

# WHO South-East Asia Region Epidemiological Bulletin

WHO Health Emergencies Programme  
WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia  
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Reporting period: 10 to 23 February 2025



This epidemiological bulletin aims to provide the situation of key infectious diseases in the WHO South-East Asia Region to inform risk assessments and responses. The bulletin uses information from publicly available sources and will be published every two weeks. For feedback or suggestions, please write to [seoutbreak@who.int](mailto:seoutbreak@who.int).

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## Key events and updates

### Myanmar: Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera

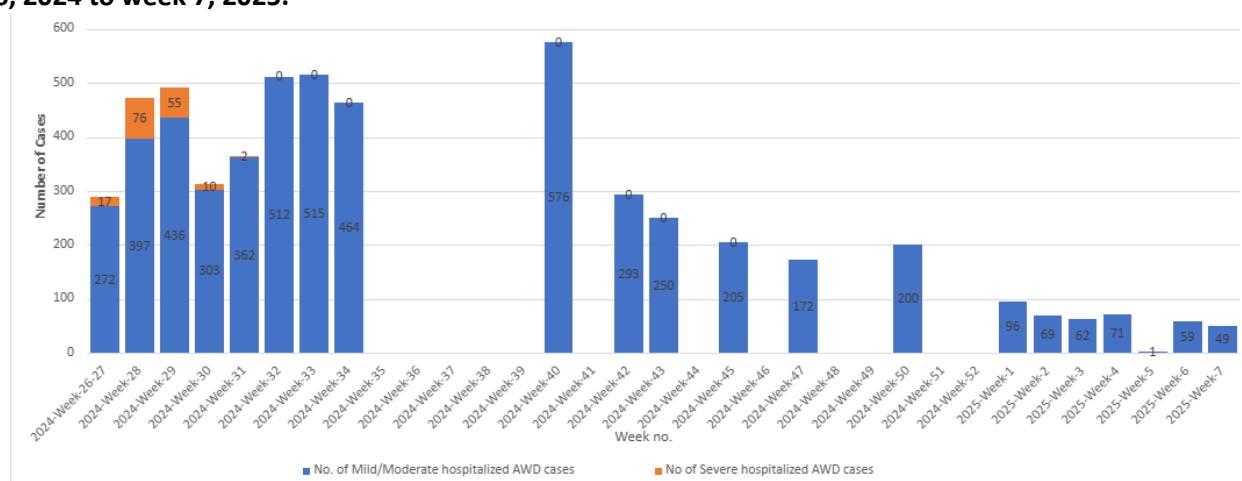
#### Situation as of 17 February 2025<sup>1</sup>

- Since July 2024, acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera have affected increasing areas of Myanmar, with at least nine states/regions having been affected to date (Ayeryawady, Bago, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Tanintharyi and Yangon).
- According to the Ministerial authorities for health, a total of 76 hospitalized AWD cases were reported from 9 (6 pm) to 16 (6 pm) February 2025, consisting of 75 mild/moderate cases and one severe case, including 49 cases in Yangon, 24 cases in Bago, two cases in Tanintharyi, and one case in Ayeyarwady.

#### Yangon

- According to the Ministerial authorities for health, 49 hospitalized AWD cases were reported from 9 (6 pm) to 16 (6 pm) February 2025. All reportedly presented with mild dehydration.
- While certain pathogens continues to circulate and causing AWD-related hospitalization in Yangon, a lower number of AWD cases are reported (less than 100 cases reported per week) compared to weeks in 2024.

**Figure 1. Number of AWD cases in Yangon Region reported by the Ministerial authorities for health. Week 26, 2024 to week 7, 2025.**



Note:

\*Weeks 26-27 covers 9 to 13 July - includes two days from week 28

The data are not available for weeks 35 to 39, and weeks 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51 and 52 in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Myanmar Ministerial authorities for health – [Press release, 17 February 2025](#)

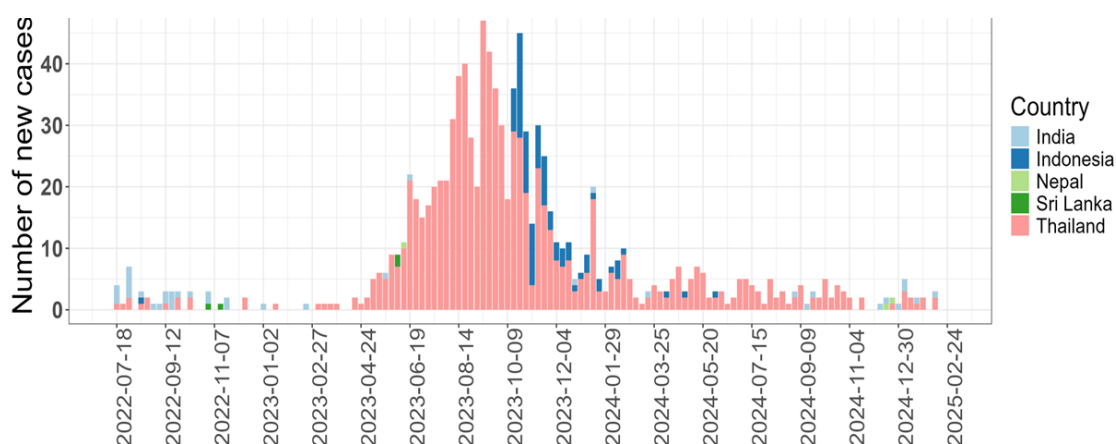
## Mpox

### Situation in WHO South-East Asia Region

As of 23 February 2025

- In the WHO South-East Asia Region, cumulatively since 14 July 2022, as of 23 February 2025, a total of 1 007 laboratory-confirmed mpox cases, including 14 deaths, have been reported (Figure 2).
- From 10 to 23 February, two new mpox cases were reported from Thailand and one from India.

**Figure 2. Number of mpox cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by date of notification\* (14 July 2022 – 23 February 2025)**



\* Cases are plotted as per the week of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). For 87 cases in Indonesia for which the date of notification is missing, the date of diagnosis was used.

### Clade Ib cases detected in the Region

- So far, five mpox cases with Clade Ib infection have been detected in the Region - four cases in Thailand and one case in India.
  - All cases had recent international travel history and were symptomatic during air travel.
  - Both countries implemented public health measures, including contact tracing, and no subsequent transmission has been detected.

**Table 1. The mpox clade Ib cases detected in WHO South-East Asia Region**

Case #	Country	Sex	Date of notification to WHO	Travel history
1	Thailand	Male	22 August 2024	Travelled from the Democratic Republic of Congo
2	India	Male	18 September 2024	Travelled from the United Arab Emirates
3	Thailand	Female	18 January 2025	Travelled from the United Arab Emirates
4	Thailand	Female	21 January 2025	Travelled from the United Arab Emirates
5	Thailand	Female	25 January 2025	Travelled from the United Arab Emirates

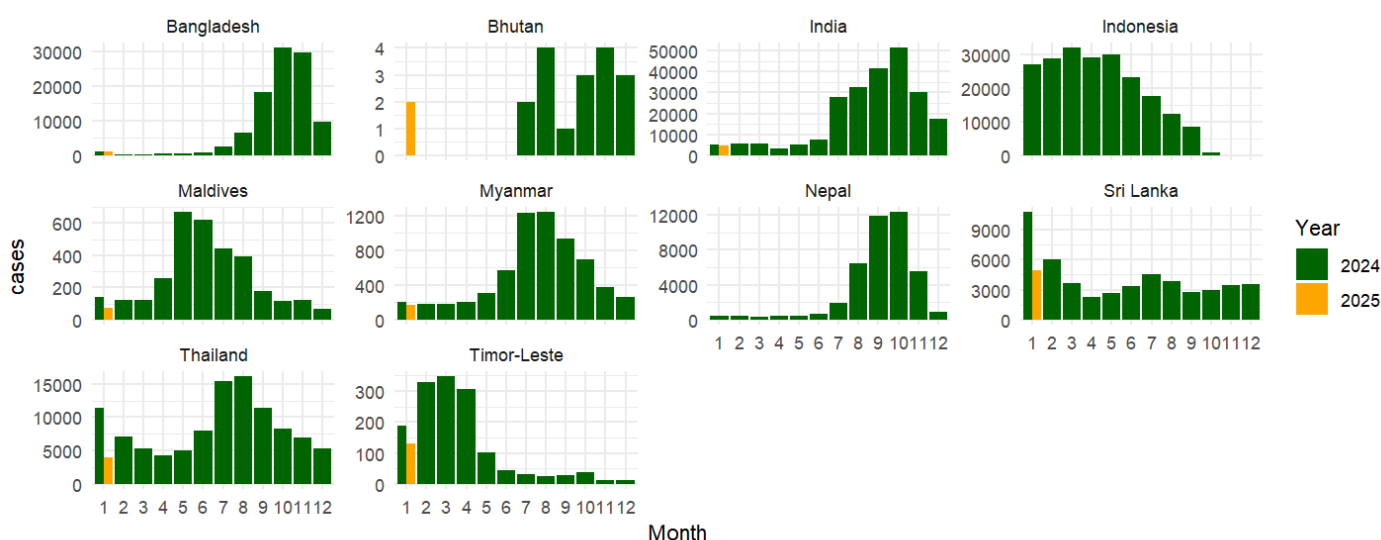
- For information on global epidemiological situation of mpox, please see:
  - [WHO mpox surveillance dashboard](#)

## Dengue

### Situation in WHO South-East Asia Region

- In January 2025, Sri Lanka reported 4 893 cases, followed by India with 4 700 cases, Thailand with 4 005 cases and Bangladesh with 1 161 cases. Data are not available for Indonesia and Nepal.

**Figure 3. Reported dengue cases and deaths by country, January 2024 – January 2025**



Data submitted to Global Dengue Surveillance, as of 2025-02-26

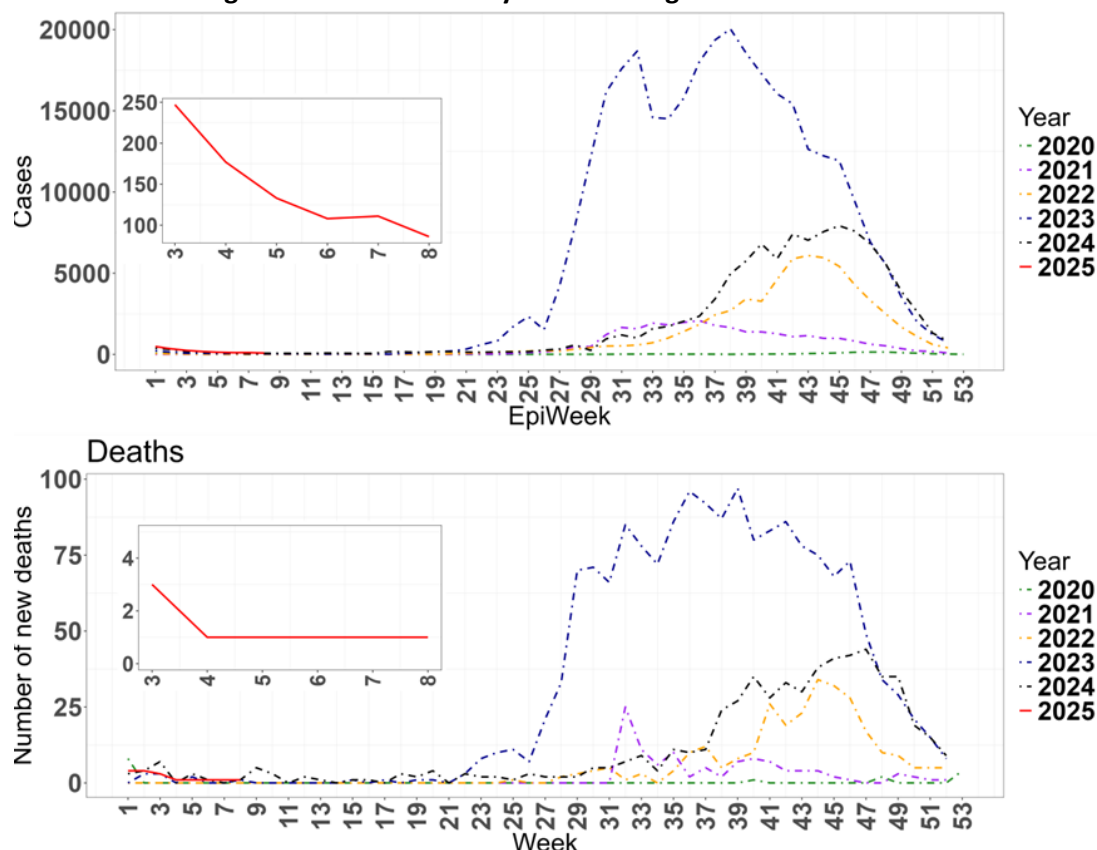
**Note:**

- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor-Leste show confirmed cases.
- Bangladesh reports only hospitalized cases.
- For Indonesia, confirmed cases included only dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome in 2024. From 2025, Indonesia aims to also include those tested positive with NS1 and IgM/IgG assays as the confirmed cases.
- The majority of Myanmar cases are hospitalized cases.

## Bangladesh<sup>2,3</sup>

- In Bangladesh, dengue cases are showing declining trend in the recent weeks. During week 8 (from 17 to 23 February 2025), a total of 86 new dengue cases were reported in Bangladesh, a 22.5% decrease compared to 111 cases reported during week 7 (from 10 to 16 February 2025).
- During week 8, one new dengue death was reported, which compares to one death reported during week 7.
- In 2025, as of week 8, a total of 1 690 dengue cases and 16 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 125% of the number of cases (n= 1 350) and 84% of the number of deaths (n=19) reported at the same time (week 8) in 2024.

**Figure 4. Number of new dengue cases and deaths by week in Bangladesh from week 1 of 2020 to week 8 of 2025.**



Source: Health Emergency Operation Center and Control Room, DGHS Reported Monthly Dengue cases & Dengue Deaths in Bangladesh.

Available at: <https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/home/5200-daily-dengue-status-report>

<sup>2</sup> [Bangladesh Dengue press releases](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Bangladesh daily Dengue press release 23 February 2025](#)

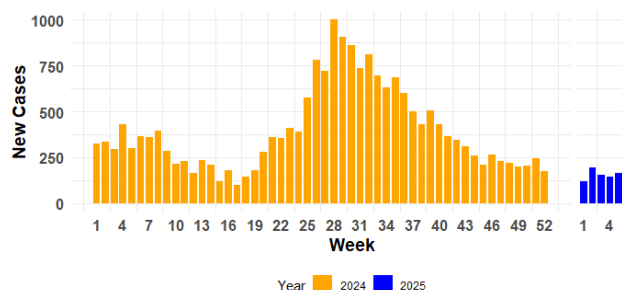


## India

### Kerala <sup>4</sup>

- During week 7 (from 10 to 16 February 2025), a total of 116 new dengue cases were reported in Kerala, a 1.7% decrease compared to 118 cases reported during week 6 (from 3 to 9 February 2025).
- A total of 20 550 dengue cases were reported in the entirety of 2024.

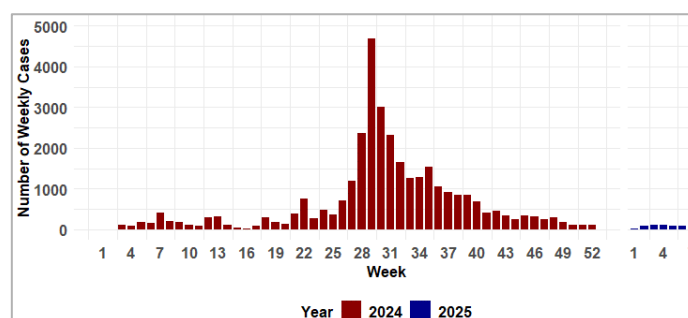
**Figure 5. Number of new dengue cases by week in Kerala from week 1 of 2024 to week 7 of 2025.**



### Karnataka <sup>5</sup>

- During week 7 of 2025 (from 10 to 16 February 2025), a total of 79 new dengue cases were reported in Karnataka, a 2.6% increase compared to 77 cases reported during week 6 (from 3 to 9 February 2025).
- During week 1 to 7 of 2025, a total of 558 dengue cases are reported.
- A total of 32 789 dengue cases were reported in the entirety of 2024.

**Figure 6. Number of new dengue cases by week in Karnataka from week 1 of 2024 to week 7 of 2025.**



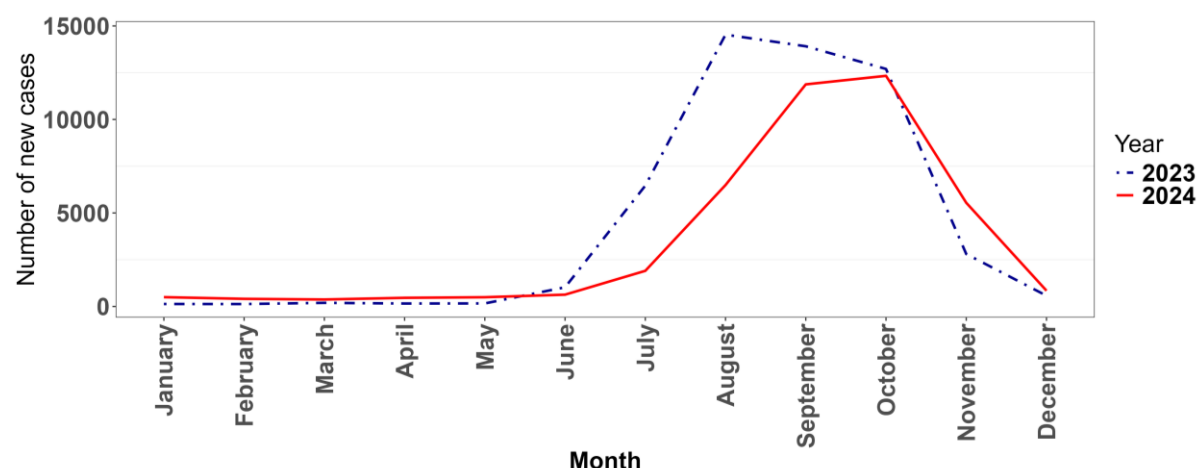
<sup>4</sup> [Kerala](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Karnataka](#)

## Nepal <sup>6</sup>

- In Nepal, in December 2024, a total of 844 dengue cases have been reported, an 85% decrease compared to November 2024 (n=5 544). The number of cases in January 2025 has not yet been made publicly available.
- In 2024, as of 31 December, a total of 41 865 cases and 15 deaths have been reported, affecting 76 districts.

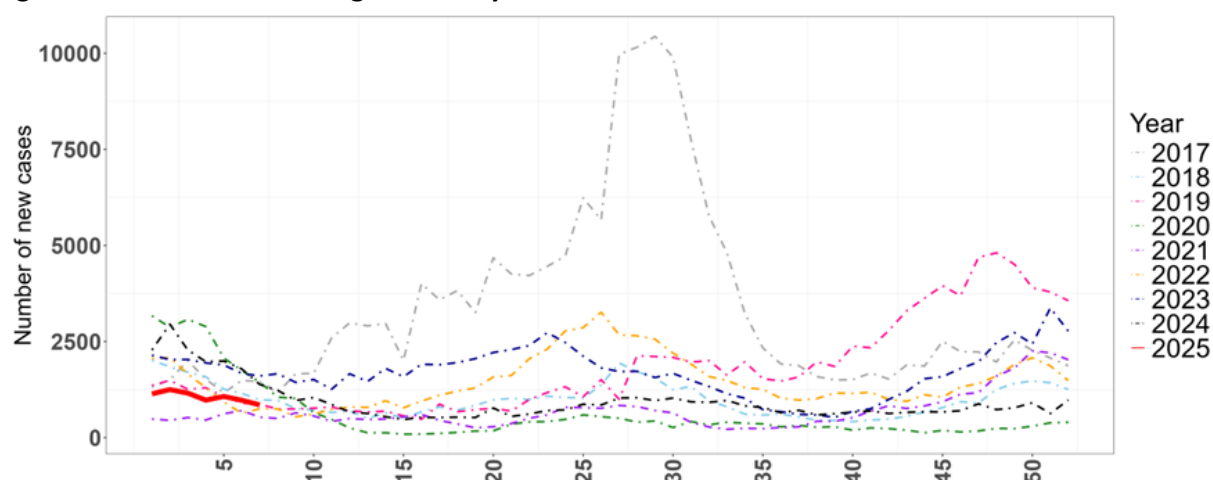
**Figure 7. Number of new cases of dengue by month reported by the EWARS in Nepal from January 2023 to December 2024.**



## Sri Lanka <sup>7</sup>

- During week 7 (from 10 to 16 February 2025), a total of 851 new dengue cases were reported in Sri Lanka, a 12.4% decrease compared to 975 cases reported during week 6 (from 3 to 9 February 2025).
- From week 1 to week 7 in 2025, a total of 7 414 cases were reported compared to 14 646 cases and 13 313 cases during the same period in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

**Figure 8. Number of new dengue cases by week in Sri Lanka from week 1 of 2017 to week 7 of 2025.**



Sources: Epidemiology Unit and National Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Health - [2017 to 2020](#); [2021 to 2025](#)

<sup>6</sup> <https://edcd.gov.np/news/20241203dengue-situation-update> ; [Dengue Dashboard](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Sri Lanka National Dengue Control Unit](#)



## Thailand<sup>8 9 10</sup>

- In Thailand, a total of 4 005 dengue cases including 4 deaths have been reported in January 2025. Weekly data has not been made available.

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<sup>8</sup> [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Thailand Ministry of Public Health](#)



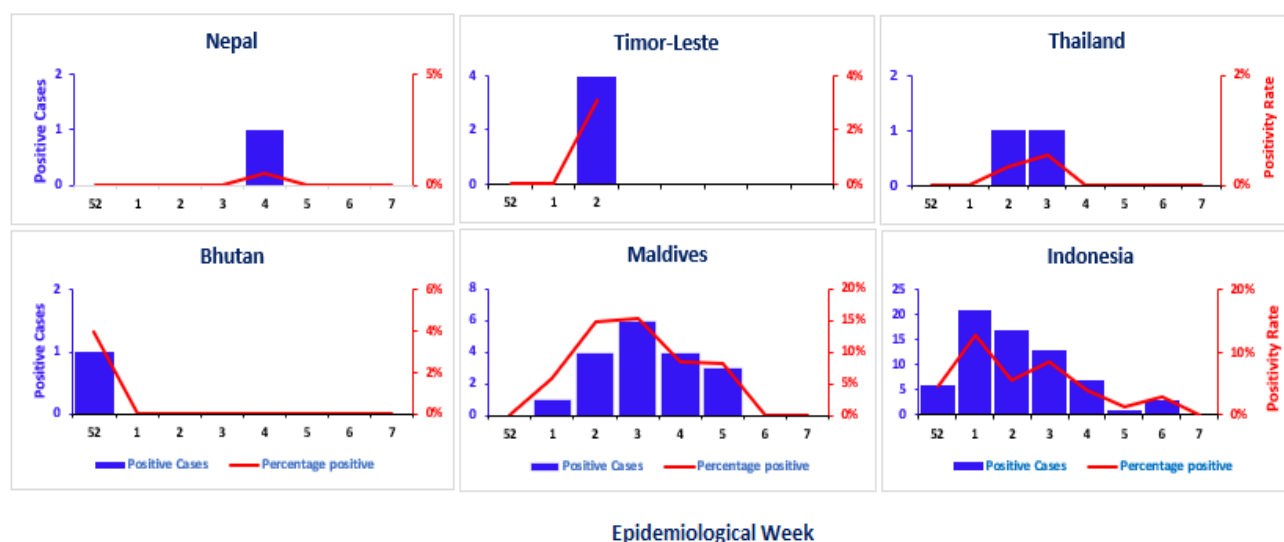
## COVID-19

### Situation in WHO South-East Asia Region

As of 23 February 2025

- During week 7 in 2025, the number of SARS-CoV-2-positive cases and the proportion of respiratory samples tested positive for COVID-19 at influenza sentinel surveillance sites in the selected countries are shown in the Figure 9. Available data shows no positive case (positivity at 0%) in the week 7 in all six countries.
- The Region has recorded a cumulative total of 61 329 106 COVID-19 cases, including 808 870 deaths. Please refer to the [WHO SEARO COVID-19 dashboard](#) for further information of COVID-19 in WHO South-East Asia Region.
- Globally, 777 385 370 COVID-19 cases, including 7 088 757 deaths have been cumulatively reported, as of 9 February 2025<sup>11</sup>. Please visit the [WHO COVID-19 dashboard](#) for the global situation of COVID-19.

**Figure 9. Weekly number of SARS-CoV-2 positive samples and test positivity from integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance systems in the recent eight weeks in selected countries\* (as of 22 February 2025).**



\* Countries routinely conducting SARS-CoV-2 testing of the samples collected through influenza sentinel surveillance sites (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Maldives, Thailand and Timor-Leste).

<sup>11</sup> [Global Dashboard](#). Data as 9 February 2025

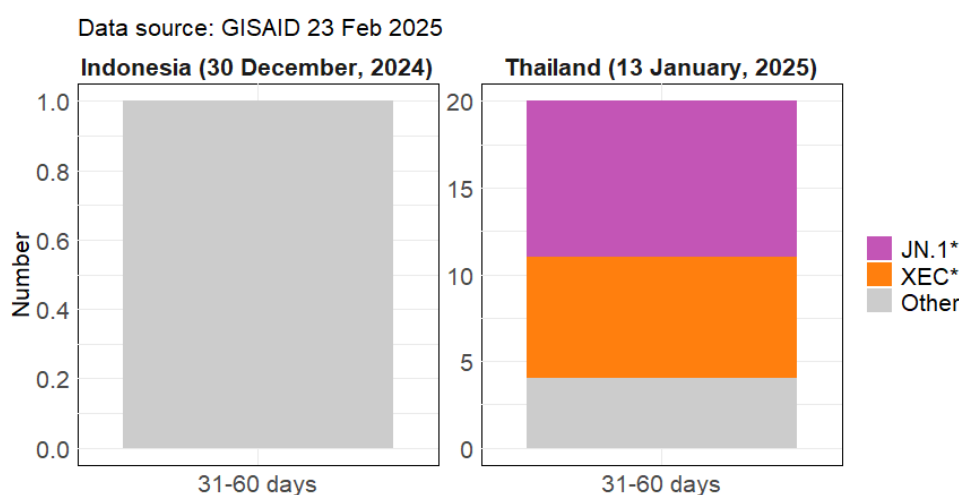
### Global circulation of SARS-CoV-2 variants

- WHO is currently tracking several SARS-CoV-2 variants and their sub-lineages including <sup>12</sup>:
  - One variant of interest (VOIs): JN.1
  - Seven variants under monitoring (VUMs): KP.2; KP.3; KP.3.1.1; JN.1.18, LB.1, XEC and LP.8.1.
- Information on the current status of the global SARS-CoV-2 variants can be found from [the WHO COVID-19 dashboard](#).

### SARS-CoV-2 variants in the South-East Asia Region

- The genomic sequence data submitted to GISAID <sup>13</sup> by countries in the South-East Asia region in the past 60 days by date of collection are shown in Figure 10 (as of 23 February 2025). Only a small number of genomic sequences have been submitted and therefore the data should be interpreted with caution.
- In the last 60 days:
  - In **Thailand**, 20 genomic sequences were submitted with JN.1\* accounting for 45% (n=9), followed by XEC\* accounting for 35% (n=7).
  - **Indonesia** submitted one sequence on 30 December 2024, which was neither VOI or VUM.
  - Other countries have not submitted genomic sequences recently to GISAID.

**Figure 10. Number of genomic sequences submitted in last 60 days.**



Note: The date after the county name indicates the date of the latest submission of the sequence data to GISAID.

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/covid-19-epidemiological-update-edition-176>

<sup>13</sup> <https://gisaid.org/>

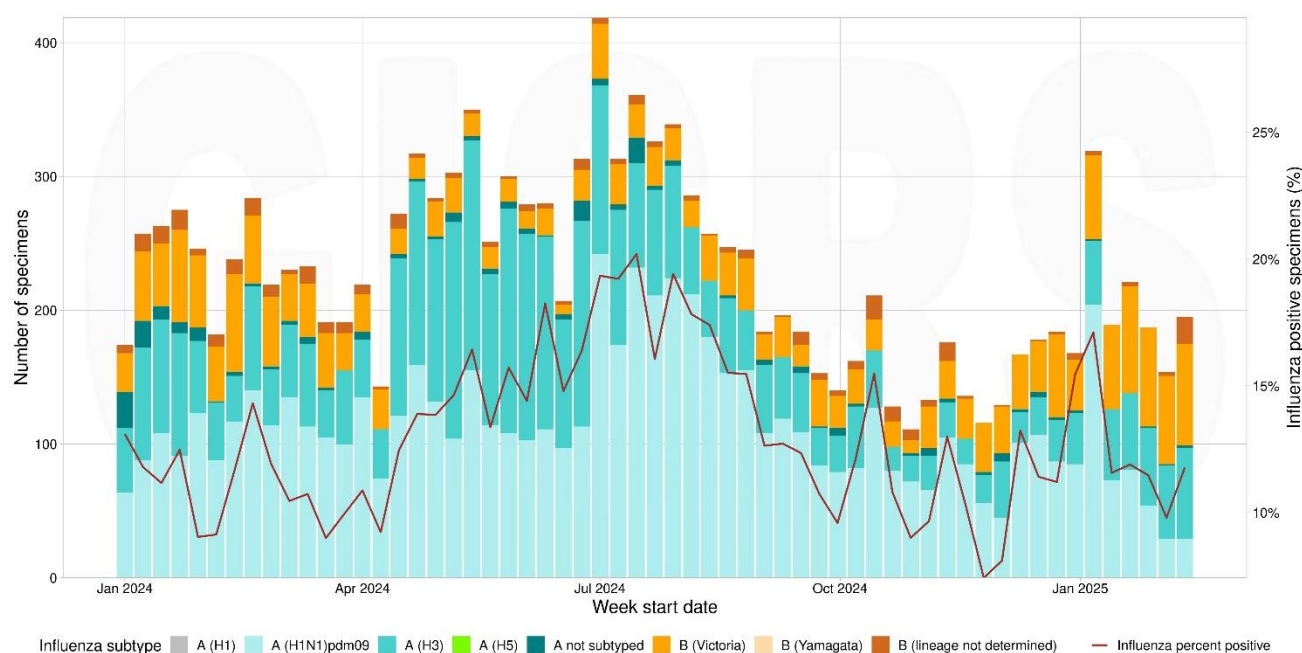
# Influenza

## WHO South-East Asia Region

### Situation as of 16 February 2025

- According to the all type of surveillance data (sentinel, non-sentinel and not defined) submitted to the FluMart of the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response system (GISRS), in the WHO South-East Asia Region, in epidemiological week 7 (10 to 16 February 2025), the weekly test positivity was at 11.8% and the most frequently reported strains were influenza B (Victoria) (n = 76), followed by influenza A(H3) (n = 68), A(H1N1)pdm09 (n = 29), and B(lineage not determined) (n=20), (Figure 11).
- Data and information on influenza and SARS-CoV-2 using integrated influenza-like illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) sentinel surveillance systems, are available at [WHO Global FluNet Dashboard](#). Readers interested in accessing analysis disaggregated by sentinel and non-sentinel data can do so through this dashboard.

**Figure 11. Detection of Influenza viruses by subtypes reported to the FluNet and the test positivity of specimens for influenza in WHO South-East Asia Region from 1 January 2023 to 16 February 2025. (For all type of surveillance)**

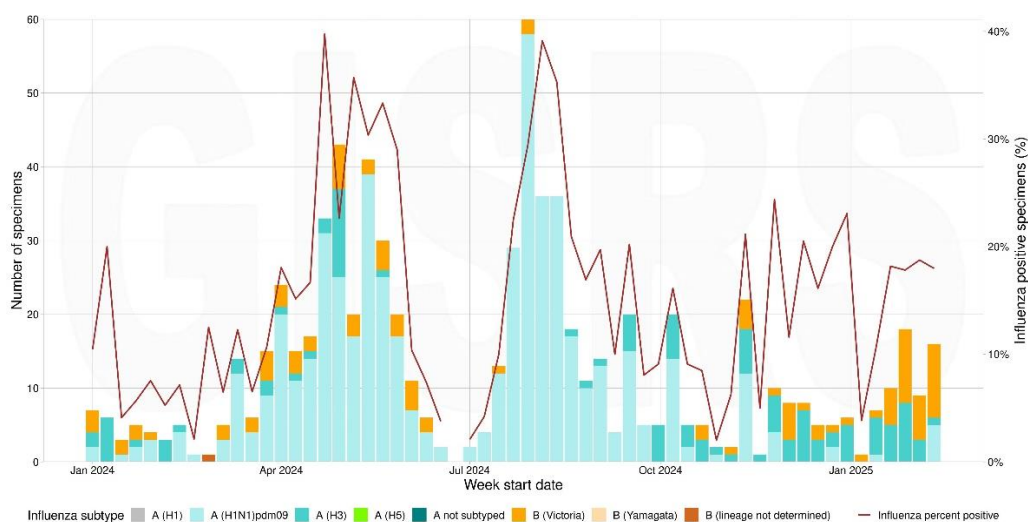


## Bhutan

- As of 16 February 2025, 89 samples (surveillance type not defined) were tested for SARS-CoV-2 & influenza leveraging the integrated ILI and SARI sentinel surveillance platform in week 7 (10 to 16 February 2025). The weekly test positivity was at 18.0%.

Sixteen samples (all with surveillance type not defined) were tested positive for influenza, of which 63% (n=10) were influenza B (Victoria), 31% was influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 (n=5). One sample was positive for influenza A (H3).

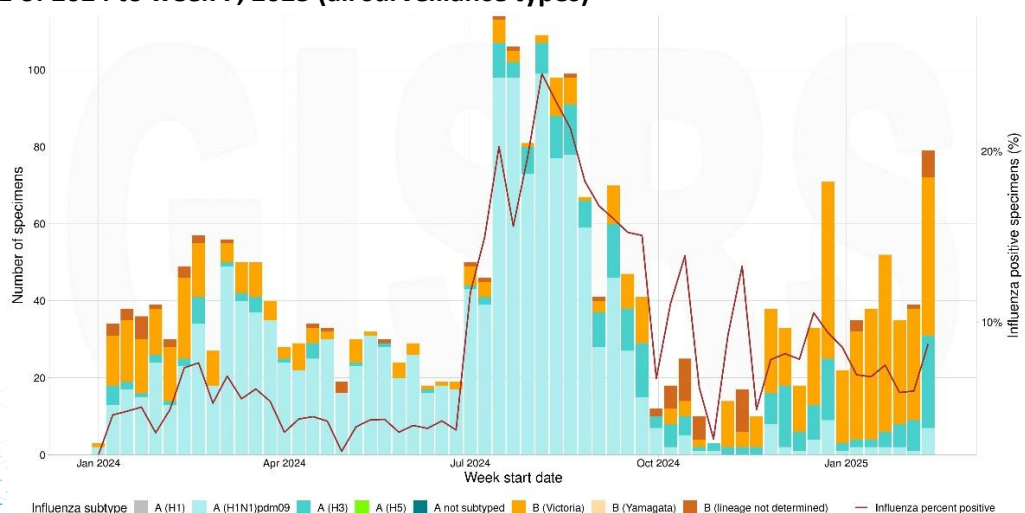
**Figure 12. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in Bhutan from week 1 of 2024 to week 7, 2025. (surveillance type undefined)**



## India

- As of 16 February, 906 samples from sentinel and non-sentinel surveillance were tested for SARS-CoV-2 and influenza, with a weekly test positivity rate of 8.7%.
- Among 79 samples tested under sentinel and non-sentinel surveillance, 52% (n=41) were positive for influenza B (Victoria), 30% (n=24) for influenza A (H3), 9% (n=7) for influenza A (H1N1), and 9% (n=7) for influenza B (lineage undetermined).

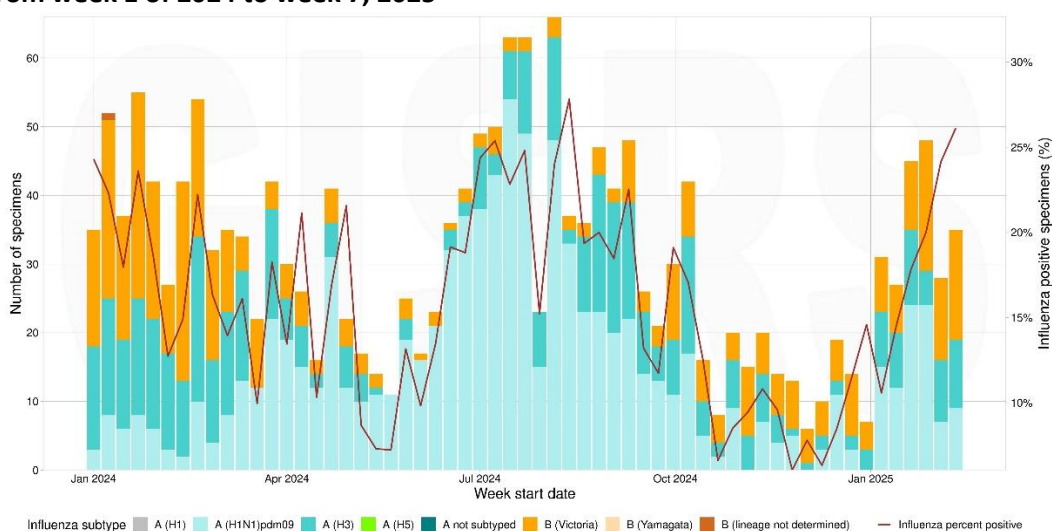
**Figure 13. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in India from week 1 of 2024 to week 7, 2025 (all surveillance types)**



## Thailand

- As of 16 February 2025, a total of 134 samples from all surveillance types were tested for SARS-CoV-2 and influenza through the integrated ILI and SARI sentinel surveillance platform during week 7 (10–16 February 2025). The weekly test positivity rate was 26.1%.
- Out of 35 samples (all with surveillance type not defined) tested positive for influenza, 46% (n=16) were influenza B (Victoria), 29% (n=10) were influenza A (H3), and 26% (n=9) were influenza A (H1N1)pdm09.

**Figure 14. Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtypes and the influenza test positivity in Thailand from week 1 of 2024 to week 7, 2025**





## Annex

### WHO resources on mpox

All current WHO interim technical guidance can be accessed on [this page](#) of the WHO website. WHO evidence-based guidance has been and will continue to be updated in line with the evolving situation and updated scientific evidence. The selected publications are listed below for easier reference, along with other relevant resources.

- **IHR Emergency Committee, Temporary Recommendations and Standing Recommendations**
  - [Second meeting of the International Health Regulations \(2005\) Emergency Committee regarding the upsurge of mpox 2024](#) (28 November 2024)
  - [First meeting of the International Health Regulations \(2005\) Emergency Committee regarding the upsurge of mpox 2024](#) (19 August 2024)
  - [Standing recommendations for mpox issued by the Director-General of the World Health Organization \(WHO\) in accordance with the International Health Regulations \(2005\) \(IHR\)](#)
- **Strategic planning**
  - [Mpox global strategic preparedness and response plan](#) (26 August 2024, updated on 6 September 2024)
  - [Strategic framework for enhancing prevention and control of mpox \(2024-2027\)](#) (May 2024)
- **General information on mpox**
  - [Mpox fact sheet](#)
  - [Monkeypox outbreak page \(2022\)](#)
  - [Mpox \(monkeypox\) health topic page](#)
  - [Mpox \(monkeypox\) Q&A](#)
- **Epidemiological situation**
  - Dashboard: [https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpox\\_global/](https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpox_global/)
  - [Multi-country outbreak of mpox, External situation report #47](#) - (13 February 2025)
  - [Genomic epidemiology of monkeypox virus](#) (Nextstrain)
- **Technical documents**
  - [Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for mpox: interim guidance](#) (27 November 2024)
  - [Considerations for wastewater and environmental surveillance for monkeypox virus: interim guidance](#) (25 November 2024)
  - [Technical Brief \(interim\) and Priority Actions: Enhancing Readiness for mpox in WHO South-East Asia Region](#) (13 September 2024)
  - [Diagnostic testing for the monkeypox virus \(MPXV\): interim guidance](#) (10 May 2024)
  - [Risk communication and community engagement readiness and response toolkit: mpox](#) (23 April 2024)
  - [Clinical characterization of mpox including monitoring the use of therapeutic interventions: statistical analysis plan](#) (13 October 2023)
  - [Smallpox and mpox \(orthopoxviruses\): WHO position paper](#) (August 2024)
  - [SAGE on mpox vaccines](#) (page 16)
  - [Vaccines and immunization for monkeypox: Interim guidance](#), 16 November 2022
  - [Annexes to the Vaccines and immunization for monkeypox interim guidance](#)
  - [Background document for the SAGE October 2022 session on monkeypox vaccines](#)
- **Data collection tools**
  - Case report form: [Word](#)
  - Case investigation form: [PDF](#)
- **Mass gathering**
  - [Public health advice for gatherings during the current monkeypox outbreak](#)
  - [Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022](#)
  - [Catalogue of resources on mpox mass and large gathering event preparedness](#)