



COVID-19, Mpox, and Other Infectious Diseases

# Situational Report in the ASEAN Region

— ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

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## ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



## ASEAN BIODIASPORA VIRTUAL CENTER (ABVC)



MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## GLOBAL PARTNERS





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## COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

### Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 660 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- As the **World Health Organization** prepares to decide whether COVID-19 remains a global health emergency, WHO's director-general, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, said that the key pandemic indicators are going in the wrong direction, including a rising number of deaths. He added that the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak, the impact it continues to have in many countries, and the increasing number of deaths are very concerning. Furthermore, the WHO Emergency Committee is scheduled to meet on January 27 (Friday) to discuss whether the current pandemic situation still constitutes a global emergency, almost exactly three years from the day WHO first declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern — the agency's highest level of alert.
- **US FDA**: 23 January 2023. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is suggesting a single annual shot. The formulation would be selected in June this year, targeting the most threatening COVID-19 strains, and then people could get a shot in the fall when people begin spending more time indoors and exposure increases. Some people, such as those who are older or immunocompromised, may need more than one dose. The FDA also wants to move to a single COVID-19 vaccine formulation that would be used for primary vaccine series and for booster shots. A national advisory committee is expected to vote on the proposal.

### Regional Update

- **Indonesia**: During the shift to the endemic phase of COVID-19, the Ministry of Health is strengthening its virus sequencing capability by increasing the amount of equipment and laboratories to detect COVID-19 variations.<sup>10</sup> According to Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin, the sequencing capacity for detecting viruses has now risen to 2,700 samples per week from 800 at the start of the epidemic.<sup>10</sup> He stated that as of December 2020, just 24 sequencing tools were available at 16 laboratories, 14 of which were on Java Island, one in Sumatra, and one in Maluku-Papua.<sup>10</sup> By 2022, the number of sequencing tools had grown to 56, distributed throughout 41 laboratory networks that covered all of Indonesia.<sup>10</sup> With this capacity, Indonesia contributes to the reporting of virus sample testing results via the GISAID platform, which is accessible globally, reaching an average of 2,700 sequencing test samples every week.<sup>10</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)
- **Philippines**: According to preliminary statistics from the Philippine Statistics Authority, COVID-19 was not one of the top ten causes of death in the Philippines during the first nine months of 2022.<sup>11</sup> According to the PSA data released on January 23, ischemic heart disorders remained the largest cause of mortality among Filipinos, accounting for 77,173 deaths during January to September 2022.<sup>11</sup> Heart disease accounted for 18.5% of all recorded deaths.<sup>11</sup> According to PSA, COVID-19-related deaths accounted for 13,883 or 3.3% of all recorded deaths from January to September 2022. "COVID-19 with virus detected" was the 11th leading cause of death, accounting for 9,749 cases or 2.3% of all deaths.<sup>11</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)

### Vaccine Update

- **Thailand's** Public Health Ministry on January 24 (Tuesday) has requested provinces nationwide to open vaccination centers for foreign tourists to get affordable COVID-19



vaccines. Ministry permanent secretary Opas Karnkawinpong said that the move is part of the government's measures to contain COVID-19 as Thailand is a top destination for international travellers. Secretary Opas also confirmed that foreign residents such as businesspeople, workers and diplomats can still receive free vaccine jabs. He added that foreign travellers can also receive COVID-19 vaccines at Bang Rak Medical Centre, the Institute for Urban Disease Control and Prevention in Bangkok, and in tourism provinces such as Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket.

### Research Update (Published and peer-reviewed studies)

- The recent study on **PCIF1-mediated deposition of 5'-cap N<sup>6</sup>,2'-O-dimethyladenosine in ACE2 and TMPRSS2 mRNA regulates susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 infection** further explained the molecular pathway used by the SARS-CoV-2 virus to infect human lung cells, identifying a key host-cell player that may prove a new and enduring therapeutic target for treating COVID-19.<sup>7</sup> The study findings were validated using primary normal human bronchial cells, which line the passages of the lungs and act as a defensive barrier to pathogens.<sup>7</sup> They also found, not described in this publication, positive correlations between PCIF1 and ACE2/TMPRSS2 expression levels in human lung tissues.<sup>7</sup> Currently, Paxlovid (a combination of two antiviral drugs) is used to treat early cases of COVID-19.<sup>7</sup> It works by directly targeting the virus itself, but may lose efficacy as the virus mutates and new drug-resistant variants of concern arise.<sup>7</sup> According to the researchers, the results point to a new approach to reducing or blocking SARS-CoV-2 infections, advocating for drug development that targets host-cell factors, such as PCIF1 and TMPRSS2.<sup>7</sup> [\[Full text\]](#)
- The study on the **Two-Years Follow-Up of Symptoms and Return to Work in Complex Post-COVID-19 Patients** found that patients had persistent symptoms, with some incapacitating symptoms lasting as long as 22 months in a few cases, that hindered them from working again.<sup>8</sup> The researchers also investigated whether the primary symptoms and pre-existing comorbidities were linked by analyzing patients' comorbidities distribution considering symptoms such as fatigue, neurocognitive disorder, and pain.<sup>8</sup> At 15 months post-COVID-19, over 90% of the patients reported having fatigue.<sup>8</sup> Likewise, over 75% of them suffered from neurocognitive disorders, and over 50% had joint or muscle pain, dyspnea, and anxiety. Around 40% of the patients complained of chest pain, taste and smell aberrations, and digestive issues.<sup>8</sup> Despite following the proposed therapeutic action, fatigue remained a frequently reported symptom for as long as 22 months.<sup>8</sup> Likewise, the frequency of neuro and musculoskeletal issues did not decrease markedly.<sup>8</sup> [\[Full text\]](#)
- A few patients with COVID-19 appear to recover from acute viral infection but nevertheless progress in their disease and eventually die, despite persistent negativity at molecular tests for SARS-CoV-2 RNA.<sup>9</sup> In this study, **Persistent SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients seemingly recovered from COVID-19 Here**, post-mortem analyses was done in 27 consecutive patients who had apparently recovered from COVID-19 but had progressively worsened in their clinical conditions despite repeated viral negativity in nasopharyngeal swabs or bronchioalveolar lavage for 11–300 consecutive days (average: 105.5 days).<sup>9</sup> Three of these patients remained PCR-negative for over 9 months. Post-mortem analysis revealed evidence of diffuse or focal interstitial pneumonia in 23/27 (81%) patients, accompanied by extensive fibrotic substitution in 13 cases (47%).<sup>9</sup> Despite apparent virological remission, lung pathology was similar to that observed in acute COVID-19 individuals, including micro- and macro-vascular thrombosis (67% of cases), vasculitis (24%), squamous metaplasia of the respiratory epithelium (30%), frequent cytological abnormalities and syncytia (67%), and the presence of dysmorphic features in the bronchial cartilage (44%).<sup>9</sup> Consistent with molecular test negativity, SARS-CoV-2 antigens were not detected in the respiratory



epithelium. In contrast, antibodies against both spike and nucleocapsid revealed the frequent (70%) infection of bronchial cartilage chondrocytes and para-bronchial gland epithelial cells. In a few patients (19%), positivity in vascular pericytes and endothelial cells.<sup>9</sup> Quantitative RT-PCR amplification in tissue lysates confirmed the presence of viral RNA.<sup>9</sup> Together, these findings indicate that SARS-CoV-2 infection can persist significantly longer than suggested by standard PCR-negative tests, with specific infection of specific cell types in the lung.<sup>9</sup> [\[Full text\]](#)



## Cases and Deaths as of 25 January 2023

- As of 25 January 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **660,154,509** confirmed cases, including **6,737,284** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.2%**.
- 35,564,093 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN Region**.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN Region** is range between **0.1 to 3.1%**

### COVID-19 cases in 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 Darussalam	10 Mar 20	24-Jan-23	274,217	-	225	-	63,288	450,404	445,929	338,987	99.32
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	138,677	-	3,056	-	841	15,244,858	14,609,937	10,433,215	87.13
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	24-Jan-23	6,728,402	218	160,793	5	2,486	203,657,535	172,693,321	67,952,274	62.68
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	24-Jan-23	217,947	3	758	-	3,040	5,888,649	5,222,417		69.36
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	5,035,073	101	36,932	-	15,759	28,125,245	27,536,657	17,056,957	81.14
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	24-Jan-23	633,809	4	19,490	-	1,173	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	50.84
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	4,072,188	153	65,726	10	3,766	78,369,243	73,937,435	21,341,197	63.98
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	2,210,929	78	1,720	-	38,764	5,161,990	5,120,768	4,440,289	90.84
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	4,726,512	-	33,836	-	6,788	57,005,497	53,486,086	32,143,431	74.6
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	24-Jan-23	11,526,339	7	43,186	-	11,949	90,450,881	85,848,363	57,452,750	87.43
<b>ASEAN COUNTRIES</b>				<b>35,564,093</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>365,722</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>147,855</b>	<b>519,131,616</b>	<b>466,446,242</b>	<b>213,386,451</b>	

\*There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the ASEAN Region.

### COVID-19 cases in Asia-Pacific region

REGION	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	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
ASIA-PACIFIC REGION	Afghanistan	24-Feb-20	24-Jan-23	208,097	13	7,870	6	547	11,606,705	10,894,509		26.49
	Australia	25-Jan-20	18-Jan-23	11,254,721	-	17,706	-	43,878	22,236,871	21,655,312	19,762,423	82.73
	Bangladesh	08-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	2,037,456	48	29,441	-	1,250	150,629,515	131,182,263	65,897,152	76.63
	Bhutan	05-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	62,598	21	21	-	8,203	699,116	677,669	634,641	86.61
	People's Republic of China*		24-Jan-23	12,737,572	16,847	34,739	0	78,653	1,339,608,531	1,304,575,996	214,031,616	89.7
	Cook Islands	17-Feb-22	23-Jan-23	6,995	-	2	-	32,705	15,084	14,715	10,209	86.4
	Fiji	18-Mar-20	20-Jan-23	68,808	-	883	-	7,732	711,686	640,712	170,632	68.91
	French Polynesia	12-Mar-20	04-Jan-23	77,957	-	649	-	27,913	190,765	186,059	112,237	60.75
	Guam	15-Mar-20	23-Jan-23	60,620	-	415	-	36,236	158,611	144,042		85.49
	India	30-Jan-20	24-Jan-23	44,682,104	89	530,737	2	3,270	1,027,279,394	951,464,506	224,093,416	67.14



<b>Japan</b>	16-Jan-20	19-Oct-22	21,858,528	-	46,014	-	17,312	104,612,252	103,222,040	169,610,887	83.28
<b>Kiribati</b>	25-Jan-22	21-Jan-23	4,991	-	18	-	4,244	96,184	73,888	23,419	56.3
<b>Maldives</b>	07-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	185,713	5	311	-	34,977	399,151	385,081	167,187	73.52
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	26-Oct-20	02-Jan-23	15,554	-	17	-	26,456	43,310	34,694		44.63
<b>Micronesia</b>	11-Jan-21	21-Jan-23	22,676	-	58	-	19,924	84,729	71,253		69.64
<b>Mongolia</b>	10-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	1,007,857	2	2,179	-	31,250	2,272,965	2,175,617	1,044,337	64.02
<b>Nepal</b>	24-Jan-20	24-Jan-23	1,001,078	1	12,020	-	3,499	27,678,479	24,159,118	8,951,403	79.09
<b>New Caledonia</b>	17-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	79,820	35	314	-	27,735	192,229	184,660	101,849	63.68
<b>New Zealand</b>	28-Feb-20	24-Jan-23	2,171,788	13,855	3,754	78	44,169	4,300,097	4,138,926	3,523,903	79.82
<b>Niue</b>	03-Sep-21	23-Jan-23	739	-	-	-	34,118	1,636	1,634	1,224	83.71
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b>	28-Mar-20	20-Jan-23	13,485	-	41	-	23,569	46,567	43,873		84.61
<b>Pakistan</b>	26-Feb-20	24-Jan-23	1,576,189	3	30,640	-	728	154,665,740	131,368,973	49,551,181	55.71
<b>Palau</b>	31-May-21	21-Jan-23	5,986	-	9	-	33,241	20,750	18,497		85.9
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	21-Mar-20	21-Dec-22	46,663	-	669	-	532	369,998	310,717	32,384	3.06
<b>Samoa</b>	18-Nov-20	20-Jan-23	16,022	-	29	-	8,129	191,171	177,741	79,360	79.92
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	03-Oct-20	24-Nov-22	24,575	-	153	-	3,669	343,821	254,352	27,783	35.12
<b>Republic of Korea**</b>	20-Jan-20	24-Jan-23	30,023,279	14,523	33,254	19	58,062	44,867,046	44,448,105	41,325,954	85.78
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	27-Jan-20	24-Jan-23	671,984	3	16,826	1	3,082	17,143,761	14,752,827	8,220,002	67.57
<b>Timor Leste</b>	21-Mar-20	24-Jan-23	23,410	1	138	-	1,810	878,845	790,466	315,249	58.93
<b>Tonga</b>	05-Nov-21	12-Jan-23	16,590	-	13	-	15,877	91,949	77,464	38,331	72.49
<b>Türkiye</b>	10-Mar-20	12-Dec-22	17,041,315	-	101,487	-	20,426	57,941,051	53,176,961	41,425,329	62.31
<b>Vanuatu</b>	11-Nov-20	06-Jan-23	12,014	-	14	-	4,006	144,824	131,697	16,996	40.31
<b>Wallis et Futuna</b>	17-Oct-20	31-Dec-22	3,427	-	7	-	21,385	7,150	6,803	3,766	58.67
<b>ASIA PACIFIC</b>			<b>147,020,611</b>	<b>45,446</b>	<b>870,428</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>678,585</b>	<b>2,969,529,983</b>	<b>2,801,441,170</b>	<b>849,172,870</b>	

\*Includes cases from Hong Kong (SAR), Macau (SAR), and Republic of China (Taiwan)

\*\*Republic of Korea – South Korea

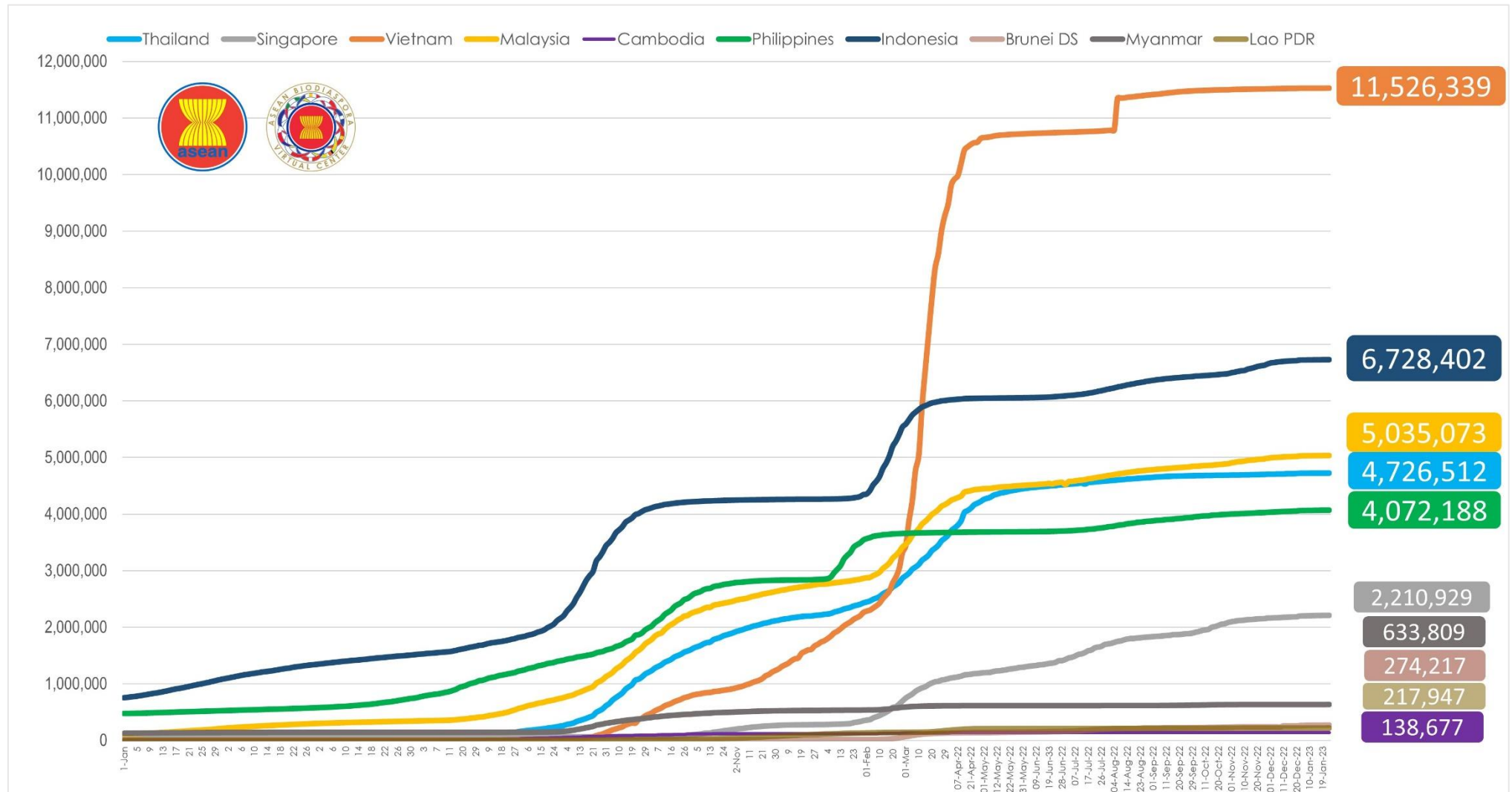
- **477,569,805 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in other **4 regions** (other than ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries):

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
<b>AFRICA</b>	13,024,475	454	259,388	-	248,198	483,101,815	397,425,845	65,784,702
<b>AMERICAS</b>	191,631,834	5,530	2,943,757	62	1,237,479	835,447,892	731,893,384	495,237,137
<b>EUROPE</b>	250,226,886	12,809	2,058,841	243	2,102,934	569,619,386	541,040,199	383,754,052
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	22,686,610	1,792	239,148	16	215,727	144,725,527	130,012,457	60,202,629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>477,569,805</b>	<b>20,585</b>	<b>5,501,134</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3,804,337</b>	<b>2,032,894,620</b>	<b>1,800,371,885</b>	<b>1,004,978,520</b>



# COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to January 24, 2023



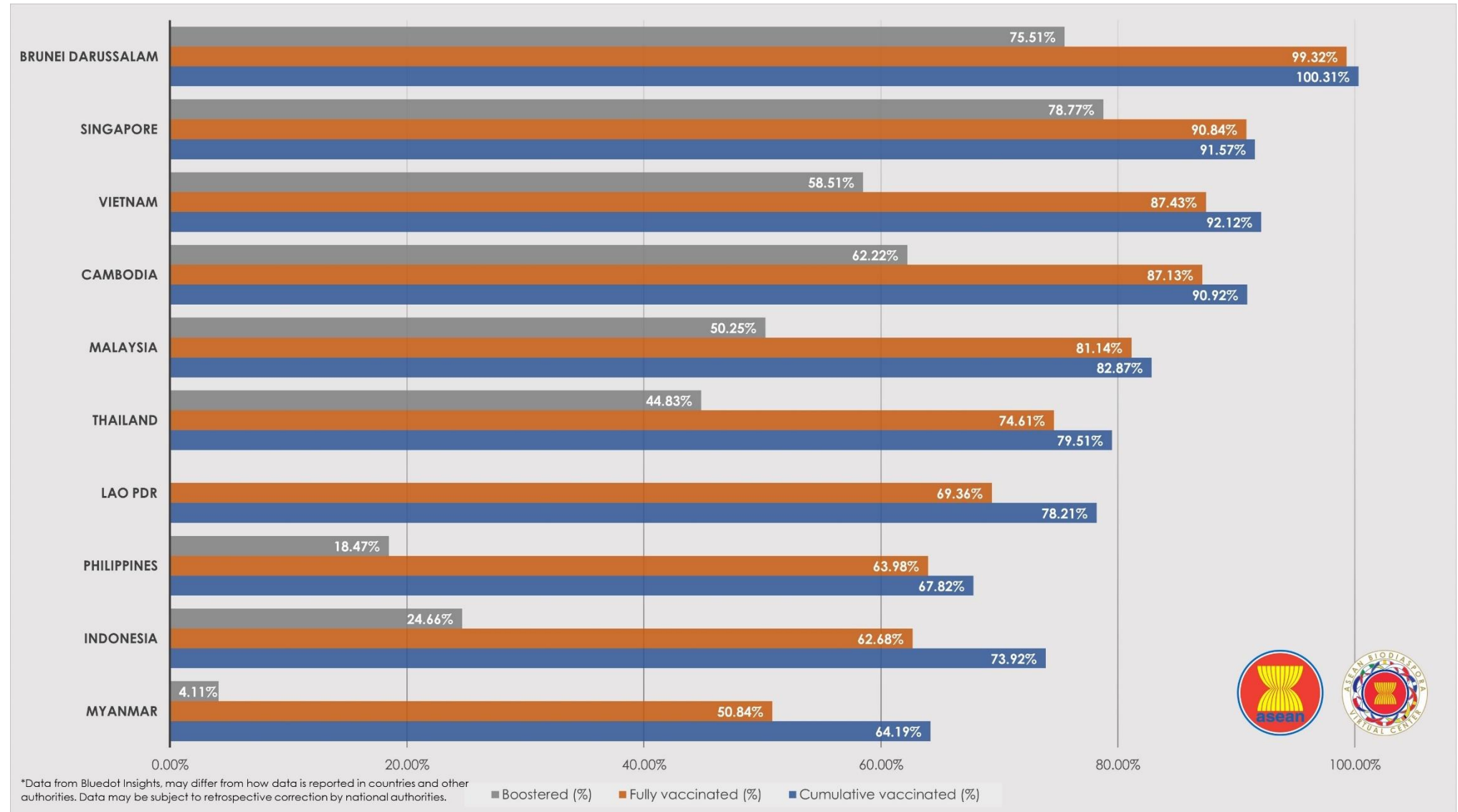
Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of January 24, 2023 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

\*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.



# ASEAN COVID-19 Vaccination Status


as of 24 January 2023





# ASEAN COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 22 January 2023

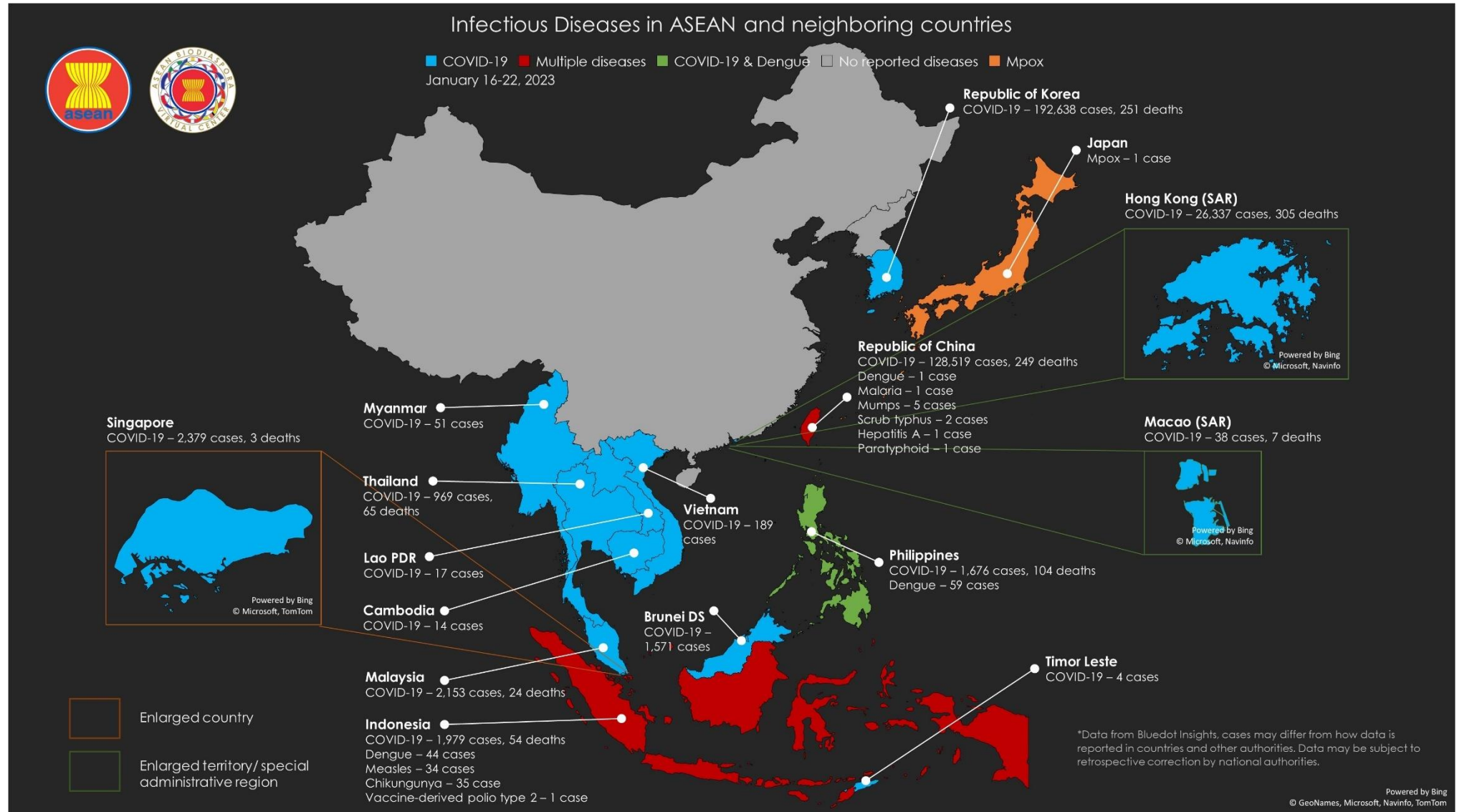
 <b>ASEAN MEMBER STATE</b>	<p>At least <b>65% of the total population has a level of immunity</b> to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p><b>Case levels are generally low</b> (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is &lt;10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently &lt;5%).</p> <p><b>Government Policy</b> on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)</p>			
	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei Darussalam	≥90.0/75.5	Unknown	51.79	31.0/100
Cambodia	≥90.0/62.2	Unknown	0.01	31.5/100
Indonesia	66.1/24.7	Unknown	0.10	54.2/100
Lao PDR	77.3/ND	Unknown	0.03	61.6/100
Malaysia	84.5/50.2	0%/day	0.93	51.8/100
Myanmar	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.01	69.1/100
Philippines	71.6/18.5	Unknown	0.19	55.4/100
Singapore	≥90.0/78.8	0%/day	5.96	58.9/100
Thailand	77.7/44.8	Unknown	0.13	31.5/100
Vietnam	≥90.0/58.5	Unknown	0.03	43.5/100

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



# Infectious Diseases in ASEAN Region and Neighboring Countries

From January 16-22, 2023





## Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 and Mpox

January 16-22, 2023

### Infectious Disease in ASEAN region and Neighboring Countries Updates

#### Measles

- Indonesia:** The Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) reports that it has received reports of 40 suspected measles from four provinces in Indonesia.<sup>3</sup> West Nusa Tenggara, West Sumatra, North Maluku and Papua have reported suspected measles that occurred in early 2023.<sup>3</sup> "It still needs to be confirmed by the lab whether it is true measles or not," said Director of Immunization Management at the Indonesian Ministry of Health Prima Yosephine on Friday, January 20, 2023 at a press conference on the Measles Update in Indonesia.<sup>3</sup> Regarding the number of suspected measles this year, Prima said the number was not too large.<sup>3</sup> In the same occasion, Prima said that the Ministry of Health predicts that in 2023, they will be able to control measles cases because there has been an increase in immunization and intervention carried out through the National Childhood Immunization Month (BIAN) in 2022.<sup>3</sup> The immunization achievement of the Measles Rubella vaccine in the BIAN 2022 program in Java and Bali exceeded the target of 98 percent.<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, outside Java and Bali it is only 63%.<sup>3</sup> So, the national achievement of measles-rubella immunization in the BIAN program is 72.7% of the targeted 95%.<sup>3</sup> Through an increase in children receiving the measles-rubella vaccine, it is hoped that the number of measles cases will not be as big as in 2022, which reached 3,341.<sup>3</sup> This figure is 32 times much higher than in 2021 which was only 132.<sup>3</sup> As is well known, that was when COVID-19 first hit, so many parents were afraid to take their children out of the house for immunization.<sup>3</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)

#### Chikungunya

- Indonesia:** The chikungunya outbreak that previously affected Gilang Village, Ngunut District, Tulungagung, East Java, has now spread to other villages in the vicinity.<sup>4</sup> "Now cases are reported in Pulosari Village, Ngunut District and Sidomulyo Village, Kauman District," said the Head of the Disease Management Division of the Tulungagung District Health Office Didik Eka. In the previous incident in early January, said Didik, 35 residents in Gilang Village experienced chikungunya disease.<sup>4</sup> Health workers immediately took quick and measurable countermeasures to the affected areas.<sup>4</sup> Starting from the simultaneous PSN (mosquito nest eradication) movement in an environment that has the risk of becoming a breeding ground for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito carrying the chikungunya virus, to efforts to fumigate.<sup>4</sup> Residents who were infected also carried out natural treatment efforts to heal.<sup>4</sup> Cases in Gilang Village have subsided.<sup>4</sup> But now a similar outbreak has been detected in Pulosari Village, Ngunut District and Sidomulyo Village, Pakel District.<sup>4</sup> In Sidomulyo Village, 10 people were infected, while in Pulosari Village, three people tested positive for chikungunya.<sup>4</sup> To prevent the further spread of this disease, his party immediately carried out PSN (mosquito nest eradication) in a problematic manner, followed by outreach, larvicidation and *fogging*.<sup>4</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)

#### Vaccine-Derived Poliomyelitis Type 2 Suspect

- Indonesia:** The Aceh Health Service said a four-month-old baby in Central Aceh District was suspected of having polio.<sup>5</sup> The baby has symptoms of flaccid paralysis.<sup>5</sup> Head of the Health Service's Disease Prevention and Control (P2P) Division, Iman Murahman, said that as one of the government's efforts to make Indonesia's westernmost province free from polio cases, his party must look for as many cases of children suffering from paralysis

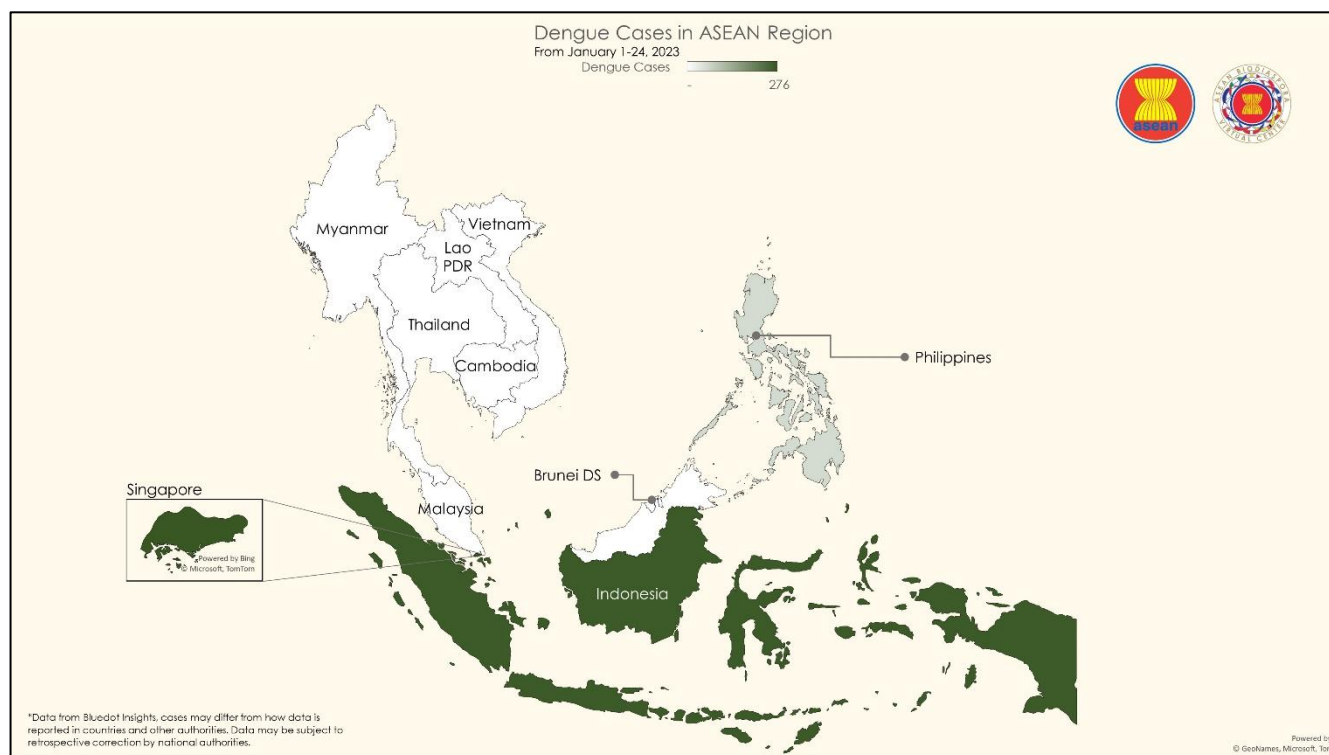


so that they can be handled immediately.<sup>5</sup> Officers in the field are continuing to look for polio cases, starting from regional hospitals and villages.<sup>5</sup> From the search results, one case was detected in Central Aceh which was suspected of being paralyzed due to polio.<sup>5</sup> Currently, the case is awaiting verification of the results of sample examination from a laboratory in Jakarta.<sup>5</sup> Apart from Central Aceh, his party is also tracing polio cases in other areas in Tanah Rencong.<sup>5</sup> However, so far, of the samples that have been sent to Jakarta, there have been no positive cases.<sup>5</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)



# Dengue Cases in ASEAN Region

From January 1 to 24, 2023



## Dengue cases in ASEAN region

Country	Dengue Cases	New Cases in the Past Week	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Cambodia</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Indonesia</b>	269	253	5	1.86%
<b>Lao PDR</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Malaysia</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Myanmar</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Philippines</b>	59	59	0	0.00%
<b>Singapore</b>	276	276	0	0.00%
<b>Thailand</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Vietnam</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.83%</b>

\*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.

- ASEAN region reported **588** new dengue cases from January 16 to 24, 2023 from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore. The region reported **604** total cases and **5** total deaths in 2023 with **0.83%** CFR.



## Dengue

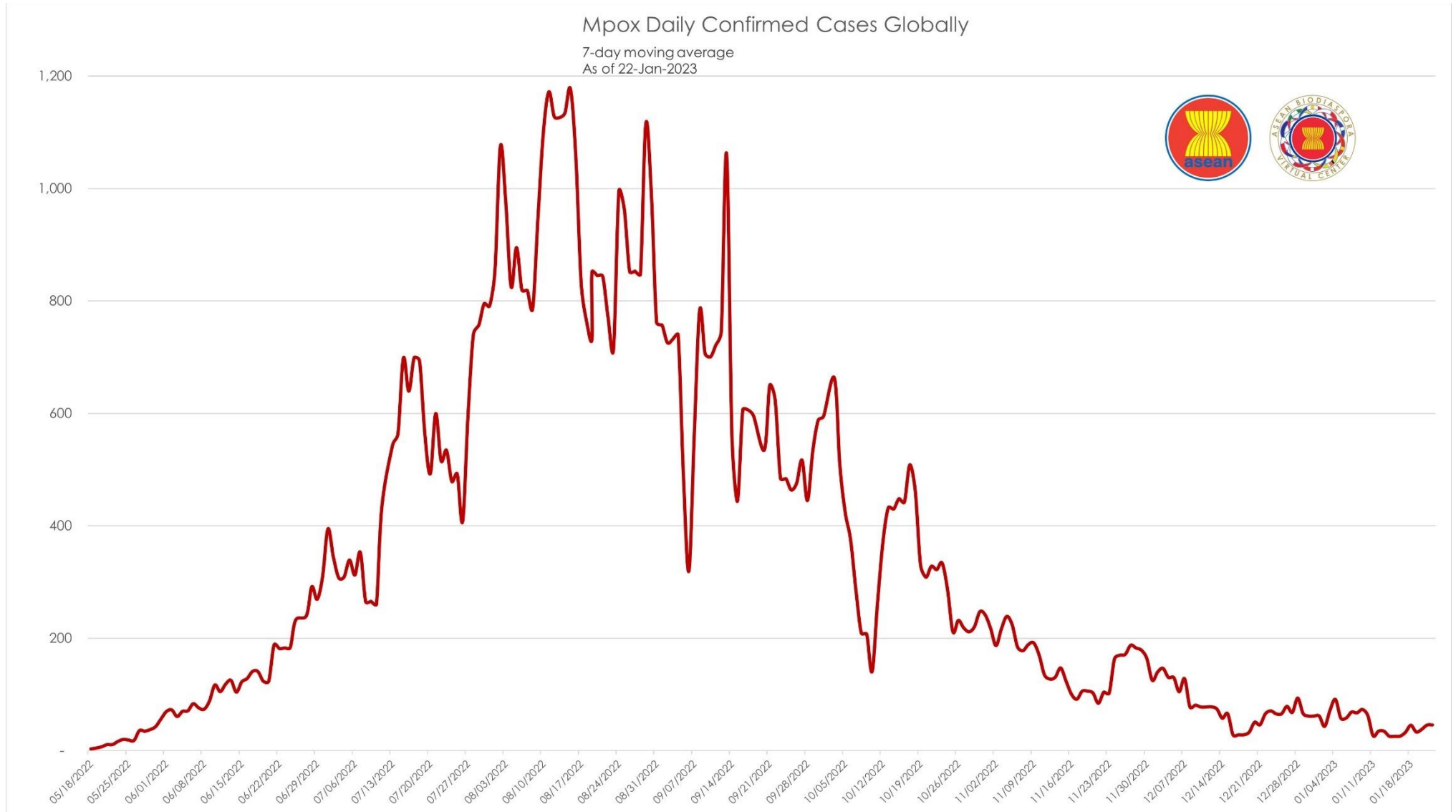
- Indonesia:** The South Jakarta City Government (Pemkot Jaksel) recorded and treated 1,845 cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever patients during 2022.<sup>1</sup> The data comes from every health facility that reports DHF case data online through "web surveillance".<sup>1</sup> In 2023 there were 44 cases of dengue fever that hit the South Jakarta area.<sup>1</sup> Kebayoran Baru recorded nine cases.<sup>1</sup> Residents were reminded to have an increased awareness of the environment around them, especially paying attention to remaining standing water, a potential source of mosquito larvae especially during the rainy season.<sup>1</sup> South Jakarta Health Sub-agency Head Yudi Dimiyati said his party has mobilized officers to carry out fogging activities in the RW 2 area of Petogogan Village because there were positive confirmed cases of dengue fever and positive epidemiological investigation results. In addition, the Kebayoran Baru Health Center also carried out a raid to eradicate mosquito nests (PSN) through regional larva monitors (jumantik) and advised residents as well as carry out independent PSN.<sup>1</sup> "This fumigation aims to kill adult mosquitoes, so the larvae need to be monitored through PSN," he said.<sup>1</sup> Previously, the Indonesian Ministry of Health recorded the number of cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Indonesia up to the 39th week in 2022 reaching 94,355 cases with predictions that it would continue to increase.<sup>1</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)
- Philippines:** At least 53 cases of dengue were recorded in Western Visayas since 2023 began, the Department of Health said on Tuesday, January 17.<sup>2</sup> The top three areas in the region with the highest number of newly-reported dengue cases are Negros Occidental – 21, Aklan – 17, and Bacolod – 9. Antique had 7 cases, while Capiz had 5.<sup>2</sup> Iloilo City, Guimaras, and Iloilo province have no reported cases of dengue.<sup>2</sup> The DOH said that day-biting *Aedes aegypti* transmits the dengue virus and also *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes.<sup>2</sup> [\[Full article\]](#)





# Mpox Daily Trend Globally

as of January 22, 2023





## Mpox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 25 January 2023 (1PM, GMT+7), worldwide, there were **91,466** confirmed cases, including **230** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.25%**.
- 42 confirmed cases** in the ASEAN region, with CFR of **0%**.
- 91,424 confirmed cases** of Mpox have been reported in other **5 regions** (other than ASEAN region):

### Mpox cases in ASEAN region

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Indonesia	1	-	-	0.00%
Philippines	4	-	-	0.00%
Singapore	21	-	-	0.00%
Thailand	12	-	-	0.00%
Vietnam	4	-	-	0.00%
<b>ASEAN Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

### Mpox cases in Asia-Pacific region

Country/Territory	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Australia	144	-	-	0.00%
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	-	-	0.00%
India	22**	-	1	5.00%
Japan	9	-	-	0.00%
New Caledonia	1	-	-	0.00%
New Zealand	40	-	-	0.00%
People's Republic of China*	5	-	-	0.00%
Republic of China*	4	-	-	0.00%
Republic of Korea*	4	-	-	0.00%
Sri Lanka	2	-	-	0.00%
<b>Asia-Pacific Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.43%</b>

\*People's Republic of China – China, Republic of China – Taiwan, Republic of Korea – South Korea

\*\*Adjusted and corrected mpox cases for India

### Top 5 countries with most mpox cases globally

Country	Total Cases	New Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
United States of America	30,061	35	23	0.08%
Brazil	10,664	19	15	0.14%
Spain	7,513	-	3	0.04%
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,114	-	120	2.35%
France	4,114	-	-	0.00%



## Mpox cases per region

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	6,783	-	161	2.37%
AMERICAS	57,919	91	63	0.11%
ASEAN	42	-	-	0.00%
ASIA PACIFIC	232	-	1	0.43%
EUROPE	26,169	-	5	0.02%
MIDDLE EAST	319	-	-	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,466</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0.25%</b>

## Global Update

- Japan:** A new case of mpox infection has been confirmed in Japan, in a man who lives in Tokyo and has not visited foreign countries recently, according to the metropolitan administration.<sup>6</sup> This was the ninth confirmed case of monkeypox in Japan. The infection was detected in a man aged 30 to 40 living in Tokyo.<sup>6</sup> On January 16, the man went to the hospital complaining of a rash, fever and general malaise. He was hospitalized and his condition is stable.<sup>6</sup> The Tokyo administration also notes that the man has not recently traveled abroad. Experts are currently trying to determine the route of infection.<sup>6</sup> [[Full article](#)]



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