WHO South-East Asia Region
Epidemiological Bulletin

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World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia

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.

Key events and updates

India: Nipah virus

Situation update as on 15 July 2025 [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]

- The Kerala Health Department reported three cases of Nipah virus (NiV) infection, two cases on 4 July 2025, and one case on 12 July 2025.
- The first case is an 18-year-old woman from Malappuram district who developed symptoms on 23 June and died on 1 July. She was initially treated at a private hospital before being transferred to a government medical facility, where clinical suspicion of NiV led to sample collection and laboratory confirmation.
- The second case is a 38-year-old woman from Palakkad district who began showing symptoms on 25 June and is currently in critical condition on ventilator support. Before hospital admission, she visited multiple locations including a private clinic, diagnostic centre, mosque, and a district hospital, as reflected in the route map released by the Health Department. This is the first reported case of NiV infection in Palakkad district.
- The third case is a 57-year-old male from Palakkad district who developed symptoms on 6 July 2025 and sought initial medical care on the same day. He was admitted to a private hospital on 10 July, then transferred to a private multi-specialty hospital on 11 July. He died on 12 July in Malappuram. He was the second NiV infection case in Palakkad district.
- The source of infection for the three cases remains under investigation. None of the cases appear to be epidemiologically linked, and each is likely the result of separate spillover events from a reservoir host.
- In 2025, a total of four cases of NiV infections were reported in Kerala State, India, with symptom onset occurring in May (one case), June (two cases), and July (one case).

Public Health Response

- Contact tracing has been intensively conducted. As of 14 July, a total of 609 contacts have been identified across districts—286 in Palakkad, 207 in Malappuram, 114 in Kozhikode, and 2 in Ernakulam, including 112 contacts of the second confirmed case in Palakkad.
- Special alerts were issued to hospitals in Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Wayanad, and Thrissur to report and test suspected NiV cases promptly.
- Twenty-six special teams remain deployed for contact tracing, monitoring, and public awareness efforts.
- Special vigilance has been issued to hospitals in Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Wayanad and Thrissur districts and report cases with NiV symptoms. NiV testing will be offered for such cases.

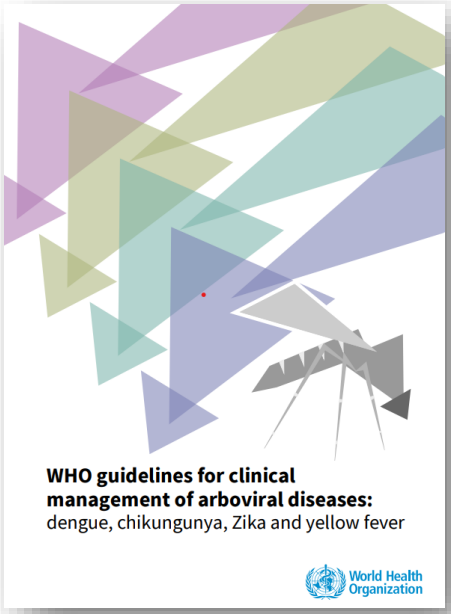
[1] Department of Public Relations, Government of Kerala. https://www.prd.kerala.gov.in/ml/node/307104
[2] Department of Public Relations, Government of Kerala. https://www.prd.kerala.gov.in/ml/node/306853
[3] Department of Public Relations, Government of Kerala. https://www.prd.kerala.gov.in/ml/node/306653
[4] Department of Public Relations, Government of Kerala. https://www.prd.kerala.gov.in/ml/node/307528
[5] Department of Public Relations, Government of Kerala. https://www.prd.kerala.gov.in/ml/node/307873
[6] Veena George Facebook. Route maps.
https://www.facebook.com/veenageorgeofficial/posts/pfbid0giqNGjAHVNXTc6wPgBavbyTyEKKvPXgeix6wR9Z4ZmRSA2DhiedYVVcttbNmkgLQl; https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1Ax5qiCBTc/

India: Avian influenza A(H5N1) human infection

Situation update as of 15 July 2025

- In May 2025, laboratory-confirmed case of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus (clade 2.3.2.1a) was identified in Karnataka state, India. The individual later succumbed to the illness. Genetic sequencing data from the case are publicly available at GISAID [7] (accession ID: EPI_ISL_19893416), submitted on 4 June 2025 by the ICMR-National Institute of Virology (Influenza division).

New Publication: WHO guidelines for clinical management of arboviral diseases: dengue, chikungunya, Zika and yellow fever



- On 4 July 2025, WHO released the Integrated Guidelines on the Clinical Management of Arboviral Diseases: dengue, chikungunya, Zika and yellow fever[8]— a crucial step toward strengthening care for the millions of people affected by these viruses each year. Available at: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240111110
- Arboviral diseases, primarily transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, pose an increasing threat to global health, particularly in the context of climate change, urbanization, and growing human mobility. With over 5.6 billion people worldwide at risk of arboviral infection, it is essential that healthcare professionals have access to evidence-based recommendations to effectively manage these infections in patients.
- The new WHO guidelines provide clinical management recommendations for four of the most widespread arboviruses affecting humans: dengue, chikungunya, Zika, and yellow fever.
- An integrated approach is vital, as these four diseases often present with similar symptoms, especially in the early stages of infection, and multiple arboviruses may circulate simultaneously in certain regions. This makes clinical differentiation challenging, particularly where diagnostic testing is not readily available.
- This guideline is designed primarily for health care providers who manage patients with clinically apparent arboviral infections. The guideline can be applied at all levels of the health system, including community-based care, primary care, emergency departments and hospital wards.
- The guideline will also serve as a reference source for policymakers, health managers and health facility administrators to support the development of national, regional and local guidelines for epidemic and pandemic preparedness.
- This guideline provides recommendations on the following:
  - treatment for both severe and non-severe arboviral disease
  - choice of fluid management and measurements to guide fluid administration.
  - treatment with adjunctive therapies for patients with yellow fever

[7] GISAID. https://gisaid.org/

[8] WHO. WHO guidelines for clinical management of arboviral diseases: dengue, chikungunya, Zika and yellow fever. Geneva: WHO; 2025. Available at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240111110

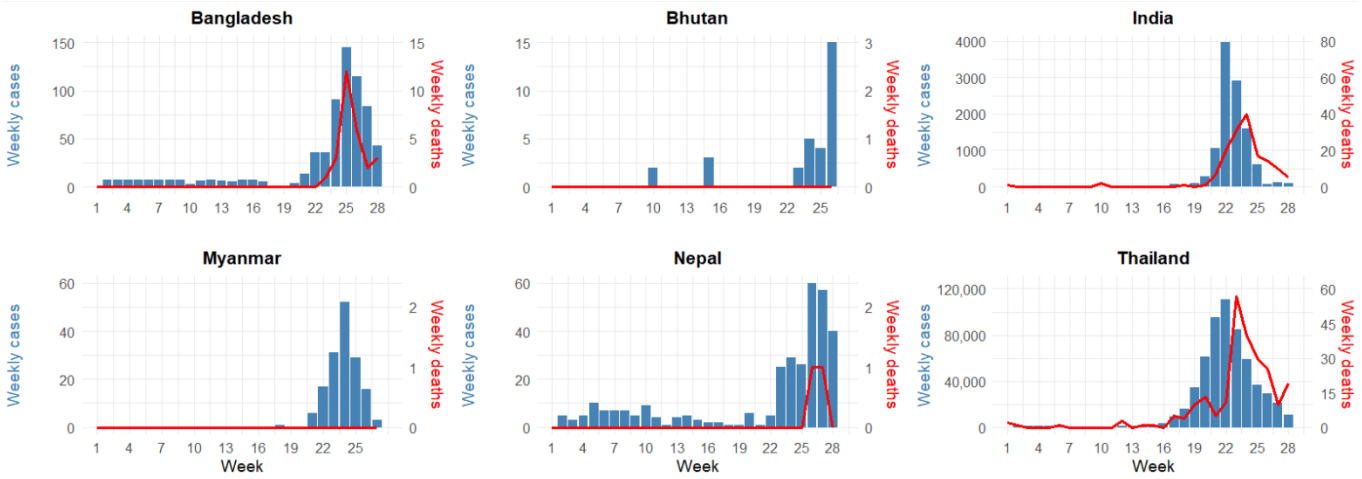
COVID-19

Situation in WHO South-East Asia Region

As of 13 July 2025

- Some countries in the Region recorded a surge of COVID-19 cases, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand, starting from week 17 to week 20 depending on country (Figure 1). An increase in COVID-19 deaths was also observed in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand, following the surge of the cases.
- The case numbers appear on decline in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand, although the data of the most recent week (week 28) are not available from Bhutan.
- In week 28 (07 to 13 July 2025), Bangladesh reported a total of 43 cases and 3 deaths [9], India reported a total of 105 cases and 5 deaths [10], Nepal reported a total of 40 cases[11] while Thailand reported a total of 10 478 cases and 19 deaths[12].
- In week 27 (30 June to 6 July 2025), Myanmar reported a total of 3 cases[13].
- In week 26 (23 to 29 June 2025), Bhutan reported a total of 15 cases[14]
- The Region has recorded a cumulative total of 61 926 579 COVID-19 cases, including 809 283 deaths.
- Globally, 778 252 838 COVID-19 cases, including 7 098 155 deaths have been cumulatively reported, as of 22 June 2025 [15]. Please visit the WHO COVID-19 dashboard for the global situation of COVID-19.

Figure 1. Weekly number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths reported from selected countries since week one of 2025 in the WHO South-East Asia Region (as of week 28)*.



* Bhutan data as of week 26 and Myanmar data as of week 27.

[9] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. COVID-19 Dashboard [Internet]. Dhaka: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/component/content/article?layout=edit&id=5612

[10] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. COVID-19 India Dashboard [Internet]. New Delhi: MoHFW; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://covid19dashboard.mohfw.gov.in/

[11] Epidemiology and Disease Control Division Nepal. Available from: https://edcd.gov.np/newsroom/outbreak;

[12] Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Nonthaburi: DDC, MoPH; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://dvis3.ddc.moph.go.th/t/DDC_CENTER_DOE/views/DDS2/death?%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y; https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1176170881210400&set=a.309744487853048

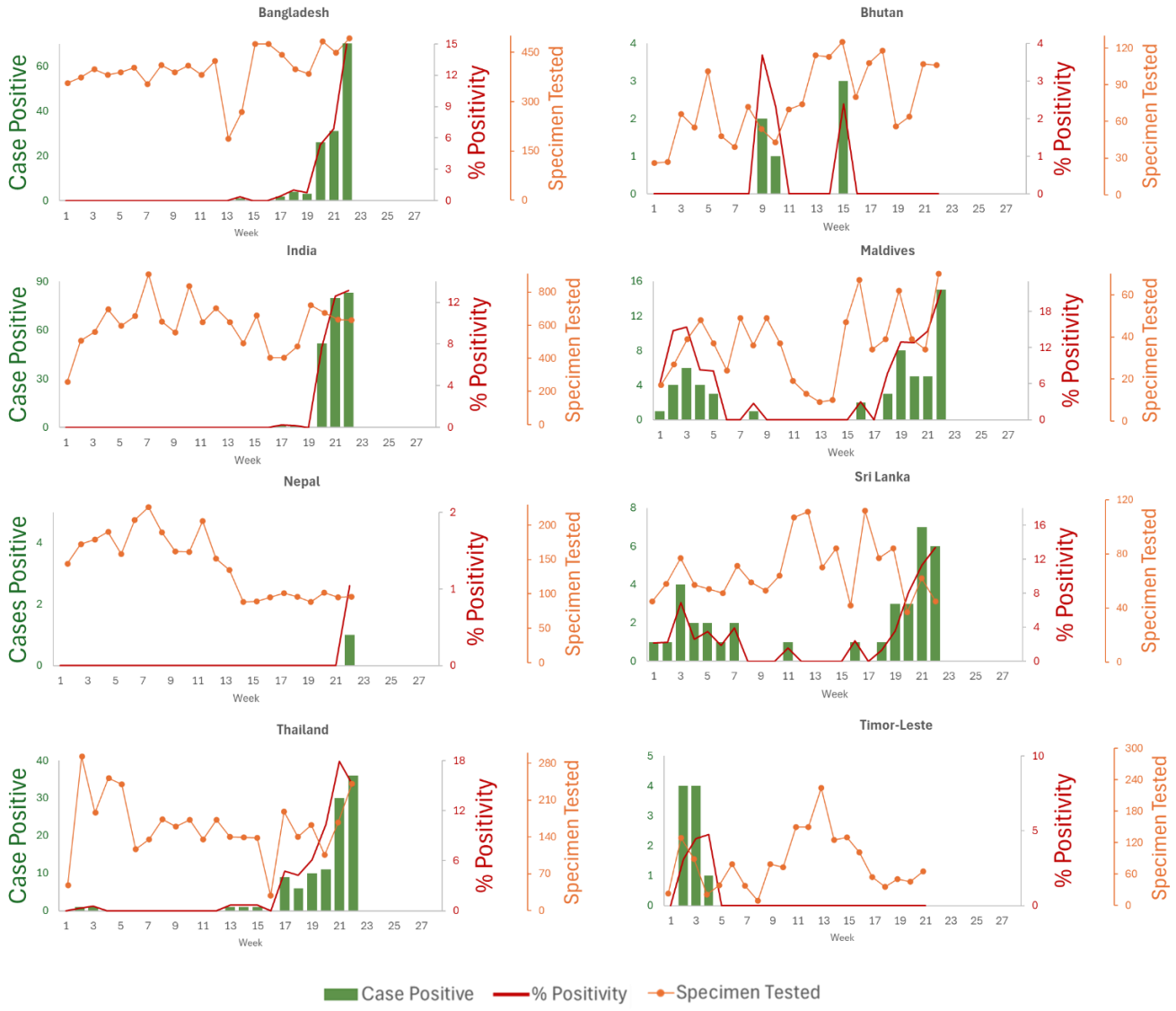
[13] Ministry of Health, Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Ministry of Health official website [Internet]. Nay Pyi Taw: MoH; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://www.mohs.gov.mm/

[14] Bhutan, Royal Centre for Disease Control https://www.rcdc.gov.bt/web/

[15] World Health Organization (WHO). WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 June 22]. Available from: https://data.who.int/dashboards/covid19/cases

- Based on data from the integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel system[16], Figure 2 summarizes weekly trends of eight countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Timor-Leste—highlighting number of positive COVID-19 cases, the percentage positivity and the number of specimens tested.
  - Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Thailand, Bangladesh have shown an increase in positivity and confirmed cases starting around week 17 (Thailand) to week 20 (Bangladesh, India).

Figure 2. COVID-19 update from the integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance system.



Source: WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 15 July 2025

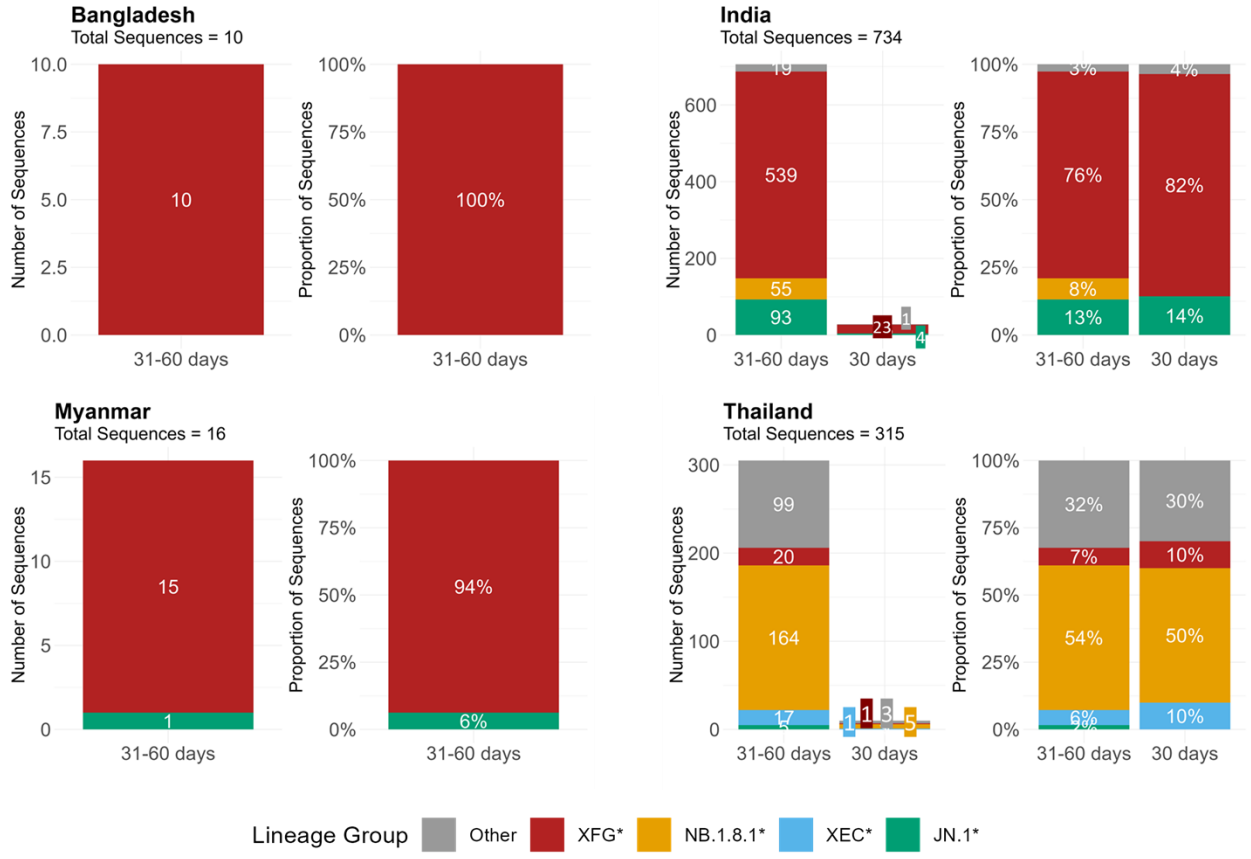
[16] WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 15 July 2025

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

In the last 60 days:

- Bangladesh and Myanmar submitted 10 and 16 sequences respectively, with XFG* being predominant at 100% (10 sequences) and 94% (15 sequences) respectively.
- India reported 734 sequences into the GISAID with XFG* being dominant at 77% (562 sequences), followed by JN.1* at 13.2% (97 sequences) and NB.1.8.1* at 7.5% (55 sequences).
- Thailand reported 315 sequences to GISAID, with NB.1.8.1* accounting for 54% (169 sequences), followed by Other lineages at 32% (102 sequences), XFG* at 7% (21 sequences), XEC* at 6% (18 sequences), and JN.1* at 2%(5 sequences

Figure 3. Number and proportion of genomic sequences submitted in the last 30 days and 31-60 days from India and Thailand.



Note: GISAID dataset accessed on 15 July 2025. The last submission was on 22 June 2025.

- As of 01 June 2025, WHO is tracking following SARS-CoV-2 variants and their sub-lineages: [17]
  - One variant of interest (VOIs): JN.1
  - Six variants under monitoring (VUMs): KP.3; KP.3.1.1; XEC, LP.8.1 NB.1.8.1, and XFG
- Initial risk evaluation of NB.1.8.1 and XFG were conducted and published [18] [19]. Considering the available evidence, the additional public health risk posed by both variants is evaluated as low at the global level. Current data do not indicate that these variants lead to more severe illness or deaths than other variants in circulation.
- Information on the status of the global SARS-CoV-2 variants can be found from the WHO COVID-19 dashboard.

[17] Tracking SARS-CoV-2 variants. Geneva: WHO; [date unknown, accessed 17 June 2025].
[18] WHO TAG-VE Risk Evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 Variant Under Monitoring: NB.1.8.1
[19] WHO TAG-VE Risk Evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 Variant Under Monitoring: XFG

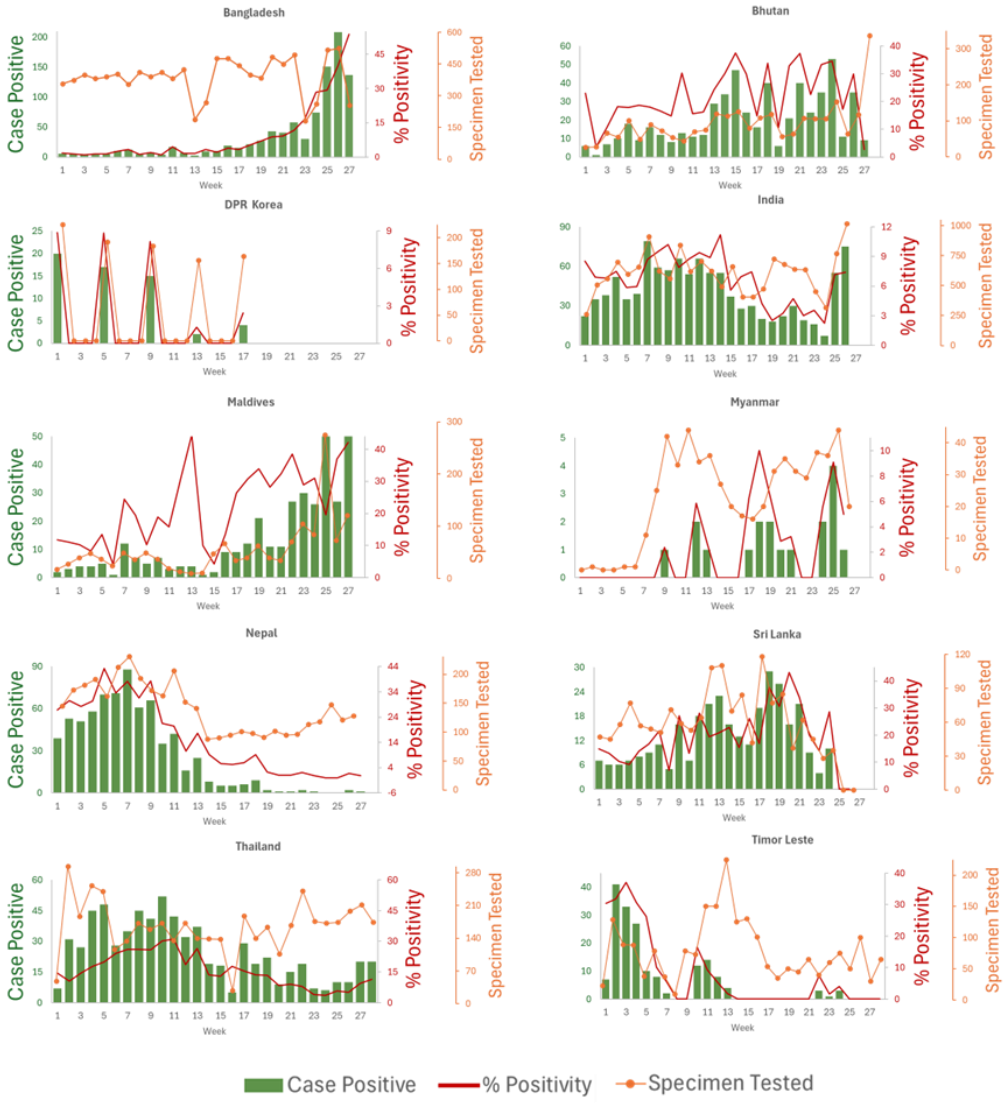
Influenza

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 15 July 2025 [20]

- The influenza sentinel surveillance data from WHO's FluNet and FluID platforms, extracted on 15 July 2025, illustrate weekly trends in laboratory-confirmed influenza cases, test positivity percentage, and the number of specimens tested across countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region.
- Bangladesh and Maldives show an upward trend in influenza activity in recent weeks, with increasing test positivity percentages.
- For DPR Korea, data are not available or few tests have been conducted in the recent weeks.

Figure 6: Weekly trends of specimens tested at National Influenza Centers (NIC) and laboratory confirmed influenza in the WHO South-East Asia Region (2025)



Source: Respimart/FluNet/FluID

[20] WHO. Influenza surveillance outputs [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 July 1]. Available from: https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs

Influenza virus subtypes and lineages Week 26-28 2025[21]

- Table 2 shows influenza virus subtype and lineage distribution across ten countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region for epidemiological weeks 26 to 28 of 2025, based on data extracted from WHO's RespiMart platforms on 15 July 2025. The last submission was on 6 July 2025.
- A total of 3 478 samples were tested across the Region, out of which 214 (17%) were positive for influenza. These were sub-typed and results are shown in Table 2.
- Both influenza A and B strains were co-circulating across the region, with variation observed among the countries.
    - Influenza A(H3) was predominant in Bhutan and India and A(H1N1)pdm09 was predominant in Maldives and Thailand, while influenza B (Victoria lineage) was predominant in Bangladesh (61%).
    - Sample size was small for other countries in the week 26-28.

Table 2: Distribution of influenza virus subtypes in the WHO South-East Asia Region (weeks 26-28, 2025)

Country	Total Samples Tested	Number of Influenza Positive	A (H1) %	A (H3) %	A (H5) %	A (H1N1)2009 %	A (Unsubtype) %	B (Yamagata) %	B (Victoria) %	B (Lineage not Determined) %
All Country	3,487	597	0%	40%	0%	20%	0%	0%	40%	0%
Bangladesh	1,556	571	0%	31%	0%	8%	0%	0%	61%	0%
Bhutan	670	108	0%	57%	0%	4%	0%	0%	39%	0%
DPR Korea	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
India	2,093	137	0%	82%	0%	12%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Maldives	553	158	0%	27%	0%	70%	1%	0%	3%	0%
Myanmar	100	7	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nepal	514	3	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Sri Lanka	35	10	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%	0%	0%	20%
Thailand	929	66	0%	27%	0%	56%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Timor-Leste	320	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%

[21] WHO. Influenza surveillance outputs [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs

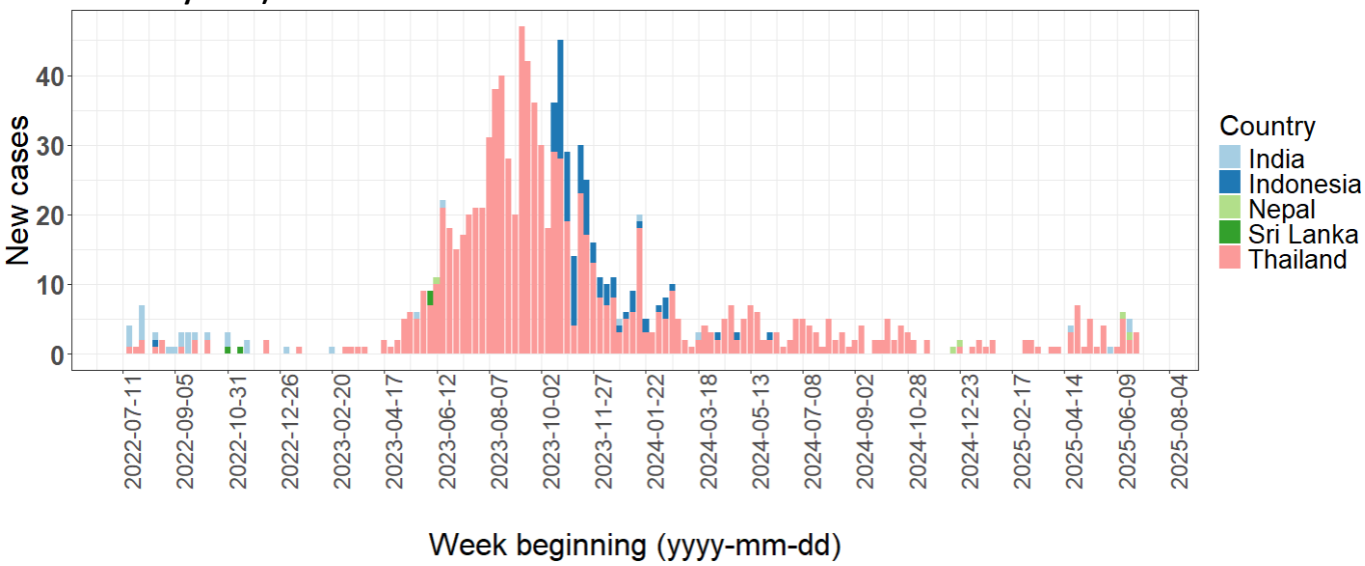
Mpox

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 13 July 2025

- From 30 June to 13 July 2025, three new mpox cases were reported from Thailand.
- In the WHO South-East Asia Region, a cumulative total of 1 054 laboratory-confirmed mpox cases, including 14 deaths, have been reported between 14 July 2022 and 13 July 2025 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Number of mpox cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by date of notification* (14 July 2022 – 13 July 2025)

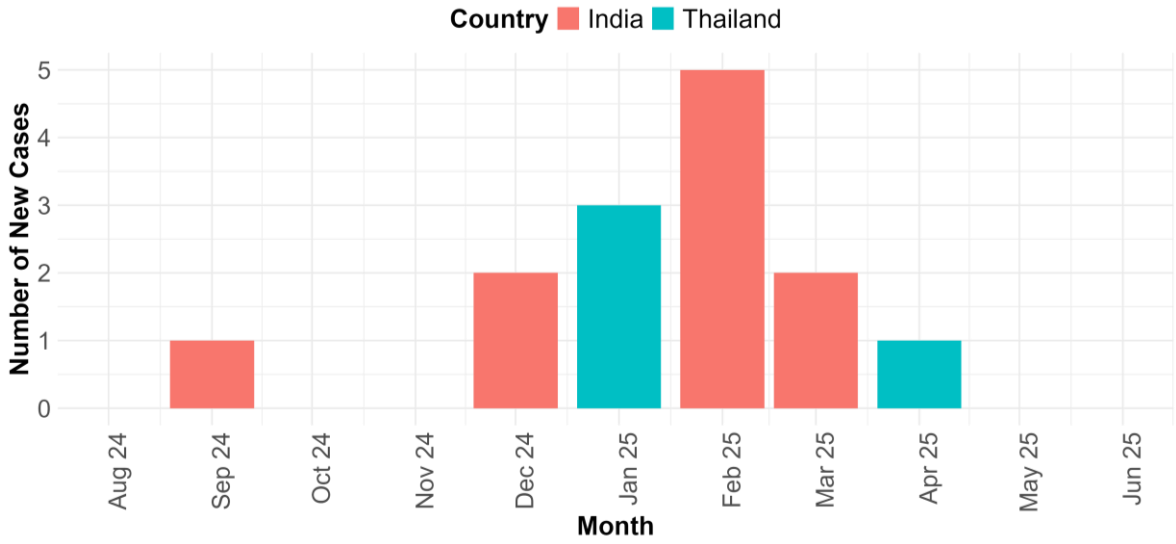


* Cases are plotted as per the week of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). For 16 cases in India of which the date of notification is missing, the date of diagnosis was used. Following the reassignment of Indonesia from the WHO South-East Asia Region to the WHO Western Pacific Region, data received after 27 May 2025 will no longer be reflected in the graph.

- As of 13 July 2025, 15 cases of monkeypox virus (MPXV) clade Ib infection have been reported in the Region. The monthly trend is shown in Figure 5.
- The profiles of MPXV clade Ib cases are summarized in Table 1. Of those 15 cases:
  - Ten cases were reported in India and five cases in Thailand.
  - Nine cases were male, and six cases were female, and
  - Fourteen out of 15 cases reported recent international travel history.
    - twelve cases travelled from the United Arab Emirates
    - one case travelled from the Democratic Republic of Congo
    - one case travelled from Oman

- For information on global epidemiological situation of mpox, please see:
  WHO mpox surveillance dashboard

Figure 5. Number of MPXV clade Ib cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by month of notification (as of 13 July 2025) *



* Cases are plotted as per the month of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). For 10 cases in India of which the month of notification is missing, the month of diagnosis was used.

Table 1. Profile of the 15 confirmed MPXV clade Ib cases reported in the WHO South-East Asia Region, for which case-based information is available since August 2024 (as of 13 July 2025)

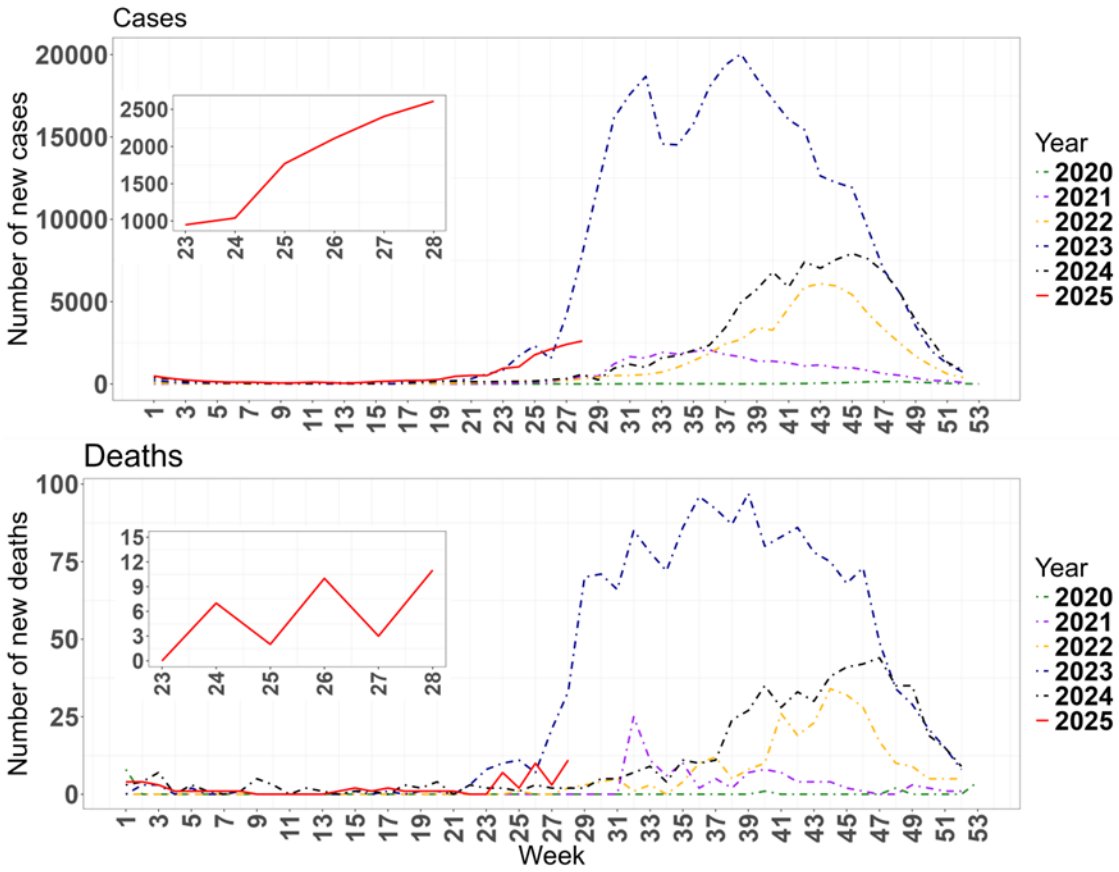
	Total (N=15)
Country	
India	10 (67%)
Thailand	5 (33%)
Recent International Travel	
No	1 (7%)
Yes	14 (93%)
Age Group	
Less than 18	0 (0%)
18-29	3 (20%)
30-39	8 (53%)
40-49	3 (20%)
50 and over	1 (7%)
Gender	
Female	6 (40%)
Male	9 (60%)

Dengue

Bangladesh [22] [23]

- During week 28 (07 to 13 July 2025), a total of 2 609 new dengue cases were reported in Bangladesh, a 8.5% increase compared to 2 404 cases reported during week 27 of 2025 (30 June to 06 July 2025).
- During week 28, 11 new dengue deaths were reported in Bangladesh, a 266.7% increase compared to 3 deaths reported during week 27 of 2025.
- In 2025, as of week 28, a total of 15 569 dengue cases and 59 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 341% of the number of cases (n= 4 566) and 105.4% of the number of deaths (n=56) reported during the same week in 2024.

Figure 8. Number of new dengue cases and deaths by week in Bangladesh from week 1 of 2020 to week 28 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; https://dashboard.dghs.gov.bd/pages/heoc_dengue_v1.php

[22] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. Daily Dengue Status Report [Internet]. Dhaka: DGHS; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/home/5200-daily-dengue-status-report

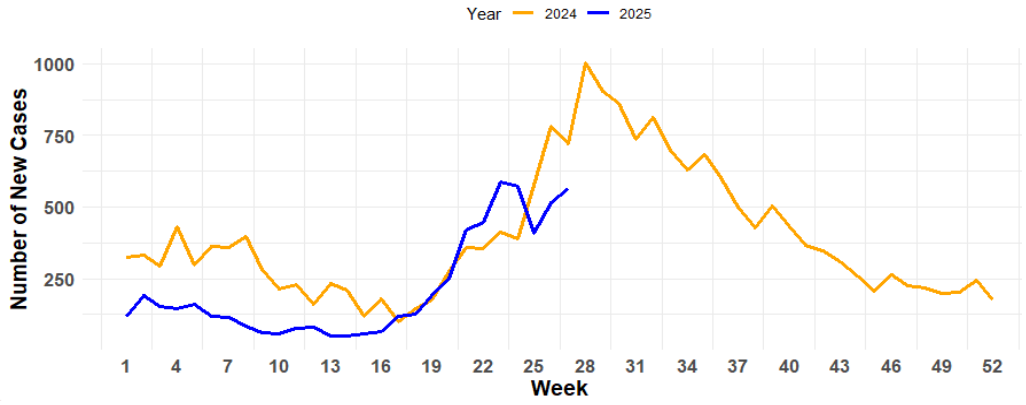
[23] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. Dengue Dynamic Dashboard [Internet]. Dhaka: DGHS; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://dashboard.dghs.gov.bd/pages/heoc_dengue_v1.php

India

Kerala [24]

- During week 27 (30 June to 6 July 2025), a total of 566 new dengue cases were reported in Kerala, a 9.7% increase compared to 516 cases reported during week 26 (23 to 29 June 2025).
- From week 1 to 27 of 2025, a total of 5 793 dengue cases were reported.
- A total of 20 550 dengue cases were reported in the entirety of 2024.

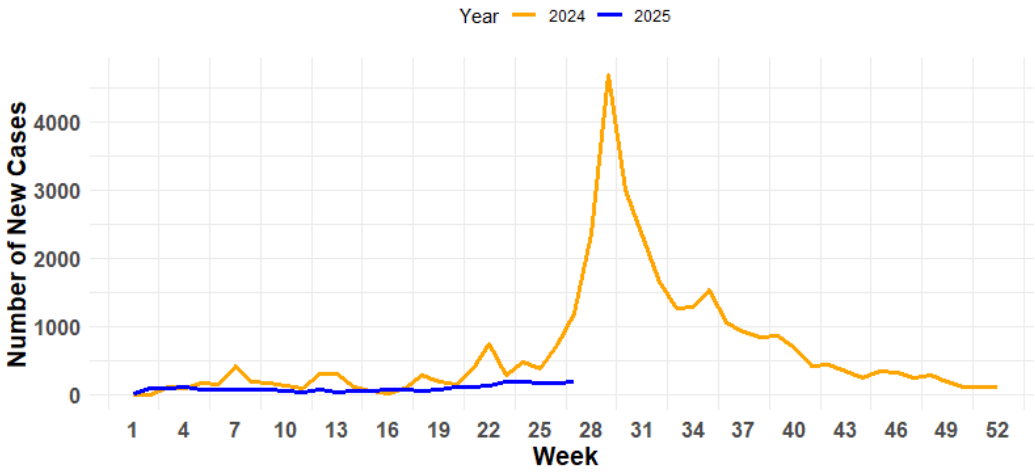
Figure 9. Number of new weekly dengue cases in Kerala from week 1 of 2024 to week 27 of 2025.



Karnataka [25]

- During week 27 (30 June to 6 July 2025), a total of 183 new dengue cases were reported in Karnataka, a 7.7% decrease compared to 175 cases reported during week 26 (23 to 29 June 2025).
- Between week 1 and week 27 of 2025, a total of 2 567 dengue cases were reported.
- A total of 32 789 dengue cases were reported throughout 2024.

Figure 10. Number of new dengue cases by week in Karnataka from week 1 of 2024 to week 27 of 2025



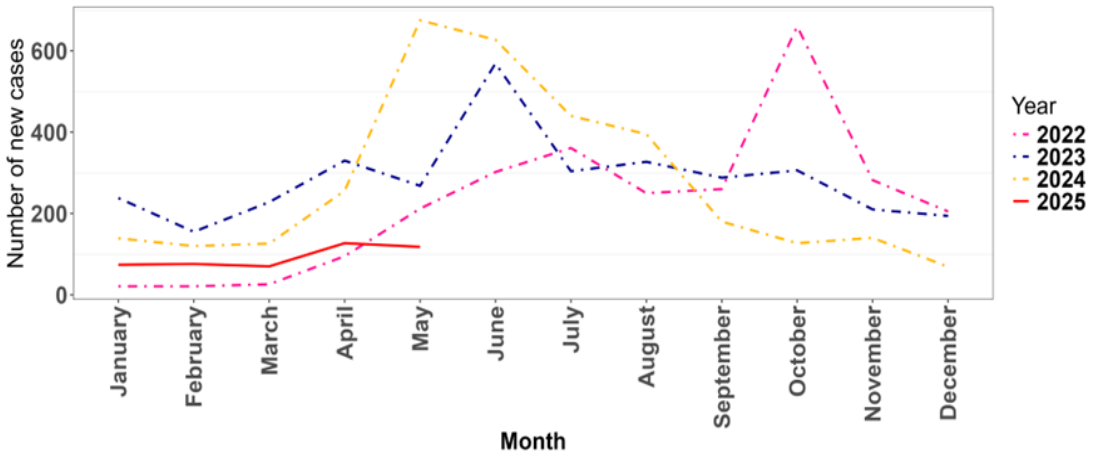
[24] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Kerala. Health Dashboard – Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) [Internet]. Thiruvananthapuram: DHS Kerala; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://dashboard.kerala.gov.in/

[25] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. PRISM-H Disease Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Bengaluru: DHFW-GoK; 2023 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://hfwcom.karnataka.gov.in/info-4/Weekly%20Infectious%20Disease%20Report/en

Maldives[26]

- No update has yet been made publicly available for June 2025. During May 2025, a total of 118 cases of dengue were reported in the Maldives, a 7.1% decrease compared to April 2025 (n=127).
- In 2025, as of 31 May, a total of 465 cases of dengue have been reported compared to 1 316 cases reported during the same period in 2024. A total of 3 294 cases were reported throughout 2024.

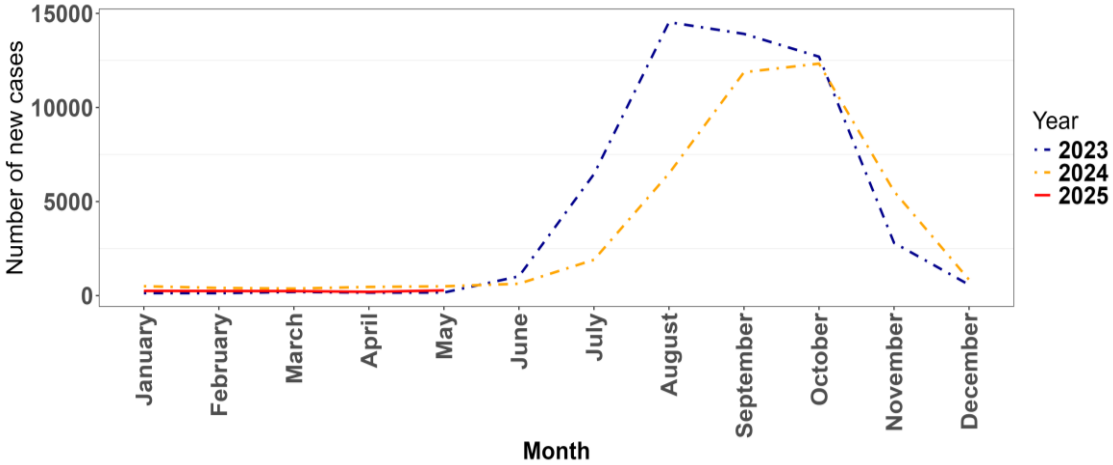
Figure 11. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Maldives from January 2022 to May 2025



Nepal [27]

- No update has yet been made publicly available for June 2025. During May 2025, a total of 277 dengue cases were reported in Nepal, a 37.8% increase compared to April 2025 (n=201).
- In 2025, as of 31 May, a total of 1 215 cases of dengue have been reported compared to 2 239 cases during the same period in 2024. A total of 41 865 dengue cases and 15 deaths were reported throughout 2024.

Figure 12. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Nepal from January 2023 to May 2025



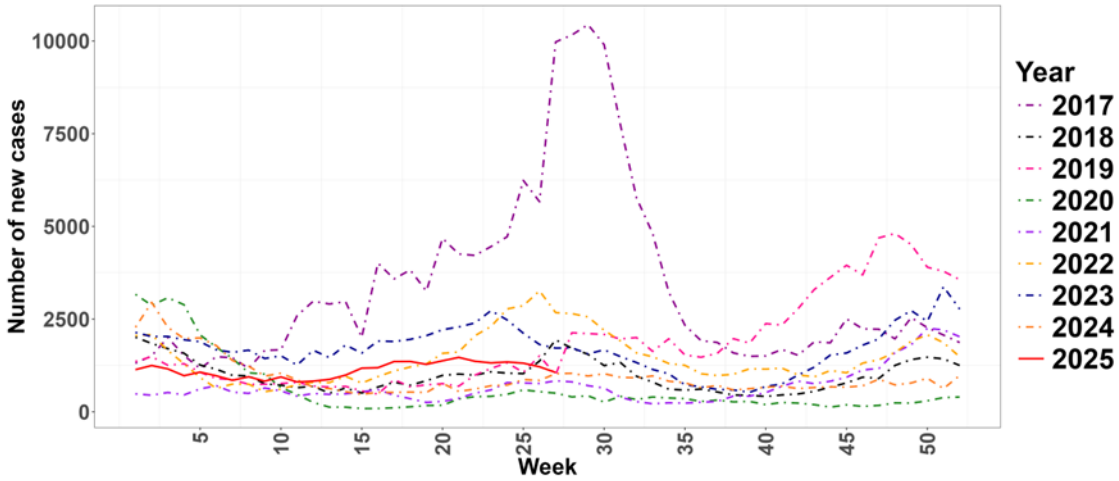
[26] World Health Organization (WHO). Dengue global surveillance and risk assessment dashboard [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/dengue_global/

[27] Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD), Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal. Dengue situation update: [Internet]. Kathmandu: EDCD; 2024 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://edcd.gov.np/news/20241203dengue-situation-update

Sri Lanka [28]

- During week 27 (30 June to 06 July 2025), a total of 1 061 new dengue cases were reported in Sri Lanka, a 12.7% decrease compared to 1 215 cases reported during week 26 (23 to 29 June 2025).
- From week 1 to week 27 in 2025, a total of 30 453 cases were reported compared to 29 269 cases and 51 266 cases during the same period in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Figure 13. Number of new dengue cases by week in Sri Lanka from week 1 of 2017 to week 27 of 2025.



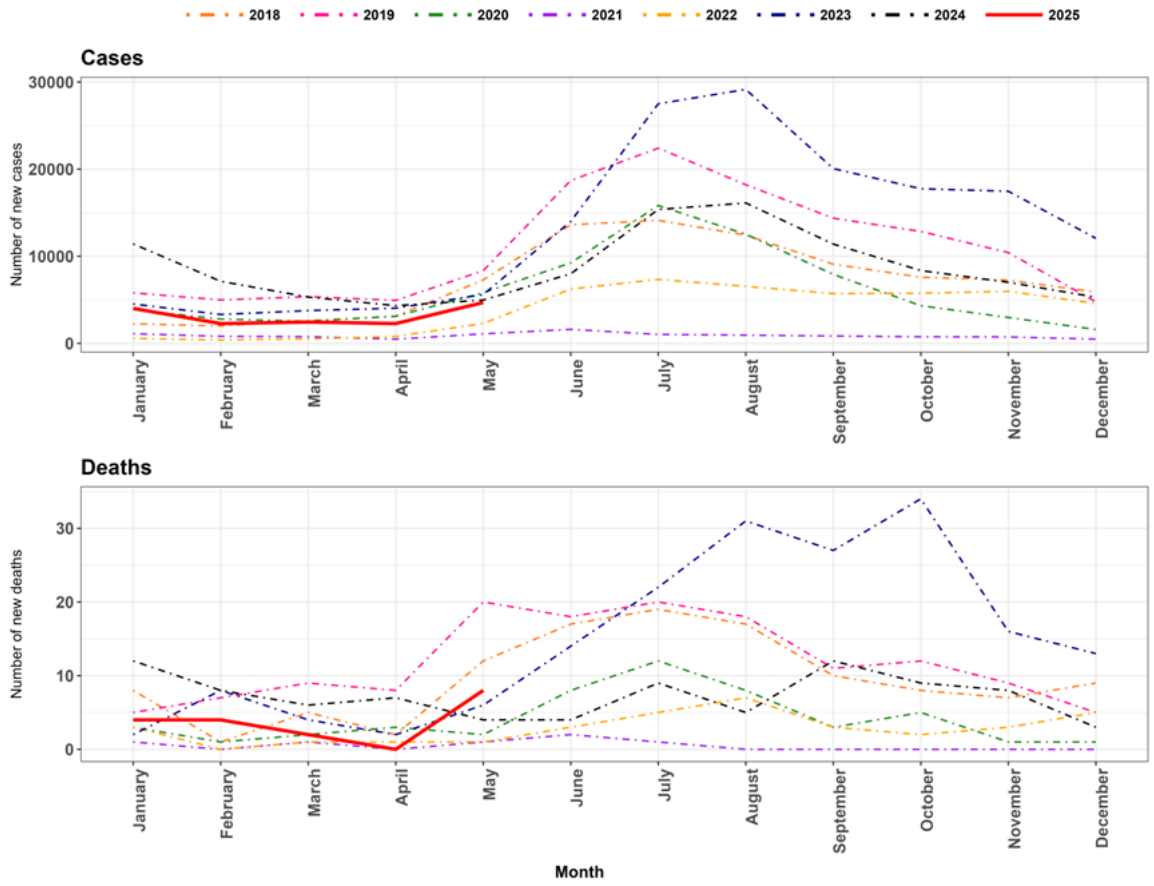
Sources: Epidemiology Unit and National Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Health - 2017 to 2020; 2021 to 2025

[28] National Dengue Control Unit (NDCU), Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. National Dengue Control Unit [Internet]. Colombo: MoH; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://www.dengue.health.gov.lk/web/index.php/en/

Thailand [29] [30] [31]

- No update has yet been made publicly available for June 2025. During May 2025, a total of 4 683 cases of dengue were reported in Thailand, a 106% increase compared to April 2025 (n=2 271).
- During May 2025, eight dengue deaths were reported, which compares to nil dengue death reported in the month of April.
- In 2025, as of 31 May, a total of 15 675 dengue cases and 18 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 47% of the number of cases (n= 33 146) and 49% of the number of deaths (n=37) reported at the same time in 2024.

Figure 14. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Thailand from January 2018 to May 2025.



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[30] Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. Ministry of Public Health official website [Internet]. Nonthaburi: MoPH; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://www.moph.go.th/

[31] Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. Ministry of Public Health official website [Internet]. Nonthaburi: MoPH; 2025 [cited 2025 Jun 17]. Available from: https://www.moph.go.th/

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**
  - Fourth meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the upsurge of mpox 2024 – Temporary recommendations (9 June 2025)
  - 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 (17 April 2025)
  - 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; Mpox (monkeypox) health topic page, Mpox (monkeypox) Q&A
  - Monkeypox outbreak page (2022)

- **Epidemiological situation**
  - Dashboard: https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpx_global/
  - Multi-country outbreak of mpox. External situation report #55 (11 July 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