WHO South-East Asia Region
Epidemiological Bulletin

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HEALTH EMERGENCIES programme
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.

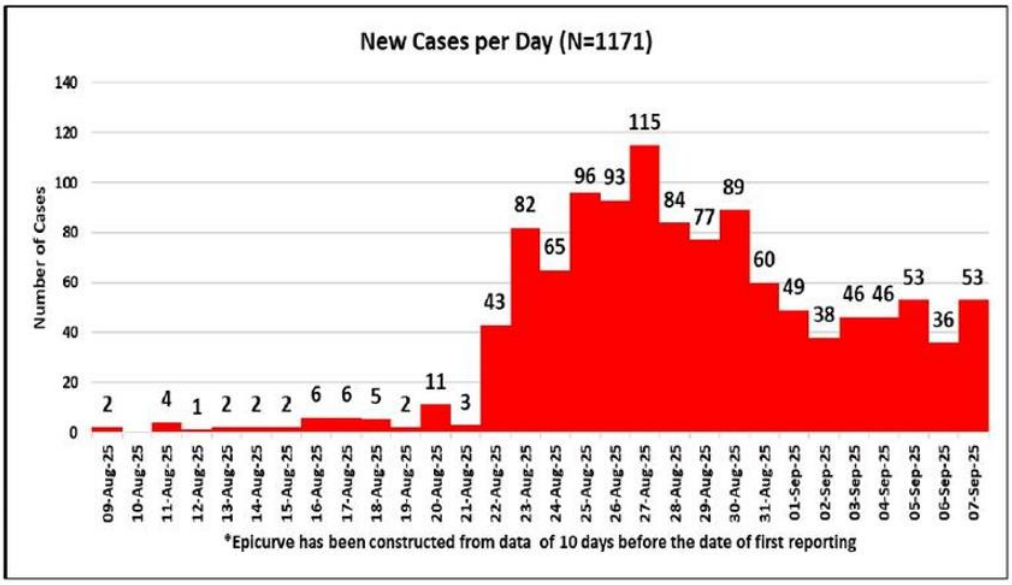
Key events and updates

Nepal: Cholera

Situation overview as of 7 September 2025

- On 22 August, health facilities in Birgunj Metropolitan City reported a sudden increase in Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases [1].
- According to the Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) of Madhesh Province [2]:
  - As of 18:00 on 7 September, a total of 1 171 cases of AWD were reported between 9 August and 7 September.
  - Of the 1 171 cases,
    - 53 new cases were reported on 7 September 2025
    - A total of 97 cases remain under treatment in 10 hospitals
    - The age group 15 to 24 years was the most affected (293 cases, 25%), while 74 cases (6.3 %) were under age 5.
    - No fatalities have been reported.

Figure 1. The daily number of AWD cases reported in Birgunj Metropolitan City, Parsa district, Madhesh province from 9 August to 7 September 2025 [2]



Response [2] [3]

- A training course on chlorination for water purification was conducted in 8 schools in affected areas in Parsa District.
- Active follow-up of the cholera cases by Birgunj Metropolitan City included counseling and hospital referrals
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion booths were launched by United Nations Children's Fund, Social Organization District Coordination Committee - Parsa, and Nepal Red Cross Society.
- Pokhariya Hospital received Lifestraw water filter from WHO.
- District Health Crisis Management Committee has conducted community water quality testing and treatment orientation.

[1] Public Health Emergency Operations Center, Madhesh Province SitRep #02
[2] Public Health Emergency Operations Center, Madhesh Province SitRep #16
[3] Public Health Emergency Operations Center, Madhesh Province SitRep #12

WHO Support [4] [5]

- WHO deployed its personnel to the affected areas to support local health authorities with case detection, sample collection and transportation, community engagement and case management.
- WHO assisted the PHEOC in Madhesh Province to coordinate the outbreak response with local officials including strengthening surveillance, scaling up testing, and analyzing data to guide decisions.
- WHO also mobilized a clinical expert and an Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) officer to provide onsite training on clinical management of cholera with a focus on IPC and health-care waste management.
- WHO has initiated coordination to transfer a Central Referral Module cholera kit from the WHO warehouse in Dubai to Kathmandu at the request of the Ministry of Health and Population.
- WHO has also been closely engaged in WASH interventions.
- In collaboration with WHO, the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, mobilized a mobile water quality laboratory van to test drinking water, equipped with chlorine tablets and chlorine solutions.
- WHO coordinated with UNICEF to ensure the availability of adequate chlorine supplies at the provincial level.

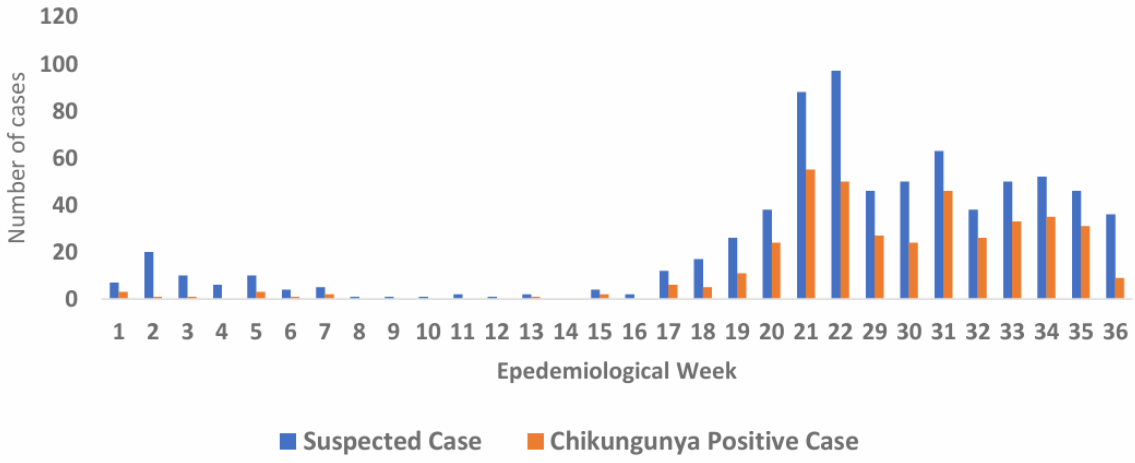
Bangladesh: Chikungunya

Situation overview as of 2 September 2025

According to the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR)[6]

- Between 1 January and 31 August 2025, a total of 732 suspected Chikungunya cases were reported.
  - Of these, 400 cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR.
  - Since mid-April, suspected and confirmed chikungunya cases have risen in urban areas.

Figure 2. Suspected and RT-PCR-confirmed chikungunya cases in Dhaka from week 1 to week 36 in 2025



[4] World Health Organization. (2025, August 29). *Cholera outbreak in Birgunj: WHO supporting scaling up response to save lives*. WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/nepal/news/detail/29-08-2025-cholera-outbreak-in-birgunj-who-response

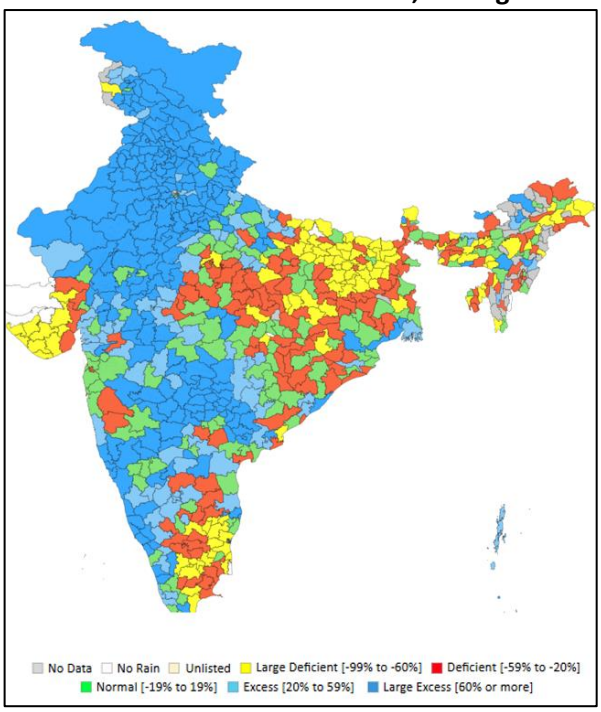
[5] Boehme, C. (2025, September 2). WASH, cholera outbreak, cholera prevention [LinkedIn update]. LinkedIn. Retrieved [2025, September 9], from https://www.linkedin.com/posts/catharinaboehme_wash-choleraoutbreak-choleraprevention-activity-7367484887957704704-wor7?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

[6] Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research (IEDCR), Bangladesh. Chikungunya Outbreak 2025 in Dhaka. [cited on 9 September 2025]. Available from: https://iedcr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/iedcr.portal.gov.bd/annual_reports/35dc1cd1_30b6_419d_8d6f_40d5d06d7993/2025-09-02-08-53-b6e89895139a6b759a43a284847e3500.pdf

India: Unusual weather events

- The India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences, reported that from 18 August to 3 September, large part of India experienced heavy rainfall. Many areas, particularly in the northwest and some central regions, recorded excess to large excess of rainfall (Figure 3) [7].
- In Punjab, flooding across all 23 districts has affected 1,650 villages and submerged over 175 000 acres of farmland, severely damaging paddy and other crops. Worst-hit districts include Gurdaspur (145 000 affected), Amritsar (117 000), Ferozepur (39 076), and Fazilka (21 500). At least 37 lives lost and 3 missing. Educational institutions ordered closed until 7 September [8].
- In Uttar Pradesh, some districts such as Mathura, Agra and Prayagraj are severely affected. In Mathura, many residential areas are submerged, schools remain closed, and 5 000 people have taken shelter in relief camps [9].

Figure 3. Rainfall information in all districts in India, 28 August to 3 September 2025



[7] Ministry of Earth Sciences, India Meteorological Department. Rainfall Information: All India District [internet].[cited on 9 September 2025]. Available from: https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/rainfallinformation.php?msg=W

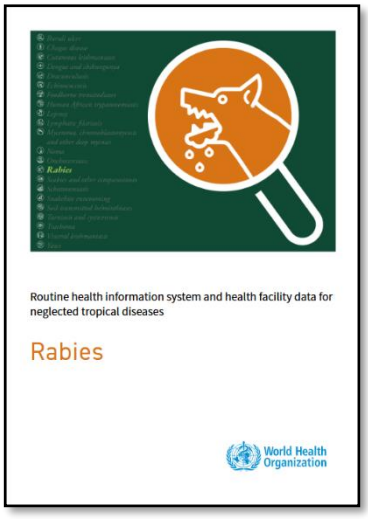
[8] Akashvani, Government of India. Worst Floods in Decades Ravage Punjab; 1.75 Lakh Acres Farmland Submerged. [cited on 9 September 2025]. Available from: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/worst-floods-in-decades-ravage-punjab-1-75-lakh-acres-farmland-submerged/

[9] Akashvani. Government of India. UP Floods: Situation Remains Grim in Prayagraj, Agra and Mathura. [cited on 9 September 2025]. Available from: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/up-floods-situation-remains-grim-in-prayagraj-agra-and-mathura/

Announcement: The upsurge of mpox is no longer a public health emergency of international concern

- On 5 September, the WHO Director-General has determined that the upsurge of mpox is no longer a public health emergency of international concern.
- Lifting the emergency declaration does not mean the threat is over, nor that WHO's response will stop.
- Countries are encouraged to maintain their political momentum in transitioning of the mpox response into routine health services.

New publication: Routine health information system and health facility data for neglected tropical diseases: Rabies (2025) [10]



- Rabies is a vaccine-preventable, zoonotic, viral disease. Once clinical symptoms appear, the disease is virtually 100% fatal. Rabies is present on all continents, except Antarctica, with over 95% of human deaths occurring in the Asia and Africa regions.
- Rabies is a neglected tropical disease (NTD) that predominantly affects impoverished and vulnerable populations; children aged 5–14 years are frequent victims. However, despite being included in disease surveillance frameworks as a notifiable disease, globally rabies deaths are rarely reported.
- This document mainly addresses the collection and analysis of individual data on the treatment of rabies exposures, including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and rabies cases collected at rabies treatment centers and health facilities. It also offers guidance on using data to assess the risk of exposure when local capacity to assess animals for rabies, and laboratory capacity to test and report results within several days, are available.
- Designed for health workers, data managers, epidemiologist, policymakers and partner organization working in rabies programmes.
- Available at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240107304

[10] World Health Organization. Routine health information system and health facility data for neglected tropical diseases: rabies.. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240107304

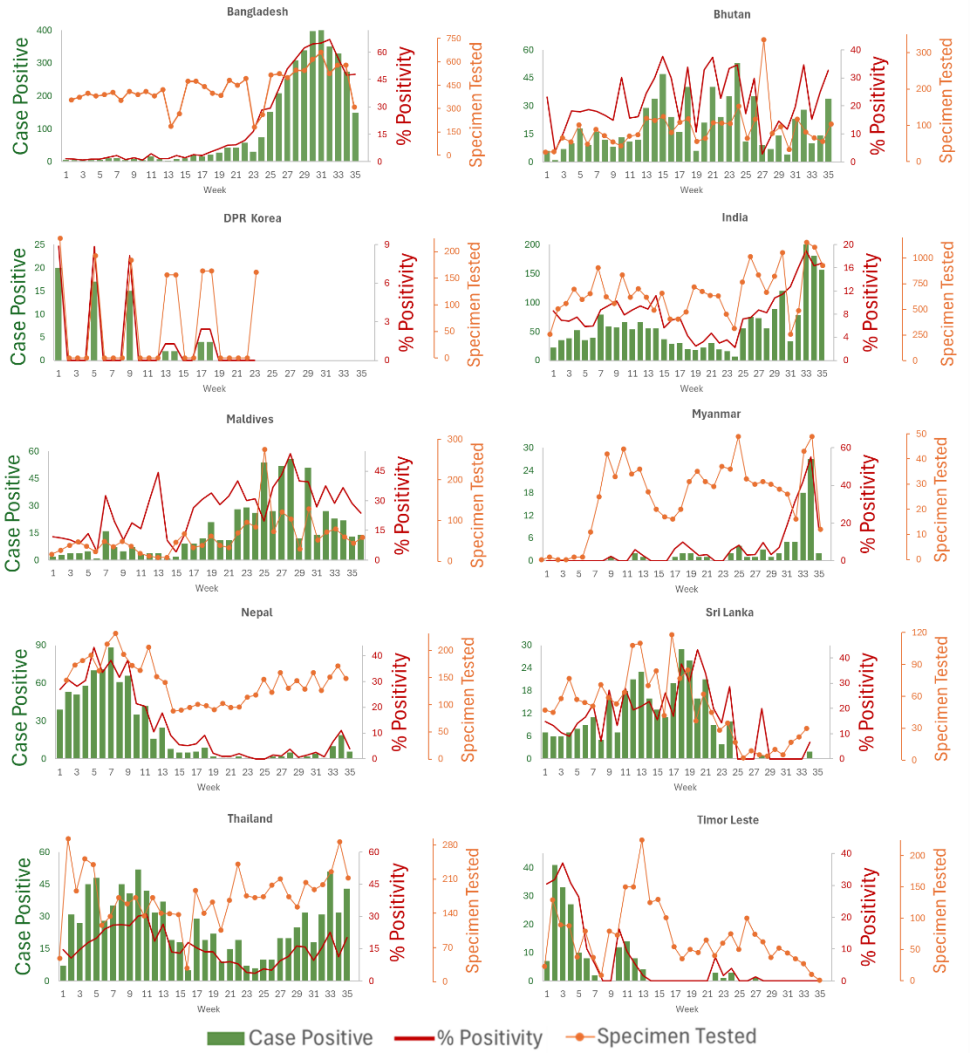
Influenza

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 10 September 2025 [11]

- The influenza sentinel surveillance data from WHO's FluNet and FluID platforms, extracted on 10 September 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 (>45%) and Bhutan (>30%) continue to show high test positivity.
- India and Thailand have shown upward trend of the test positivity, both reaching 15%.
- Nepal and Timor Leste continue to show low influenza activity.
- For DPR Korea, data is not available 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

[11] WHO. Influenza surveillance outputs [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 September 10]. Available from: https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs

Influenza virus subtypes and lineages Week 34-36 2025[12]

- Table 1 shows influenza virus subtype and lineage distribution across ten countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region for epidemiological weeks 34 to 36 of 2025, based on data extracted from WHO's RespiMart platform on 10 Sept 2025. The last submission was on 31 August 2025.
- A total of 4 165 samples were tested across the Region, out of which 987 (24%) were positive for influenza. These were sub-typed, and results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of influenza virus subtypes in the WHO South-East Asia Region (weeks 34-36, 2025)

Country	Total Samples Tested	Number of Influenza Positive	Positivity Rate %	A (H1) %	A (H3) %	A (H5) %	A (H1N1)2009 %	A (Unsubtype) %	B (Yamagata) %	B (Victoria) %	B (Lineage not Determined) %
All Country	4,165	987	24%	0%	59%	0%	16%	0%	0%	26%	0%
Bangladesh	887	422	48%	0%	28%	0%	27%	0%	0%	45%	0%
Bhutan	160	48	30%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DPR Korea	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
India	2,035	337	17%	0%	86%	0%	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Maldives	164	49	30%	0%	57%	0%	20%	2%	0%	20%	0%
Myanmar	61	29	48%	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nepal	319	25	8%	0%	88%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Sri Lanka	30	2	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Thailand	498	75	15%	0%	65%	0%	20%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Timor-Leste	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

[12] WHO. Influenza surveillance outputs [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2025 [cited 2025 Sept 10]. Available from: https://www.who.int/teams/global-influenza-programme/surveillance-and-monitoring/influenza-surveillance-outputs

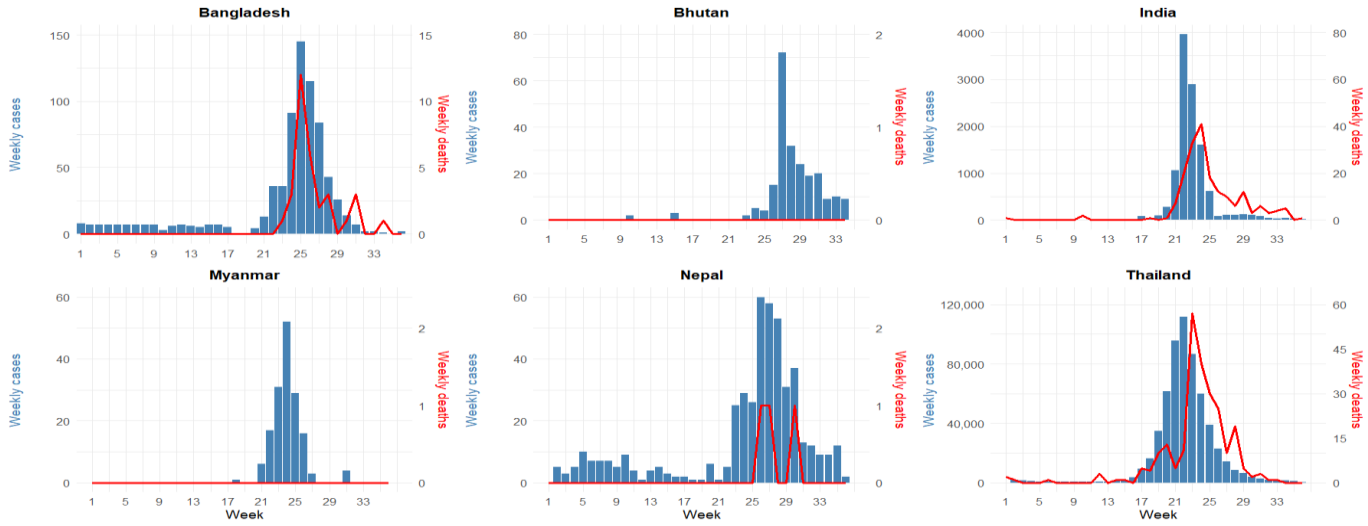
COVID-19

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 7 September 2025

- Some countries in the Region recorded a surge of COVID-19 cases, including Bangladesh[13], Bhutan[14], India[15], Myanmar[16], Nepal[17] and Thailand[18], starting from week 17 to week 20 depending on country (Figure 5). However, the weekly case numbers declined in all these countries.
- Data of the most recent week (week 36) are not available from Bhutan and Myanmar.
- Please visit the WHO COVID-19 dashboard for the global situation of COVID-19.

Figure 5. 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 36)*



* Bhutan data as of week 32.

[13] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. COVID-19 Dashboard [Internet]. Dhaka: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; 2025 [cited 2025 September 09]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/component/content/article?layout=edit&id=5612

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

[15] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. COVID-19 India Dashboard [Internet]. New Delhi: MoHFW; 2025 [cited 2025 September 09]. Available from: https://covid19dashboard.mohfw.gov.in/

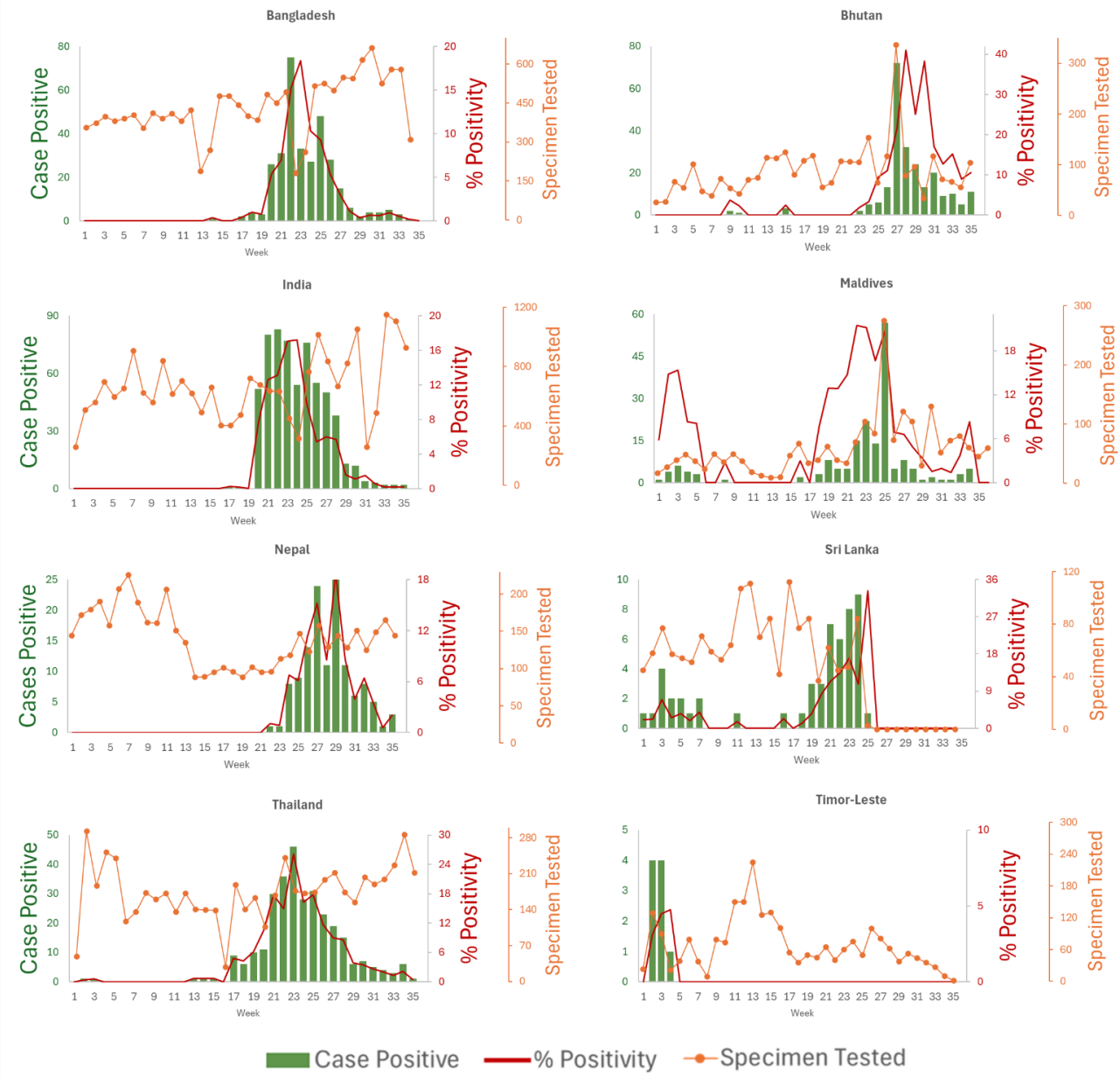
[16] Ministry of Health, Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Ministry of Health official website [Internet]. Nay Pyi Taw: MoH; 2025 [cited 2025 September 9]. Available from: https://www.mohs.gov.mm/

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

[18] Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Nonthaburi: DDC, MoPH; 2025 [cited 2025 September 09]. Available from: https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1176170881210400&set=a.309744487853048

- Based on data from the integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance system[19], Figure 6 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.
- Test positivity has shown decline starting around week 24 (Bangladesh and Thailand), week 25 (India), week 26 (Maldives, Sri Lanka) and week 29 (Bhutan), and week 30 (Nepal).

Figure 6. COVID-19 update from the integrated influenza-SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance system



Source: WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 10 September 2025

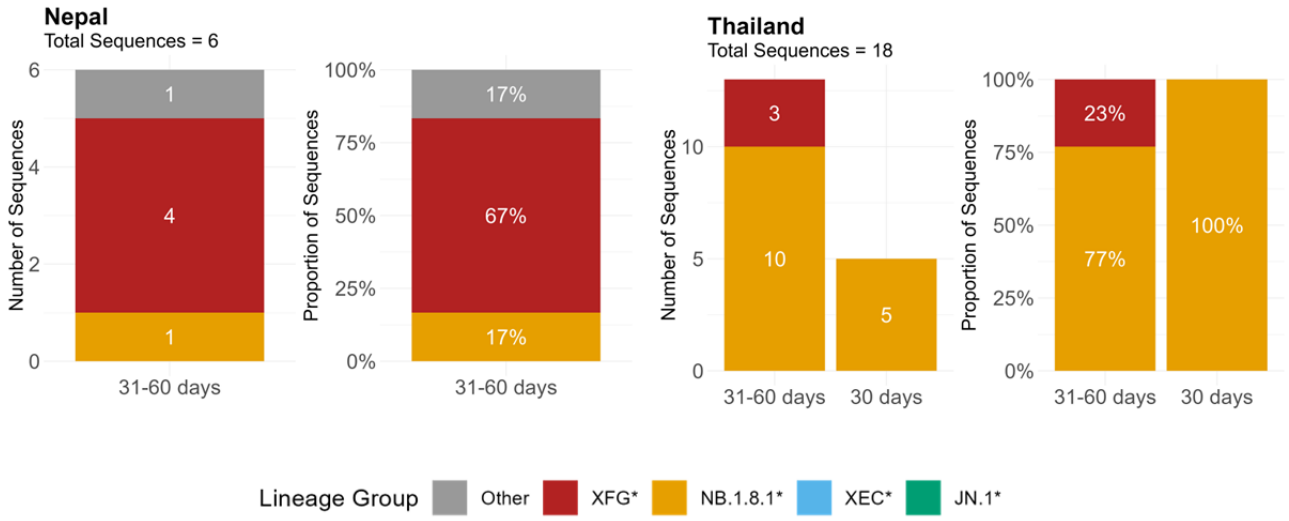
[19] WHO Integrated Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, 10 September 2025

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

In the last 60 days:

- Nepal submitted 6 sequences, with XFG* being predominant at 67% (4 sequences).
- Thailand reported 18 sequences to GISAID, with NB.1.8.1* accounting for 83% (15 sequences), followed by, XFG* at 17% (3 sequences).

Figure 7. Number and proportion of genomic sequences submitted - last 30 days and 31-60 days from Nepal and Thailand



Note: GISAID dataset accessed on 9 Sept 2025. The last submission was on 18 August 2025.

- As of 01 June 2025, WHO is tracking following SARS-CoV-2 variants and their sub-lineages: [20]
  - 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 [21] [22]. 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.

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

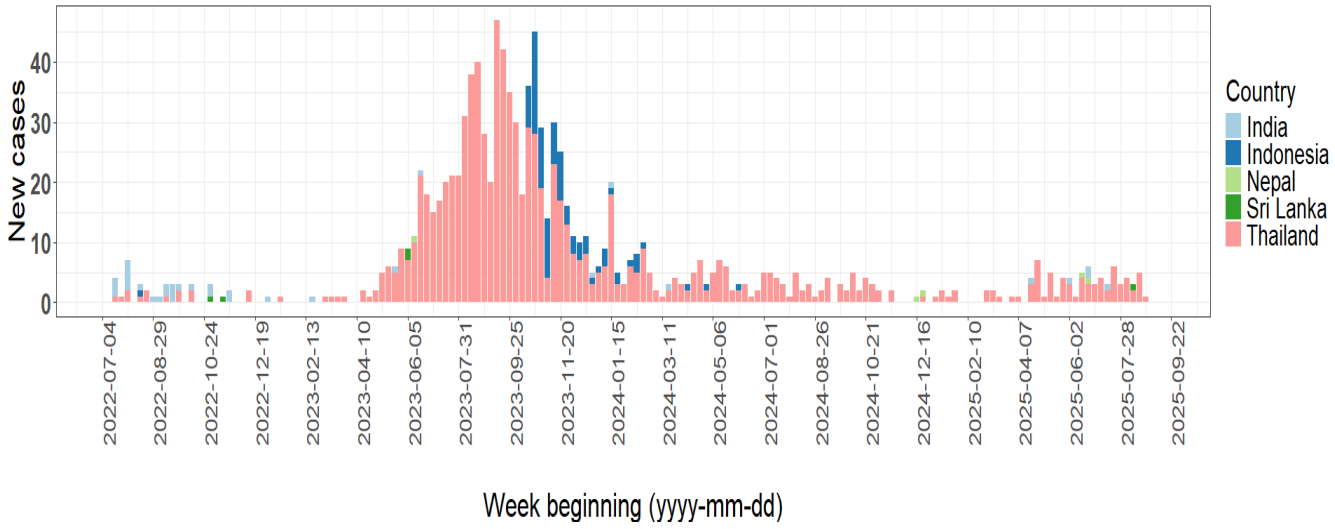
Mpox

Situation in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Situation as of 9 Sept 2025

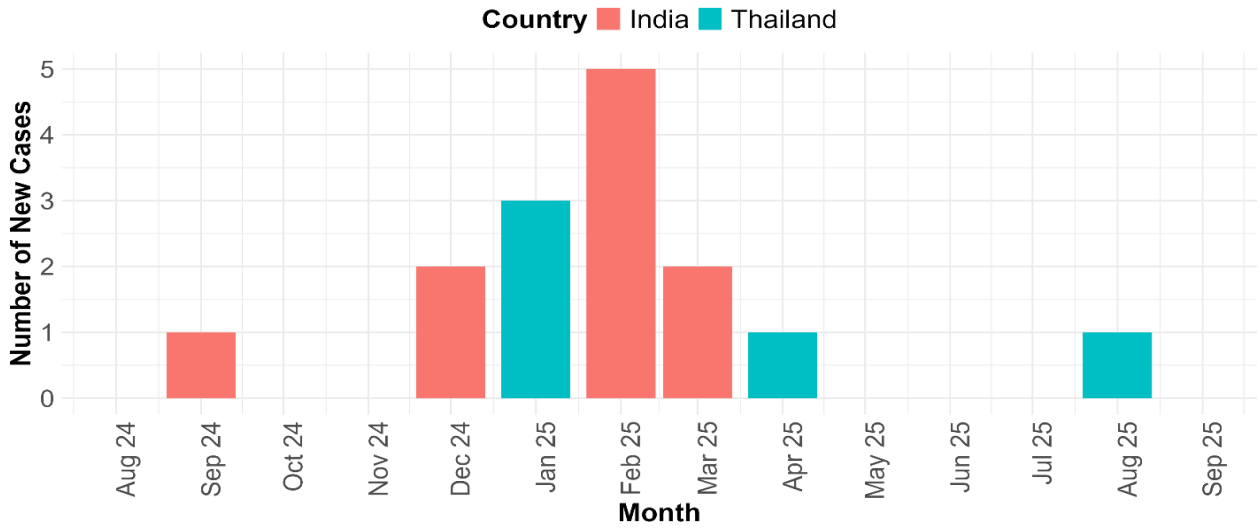
- In week 36 (01 to 07 September 2025), no additional new mpox case was reported from the region.
- As of 9 September 2025, in the WHO South-East Asia Region, a total of 1 086 laboratory-confirmed mpox cases, including 14 deaths, have been reported since 14 July 2022 (Figure 8).
- Sixteen cases with mpox virus (MPVX) clade Ib were reported in the Region to date – ten from India and six from Thailand. Please see Figure 9 for the trend of MPVX Ib cases detected in the Region.
- For information on global epidemiological situation of mpox, please see: WHO mpox surveillance dashboard

Figure 8. Number of mpox cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by date of notification* (14 July 2022 – 09 September 2025)



*Cases are plotted per week of notification - the date on which the case is notified to the public health authority.
** Where the date of notification is missing, this has been replaced with the date of diagnosis. 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.

Figure 9. Number of MPXV clade Ib cases reported in WHO South-East Asia Region by month of notification (as of 09 September 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 16 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 09 September 2025)

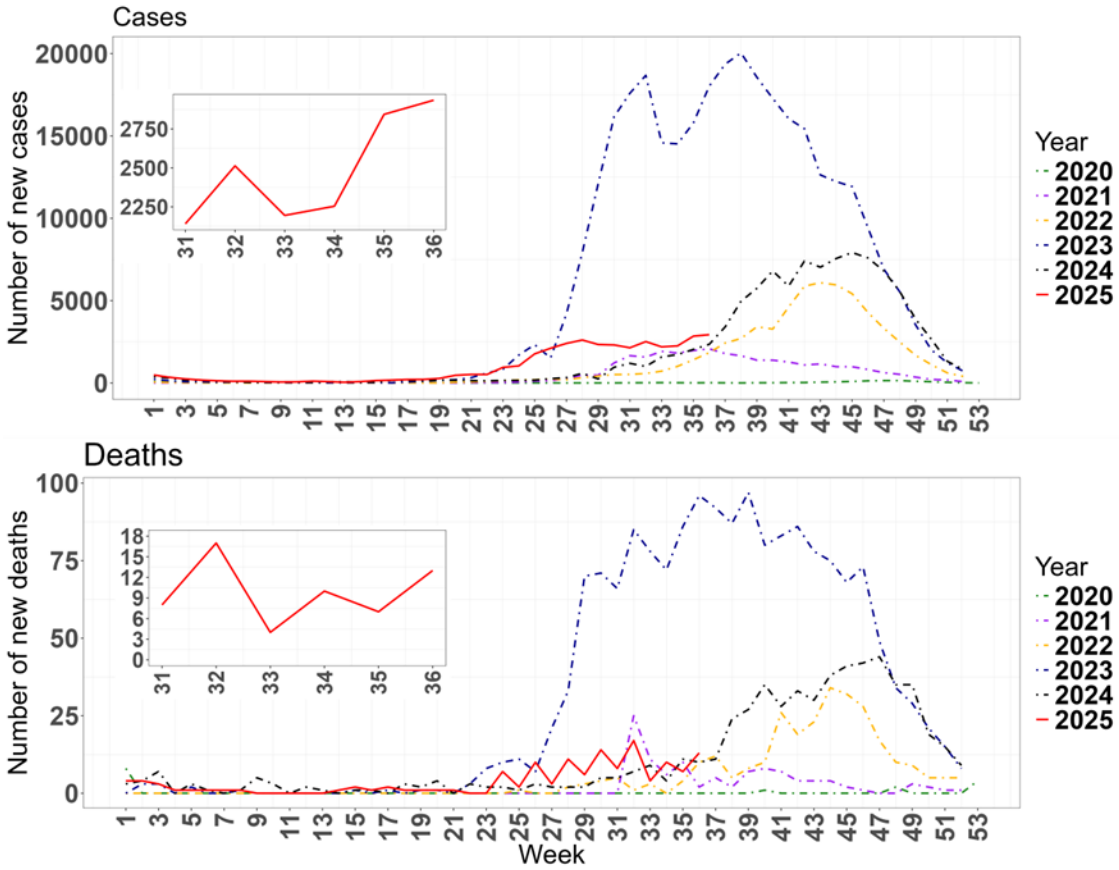
	Total (N=16)
Country	
India	10 (62%)
Thailand	6 (38%)
Recent International Travel	
No	1 (6%)
Yes	15 (94%)
Age Group	
Less than 18	0 (0%)
18-29	3 (19%)
30-39	9 (56%)
40-49	3 (19%)
50 and over	1 (6%)
Gender	
Female	6 (38%)
Male	10 (62%)

Dengue

Bangladesh [23]

- During week 36 (01 to 07 September 2025), a total of 2 935 new dengue cases were reported in Bangladesh, a 3.2% increase compared to 2 844 cases reported during week 35 of 2025 (25 to 31 August 2025).
- During week 36, 13 new dengue deaths were reported in Bangladesh, an 85.7% increase compared to 7 deaths reported during week 35 of 2025.
- In 2025, as of week 36, a total of 35 100 dengue cases and 138 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 224% of the number of cases (n= 15 670) and 127% of the number of deaths (n=109) reported till week 36 in 2024.

Figure 10. Number of new dengue cases and deaths by week in Bangladesh from week 1 of 2020 to week 36 of 2025



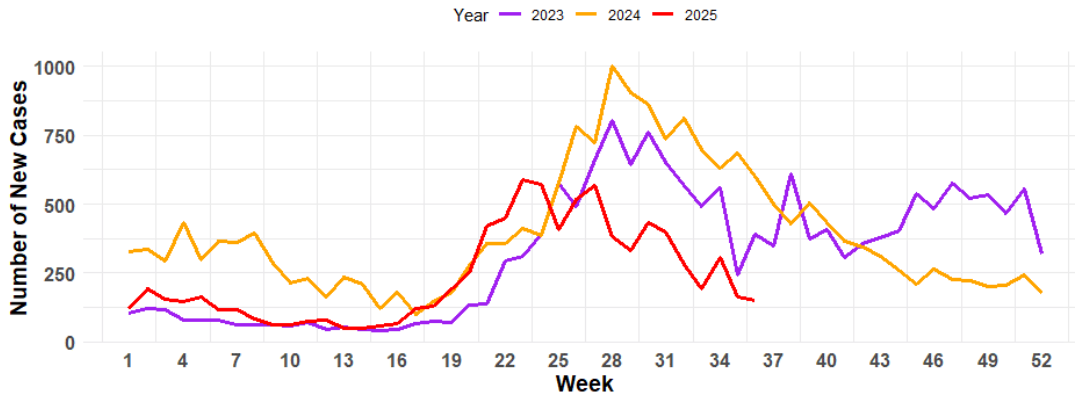
[23] Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh. Daily Dengue Status Report [Internet]. Dhaka: DGHS; 2025 [cited 2025 September 8]. Available from: https://old.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/bd/home/5200-daily-dengue-status-report

India

Kerala[24]

- In Kerala, dengue cases in 2024 started higher early in the year, with fluctuations until week 20, followed by a sharp rise that peaked at around 1,000 new cases in week 28 before steadily declining.
- In 2025, cases began lower than 2024 but increased steadily from week 17, surpassing 2024 levels briefly between weeks 23–25, before stabilizing at moderate levels.
- A total of 20 550 dengue cases were reported in the entirety of 2024.

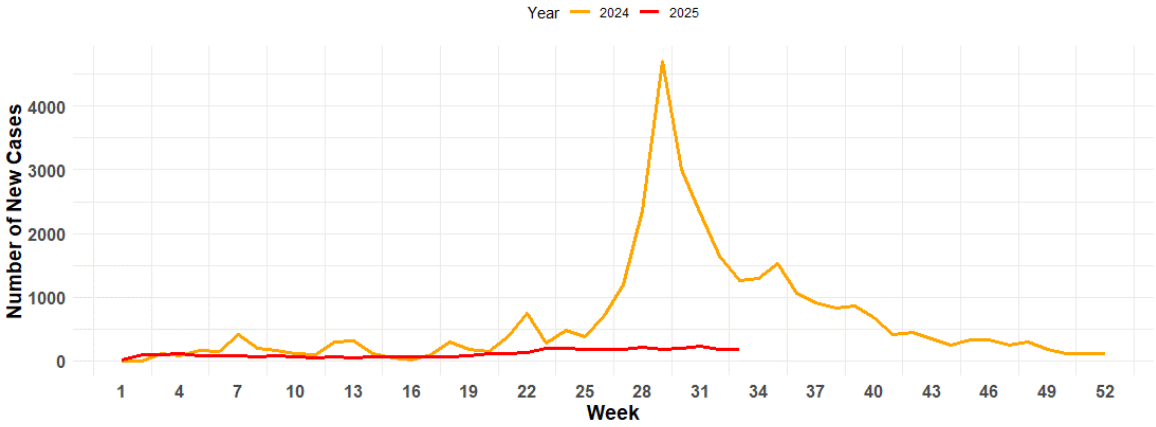
Figure 11. Weekly number of new dengue cases in Kerala state from week 1 of 2023 to week 36 of 2025



Karnataka[25]

- In Karnataka, dengue cases in 2024 peaked sharply at over 4 500 in week 29 before declining but staying elevated until week 40. In 2025, case numbers have remained low and stable with no major spikes.
- A total of 32 789 dengue cases were reported throughout 2024.

Figure 12. Weekly number of new dengue cases in Karnataka state from week 1 of 2024 to week 33 of 2025



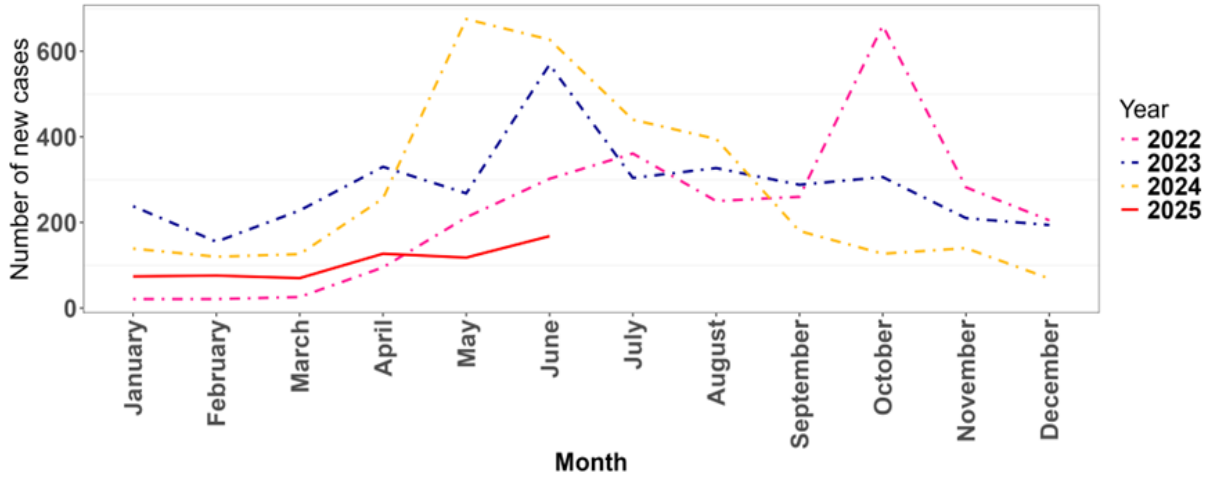
[24] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Kerala. Health Dashboard – Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) [Internet]. Thiruvananthapuram: DHS Kerala; 2025 [cited 2025 September 09]. Available from: https://dashboard.kerala.gov.in/

[25] Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. PRISM-H Disease Surveillance Dashboard [Internet]. Bengaluru: DHFW-GoK; 2023 [cited 2025 September 09]. 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 July 2025. During June 2025, a total of 168 cases of dengue were reported in the Maldives, a 42.4% decrease compared to May 2025 (n=118).
- In 2025, as of 30 June, a total of 633 cases of dengue have been reported compared to 1 943 cases reported during the same period in 2024. A total of 3 294 cases were reported throughout 2024.

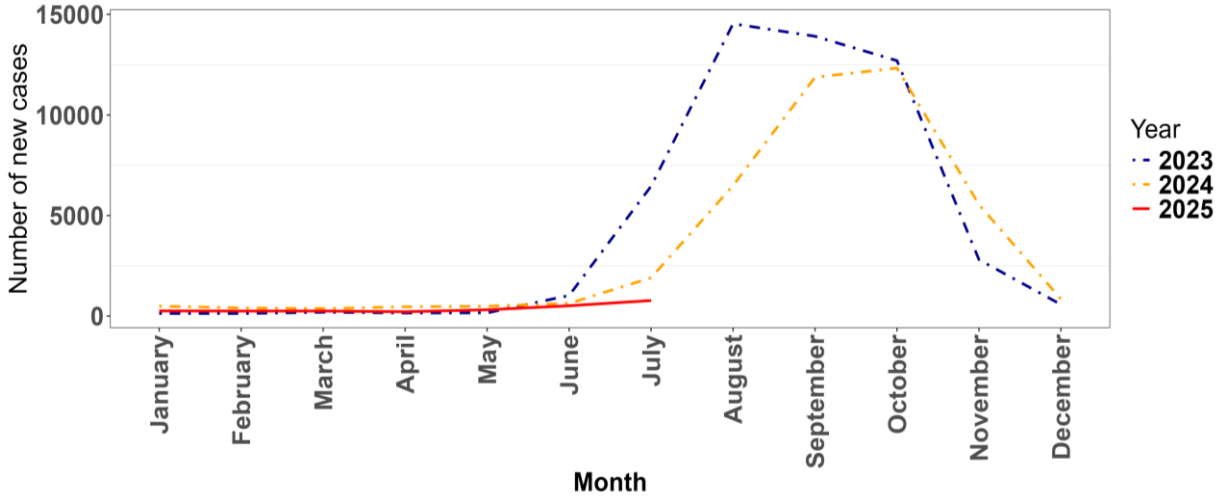
Figure 13. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Maldives from January 2022 to June 2025



Nepal [27]

- During July 2025, a total of 774 dengue cases were reported in Nepal, a 50.3% increase compared to June 2025 (n = 515).
- In 2025, as of 31 July, a total of 2 587 cases of dengue have been reported compared to 4 777 cases during the same period in 2024. A total of 41 865 dengue cases and 15 deaths were reported throughout 2024.

Figure 14. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Nepal from January 2023 to July 2025

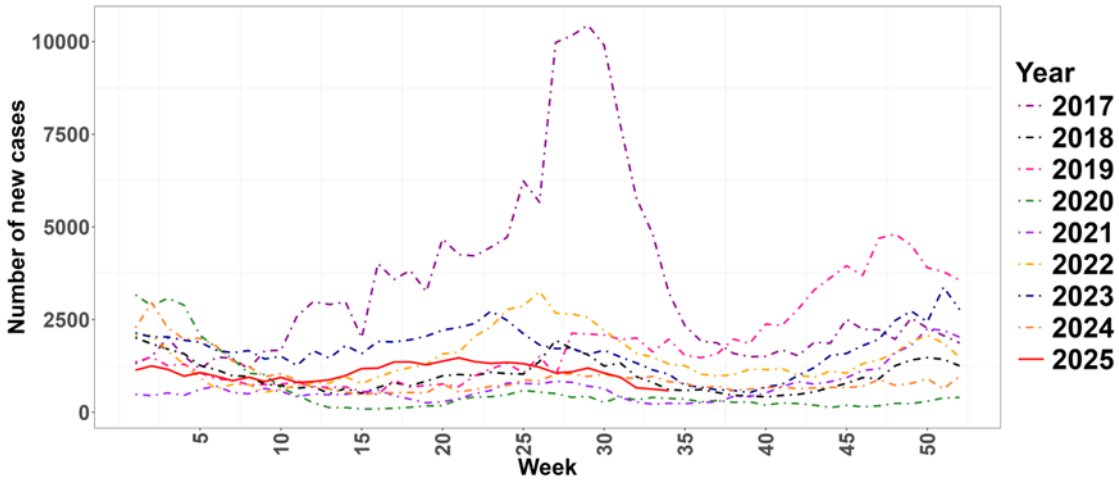


[26] World Health Organization. Global dengue surveillance. https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/dengue_global/
[27] SEARO CDS

Sri Lanka [28]

- During week 34 (18 to 24 August 2025), a total of 583 new dengue cases were reported in Sri Lanka, a 38.5% decrease compared to 948 cases reported during week 33 (11 to 17 August 2025).
- From week one to week 34 in 2025, a total of 36 611 cases were reported compared to 35 944 cases and 61 216 cases during the same period in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Figure 15. Number of new dengue cases by week in Sri Lanka from week 1 of 2017 to week 34 of 2025.



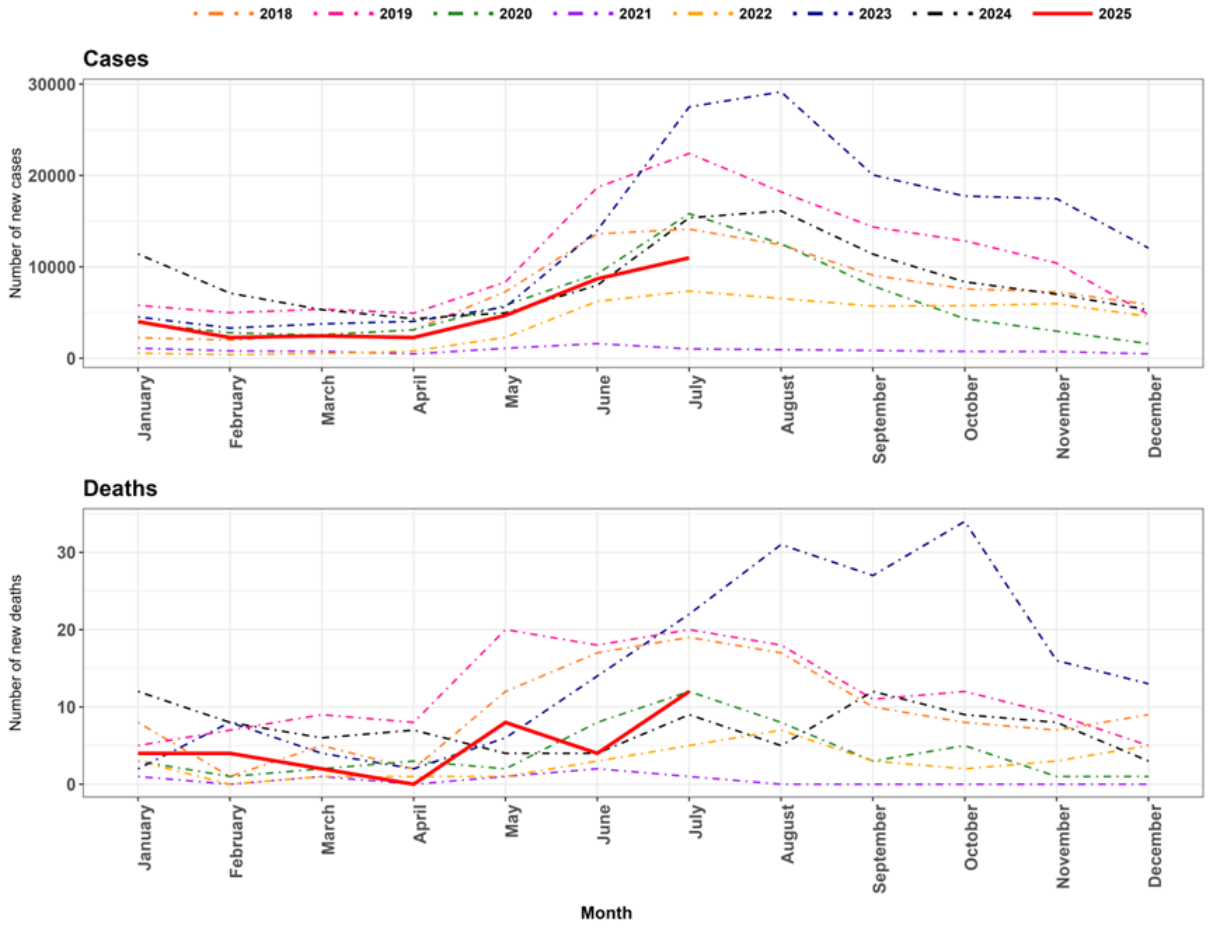
Sources: Epidemiology Unit and National Dengue Control Unit, Ministry of Health - 2017 to 2020; 2021 to 2025

[28] National Dengue Control Unit (NDCU), Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. National Dengue Control Unit [Internet]. Colombo: MoH; 2025 [cited 2025 September 08]. Available from: https://www.dengue.health.gov.lk/web/index.php/en/

Thailand [29]

- During July 2025, a total of 10 987 cases of dengue were reported in Thailand, a 26% increase compared to June 2025 (n=8 697).
- During July 2025, 12 dengue deaths were reported, a 200% increase compared to June 2025 (n=4).
- In 2025, as of 31 July, a total of 35 359 dengue cases and 34 dengue-related deaths have been reported. This is 63% of the number of cases (n=56 509) and 68% of the number of deaths (n=50) reported during the same period in 2024.

Figure 16. Number of new cases of dengue by month in Thailand from January 2018 to July 2025.



[29] World Health Organization. Global dengue surveillance. https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/dengue_global/

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 #57 (28 August 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