

Senior men's national team all geared up to fly Kingdom's flag in 2022 AVC Cup for Men, starting Sunday in Nakhon Pathom, Thailand | P12

THE DAILY tribune



Two more silos at Beirut port collapse
 Reuters

At least two more silos at Beirut's port collapsed on yesterday, according to witnesses, as crowds gathered at the site to mark two years since an explosion there.

The remnants of the massive silos began to crumble this week, with several collapsing on Sunday and officials saying more of the structures could collapse at any time.

The collapse occurred an hour before hundreds of people were to gather outside the facility to mark the 2nd anniversary of the blast. Authorities have evacuated parts of the port earlier this week as a precautionary measure and there was no indication that anyone was hurt.

The 50-year-old, 48 meters (157 feet) tall silos had withstood the force of the explosion two years ago that destroyed much of the port.

Many in Lebanon, including families of the victims, have been demanding that the silos be kept for future generations to witness the result of one of the largest non-nuclear explosions in history



His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, holds a discussion with the President of the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiques Shaikh Khalifa bin Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Khalifa

China fires missiles near Taiwan in drills after Pelosi visit



Monkeypox shots ready

Bahrain offers free monkeypox vaccines, opens pre-registration, vaccination is voluntary

● **Priority now for health workers, high-risk group**

● **More vaccines on the way, says MoH**

TDT | Manama

Bahrain has come out with all guns blazing once again, after battling the COVID-19 pandemic successfully, this time against the rapidly spreading monkeypox virus, with vaccines free of charge against the 'viral zoonotic' infection for both citizens and residents.

Vaccination against the infection, declared by the World Health Organisation as a global health emergency, is voluntary, said the Ministry of Health.

However, the ministry said the Kingdom has only limited stock now. Hence, priority is for groups, including "frontline health workers and those at high risk of exposure."

But there are no reasons to worry. More vaccines are on the way, the ministry assures.



Dr Jalila bint Sayed Jawad, the Minister of Health

"Upcoming shipments will be for citizens and residents who wish to take the vaccine," MoH confirms, adding it will be free of charge.

Citizens and residents, to register, call 24/7 hotline 444 or log

on to healthalert.gov.bh.

Bahrain has also recently announced receiving monkeypox diagnostic kits from WHO.

Bahrain is taking up this new mission after successfully battling the COVID-19 that claimed

over 1,500 lives in the Kingdom and 6,428,581 lives worldwide. The Kingdom vaccinated nearly 85% of its population against the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As of Wednesday, 998,092 people took booster doses and 1,224,396 second doses in the Kingdom.

As with COVID-19, Bahrain is also not leaving behind anyone in the monkeypox battle.

Ministry said the vaccine is for the safety and security of all citizens and residents.

Bahrain has also recently introduced monkeypox testing, isolation and treatment protocols based on WHO recommendations and standards.

It says those who have the virus or are suspected to have contracted should stay in isolation for 21 days. Authorised officials could decrease or increase the isolation based on a health condition.

No clarification is, however, available on the vaccine types available for vaccinating against monkeypox. Canada, the European Union, and the United States have authorised a smallpox vaccine, MVA-BN, for use in monkeypox prevention. LC16 and ACAM2000, two more vac-

cines, are also being explored for monkeypox prevention.

Europe is currently the epicentre of the monkeypox outbreak that is unlikely to disrupt international trade or travel.

Despite all this, the virus is not new. Scientists first discovered monkeypox in 1958 in captive monkeys used for research in Denmark. Officials confirmed the first case of a human infected with the virus in 1970 in Zaire, now called the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Also, know that monkeypox is in the same virus family as smallpox, though it causes a milder disease.

What are the symptoms of monkeypox?

While some people have mild symptoms, others may develop more serious symptoms and need care in a health facility.

Those at higher risk for severe disease or complications include people who are pregnant, children and persons that are immunocompromised.

The most common symptoms of monkeypox include fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, and swollen lymph nodes. This is followed or accompanied by the development of a rash which can last for two to three weeks.

The rash can be found on the face, palms of the hands, soles of the feet, eyes, mouth, throat, groin, and genital and/or anal regions of the body. The number of lesions can range from one to several thousand. Lesions begin flat, then fill with liquid before they crust over, dry up and fall off, with a fresh layer of skin forming underneath.

Symptoms typically last two to three weeks and usually go away on their own or with supportive care, such as medication for pain or fever. People remain infectious until all the lesions have crusted over, the scabs fallen off and a new layer of skin has formed underneath.



Why is this disease called 'monkeypox'?
 The disease is called monkeypox because it was first identified in colonies of monkeys kept for research in 1958. It was only later detected in humans in 1970.

BAHRAIN COVID-19

TOTAL TESTED

10186122

ACTIVE CASES

4014

DEATHS

1511

DISCHARGED

656045

NEW CASES

454

CRITICAL

4

220 fils (includes VAT)



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Stellar gymnastics

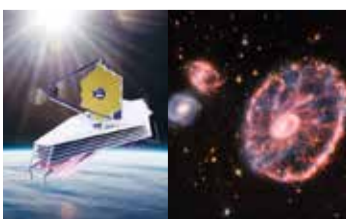
James Webb captures stunning images of Cartwheel Galaxy

TDT | NASA

NASA's James Webb Space Telescope has peered into the chaos of the Cartwheel Galaxy, revealing new details about star formation and the galaxy's central black hole. Webb's powerful infrared gaze produced this detailed image of the Cartwheel and two smaller companion galaxies against a backdrop of many other galaxies. The image provides a new view of how the Cartwheel Galaxy has changed over billions of years.

The Cartwheel Galaxy, locat-

ed about 500 million light-years away in the Sculptor constellation, is a rare sight. Its appearance, much like that of the wheel of a wagon, is the result of an intense event – a high-speed collision between a large spiral galaxy and a smaller galaxy not visible in this image. Collisions of galactic proportions cause



a cascade of different, smaller events between the galaxies involved; the Cartwheel is no exception.

The Cartwheel Galaxy sports two rings – a bright inner ring and a surrounding, colourful ring. These two rings expand outwards from the centre of the collision, like ripples in a pond after a stone is tossed into it. Because of these distinctive features, astronomers call this a "ring galaxy," a structure less common than spiral galaxies like our Milky Way.

The bright core contains a tremendous amount of hot dust

with the brightest areas being the home to gigantic young star clusters. On the other hand, the outer ring, which has expanded for about 440 million years, is dominated by star formation and supernovas. As this ring expands, it ploughs into surrounding gas and triggers star formation.

