

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 659 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.

Regional Update

- **Cambodia**: Between October 21 and 23, the Ministry of Health did not disclose any more cases of COVID-19, and as of October 23, only 30 people were still receiving treatment for the illness.⁴ Nevertheless, the premier warned that COVID-19 was still present and advised people to keep following the recommended health precautions including getting their vaccinations.⁴ The prime minister continued by urging everyone to continue using preventative measures including hand washing, mask use, and keeping a safe distance.⁴ [[Full Article](#)]
- **Indonesia**: The Omicron XBB version has been locally transmitted for the first time in Indonesia.⁶ The first verified case, according to the Health Ministry, was a 29-year-old lady who lives in Surabaya, East Java, and had just visited Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.⁶ According to Dr. Mohammad Syahril, the ministry's spokeswoman, the lady tested positive on September 26 and had symptoms including a cough, fever, and a runny nose.⁶ He stated in a statement that the woman was given the all-clear to leave coronavirus isolation on October 3 and that testing on the woman's 10 close contacts had all yielded negative results.⁶ The ministry will increase surveillance at entrance points, according to Dr. Mohammad Syahril, who also asked the people to adhere to rigorous health regulations.⁶ [[Full Article](#)]
- According to **Singapore**'s Ministry of Health (MOH) on October 23 (Sunday), the number of COVID-19 cases in Singapore has peaked and is starting to come down based on the data last week. According to the health minister, if the downtrend sustains, that would mean that the wave peaked earlier than expected, adding that people should still get vaccinated. He said the recommendation is for seniors to take the new bivalent vaccine from Moderna because it is an "updated version" that is more effective against the current variant. Meanwhile, children aged six months to four years can receive their primary vaccination with the Moderna/Spikevax vaccine from October 25 (Tuesday). In addition, Singapore's hospitals are seeing a high number of patients whose conditions do not require emergency care.
- **Vietnam**: A doctor suggested on October 22 that Vietnam could declare the COVID-19 outbreak to be over in order to conserve medical resources.⁷ Nguyen Lan Hieu, head of the Hanoi Medical University Hospital, recommended that the government declare a shift in its COVID-19 campaign, providing clear rules to replace outdated ones, at a morning session of the National Assembly on October 22. The change would lessen resource losses while yet ensuring enough readiness in the event of another COVID-19 epidemic or the emergence of another illness.⁷ In reality, Vietnam has already scaled back its COVID-19 preventive efforts, with some regions believing that the outbreak is finally under control.⁷ It is seen from the decline in COVID-19 tests, the rate of mask use, and the volume of COVID-19 medicine orders.⁷ [[Full Article](#)]
- **China** suspended in-person schooling and dining-in at restaurants in a district at the center of Guangzhou. All primary and middle schools in Haizhu district, where about 10% of the city's total population lives, will halt in-person lessons starting today, October 24. The restrictions come more than a week after Huadu district shut entertainment venues and schools and, while a small number of neighborhoods were allowed to ease curbs



on Sunday, most of the area remains subject to control measures. Guangzhou has reported 69 new COVID-19 infections on Sunday. Nationwide, China reported 919 new local COVID-19 infections, the highest since October 14. The northwestern region of Xinjiang still accounts for most of the country's cases. Shaanxi province's capital, Xi'an, which locked down some areas last week, reported 51 cases.

Vaccine Update

- **Singapore's** Ministry of Health announced that the bivalent Moderna/Spikevax COVID-19 vaccine will be offered to healthcare workers in the public and private sectors from October 25 with the aim to protect and support healthcare workers who are at higher risk of exposure to COVID-19. It added that the bivalent vaccine is recommended for eligible healthcare workers aged 18 and above and had received at least three doses of mRNA vaccine/Nuvaxovid or four doses of Sinovac-CoronaVac more than five months ago.

Research Update

- The study **Effect of Ivermectin vs Placebo on Time to Sustained Recovery in Outpatients With Mild to Moderate COVID-19 A Randomized Clinical Trial**, ivermectin, 400 mg/kg daily for 3 days, was compared to a placebo in this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled research to see which was more effective for treating early mild to moderate COVID-19.¹ From June 23, 2021, to February 4, 2022, a total of 1591 individuals (30 years of age or older) with confirmed COVID-19 and suffering 2 or more acute infection symptoms for 7 days or fewer were enrolled. Follow-up data were collected through May 31, 2022.¹ Duration of persistent healing, which is outlined as at least 3 days in a row without symptoms.¹ A composite of hospitalization or death by day 28 was one of the seven secondary outcomes.¹ In the ivermectin group, recovery took an average of 12 days, whereas it took an average of 13 days in the placebo group.¹ The ivermectin group experienced 10 hospitalizations or fatalities, compared to the placebo group's nine (1.2% vs. 1.2%; HR, 1.1 [95% CrI, 0.4-2.6]).¹ COVID-19 pneumonia and venous thromboembolism were the most often occurring serious adverse effects.¹ It was determined that ivermectin medication did not substantially shorten the duration to recovery when compared to placebo.¹ The use of ivermectin in patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 is not supported by these data.¹ [\[Full Text\]](#)
- The study **Association of Symptoms After COVID-19 Vaccination With Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Response in the Framingham Heart Study**, local and systemic symptoms are linked to the SARS-CoV-2 messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines BNT162b2 [Pfizer-BioNTech] and mRNA-1273 [Moderna]; it is uncertain, though, whether postvaccination symptoms are linked to the vaccine-induced antibody response.² Among participants in the Framingham Heart Study (FHS), the relationship between self-reported post-vaccination symptoms and anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody response was investigated.² Nearly all of the patients in this generalizable cohort had a favorable antibody response to the whole mRNA vaccination series. Nevertheless, in multivariable-adjusted models, systemic symptoms continued to be linked to a higher antibody response.² [\[Full Text\]](#)
- A study on **Effectiveness of Monovalent mRNA Vaccines Against COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Among Immunocompetent Adults During BA.1/BA.2 and BA.4/BA.5 Predominant Periods of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Variant in the United States** found that the estimated vaccine efficacy (VE) of monovalent mRNA COVID-19 vaccines against hospitalization in US adults fell over time, from 79% at 120 days to 41% thereafter during the Omicron BA.1/BA.2-dominant period and from 60% to 29% during BA.4/BA.5 dominance.⁵ In comparison with the newly authorized bivalent (two-strain) COVID-19 booster vaccines, the monovalent (single-strain) version doesn't contain mRNA from the



currently dominant BA.4/BA.5 subvariants.⁵ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) COVID-19 Emergency Response Team led the study, which compared the VE against hospitalization of two, three, and four doses of monovalent COVID-19 mRNA vaccine with no vaccination in adults with healthy immune systems from December 26, 2021, to August 31, 2022.⁵ Of 1,378 patients included during BA.4/BA.5, 27% were unvaccinated, 24% received two doses, 37% received three doses, and 12% received four doses.⁵ BA.1 became the dominant circulating SARS-CoV-2 subvariant in December 2021, followed by BA.2 in March 2022 and BA.4/BA.5 in June 2022. Amid BA.1/BA.2, VE against hospitalization was 63% 14 to 150 days after a second dose, falling to 34% after 150 days.⁵ Likewise, VE was 79% after a third dose, dropping to 41% after 120 days.⁵ Seven to 120 days after a fourth dose, VE was 61%. Similar trends were seen during BA.4/BA.5, although the confidence intervals for VE estimates between time intervals since the last dose overlapped.⁵ Fourteen to 150 days and more than 150 days after a second dose, VE was 83% and 37%, respectively.⁵ VE from 7 to 120 days after a third dose was 60%, waned to 29% after more than 120 days.⁵ Seven to 120 days after a fourth dose, VE was 61%.⁵ The researchers suggested that eligible adults aged ≥ 18 years should receive an updated bivalent COVID-19 mRNA vaccine to maximize protection against BA.4/BA.5 sublineages and to prevent COVID-19-associated hospitalization.⁵ [\[Full Text\]](#)



Cases and Deaths as of 24 October 2022

- As of 24 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **659,115,505** confirmed cases, including **6,619,897** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 91,544,636 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **34,804,858 cases** in the ASEAN region and **56,739,778 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**.
- 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	23-Oct-22	234,582	-	225	-	54,140	450,060	445,424	337,552	100.0
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	137,979	-	3,056	-	837	15,201,762	14,557,730	10,212,944	87.8
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	23-Oct-22	6,470,961	1,685	158,429	13	2,391	204,290,837	170,893,574	64,026,609	62.4
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	23-Oct-22	216,177	4	758	-	3,015	5,888,649	5,222,417		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	4,880,005	-	36,444	-	15,274	28,107,427	27,516,882	16,765,060	82.0
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	23-Oct-22	629,926	-	19,472	-	1,166	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	3,994,634	1,486	63,779	37	3,695	77,838,774	73,261,465	20,016,781	64.3
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	2,056,326	6,339	1,660	-	36,053	5,162,406	5,122,594	4,430,892	93.9
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	4,687,281	-	32,882	-	6,732	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.7
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	23-Oct-22	11,496,987	158	43,159	-	11,919	90,043,685	84,389,728	69,805,302	86.6
ASEAN COUNTRIES				34,804,858	9,672	359,864	50	135,222	518,766,411	462,441,229	219,965,922	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	23-Oct-22	25,297,334	26,256	28,990	16	48,922	45,118,251	44,686,981	41,145,965	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	23-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,255,512	102,900,630	121,062,841	82.6
	China	31-Dec-19	23-Oct-22	9,583,916	41,071	27,881	69	56,894	1,332,043,263	1,299,483,683	834,818,952	88.0
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				56,739,778	67,327	102,885	85	123,128	1,481,417,026	1,447,071,294	997,027,758
ASEAN +3				91,544,636	76,999	462,749	135	258,350	2,000,183,437	1,909,512,523	1,216,993,680	

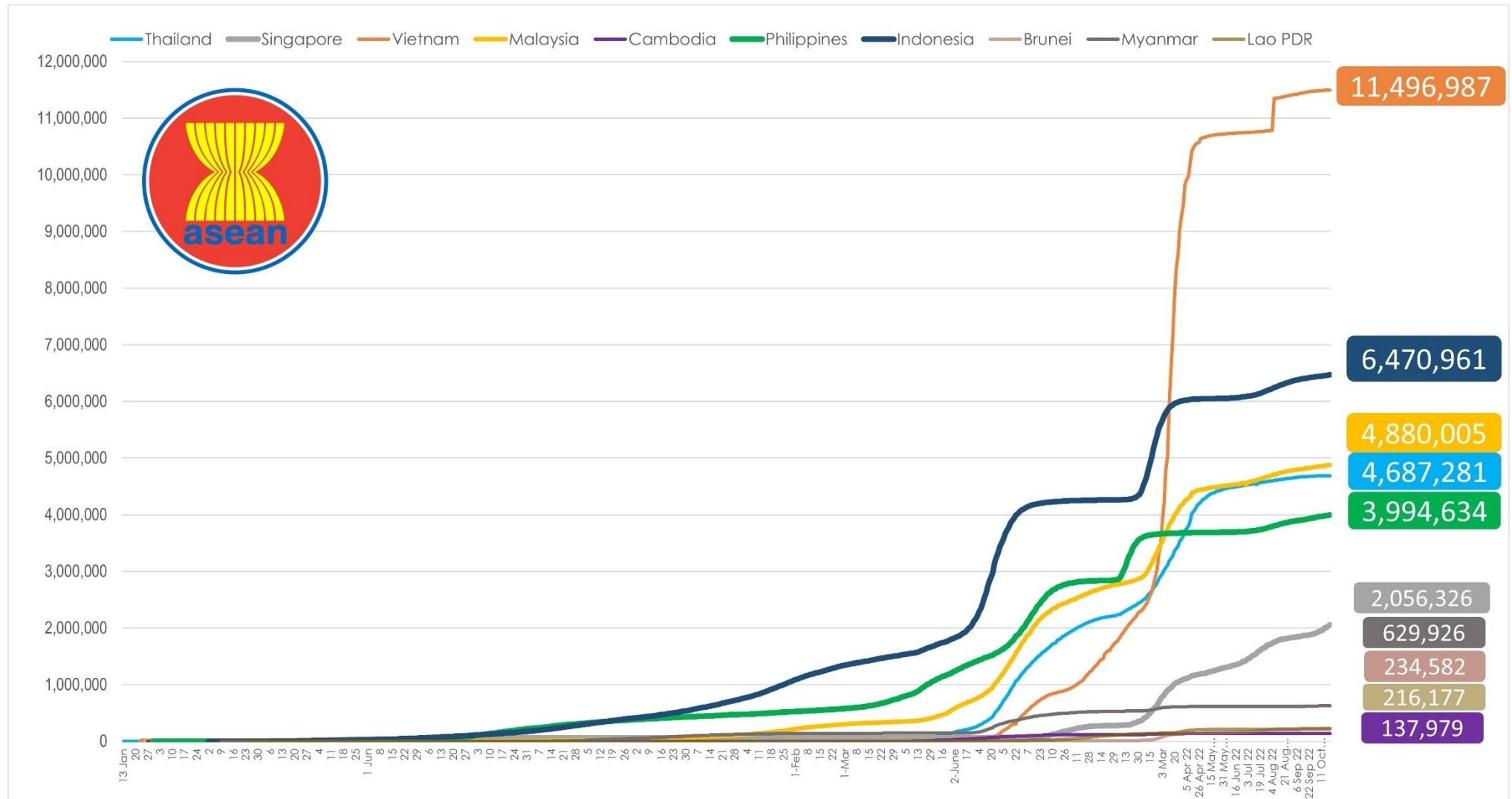
- 567,570,869 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,922,388	57	258,734	-	241,764	418,696,259	337,425,161	53,285,378
AMERICAS	182,715,762	10,788	2,886,221	43	1,188,816	826,745,597	726,382,944	482,478,315
ASIA PACIFIC	110,912,195	31,909	780,153	27	531,877	1,493,359,339	1,383,908,901	441,024,179
EUROPE	238,522,317	95,860	1,993,774	243	2,027,531	570,174,542	538,294,046	363,199,229
MIDDLE EAST	22,498,207	1,493	238,266	5	212,493	144,131,483	129,463,299	59,484,834
TOTAL	567,570,869	140,107	6,157,148	318	4,202,481	3,453,107,220	3,115,474,351	1,399,471,935



COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to October 23, 2022



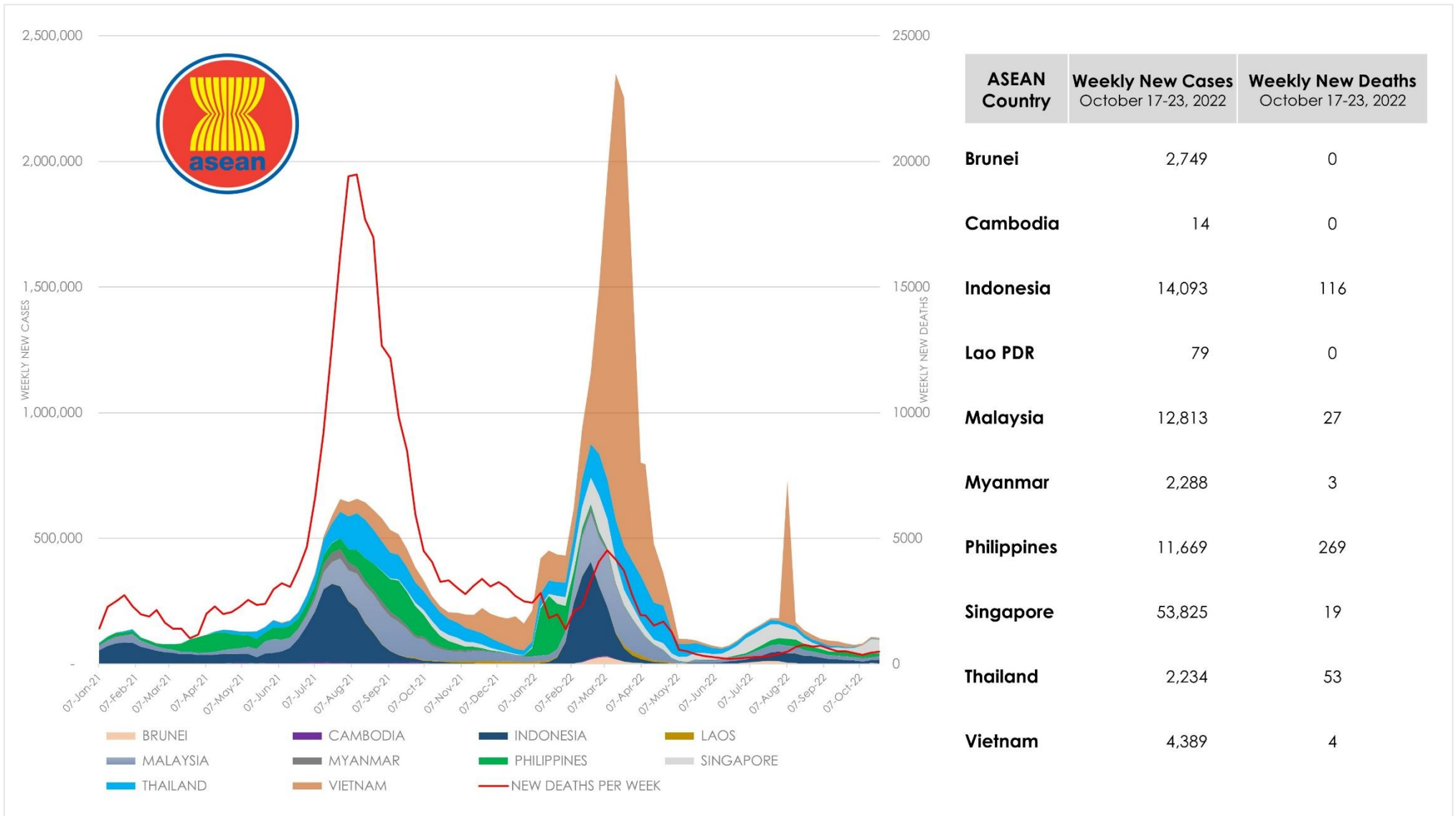
Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of October 23, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*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.



Weekly COVID-19 New Cases and New Deaths

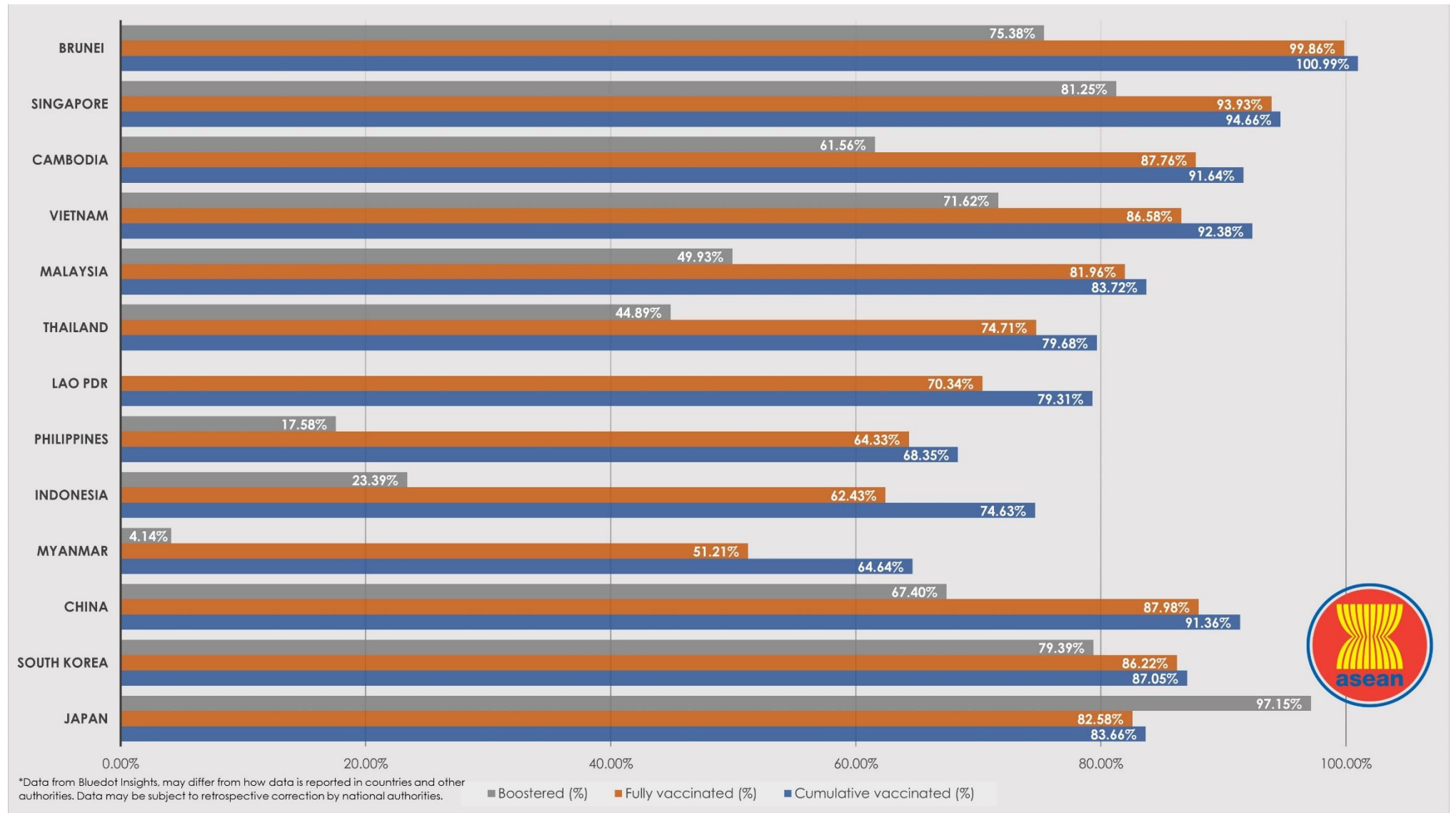
From January 1, 2021 to October 23, 2022





COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 23 October 2022





COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 21 October 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%/75.8	Unknown	90.63	Unknown	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/61.6	Unknown	0.01	Unknown	31.5/100
Indonesia	65.4/23.4	Unknown	0.73	Unknown	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.17	Unknown	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/49.9	0%/day	7.40	Unknown	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.61	Unknown	69.1/100
Philippines	70.9/17.6	Unknown	1.65	Unknown	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/81.3	0%/day	139.07	Unknown	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.9	0.01%/day	0.46	Unknown	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/≥97.2	Unknown	0.68	Unknown	43.5/100
Japan	81.3/≥96.8	0%/day	78.87	Unknown	42.9/100
South Korea	86.5/79.4	0%/day	47.54	Unknown	38.1/100
China	≥90.0/56.7	Unknown	0.017	Unknown	84.5/100

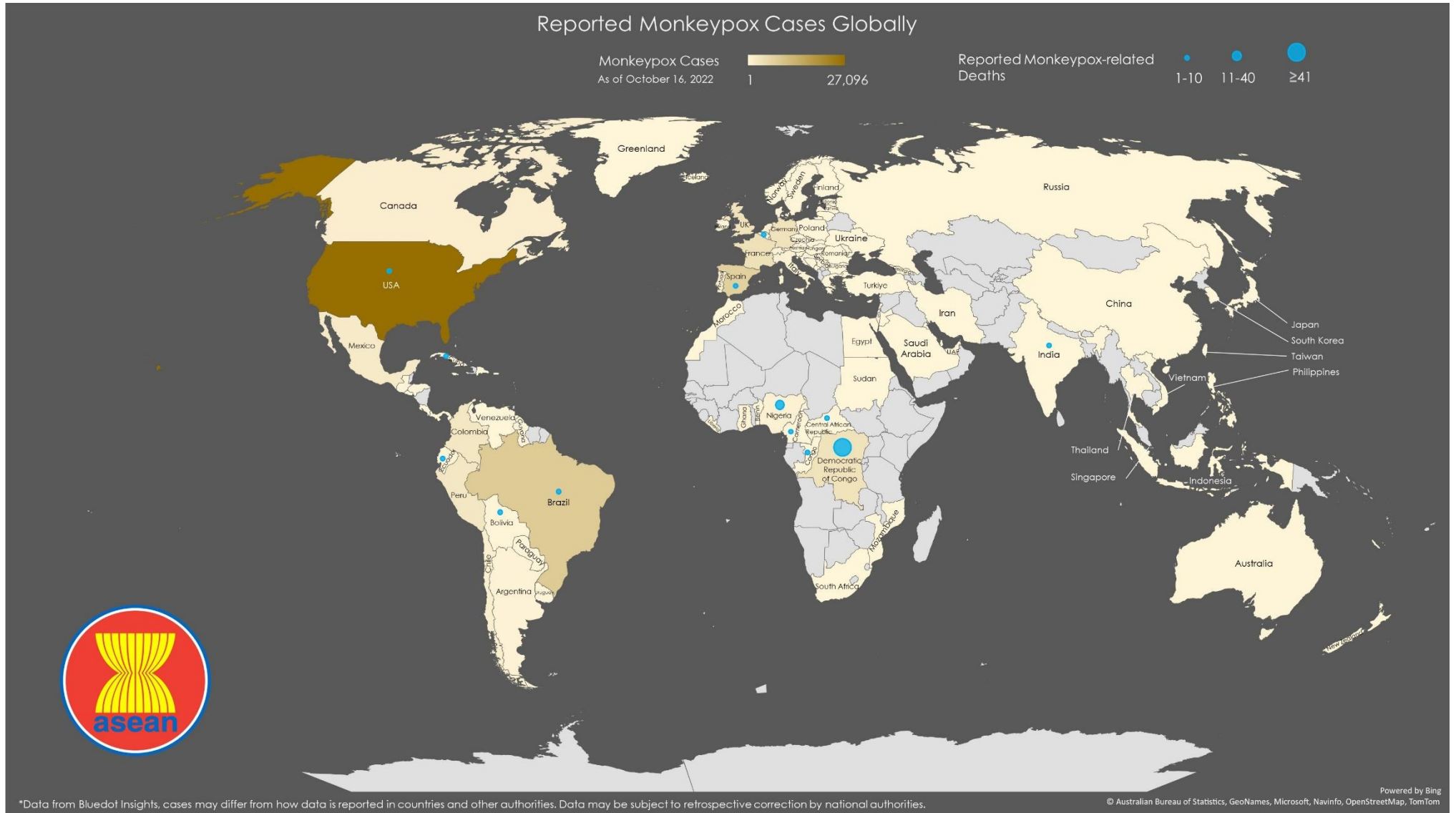
All of the countries have achieved the estimated high-risk population fully vaccinated of ≥90.0% except China with 35.3%.

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



Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of October 23, 2022



*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.

*Monkeypox data is now automatically collected by Bluedot from Our World in Data. Adjustments were made to correct the data.



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 24 October 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **80,096** confirmed cases, including **182** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.23%**.
- 57 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **37 cases** in the ASEAN region and **20 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
- 80,039 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	11	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Japan	7	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	China	5	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Taiwan	4	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	South Korea	3	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Vietnam	2	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN	Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Plus Three	Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
ASEAN+3 Total		57	-	-	0.00%

Top 5 countries with most monkeypox cases globally

Region	Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	27,884	49	6	0.02%
Americas	Brazil	8,860	82	7	0.08%
Europe	Spain	7,277	0	2	0.03%
Europe	France	4,084	0	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,686	0	-	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	4,795	0	160	3.34%
AMERICAS	49,166	133	17	0.03%
ASIA PACIFIC	186	2	1	0.54%
EUROPE	25,584	0	4	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	308	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL	80,039	135	182	0.23%



Global Update

- **USA:** The Chicago Department of Health said that two city citizens who had been diagnosed with the monkeypox virus had passed away.⁹ The two were admitted to the hospital after receiving a monkeypox diagnosis more than six weeks ago.⁹ According to local officials, the two also had a number of other medical issues, including compromised immune systems.⁹ They said there was no connection between the two fatalities.⁹ [[Full Article](#)]

Vaccine Update

- **UK NHS:** The NHS has introduced a new digital tool to make it simpler for qualified individuals to schedule their monkeypox vaccination.⁸ People may obtain information about the vaccination and how to schedule an appointment at the facility that is closest to them. People can opt to obtain their vaccine in private if they so desire.⁸ There are over 100 places listed on the site finder.⁸ You may find online instructions for scheduling a vaccination appointment at each vaccination facility. The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has advised that people who are most at risk of exposure are eligible to get the vaccination.⁸ Individual frontline staff members, those who have had close contact with a proven case, high-risk homosexual, bisexual, and/or men who have sex with men individuals are all included in this.⁸ [[Full Article](#)]

Research Update

- The study ***A Health Equity Approach for Implementation of JYNNEOS Vaccination at Large, Community-Based LGBTQIA+ Events — Georgia***, early immunization programs began in Georgia in July with a focus on improving equitable access by forming new and utilizing existing partnerships with community-based organizations that serve affected populations, including people with HIV infection.³ This was done due to racial disparities in the incidence of monkeypox cases and a high percentage of cases among MSM in Georgia.³ Georgia Department of Health acquired an extra allotment of 5,500 doses of JYNNEOS vaccine for use during activities leading up to and during a Black LGBT Pride festival in Atlanta, a multiday event held over Labor Day weekend, with funding from the CDC for a vaccination trial (September 2–5, 2022).³ 4,282 doses of the JYNNEOS vaccine—or 78% of the increased allocation—were given out between August 27 and September 5.³ One third (1,408) of the dosages were given during the festival, while the other two thirds (2,874) were given prior to it.³ In all, 2,886 (67%) doses were given out at 22 normal immunization clinic events, 702 (16%) doses at 20 mobile community pop-up events, and 694 (16%) doses at a single permanent site (a Georgia DPH-sponsored mass vaccination event).³ For the purpose of halting the transmission of the monkeypox virus and putting an end to the outbreak, it is crucial to immunize populations who have been disproportionately impacted.³ In order to improve equitable monkeypox immunization, a coalition of festival organizers, authorities, and LGBTQIA+ community advocates used a community-based strategy.³ This work emphasizes the need of in-person and online outreach by the health department and community-based organizations to improve health equality.³ [[Full Text](#)]



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