

COVID-19 and Monkeypox
**Situational Report in the
ASEAN+3 Region**

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

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COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 620 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **World Health Organization:** Over 3.2 million new cases were recorded for the week of September 12 through September 18, 2022, remaining consistent with the week before. Over 9800 fatalities were recorded, a 17% drop from the previous week in the number of new deaths. Over 609 million confirmed cases and over 6.5 million fatalities had been recorded globally as of September 18, 2022. [\[Full Report\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Thailand's** Centre for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA), said on September 22 (Thursday) that the operations center resolved to suggest revocation of the emergency decree now that the COVID-19 situation in Thailand has improved considerably. The emergency decree has been in place since March 2020 following the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Chief Officer of CCSA, if the CCSA board agreed with the operations center's recommendation at its meeting on Friday, the decree would be revoked effective from October 1. He also cited a recent announcement by the Public Health Ministry that new domestic cases of COVID-19 have been on a constant decline, with fewer fatalities and serious infections that require breathing aid.

Research Update

- According to a study **Pulmonary Dysfunction after Pediatric COVID-19** published on September 20 in Radiology, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) reveals lung damage in non-hospitalized children and teens who either had COVID-19 up to a year earlier or have long-COVID symptoms.¹ Researchers in Germany evaluated changes in lung structure and function in 54 pediatric COVID-19 survivors and nine healthy controls aged 5 to 17 years using low-field MRI, which doesn't require children to hold their breath during imaging.¹ The study was conducted from August to December 2021.¹ Twenty-nine patients (54%) had recovered from their infections, 25 (46%) had long COVID, and all but one were unvaccinated at the time of infection.¹ Four COVID-19 patients had asymptomatic acute infections.¹ The most common symptoms during the study were shortness of breath, impaired attention, headache, fatigue, and loss of smell.¹ The researchers measured the V/Q (ventilation/perfusion) match, an indicator of pulmonary air and blood flow.¹ Ventilation refers to airflow into and out of the air sacs (alveoli) in the lungs, while perfusion is the blood flow to the tiny blood vessels in the alveoli.¹ If the lungs are working as they should, the air and blood flow match.¹ But the V/Q match was only 62% in the recovered group and 60% in those with long COVID, compared with 81% in controls.¹ The V/Q match was lower in COVID-19 patients infected less than 180 days (63%), 180 to 360 days (63%), and 360 days earlier (41%) than in controls (81%).¹ According to researchers, their study demonstrates widespread functional lung alterations are indeed present in children and adolescents in contrast to previous studies based on surveys or self-reported outcomes suggesting that COVID-19 infections and long-term effects in children and adolescents are milder than in adults.¹ The researchers said that the COVID-19-associated direct damage to the lining of blood vessels, inflammation, and blood clot-promoting environment may factor into the observed lung changes.¹ The findings, they said, warrant heightened vigilance for persistent lung damage in the post-COVID pediatric population.¹ [\[Full Text\]](#)

- In the recent study on ***Circulating anti-nuclear autoantibodies in COVID-19 survivors predict long-COVID symptoms*** published in European Respiratory Journal, a team led by McMaster University researchers in Canada obtained blood samples from 106 people who tested positive for COVID-19 from August 2020 to September 2021.² At 3 and 6 months, nearly 80% of the COVID-19 survivors had at least two antibodies that target healthy cells and tissues and contribute to autoimmune diseases, falling to 41% after 1 year.² In comparison, most healthy volunteers had no evidence of these antibodies, while those who had recovered from a non-COVID illness had relatively low levels.² From 21% to 30% of COVID-19 patients—most who still had shortness of breath and fatigue—had specific antibodies (called anti-U1-snRNP and anti-SS-B/La autoantibodies) and proteins that cause inflammation (TNF α cytokines) at 1 year.² Autoimmune disease occurs when the immune system mistakenly attacks healthy parts of the body instead of defending it against disease.² As such, researchers recommend that if one still feels unwell and the symptoms are persisting or worsening at 12 months, one should definitely seek medical attention.² [\[Full Text\]](#)

Travel Update

- **Japan** announced on September 22 (Thursday) that it will lift tough COVID-19 restrictions on foreign tourists and will reopen its borders after two and a half years. Starting October 11, Japan will relax border control measures, as well as resume visa-free travel and individual travel, allowing tourists to enter Japan without "sponsors" or a travel agency contact within the country.
- **Thailand's** Cabinet has approved the Interior Ministry draft granting longer-duration visas for foreign visitors from October 1 this year until March 31, 2023, in a bid to boost tourism and accelerate economic recovery. According to the deputy spokesperson, foreign visitors entering the country with a visa on arrival will be granted a longer stay of 30 days (from 15 days) while those currently entering with a 30-day visitor's visa will be allowed to stay for 45 days.

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	September 15, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	No
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	September 14, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	No, but may be subject to RT-PCR upon arrival	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated may not be allowed to enter Indonesia or may be subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	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	September 13, 2022	Yes Visa-free travel reimposed to ASEAN Member States travelers	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative COVID-19 antigen test result for 12 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Myanmar.	No	Required to obtain Myanmar Insurance	No
Philippines	September 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.

		12 years old and above.		24 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.			
Singapore	August 31, 2022	Yes	No	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	No	Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.
Thailand	July 1, 2022	Yes	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 certificate with at least one dose.	No	No	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
China	August 31, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-

Hong Kong	September 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above. Passengers between 12 and 17 years old with COVID-19 vaccination certificate with at least one dose of Pfizer at least 14 days before arrival. Passengers younger than 12 years accompanied by a fully vaccinated parent/guardian.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 3 nights.	No	No
Macao	August 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Foreign travelers who are not fully vaccinated are not allowed to enter or transit Macao.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 10 days.	No	No
Japan	September 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours before departure for 6 or 7 years old and above, depending on the school starting age in the country where they reside. 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	September 3, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test within 1 day upon arrival.	Yes – Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 RT-PCR test within 1 day upon arrival.	No	No	Upload test result on Q-code website .
Taiwan	September 13, 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 23 September 2022

- As of 23 September 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **620,476,205** confirmed cases, including **6,548,461** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 87,964,760 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,394,910 cases** in the ASEAN region and **53,569,850 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.

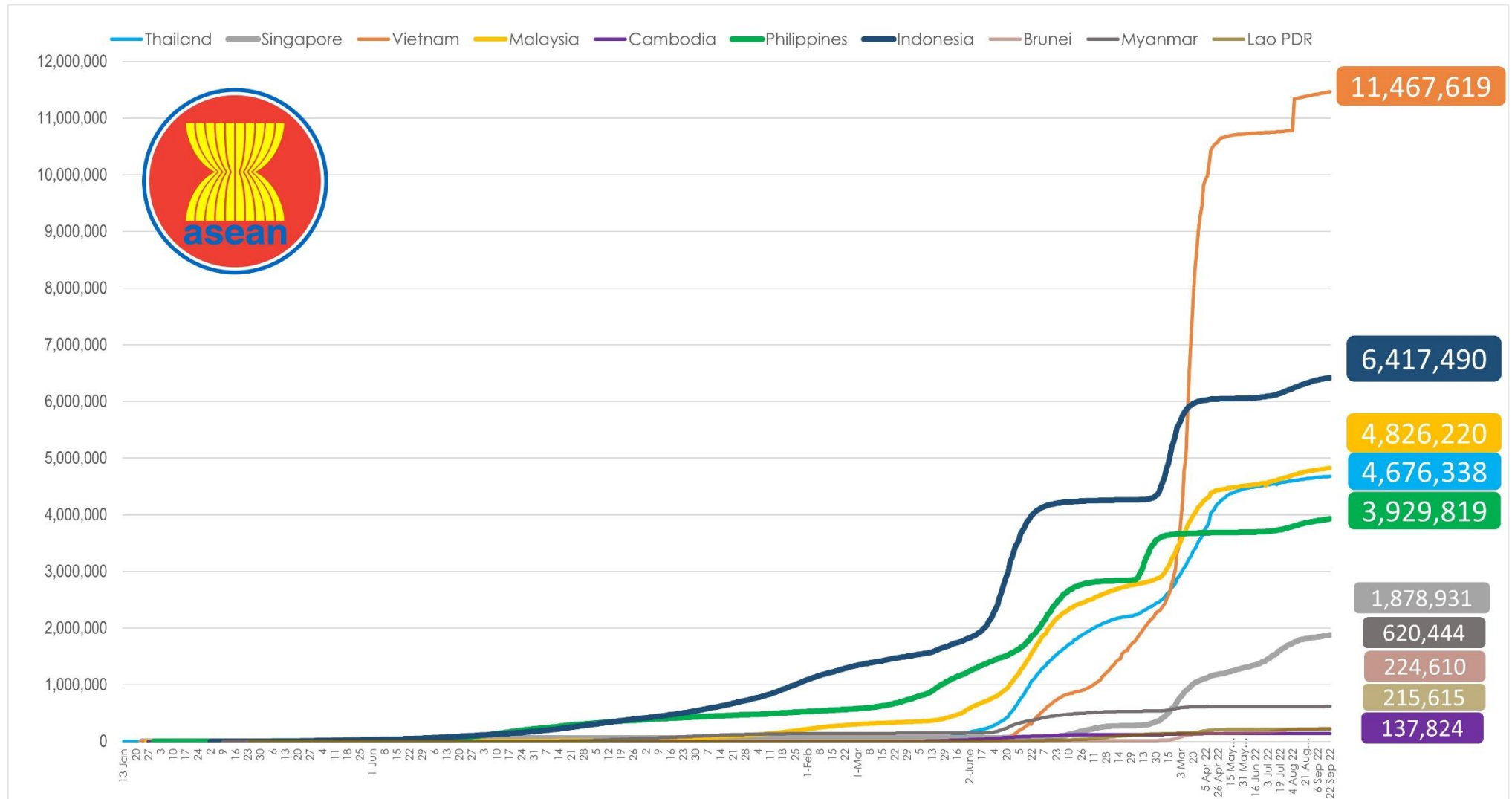
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	22-Sep-22	224,610	-	225	-	51,839	449,769	444,757	335,738	99.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	137,824	11	3,056	-	836	15,179,687	14,524,890	10,085,230	87.6
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	22-Sep-22	6,417,490	2,162	157,966	18	2,371	203,965,188	170,603,677	62,453,196	62.3
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	22-Sep-22	215,615	60	758	-	3,007	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	4,826,220	2,245	36,342	12	15,106	28,099,628	27,504,819	16,725,899	81.9
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	22-Sep-22	620,444	409	19,452	1	1,148	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	3,929,819	2,699	62,695	38	3,635	77,387,291	72,747,959	18,508,543	63.9
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	1,878,931	2,508	1,609	-	32,943	5,024,384	5,004,693	4,297,217	91.8
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	4,676,338	806	32,686	15	6,716	56,986,503	53,454,436	31,993,000	74.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	22-Sep-22	11,467,619	1,928	43,146	-	11,888	89,753,472	83,849,273	69,805,302	86.0
ASEAN COUNTRIES				34,394,910	12,828	357,935	84	129,490	517,511,885	460,902,250	216,431,476	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	22-Sep-22	24,535,940	32,972	28,009	59	47,450	45,111,542	44,675,492	40,975,546	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	22-Sep-22	20,920,488	77,383	43,752	102	16,569	104,197,709	102,790,600	115,310,020	82.5
	China	31-Dec-19	22-Sep-22	8,113,422	48,576	25,868	76	49,987	1,331,926,396	1,298,183,349	831,197,010	87.6
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				53,569,850	158,931	97,629	237	114,005	1,481,235,647	1,445,649,441	987,482,576
ASEAN +3				87,964,760	171,759	455,564	321	243,495	1,998,747,532	1,906,551,691	1,203,914,052	

- 532,511,445 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	12,894,206	194	258,524	-	251,028	397,798,471	314,233,223	49,377,656
AMERICAS	180,828,487	24,207	2,868,998	152	1,172,777	822,944,660	721,550,580	470,792,894
ASIA PACIFIC	85,264,303	6,680	749,612	30	472,758	1,443,144,554	1,332,697,139	362,594,277
EUROPE	231,113,726	196,216	1,977,853	553	1,986,422	565,566,133	536,995,802	351,329,364
MIDDLE EAST	22,410,723	5,480	237,910	14	210,659	143,752,937	129,115,794	59,214,670
TOTAL	532,511,445	232,777	6,092,897	749	4,093,643	3,373,206,755	3,034,592,538	1,293,308,861

COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to September 22, 2022

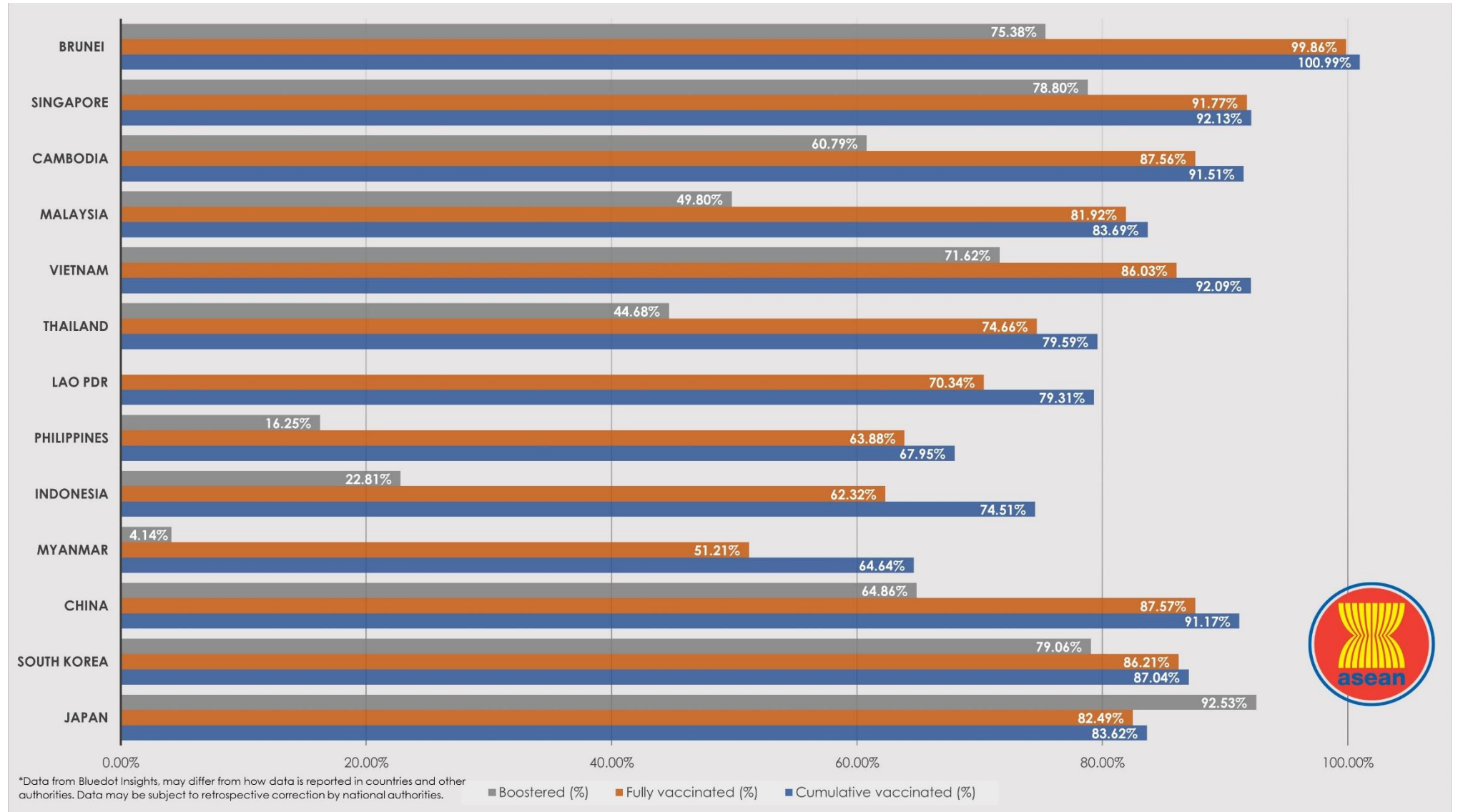


Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of September 22, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*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 22 September 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

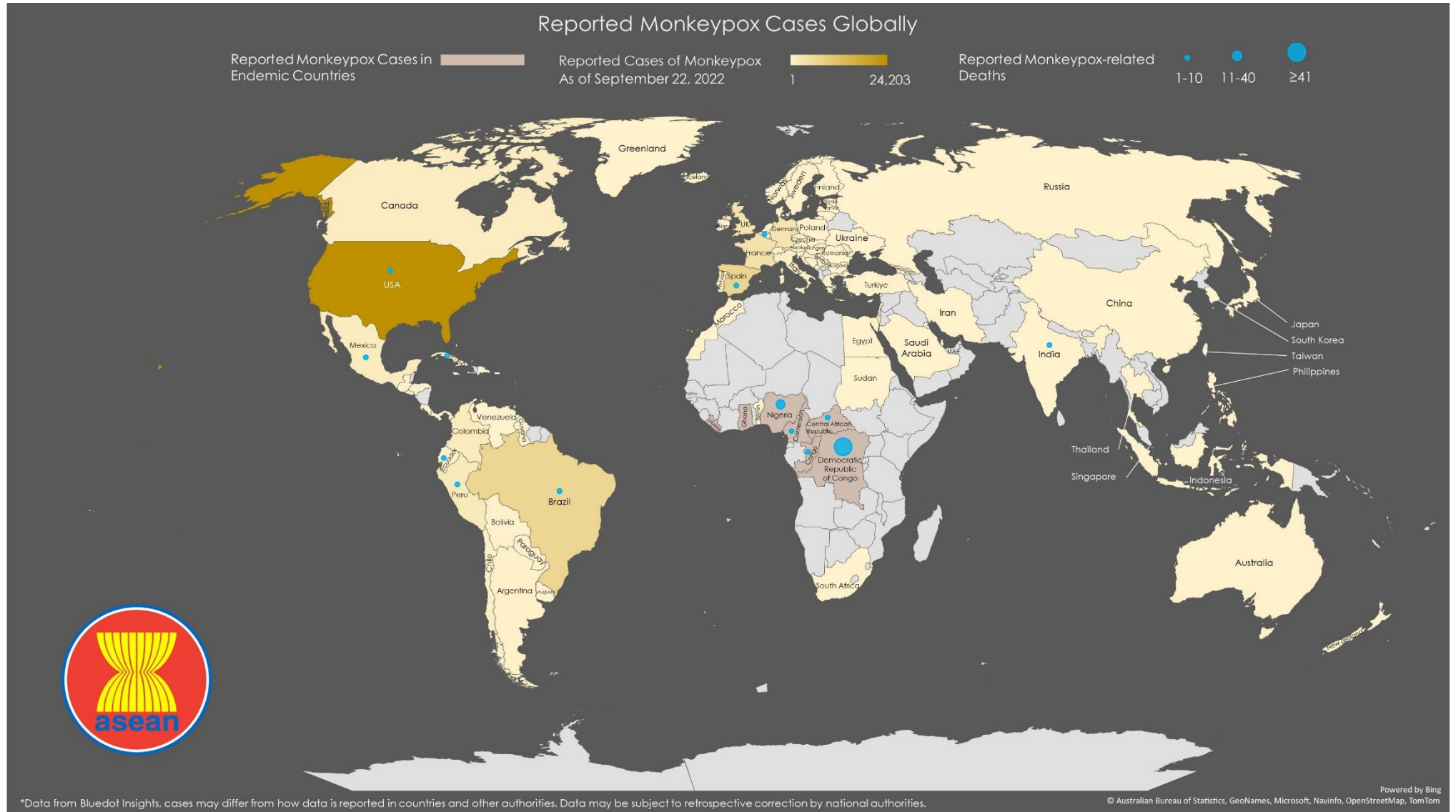
as of 20 September 2022

 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	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score -Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei	≥90.0/74.9	Unknown	51.14	Unknown	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/60.5	Unknown	0.07	Unknown	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.3/22.6	Unknown	0.80	Unknown	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.79	Unknown	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.4/49.8	0.01%/day	5.65	Unknown	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.61	Unknown	69.1/100
Philippines	70.2/15.9	Unknown	2.06	Unknown	55.4/100
Singapore	88.8/78.8	0.01%/day	37.73	Unknown	58.9/100
Thailand	77.6/44.5	0.01%/day	1.10	Unknown	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/69.9	Unknown	2.66	Unknown	43.5/100
Japan	81.2/≥92.1%	0%/day	49.38	Unknown	42.9/100
South Korea	86.5/79.0	0%/day	85.63	Unknown	38.1/100
China	≥90.0/56.5	Unknown	0.011	Unknown	84.5/100

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 September 22, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 23 September 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **67,062** confirmed cases, including **96** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.14%**.
- 46 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **32 cases** in the ASEAN region and **14 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
- 67,016 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

Monkeypox cases in ASEAN+3 region

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
ASEAN	Singapore	19	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Thailand	8	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Japan	5	1	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Taiwan	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	South Korea	3	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	China	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN+3 Total		46	1	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	24,203	704	2	0.01%
Europe	Spain	7,083	46	3	0.04%
Americas	Brazil	6,807	0	1	0.01%
Europe	France	3,898	0	-	0.00%
Europe	Germany	3,563	7	-	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*	3,696	5	83	2.25%
AMERICAS	38,947	1,410	7	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	152	0	1	0.66%
EUROPE	23,933	65	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	288	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	67,016	1,480	96	0.14%

Global Update

- **WHO:** According to a new status report from the World Health Organization, steady declines in new monkeypox cases continue throughout North America and Europe, leading to a 22% global fall in cases recorded in the previous week (WHO). Since the WHO's last report on September 7th, there have been 5 additional deaths worldwide, bringing the total to 23. (of the deaths, 14 are from African countries). A recent fatality from the Czech Republic involving a patient who had HIV and pneumonia was left out of the report. 23 countries have noted rises in cases during the previous week, with Chile reporting the largest increase. Guam, Bahrain, and Ukraine are the three nations that have announced their first lawsuits. Together, the Netherlands, Peru, Canada, Colombia, Spain, Brazil, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States are responsible for 86.7% of all cases globally. The majority of cases still involve young adult men. 90.9% (13,940/15,339) of patients who disclosed their sexual orientation identified as males who had intercourse with men, according to the WHO. Ninety-nine percent of all reported transmission incidents included skin or mucosal contact during sexual activity. 44.2% of patients whose HIV status is known are HIV-positive. [\[Full Report\]](#)
- **UK:** In an update of the consensus statement on monkeypox control, the UK Health Security Agency, Public Health Scotland, Public Health Wales, and Public Health Agency Northern Ireland said that the clade of monkeypox predominantly circulating in the United Kingdom since May (clade IIb, B.1 lineage) is no longer classified as a high-consequence infectious disease.³ The health agencies said the change is due to access to the vaccine, treatment, and broader understanding of monkeypox now that the disease is widespread and community transmission is the main route of infection. Monkeypox is now considered a Hazard Group 3 organism.³ Other organisms in this category include Salmonella Typhi, HIV, hepatitis B and C, and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Those diseases are all managed in the community.³ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **US CDC:** Health care workers (HCP) should use personal protective equipment (PPE) including a gown, gloves, eye protection, and a N95 (or higher-level) respirator while attending to patients who have monkeypox, even though the risk of transmission to HCP is regarded to be minimal.⁴ It was uncommon for the 313 Colorado HCP who were exposed to patients with monkeypox to wear the advised PPE or receive the postexposure prophylaxis immunization.⁴ None of the HCP who underwent risk assessments and intensive monitoring for 21 days had monkey pox.⁴ Americans are at danger of contracting monkeypox.⁴ HCP is extremely low following contact with people who have the monkeypox.⁴ However, public health outreach addressing education and training in infection prevention may help HCP in all healthcare settings.⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)

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