

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 581 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **New Zealand:** As the nation struggles to adapt to the COVID-19 outbreak, New Zealand has opted to once again reopen its borders to travelers.¹ Since Covid closed them in March 2020, New Zealand has been progressively lowering its borders for its inhabitants; Monday marked the first full day of this loosening.¹ Last night, the process of reopening the borders was completed, allowing tourists from non-visa waiver nations including China and India as well as foreign students and visitors to New Zealand.¹ International students, who significantly boost New Zealand's economy, are greatly relieved by the move to loosen border restrictions.¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Indonesia:** In response to worries about new Omicron sub-variants, Indonesia began administering the fourth dosage of the COVID-19 immunization program on July 29.⁵ The campaign targeted 1.9 million healthcare employees, according to a statement posted on the nation's Health Ministry website on Thursday by Widyawati, the ministry's spokesman.⁵ According to recommendations made by the nation's Technical Advisory Group on Immunization, Widyawati stated that the ministry has given orders to all heads of health agencies around the nation to implement the program beginning on July 29.⁵
- **Philippines:** According to Malacanang on July 29, the country's coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) warning levels would be in place until the new designations are made public.⁹ The Department of Health (DOH) is still examining the COVID-19 alert level system, according to press secretary Trixie Cruz-Angeles.⁹ President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. has decided to maintain the most lenient Alert Level 1 designation throughout more than half of the Philippines, including Metro Manila, pending the review of the alert level classifications.⁹ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Japan** reported one-fifth of the world's COVID-19 cases in the past week, including a record 233,100 on Thursday, as infections dropped 12% and deaths 7% globally. On Sunday (July 31), Japan announced 197,792 infections for a total of 12,796,261 in 12th place. Deaths were 82 for a total of 32,626 on the 30th. Japan surpassed 200,000 for the first time the previous week. In the past week, Japan added a world-high 1,358,248 infections, a 54% percent increase. The latest surge is being fueled by younger people, with those under 20 making up 30% of new infections in July.
- **South Korea:** Beginning August 1, high-risk COVID-19 patients—including the elderly and those with compromised immune systems—will no longer get check-up calls while maintaining self-isolation at home.³ Instead, the government advises that since more facilities are outfitted to handle coronavirus patients, these people should visit hospitals and clinics if they want medical assistance.³ However, several questioned if elderly people could locate a local hospital in an emergency.³
- **Macao (SAR):** After stopping the virus's spread inside the neighborhood, authorities will further reduce social-distancing regulations starting August 2.⁴ This would allow establishments like bars and gyms to reopen and dining-in services at restaurants to continue.⁴ However, in order to attend certain places, visitors must present a negative RT-PCR test result.⁴ The frontier with the mainland is still closed.⁴ The crisis worsened in mid-June when the gambling hotspot saw its worst flare-up ever, forcing the mainland to halt

quarantine-free travel and cutting off the city's major source of revenue from tourists.⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **Cambodia:** Li Ailan, the WHO representative in Cambodia, urged people to receive their COVID-19 booster shots on Sunday because the number of daily cases had increased. With the help of its high vaccination rates, the Southeast Asian country has since November of last year resumed all socioeconomic operations and reopened its borders to visitors without quarantine.⁶ 94.5% of Cambodia's 16 million people have received their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, 90% have received two basic shots, 61% have received their third dose, 22% have received their fourth dose, and 3% have received their fifth dose, according to the health ministry.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Singapore's** Ministry of Health (MOH) plans to roll out vaccination booster doses for children aged five to 11 years old in about two months. Today (August 1), the Senior Minister of State for Health acknowledged that a third mRNA dose for this group of children "may be necessary at some point to keep protection levels high". Children who are not medically eligible for the Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty COVID-19 vaccine may receive the Sinovac-CoronaVac vaccine under a dedicated public health program, while Moderna's vaccine for this age group remains under evaluation. Meanwhile, MOH is preparing to start vaccination for children aged under five towards the fourth quarter of 2022. The Health Sciences Authority (HSA) is currently reviewing data submitted by Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna on their COVID-19 vaccines for this age group.

Travel Update

- **Malaysia:** Beginning on Monday, August 1, no longer will anybody entering Malaysia be required to complete the traveler's card on the MySejahtera mobile app.⁷ The decision is intended to streamline entrance processes, according to Health Minister Khairy Jamaluddin, who made the announcement on July 30.⁷ The choice was taken after taking into account Malaysia's present health system, which is functioning well and under control, he noted.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Myanmar:** According to the Ministry of Health (MOH), new health regulations for entering airport travelers went into force in Myanmar on August 1 and would be applicable as of that date.⁸ According to the new regulations, visitors must show confirmation of immunization with a vaccine authorized by the MOH as well as a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test result obtained 48 hours before to arrival.⁸ Children under the age of 12 are exempt from the vaccination requirement if they are traveling with fully immunized parents or guardians.⁸ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Philippines:** After the EU welcomed the Philippines to its digital COVID certificate system, Filipinos can now verify their COVID-19 vaccination status when traveling to EU member states using the nation's "VaxCertPH."² Therefore, those who possess the national vaccination certificate may use it in the same manner as those who possess the EUDCC.² Those who possess the EUDCC can thereafter use it to verify their immunization status when visiting the Philippines.² Philippines joins Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam as the sixth ASEAN nation to use the EUDCC system.² [\[Full Article\]](#)

Cases and Deaths as of 01 August 2022

- As of 01 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **581,889,083** confirmed cases, including **6,422,747** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 71,643,826 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **32,907,163 cases** in the ASEAN region and **38,736,663 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.2%**.

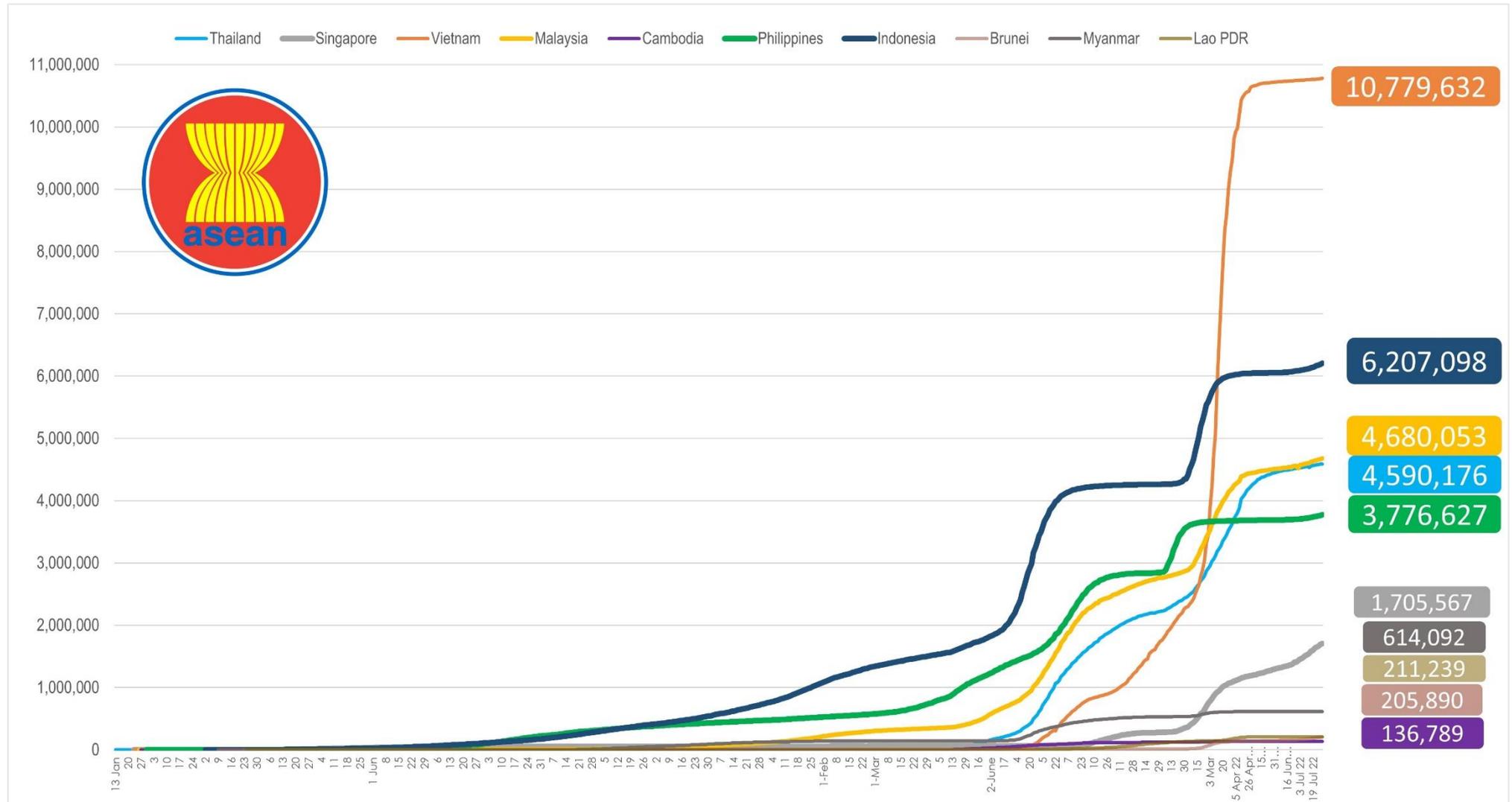
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	31-Jul-22	205,890	-	225	-	47,518	-	444,293	426,764	301,719	95.8
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	136,789	36	3,056	-	830	-	15,104,932	14,411,480	9,582,177	86.9
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	31-Jul-22	6,207,098	4,205	156,993	10	2,294	-	202,268,728	169,882,385	54,941,943	62.1
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	31-Jul-22	211,239	47	757	-	2,946	-	5,817,695	5,076,787		68.4
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	4,680,053	2,783	35,969	9	14,648	-	28,068,792	27,436,896	16,508,202	81.7
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	31-Jul-22	614,092	9	19,434	-	1,136	-	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	3,776,627	4,159	60,727	8	3,493	-	76,438,466	71,835,024	15,523,764	63.1
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	1,705,567	6,558	1,497	3	29,904	-	5,021,910	4,999,903	4,250,892	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	4,590,176	1,664	31,388	26	6,593	-	56,830,660	53,163,888	30,668,505	74.3
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	31-Jul-22	10,779,632	1,478	43,093	-	11,175	-	86,785,069	80,185,029	61,431,250	82.3
ASEAN COUNTRIES				32,907,163	20,939	353,139	56			511,557,859	454,963,485	195,435,803	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	31-Jul-22	19,776,050	73,589	25,047	20	38,245	-	45,085,163	44,649,491	38,919,520	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	31-Jul-22	12,788,133	197,792	32,310	83	10,128	-	103,864,269	102,494,174	89,186,113	82.3
	China	31-Dec-19	31-Jul-22	6,172,480	25,813	23,662	35	38,216	-	1,327,308,714	1,291,892,352	821,318,159	86.1
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				38,736,663	297,194	81,019	138			1,476,258,146	1,439,036,017	949,423,792
ASEAN +3				71,643,826	318,133	434,158	194			1,987,816,005	1,893,999,502	1,144,859,595	

- 510,245,257 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	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,737,786	1,632	257,691	19	241,509	-	334,688,236	257,223,597	27,552,588
AMERICAS	173,534,359	14,916	2,824,463	29	1,122,684	-	813,156,067	716,359,325	452,061,380
ASIA PACIFIC	82,646,640	25,966	741,495	76	418,831	-	1,429,275,448	1,307,542,446	228,859,909
EUROPE	219,459,940	299,915	1,930,075	866	1,900,550	-	555,483,088	529,310,540	321,557,538
MIDDLE EAST	21,866,532	24,008	234,865	53	204,359	-	140,936,322	126,089,189	54,508,372
TOTAL	510,245,257	366,437	5,988,589	1,043			3,273,539,161	2,936,525,097	1,084,539,787

COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022

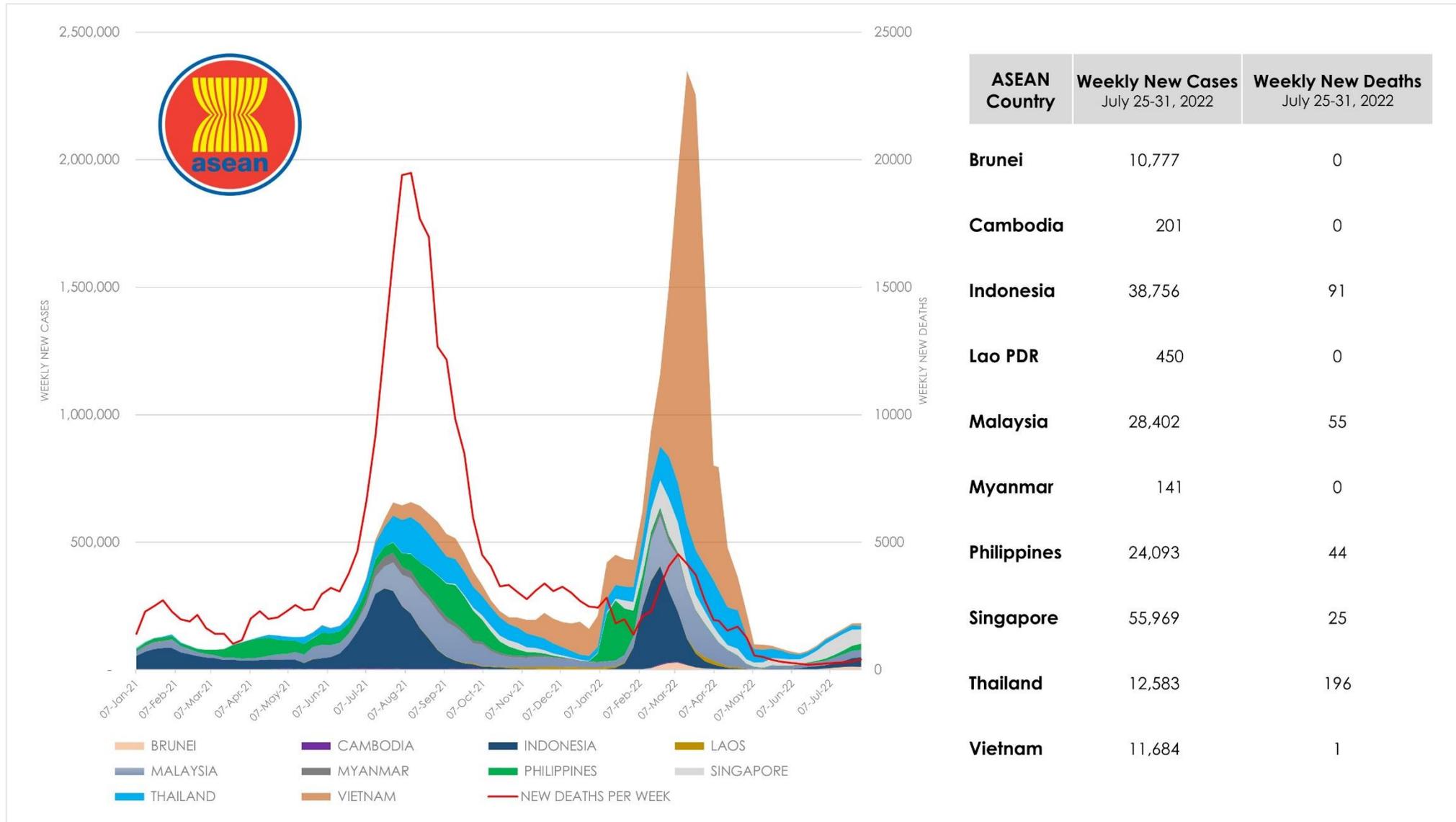


Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of July 28, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*Data is 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.

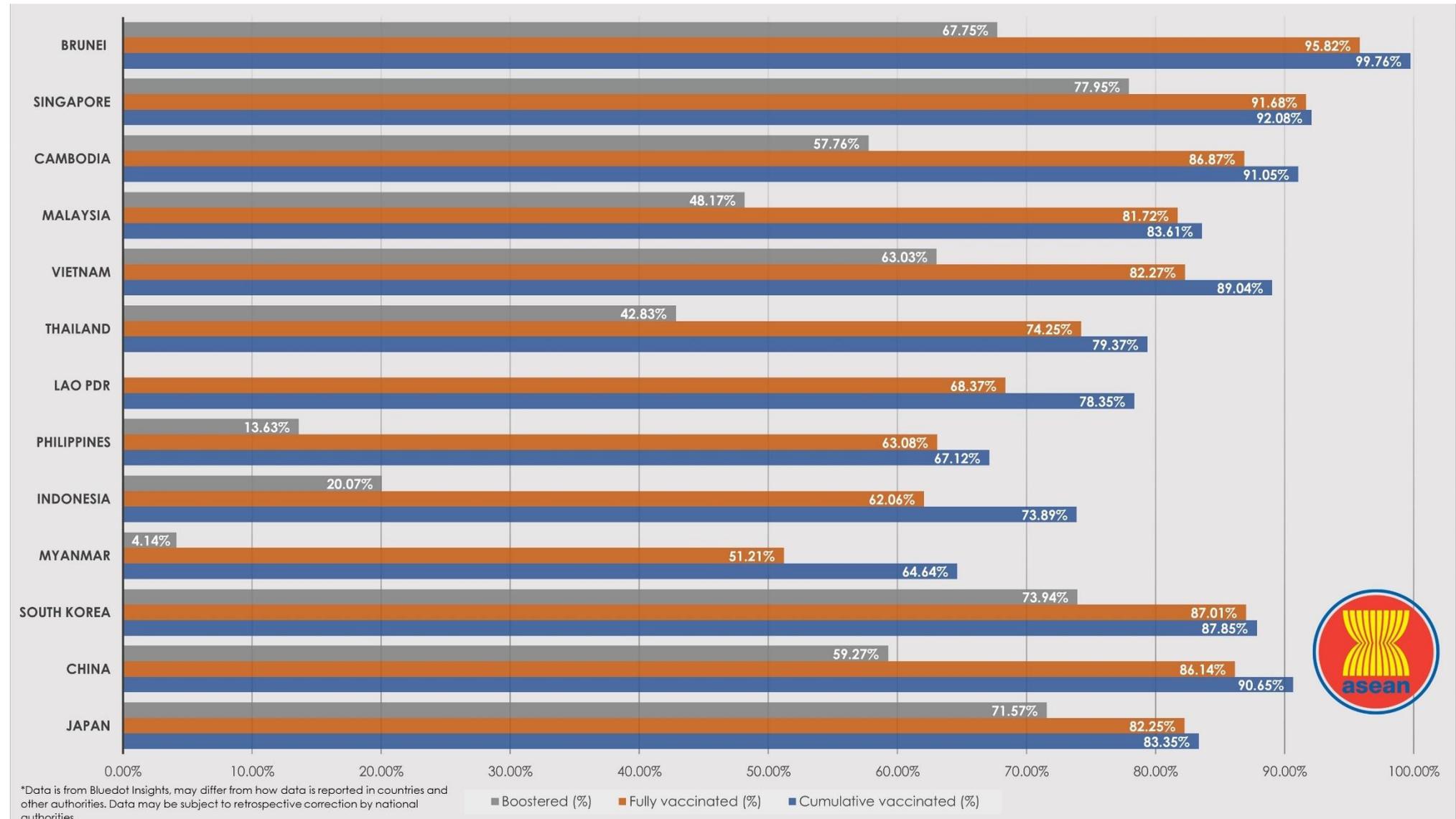
COVID-19 Weekly New Cases and Weekly New Deaths

From January 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022



COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 31 July 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

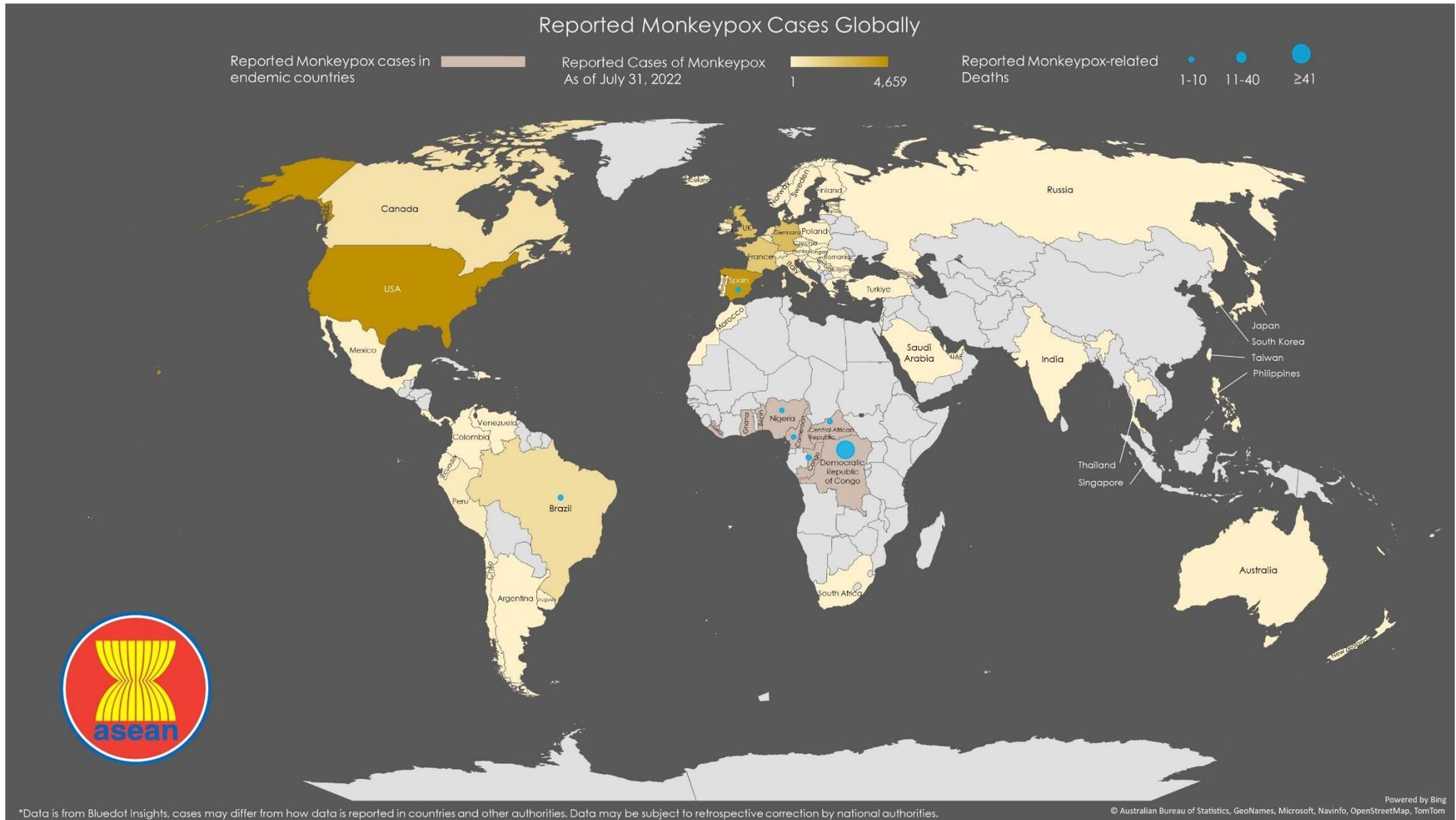
as of 29 July 2022

 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 <i>(7-day average)</i>	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day <i>(7-day average)</i>	Daily cases/ 100,000	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score - <i>Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)</i>
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/67.8	Unknown	355.32	Unknown	31.0/100	0.0
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/57.8	Unknown	0.17	Unknown	31.5/100	-1.8
Indonesia	0%/day	65.1/20.1	Unknown	2.05	Unknown	54.2/100	+3.6
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	0.89	Unknown	61.6/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	84.2/49.2	0.01%/day	12.69	Unknown	51.8/100	-3.6
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.03	Unknown	69.1/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	69.5/13.6	Unknown	3.18	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/77.9	Unknown	140.18	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.2/42.8	0.02%/day	2.93	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Vietnam	0.03%/day	86.5/63.0	Unknown	1.73	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	81.0/64.6	0%/day	160.30	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/73.9	0%/day	155.93	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.0	Unknown	0.009	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 34.6%.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

As of July 31, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 01 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **23,292** confirmed cases, including **69** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.30%**.
- 19 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **14 cases** in the ASEAN region and **5 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
 - Singapore** – 11 cases
 - Japan** – 2 cases
 - Taiwan** – 2 cases
 - Thailand** – 2 cases
 - Philippines** – 1 case
 - South Korea** – 1 case
- 23,273 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	Cases	Deaths
Americas	USA	4,659	-
Europe	Spain	4,298	2
Europe	Germany	2,540	-
Europe	United Kingdom	2,437	-
Europe	France	1,955	-

Monkeypox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES FROM THE PREVIOUS REPORT	RATE OF INCREASE IN NEW CASES COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS
AFRICA*	1,697	16	-	66
AMERICAS	6,838	2,234	34.98%	1
ASIA PACIFIC	51	2	-77.78%	-
EUROPE	14,527	2,445	20.62%	2
MIDDLE EAST	160	22	4.76%	-
TOTAL	23,273	4,719	27.13%	69

Global update

- According to the study of Patel et al., 2022, rectal discomfort and penile oedema were the most typical presentations necessitating hospital admission; however, public health messaging does not currently include these symptoms. They advise doctors to take persons exhibiting these symptoms into account when diagnosing monkeypox infection.¹¹ People with large penile lesions or significant rectal discomfort associated with confirmed monkeypox infection should be given consideration for continued assessment or inpatient care.¹¹ The occurrence of isolated lesions, the biphasic emergence of lesions, and the variable temporal relationship between mucocutaneous and systemic aspects all deviate

from the traditional criteria.¹¹ The consequences of this outbreak's ongoing expansion, which makes it conceivable for it to spread to susceptible groups like infants and others with impaired immune systems, are yet unknown.¹¹ Nosocomial transmission is a rare but preventable complication of undiagnosed monkeypox infection in hospital patients.¹¹ Promoting clinical awareness of unusual presentations is essential because failing to rule out monkeypox infection as a differential might represent a serious danger to medical personnel and other contacts.¹¹ [\[Full Study\]](#)

- **30 July 2022.** In race for monkeypox vaccines, experts see repeat of COVID. Moves by rich countries to buy large quantities of monkeypox vaccine, while declining to share doses with Africa, could leave millions of people unprotected against a more dangerous version of the disease and risk continued spillovers of the virus into humans, public health officials are warning. Critics fear a repeat of the catastrophic inequity problems seen during the coronavirus pandemic. "The African countries dealing with monkeypox outbreaks for decades have been relegated to a footnote in conversations about the global response," Titanji said. Scientists say that, unlike campaigns to stop COVID-19, mass vaccinations against monkeypox won't be necessary. They think targeted use of the available doses, along with other measures, could shut down the expanding epidemics that were recently designated by the World Health Organization as a global health emergency. Yet while monkeypox is much harder to spread than COVID-19, experts warn if the disease spills over into general populations — currently in Europe and North America it is circulating almost exclusively among gay and bisexual men — the need for vaccines could intensify, especially if the virus becomes entrenched in new regions. On Thursday, the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention called for the continent to be prioritized for vaccines, saying it was again being left behind. "If we're not safe, the rest of the world is not safe," said Africa CDC's acting director, Ahmed Ogbwell.
- **US CDC:** In 2019, the FDA approved the JYNNEOS Vaccine for the prevention of smallpox and monkeypox in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk of infection. JYNNEOS is the only vaccine approved for the prevention of monkeypox in the United States. Although clinical trials and data are limited because of the small number of cases until now, the immunological response to vaccine administration is consistent with effective prevention of the disease.

Regional update

- **Philippines:** The first case of monkeypox has been reported in the Philippines. According to news media, the 31-year-old, of unspecified gender, had recent travel history to an undisclosed country that has recently reported cases. Ten close contacts have been identified including three household contacts, all of whom will be monitored for symptoms by health authorities.
- **Singapore:** On Wednesday (July 27), a local monkeypox case was reported in Singapore, increasing the total number of cases discovered here to 11.¹⁰ The Ministry of Health (MOH) posted an update on its website stating that the 32-year-old Singaporean male had tested positive for the virus on July 26 and is presently being treated at the National Centre for Infectious Diseases (NCID).¹⁰ His state is stable.¹⁰ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Japan:** The first case of monkeypox has been confirmed in Tokyo, Japan. According to news media, the 30-year-old man was a close contact of an infected individual in an unspecified country in Europe. The affected individual reported an onset of symptoms including fever, headache, rash, and fatigue on July 15 and is currently hospitalized in good condition. So far, one additional close contact has been identified through contact tracing but they are in good condition with no reported symptoms.

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