



COVID-19 Update

Jakarta Japan Club - January 2022



COVID-19 GLOBAL PORTRAIT

Turkey reports 66,000 daily COVID-19 cases as omicron spreads



India's Omicron cases surge to 3,623; Maharashtra tally crosses 1,000



Health

Almost all 12,500 hospital beds in NSW could be full during Omicron peak in worst-case scenario

Modelling predicts 6,000 people could be hospitalised with Covid in the second half of

World passes 300 million Covid cases as Omicron breaks records



Issued on: 07/01/2022 - 21:10



Scotland in 'worst case scenario' for Omicron cases

4 days ago



Covid News: Flight Disruptions Continue as Omicron Depletes Staff

Mass vaccination sites in the United States are returning. Some at-risk Americans will be eligible for a fourth shot this week.

Published Jan. 9, 2022 Updated Jan. 10, 2022, 9:52 p.m. ET

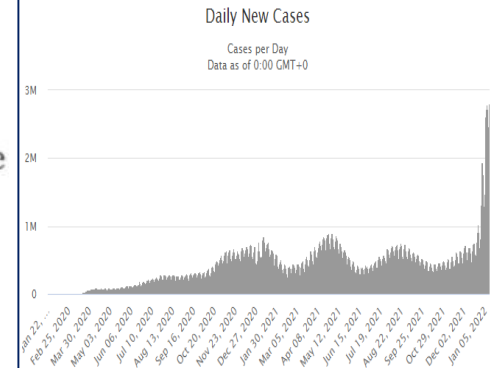
Follow our [latest coverage of the coronavirus pandemic.](#)

World's Data

> 351 Million
Confirmed Cases

> 5,6 Million
Death Cases

>3,500,000
Daily New Cases



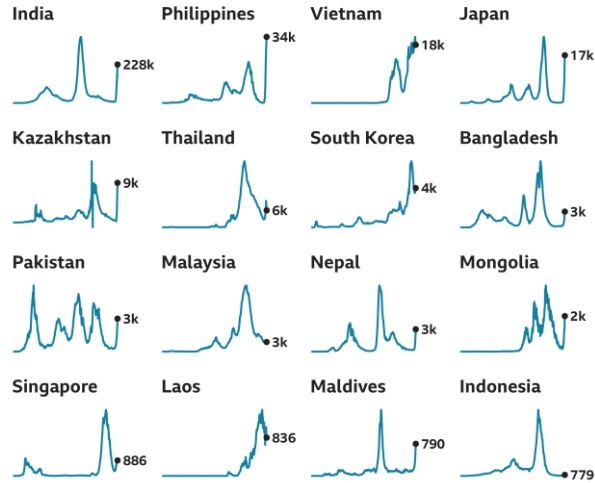
Number of daily confirmed cases have drastically increased since Omicron identified end of 2021
Worldometer; January 24th, 2022

- New COVID-19 Variant called Omicron identified on November 2021 and classified as Variant of Concern by WHO
- Omicron spread rapidly around the world and found to be more transmissible than Delta Variant
- Some countries experiencing another spike of COVID-19 case because of end year holiday and the Omicron Variant spreading
- Strict adherence to health protocol is the key to slow down the spreading of COVID-19 case, despite of vaccination

COVID-19 Case Around the Globe

Trend in cases in Asia

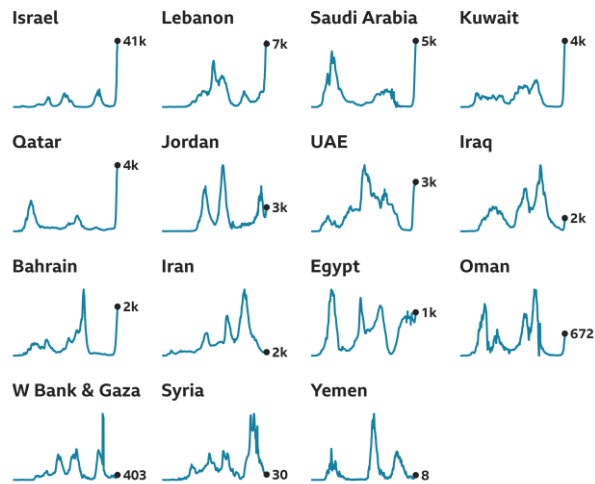
Seven-day averages from Jan 2020 to 16 Jan 2022, ordered by highest current values. Each country on its own scale.



Source: Johns Hopkins University, national public health agencies **B B C**

Trend in cases in Middle East

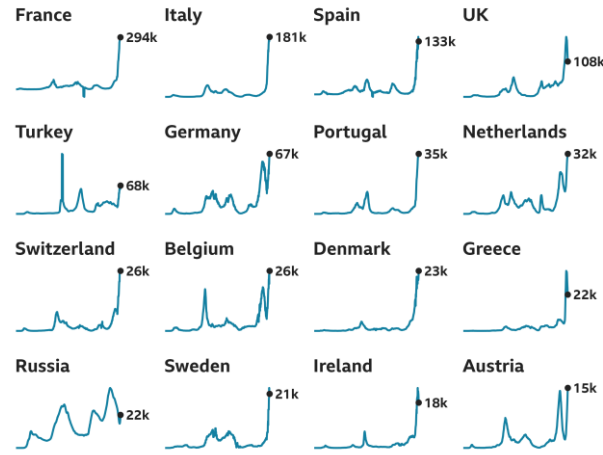
Seven-day averages from Jan 2020 to 16 Jan 2022, ordered by highest current values. Each country on its own scale.



Source: Johns Hopkins University, national public health agencies **B B C**

Trend in cases in Europe

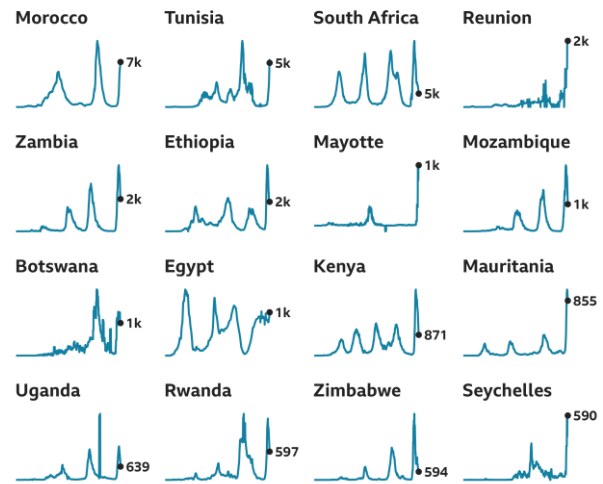
Seven-day averages from Jan 2020 to 16 Jan 2022, ordered by highest current values. Each country on its own scale.



Note: French government data revised down on 20 May, affecting rolling average
Source: Johns Hopkins University, national public health agencies **B B C**

Trend in cases in Africa

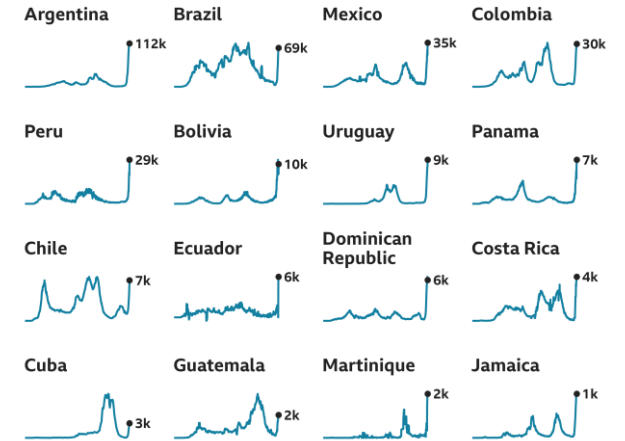
Seven-day averages from Jan 2020 to 16 Jan 2022, ordered by highest current values. Each country on its own scale.



Source: Johns Hopkins University, national public health agencies **B B C**

Trend in cases in Latin America & Caribbean

Seven-day averages from Jan 2020 to 16 Jan 2022, ordered by highest current values. Each country on its own scale.



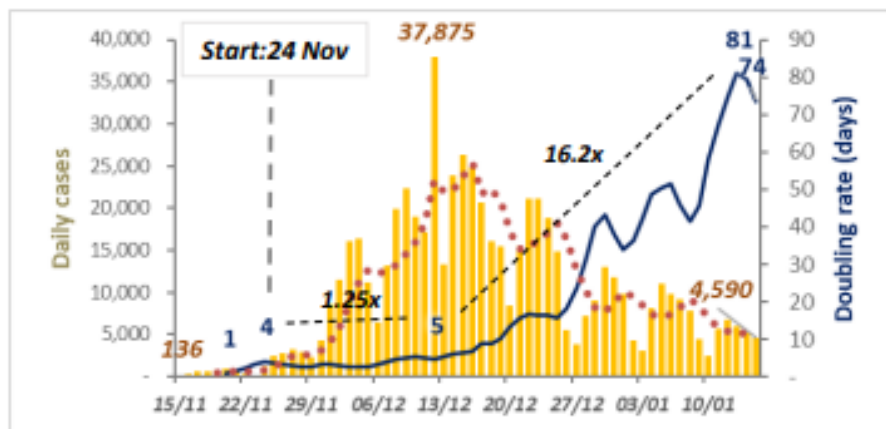
Source: Johns Hopkins University, national public health agencies **B B C**

- Some countries facing another spike due to newly discovered Omicron variant which known by its high transmissibility
- In general, each countries have similar pattern where they keep reaching another peak after having lowest rate for sometimes
- Other than vaccination, maintaining healthy protocol is still the main key to prevent the spreading of COVID-19

South Africa & UK have been started declining their cases

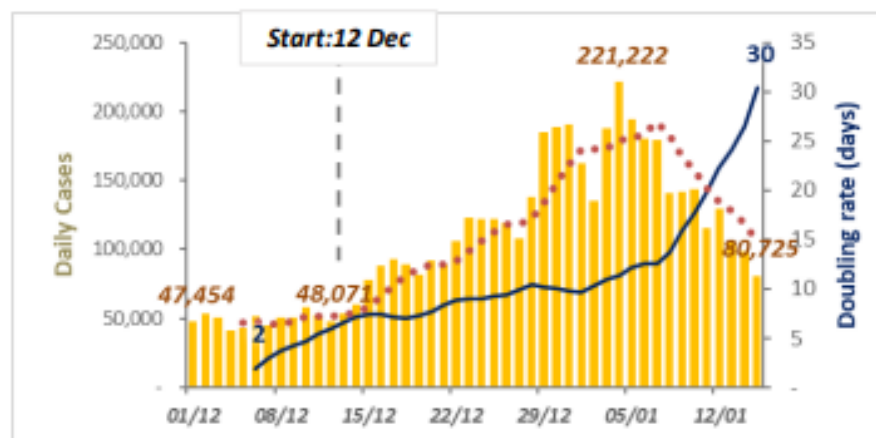
S. AFRICA DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

15 Nov 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



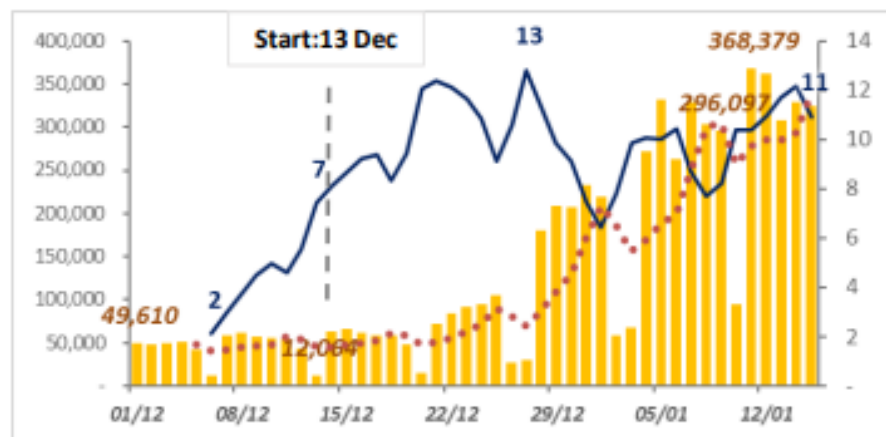
UK'S DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



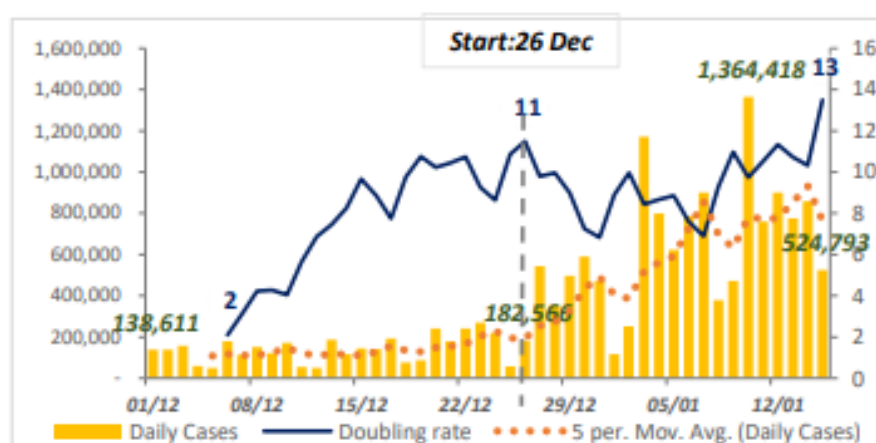
FRANCE'S DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



USA'S DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



*All doubling rate re-calculated starting from 1 Dec 2021

- Daily new cases in France and USA are likely to continue to rise

	Peak	Fall
--	------	------

S. Africa

Date (historical)	W1 July	W3 Oct
Days to peak/fall	68	109
Date (current)	12/12/21	-not yet
Days from start date	22	34

UK

Date (historical)	17/07/21	03/08/21
Days to peak/fall	27	27
Date (current)	04/01/22	-not yet
Days from start date	23	11

France

Date (historical)	27/07/21	26/09/21
Days to peak/fall	20	61
Date (current)	-not yet	
Days from start date	33	

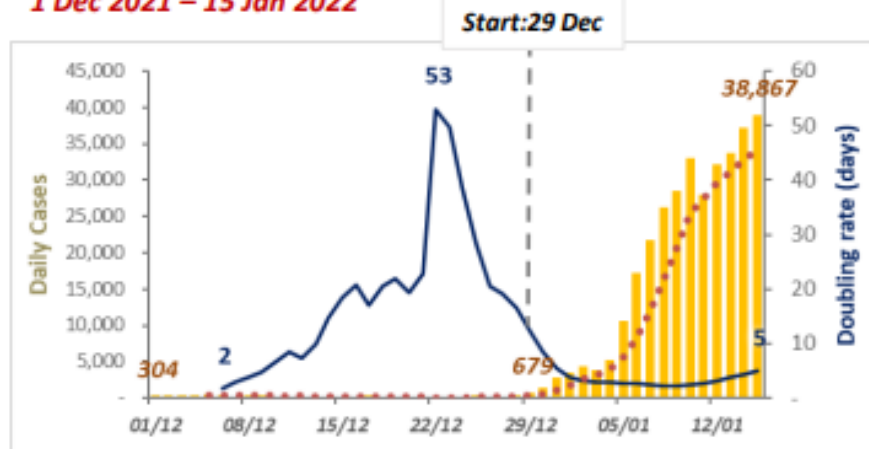
USA

Date (historical)	27/07/21	26/09/21
Days to peak/fall	20	61
Date (current)	-not yet	-
Days from start date	20	

Asia's countries seem to have more days to reach peak

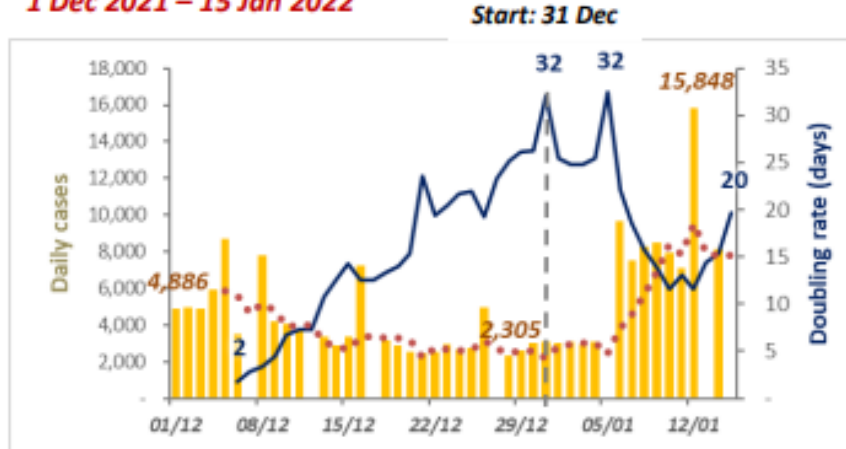
PHILIPPINE DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



THAILAND DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



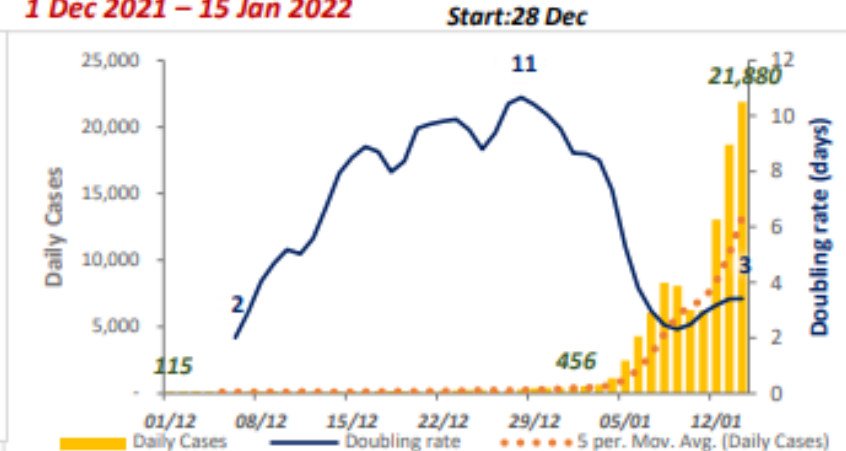
INDIA'S DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



JAPAN DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022



*All doubling rate re-calculated starting from 1 Dec 2021

- Africa reached its peak much faster compared to other countries

	Peak	Fall
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Philippine

Date (historical)	W2 Sep	W11 Dec
Days to peak/fall	59	86
Date (current)	-not yet	-
Days from start date	17	

Thailand

Date (historical)	W2 Aug	W3 Dec
Days to peak/fall	63	130
Date (current)	-not yet	-
Days from start date	15	

India

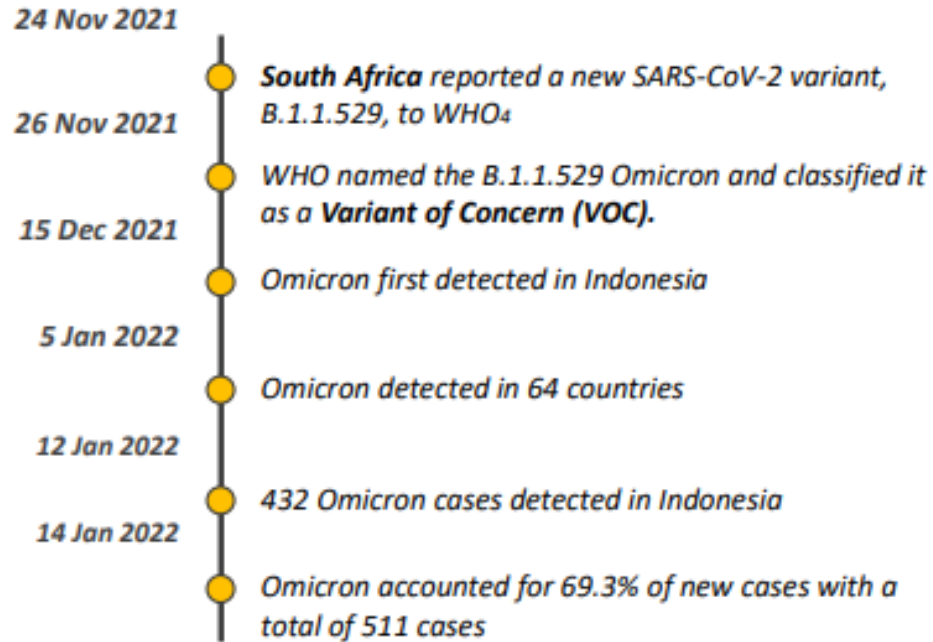
Date (historical)	06/05/21	27/06/21
Days to peak/fall	65	52
Date (current)	-not yet	-
Days from start date	18	

Japan

Date (historical)	W3 Aug	W4 Oct
Days to peak/fall	55	62
Date (current)	-not yet	
Days from start date	18	

Omicron continues to spread around the world

The emergence of Omicron



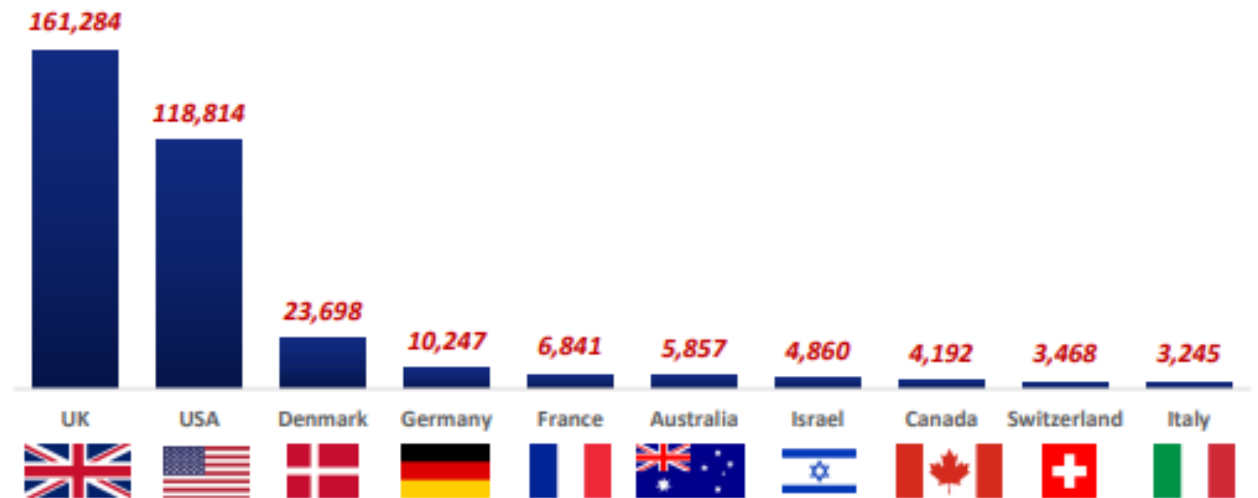
Some antigen tests may be less sensitive to Omicron

- PCR test remains the golden standard
- Whole-genome sequencing (WGS) is needed to detect Covid-19 variants

Omicron transmissibility is 1.4x – 3.5X higher compared to Delta variant, while hospitalization rate is only as low as 1/3 of Delta variant

	Original C-19	Delta	Omicron
1 st case reported ⁶	17 Nov 2019	Dec 2020	24 Nov 2021
r0 ¹	2.5	7	10
Hospitalization days ²	7	8	4
Hospitalization rate ²	18.9%	13.7%	4.9%

Top 10 countries with highest detected Omicron total cases (as of 17 Jan 2021)³



COVID-19 Variant: Omicron (B.1.1.529)

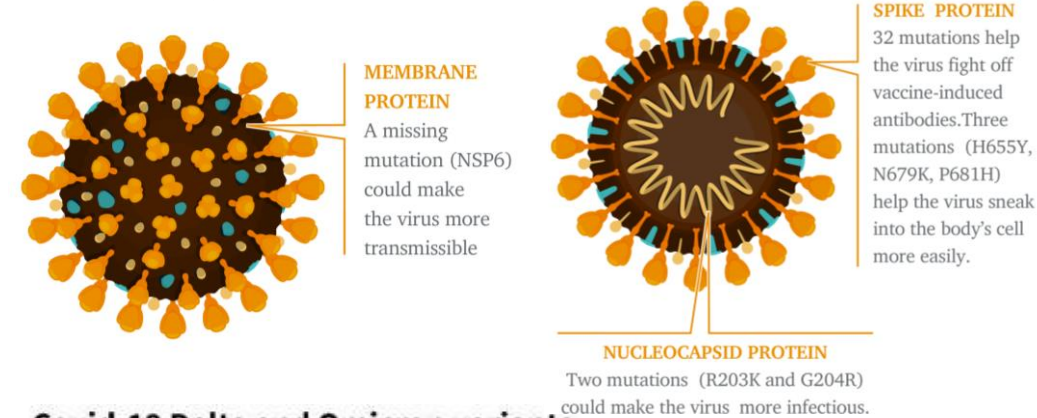
This new variant was first detected in specimens collected on 11 November 2021 in Botswana and on 14 November 2021 in South Africa.

Omicron is first reported to WHO from South Africa on 24 November 2021

On November 26, 2021, WHO named the B.1.1.529 Omicron and classified it as a Variant of Concern (VOC).

Omicron carries about 50 mutations not seen in combination before, including more than 30 mutations in the gene for the spike protein that the coronavirus uses to attach to human cells. Several mutations are found in other variants of concern and that are thought to make the virus more infectious, including D614G, N501Y and K417N.

Why the new covid variant has experts worried



Covid-19 Delta and Omicron variants

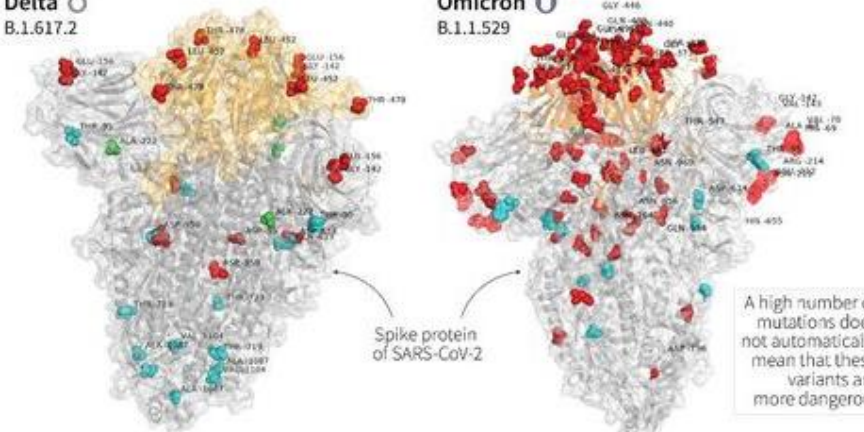
An image of the new variant by the Bambino Gesù hospital in Rome shows a greater amount of mutations on the Omicron variant compared to the Delta variant

Areas with mutations

more than 70% 40 to 70% 15 to 40% 5 to 15% 1 to 5%

Delta δ
B.1.617.2

Omicron \omicron
B.1.1.529















Globally there have been 1.458 confirmed Omicron cases reported by 55 countries as of 8 December 2021

Assumption used for Omicron relative to Delta

Assumption	Delta (Historical)	Omicron (Current)	Source
Start days	2 June 2021	5 Jan 2022	Trend from historical data
Days to peak	44 days	29 days	CNBC
Declining days	73 days	33 days	CNBC
R0	7	10	The Lancet
Incubation period	4	2	ABC.net
Doubling rate to peak	Omicron doubling rate ↓ than Delta Omicron ratio adjusted by 142% than Delta		
Doubling Rate to decline	Follow historical ratio using Omicron declining speed (33 days)		
Hospitalization rate	13.7%	4.9% (36% of delta)	ECDC

COVID-19 Symptoms Comparison

SYMPTOMS	DELTA	OMICRON	FLU	COLD
 Cough	Common (dry)	Less Common	Common (dry)	Common (mild)
 Runny Nose	Common	Common	Sometimes	Common
 Sneezing	No	Common	No	Common
 Sore Throat	Common	Common	Sometimes	Common
 Shortness of Breath	Common	No	No	No
 Fever	Common	Less Common	Common	Short Fever Only
 Night sweats	No	Sometimes	No	No
 Chills	Common	Less Common	Common	No
 Headache	Common	Common	Common	Rare
 Loss of Smell	Very Common	Less Common	No	No
 Fatigue	Common	Common	Common	Sometimes
 How Long Symptoms Take to Show Up	4-5 days	2-3 days	2 days typical, 1-4 possible	2-3 days

COVID-19 DASHBOARD: INDONESIA CURRENT SITUATION

As of 24 January 2022



4,286,378
Confirmed Cases

144,220
Death Cases
(3,4% of Confirmed)

18,891
Active Cases
(0,3% of Confirmed)

4,123,267
Recovered
(96,4% of Confirmed)

4,470
Suspects

Alert Levels Remain High Despite Omicron Infection Logs Zero Deaths

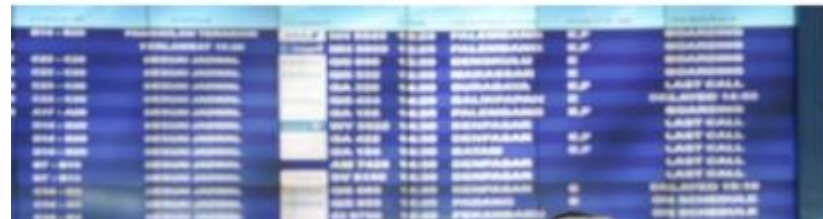
Translator: **Ricky Mohammad Nugraha**
Editor: **Petir Garda Bhwana**

17 January 2022 12:22 WIB

Indonesia reports over 1,000 daily COVID-19 cases Saturday, highest in 3 months



Indonesia eases travel curbs amid encouraging Omicron studies



Local Transmission of Omicron Discovered in 9 Regions: Ministry

Translator: **Dewi Elvia Muthiariny**
Editor: **Markus Wisnu Murti**

17 January 2022 20:57 WIB



Politics

Indonesia's Covid Cases Reach Two-Month High as Omicron Looms

Omicron threat prompts calls to review at-school learning



- First Omicron case in Indonesia identified on 16 December 2021
- Majority of Omicron case in Indonesia are because of overseas travel (imported case)
- Confirmed case in Indonesia increase rapidly and hits daily record of more than 1.000 case per day
- Schools are started their offline / face to face study despite of increasing number of COVID-19 confirm case

Indonesia remains cautious as new COVID-19 variant Omicron detected

1. Covid-19 protocol & management for 2022

- Jokowi officially extends covid pandemic status in Indonesia
- PPKM level 3 to 1 in Java and Bali extended to **January 17, 2022**.
- Flight traveling condition has yet to change from previous conditions (SE 22/2021)
 - To and from areas in Java and Bali: RT-PCR 3x24 hours (first dose) & rapid antigen 1x24 hours before departure (fully vaccinated)
 - For inter-city travel outside Java-Bali: RT-PCR 3x24 hours or rapid Antigen 1x24 hours before departure
- In DKI Jakarta, on 3 Jan 2022 students have started to attend school in person

2. Indonesia Covid-19 progression

	% ACTIVE CASES	% RECOVERED	% DEATH	% BOR COVID
1 Jul 2021	253,826	1,890,287	58,995	75%
	-98%	118%	144%	-73%
31 Dec 2021	4,292	4,114,334	144,094	2%

3. Covid-19 variant: Omicron

- **(As of 3 Jan)** There are 152 Omicron COVID-19 cases in Indonesia; half of the patients are asymptomatic, and the other half has mild symptoms.
- Most of the Omicron patients' symptoms include cough (49%) and runny nose (27%)
- Most do not need oxygen and the saturation is still above 95%

4. Covid-19 variant: IHU

- IHU, B.1.640.2 variant from France discovered on 10 Dec 2021
- **(As of 3 Jan)** The new IHU B.1.640.2 variant has infected 12 people in southeastern France.
- There has yet to be evidence that this variant is somehow more transmissible, more likely to cause severe Covid-19, or more able to evade existing immune protection than previous versions.

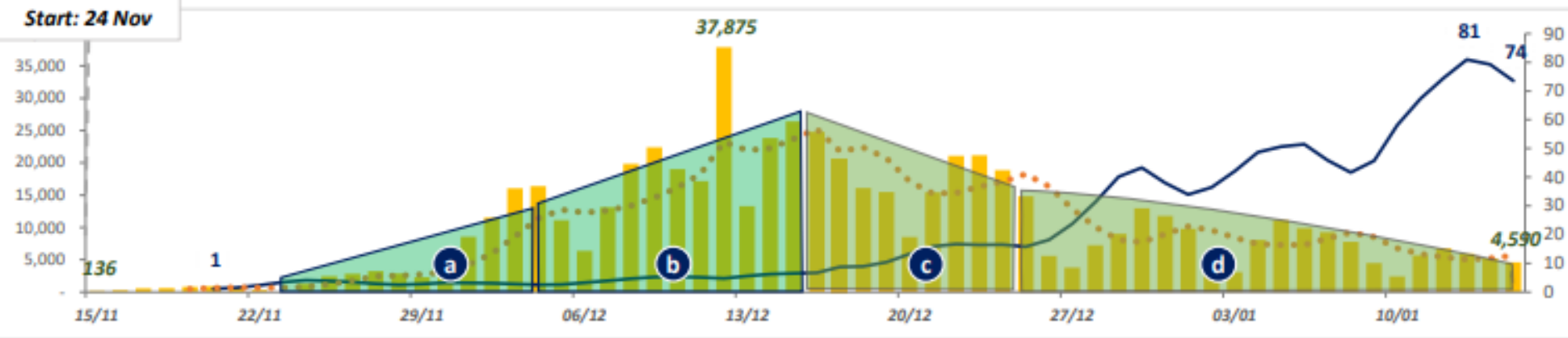
- WHO asks countries to enhance surveillance and sequencing efforts to better understand circulating SARS-CoV-2 variants.

Philippine as benchmark ratio for Indonesia

S. AFRICA'S DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

15 Nov 2021 – 15 Jan 2022

	a	b	c	D
Days	10	12	9	21
DR	2	7	16	73
Ratio	2	2.8	2.4	4.7



PHILIPPINE DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022

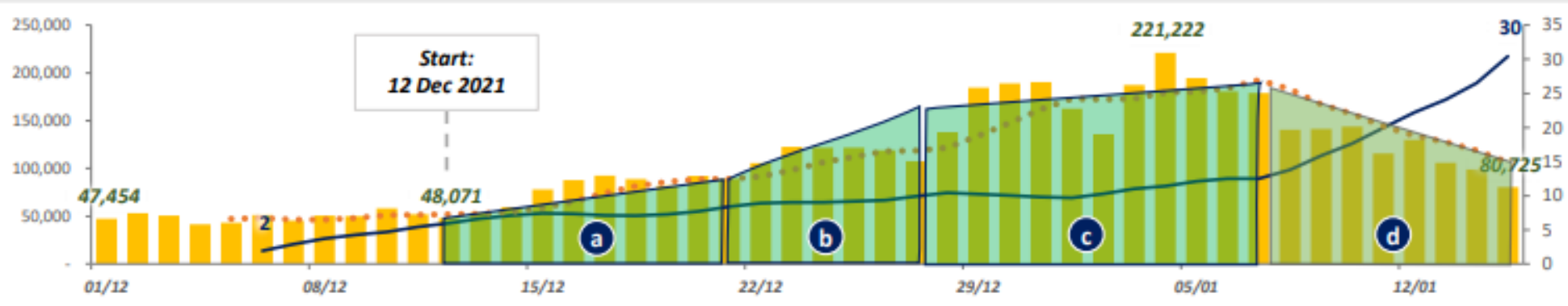
	a	b	c
Days	7	6	4
DR	3	3	5
Ratio	0.2	1	1.8



UK DAILY NEW CASES & DOUBLING RATE

1 Dec 2021 – 15 Jan 2022

	a	b	c	D
Days	9	6	11	8
DR	8	10	13	30
Ratio	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.4



With 20% increased testing capacity, daily new cases in Indonesia may potentially be detected not higher than 65k per day

INDONESIA DAILY NEW CASES FORECAST
1 Dec 2021 – 31 Mar 2022

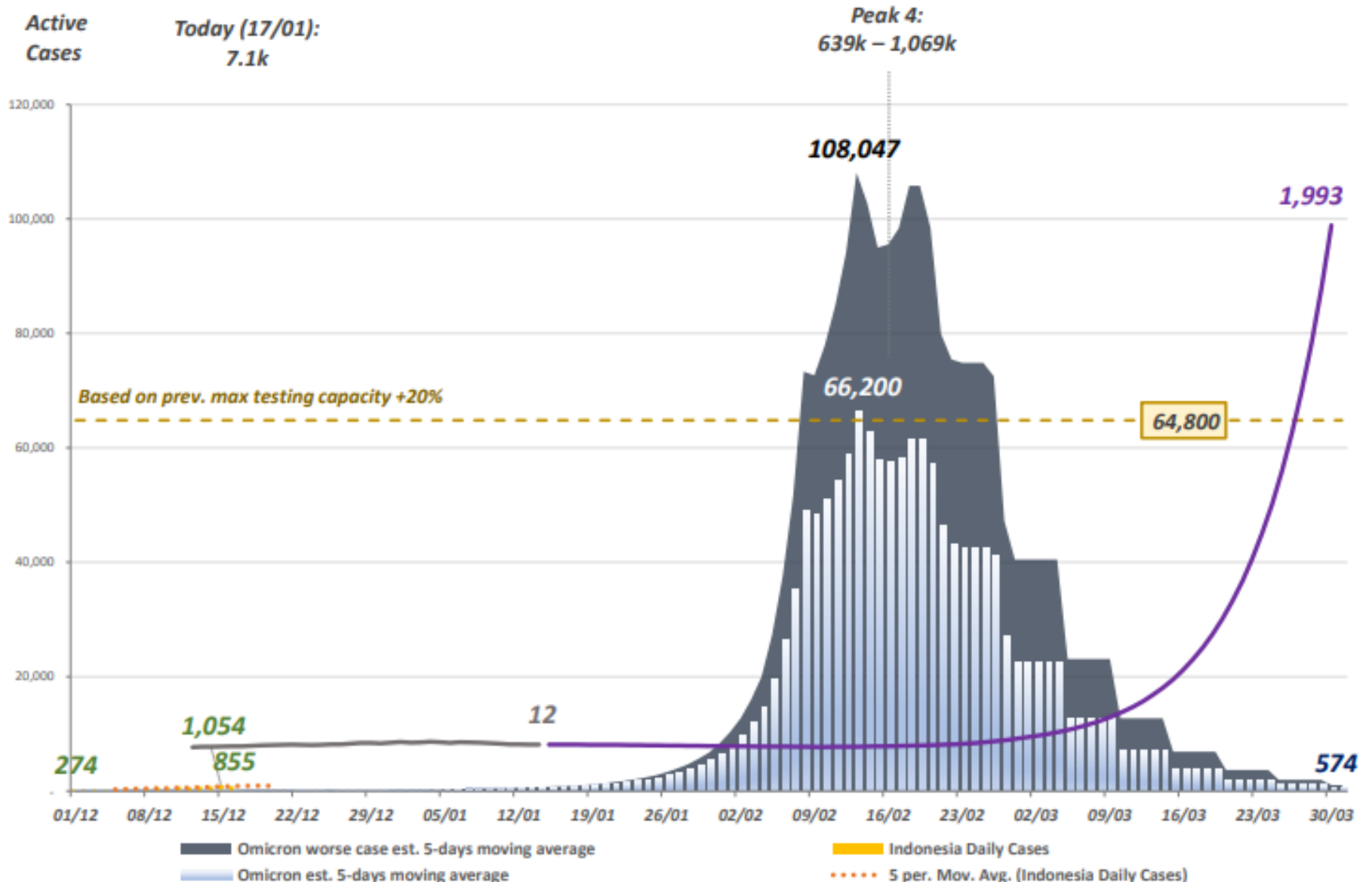
Limited no. of testing may potentially result in a lower cases reported.

Historical Testing	Indonesia
Population	273 mn
Daily people tested	Max* 180k
Daily specimen tested	Max* 378k
Positivity rate	Max*. 30%
Daily cases	56,757

*calculated 5-days moving average during 2021

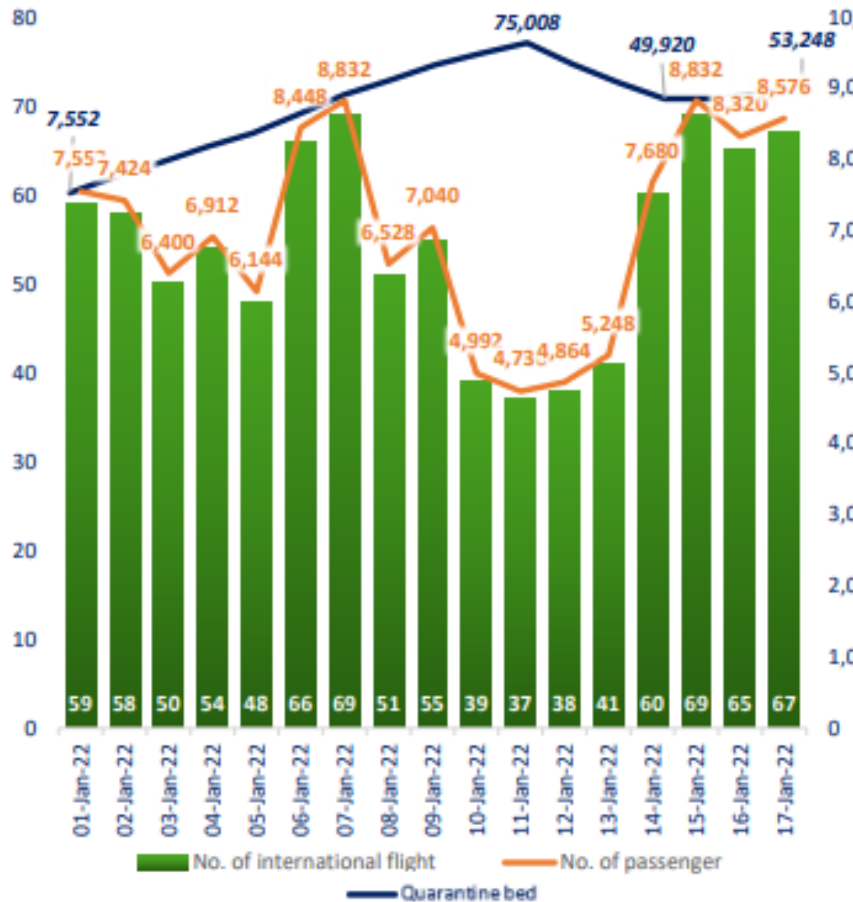
Result

Peak	W2 Feb 2021
Daily new cases	Up to 66 k – 108 k
Active Cases	Up to 639 k – 1.1 mn

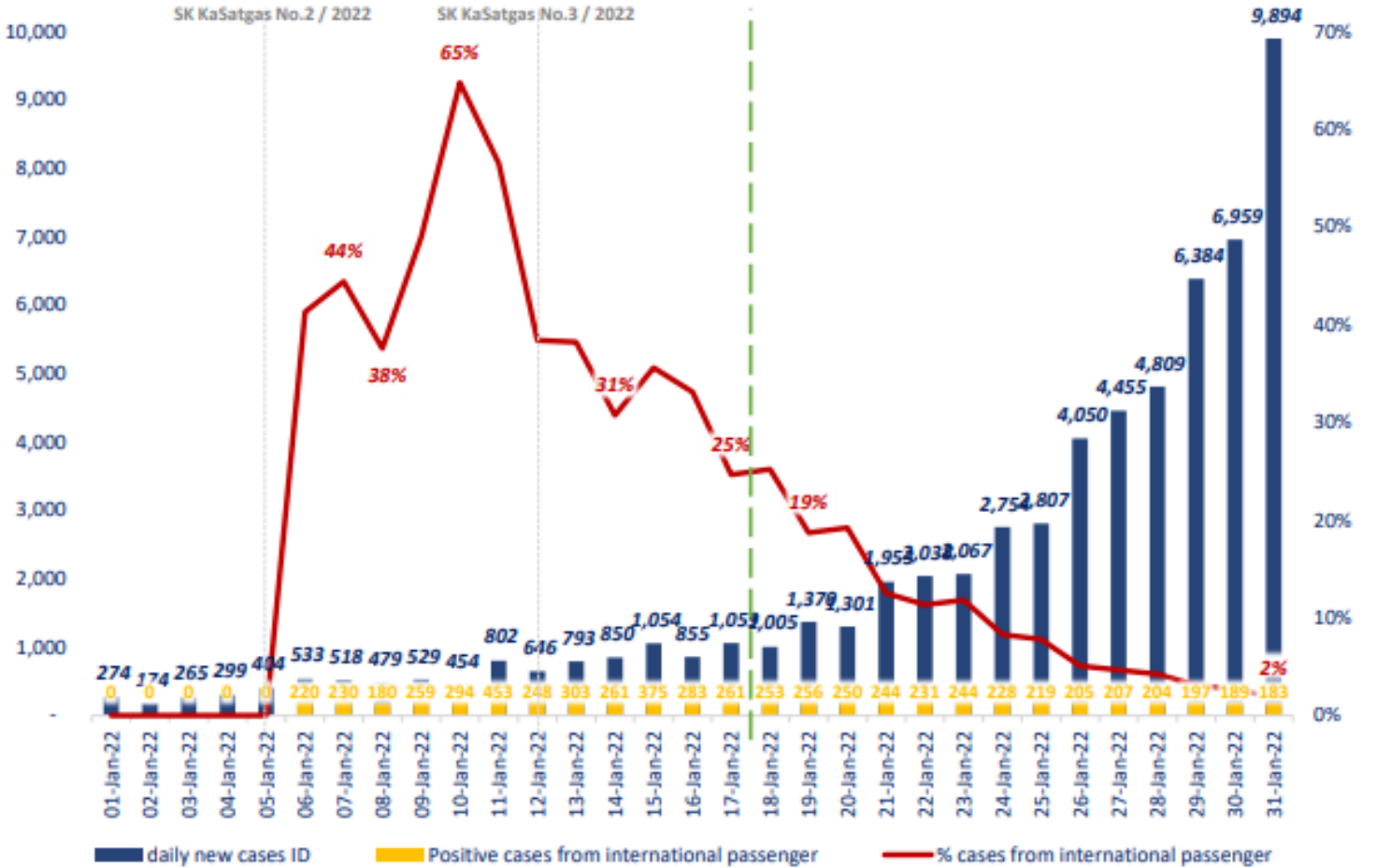


New Covid cases in Indonesia have become locally transmitted after previously being dominated 65% by passenger from international flight

**No. of international flights and passenger to Indonesia
1 - 17 Jan 2022**



**Positive cases from international travellers
1 - 31 Jan 2022**



*Airport entrances to the territory of Indonesia are only through: Soekarno-Hatta (Banten), Juanda (Surabaya), and Sam Ratulangi (Manado).

**Assumption : no. passenger per flight is 128

(<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20211222170506-20-737403/2814-orang-dari-luar-negeri-masuk-indonesia-lewat-bandara-soetta>)

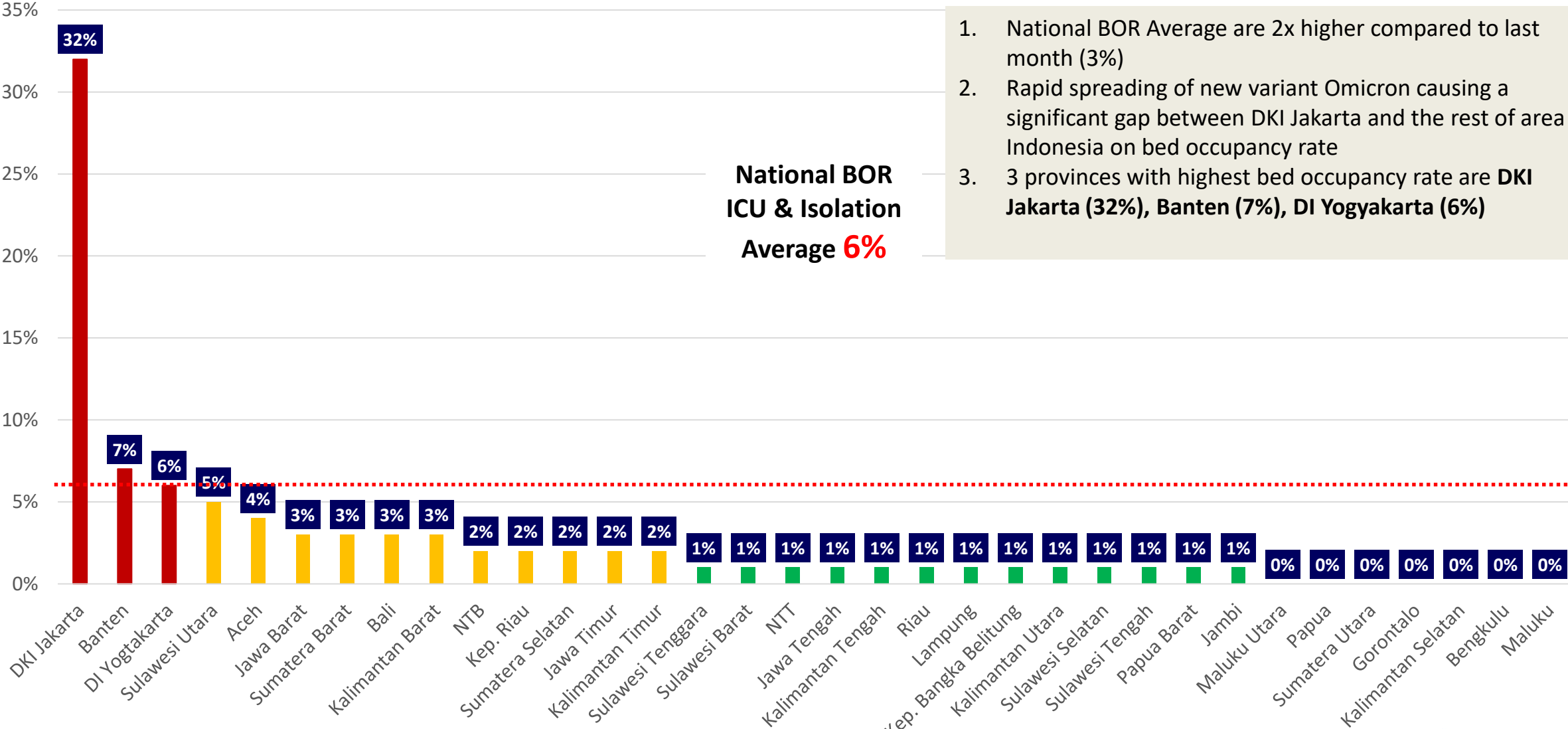
SK KaSatgas No.2 / 2022

- Quarantine duration : 7x24 hours
- Quarantine duration for 14 selected countries: 10x24 hours

SK KaSatgas No.3 / 2022

- Eliminate the list of 14 countries
- Quarantine duration for all travellers : 7x24 hours

Indonesia Bed Occupancy Rate



1. National BOR Average are 2x higher compared to last month (3%)
2. Rapid spreading of new variant Omicron causing a significant gap between DKI Jakarta and the rest of area in Indonesia on bed occupancy rate
3. 3 provinces with highest bed occupancy rate are **DKI Jakarta (32%), Banten (7%), DI Yogyakarta (6%)**

Source: Kemkes 17 January 2022



Siloam Hospitals is well equipped to treat Covid-19 patients around Indonesia

SILOAM HOSPITALS COVID-19 TOTAL OPERATIONAL BED ALLOCATION
As of January 2022



COVID-19 DASHBOARD: SILOAM DASHBOARD

As of 18 January 2022

Total COVID Patients

32,717

Current Hospitalized
COVID Patients

131



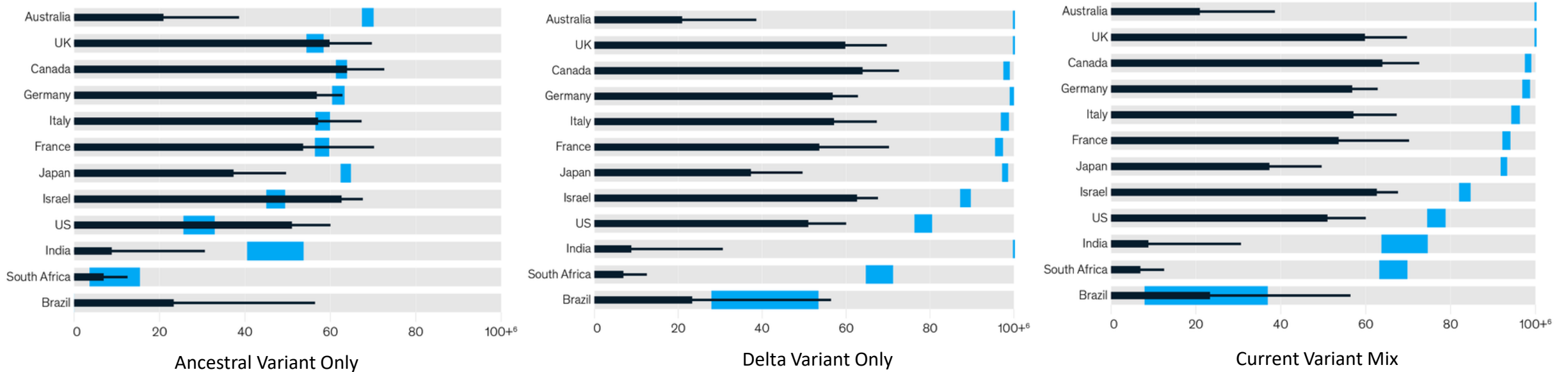
- Current Siloam Hospitals COVID patients has decreased since the last spike in July which caused 100% bed occupancy rate and highest mortality rate at 14%.

Covid-19 Future Projection

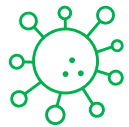
Because of the highly transmissible Delta variant, countries may have to reach higher COVID-19 vaccination rates to achieve herd immunity

Vaccine coverage¹ and potential level for herd immunity,² % of population

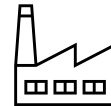
Vaccine coverage, % ■ Full — 1 dose ■ Potential coverage for herd immunity



Globally and nationally, the epidemiological and public-health situation remains dynamic and are subject to uncertainty.



The potential for new variants to emerge (for example, a variant that evades vaccine-mediated immunity to the extent that it frequently causes severe disease in the vaccinated and spreads widely)



Further challenges with vaccine manufacturing or global rollout



Further evidence of waning natural and vaccine-mediated immunity over time, and challenges with rolling out vaccine boosters quickly enough to maintain immunity



Changes in the ways that countries define an acceptable burden of disease (for example, setting different targets for disease burden in vaccinated and unvaccinated populations)

A new variant that substantially evades existing immunity would remain the biggest overall risk.



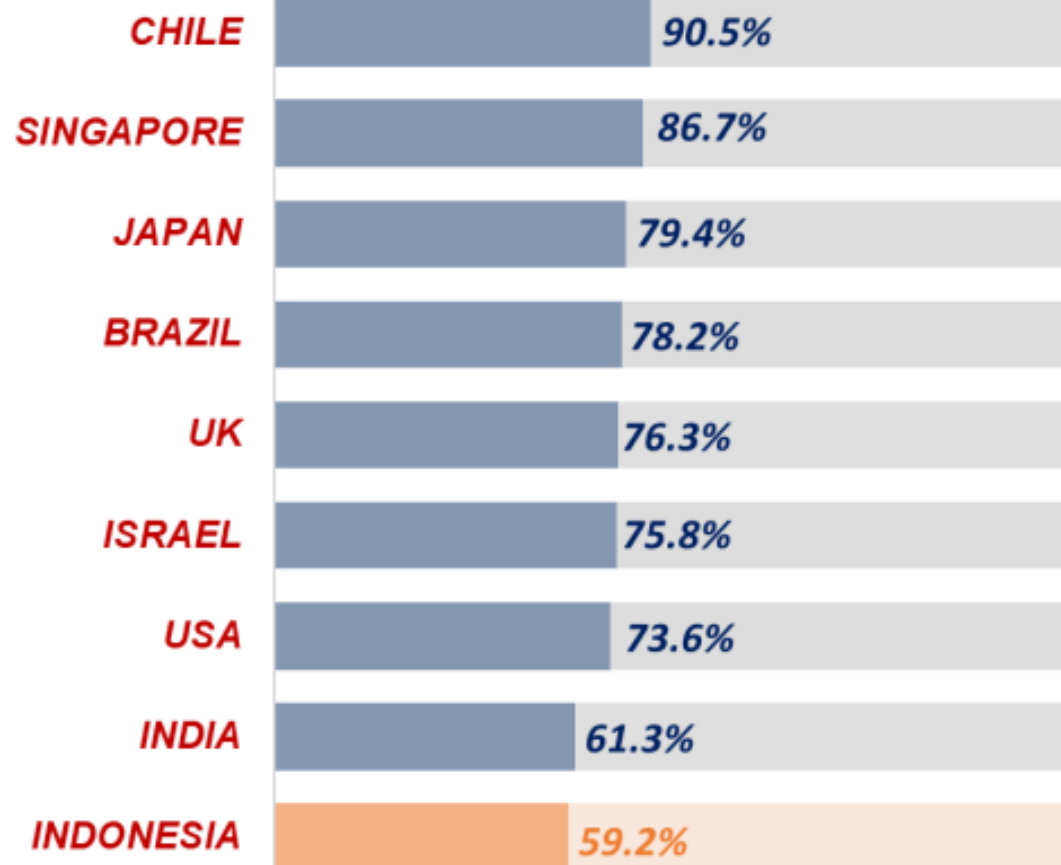
COVID-19 Testing and Vaccination



More than 9.1 billion vaccine doses have been administered worldwide

COUNTRIES' VACCINATION PROGRESS

As of 31 Dec 2021



(People vaccinated/country population)

	Vaccination Start Date	Latest 7-day avg. people vaccinated	People vaccinated (1st dose)	Population	People vaccinated/population
INDIA	16-Jan-21	3,272,652	845,640,601	1,380,004,385	61.3%
USA	20-Dec-20	1,861,140	243,527,564	331,002,647	73.6%
BRAZIL	17-Jan-21	597,450	166,195,505	212,559,409	78.2%
INDONESIA	13-Jan-21	202,174	161,861,222	273,523,621	59.2%
JAPAN	17-Feb-21	31,393	100,404,891	126,476,458	79.4%
UK	13-Dec-20	86,993	51,786,400	67,886,004	76.3%
CHILE	24-Dec-20	60,606	17,301,001	19,116,209	90.5%
ISRAEL	19-Dec-20	7,211	6,564,699	8,655,541	75.8%
SINGAPORE	11-Jan-21	81,658	5,071,148	5,850,343	86.7%

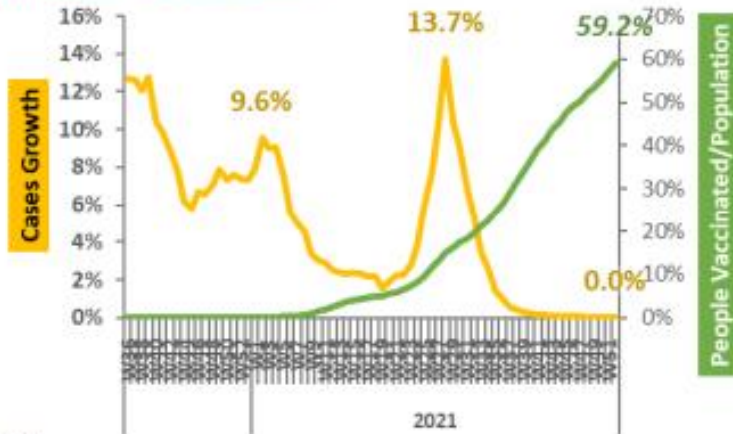
SOURCE: OUR WORLD IN DATA, NYTIMES

- Despite Indonesia's vaccination progress being left behind compared to other countries, the number of people vaccinated in Indonesia has reached 78% of national target of 208 million doses

Countries' Cases Growth v.s. Vaccination Progress

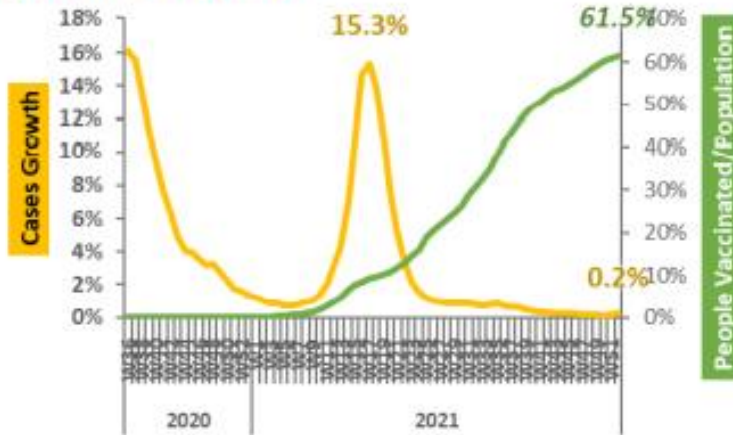
INDONESIA

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021



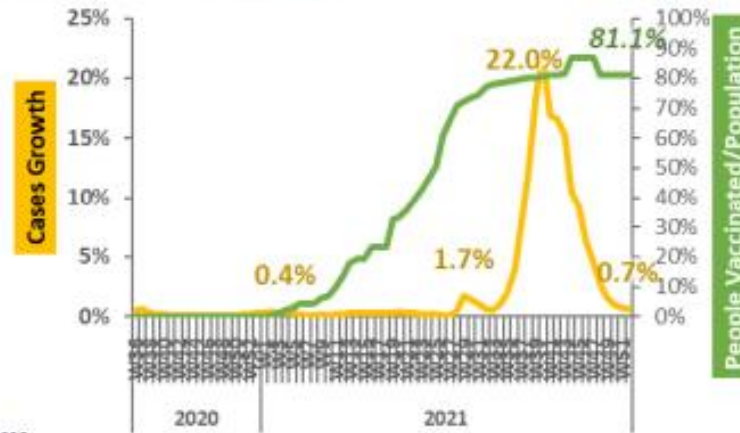
INDIA

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021



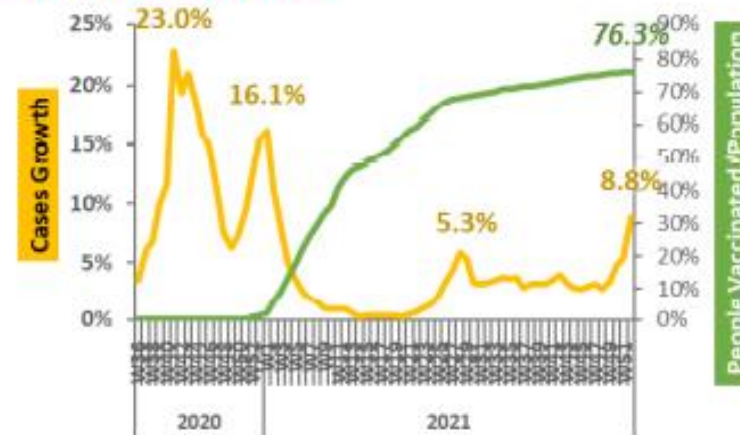
SINGAPORE

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021



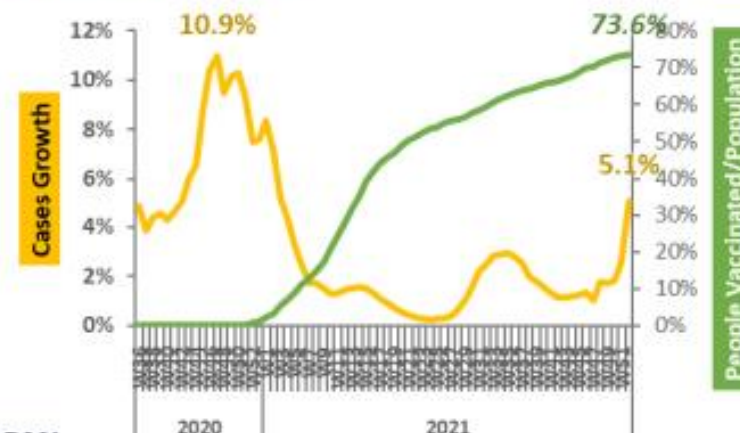
UK

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021



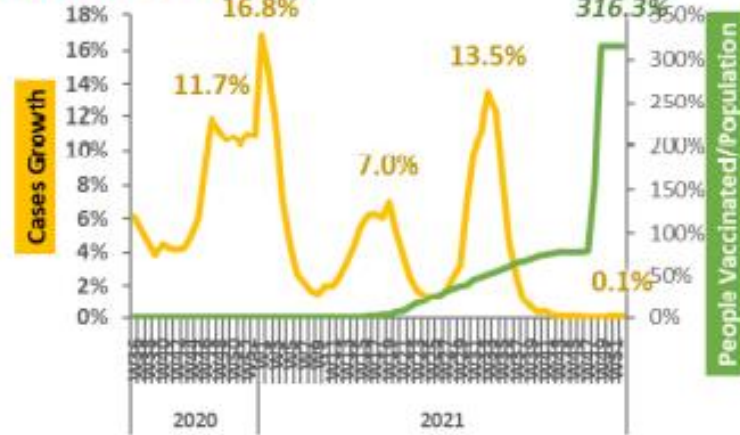
USA

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021



JAPAN

1 Sep 2020 – 31 Dec 2021




- Indonesia had received around **four million doses of AstraZeneca** COVID-19 vaccine on 19 November

COVID-19 Packages / Services


Restful Self-Isolation

#BersamaSiloam
New price per January 17th, 2022



	COVID-19 Isolation Silver Rp400.000 per day	COVID-19 Isolation Gold Rp600.000 per day
General practitioner teleconsultation	1x	2x
Nurse visit	2x	3x
Nurse teleconsultation	7x	8x
Laboratorium test	1x	2x
Vitamin (oral)	1x	1x
Pulse oximetry	1 unit	1 unit

Pre-register yourself before arrival through MySiloam app or siloamhospitals.com/mcu by scanning the following QR code



Valid from September 6th, 2021
Available for group swabs, corporate, and events

For further information, please contact:
1-500-181

New Price Rapid Antigen

Rp275.000 Java & Bali area
Rp300.000 Outside Java & Bali area

Pre-register yourself before arrival through MySiloam app or siloamhospitals.com/mcu by scanning the following QR code



Valid from September 6th, 2021
Available for group swabs, corporate, and events

For further information, please contact:
1-500-181

New Price PCR Swab

Rp275.000 Java & Bali area
Rp300.000 Outside Java & Bali area

Pre-register yourself before arrival through MySiloam app or siloamhospitals.com/mcu

Result in 1-24 hour from samples received in laboratory (connected to the MedLabLink application)



Valid from October 29th, 2021

For further information, please contact:
1-500-181

Lebih Sehat 2022

#BersamaSiloam

Paket Medical Check Up

Siloam Ruby	Siloam Silver
Rp702.000	Rp1.092.000
Siloam Jade	Siloam Pearl
Rp1.404.000	Rp3.120.000
Siloam Onyx	Siloam Diamond
Rp3.650.000	Rp5.210.000
Siloam Platinum	Siloam Emerald
Rp7.020.000	Rp7.917.000

Pembelian melalui aplikasi MySiloam atau siloamhospitals.com/mcu dengan kode kupon **HEMAT22%** s.d. 31 Maret 2022.
Untuk informasi lebih lanjut, hubungi:
1-500-181

Beli 2 PCR Swab Dapatkan Travel Voucher

Rp250.000



Syarat dan ketentuan:
 • Hanya berlaku untuk pembelian PCR Swab di aplikasi MySiloam
 • Berlaku s.d. 31 Januari 2022
 • Jumlah voucher terbatas selama program berlangsung
 • Penggantian voucher hanya berlaku Indonesia (tidak dapat menukarkan ke voucher di luar negeri)
 • Untuk informasi lebih lanjut, hubungi call center Garuda Indonesia di 0804 190 7807 atau 021 2501 9099

Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village
Jl. Siloam No. 8, Lippo Village, Tangerang
(021) 8084 8900

50% OFF

1 Des 2021 - 28 Feb 2022

Setiap pembelian **Medical Check Up/COVID-19 test** melalui www.siloamhospitals.com/mcu akan mendapatkan kode unik yang dapat ditukarkan di aplikasi Maxx Coffee Mobile app



Your order is ready.

Sehat Lebih Hemat

#BersamaSiloam dan Telkomsel Poin

- Hemat **Rp14.000** Rapid Antigen
- Hemat **Rp10.000** PCR Swab
- Hemat Maksimal **Rp100.000** Paket Medical Check Up

Syarat dan ketentuan:
 • Pembelian paket tes melalui aplikasi MySiloam atau siloamhospitals.com/mcu
 • Kode penukaran poin didapatkan melalui aplikasi MyTelkomsel
 • Berlaku s.d. 31 Maret 2022
 • Untuk informasi lebih lanjut, hubungi call center Telkomsel di 0811 1111 1111

Paket Medical Checkup dan Tes COVID-19

Hemat hingga **Rp100.000**

Berlaku hingga 31 Maret 2022



Paket Kartu Kredit digibank

Syarat dan ketentuan berlaku:
 PT Bank DBS Indonesia terdaftar dan diawasi oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan

Available at www.siloamhospitals.com

Indonesia Vaccination Progress Breakdown as of 19 January 2022

Healthcare Workers

1.468.764

1st Dose



139,28% (2,045,719)

2nd Dose



133,84% (1,965,828)

3rd Dose



91,81% (1,348,413)

Elderly

21.553.118

1st Dose



70,30% (15,152,322)

2nd Dose



45,55% (9,816,897)

Public Service Officer

17.327.167

1st Dose



193,79% (33,578,339)

2nd Dose



121,40% (21,075,349)

Public and Vulnerable People

141.211.181

1st Dose



71,54% (101,019,370)

2nd Dose



48,54% (68,539,751)

Age of 12 – 17 years old

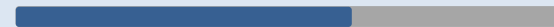
26.705.490

1st Dose



88,62% (23,665,682)

2nd Dose



67,90% (18,133,082)

•Indonesia successfully administered more than 300 million doses of vaccine from the national target of 416,4 million doses on 18th January 2022 (72%)

Siloam Hospital's Continuous Effort: Vaccination

(As of December 2021)

Government
Vaccination Program

Gotong Royong
Vaccination

>330,000

Total Vaccines for public



Indonesian Pediatric Society (IDAI) Recommendation on Sinovac for Kids Vaccination (6-11 years old)



Administered by intramuscular injection of 0,5 ml (3ug) dose



Given twice with 4 weeks of interval

Before and after vaccination kids must:



Wear mask properly



Avoiding crowds



Keeping a safe distance



Reduce mobilization and avoid traveling

- We have successfully given more than 330.000 dose of vaccines for our frontliners as well as for public until December 2021
- Gotong Royong Vaccination Program has kicked off since 18 May 2021 and Siloam Hospitals contributed by giving more than 110.000 dose of vaccine to registered companies
- As of December 2021, Siloam Hospitals given more than 13.000 doses of booster vaccine (3rd dose) for our frontliners

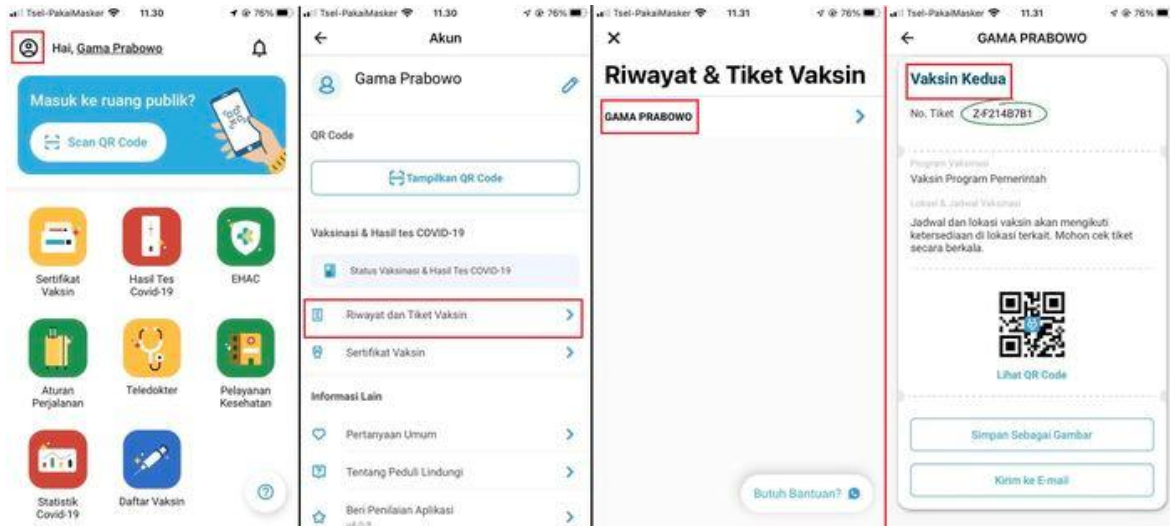
COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shot: What We Know So Far



Indonesia Government start administering 3rd dose (booster vaccination) on 12 January 2022.



Booster shot is priority given to Indonesian citizens aged 18 to elderly and those who have been more than 6 months since second dose



1

- Sinovac
- Sinovac
- AstraZeneca

2

- Sinovac
- Sinovac
- AstraZeneca

Booster

- Half dose of Pfizer
- Half dose of AstraZeneca
- Half dose of Moderna

Booster shot was given free of charge to those who already got their ticket on PeduliLindungi app



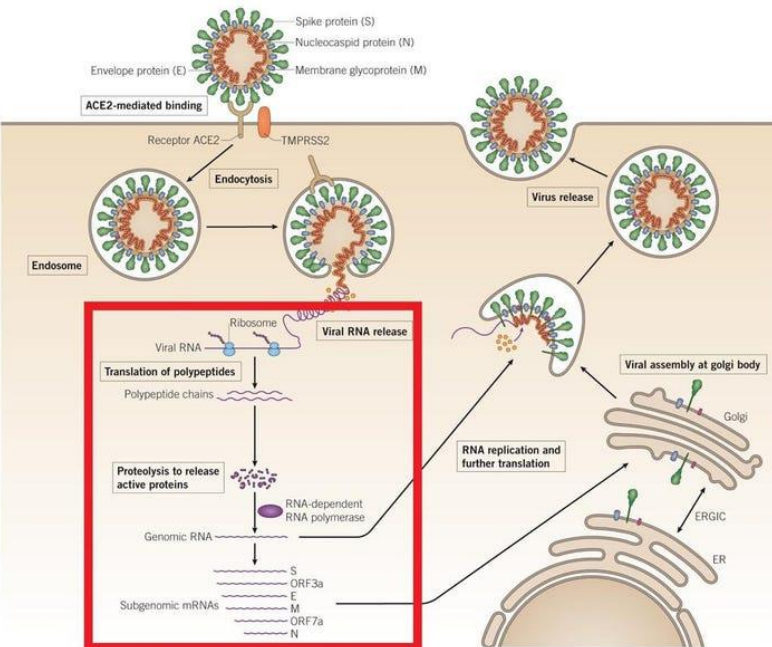
Siloam Hospitals started the first booster vaccine roll out at Maxxbox Lippo Village on 24 January 2022



Covid-19 Treatment : Oral Antiviral - Molnupiravir

Molnupiravir was invented at Drug Innovations at Emory (DRIVE), LLC, a not-for-profit biotechnology company wholly owned by Emory University, and is being developed by Merck & Co., Inc. in collaboration with Ridgeback Biotherapeutics.

Molnupiravir has been shown to be active in several preclinical models of SARS-CoV-2, including for prophylaxis, treatment, and prevention of transmission. Additionally, pre-clinical and clinical data have shown molnupiravir to be active against the most common SARS-CoV-2 variants.



On 23 November 2021, U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for Merck's Molnupiravir for the treatment of mild-to-moderate coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in adults with positive results of direct SARS-CoV-2 viral testing, and who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death, and for whom alternative COVID-19 treatment options authorized by the FDA are not accessible or clinically appropriate. Molnupiravir is available by prescription only and should be initiated as soon as possible after diagnosis of COVID-19 and within five days of symptom onset.

Indonesia already procure Molnupiravir, to treat COVID-19 ailments and authorized the emergency used of Molnupiravir by 10 January 2022.
Siloam Hospitals is currently on process of ordering Molnupiravir

Siloam Advice: COVID-19 and Mental Wellness

Public health actions, such as social distancing, are necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19, but they can make us feel isolated and lonely and can increase stress and anxiety.

Stress Can Cause the Following:

Feelings of fear, anger, sadness, worry, numbness, or frustration

Changes in appetite, energy, desires, and interests

Difficulty concentrating and making decisions

Difficulty sleeping or nightmares

Physical reactions, such as headaches, body pains, stomach problems, and skin rashes

Worsening of chronic health problems, mental health conditions

Increased use of tobacco, alcohol, and other substances

Healthy Ways to Cope With Stress:



Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including those on social media



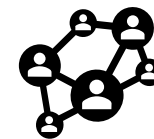
Take care of your body

- Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate external icon
- Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals
- Exercise regularly
- Get plenty of sleep
- Avoid excessive alcohol, tobacco, and substance use
- Continue with routine preventive measures (such as vaccinations, cancer screenings, etc.)
- Get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine



Make time to unwind — Try to do some other activities you enjoy

Connect with others — Talk with people you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling



Connect with your community- or faith-based organizations — While social distancing measures are in place, try connecting online, through social media, or by phone or mail



Regular Check Up to ensure your physical and mental health condition



THANK YOU

事前質問 : Pre-questions

① 外国人向けブースター接種に関する最新情報（開始時期、ワクチン種類、条件、接種場所等）

各種条件（18歳以上、1/2回目の接種ワクチンがSinovacまたはAstra Zeneca、2回目接種から6か月以上経過、PeduliLindungiより3回目接種用チケットが発行されている等）を満たせば、外国人もブースター接種対象となっております。シロアム病院でもブースター接種の対応を開始しておりますので、ご希望の方は当院のモバイルアプリ（MySiloam: <https://mysiloam.siloamhospitals.com/>）経由でご予約ください。1/2回目の接種ワクチンが上記以外の場合は、現時点で未対象となりますので、政府からの追加情報をお待ちください。

② ブースター接種に関して、1. ワクチン種類の選択は可能か 2. 接種量は半分と聞いているがインドネシアでも同様か 3. 費用は個人負担か？

1. 政府指定のワクチン（Astra Zeneca, Pfizer, Moderna）を接種する必要が御座います。2. ご理解の通りです。3. 無料になります。

③ コロナに対する不安をどの様に解消すればよいか？

SMS等の情報に惑わされず、科学的根拠に基づいた情報発信をしている公的機関・団体からの情報取得を心掛ける事に加え、感染対策を行った上で適度な運動や他者とのコミュニケーションを通じて、ストレスを溜め込み過ぎない事も重要だと考えます。

④ ブースター接種をするワクチンは、1/2回目と異なるワクチンの方が有効性が高くなるか？

研究結果を踏まえた有効性の観点から、インドネシア政府は1/2回目の接種ワクチンがSinovacの場合はAstra ZenecaまたはPfizer、Astra Zenecaの場合はModernaまたはPfizerを、ブースター接種用のワクチンとして選定しております。

⑤ J&Jを海外で接種した場合のブースター接種の方法・種類

1回目接種ワクチンがJ&J製の場合、インドネシアでは未だブースター接種の対象となっていない為、政府からの追加情報をお待ちください。

⑥ インドネシアにおけるコロナ治療薬の最新状況について

Merck社開発のMolnupiravirは既にインドネシアに到着しており、シロアム病院としても現在調達の最中でございます。またインドネシア政府より、Pfizer社開発のPaxlovidも軽症患者向け治療薬として使用予定とコメントが出ております。

⑦ オミクロン株の最新感染状況と病床の稼働率について

スライドに記載の通り、現在ジャカルタを中心に感染拡大が進展し病床稼働率が上昇しており、今後全土に拡大する事が懸念されております。

⑧ 新しい変異ウイルスに対する予防策について

これまでの新型コロナウイルスに対する予防策を継続の上、重症化予防の観点からブースター接種もご検討を頂ければと存じます。

⑨ これまでのコロナとオミクロン株の比較（市中での感染リスク、気を付けることなど）

オミクロン株の特徴はスライドをご参照下さい。特別な予防策はなく、これまでの新型コロナウイルスに対する予防策を継続頂ければと存じます。

事前質問 : Pre-questions

⑩ Sinopharm接種済みでもPfizerやAstra Zenecaなどをブースター接種しても問題ないか？他国ではどうか？

1/2回目接種がSinopharm製ワクチンの場合は、インドネシアでは未だブースター接種の対象となっていない為、政府からの追加情報をお待ちください。
ご参考迄に、タイではSinopharmが1/2回目の接種者には、Astra Zeneca, Pfizer, Modernaがブースター接種での対象ワクチンになっております。

⑪ シロアム病院でもPfizer製ワクチンの接種が可能か？

可能です。①の回答をご参照頂き、ご希望の方はアプリ経由でご予約下さい。もし会社単位での接種をご希望になられる場合は、手配のご支援を致しますので個別にご連絡を頂ければと存じます。

⑫ インドネシアではブースター接種は必須か？

必須では御座いませんが、重症化予防の観点から接種を強く推奨しております。

⑬ インドネシア政府として、オミクロン株の感染拡大をどの様にみているか？

シロアム病院の見立てと同様に、当面は感染拡大が継続する可能性が高い事が政府からもアナウンスされております。

⑭ 家族帯同に向けた注意点・インドネシアにおける子供のワクチン接種と医療状況について

シロアム病院として、子供を対象としたコロナ・非コロナ疾患双方に対応可能な医療インフラを整えております。ジャカルタ・チカランでは日本語での対応可能なクリニックも御座いますので、何か具体的にご心配な事柄が御座いましたら、個別にご相談を頂ければと存じます。

⑮ 抗体値検査を受けたところ高い水準の抗体が確認されたことからブースターは不要と医師に言われている。ブースターを受けなければ不利益を受けることになるという展開は考えられるか？

制度的な観点でのお答えは難しいですが、医学的には新型コロナウイルスに対する抗体価は時間の経過を経て減少していく事が報告されている為、ワクチンの2回目接種から6か月以上経過している場合は、重症化予防の観点からブースター接種を推奨しております。

⑯ 日本でPfizer一を2度接種しているが、当地にてPfizer一をブースター接種することは可能？可能な場合、その方法手順と時期を教えて欲しい。

1/2回目接種がPfizer製ワクチンの場合は、インドネシアでは未だブースター接種の対象となっていない為、政府からの追加情報をお待ちください。
尚、1/2回目接種を海外で実施された場合は、ブースター接種前にPeduliLindungiアプリにワクチン情報の認証登録をする必要が御座います。具体的な手順につきましては、在尼日本大使館のホームページをご参照ください。

⑰ 日本でファイザー製を2回接種したが、当地のファイザー製は同じもの、同じ品質か？

同じになります。

⑱ PeduliLindungi App における修正方法と、ブースター接種の反映方法について

一度アプリを消去し、再度ログインをすると修正されるケースがあるようです。それでも上手くいかない場合は、同アプリの問合せ先にご連絡を頂く事が宜しいかと存じます。ブースター接種情報は、完了次第自動的にアプリに反映されます。

追加質問 : Additional questions

⑱ 足元におけるインドネシアの感染者数は、何故他国に比べて低くなっているか？

インドネシアでOmicron株が確認されたのは比較的最近であり、かつ感染者の殆どが外国人であった事が背景の1つであると考えます。最近になって外国人以外の感染者が増加しており、今後市中感染が広がる可能性が高い為、感染拡大はこれから本格化する事が予想されています。

⑳ ワクチン接種率が100%以上とはどのような意味か？

宗教上または健康面等の問題で全国民にワクチン接種をする事は難しい為、インドネシア政府としてワクチン接種者の目標数値を設定しており、同目標値を上回ったケースでは接種率が100%以上の数値となっております。

㉑ 新型コロナウイルスに感染した場合、自宅外での隔離が必要か？その場合、隔離施設の選択は可能か？

最新の政府方針では、重症者を除く持病を持たない45歳以下の国民には原則自宅での隔離を要請しております。

シロアム病院としては陽性結果が出た段階で、一度オンライン診断にて医師のアドバイスを受ける事を推奨しております。

㉒ 2回目接種から6ヶ月後からブースター接種は有効とのことですが、2回目接種からいつまでの期間であればブースター接種は有効なのでしょうか？2回目接種から、8ヶ月後あるいは1年後でも有効なのでしょうか？

ブースター接種プログラムの終了期限について現時点でインドネシア政府からのアナウンスは御座いませんが、㉑での回答の通り抗体価は時間の経過により減少していく事から、接種をご希望の場合は2回目接種から6ヶ月後を目途にご予定頂く事を推奨いたします。

上記の各回答は、2022年1月26日時点で入手可能な政府公表情報・各種研究データ等に基づいたものになります。

本資料に関するお問い合わせやご不明な点等が御座いましたら、ご遠慮なく以下までお問い合わせください。

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