to 60% might save up to 68 million more diseases and 1 60 000 fatalities, which equates to less than \$8000 in life saved year.⁴ The price would be less than \$4,000 per year of life saved at 60% coverage in a more extreme variation scenario.⁴ [\[Full Text\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Cambodia:** According to the country's Ministry of Health, 256 new COVID-19 cases were recorded in Cambodia on August 18, including infections with the BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants of Omicron.⁹ Even though there haven't been any COVID-related fatalities since April 20, according to Cambodian Prime Minister Samdech Techo Hun Sen, certain patients with the sub-variants are exhibiting more severe symptoms than those with earlier Omicron sub-variants like BA.1 and BA.2.⁹ Hun Sen added that the majority of patients who were observed are receiving home therapy, but those who have severe symptoms will be sent to a hospital. [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Indonesia:** As compared to last year, the COVID-19 situation in Indonesia has significantly improved, according to Prof. Wiku Adisasmito, coordinator of the expert team for the COVID-19 Handling Task Force.⁶ According to Adisasmito, a comparison of the COVID-19 status on August 17, 2021, and August 17, 2022, reveals that things have changed this year.⁶ From around 11 thousand instances documented in 2021 to approximately 5 thousand cases in 2022, the number of daily confirmed cases has decreased by 53%.⁶ In addition, the number of deaths has drastically decreased by 91% since previous year.⁶ In comparison to 220 fatalities per day in 2021, approximately 19 deaths were reported per day this year.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** According to a member of the OCTA Research group, the number of new COVID cases in the National Capital Region (NCR) is trending lower, suggesting that the "mild" increase that lasted for over two months may be coming to an end.⁷ Metro Manila is still rated as intermediate risk, according to OCTA associate Guido David, because the infection rate is still high.⁷ David said that between August 11 and August 17, the NCR recorded an average of 1,173 COVID cases, a 9% decrease from the 1,288 daily instances reported the previous week, according to statistics from the Department of Health (DOH).⁷ According to him, this equals an average daily attack rate of 8.14 new illnesses for per 100,000 individuals.⁷ Reproduction rate decreased from 1.18 on August 7 to 1.03 on August 14, indicating how many persons a COVID-positive person may infect.⁷ David stated that they anticipate less than 500 new COVID-19 cases in Metro Manila by the end of the month or the first week of September if the declining trend continues.⁷ Positive rate, or the proportion of those who tested positive for the virus out of all those tested, fell from 17.1% to 15.7% but remained higher than the WHO-recommended level of 5%.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Thailand:** The new status of COVID-19 as an endemic and communicable illness under monitoring will be taken into consideration by the government's Centre for COVID-19 Situation Administration on August 19.⁸ According to Gen. Supoj Malaniyom, secretary-general of the National Security Council and operations director of the CCSA, Covid will be demoted from a serious communicable illness to a communicable disease under monitoring on October 1.⁸ On August 19, the CCSA will receive the resolution from the Ministry of Public Health for feedback. He suggested that the CCSA examine the matter further and even establish a deadline for the new declaration.⁸ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Japan:** At a meeting on August 18, the coronavirus expert advisory board for the health ministry stated that Japan was still experiencing "the greatest infection levels so far" and

issued a dire warning that the number of COVID-19 fatalities would rise.¹⁰ Although the number of new COVID-19 cases in Japan during the most recent week ending on August 17 was 0.87 times higher than the week before, the board stated that the present infection levels are the highest ever seen.¹⁰ "The numbers of severe cases and fatalities have been on the rise, and in particular, it is feared that the number of deaths may further climb while breaking existing record highs," it said, expressing a sense of panic.¹⁰ Including big urban regions like Tokyo and Osaka, where recent weekly instances were 0.82 times that of the previous week, the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare reports that the number of COVID-19 cases decreased from the previous week in 30 prefectures.¹⁰ The advisory board did, however, raise the likelihood that illnesses could be underreported as a result of a strain on the coronavirus testing system, a delay in diagnosis because of the Obon vacation, among other factors.¹⁰ Over 1,000 infections per 100,000 individuals have been recorded in 26 prefectures, indicating persistently high infection levels.¹⁰ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **South Korea:** According to a report issued by the National Assembly on August 18, more than five million doses of the COVID-19 vaccination had been abandoned in South Korea.² But as vaccinations' expiration dates get nearer, more are anticipated to be thrown away.² More COVID-19 vaccinations are expected to arrive in South Korea by the end of this year, thus the problem of vaccines going to waste is likely to persist.² As of July 6, the National Assembly Budget Office reports that 5.29 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine had been abandoned nationwide, or 3.6% of the 145.8 million doses of vaccine the nation had purchased.² Most of the immunizations, according to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, were thrown away because they were no longer effective.² Vaccines for COVID-19 typically have a shelf life of six months to a year.² [\[Full Article\]](#)

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	August 18, 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	August 15, 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/s elfcheck 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 15, 2022	Yes	No	Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	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 19 August 2022

- As of 19 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **600,281,346** confirmed cases, including **6,480,348** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 78,849,386 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **33,882,410 cases** in the ASEAN region and **44,966,976 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.

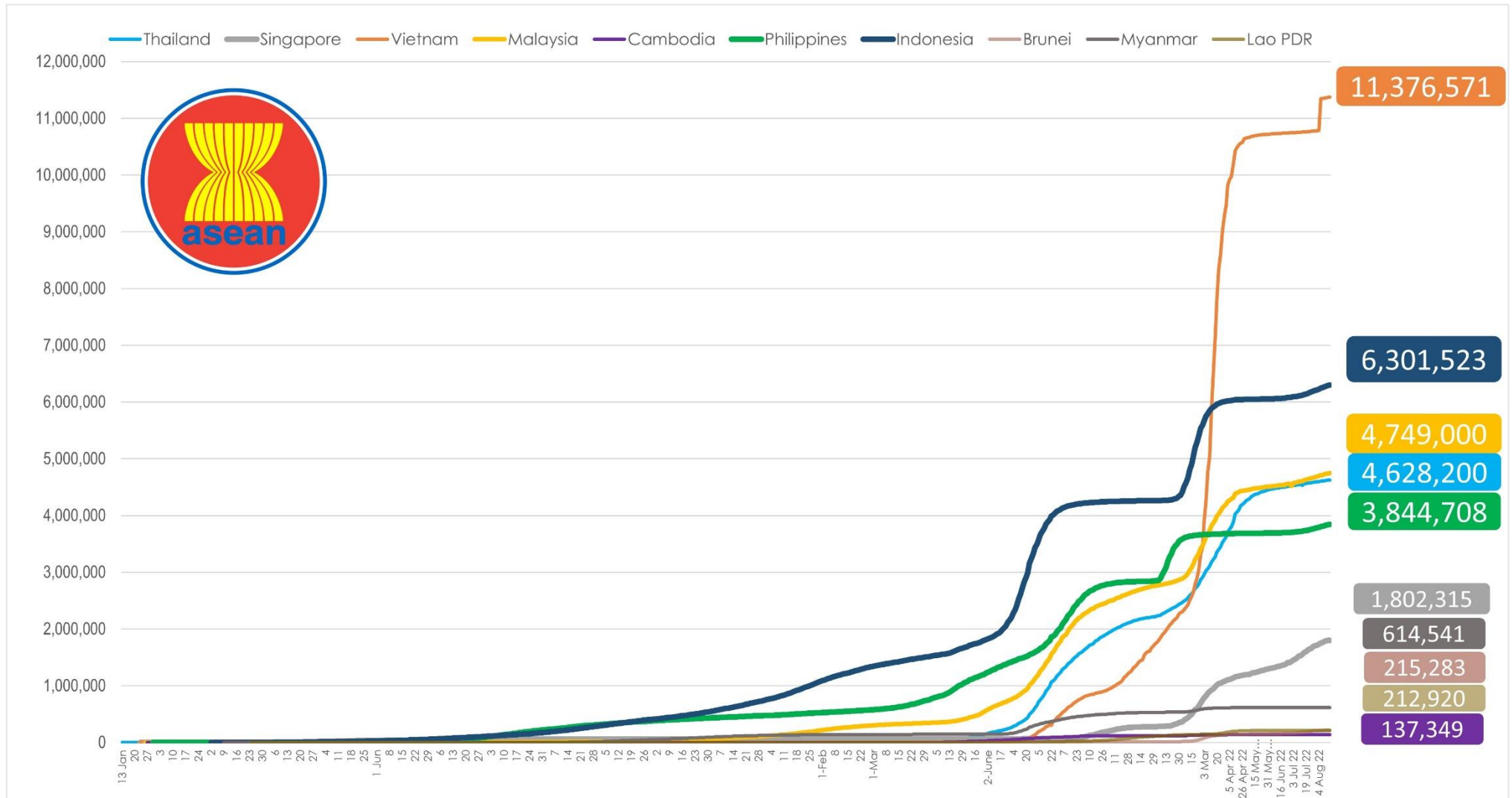
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	18-Aug-22	215,283	-	225	-	49,686	445,849	436,027	307,711	97.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	137,349	23	3,056	-	833	15,115,433	14,427,169	9,655,663	87.0
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	18-Aug-22	6,301,523	4,039	157,317	21	2,329	202,813,315	170,356,449	57,745,319	62.2
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	18-Aug-22	212,920	159	757	-	2,970	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	4,749,000	4,071	36,124	7	14,864	28,085,052	27,478,719	16,633,948	81.9
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	18-Aug-22	614,541	85	19,437	2	1,137	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	3,844,708	3,765	61,221	48	3,556	76,848,338	72,226,419	16,140,825	63.4
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	1,802,315	3,762	1,567	2	31,600	5,023,328	5,001,650	4,271,701	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	4,628,200	2,143	31,947	29	6,647	56,897,353	53,288,742	31,336,497	74.4
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	18-Aug-22	11,376,571	3,295	43,103	-	11,794	87,717,272	81,040,637	63,619,909	83.2
ASEAN COUNTRIES				33,882,410	21,342	354,754	109	125,416	513,611,903	457,023,558	201,938,924	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	18-Aug-22	21,861,296	178,480	25,813	61	42,277	45,097,618	44,660,623	40,229,682	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	18-Aug-22	16,452,446	255,534	35,927	287	13,030	104,017,553	102,589,482	100,610,989	82.3
	China	31-Dec-19	18-Aug-22	6,653,234	30,136	24,361	39	41,042	1,330,189,530	1,295,423,911	826,238,260	86.6
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				44,966,976	464,150	86,101	387	96,349	1,479,304,701	1,442,674,016	967,078,931
ASEAN +3				78,849,386	485,492	440,855	496	221,765	1,992,916,604	1,899,697,574	1,169,017,855	

- 521,431,960 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	12,827,319	2,458	258,130	36	246,014	382,402,537	298,351,555	44,309,865
AMERICAS	176,929,246	35,295	2,841,957	139	1,151,271	816,550,542	718,331,839	457,983,108
ASIA PACIFIC	84,419,589	41,635	745,508	234	445,616	1,435,110,129	1,318,508,259	282,382,578
EUROPE	225,050,503	194,299	1,957,667	824	1,944,659	562,356,945	534,372,326	340,676,771
MIDDLE EAST	22,205,303	11,251	236,231	87	207,897	142,929,960	128,259,073	56,422,028
TOTAL	521,431,960	284,938	6,039,493	1,320	3,995,457	3,339,350,113	2,997,823,052	1,181,774,350

COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to August 18, 2022

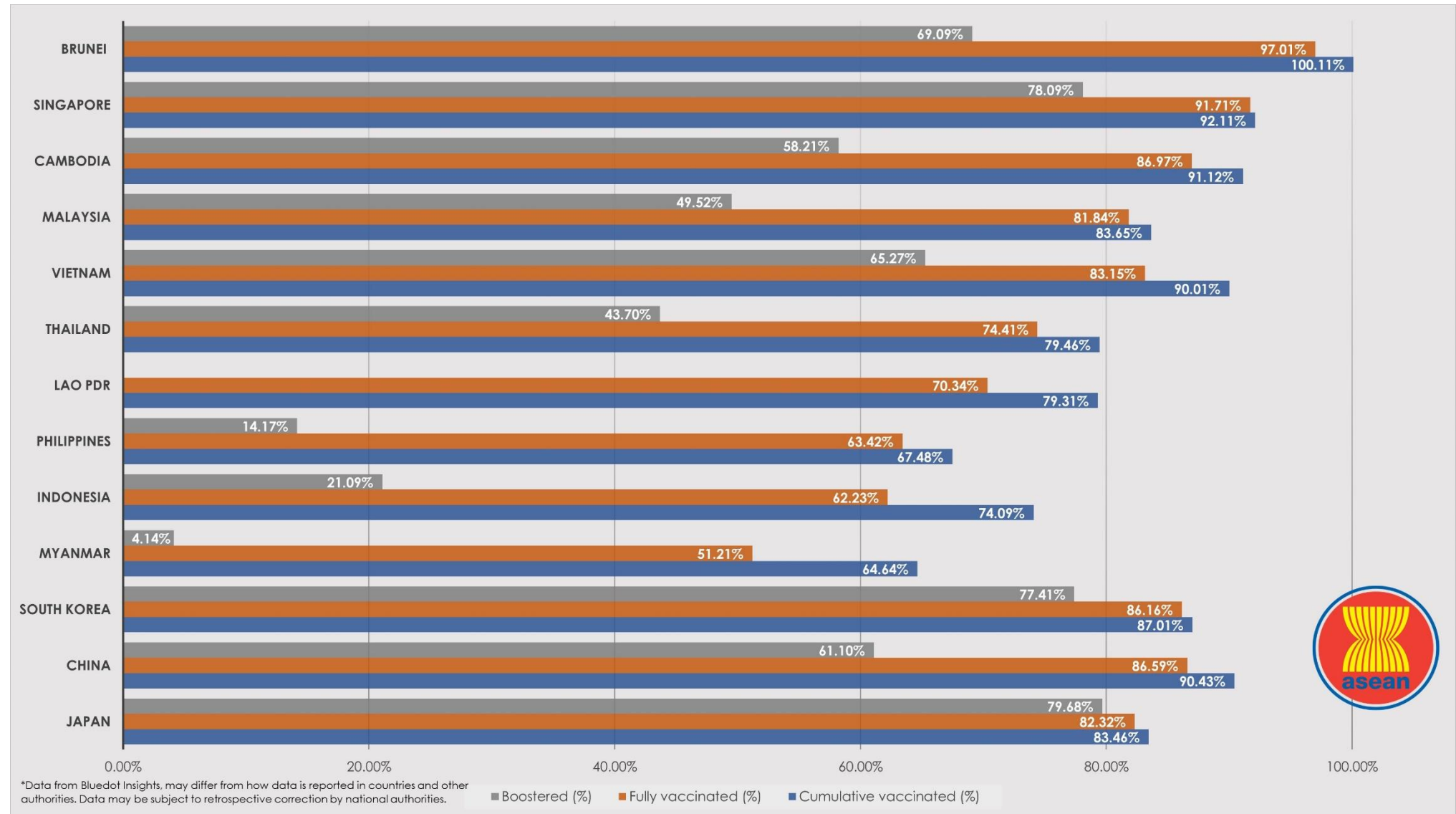


Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of August 18, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*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 18 August 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

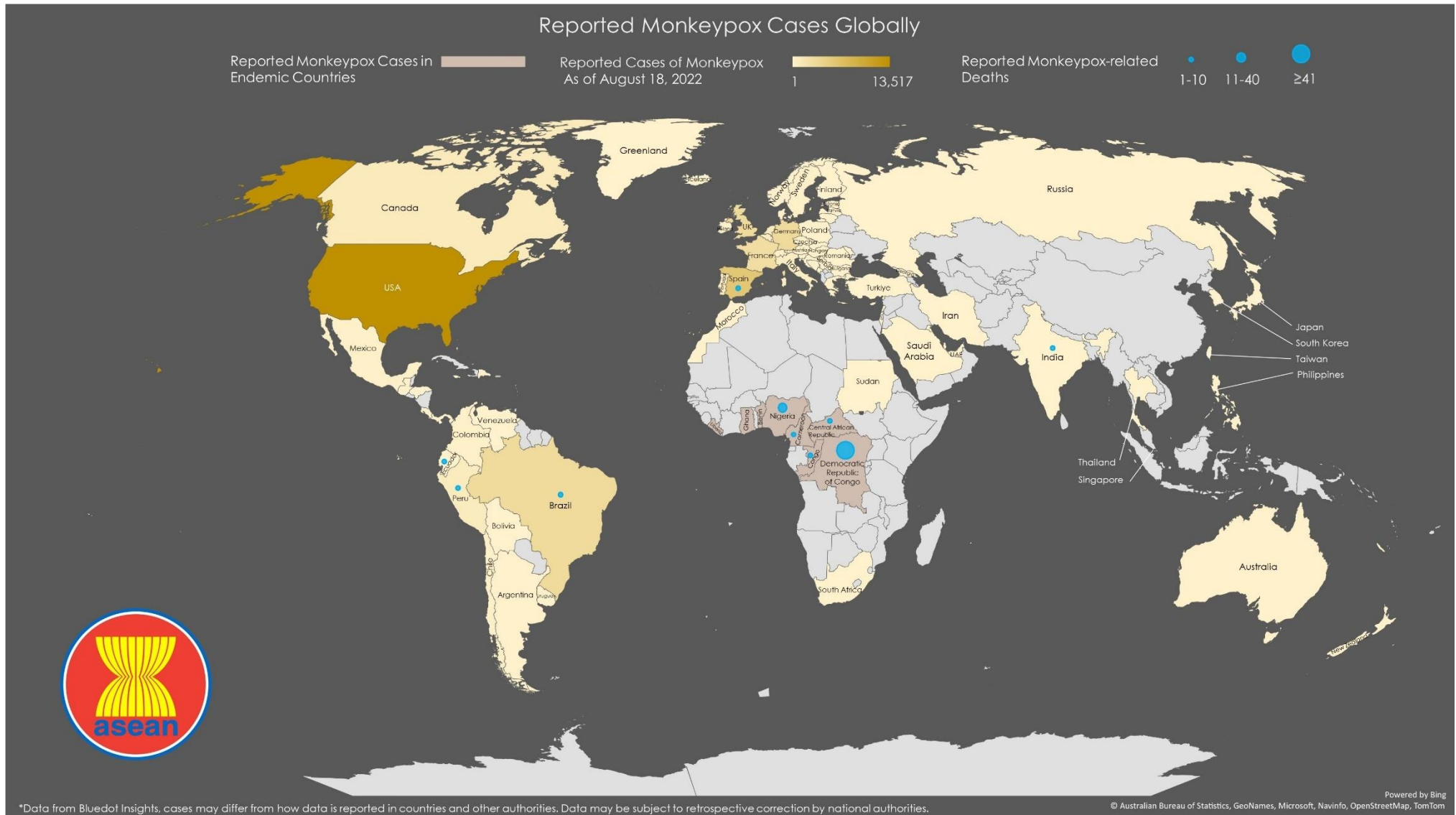
as of 16 August 2022

 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)
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/69.1	Unknown	136.04	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	65.2/21.1	Unknown	1.95	Unknown	54.2/100	0.0
Lao PDR	0%/day	77.3/ND	Unknown	1.20	Unknown	61.6/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	84.3/49.5	0.01%/day	11.88	Unknown	51.8/100	0.0
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.05	Unknown	69.1/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	69.9/14.2	Unknown	3.60	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/78.2	0%/day	86.39	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.4/43.7	0.01%/day	3.01	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Vietnam	Unknown	87.4/65.3	Unknown	2.71	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	81.1/78.9	0%/day	154.55	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/77.1	0%/day	241.35	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.3	Unknown	0.05	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 35.1%.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of August 18, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 17 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **42,261** confirmed cases, including **83** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.20%**.
- **29 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **21 cases** in the ASEAN region and **8 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
 - **Singapore** 15 cases
 - **Thailand** 5 cases
 - **Japan** 4 cases
 - **Taiwan** 3 cases
 - **Philippines** 1 case
 - **South Korea** 1 case
- **42,232 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	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	13,517	828	-	0.00%
Europe	Spain	5,792	0	2	0.03%
Europe	Germany	3,213	27	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,195	0	-	0.00%
Americas	Brazil	3,069	115	1	0.03%

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*	2,802	0	77	2.75%
AMERICAS	19,478	1,101	3	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	99	12	1	1.01%
EUROPE	19,627	142	2	0.01%
MIDDLE EAST	226	5	-	0.00%
TOTAL	42,232	1,260	83	0.20%

Global update

- **WHO:** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 92 nations and territories have already recorded more than 35,000 cases of monkeypox.¹¹ Almost 7,500 cases—a 20% increase—were recorded last week, according to WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, who was speaking at the monkeypox media conference.¹¹ The WHO director said that males who have intercourse with men are most commonly affected with monkeypox in Europe and the Americas.¹¹ According to WHO technical head Rosamund Lewis, vaccinations against monkeypox are not 100% effective, thus individuals must lower their personal infection risks.¹¹ [[Full Article](#)]

- **USA:** As the number of cases recorded in the nation surpassed 13,500, the United States said on August 18 that it will increase its supply of the monkeypox vaccine by making an additional 1.8 million doses of Bavarian Nordic's (BAVA.CO) Jynneos shot accessible.¹² At a White House briefing, Rochelle Walensky, director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provided the number of cases that had been reported as of August 17—which represents more than a third of the global total of 39,000 cases.¹² According to Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Dawn O'Connell, 360,000 vaccination vials, or 1.8 million doses, will be made available for purchase by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) starting the next week.¹² The number of doses that may be utilized from a vial of Bavarian Nordic's Jynneos shot has increased by fivefold since the FDA last week approved giving it intradermally, between the layers of skin.¹² [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional update

- **Philippines:** The Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM), in collaboration with the province administration of Negros, has provided training on monkeypox detection to its molecular laboratory staff.¹³ Those who will get training are the medical technologists assigned to the Teresita Lopez Jalandoni Provincial Hospital Molecular Laboratory in Silay City, Provincial Administrator Rayfrando Diaz II said on August 18.¹³ Based on the advice of the Provincial Infectious Disease Action and Control Council, Governor Eugenio Jose Lacson gave his approval for the deployment of people for training.¹³ The provincial administration is still awaiting the Department of Health's guidance on testing procedures for monkeypox.¹³ [\[Full Article\]](#)

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