WHO South-East Asia Region
Epidemiological Bulletin

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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

Call for Public Comment: WHO Strategic and Operational Plan for Coronavirus Disease Threat Management (2025 – 2030) [1]

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is developing a new five-year roadmap to guide global coronavirus disease threat management efforts, replacing the previous WHO COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) that came to an end in earlier in 2025.
- This draft Strategic and Operational Plan for Coronavirus Disease Threat Management (2025–2030) reflects a shift from short-term emergency response to sustained, integrated programming for COVID-19, MERS, and future coronavirus threats.
- The plan builds on lessons learned from COVID-19 and MERS responses. It is aligned with WHO's 14th General Programme of Work (GPW14) and supports the implementation of relevant WHO agreements, frameworks, and strategies, such as the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), the Pandemic Agreement (2025), the One Health Joint Plan of Action, and the Immunization Agenda 2030, among many others.
- WHO invites Member States, technical experts, partners, community and civil society representatives to review and provide feedback on this draft plan.
- WHO welcomes comments on the draft from 28 July to 08 August 2025. Feedback will be used to refine and finalize the plan before its publication. During this period, you can provide input and submit comments via the online survey accessible here**.** You can also submit more detailed comments by downloading the draft document and adding your suggested changes as comments in the document. Please then email the document to covid19@who.int with the subject line "*Public comment submission - strategic and operational plan for coronavirus disease threat management*".

New publication: Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH public health assessment of recent influenza A(H5) virus events in animals and people [2]

- At the present time, based on available information, FAO-WHO-WOAH assess the global public health risk of influenza A(H5) viruses to be **low**, while the risk of infection for occupationally or frequently exposed (e.g., with backyard poultry) persons is **low to moderate** depending on the risk mitigation and hygiene measures in place and the local avian influenza epidemiological situation.
- Transmission between animals continues to occur and, to date, a growing yet still limited number of human infections are being reported.
- Although additional human infections associated with exposure to infected animals or contaminated environments are expected to occur, the overall public health impact of such infections at a global level, at the present time, is considered minor.
- The assessment could change if and when additional epidemiological or virological information becomes available.
- For more information, please see Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH public health assessment of recent influenza A(H5) virus events in animals and people

[1] World Health Organization**.** *Strategic and operational plan for coronavirus disease threat management (2025–2030)* [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025 Jul 25 [cited 2025 Jul 29]. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/strategic-and-operational-plan-for-coronavirus-disease-threat-management

[2] World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, & World Organisation for Animal Health. *Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH public health assessment of recent influenza A(H5) virus events in animals and people*. 2025 Jul 28 [cited 2025 Jul 30]. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/updated-joint-fao-who-woah-public-health-assessment-of-recent-influenza-a%28h5%29-virus-events-in-animals-and-people-july2025

New WHO website: Rapid risk assessment

- WHO has also launched a website on rapid risk assessment (RRA) [3]. This website contains the reports of rapid assessment conducted by WHO secretariat. These RRA is based on the technical expertise of WHO secretariat; local and global situational awareness; and information sharing requirements under IHR provisions.
- To attain the highest possible level of objectivity, accuracy and reproducibility, the standardized RRA approach is applied by those conducting public health intelligence activities at WHO. This approach is used regardless of the source or origin of the public health risk or event.
- The outcome of the RRA is critical for WHO to tailor the operational support to specific national and local contexts and needs. One key outcome of the RRA is to advise the WHO Director-General on whether to convene an Emergency Committee, in accordance with IHR provisions, for consideration of the event as a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).
- The outcomes of the WHO RRA published on this page are intended to promote transparency in the spirit of IHR provisions; to provide resources to national authorities facing similar or comparable situations; and to foster a shared risk assessment culture among States Parties, as well as regional and global entities contributing to preparedness for and response to health emergencies. The information presented on this page is shared in accordance with Article 11 of the IHR.

New WHO website: Risk Assessment Tools for Member States

- WHO launched a website dedicated to Risk Assessment Tools for Member States. This page is designed to support our Member States in conducting risk assessments [4].
- In public health, risk assessment is a key step in surveillance to transform information into action. Risk assessment is a process to systematically collect, analyse and interpret multisource quantitative and qualitative data on a specific hazard, and its exposure and context.
- Risk assessment helps decision-makers to understand threats, increases the confidence in the information provided and supports transparent, defendable and evidence-based decisions.
- WHO Member States require the capacity to independently conduct risk assessments within their public health institutions to support decision-making during acute public health events or emergencies.
- WHO has developed several tools and guidance to support them in these efforts, with each tool having a specific target audience and purpose.
- On this website, the newly developed Flowchart on Tools and guidance available from WHO to support Member States in risk assessment was published [5]. The flowchart provides an overview of WHO tools or publications a related to risk assessments. Materials included are for preparedness for hazards and emergencies as well as response.

[3] World Health Organization. Rapid risk assessment. Available at: https://www.who.int/emergencies/risk-assessment/rapid-risk-assessment

[4] World Health Organization. Risk assessment tools for WHO Member States. Available at: https://www.who.int/tools/risk-assessment-tools-for-member-states/

[5] World Health Organization. *Tools and guidance available from WHO to support Member States in risk assessment* [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025 Jul 10 [cited 2025 Jul 29]. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/ools-and-guidance-available-from-who-to-support-member-states-in-risk-assessment

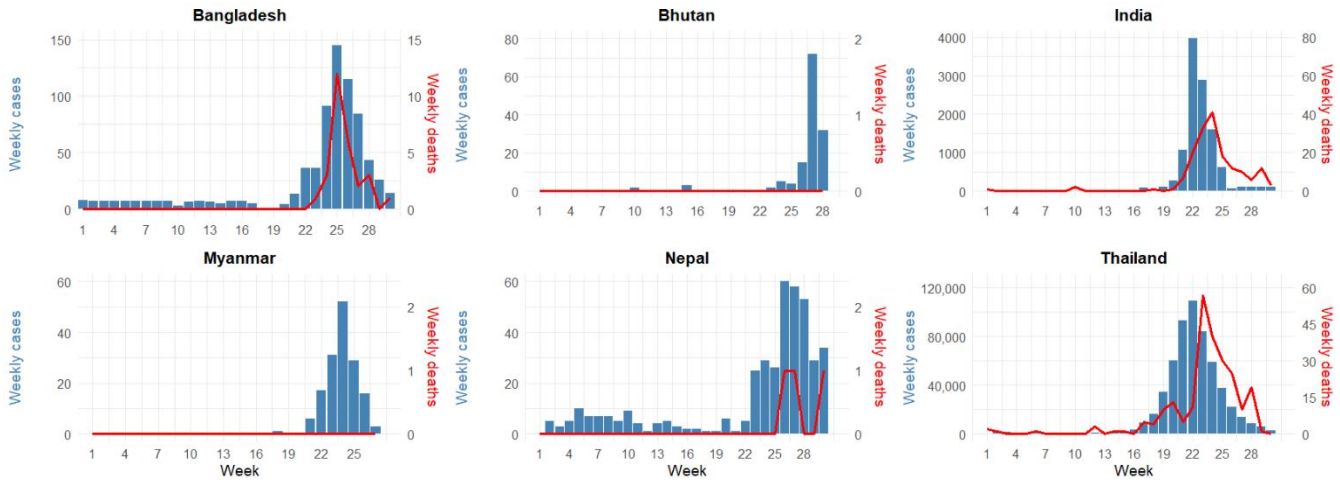
COVID-19

Situation in WHO South-East Asia Region

As of 27 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 to decline in most countries. Data of the most recent week (week 30) are not available from Bhutan and Myanmar.
- In week 30 (21 to 27 July 2025), Bangladesh reported a total of 14 cases and one death[6], India reported a total of 110 cases and 3 deaths[7], Nepal reported a total of 34 cases[8] and one death while Thailand reported a total of 2 700 cases[9].
- In week 27 (30 June to 06 July 2025), Myanmar reported a total of 3 cases[10].
- In week 28 (07 to 13 July 2025), Bhutan reported a total of 32 cases[11]
- The Region has recorded a cumulative total of 61 914 584 COVID-19 cases, including 809 304 deaths.
- Globally, 778 407 760 COVID-19 cases, including 7 098 440 deaths have been cumulatively reported, as of 6 July 2025 [12]. 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 30)*.



* Bhutan data as of week 28 and Myanmar data as of week 27.

[6] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. COVID-19 Dashboard [Internet]. Dhaka: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; 2025 [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/component/content/article?layout=edit&id=5612

[7] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. COVID-19 India Dashboard [Internet]. New Delhi: MoHFW; 2025 [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://covid19dashboard.mohfw.gov.in/

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

[9] Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Nonthaburi: DDC, MoPH; 2025 [cited 2025 July 29]. Available from: https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1176170881210400&set=a.309744487853048

[10] Ministry of Health, Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Ministry of Health official website [Internet]. Nay Pyi Taw: MoH; 2025 [cited 2025 July 29]. Available from: https://www.mohs.gov.mm/

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

[12] World Health Organization (WHO). WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 July 29]. Available from: https://data.who.int/dashboards/covid19/cases

- Based on data from the integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel system[13], 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.
  - In Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, positivity and confirmed cases has shown decline starting around week 21 (Bangladesh and Thailand) to week 25 (Bhutan, India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka).

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

Source: WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 29 July 2025

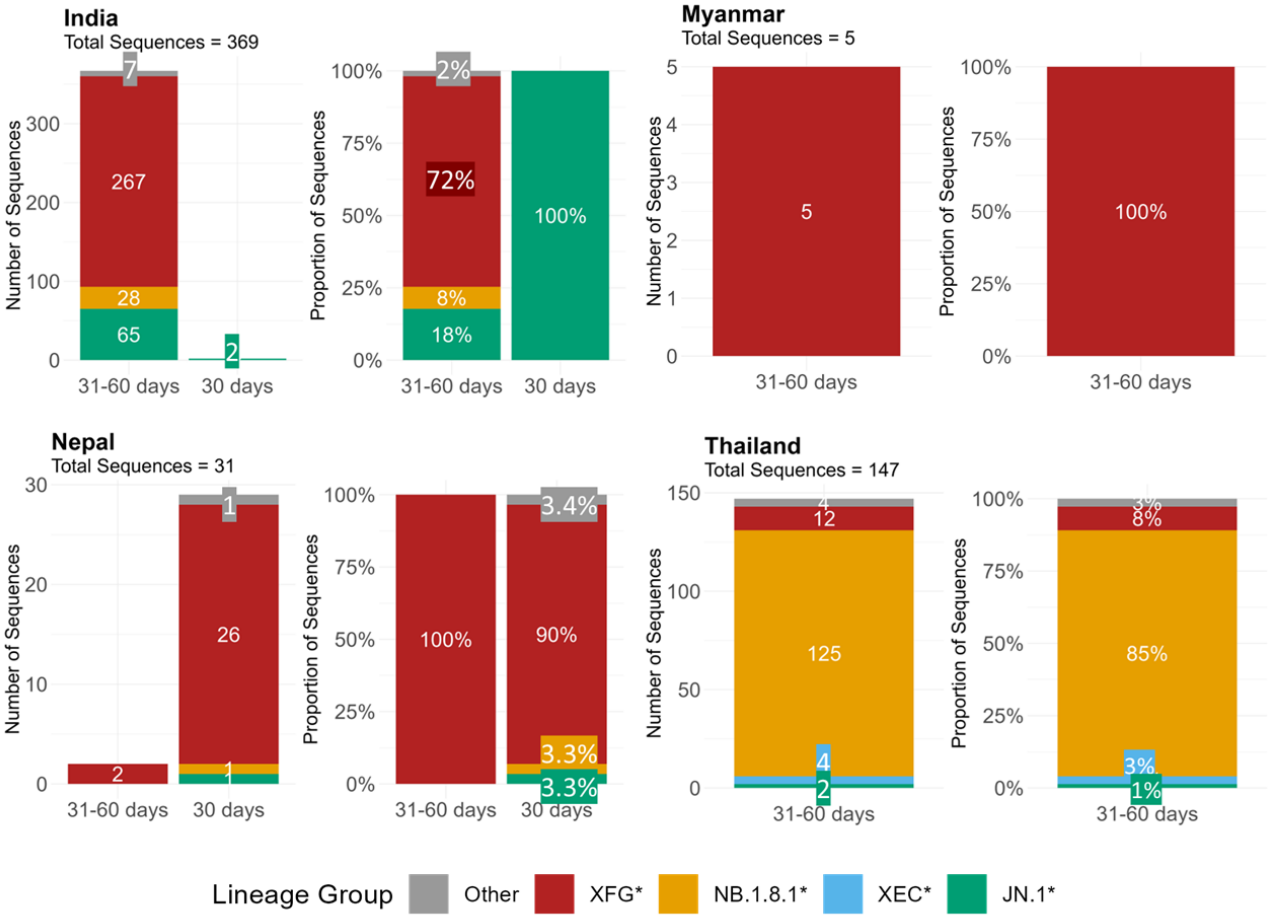
[13] WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 29 July 2025

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

In the last 60 days:

- Myanmar submitted 5 sequences, with XFG* being predominant at 100%.
- India reported 369 sequences into the GISAID with XFG* being dominant at 72% (267 sequences), followed by JN.1* at 18% (67 sequences) and NB.1.8.1* at 8% (28 sequences).
- Thailand reported 147 sequences to GISAID, with NB.1.8.1* accounting for 85% (125 sequences), followed by , XFG* at 8% (12 sequences), XEC* at 3% (4 sequences), Other lineages at 3% (4 sequences) and JN.1* at 1% (5 sequences)

Figure 3. Number and proportion of genomic sequences submitted in the last 30 days and 31-60 days from India, Myanmar, Nepal, 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: [14]
  - 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 [15] [16]. 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.

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

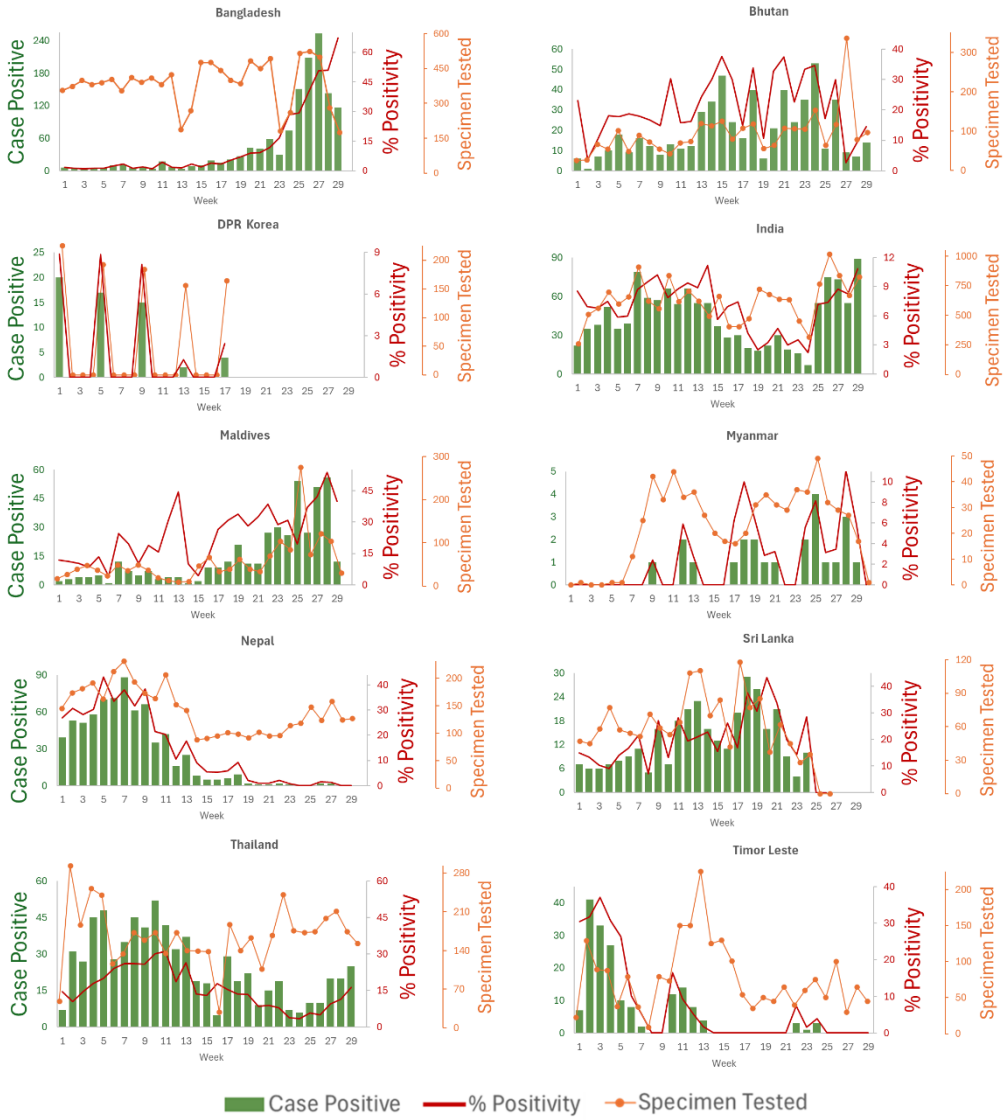
Influenza

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 29 July 2025 [17]

- The influenza sentinel surveillance data from WHO's FluNet and FluID platforms, extracted on 29 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 4: 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

[17] 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 28-302025[18]

- 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 29 July 2025. The last submission was on 20 July 2025.
- A total of 2 983 samples were tested across the Region, out of which 542 (18%) 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 Myanmar, while influenza B (Victoria lineage) was predominant in Bangladesh (50%).

Table 1: Distribution of influenza virus subtypes in the WHO South-East Asia Region (weeks 28-30, 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	2,983	542	0%	56%	0%	16%	0%	0%	27%	0%
Bangladesh	953	513	0%	42%	0%	8%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Bhutan	510	30	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
DPR Korea	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
India	2,323	217	0%	86%	0%	7%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Maldives	255	119	0%	34%	0%	63%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Myanmar	73	5	0%	20%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nepal	409	2	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sri Lanka	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Thailand	538	65	0%	22%	0%	48%	0%	0%	31%	0%
Timor-Leste	140	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

[18] 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

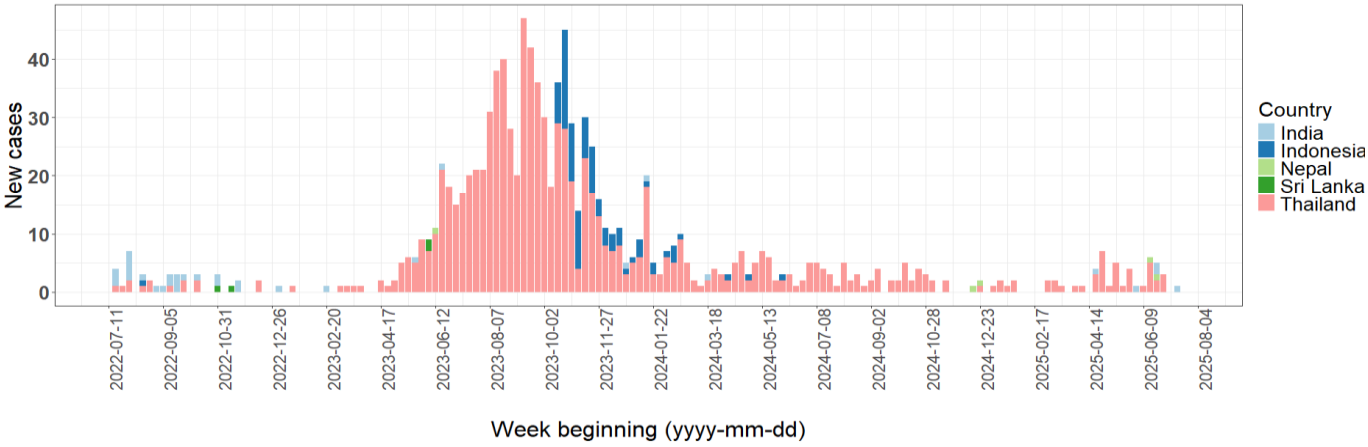
Mpox

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 27 July 2025

- From 14 to 27 July 2025, one new mpox case was reported from India.
- In the WHO South-East Asia Region, a cumulative total of 1 055 laboratory-confirmed mpox cases, including 14 deaths, have been reported between 14 July 2022 and 27 July 2025 (Figure 4).

Figure 5. Number of mpox cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by date of notification* (14 July 2022 – 27 July 2025)

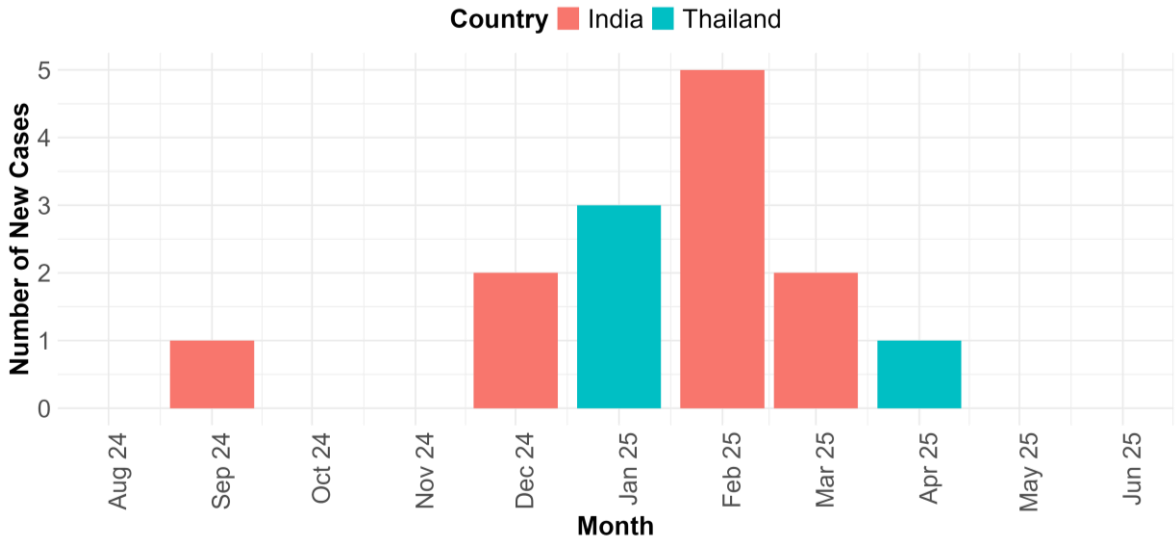


* Cases are plotted as per the week of notification (based on the date on which the case was notified to the public health authority). For 16 cases in India of which the date of notification is missing, the date of diagnosis was used. Following the reassignment of Indonesia from the WHO South-East Asia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

- As of 27 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 6. Number of MPXV clade Ib cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by month of notification (as of 27 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 2. 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 27 July 2025)

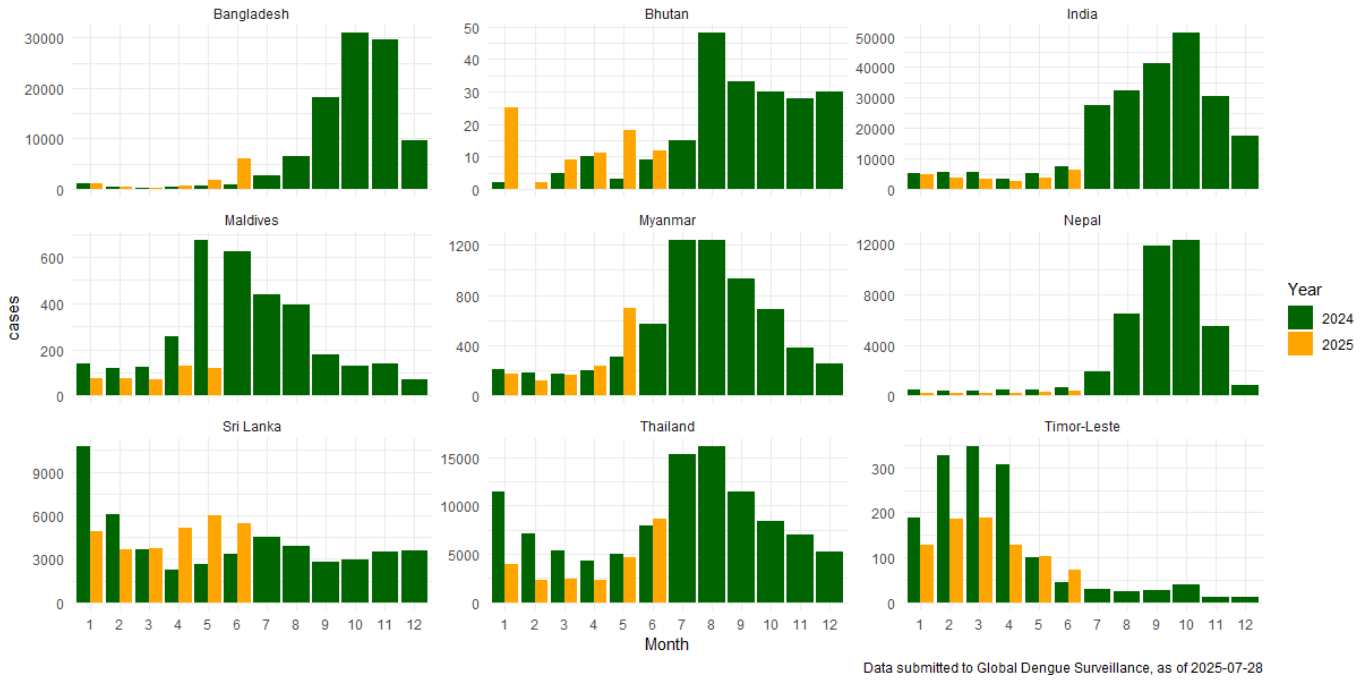
	Total (N=15)
Country	
India	10 (67%)
Thailand	5 (33%)
Recent International Travel	
No	1 (7%)
Yes	14 (93%)
Age Group	
Less than 18	0 (0%)
18-29	3 (20%)
30-39	8 (53%)
40-49	3 (20%)
50 and over	1 (7%)
Gender	
Female	6 (40%)
Male	9 (60%)

Dengue

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region [19]

- In June 2025, Thailand reported 8 697 cases, followed by India with 6 459 cases. Data for June were not available for Maldives and Myanmar. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Reported dengue cases and deaths by country, January 2024 – May 2025



Note:

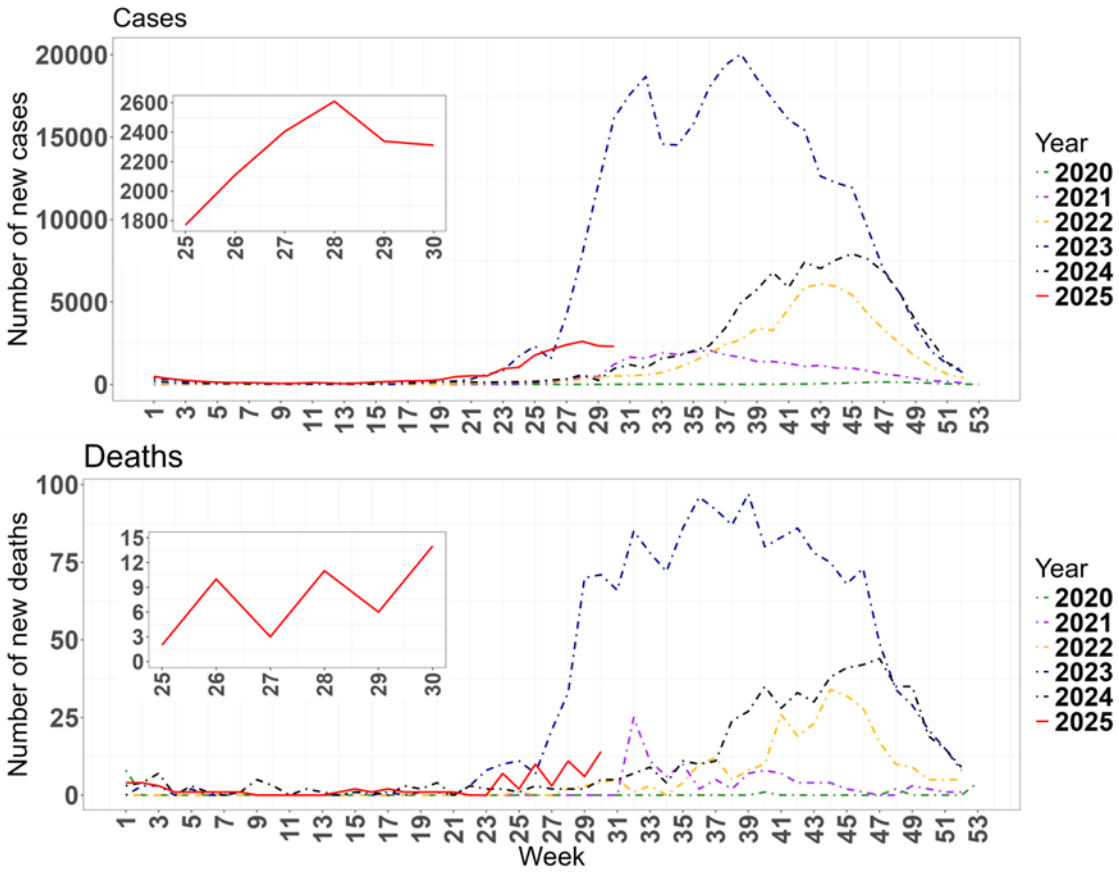
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor-Leste show the number of confirmed cases.
- Bangladesh reports only hospitalized cases. The majority of Myanmar cases are hospitalized cases.

[19] SEARO Dengue X-Mart. [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://extranet.who.int/xmart4/SEARO_DENGUE

Bangladesh [20] [21]

- During week 30 (21 to 27 July 2025), a total of 2 311 new dengue cases were reported in Bangladesh, a 1.2% decrease compared to 2 338 cases reported during week 29 of 2025 (14 to 20 July 2025).
- During week 30, 14 new dengue deaths were reported in Bangladesh, a 133.3% increase compared to 6 deaths reported during week 29 of 2025.
- In 2025, as of week 30, a total of 20 218 dengue cases and 79 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 350.5% of the number of cases (n= 5 768) and 125.4% of the number of deaths (n=63) 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 30 of 2025



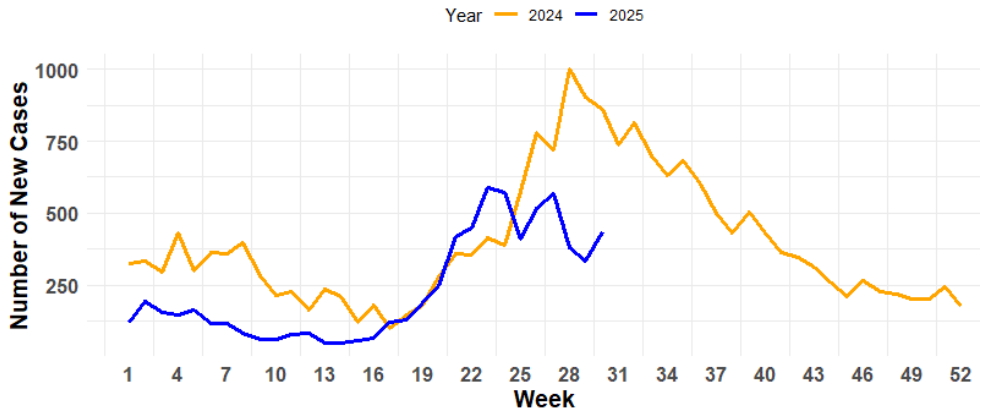
[20] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. Daily Dengue Status Report [Internet]. Dhaka: DGHS; 2025 [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/home/5200-daily-dengue-status-report
[21] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. Dengue Dynamic Dashboard [Internet]. Dhaka: DGHS; 2025 [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://dashboard.dghs.gov.bd/pages/heoc_dengue_v1.php

India

Kerala[22]

- During week 30 (21 to 27 July 2025), a total of 434 new dengue cases were reported in Kerala, a 30.3% increase compared to 333 cases reported during week 29 (14 to 20 July 2025).
- From week 1 to 30 of 2025, a total of 6 940 dengue cases were reported.
- A total of 20 550 dengue cases were reported in the entirety of 2024.

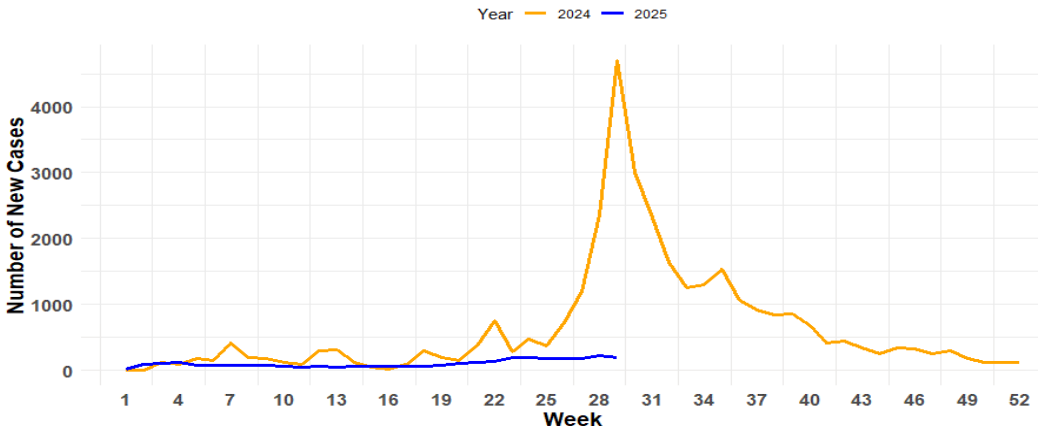
Figure 9. Number of new weekly dengue cases in Kerala from week 1 of 2024 to week 30 of 2025.



Karnataka[23]

- During week 29 (14 to 20 July 2025), a total of 187 new dengue cases were reported in Karnataka, a 13.4% decrease compared to 216 cases reported during week 28 (7 to 13 July 2025).
- Between week 1 and week 29 of 2025, a total of 2 970 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 29 of 2025



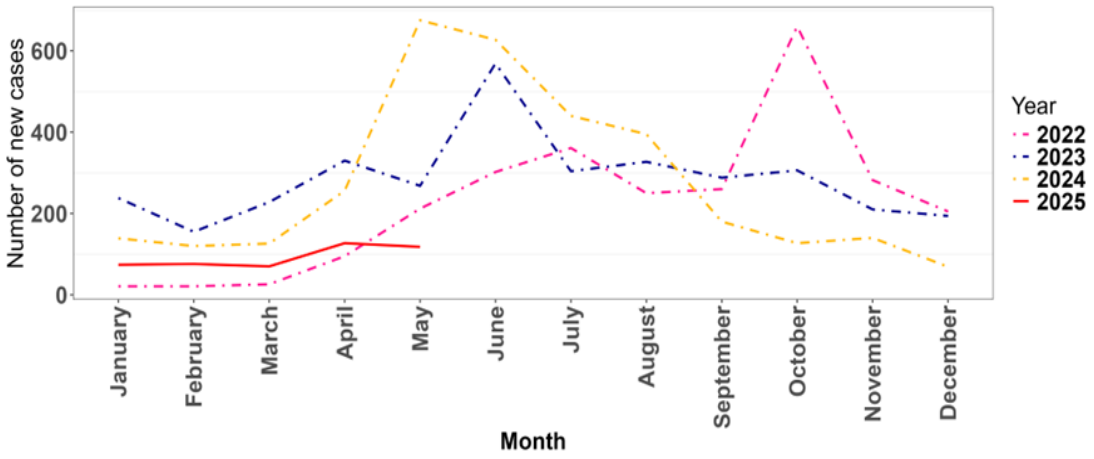
[22] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Kerala. Health Dashboard – Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) [Internet]. Thiruvananthapuram: DHS Kerala; 2025 [cited 2025 July 29]. Available from: https://dashboard.kerala.gov.in/

[23] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. PRISM-H Disease Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Bengaluru: DHFW-GoK; 2023 [cited 2025 July 29]. Available from: https://hfwcom.karnataka.gov.in/info-4/Weekly%20Infectious%20Disease%20Report/en

Maldives[24]

- 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.

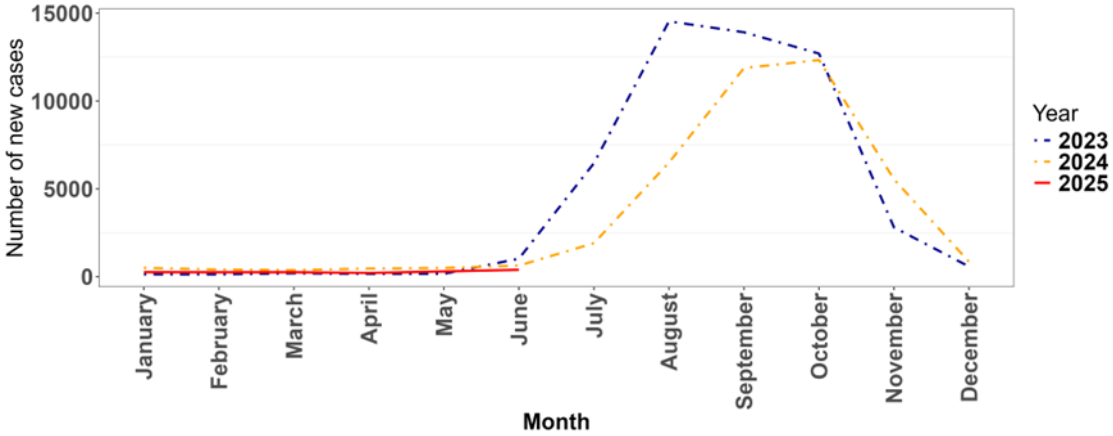
Figure 11. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Maldives from January 2022 to May 2025



Nepal [25]

- During June 2025, a total of 392 dengue cases were reported in Nepal, a 30.7% increase compared to May 2025 (n=300).
- In 2025, as of 30 June, a total of 1 667 cases of dengue have been reported compared to 2 871 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 June 2025

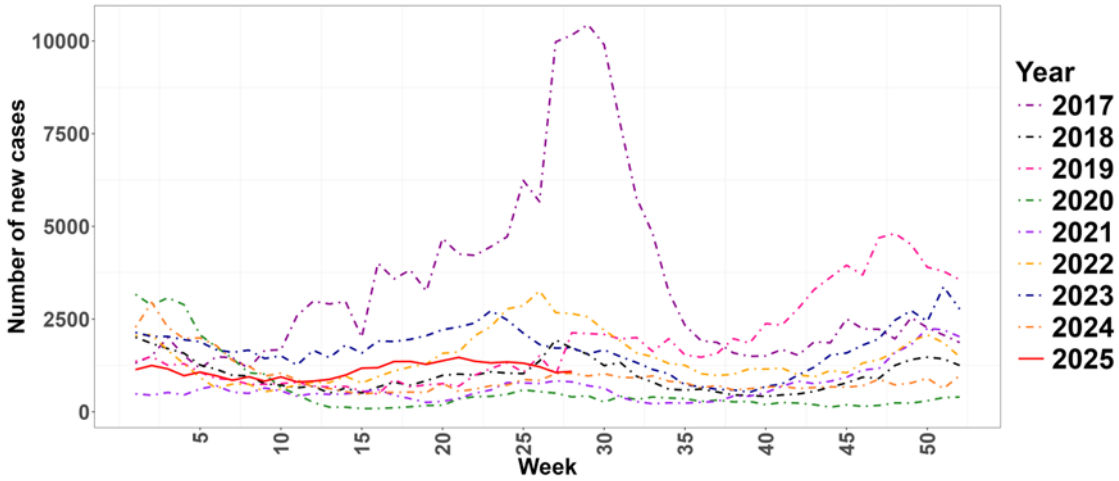


[24] SEARO Dengue X-Mart. [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://extranet.who.int/xmart4/SEARO_DENGUE
[25] SEARO Dengue X-Mart. [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://extranet.who.int/xmart4/SEARO_DENGUE

Sri Lanka [26]

- During week 28 (07 to 13 July 2025), a total of 1 091 new dengue cases were reported in Sri Lanka, a 2.8% increase compared to 1 061 cases reported during week 27 (30 June to 06 July 2025).
- From week 1 to week 28 in 2025, a total of 31 544 cases were reported compared to 30 307 cases and 52 992 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 28 of 2025.



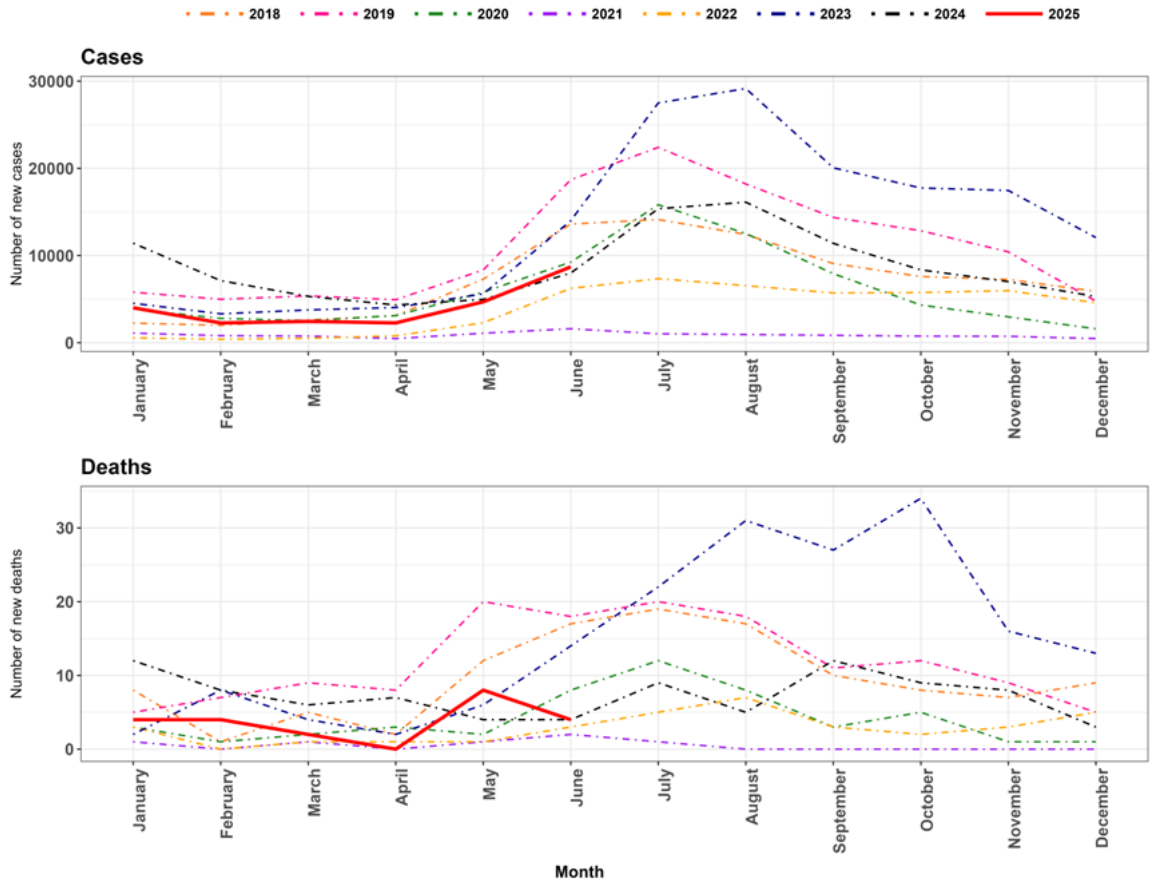
Sources: Epidemiology Unit and National Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Health - 2017 to 2020; 2021 to 2025

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

Thailand [27]

- During June 2025, a total of 8 697 cases of dengue were reported in Thailand, an 86% increase compared to May 2025 (n=4 683).
- During June 2025, four dengue deaths were reported, a 50% decrease compared to May 2025 (n=8).
- In 2025, as of 30 June, a total of 24 372 dengue cases and 22 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 59% of the number of cases (n= 41 138) and 54% of the number of deaths (n=41) reported at the same time in 2024.

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



[27] SEARO Dengue X-Mart. [cited 2025 July 28]. Available from: https://extranet.who.int/xmart4/SEARO_DENGUE

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