

# 世卫组织：全球 30 个国家和地区报告 550

**多例猴痘病例** More than 550 monkeypox cases have been reported in 30 countries, WHO official says

据美国有线电视新闻网(CNN)报道，世卫组织猴痘项目负责人刘易斯 5 月 31 日表示，全球已有 30 个国家和地区报告 550 多例确诊猴痘病例。刘易斯还说，世卫组织尚不清楚疫情源头，呼吁各国利用“机会之窗”，以防疫情演变得更严重。



Test tubes labelled "Monkeypox virus positive" are seen in this illustration taken May 23, 2022. [Photo/Agencies]

The World Health Organization is now counting more than 550 monkeypox cases worldwide, the group's technical lead for

monkeypox, Rosamund Lewis, said Tuesday on CNN International.

5月31日，世界卫生组织猴痘项目负责人罗莎蒙德·刘易斯对CNN表示，全球已经报告550多例确诊猴痘病例。

"We actually have today a count of over 550 confirmed cases in 30 countries across four of WHO's six regions," Lewis said.

刘易斯说：“目前，在世卫组织划分的全球6个地理区域中，有4个区域的30个国家报告了550多例确诊病例。”

"What we're seeing now is really quite different," she said, given that the outbreak is happening in multiple places at once.

她表示：“现在的情况非常不寻常”，因为疫情同时发生在多个地方。

"We're seeing cases all appearing in a relatively short period of time. We're seeing that in a few days, in a couple of weeks, we're seeing over 500 cases. This is different. This has not been seen before."

“所有猴痘病例在相对较短的时间内集中出现。短短几天到几周内，就报告了500多例。这种情形前所未见，不同寻常。”

In an update over the weekend, WHO said that as of Thursday, it had received reports of 257 confirmed monkeypox cases and about 120 suspected cases in 23 nations where the virus is not endemic.

世卫组织上周末更新的消息显示，截至5月26日，已在23个非猴痘

流行国家收到 257 例确诊病例和约 120 例疑似病例的报告。

Lewis said WHO does not know the source of the outbreak and called on countries to take advantage of the "window of opportunity" to keep cases from unfolding into a greater outbreak.

刘易斯表示，世卫组织尚不清楚疫情源头，呼吁各国利用“机会之窗”，以防疫情演变得更严重。

The group said in its weekend briefing that the global public health risk level is moderate.

世卫组织在上周末的发布会上表示，猴痘的全球公共卫生风险评估为中等。

However, it added, "The public health risk could become high if this virus exploits the opportunity to establish itself as a human pathogen and spreads to groups at higher risk of severe disease such as young children and immunosuppressed persons."

但世卫组织补充道，“如果猴痘病毒借机确立为人类病原体，并向幼儿和免疫低下者等患病风险较高的群体传播，公共卫生风险可能会变得很高。”

WHO is urging health care providers to watch closely for possible symptoms such as rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes, headache, back pain, muscle aches and fatigue, and to offer testing to anyone who has these symptoms.

世界卫生组织敦促各国卫生部门密切关注可能出现的症状，如皮疹、发热、淋巴结肿大、头痛、背痛、肌肉酸痛和疲劳，并为出现上述症状的人群提供检测。

During a news briefing Monday, Lewis said "we are not concerned of a global pandemic" from monkeypox at the moment.

在 5 月 29 日的新闻发布会上，刘易斯表示，目前并不担心猴痘会引发全球大流行。

The virus is not new, she noted, but WHO is set to meet this week to establish a research agenda and research priorities for the virus.

她表示，猴痘病毒并非新病毒，但世卫组织将于本周召开会议，确定该病毒的研究议程和研究重点。