

# COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

as of June 29, 2022



# COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

## Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 551 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, the risk of dying from the disease was roughly twice as high for people living in lower-income countries as for those in rich nations, a study reports. The research, published in *BMJ Global Health* in May, is one of a growing number of studies to reveal COVID-19's massive burden in lower-income countries. Data from early in the pandemic suggested that death and infection rates in poor countries were relatively low compared with those in rich ones. But recent evidence paints a very different picture, says Madhukar Pai, an infectious-disease epidemiologist at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. "This paper is one among many that illustrate that the biggest impact of this pandemic has been on low- and middle-income countries," says Pai. In rich countries, older individuals — who are most vulnerable to the disease — were less likely to have been infected than young people. But the authors found that in most lower-income countries, the percentage of adults aged 60 and older who had antibodies against the coronavirus was similar to that of young people. This is probably because many people in these countries live in multigenerational households, which makes isolating from an infected person difficult, says Meyerowitz-Katz. And many people in these places did not have the opportunity to work from home, he says. The main findings aren't surprising, says study co-author Daniel Herrera-Espósito, a neurobiologist at the University of the Republic in Montevideo, Uruguay. But they highlight how high-income nations failed to assist lower-income countries properly during the pandemic, he says. "It's depressing." The results also underscore "the urgency of vaccinating people in low- and middle-income countries", says Gavin Yamey, who studies global-health and public policy at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Only 16% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, compared with 80% of individuals in rich nations. Donations of vaccines timed for when lower-income nations can use them could help to achieve a sustainable and fair global vaccine distribution, Yamey says. Support for those countries to produce doses locally would also help.
- **United States:** The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) reports as of June 28, 2022, there are currently 1,993 active COVID-19 cases statewide. There has been one death reported since the last report, with a total of 7,057 deaths attributed to COVID-19. DHHR has confirmed the death of a 65-year-old female from Kanawha County. "We are saddened to report the loss of another West Virginian, and extend our sympathies to the family," said Bill J. Crouch, DHHR Cabinet Secretary. "Please utilize the vaccine calculator to ensure you are up to date on your COVID vaccine."
- **Canada:** Prince Edward Island is reporting no new deaths related to COVID-19, along with an increase in cases in its weekly update. To date, P.E.I. has reported 45 deaths related to the novel coronavirus. As of June 28, there were nine people in hospital with the virus, which remains unchanged since last week. Of those in hospital, seven were admitted due to COVID-19 and two tested positive on or after admission.
- **New Zealand:** Sixteen more people have died with COVID-19 and there are 8028 new cases in the community today, the Ministry of Health has announced. The ministry said there were also 383 people in hospital, including seven in ICU. The seven-day rolling average of community case numbers today is 5480 - last Tuesday it was 4878. The ministry has made a reminder that the increase in case numbers today was not unusual after a

long weekend. "It will take more time before we are able to determine if this is part of a trend," it said. The latest deaths took the total number of publicly reported deaths with COVID-19 to 1488 and the seven-day rolling average of reported deaths is 12.

## Regional Update

- **Indonesia:** Health experts have urged Indonesia to reimplement stricter coronavirus curbs as a top official warns the country could see the latest wave, driven by Omicron subvariants, peak in the second or third week of July. Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin made the prediction on Sunday, based on the virus' transmission pattern in South Africa, the first country that reported the emergence of the Omicron subvariants BA.4 and BA.5. If the same infection rate applies in Indonesia, the country would see around "17,000 or 18,000" daily cases during the peak before the wave flattens, Budi said.
- **Philippines:** The country may see over 17,000 new COVID-19 cases daily in a month's time, the Department of Health (DOH) warned on Tuesday. Citing projections from disease surveillance tool FASSSTER, Health Undersecretary Maria Rosario Vergeire in a media briefing said the daily case tally may hit around 17,105 by end of July with increased mobility and continued decline in the public's compliance to basic health and isolation protocols. This particular estimate is based on the baseline scenario of a 21% drop in adherence to minimum public health standards. Vergeire noted that the entry of imported cases and vaccine effectiveness are also factored in the computations. She added that the lower forecast for end-July is at nearly 12,500 new cases if the decline is at 20%, while the higher estimate shows infections could reach over 22,000 in a single day if compliance is down by 22%. By mid-July, the projections range from around 3,800 to over 5,300 additional cases daily, also based on a 20-22% decrease in the observance of health measures.
- **South Korea's** new coronavirus cases exceeded 10,000 for the first time in 20 days Wednesday, though in recent months the pandemic has shown a downward trend. The country added 10,463 new COVID-19 infection cases, including 205 cases from overseas, bringing the total caseload to 18,349,756, the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) said. The pandemic has loosened its stranglehold on the country since mid-March when infections peaked at more than 621,000. Daily virus caseloads remained below 10,000 from June 10 until Tuesday. But the pace of decline has slowed in recent days, and the government warned that the virus could pick up speed again, as the reproduction rate reached 1 on Wednesday from 0.74 for the first week of June. The KDCA reported seven more deaths from COVID-19, raising the death toll to 24,537. The fatality rate stood at 0.13 percent. The number of critically ill patients came to 59, down by three from a day ago. Of the 10,258 locally transmitted cases, Seoul accounted for 2,471 cases, with the surrounding Gyeonggi Province reporting 2,643 cases. There were 576 infections in Incheon, 40 kilometers west of Seoul. The three areas accounted for 55.4 percent of the total infection cases. The number of infection cases from overseas jumped more than 70 percent to 205 from 119 a day earlier amid increased international flights and eased virus restrictions on overseas travel. The last time the number topped 200 was early February. Health authorities warned of a virus resurgence as subvariants of the coronavirus are spreading and more people travel for summer holidays.
- **Japan:** Tokyo confirmed 2,514 new infections Tuesday, rising 551 from a week earlier and marking a week-on-week rise for the 11th consecutive day. Japan reported 9,572 new COVID-19 cases Monday, marking an increase of 1,775 from a week before and a week-on-week rise for the seventh straight day. There were 13 new deaths among COVID-19 patients, while the number of severely ill coronavirus patients grew by five from Sunday to 45. Two fatalities were reported in the capital Tuesday, while the number of severely ill patients under Tokyo's criteria stood at five, up by one from Monday. The seven-day

average of new infections rose 28.4% from a week before to 2,159, according to the metropolitan government.

- **China** on Tuesday (Jun 28) slashed the quarantine time for inbound travellers by half in a major easing of one of the world's strictest COVID-19 curbs, which have deterred travel in and out of the country since 2020. Quarantine at centralized facilities has been cut to seven days from 14, and subsequent at-home health monitoring has been reduced to three days from seven, the National Health Commission said in a statement. The latest guidelines from the health authority also eased quarantine requirements for close contacts of people who have tested positive for the new coronavirus. China has cautiously eased its COVID curbs on cross-border travellers in recent months, with health officials saying the shorter incubation period of the Omicron variant allows for an adjustment of quarantine periods. The Chinese capital Beijing in recent months has already reduced the quarantine period at centralized facilities to 10 days from 14. China, last month, also removed some COVID-19 test requirements for people flying in from countries such as the United States.

## Vaccine Update

- **The Philippines** will receive at least 17 million more doses of coronavirus vaccines from the World Health Organization-led COVAX facility after the end of President Rodrigo Duterte's term. Secretary Carlito Galvez Jr., chief of the National Task Force Against COVID-19 (NTF), bared the COVAX commitment Monday night when he welcomed 299,520 doses of Pfizer jabs at Ninoy Aquino International Airport Terminal 3 with United States Embassy Manila Chargé d'Affaires Heather Variava. The jabs were donated by the US government through COVAX and was the final vaccine delivery under the Duterte administration. He thanked the US government as well as other partner nations for helping the Philippines ensure a steady supply of COVID-19 vaccines. The Philippines received a total of 245,382,600 doses under Duterte's watch, with 35.6 million doses donated by the US government out of the 74.2 million from COVAX.
- **South Korea's** drug regulators are looking to announce the final approval of the country's first homegrown COVID-19 vaccine before the end of this week, officials said Monday. According to the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council concluded that SK Bioscience's request for the approval of SKYCovione's biologics license application could be granted in a meeting on the previous day. A total of 23 outside experts and regulatory authorities attended the CPAC's gathering. The official explained that it is difficult to pinpoint when exactly the final approval would be announced as the final examination committee has not discussed it, adding that the authorities are doing their best to make it happen before the end of this month. According to the Drug Ministry, SKYCovione showed superior results when compared to Vaxzevria. Those aged 18 or older who received two doses SKYCovione's administration with a 4-week interval had 2.93 times more neutralizing antibodies and demonstrated a 98.06% seroconversion rate, about 10 percent higher than the control group. The ministry said Korea's first vaccine candidate was adequately safe based on clinical trials. The rate of cases with severe side effects stood at 0.5%, which was about the same level as the control group. While highlighting that the approval of SKYCovione shows Korea can produce a vaccine from the early stages to the end product, Seo was careful when discussing how the homegrown vaccine will be utilized.

- Travel Advisories** (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 Country	Published	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
<b>Brunei</b>	June 21, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* 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.	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	Completed E-health Arrival Declaration Form on <a href="#">BruHealth app</a> .  For not fully vaccinated: Proof of medical exemption for COVID-19 vaccines.
<b>Cambodia</b>	June 2, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above	No	No	7-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated. US\$2,000 deposit is required if you quarantine at a government designated hotel.	No	No
<b>Indonesia</b>	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 <a href="#">PeduliLindungi app</a> before departure.
<b>Laos</b>	May 9, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure.	No	No	No
<b>Malaysia</b>	May 5, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated travelers and will be issued a digital Home Surveillance Order (HSO) on their MySejahtera app.  No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">MySejahtera app</a> within a week before departure.
<b>Myanmar</b>	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated*	Yes – printed negative RT-PCR	-	No	Coverage: US\$10,000	No

		certificate for 18 years old and above	result for 6 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.					
<b>Philippines</b>	June 20, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 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.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">One Health Pass app</a> before departure for those without visa.
<b>Singapore</b>	April 26, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	No	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">SG Arrival Card app</a> before departure.
<b>Thailand</b>	June 24, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure.	No	Minimum Coverage: US\$10,000	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">Thailand Pass app</a> within a week before departure.
<b>Vietnam</b>	May 15, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>China</b>	June 23, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Hong Kong</b>	June 16, 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.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 14 days.	No	No
<b>Macao</b>	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

<b>Japan</b>	June 9, 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 3 days.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at <a href="#">MySOS app</a> before departure.
<b>South Korea</b>	June 10, 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.	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.	No	No	No
<b>Taiwan</b>	June 27, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.  Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.  Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival.	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 <a href="#">Quarantine System for Entry Form</a> before departure.

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

## Cases and Deaths as of 29 June 2022

- As of 29 June 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **551,700,893** confirmed cases, including **6,362,589** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2**.
- 64,905,880 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **32,139,442 cases** in the ASEAN region and **32,766,438 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0.7**.

REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED / 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	28-Jun-22	159,591	-	225	-	0.1%	36,833	-	444,293	426,764	301,719	96.7
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	136,262	-	3,056	-	2.2%	827	-	15,054,217	14,341,016	9,300,664	84.6
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	28-Jun-22	6,084,063	2,167	156,728	2	2.6%	2,248	-	201,000,560	168,251,795	48,269,992	60.9
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	28-Jun-22	210,258	7	757	-	0.4%	2,933	-	5,817,695	5,076,787		68.8
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	4,560,583	2,025	35,758	4	0.8%	14,274	509	28,036,383	27,267,775	16,139,187	83.2
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	28-Jun-22	613,577	9	19,434	-	3.2%	1,135	102	33,004,742	27,027,467	2,227,351	49.3
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	3,702,319	576	60,531	13	1.6%	3,424	-	74,959,001	70,251,531	14,469,760	63.3
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	1,410,284	5,309	1,409	1	0.1%	24,726	-	5,018,829	4,995,121	4,184,815	91.6
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	4,517,651	1,761	30,623	13	0.7%	6,488	-	56,690,887	52,856,560	29,182,097	75.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	28-Jun-22	10,744,854	769	43,087	3	0.4%	11,139	5	86,109,082	80,710,036	62,689,627	82.2
<b>ASEAN COUNTRIES</b>				<b>32,139,442</b>	<b>12,623</b>	<b>351,608</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.1%</b>			<b>506,135,689</b>	<b>451,204,852</b>	<b>186,765,212</b>	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	28-Jun-22	18,339,319	9,871	24,530	5	0.1%	35,466	281	45,066,941	44,626,131	37,760,163	87.0
	Japan	16-Jan-20	28-Jun-22	9,273,576	19,386	30,978	16	0.3%	7,345	639	103,750,725	102,356,024	78,491,556	81.2
	China	31-Dec-19	28-Jun-22	5,153,543	46,135	21,073	104	0.4%	32,683	2,406	1,321,970,418	1,286,307,572	810,636,625	85.6
	<b>PLUS THREE COUNTRIES</b>				<b>32,766,438</b>	<b>75,392</b>	<b>76,581</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.2%</b>			<b>1,470,788,084</b>	<b>1,433,289,727</b>	<b>926,888,344</b>
<b>ASEAN +3</b>				<b>64,905,880</b>	<b>88,015</b>	<b>428,189</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0.7%</b>			<b>1,976,923,773</b>	<b>1,884,494,579</b>	<b>1,113,653,556</b>	

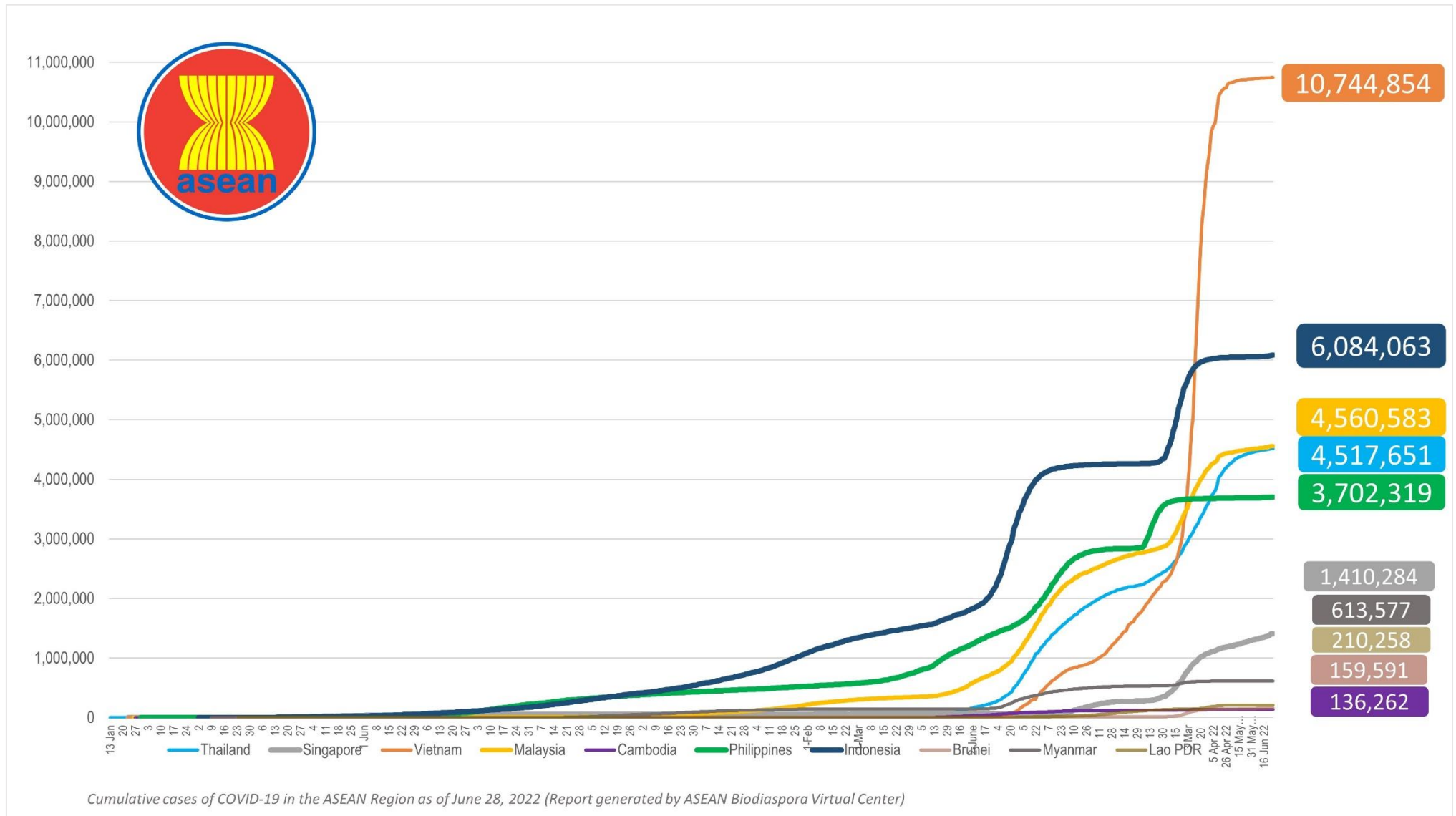
- 486,795,013 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,532,291	5,036	256,779	12	1.0	236,203	3,188	326,504,539	252,615,020	27,260,500
AMERICAS	165,252,365	35,615	2,794,780	160	0.8	1,067,816	42,128	805,464,289	712,272,524	421,230,694
ASIA PACIFIC	79,531,064	60,215	736,874	123	0.2	386,573	10,318	1,419,059,063	1,282,094,482	163,581,059
EUROPE	208,270,693	560,348	1,912,040	617	0.6	1,816,472	37,378	558,952,398	530,789,846	323,198,834
MIDDLE EAST	21,208,600	21,455	233,927	13	0.3	196,325	51,037	142,246,786	127,597,300	55,395,205
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>486,795,013</b>	<b>682,669</b>	<b>5,934,400</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1.2%</b>			<b>3,252,227,075</b>	<b>2,905,369,172</b>	<b>990,666,292</b>



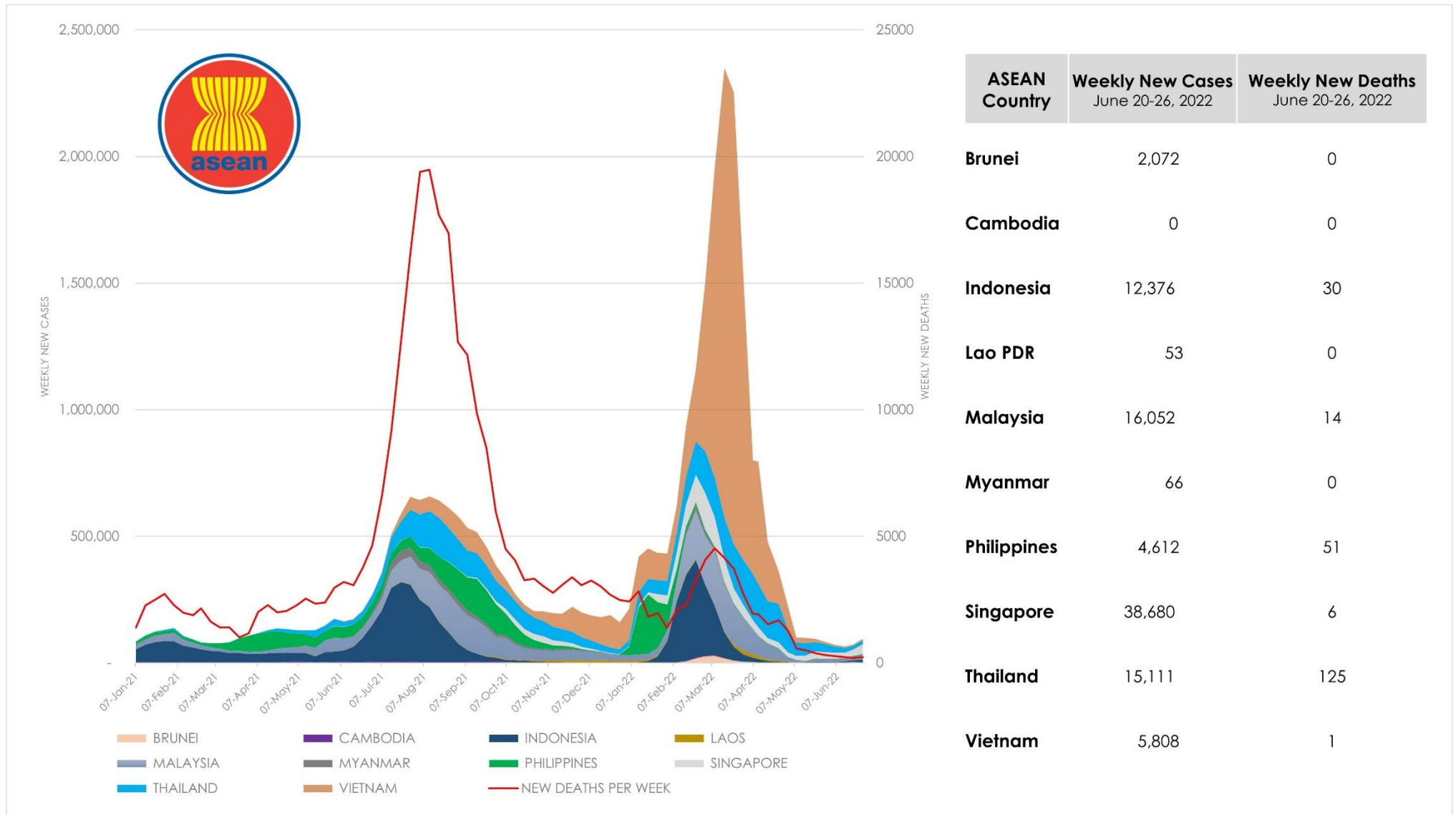
# COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to June 28, 2022



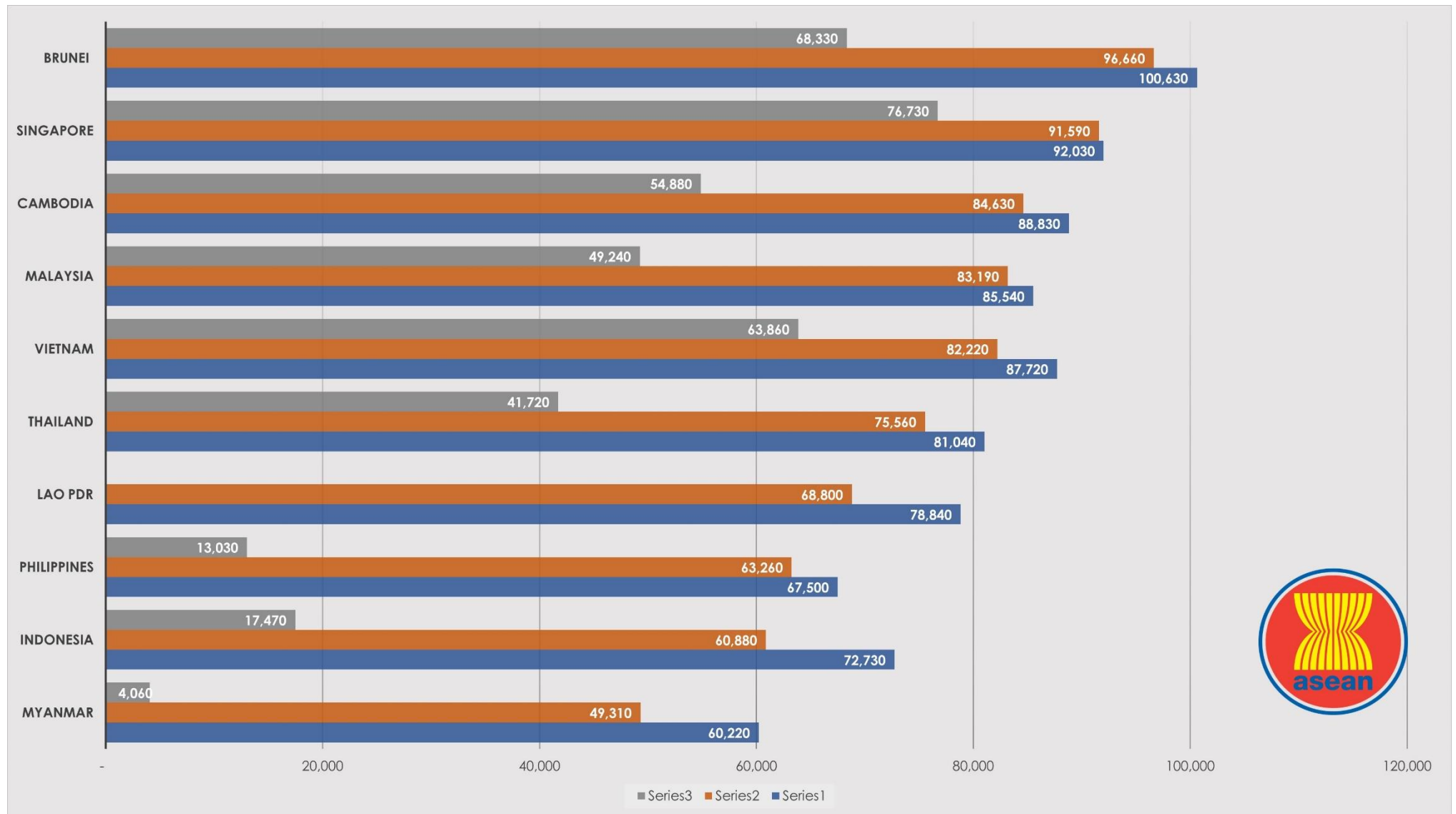
# COVID-19 Weekly New Cases and Weekly New Deaths

From January 1, 2021 to June 26, 2022



# COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 28 June 2022



\*Note: No updated data were provided by Bluedot for the cumulative booster administered by Lao PDR.

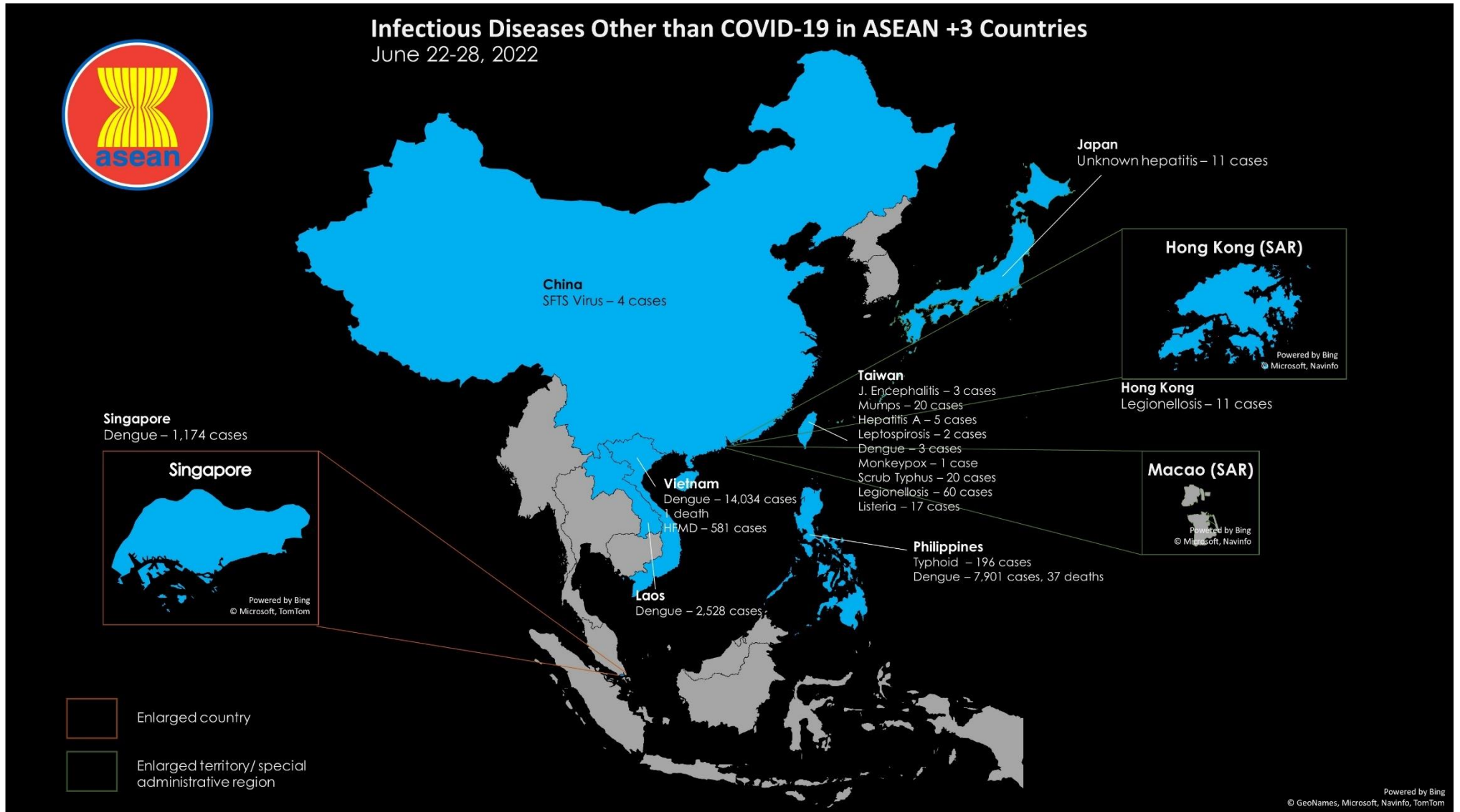
# COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 26 June 2022

 <b>ASEAN MEMBER STATE</b>	REQUIREMENT							
	At least <b>80% of the high-risk population has been vaccinated</b> with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		At least <b>65% of the total population has a level of immunity</b> 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 High risk population fully vaccinated	Population vaccinated/day (7-day average)	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/day (7-day average)	Daily cases/100,000	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)	Change over the past 30 days
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/68.3	Unknown	59.97	Unknown	38.1/100	-22.6	0%/day
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/54.9	Unknown	0.00	Unknown	23.8/100	+1.2	0%/day
Indonesia	0%/day	75.1/17.5	Unknown	0.66	Unknown	54.8/100	-6.6	0%/day
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	0.08	15.1	56.3/100	0.0	0%/day
Malaysia	0%/day	83.7/49.2	0.02%/day	7.08	5.1	53.6/100	+3.6	0%/day
Myanmar	0%/day	51.1/4.1	Unknown	0.02	0.1	61.9/100	-3.6	0%/day
Philippines	0%/day	68.0/13.0	Unknown	0.65	Unknown	55.4/100	-1.2	0%/day
Singapore	0%/day	88.6/76.7	0.01%/day	101.68	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0	0%/day
Thailand	0%/day	76.7/41.5	0.02%/day	3.01	Unknown	44.0/100	-2.7	0%/day
Vietnam	0.48%/day	87.0/63.7	0.48%/day	0.87	100	43.5/100	0.0	0.48%/day

# Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

From June 22 to 28, 2022



Data Source: Bluedot Insights

Report Generated by: ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

# Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

June 22-28, 2022

## Infectious Disease Updates

### Dengue

- **Laos:** June 27, 2022, an additional 161 dengue fever cases were reported across Laos in the past 24 hours, bringing the tally in the country to 4,087, according to the Lao Ministry of Health on Monday. The Lao capital Vientiane logged the highest number of infections with 2,145, according to the Center of Information and Education for Health under the Lao Ministry of Health on June 27. A total of 572 cases were reported in Saravan province, 324 cases in Attapeu, and 220 cases in Sekong province. Laos recorded four deaths from dengue fever, including two in Lao capital Vientiane and two in Saravan province. The Lao health authorities urged people to clear potential mosquito breeding sites around their homes and workplaces to help control the spread of the virus.
- **Philippines:** June 28, 2022, the Department of Health (DOH) on Tuesday said it logged a total of 11,680 cases over a four-week period from May 15 to June 11. According to the health department's Epidemiology Bureau, this translated to a total of 45,416 cases from January 1 to June 11 — which DOH said is 45% higher compared to the reported cases in the same period in 2021 was only at 31,320. The DOH said seven regions (Mimaropa, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, BARMM and CAR) showed an increasing trend in the recent period. On the other hand, 15 of 17 Regions (Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, Soccsksargen, BARMM, CAR, NCR) exceeded the alert or epidemic threshold for the past four weeks. The DOH also said it had recorded a case fatality rate of 0.5% or 217 deaths: 39 occurred in January; 37 in February; 34 in March; 45 in April; 58 in May; and four in June.
- **Singapore:** The number of dengue cases recorded in 2022 is now at over 17,000, three times more than the total number recorded in 2021. There were 1,174 cases recorded in the week between Jun 19 and Jun 25, a slight decrease of 84 cases from the previous week. The National Environment Agency (NEA) previously said that the number of weekly cases in June may surpass 2,000. It continues to warn residents that the number of dengue cases is expected to rise and surpass the highest weekly cases ever recorded, which stands at 1,787 in 2020. There are currently 350 active clusters, with 137 clusters having the red alert as of Jun 27. Cheng Soon Crescent remains the largest active cluster with 523 cases, followed by Woodlands Avenue 9 with 382 cases and Alexandra Road with 334 cases. NEA will be conducting intensified control operations on active clusters by eradicating mosquito breeding habitats and spraying insecticides. They will also be releasing male Wolbachia-Aedes mosquitoes at an additional 1,400 households from July 2022 to help in reducing the dengue mosquito population. Residents are advised to break the chain of transmission by removing stagnant water and maintaining good home cleanliness by doing the Mozzie Wipeout 'B-L-O-C-K' steps regularly.
- **Vietnam:** On June 22, at a press conference on the socio-economic situation of Binh Duong province in the first 6 months of 2022, the leader of Binh Duong Department of Health said that the situation of dengue fever is on the rise, in the province has recorded 8 deaths due to dengue fever. According to Mr. Nguyen Hong Chuong - Director of Binh Duong Department of Health, during the rainy season from April 2022 to present, the whole province recorded 4,867 cases of dengue fever (up 17.6% over the same period in 2021), there were 8 deaths. The situation of hand, foot and mouth disease is also complicated, the number of cases increased sharply in May 2022 with 703 cases (2.6 times higher than April 2022), accumulated from the beginning of the year until now, recorded 1,668 cases. cases (up 14.1% over the same period in 2021) and 1 death. Right

from the beginning of the rainy season, the Department of Health predicted the complicated situation and developments of dengue fever, so it promptly advised the Provincial People's Committee to launch a campaign to kill larvae, general environmental sanitation and communication on prevention and control of dengue, hand, foot and mouth disease in 2022. Since the beginning of the year, the province has detected 920 clusters of dengue fever, and 914 clusters have been treated in localities. reached 99%), of which 578 disease loci were eliminated larva, 336 disease clusters combined with larva killing and spraying insecticides to kill mosquitoes.

### **Japanese Encephalitis**

- **Taiwan:** June 27, 2022, after the first case of Japanese encephalitis appeared in Taiwan on June 20, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced today (27) that there were 3 new confirmed cases of Japanese encephalitis in China last week, a male in his 50s in Pingtung City and Hukou in Hsinchu County. A man in his 50s from the township and a man in his 40s from Minxiong Township, Chiayi County. The onset dates of the three people were June 1, June 14, and June 15, respectively. The symptoms included fever and changes in consciousness. They were diagnosed after seeking medical advice. They are still hospitalized; among them, Hsinchu confirmed cases, no high-risk places were found around their homes, and they lived in the central region during the incubation period, and the geographical relationship between the possible sources of infection is still being clarified. The case of a male in his 50s in Pingtung City had already become ill on June 1. Zhuang Renxiang, deputy director of the CDC, said that this is because the first confirmed case of Japanese encephalitis this year appeared in Taiwan on June 20. These cases were later retrospectively confirmed by serological tests. Zhuang Renxiang said that among the three confirmed cases, high-risk places such as rice fields and pig houses were found around the home and workplace of the case in Pingtung County.

### **Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD)**

- **Vietnam:** The Hanoi Center for Disease Control (CDC) recorded more than 700 cases of hand, foot and mouth disease, a fourfold increase over the same period last year. At the National Children's Hospital, the number of children coming to the clinic for hand, foot and mouth disease is increasing. In April and May, this hospital recorded 776 pediatric patients suffering from hand, foot and mouth disease, an increase of 759 cases compared to the previous 2 months. Among them, 114 children were hospitalized for treatment.

### **Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome (SFTS)**

- **China:** Fatal cases of severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) have been reported in Henan province, central China in 2022. According to media reports, the affected individuals were previously in close contact to a deceased case and were exposed during burial customs. Specific details involving patient demographics and onset of disease are not available. Tick bites are the most common mode of transmission of SFTS; however, there are also sporadic outbreaks with human-to-human transmission through contact with bodily fluids. From 2010 to 2019, majority of cases occurred in the following provinces Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Hubei, Liaoning, Zhejiang, and Jiangsu. While cases are reported sporadically, the regional distribution has expanded to at least 25 provinces as of 2019 with peak activity from April to October.

### **Monkeypox**

- **Taiwan:** The Taiwan Ministry of Health announced the first case of monkeypox in Taiwan on June 24, 2022. According to the statement, the individual is a 20-year-old male who sought medical attention on June 22 after developing symptoms two days prior. The statement highlighted that the man had been attending school in Germany since

January and returned to Taiwan on June 16. No other travel history was reported. The man is currently hospitalized but is in a stable condition. Public health began contact tracing and has identified 19 close contacts so far. Media sources highlighted that Taiwan began discussing the supply of the latest third-generation smallpox vaccine with the vaccine company, and while the country has reserves of the first-generation vaccine, they are part of a stockpile reserved for warfare and they are not currently being considered for use. Monkeypox is a neglected tropical disease endemic to western and central African countries. It is considered to spread primarily through animal contact in endemic regions but can also spread between people through direct contact with skin lesions and/or exposure to infectious respiratory droplets. This event is noteworthy not only because of the number of cases reported in a short timeframe across multiple countries but also because some cases in the current outbreak have been associated with travel to non-endemic countries reporting cases.

### Legionellosis

- **Hong Kong:** The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health today (June 27) reported the latest number of cases of Legionnaires' disease (LD), and stressed the importance of using and maintaining properly designed man-made water systems, adding that susceptible groups should strictly observe relevant precautions. From June 19 to 25, five community-acquired LD cases were reported: (1) A male patient, aged 65 with underlying illnesses, who lives in Yue Sang House, Kin Sang Estate, Tuen Mun; (2) A male patient, aged 55 with underlying illnesses, who lives in Lei Moon House Low Block, Ap Lei Chau Estate, Ap Lei Chau; (3) A male patient, aged 65 with underlying illnesses, who lives in Hing Fung House, Hing Tung Estate, Sai Wan Ho; (4) A male patient, aged 64 with good past health, who lives in King Lai House, Shan King Estate, Tuen Mun; and (5) A male patient, aged 73 with underlying illnesses, who lives in Block 1, Elegant Garden, Sai Ying Pun.

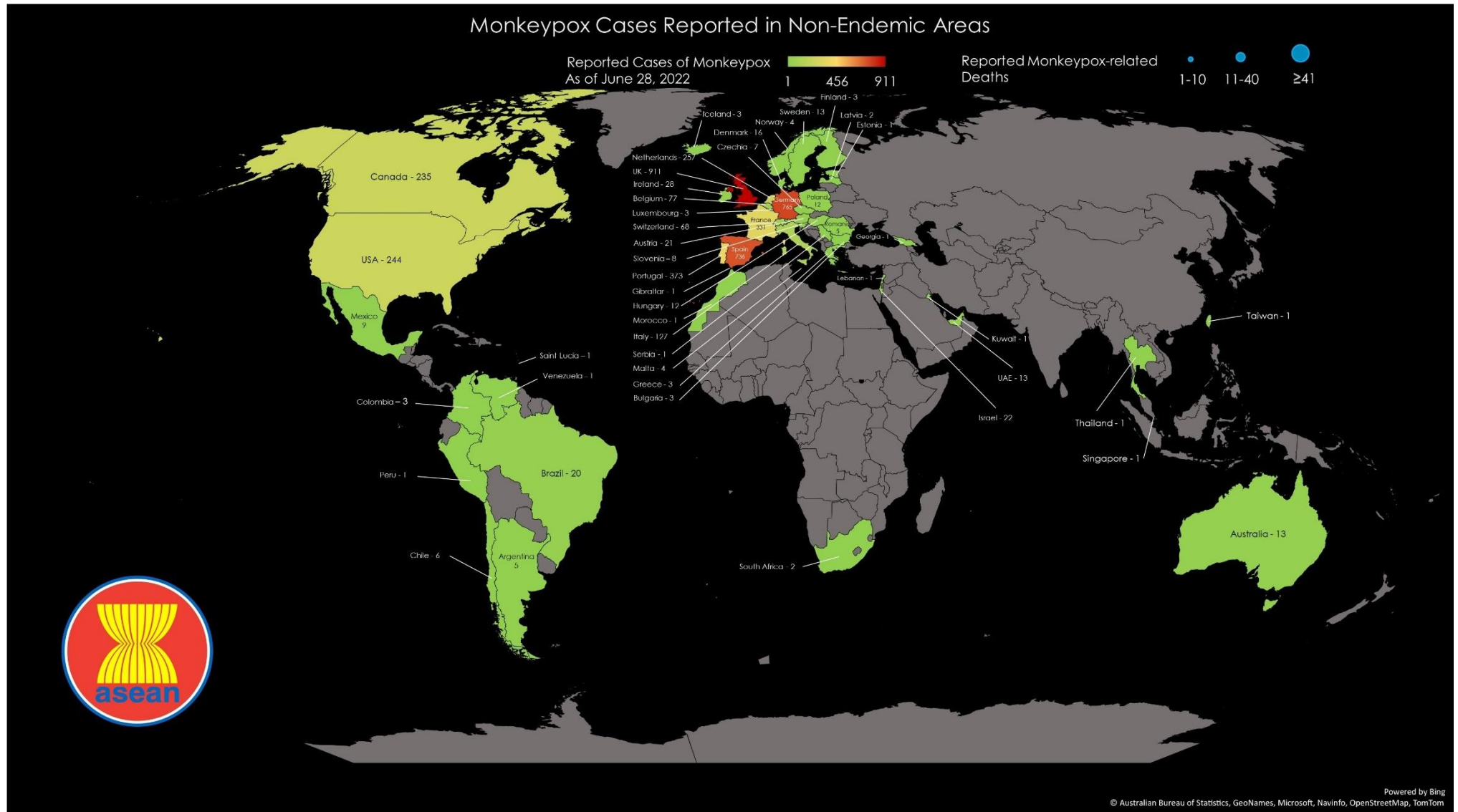
### Typhoid

- **Philippines:** June 24, 2022, Cases of typhoid fever have been reported in the town of Barili in the Province of Cebu, Central Visayas region, Philippines in 2022. Since the beginning of 2022, 30 cases have been reported, of which, 16 are currently receiving treatment at a local hospital and two have died. No further details regarding the individuals affected have been reported. In response, the Municipal Government has ordered several water districts to monitor their pipelines and conduct an inspection for any leaks which could be a potential source of contamination. Officials from the Waterworks Department are currently conducting manual chlorination of water as the municipality does not have a chlorinator. Health officials have also conducted education campaigns in the area about the importance of drinking clean water free from bacteria.



# Monkeypox Cases Reported in Non-Endemic Areas

As of June 28, 2022



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# Special Report: Monkeypox cases reported in non-endemic areas

## Global update

- **Globally:** The monkeypox virus has mutated at a far faster rate than would normally be expected and likely underwent a period of "accelerated evolution," a new study suggests. The virus, which has infected more than 3,500 people in 48 countries since its detection outside Africa in May, may be more infectious due to dozens of new mutations. In all, the virus carries 50 new mutations not seen in previous strains detected from 2018 to 2019, according to a new study published June 24 in the journal *Nature Medicine*. Scientists usually don't expect viruses like monkeypox to gain more than one or two mutations each year, the study authors noted. Monkeypox is a rare disease that virologists think may naturally circulate in monkeys and rodents. An orthopoxvirus, it comes from the same family and genus as the variola virus, which causes smallpox, and doesn't usually spread far beyond West and Central Africa, where it is endemic. The last time monkeypox was this widespread in the United States was in 2003, when 71 people became infected with the West African clade after a shipment of infected Gambian pouched rats, imported to Texas from Ghana, passed on the disease to local prairie dogs. A direct treatment for monkeypox has yet to be tested, but doctors are administering antiviral drugs and antibodies taken from people immunized with the smallpox vaccine to patients. Transmission is also reduced if people have the monkeypox or smallpox vaccine, enabling scientists to prevent onward infections by inoculating the close contacts of an initial case – a strategy known as "ring vaccination" that led to the eradication of smallpox in 1980.
- **The World Health Organization** on June 25 said the rapid spread of monkeypox across dozens of nations does not represent a global health emergency at this time. WHO Director General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus described monkeypox as an evolving health threat, however, and urged governments around the world to step up surveillance, contact tracing, testing and to make sure that people at high risk have access to vaccines and antiviral treatments. The committee weighed whether or not to activate the WHO's highest alert level in response to the outbreak, called a public health emergency of international concern. COVID-19 and polio are the only other virus outbreaks considered international public health emergencies by the WHO. Although the WHO did not activate its highest alert level, Tedros said the outbreak raises serious concern because it is spreading rapidly in countries where the virus is not normally found. Historically, monkeypox has spread at low levels in remote parts of West and Central Africa. In the current outbreak, 84% of cases reported worldwide are in Europe, which is very unusual. The WHO director said research on the circulation of monkeypox in Africa has been neglected, which has put the health of people there and around the world at risk.

## ASEAN+3 Region Preparedness and Mitigation Against Monkeypox

- **Indonesia:** The Health Ministry on June 24 announced that Indonesia has not identified any case of monkeypox, a transmissible disease that causes rash, fever, and swollen lymph nodes. Indonesia previously suspected nine people of having monkeypox, according to Syahril. Seven of the suspects tested negative for orthopoxvirus, a genus which monkeypox belongs to. One case turned out to be a bullous pemphigoid, a rare skin condition that also causes large, fluid-filled blisters. Last but not least was a suspected case of monkeypox in Singkawang, West Kalimantan, who was later revealed to have caught varicella. The government has prepared two labs to detect monkeypox, namely at the Primate Research Center in Bogor and the Prof. Sri Oemiyati Infectious Disease Research Laboratory in Jakarta, according to Syahril.

- **Malaysia:** Johor has directed its Health Department to get in touch with Singapore's health authorities following the first case of monkeypox in the island republic. State Health and Unity Committee chairman Ling Tian Soon said while no such cases have been detected in Malaysia just yet, preparations are being made to ensure there is no outbreak of the virus locally. Notices have been issued to those working in the frontline, especially the Immigration Department, as they are the first in line when travellers enter Johor. Ling added that he has told the state Health Department to coordinate with its counterparts across the border to keep a close eye on the situation. He said the Health Ministry has also given the necessary standard operating procedures to respond accordingly if such cases are detected locally.
- **Philippines:** A monkeypox real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay or test is now available at the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM). In an advisory dated June 20 but released on June 22, the RITM said they are currently optimizing a second PCR assay. The institute also noted that "only cases satisfying the definition of Suspect Monkeypox and complying with all procedures for referral including documentary requirements shall be processed." The RITM assured the public that the Department of Health is organizing a training on the clinical approach to lesions, including its collection, handling, and transport of samples, guiding Disease Reporting Units and Epidemiology and Surveillance Units.
- **Thailand:** 10 suspected monkeypox cases do not have the infectious disease, but were all found to be infected with either herpes simplex or unspecified skin infections, said Head of the Department of Disease Control (DDC) Opart Karnkawinpong today (Thursday). He said that fluid specimens taken from the ten suspected monkeypox cases, all of them foreigners with six of them linked to Thai boxing training camps in Phuket and Krabi provinces, were sent for lab tests, which confirmed they do not have monkeypox. Dr. Opart said, however, that traces of herpes simplex type 1 were found in the six who used to train at Thai boxing training camps in Phuket and Krabi and the remaining four were found to be afflicted with various skin diseases. Thailand has so far reported only one case of monkeypox arriving from abroad, in a transit passenger flying from Europe to Australia in late May. No known contacts of the passenger onboard and at the airport have been found with the disease, nor have there been any local transmissions. Meanwhile, Head of the DDC's Epidemiology Division Dr. Chakkarat Pittayawonganon said that a private hospital in Samut Prakan had admitted a 21-year-old Australian patient on in early June, after he developed a fever, cough, sore throat and blisters on his face, hands and neck. Lab tests have, however, cleared him of monkey pox infection, he said, adding that the patient also used to train at a Thai boxing camp, this one in Pathum Thani province.
- **Vietnam** has not recorded any cases of monkeypox, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Le Thi Thu Hang said on June 23, citing data from the Ministry of Health. She made the statement at a regular press briefing held in Hanoi while responding to reporters' question on Vietnam's response to the risk of the monkeypox epidemic, which has been spreading around the world, including Singapore and Thailand. Communication campaigns have been launched to raise people's awareness about the disease as well as prevention and control measures, Hang added. The Vietnamese press has continued to update information on disease prevention and control. Authorities will continue to coordinate with the World Health Organization to closely monitor the epidemic to promptly implement appropriate prevention and control measures, she said.

### **Countries reporting confirmed case/s of Monkeypox**

- **Bulgaria:** A third case in Bulgaria of a man infected with monkeypox has been confirmed - the chief state health inspector Angel Kunchev told journalists. Two cases were confirmed a few days ago. No surprise, according to Kunchev, as the patient was in contact with one of the first confirmed cases.

- **Colombia** confirmed its first three cases of monkeypox in adults who had traveled from Europe and are now in quarantine, the country's health ministry said. Two of the cases were found in the capital Bogota, and the third was found in Colombia's second city, Medellin.
- **Estonia's** first case of monkeypox has been confirmed by the Health Board, the agency said in a statement on June 28. The patient, a middle-aged man, became infected while abroad and has typical symptoms of the virus. He has no close contacts in Estonia, the Health Board said. The case was confirmed by the agency's infectious diseases laboratory, said department advisor Irina Dontšenko. The Health Board has already prepared guidelines for the treatment of suspected monkeypox patients.
- **Kuwait:** The Kuwaiti Ministry of Health announced the first case of monkeypox in Kuwait on June 22, 2022. There is limited information regarding the clinical features of this case and other relevant details such as recent travel history and demographic information. However, The Kuwaiti Ministry of Health had requested access to the smallpox vaccine, adding that it will be administered to severe cases and close contacts, only while isolation centers are being prepared in some hospitals. Monkeypox is a neglected tropical disease endemic to western and central African countries. It is considered to spread primarily through animal contact in endemic regions but can also spread between people through direct contact with skin lesions and/or exposure to infectious respiratory droplets. This event is noteworthy not only because of the number of cases reported in a short timeframe across multiple countries but also because some cases in the current outbreak have been associated with travel to non-endemic countries reporting cases.
- **Lebanon:** The Lebanese Health Ministry has confirmed the country's first case of monkeypox in Lebanon on June 20, 2022. The affected individual is reported to have returned to Lebanon after travelling abroad but the location(s) of travel is unknown. While reports added that the individual is in good condition and is currently quarantined at home, symptom and treatment details were not provided. No further details regarding the affected individual have been released. The ministry has stated that they are following up with close contacts of the case. Reports have not indicated whether or not Lebanon currently has access to smallpox vaccines for a preventive control strategy. However, the WHO is currently working with manufacturers to provide greater access to the vaccine. Monkeypox is a neglected tropical disease endemic to western and central African countries. It is considered to spread primarily through animal contact in endemic regions but can also spread between people through direct contact with skin lesions and/or exposure to infectious respiratory droplets. This event is noteworthy not only because of the number of cases reported in a short timeframe across multiple countries but also because some cases in the current outbreak have been associated with travel to non-endemic countries reporting cases.
- **Peru:** The Peruvian Ministry of Health (MINSA) reported the first confirmed case of monkeypox in Peru's capital city of Lima, on June 27, 2022. MINSA states that the affected individual is a foreign national who lives in Peru and may have had contact with individuals from other countries. The patient is reported to be in stable condition and isolating at home after having received treatment at the Santa Rosa Hospital in Lima. Health authorities report that the patient has presented with symptoms for 10 days, and additional contact tracing is underway to follow up with the patient's contacts. Since June 14, 2022, Peru implemented a process whereby the National Reference Laboratory for Respiratory and Immuno-preventable Viruses is responsible for testing and reporting the outcome of suspected monkeypox samples within 48 hours of receiving the sample. The Pan American Health Organization has delivered primers, probes, and controls in order for the country to utilize time-lapse PCR testing. Monkeypox is a neglected tropical disease endemic to western and central African countries. It is considered to spread primarily through animal contact in endemic regions but can also

spread between people through direct contact with skin lesions and/or exposure to infectious respiratory droplets. This event is noteworthy not only because of the number of cases reported in a short timeframe across multiple countries but also because some cases in the current outbreak have been associated with travel to non-endemic countries reporting cases.

- **Saint Lucia:** A crew member on a flight into Saint Lucia tested positive for monkeypox, the island's Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Dr. Sharon Belmar-George, has disclosed. According to the CMO, the Epidemiology Department within the Ministry of Health, Wellness, and Elderly Affairs received an alert from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In a statement on Monday, the CMO noted that with the significant increase in monkeypox cases globally in recent weeks, Saint Lucia had strengthened the capacity to manage individuals who are either suspect or confirmed cases.
- **South Africa:** The second case of monkeypox with no travel history has been recorded in South Africa on June 28. The second case was reported in a 32-year-old man from Cape Town, Western Cape. Previously on June 23, the first case was reported in an individual without any travel history in Johannesburg, Gauteng. According to the National Institute for Communicable Diseases, it is unknown if both cases are linked at this time. However, health authorities are worried that there is a degree of ongoing community transmission in the region that has been spreading undetected due to the common epidemiological feature and no recent travel history in both cases.



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