

National Internet Partner Services (NIPS) Quarterly Call: Monkeypox 8.24.22
Q&A Resource

Note: This document was drafted on August 24, 2022, the day of the webinar. This Q&A document will not be updated regularly to reflect changing trends.

- ***To protect patients' confidentiality, are we doing OOI referrals for out of state Monkeypox contacts?*** OOI referrals depend on the program area. For example, in Washington DC, they are attempting to do OOI for monkeypox cases and contacts, but surrounding jurisdictions have different protocols in place for this outbreak, which has resulted in some issues in managing cases including DC managing and using resources for non-DC residents.
- ***Can your experts answer if we should be discouraging the use of changing rooms to try on clothes or alerting folks to the dangers of unwashed clothes from donations sites or garage sales in light of Monkey Pox.*** [ANSWERED ON WEBINAR]. We don't know the answers to these questions specifically. But we do know that soft surfaces – like clothes – can transmit the MPX virus.
- ***What risk reduction message do we give to positive people regarding pets? What symptoms do they look for on their pets?*** Infected animals can spread Monkeypox virus to people, and it is possible that people who are infected can spread Monkeypox virus to animals through close contact, including petting, cuddling, hugging, kissing, licking, sharing sleeping areas, and sharing food. For more information, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/specific-settings/pets-in-homes.html>
- ***Where can you get vaccines?*** This depends on where you live and what the local public health agency is offering. Building Healthy Online Communities (BHOC) has recently released a monkeypox vaccine finder, which you can find at <https://monkeypoxmap.org/>
- ***How is Monkey Pox spread and are there posters available for General Public?*** You can find information on how Monkeypox spreads and other information at <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html>. Communication resources for consumers can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/resources/index.html>
- ***Can you talk about the latest monkeypox vaccine regimen announced by Dr. Mary Bassett; what is the new dosage, the reason why?*** [Answered on call]. More information about the currently recommended vaccine regimen can be found here - [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of JYNNEOS and ACAM2000 Vaccines during the 2022 U.S. Monkeypox Outbreak | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#). Data behind the decision can be found here - [Monkeypox Update: FDA Authorizes Emergency Use of JYNNEOS Vaccine to Increase Vaccine Supply | FDA](#)
- ***Outreach strategies for Black MSM?*** CDC has been talking and partnering with organizations that serve and represent gay and/or Black men including [NMAC](#), [National Black Justice Coalition](#), [National Center for Lesbian Rights](#), [Human Rights Coalition](#), [GLAAD](#), [Lambda Legal](#), [PFLAG](#), [National LGBTQ Task Force](#), [Family Equality](#), [AIDS United](#) and others. Strategies for reaching and engaging diverse communities includes partnering with trusted messengers and community health workers, holding community engagement opportunities

either in person or virtually, engaging trusted community leaders, and sharing clear and accurate information tailored to a community’s languages, literacy levels, and cultures. For more information and strategies, please visit [What is Health Equity? | Health Equity | CDC](#).

- Differentiate between PEP and PEP++?** Information about PEP and PEP++ can be found at https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/interim-considerations/overview.html#anchor_1660077275525 and https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/interim-considerations/overview.html#anchor_1660077319531 From the CDC webpage: “People can be vaccinated after known or presumed exposure to someone with monkeypox [i.e., post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)], ideally within 4 days. Additionally, people with certain risk factors and recent experiences that might make them more likely to have been recently exposed to monkeypox can be considered for vaccination [i.e., expanded post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP++)]. Jurisdictional vaccine strategies should reflect national priorities to primarily employ PEP and PEP++ approaches, and should prioritize PEP first, before other vaccination strategies. When combined with other [prevention measures](#) including self-isolation, PEP and PEP++ might help control outbreaks by reducing transmission of *Monkeypox virus*, preventing disease, or reducing severity of disease.”

Table 1. Vaccination Strategies Used in the 2022 U.S. Monkeypox Outbreak

Strategy	Definition	Criteria
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)	Vaccination after known exposure to monkeypox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who are known contacts to someone with monkeypox who are identified by public health authorities, for example via case investigation, contact tracing, or risk exposure assessment
Expanded Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP++)	Vaccination after known or presumed exposure to monkeypox	Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who are known contacts to someone with monkeypox who are identified by public health authorities, for example via case investigation, contact tracing, or risk exposure assessment People who are aware that a recent sex partner within the past 14 days was diagnosed with monkeypox Certain gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men, or transgender and gender diverse people who have sex with men, who have had any of the following within the past 14 days: sex with multiple partners (or group sex); sex at a commercial sex venue; or sex in association with an event, venue, or defined geographic area where monkeypox transmission is occurring
Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)	Vaccination before exposure to monkeypox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People in certain occupational risk groups*

*People at risk for occupational exposure to orthopoxviruses include research laboratory workers performing diagnostic testing for *Monkeypox virus*, and members of health care worker response teams designated by appropriate public health and antiterror authorities (see [ACIP recommendations](#)).

Table copied from [Vaccination Strategies | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#) on 8/24/2022

- ***What are the barriers to finding Black and Latino gay/bisexual men and getting them to take the vaccine?*** There may be many factors associated with hesitancy to get vaccinated including lack of knowledge about vaccine effectiveness, who is eligible to receive it, and where to get it. Vaccine hesitancy has also been associated with distrust in the government and healthcare systems due to a history of government and health care abuses. With the monkeypox vaccine in particular, availability of the vaccine has been an issue. That is improving, but with changes to vaccine administration (intradermally) there are new concerns – ranging from effectiveness of the fractional dose to possible scarring among persons with a history of keloid formation. We continue to recommend community engagement with a focus on finding vaccine “champions” within the at-risk population to promote/advocate for vaccine uptake.