

# Multi-country outbreak of mpox

External Situation Report 12, published 14 December 2022

Data as received by WHO national authorities by 17:00 CEST, 11 December 2022

	Laboratory confirmed cases	Deaths	Countries/ areas/ territories
<b>Risk assessment</b>			
Global risk – Moderate			
WHO Regional risk	82 624	65	110
• Region of the Americas – High			
• African Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region, European Region, Southeast Asia Region – Moderate			
• Western Pacific Region – Low			

## Highlights

- Since the last situation report published on 1 December, 1517 new cases (1.9% increase in total cases) and 10 new deaths have been reported.
- Mpox has been endorsed as [a new name for monkeypox disease](#). The new name has been included as a synonym in ICD-10 on 2 December 2022 and will be included in ICD-11 from January 2023.
- The call for expressions of interest for countries to receive a donation of tecovirimat for Emergency Use under the [MEURI framework](#) V1.0 closed on 6 December 2022. A total of 20 countries from four regions have submitted expressions of interest for the program.
- Multi-disciplinary country support missions to Nigeria and the Central Africa Republic have been conducted by WHO to lend support to optimizing surveillance and other areas of monkeypox response.

## Epidemiological Update

Data source: [WHO Multi-country mpox outbreak- Global trends](#)

From 1 January through 11 December 2022, a cumulative total of 82 624 laboratory-confirmed cases of mpox and 65 deaths have been reported to WHO from 110 countries/territories/areas (hereafter 'countries'<sup>[1]</sup>) in all six WHO Regions (Table 1). Since the last [situation report](#) published on 1 December, 1517 new cases (1.9% increase in total cases) and ten new deaths have been reported.

In the past seven days, 12 countries reported an increase in the weekly number of cases, with the highest increase reported in Mexico. Overall, 74 countries have not reported new cases for over 21 days, the maximum incubation period of the disease – three more countries since the last report.

The number of weekly new cases reported globally declined by 46% in week 49 (5 through 11 December) (n = 523 cases) compared to week 48 (28 November through 4 December) (n = 961 cases), with the largest proportional decrease observed in the Region of the Americas (-47%) and the European Region (-14%), the two regions with the highest cumulative number of cases.

From 1 December through 11 December, a total of 10 deaths were reported, all from the Region of the Americas, from the United States of America (six deaths), Brazil (two deaths), Argentina (one death), and Chile (one death).

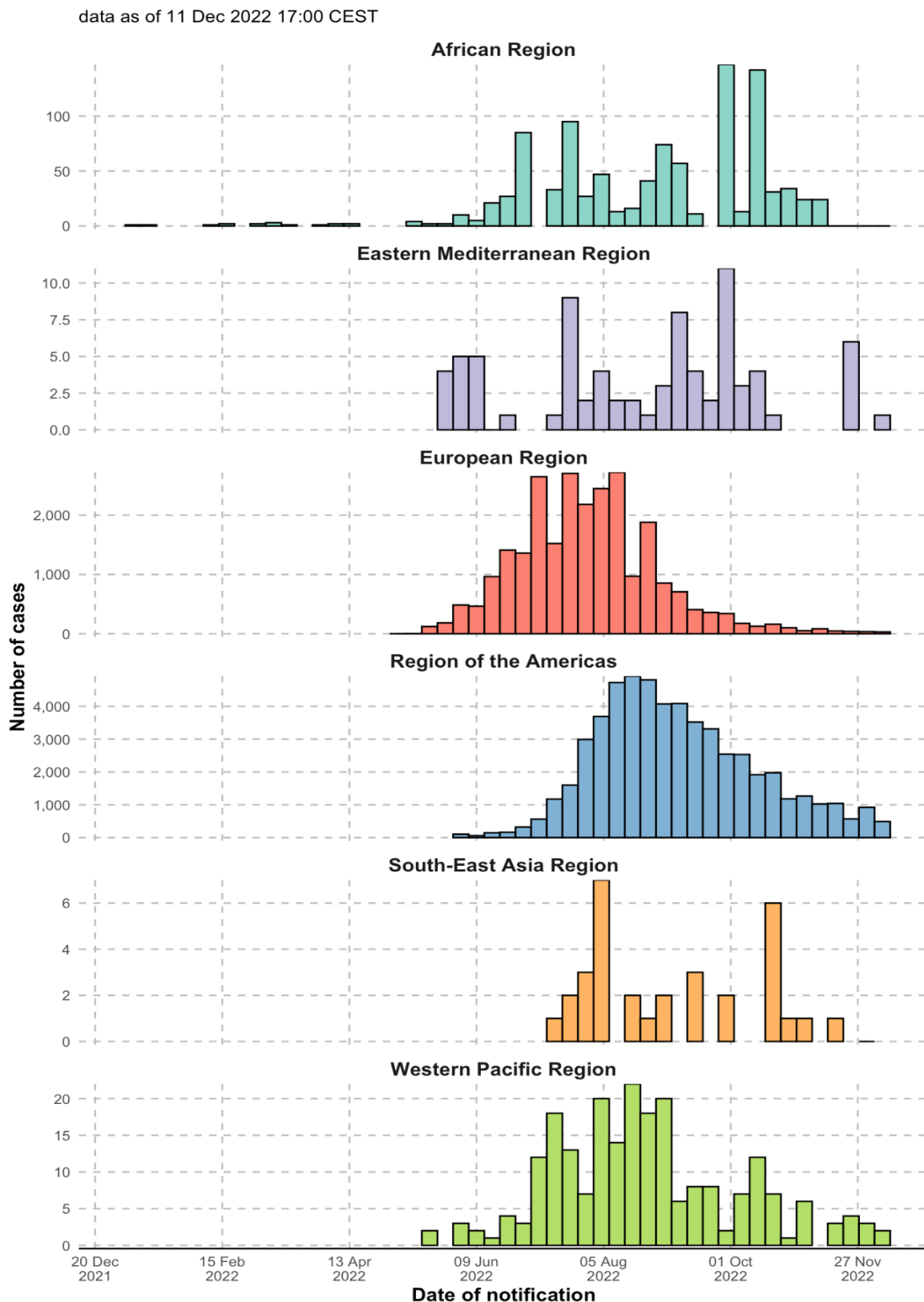
As of 11 December, the 10 countries that have reported the highest cumulative number of cases globally are the United States of America (n = 29 513), Brazil (n = 10 235), Spain (n = 7412), France (n = 4110), Colombia (n = 3880), the United Kingdom (n = 3730), Germany (n = 3673), Peru (n = 3566), Mexico (n = 3455), and Canada (n = 1459). Together, these countries account for 86% of the cases reported globally.

**Table 1. Number of cumulative confirmed mpox cases and deaths reported to WHO, by WHO Region, from 1 January 2022 to 11 December 17:00 CEST**

WHO Region	Total Confirmed Cases	Total Deaths	Cases in past week	7-day change in cases (%)
Region of the Americas	55 722	44	490	- 47%
European Region	25 581	5	30	- 14%
African Region	982	14	0	-
Western Pacific Region	228	0	2	- 33%
Eastern Mediterranean Region	79	1	1	-
South-East Asia Region	32	1	0	-
Total	82 624	65	523	-46%

(-) any week in the past two weeks have reported zero cases

**Figure 1. Epidemiological curves of weekly aggregated confirmed cases of mpox by WHO Region, from 1 January to 11 December 2022, 17:00 CEST\***

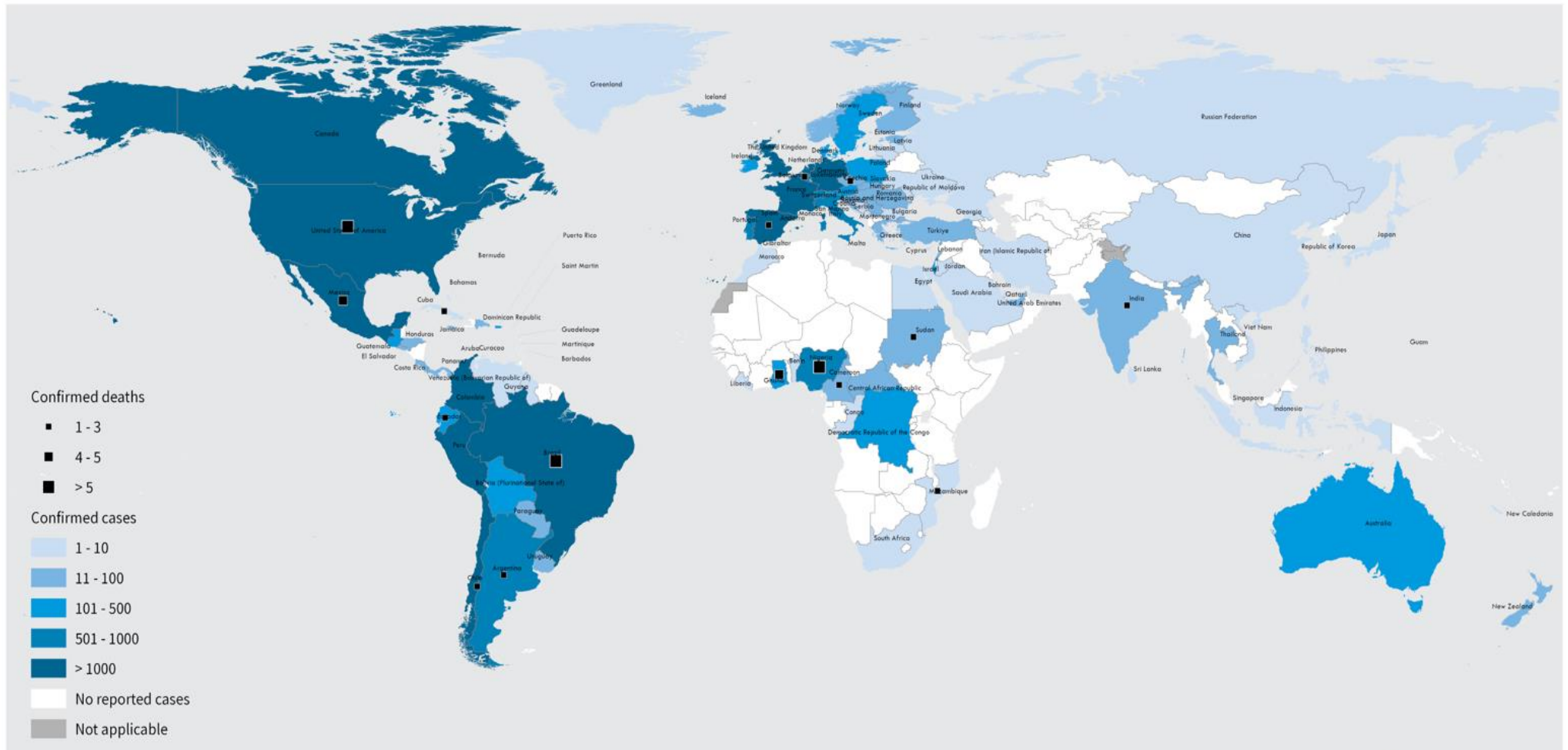


\*This figure shows aggregated weekly data, for completed epidemiological weeks ending on Sundays. Data on the current week will be presented in the next situation report.

**Other key epidemiological findings:**

- The outbreak continues to affect primarily young men, with 96.8% (45 195/46 673) of cases with available data being men, with a median age of 34 years (interquartile range: 29-41 years); 1.2% (n=546) of cases with age data available are aged 0-17 years, and 139 (0.3%) are aged 0-4 years. This proportion differs between regions, with the largest proportion of cases aged 0-17 years being reported from the Region of the Americas (417/546; 76%).
- Among cases with sexual orientation reported, 85.9% (23 614/27 477) identified as gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men. Of all reported modes of transmission, transmission through skin and mucosal contact during sexual activities was most reported, in 13 936 of 19 175 (72.7%) of all reported transmission events. Detailed information on the route of transmission is not available for most cases from Africa and the above transmission information might not fully describe the epidemiological spread of the virus there. Countries from this region have both person-to-person transmission as well as infection from presumed contact with infected animals.
- The most reported exposure setting was a party setting with sexual contact, comprising 3776 of 6390 (59.1%) reported exposure settings.

**Figure 2. Geographic distribution of confirmed cases of mpox reported to or identified by WHO from official public sources from 1 January 2022 to 11 December 17:00 CEST**



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization  
 Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme  
 Map Date: 12 December 2022

### Focus on epidemiology

- Mpox can be transmitted during sexual contact, as first documented during the [2017-2018 outbreak in Nigeria](#). The ongoing multi-country Clade IIb outbreak has primarily affected gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men in Europe and the Americas, mainly transmitted during sexual contact in highly interconnected networks. Replication-competent virus has been isolated from [semen and rectal fluids](#) and specific sexual activities such as receptive anal intercourse have been associated with clinical complications including proctitis, strongly suggesting [sexual contact as a route of acquisition](#). These clinical and epidemiological findings suggest that human-to-human transmission of mpox can be sustained through sexual contact in some networks, establishing mpox as an emerging sexually transmissible infection.
- Global case data show that, after peaking in August 2022, the number of reported mpox cases among men who have sex with men is declining in several countries, but the future trajectory of this outbreak is not clear. At least part of the decline in transmission in these networks appears to be related to behaviour change in settings like the United States of America. However, immunity derived from infection and/or vaccination may also explain transmission dynamics but real-world evidence is lacking. [Mathematical modelling](#) suggests high levels of naturally acquired immunity in densely connected parts of some sexual networks during the first months of the outbreak may explain a large part of this decline. While transmission continues, however, whether detected or not, and while the origin of the current emergence remains unknown there is a continued risk for further outbreaks even where national or local elimination is achieved.
- Recent evidence from epidemiological studies also suggests gradual shifts in transmission patterns, including emerging key populations that experience significant barriers to access healthcare, such as [sex workers and transgender women](#). Furthermore, there is an acute need for support to countries in Africa (including countries in the WHO African and Eastern Mediterranean Regions) where epidemiological patterns for mpox appear to be different and current understanding of factors contributing to sustained transmission is limited. Given that transmission of mpox during sexual contact has been described both in previously and newly affected countries, prevention of sexual transmissibility of mpox is critical to prevention of community transmission and further international outbreaks.
- The epidemiology of the ongoing outbreak suggests evident intersections between mpox, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In our global case series, among those with known HIV status, the proportion of confirmed mpox cases living with HIV is 51.0% (13 769/26 992). People diagnosed with mpox are frequently diagnosed with concomitant STIs, including 29% of cases in [another global case series](#). Given that HIV, STIs and mpox can be transmitted via sexual contact, there is an opportunity to deliver control interventions to address these syndemics, using a people-centred approach focusing on key populations. This is particularly important to reduce the harms caused by mpox, including morbidity and mortality: initial findings suggest that severe and hospitalized mpox cases are more likely to be people with compromised immune systems, mainly due to untreated HIV (WHO unpublished data, 2022).

Subsequent issues of this situation report will cover different aspects of integrating mpox, HIV and STU prevention and care.

## Country Missions

In the African region, four countries, Nigeria, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, contribute over 70% of the mpox cases reported in the region in 2022. During the declaration of the multi-country mpox outbreak as a public health emergency of international concern, the WHO Director-General expressed concern about the paucity of data from Africa, particularly the challenges to characterize the epidemiological situation. Support missions to some African countries have been organized with the overall objective to augment monkeypox response efforts, and initiate high-level advocacy and technical engagement with Ministries of Health and other key stakeholders towards implementing priority actions drawn from the [IHR EC temporary recommendations](#).

### Country Mission: Nigeria

The technical support mission to Nigeria took place between 11 and 14 October 2022. The mission team from the three levels of WHO (country office, regional office, and headquarters) comprised expertise in leadership and coordination, surveillance, laboratory, clinical management, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), and One Health.

During the mission, the team reviewed the normative documents available to respond to mpox and other priority diseases in the country. It met and discussed with officials from the Ministry of Health, and the Nigeria Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, the team conducted field visits to health facilities. Findings and recommendations have been summarized and are being discussed with relevant authorities.

### Country Mission: Central African Republic

The technical support mission to the response to mpox outbreak in the Central African Republic (CAR) took place between 21-25 November. The mission team was composed of members of the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as WHO.

During the mission, the team reviewed the normative documents available to respond to mpox and other priority diseases in the country. It met and discussed with officials from the different ministries and with the focal point of the World Bank's REDISSE (Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement) 4 Project in CAR. In addition, the team visited the Institute Pasteur of Bangui (IPB), the National Public Health Laboratory, the National Veterinary Laboratory, the National Veterinary Clinic, and the Mbaik district Hospital. Findings and recommendations have been summarized and are being discussed with relevant authorities.

Further support missions continue to be planned and carried out in Africa and other WHO regions as WHO is invited to offer technical support on specific issues that arise.

## Technical guidance and other resources

### Strategic Planning and Global Support

- WHO recommends new name for monkeypox disease-28 November 2022 <https://www.who.int/news/item/28-11-2022-who-recommends-new-name-for-monkeypox-disease>
- Monkeypox Strategic Preparedness, Readiness and Response Plan (SPRP) Operational planning guidelines – 2 November 2022 <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-strategic-preparedness--readiness--and-response--operational-planning-guidelines>
- WHO Emergency Appeal: Monkeypox - July 2022 – June 2023, 13 October 2022 <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/who-emergency-appeal--monkeypox---july-2022---june-2023>
- Monkeypox Strategic Preparedness, Readiness, and Response Plan (SPRP)- 5 October 2022, [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-strategic-preparedness--readiness--and-response-plan-\(sprp\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-strategic-preparedness--readiness--and-response-plan-(sprp))

### International Health Regulations Emergency committee and Temporary Recommendations of the Director-General

- WHO Third meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) Emergency Committee regarding the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, 1 November 2022. [https://www.who.int/news/item/01-11-2022-third-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-\(ihr\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox](https://www.who.int/news/item/01-11-2022-third-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-(ihr)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox)
- WHO Second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) Emergency Committee regarding the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, 23 July 2022. [https://www.who.int/news/item/23-07-2022-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-\(ihr\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox](https://www.who.int/news/item/23-07-2022-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-(ihr)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox)
- WHO Director-General's statement at the press conference following IHR Emergency Committee regarding the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, 23 July 2022. <https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-statement-on-the-press-conference-following-ihr-emergency-committee-regarding-the-multi--country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--23-july-2022>

### WHO Interim Guidance and Public Health Advice

- WHO Vaccines and immunization for monkeypox: Interim guidance, 16 November 2022. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/364527/WHO-MPX-Immunization-2022.3-eng.pdf>
- WHO Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox: Interim guidance, 25 August 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3>
- WHO Global clinical data platform for monkeypox case report form (CRF), 21 July 2022, [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical\\_CRF-2022.3](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical_CRF-2022.3)
- Public health advice for gatherings during the current monkeypox outbreak, 28 June 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Gatherings-2022.1>
- Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-and-IPC-2022.1>
- Emergency use of unproven clinical interventions outside clinical trials: ethical considerations: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789240041745>
- WHO Technical brief (interim) and priority actions: enhancing readiness for monkeypox in WHO South-East Asia Region, 7 July 2022. <https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/searo/whe/monkeypox/searo-mpx-tbrief22.pdf>

### Data management

- Monkeypox Case and contact investigation form (CIF) and minimum dataset Case reporting form (CRF). 19 August 2022. [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-minimum-dataset-case-reporting-form-\(crf\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-minimum-dataset-case-reporting-form-(crf))
- The WHO Global Clinical Platform for monkeypox, 14 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/tools/global-clinical-platform/monkeypox>
- WHO Go.Data: Managing complex data in outbreaks. <https://www.who.int/tools/godata>

### Risk communication and community engagement

- Public health advice for sex workers on monkeypox 30 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/public-health-advice-for-sex-workers-on-monkeypox>
- Risk communication and community engagement public health advice on understanding, preventing and addressing stigma and discrimination related to monkey pox 1 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/communications-and-community-engagement-interim-guidance-on-using-inclusive-language-in-understanding--preventing-and-addressing-stigma-and-discrimination-related-to-monkeypox>
- Monkeypox Q&A, 31 August 2022. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/monkeypox>
- Monkeypox: public health advice for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, 18 July 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-public-health-advice-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men>
- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) for monkeypox outbreaks: Interim guidance, 24 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-RCCE-2022.1>
- Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022. 14 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/interim-advice-for-public-health-authorities--on-summer-events-during-the-monkeypox--outbreak-in-europe--2022>

- Interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022. Joint report by WHO Regional office for Europe/ECDC, 2 June 2022. [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/539046/ECDC-WHO-interim-advice-RCCE-Monkeypox-2-06-2022-eng.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/539046/ECDC-WHO-interim-advice-RCCE-Monkeypox-2-06-2022-eng.pdf)
- WHO Monkeypox outbreak: update and advice for health workers, 26 May 2022. [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/risk-comms-updates/update\\_monkeypox-.pdf?sfvrsn=99baeb03\\_1](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/risk-comms-updates/update_monkeypox-.pdf?sfvrsn=99baeb03_1)
- Risk communication and community engagement. Public health advice on the recent outbreak of monkeypox in the WHO European Region, 24 May 2022. [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/538537/public-health-advice-monkeypox-eng.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/538537/public-health-advice-monkeypox-eng.pdf)

#### EPI - WIN Webinars and Updates

The recordings of the previous [EPI-WIN Webinars](#) related to current monkeypox outbreak:

- WHO monkeypox technical briefing for the transport and tourism sector, 5 October 2022, <https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2022/10/05/default-calendar/technical-briefing-on-monkeypox-for-transport-and-tourism-sector>
- [Managing stigma and discrimination in health-care settings in public health emergencies such as monkeypox](#) (Sept. 22, 2022)
- [How is monkeypox spreading? What do we know so far](#) (July 27, 2022)
- [Monkeypox outbreak and mass gatherings](#) (June 24, 2022)

#### EPI-WIN updates

- [Update 79: Monkeypox outbreak update: Situation - transmission - countermeasures](#)
- [Update 78: Monkeypox and mass gatherings](#)
- [Update 77: Monkeypox outbreak, update and advice for health workers](#)

#### Laboratory and diagnostics

- Monkeypox: experts give virus variants new names, 12 August 2022. <https://www.who.int/news/item/12-08-2022-monkeypox--experts-give-virus-variants-new-names>
- WHO Laboratory testing for the monkeypox virus: Interim guidance, 23 May 2022. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/354488>
- WHO Guidance on regulations for the transport of infectious substances 2021-2023, 25 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240019720>
- Genomic epidemiology of monkeypox virus. <https://nextstrain.org/monkeypox?c=country>

#### One Health and animal health

- [WOAH Risk Guidance on Reducing Spillover of Monkeypox Virus from Humans to Wildlife, Pet Animals and other Animals](#)
- [WOAH Website and FAQs on Monkeypox in animals](#)

#### Disease Outbreak News and situation reports

- Monkeypox outbreak 2022: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/monkeypox-oubrak-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of mpox, External situation report #11- 1 December 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-mpox--external-situation-report--11--1-december-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #10- 16 November 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--10--16-november-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #9- 2 November 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--9--2-november-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #8- 19 October 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--8--19-october-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #7- 5 October 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--7--5-october-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #6- 21 September 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--6--21-september-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #5- 7 September 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--5--7-september-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #4- 24 August <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--4--24-august-2022>
- Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #3 - 10 August 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--3--10-august-2022>
- WHO Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #2 – 25 July 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--2--25-july-2022>
- WHO Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #1 - 6 July 2022: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--1--6-july-2022>
- WHO disease outbreak news: Monkeypox, all items related to multi-country outbreak: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-events/item/2022-e000121>

- WHO disease outbreak news: Monkeypox, all previous items including endemic countries and traveler-associated outbreaks: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-events/item/monkeypox>

### Training and Education

- WHO monkeypox outbreak toolbox, June 2022. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes/monkeypox-outbreak-toolbox>
- WHO factsheet on monkeypox, 19 May 2022. <http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox>
- Health topics – Monkeypox: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/monkeypox>
- Open WHO. Online training module. Monkeypox: Introduction. 2020  
English: <https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-introduction>  
Français: <https://openwho.org/courses/variole-du-singe-introduction>
- Open WHO. Extended training. Monkeypox epidemiology, preparedness and response. 2021.  
English: <https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-intermediate>;  
Français: <https://openwho.org/courses/variole-du-singe-intermediaire>

### Other Resources

- WHO AFRO Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and Other Emergencies, all previous items: <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/disease-outbreaks/outbreaks-and-other-emergencies-updates>
- WHO 5 moments for hand hygiene. <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day>
- WHO One Health. <https://www.who.int/health-topics/one-health>
- World Organisation for Animal Health, founded as OIE: Monkeypox. <https://www.woah.org/en/disease/monkeypox/>
- Joint WHO Regional Office for Europe - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Monkeypox surveillance bulletin [Situation reports \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/interim-advice-for-public-health-authorities-on-summer-events-during-the-monkeypox-outbreak-in-europe-2022)
- Joint WHO Regional Office for Europe - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Monkeypox Resource toolkit to support national authorities and event organizers in their planning and coordination of mass and large gathering events. <https://www.who.int/europe/tools-and-toolkits/monkeypox-resource-toolkit-for-planning-and-coordination-of-mass-and-large-gathering-events/>
- WHO. Monkeypox & mass gatherings. Recommendations for mass gatherings during a monkeypox outbreak. [https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/epi-win/update78\\_monkeypox-mass-gatherings.pdf?sfvrsn=dfc9ee5a\\_1&download=true](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/epi-win/update78_monkeypox-mass-gatherings.pdf?sfvrsn=dfc9ee5a_1&download=true)
- WHO European Region Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022 <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/interim-advice-for-public-health-authorities-on-summer-events-during-the-monkeypox-outbreak-in-europe-2022>
- Weekly epidemiological record (WER) no.11, 16 March 2018, Emergence of monkeypox in West Africa and Central Africa 1970-2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/260497/WER9311.pdf;jsessionid=7AB72F28D04CFE6CE24996192FC478FF?sequence=1> Jezek Z., Fenner F.: Human Monkeypox. Monogr Virol. Basel, Karger, 1988, vol 17, pp 1-5. doi: 10.1159/isbn.978-3-318-04039-5
- Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-and-IPC-2022.1>
- Monkeypox in the Region of the Americas - Risk assessment. <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/monkeypox-region-americas-risk-assessment>

## Annex 1: Data, table and figure notes

Caution must be taken when interpreting all data presented. Differences are to be expected between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources using different inclusion criteria and different data cut-off times. While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change. Case detection, definitions, testing strategies, reporting practice, and lag times differ between countries/territories/areas. These factors, amongst others, influence the counts presented, with variable underestimation of true case and death counts, and variable delays to reflecting these data at the global level.

<sup>[i]</sup>‘Countries’ may refer to countries, territories, areas or other jurisdictions of similar status. The designations employed, and the presentation of these materials do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Annex 2: Confirmed cases of mpox by WHO region and country from 1 January 2022 to 11 December 2022, 17:00 CEST.**

\*Countries with no reported cases for more than 21 days

WHO Region	Country	Total Confirmed Cases	Total Deaths
African Region	Benin*	3	0
	Cameroon*	16	2
	Central African Republic*	12	0
	Congo*	5	0
	Democratic Republic of the Congo*	206	0
	Ghana*	107	4
	Liberia*	3	0
	Mozambique*	1	1
	Nigeria*	624	7
	South Africa*	5	0
Eastern Mediterranean Region	Bahrain*	1	0
	Egypt*	2	0
	Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	1	0
	Jordan*	1	0
	Lebanon	24	0
	Morocco*	3	0
	Qatar*	5	0
	Saudi Arabia*	8	0
	Sudan*	18	1
	United Arab Emirates*	16	0
European Region	Andorra*	4	0
	Austria	327	0
	Belgium	790	1
	Bosnia and Herzegovina*	9	0
	Bulgaria*	6	0
	Croatia*	29	0
	Cyprus*	5	0
	Czechia	71	1
	Denmark*	191	0
	Estonia*	11	0
	Finland*	42	0
	France	4110	0
	Georgia*	2	0
	Germany	3673	0
	Gibraltar*	6	0
	Greece*	85	0
	Greenland*	2	0
	Hungary*	80	0
	Iceland*	16	0
	Ireland	223	0
	Israel*	262	0
Italy	927	0	

	Latvia*	6	0
	Lithuania*	5	0
	Luxembourg*	57	0
	Malta*	33	0
	Monaco*	3	0
	Montenegro*	2	0
	Netherlands	1251	0
	Norway*	93	0
	Poland	214	0
	Portugal*	948	0
	Republic of Moldova*	2	0
	Romania	46	0
	Russian Federation*	2	0
	San Marino*	1	0
	Serbia*	40	0
	Slovakia*	14	0
	Slovenia*	47	0
	Spain	7412	3
	Sweden	236	0
	Switzerland	551	0
	The United Kingdom	3730	0
	Türkiye*	12	0
	Ukraine*	5	0
Region of the Americas	Argentina	972	1
	Aruba*	3	0
	Bahamas*	2	0
	Barbados*	1	0
	Bermuda*	1	0
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	260	0
	Brazil	10 235	14
	Canada	1459	0
	Chile	1340	2
	Colombia	3880	0
	Costa Rica	37	0
	Cuba*	8	1
	Curaçao*	3	0
	Dominican Republic*	52	0
	Ecuador*	346	2
	El Salvador	30	0
	Guadeloupe*	1	0
	Guatemala	201	0
	Guyana*	2	0
	Honduras	11	0
	Jamaica	18	0
	Martinique*	1	0
	Mexico	3455	4
	Panama	56	0
	Paraguay	34	0
	Peru	3566	0
	Puerto Rico	207	0
Saint Martin*	1	0	

	United States of America	29 513	20
	Uruguay	17	0
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) *	10	0
South-East Asia Region	India*	17	1
	Indonesia*	1	0
	Sri Lanka*	2	0
	Thailand*	12	0
Western Pacific Region	Australia	144	0
	China*	6	0
	Guam*	1	0
	Japan*	7	0
	New Caledonia*	1	0
	New Zealand	40	0
	Philippines*	4	0
	Republic of Korea	4	0
	Singapore*	19	0
	Viet Nam*	2	0
<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>110 Countries/territories/areas</b>	<b>82 624</b>	<b>65</b>