

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 594 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **Canada:** The gadget has received approval from Health Canada, but experts have not yet had a chance to thoroughly examine the data.⁹ An enquiry from CBC Toronto on Health Canada's approval and if the government may employ these tests in the future, possibly for pupils returning to school next month, went unanswered by the Ontario Ministry of Health.⁹ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- In the study on *Symptom burden and immune dynamics 6 to 18 months following mild SARS-CoV-2 infection -a case-control study* published in *Clinical Infectious Diseases* on July 12, 2022, showed that impaired memory was more common over time in adults. A team led by University of Bergen researchers in Norway followed 233 mildly ill COVID-19 patients for 12 months (all 233 patients) or 18 months (149 of them) and 189 uninfected age-matched controls from February 28 to April 4, 2020. The researchers collected clinical data 6, 12, and 18 months after infection and blood samples at 2, 4, 6, and 12 months. The median COVID-19 patient age was 44 years (41 in controls), and 16 patients and 7 controls were 18 years or younger. More patients than controls reported underlying illnesses (53% vs 42%), most commonly chronic lung disease (12% vs 8%), high blood pressure (11% vs 7%), rheumatic disease (7% vs 3%), or chronic heart disease (6% vs 6%). A total of 46% of the 233 COVID-19 patients reported lingering symptoms at 12 months. Relative to controls, infected adults were at high risk for fatigue, memory issues, problems concentrating, and shortness of breath. Children aged 0 to 15 years (patients and controls) reported no symptoms at 12 months. Patients aged 16 to 30 years, 31 to 45, and 46 to 60 were at the highest risk for impaired memory and concentration, and those aged 46 to 60 and 61 to 81 were more likely to report fatigue. The prevalence of impaired memory rose overall from 6 to 18 months (and among women (18.7%) but not men (9.6%). At 18 months, women were at excess risk of having symptoms overall (17.5%) and at 12 months (20.2%) but not 6 months (6.8%). [\[Full Article\]](#)

Regional Update

- **Cambodia:** In addition to performing other rescue tasks, the 711th Rescue Intervention Force proceeded to implement COVID-19 preventative measures as the nation continues to experience new instances on a daily basis.¹⁰ The Cambodian-Japanese Friendship Rescue Training School's 711th Rescue Intervention Force, based in Preah Sihanouk, proceeded to spray disinfectants to stop the spread of COVID-19 across the province on the afternoon of August 13.¹⁰ The force's commander, Brigadier General Kim Nai, stated that the brigade sprayed disinfectant at hospitals, marketplaces, and resident's houses as part of its effort to prevent COVID-19.¹⁰ In the province, they also carried out immunization campaigns.¹⁰ In addition, the 711th Rescue Intervention Force kept performing rescue operations amid disasters including fires, road accidents, floods, and building collapses.¹⁰
- **Myanmar:** According to a statement from Myanmar's Ministry of Health on Saturday, 32 new COVID-19 cases with the Omicron BA.2.75, BA.2.76, BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants have been discovered so far in August.¹¹ 25 sick individuals who had just returned from overseas were included in these instances, according to a statement from the ministry's medical research division.¹¹ The number of COVID-19 cases in the Southeast Asian nation increased by 25 in the last day, the ministry said, bringing the total to 614,360.¹¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **Thailand:** Medical professionals reiterate that COVID-19 treatment with antivirals requires a prescription from a doctor and warn against the hazards of buying such medications over the counter.¹³ The Department of Medical Services' (DMS) director-general, Dr. Somsak Akksilp, described how COVID prescriptions typically fall into one of four categories.¹³ Patients in the first category are asymptomatic, therefore doctors won't often recommend antivirals to them, however they could suggest green chiretta tablets.¹³ Patients with minor symptoms, such as a sore throat and a cough, who are not at risk of developing more serious symptoms fall into the second category. Favipiravir tablets may be recommended for this population.¹³ The '608' group of individuals, who have a higher probability of experiencing severe COVID-19 symptoms, makes up the third category.¹³ Mild symptoms and pneumonitis might be present in these patients. In these situations, doctors may prescribe antivirals such favipiravir, molnupiravir, Paxlovid, or remdesivir.¹³ Patients who have pneumonitis, a high temperature, a cough, or low blood oxygen levels fall into the fourth group.¹³ These people need to be hospitalized, where a physician will think about prescription remdesivir for five days.¹³ Remdesivir may be recommended for 10 days combined with anti-inflammatories in the event that symptoms are severe.¹³ Paxlovid cannot be prescribed to every patient, according to Dr. Kumthorn Malathum, deputy director of Ramathibodi Hospital, since it may interact with other medications. Patients with migraines, for instance, run the risk of developing gangrene when using Paxlovid. Diabetic people who are on Paxlovid may experience negative side effects.¹³ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Vietnam:** The responsibility for organizing the personnel resources necessary to activate the COVID-19 treatment facility for severe patients when necessary was delegated by the department to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases.¹⁴ Additionally, it asked all hospitals, clinics, and medical institutions in the city to aggressively examine their resources so that they would be prepared to act if the COVID-19 outbreak got worse.¹⁴ The city's Center for Disease Control was tasked with improving case surveillance using the COVID-19 Digital Management Platform's Infectious Disease Surveillance System, with an emphasis on changes in the number of new cases and the status of immunization for susceptible individuals.¹⁴ The Health Department also emphasized the need to intensify communication efforts to spread the word about the value of vaccinations and to keep using this platform to support and manage COVID-19 patients at home.¹⁴
- **Japan:** In the prior week, Japan verified 1,371,607 new COVID-19 cases, which is a decrease of 134,900 from the week before.¹⁶ For the fourth week in a row, the sum was greater than one million.¹⁶ As of 10 a.m. on August 15, the nation's total number of new coronavirus infection cases—including those among cruise ship guests and staff—was 15,674,169. (1 a.m. GMT).¹⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **China:** The National Health Commission revealed on Sunday that China has recorded its highest COVID-19 infection rates in more than three months, with more than 2,400 cases being logged in a single day.¹⁷ The amount is at its highest point since May 12. ¹⁷ According to the health authorities, 25% of people with the infection had no symptoms.¹⁷ China has a rigorous zero-Covid policy in place, enforcing extensive lockdowns and doing massive testing for any epidemic.¹⁷ Since the second half of 2020, the precautions have kept the virus under control, allowing the nation to swiftly recover.¹⁷ The extremely contagious omicron variety, however, is straining the technique to its breaking point.¹⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine Update

- **Philippines:** For the newly revised government immunization campaign, Central Visayas still needs to give more than 3.6 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.¹² The most recent data from the Department of Health in Central Visayas (DOH-7) revealed that 3,635,038 people aged 5 and above still need to receive their second and booster doses of

vaccination. 2,780,691 people between the ages of 18 and 59 still require booster doses in Central Visayas.¹² As of August 11, 2022, according to DOH-7, the region's booster dose COVID-19 immunization coverage was remained at 20.02%.¹² They want to administer the booster injection to 3,476,662 people at least once.¹² Senior citizens, of whom 270,679 have not yet received their second dosage, are subject to the same restrictions.¹² [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **South Korea:** The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (KMFDS) has approved the Nuvaxovid (NVX-CoV2373) COVID-19 vaccine for active vaccination to prevent COVID-19 in adolescents aged 12 to 17.¹⁵ This was revealed by US-based Novavax, Inc.'s partner, SK Bioscience.¹⁵ The clearance was based on results from the current pediatric expansion of the Phase 3 PREVENT-19 study, which enrolled 2,247 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 at 73 locations throughout the US to assess Nuvaxovid's immunogenicity, safety, and efficacy.¹⁵ When the Delta form of SARS-CoV-2 was the most prevalent strain circulating in the U.S. during the study, Nuvaxovid exhibited 80% clinical efficacy overall and met its primary effectiveness objective.¹⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Cases and Deaths as of 15 August 2022

- As of 15 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **594,738,085** confirmed cases, including **6,464,110** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1%**.
- 76,385,999 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **33,811,467 cases** in the ASEAN region and **42,574,532 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries.
- The Case Fatality Rate in the **ASEAN +3** region is range between **0.1 to 3.2%**.
- There have been no tests reported in the last 14 days in the **ASEAN** Region.

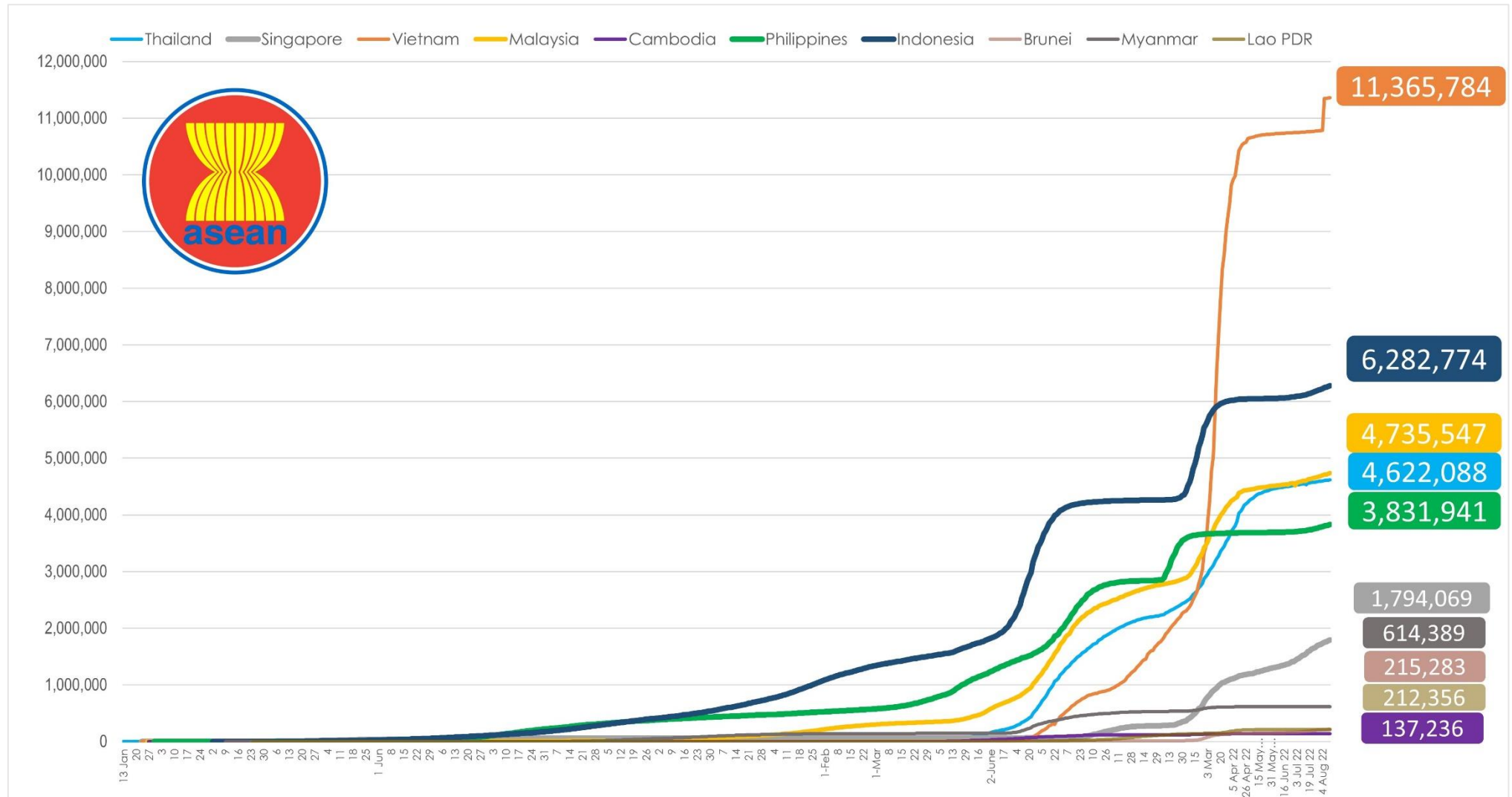
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED/ 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	14-Aug-22	215,283	740	225	-	49,686	445,849	436,027	307,711	97.9
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	137,236	29	3,056	-	832	15,115,433	14,427,169	9,655,663	87.0
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	14-Aug-22	6,282,774	4,442	157,226	22	2,316	202,813,315	170,356,449	57,745,319	62.2
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	14-Aug-22	212,356	33	757	-	2,959	5,885,061	5,220,015		70.3
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	4,735,547	3,045	36,085	-	14,786	28,080,188	27,468,521	16,599,810	81.8
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	14-Aug-22	614,389	29	19,435	-	1,137	34,777,314	27,545,329	2,227,351	51.2
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	3,831,941	4,182	61,036	44	3,532	76,848,338	72,226,419	16,140,825	63.4
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	1,794,069	3,023	1,559	3	31,170	5,022,906	5,001,013	4,265,529	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	4,622,088	1,663	31,861	30	6,627	56,878,496	53,255,291	31,150,466	74.4
Vietnam	23 Jan 20	14-Aug-22	11,365,784	1,428	43,098	-	11,770	87,717,272	81,040,637	63,619,909	83.2	
ASEAN COUNTRIES				33,811,467	18,614	354,338	99	124,814	513,584,172	456,976,870	201,712,583	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	11-Aug-22	20,983,169	137,196	25,441	59	40,579	45,093,844	44,657,345	39,900,248	86.2
	Japan	16-Jan-20	11-Aug-22	15,130,917	240,205	34,236	205	11,983	103,981,749	102,557,779	97,509,474	82.3
	China	31-Dec-19	11-Aug-22	6,460,446	27,950	24,129	45	39,892	1,330,142,199	1,295,366,475	825,987,801	86.4
PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				42,574,532	405,351	83,806	309	92,455	1,479,217,792	1,442,581,599	963,397,523	
ASEAN +3				76,385,999	423,965	438,144	408	217,269	1,992,801,964	1,899,558,469	1,165,110,106	

- 518,352,086 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,810,506	518	258,047	6	244,915	382,066,066	299,179,009	44,328,982
AMERICAS	175,775,526	54,148	2,835,590	218	1,142,514	815,790,329	717,589,085	454,759,918
ASIA PACIFIC	83,761,388	50,309	743,740	172	429,872	1,434,274,384	1,316,034,946	265,627,826
EUROPE	223,854,781	210,890	1,952,773	751	1,935,850	562,190,305	534,352,831	339,348,923
MIDDLE EAST	22,149,885	13,145	235,816	103	207,311	142,929,554	128,258,539	56,420,557
TOTAL	518,352,086	329,010	6,025,966	1,250	3,960,462	3,337,250,638	2,995,414,410	1,160,486,206

COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to August 14, 2022

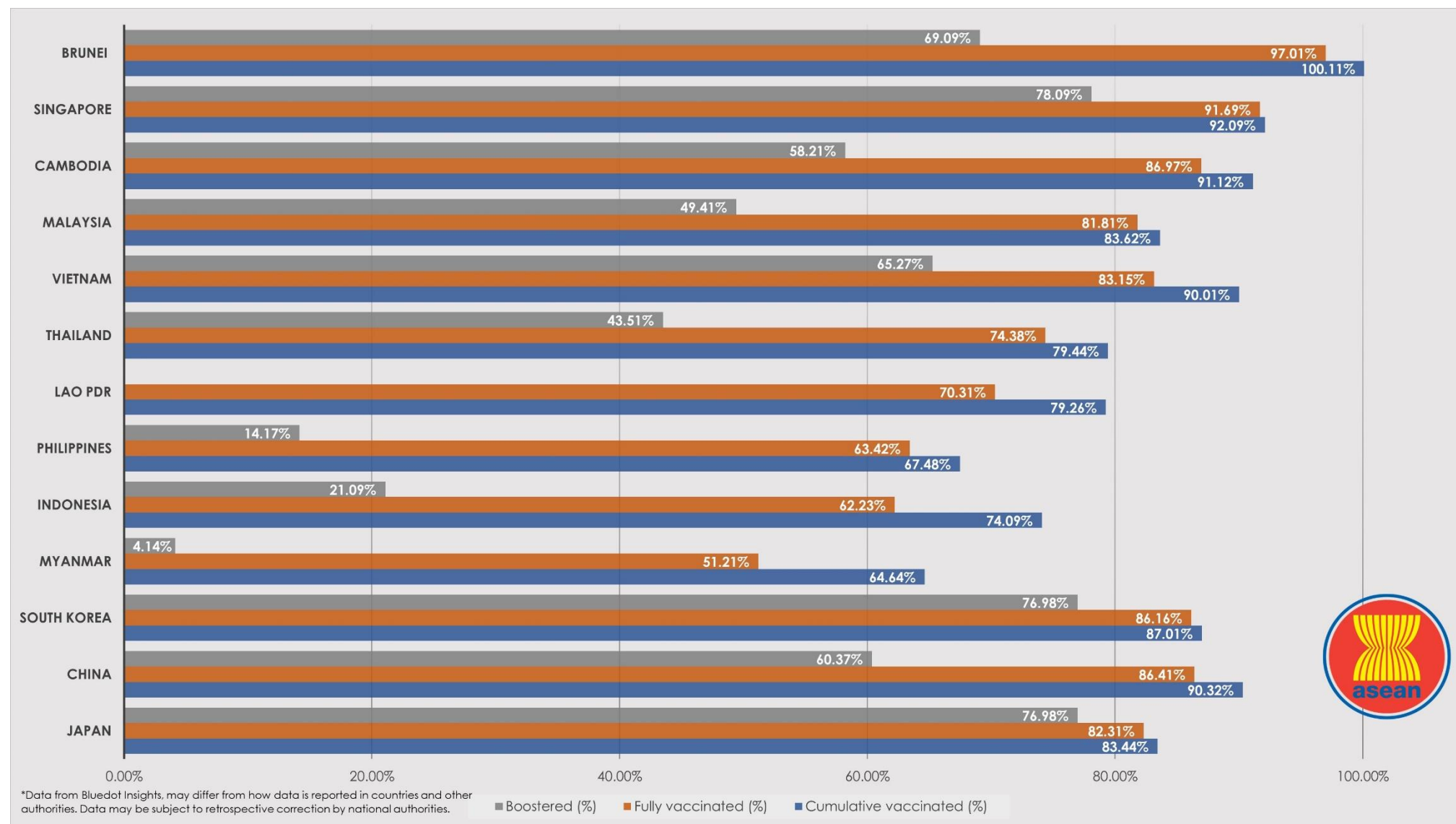


Cumulative cases of COVID-19 in the ASEAN Region as of August 14, 2022 (Report generated by ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center)

*Data from BlueDot Insights, cases may differ from how data is reported in countries and other authorities. Data may be subject to retrospective correction by national authorities.


COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 14 August 2022



COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

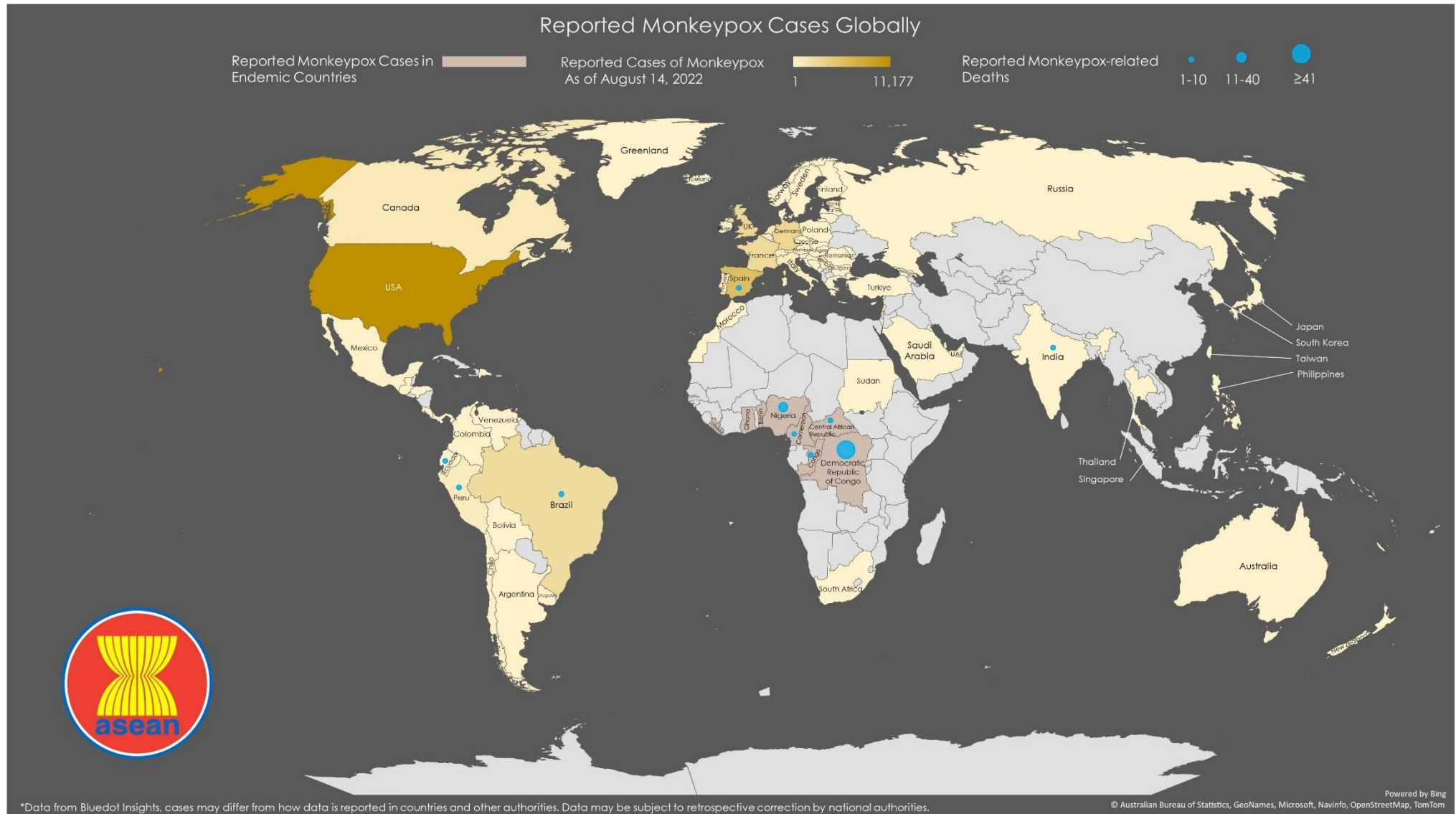
as of 12 August 2022

 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	≥90.0/69.1	Unknown	136.03	Unknown	31.0/100	0.0
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/58.2	Unknown	0.19	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Indonesia	0%/day	65.2/21.1	Unknown	1.98	Unknown	54.2/100	0.0
Lao PDR	0%/day	77.3/ND	Unknown	1.21	Unknown	61.6/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	84.3/49.5	0.01%/day	11.92	Unknown	51.8/100	0.0
Myanmar	0%/day	52.1/4.1	Unknown	0.05	Unknown	69.1/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	69.9/14.2	Unknown	3.76	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.7/78.2	0%/day	93.92	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.3/43.6	0.01%/day	3.13	Unknown	31.5/100	0.0
Vietnam	Unknown	87.4/65.3	Unknown	25.51	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	81.1/77.1	0%/day	157.65	Unknown	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.5/76.8	0%/day	235.58	Unknown	38.1/100	0.0
China	Unknown	≥90.0/56.3	Unknown	0.04	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 35.1%.

Monkeypox Cases Reported Globally

as of August 14, 2022



Monkeypox: Highlights and Situation Overview

- As of 15 August 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **37,015** confirmed cases, including **83** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.22%**.
- 28 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN+3** region composed of **20 cases** in the ASEAN region and **8 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.
 - Singapore** 15 cases
 - Thailand** 4 cases
 - Japan** 4 cases
 - Taiwan** 3 cases
 - Philippines** 1 case
 - South Korea** 1 case
- 36,987 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	Case Fatality Rate
Americas	USA	11,177	-	0.00%
Europe	Spain	5,719	2	0.03%
Europe	Germany	3,102	-	0.00%
Europe	United Kingdom	3,017	-	0.00%
Europe	France	2,662	-	0.00%

Monkeypox cases per region other than ASEAN+3

REGION	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES SINCE JANUARY 1, 2022	NEW CASES SINCE THE PREVIOUS REPORT	TOTAL DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA*	1,802	0	77	4.27%
AMERICAS	15,911	1,087	3	0.02%
ASIA PACIFIC	87	6	1	1.15%
EUROPE	18,980	1,319	2	0.01%
MIDDLE EAST	207	2	-	0.00%
TOTAL	36,987	2,414	83	0.22%

Global update

- WHO:** In response to criticism that the name of the disease can be stigmatizing and discriminatory, the World Health Organization has announced an open discussion to rename monkeypox.² WHO said the decision was made following a meeting with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which assists in identifying best practices for naming new human diseases to "avoid causing offence to any cultural, social, national, regional, professional, or ethnic groups, and minimize any negative impact on trade, travel, tourism, or animal welfare."² The UN health agency said it has also renamed two families, or clades, of the virus, using Roman numerals instead of geographic areas to avoid stigmatization, Fox News reported.² [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **France:** A dog in Paris contracted monkeypox after sleeping on the same bed as its homosexual owners, who also had the illness.¹ The two Parisians began to have symptoms at the start of June before they started to exhibit lesions indicative of a monkeypox infection.¹ On its stomach, their Italian greyhound had developed pustules and ulcers.¹ A PCR test verified the canine also carried monkeypox, establishing the first instance of the virus in a household pet.¹ Additional genetic analysis revealed that the illness strain was a perfect match with the sickness that had affected its owners.¹ To lower the danger of transmission, experts advise individuals to quarantine away from their dog or cat.¹ There are many other rodents and non-human primates that serve as monkeypox hosts, but a dog has never been known to have the disease previously.¹ Unconfirmed tales of US residents infecting their dogs after catching the illness existed, but the Paris case is the first one that has been officially recorded by a doctor.¹ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **US FDA:** In a letter to the company that makes the vaccine, the US Food and Drug Administration defended the federal government's recent choice to spread out its limited supply of the Jynneos monkeypox vaccine by administering smaller doses using a different injection technique.³ It noted that a 2015 clinical study showed "a very similar immune response" to the new method as well as the previously employed one.³ Two top FDA officials reacted to issues expressed by Bavarian Nordic CEO Paul Chaplin earlier this week in a letter sent to Chaplin on August 12.³ They said that the organization had just decided that spreading out its limited supply of the two-dose Jynneos vaccination among more people would be beneficial and outweigh any known hazards.³ The FDA said it had previously ruled out the use of other vaccinations and the possibility of postponing the second dosage of the vaccine by three to six months.³ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Canada:** Due to a shortage of the monkeypox vaccination in the United States, a large number of foreigners, including Americans, are traveling to Montreal to receive their doses.⁴ The vaccination will now be made available to all persons who feel themselves to be at risk in Quebec province's second-largest city, which is situated approximately 70 kilometers (43 miles) north of the US border.⁴ Authorities in Montreal made the decision to provide the vaccination to everyone who is at risk in order to stop the virus's spread because contact tracking is challenging.⁴ When the first instances of monkeypox were discovered in mid-May, the vaccine campaign was started.⁴ Since then, Montreal has immunized 18,500 people, 13% of whom are foreigners.⁴ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Honduras:** Honduras has announced its first monkeypox case. There is limited information available regarding the case demographic, travel history, medical history or symptoms onset. However, health officials stated that the confirmed case is a 50-year-old man from Tegucigalpa and that contact tracing has begun.

Regional update

- **Philippines:** According to Makati Mayor Abby Binay, a task team has been established by the municipal administration to track instances of monkeypox and stop its spread.⁵ In order to stop the "spread of bogus news" among Makati residents, the task team is also in charge of sharing knowledge about the illness, she added.⁵ The City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (CESU), according to Binay, has undertaken virtual sessions with 26 barangay health clinics to teach them of the causes, symptoms, prevention, identification, isolation, and treatment of monkeypox as early as June. Monkeypox has not yet been reported in Makati.⁵ According to Binay, the CESU would report any suspicious cases to the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine for appropriate testing.⁵ Additionally, there is a proposal to isolate and treat Makati residents who test positive for monkeypox using one of the Makati Friendship Suites' buildings in Barangay Cembo.⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Thailand:** According to a study conducted by Suan Dusit Rajabhat University, or Suan Dusit Poll, the majority of people are concerned about the recent findings of monkeypox cases in Thailand, and the majority of them are already familiar with the virus.⁵ From August 5 to

August 11, 1,095 persons nationwide were surveyed online.⁵ When asked if the recent discovery of monkeypox cases in Thailand concerned them, 54.34% said that it was "somewhat concerned," "not very concerned," "extremely concerned," and "not at all concerned."⁵ [\[Full Article\]](#)

- **Vietnam:** The Drug Administration of Vietnam, an agency under the Ministry of Health, sent a document to drug and medicinal ingredient manufacturers urging them to increase drug imports as well as conduct research and produce medicines to treat monkeypox in response to the complicated developments of the disease around the world.⁶ WHO advises using medications with the active components Tecovirimat, Brincidofovir, Cidofovir, and Probenecid.⁶ In several nations, the monkeypox vaccination is now approved for use.⁶ Therefore, the Drug Administration of Vietnam recommended that drug and medicinal ingredient establishments and producers should strengthen research and update research on the manufacturing of drugs for treatment and vaccines against monkeypox in the world, access to the foregoing supply of medicinal ingredients, and import them to Vietnam for drug production.⁶ This would speed up access to new drugs for the treatment of monkeypox.⁶ Additionally, the Drug Administration advised international producers to be contacted by importers of pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical components in order to get supplies of the aforementioned medications tailored to the requirements of healthcare facilities.⁶ [\[Full Article\]](#)
- **Japan:** Researchers from the National Institute of Infectious Diseases of Japan and other institutions claim to have identified three medications that are currently on the market that might be used to treat monkeypox.⁷ The team's results have been published online ahead of peer review, according to Shingo Iwami, a professor of mathematical science at Nagoya University.⁷ "We want our discovery to be utilized as a reference in clinical research to develop a treatment (for monkeypox)," he added.⁷ The scientific team treated monkey cells infected with the monkeypox virus with 132 different types of medicine, including antiviral medications that have previously received domestic and international approval for usage.⁷ Viral multiplication would be restrained and cells wouldn't perish if a treatment turned out to be successful.⁷ The anti-parasite drug mefloquine, used to treat malaria, the COVID-19 therapy molnupiravir, and the drug atovaquone, used to treat fungal pneumonia, all demonstrated efficacy in preventing the cells from being killed.⁷ Iwami contends that the drug's effectiveness might be properly evaluated by combining simulations and cell-based tests.⁷ The team intends to examine other prescription drugs currently on the market and do animal experiments.⁷ [\[Full Article\]](#)

Vaccine update

- The Bavarian Nordic JYNNEOS vaccine, which is FDA-approved for both smallpox and monkeypox, and ACAM2000, which is only FDA-approved for smallpox but has been awarded an expanded-access IND protocol permitting use against monkeypox, are the two vaccines that can currently be used to prevent monkeypox.⁸ The JYNNEOS vaccine is given in a 2-dose series and employs a live, attenuated vaccinia virus that cannot reproduce.⁸ Two weeks after receiving the two doses of the JYNNEOS vaccine, the peak antibody response happens.⁸ The ACAM2000 vaccine contains a live, capable of replication vaccinia virus and is given as a single dose, however numerous skin punctures are necessary.⁸ It is believed that both vaccinations have a minimum efficacy of 85% in preventing monkeypox.⁸ Similar in immunogenicity to Dryvax (the smallpox vaccine that was previously licensed), the ACAM2000 vaccine has been linked to an unexpectedly high prevalence of myocarditis and pericarditis.⁸

Both vaccinations have the advantage of being given as postexposure prophylaxis, which is a useful characteristic.⁸ When given up to 4 days after exposure, immunization can completely halt the onset of sickness, but even when given up to 2 weeks after exposure, it can lessen the severity of symptoms.⁸

Although there are now only about 1 million doses of the JYNNEOS vaccine available in the US, the Biden administration is attempting to expand vaccine supplies.⁸ In contrast, the Strategic National Stockpile has access to more than 100 million doses of ACAM2000.⁸ Given the urgency of the situation, some have argued for the use of the ACAM2000; however, the high risk of adverse events, risk when administered to individuals who are immunocompromised or who have certain skin conditions, such as eczema, and practical concerns (administration requires a bifurcated needle), make JYNNEOS a better option.⁸ Most health departments presently only provide one dosage of the JYNNEOS vaccination due to a lack of supply.⁸ The FDA granted an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the JYNNEOS vaccine on August 9, 2022, allowing doctors to administer the shot intradermally to patients who are 18 years of age or older and are considered to be at high risk for monkeypox infection.⁸ It is anticipated that this will up to five-fold the total number of doses that are accessible for usage.⁸ Although more reactogenic, the lower dosage is immunologically equivalent to the usual dose.⁸

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