

MONKEYPOX

2022 Monkeypox Response

NIPS Webinar

August 24, 2022

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Multinational Monkeypox Outbreak Response



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What is currently happening?

August 2022



<https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox>

Quick overview of the basics of monkeypox

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What is Monkeypox?

- Orthopoxvirus; relative of smallpox but milder disease
- Formerly rare, mostly in west and central Africa
- Spreading widely in 2022 global outbreak
- WHO declared PHEIC in July
- Spread in current outbreak varies from spread in past outbreaks

Examples of Monkeypox Rashes

Photo Credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network



Key takehome – the spread of this outbreak is different than past outbreaks

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How does it spread?

- Monkeypox **can spread to anyone** through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact including:
 - **Direct contact** with monkeypox rash, scabs, or body fluids from a person with monkeypox.
 - Touching **objects, fabrics** (clothing, bedding, or towels), and **surfaces** that have been used by someone with monkeypox.
 - Contact with **respiratory secretions**
 - **Infected animals**
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/specific-settings/pets-in-homes.html>
- Incubation period (3–17 days)
 - Early symptoms and rash
 - Rash progression (2–4 weeks)



The time from when someone has been exposed to monkeypox and when their symptoms begin is typically 3-17 days. Someone who has monkeypox typically begins with early symptoms and a rash, which progresses over a period of 2-4 weeks

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What are the symptoms?

- Historically, flu-like symptoms followed by rash
- Rash confused with other diseases e.g., secondary syphilis, herpes, chancroid, and varicella zoster
- Rashes progressing to sores, blisters, scabs
- In current outbreak, flu-like symptoms often missing or mild
- Severe pain
- Patients usually recover without treatment



From Basgoz N, Brown CM, Smole SC, et al. Case 24-2022: A 31-Year-Old Man with Perianal and Penile Ulcers, Rectal Pain, and Rash. Epub ahead of print. Copyright © Jun 15 2022. Massachusetts Medical Society. Reprinted with permission from Massachusetts Medical Society

Monkeypox is unlikely to cause death. People who are at risk for more severe disease include people who are pregnant, immunocompromised, have atopic dermatitis or eczema, or are younger than 8 years old.

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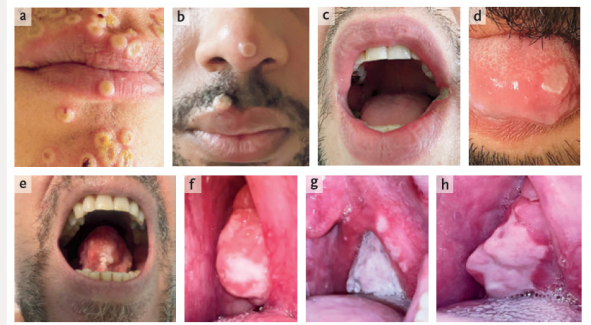
Monkeypox Lesions: “2022 Clinical Presentation”

Key Characteristics of Monkeypox Rash



More Monkeypox Rash Photos

Photo Credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network

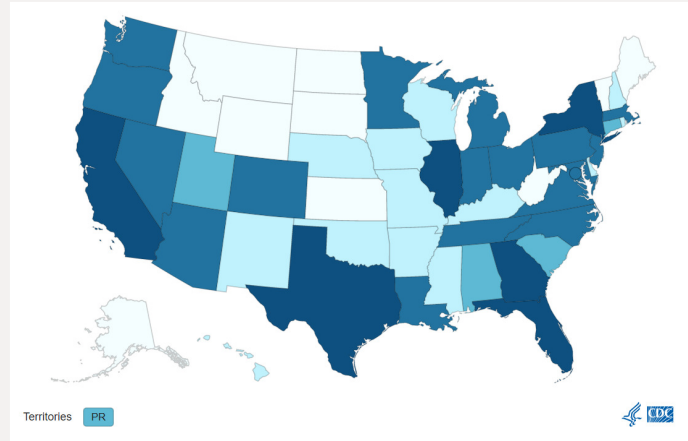


Source: Thornhill 2022, [N Engl J Med](#)

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2022 Monkeypox cases (as of 8/23/22)

- As of Aug 23, there are **15,909 cases of monkeypox in the U.S.** and over 42,000 cases of monkeypox worldwide.
- While **anyone can catch monkeypox**, regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation, **many of those affected** in the current global outbreaks are **gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men.**



Map of the U.S. Outbreak as of August 23, 2022

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Testing for Monkeypox

- Testing can only be done if someone has a rash
- Testing is available from some health care providers and public health clinics
- People with suspected monkeypox should wear a mask and remind the provider that monkeypox virus is circulating

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/testing/testing-basics.html>

Testing is available for monkeypox. However, testing can currently only be done if someone has a rash. If someone thinks they may have monkeypox, they should connect with a healthcare provider for evaluation. Remind people that if they have suspected monkeypox and are going to visit a health care provider, they should wear a mask and remind the provider that monkeypox virus is circulating.

Testing: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/prep-collection-specimens.html>

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Treatment for Monkeypox

- There are no treatments specifically for monkeypox
- FDA-approved use of tecovirimat (TPOXX), a smallpox drug, to treat monkeypox during an outbreak
- Other drugs possibly useful but not tested:
 - Vaccinia Immune Globulin Intravenous (VIGIV)
 - Cidofovir (a.k.a. Vistide), antiviral medication
 - Brincidofovir (a.k.a. Tembexa), antiviral medication to treat smallpox

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/treatment.html>

Currently, there are no treatments that are approved for monkeypox virus infections. Treatments that are approved for smallpox, like tecovirimat or TPOXX, might have some effectiveness for monkeypox. Tecovirimat is available in oral and IV forms. People who have monkeypox should ask their healthcare provider whether they should receive treatment.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/treatment.html>

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Vaccination for Monkeypox

- Current CDC recommendation for vaccination:
 - People who have been identified by public health officials as a contact of someone with monkeypox
 - People who are aware that one of their sexual partners in the past 2 weeks has been diagnosed with monkeypox
 - People who had multiple sexual partners in the past 2 weeks in an area with known monkeypox
- JYNNEOS is the preferred vaccine
 - Two doses given 28 days apart
 - Maximum protection starts 14 days after the second dose
 - Vaccination as soon as possible after exposure (ideally within 4 days) provides the best chance to prevent the disease or make it less severe.
- Some jurisdictions are expanding vaccine access

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/vaccines.html>

CDC recommends vaccination for people who have been exposed to monkeypox and people who may be more likely to get monkeypox. Currently, people more likely to get monkeypox include people who have been identified as a close contact by public health officials, people who know one of their sexual partners in the past 2 weeks has been diagnosed with monkeypox, and people who have had multiple sexual partners in the past 2 weeks in an area with known monkeypox.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/vaccines.html>

JYNNEOS is the preferred vaccine. It is a two-dose vaccine that is given 28 days apart. The maximum protection begins 14 days after the second dose. People can contact a health care provider or local health department to ask about vaccine eligibility and access.

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PEP

Known or presumed exposure to someone with monkeypox, ideally within 4 days.

PEP++

Certain risk factors and recent experiences that might make them more likely to have been recently exposed to monkeypox

- Jurisdictional vaccine strategies should reflect national priorities
- Prioritize PEP first, before other vaccination strategies.
- Currently, CDC is not encouraging mass vaccination for the general public or for all sexually active people.
- Jurisdictions can consider monkeypox vaccine PrEP for individuals at increased risk of monkeypox from non-occupational exposure
- Plans to introduce PrEP should focus on strategies likely to have the largest impact in slowing the current outbreak.
- PrEP strategies should be part of a larger prevention effort

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/interim-considerations/overview.html>

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What CDC is Doing

- Informing the public about monkeypox
- Providing guidance to health departments and healthcare providers on symptoms and how to manage illness
- Constantly updating information on CDC's website, social media, and via press briefings



<https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox>



- Supporting diagnostic testing
- Working closely with state/local partners to raise awareness within the LGBTQIA+ community
- Seeking public health partners' feedback
- Consulting with health officials in other countries

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Dating apps, social media influencers, & listening sessions

- Working closely with Building Healthy Online Communities (BHOC) to **develop messages** for dating apps
- Using existing relationships with influencers to **reach priority populations**
- Holding **listening sessions** with LGBTQIA+ communities and organizations to learn about needs/gaps and share information



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Health Dept & DIS Resources *(list not exhaustive)*

CDC Monkeypox Website: <https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox>

Information for Health Departments

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/healthdepts/index.html>

Case Reporting

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/healthdepts/case-reporting.html>

Intervention Services for People with or Exposed to Monkeypox

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/healthdepts/intervention-services.html>

Reducing Stigma in Monkeypox Communication and Community Engagement

[Reducing Stigma in Monkeypox Communication and Community Engagement | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)

We have and continue to develop resources for health departments including DIS staff, such as information on reporting cases, vaccinations, isolation as well as key information that DIS need to know, and how to communicate about monkeypox while reducing the chances of stigmatizing affected communities.

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Community Resources (list is not exhaustive)

Webpages

If You Are Sick with Monkeypox - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/if-you-are-sick.html>

Safer Sex, Social Gatherings... - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/sexualhealth>

Notifying Close Contacts - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/if-sick/notifying-close-contacts.html>

Videos - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/resources/videos.html>

5 Things to Know About Monkeypox - <https://youtu.be/9GziSwQTo4A>

5 Things Sexually Active People Need to Know - https://youtu.be/xf2x62i1_c8

Fact sheets - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/resources/print.html>

Monkeypox and Safer Sex - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/pdf/MonkeyPox-SaferSex-InfoSheet-508.pdf>

Monkeypox Info for Teens and Young Adults - <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/pdf/MPOX-info-teens-young-adults.pdf>

Additionally, we have developed a ton of materials that you can share with your patients and clients including our web resources, videos and fact sheets. As with the previous slide, this is just an example of the many resources we have.

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Key Messages – A harm reduction/sex positive approach

- **Get Informed**

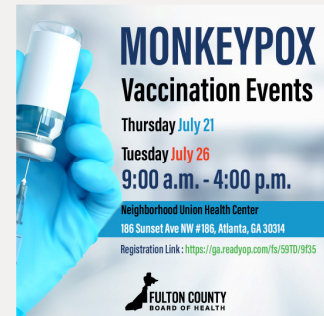
- ❖ Know signs and symptoms
- ❖ Determine your risk
- ❖ Take prevention steps

- **Get Vaccinated**

- ❖ If you are at increased risk, get vaccinated
- ❖ Get 2 doses
- ❖ Take precautions until 14 days after the second dose

- **Get Talking**

- ❖ Talk to your partners about new/unexplained rashes & vaccine status
- ❖ Keep contact information of partners so you can notify them if you get monkeypox
- ❖ Tell your partners right away



What we are messaging to those at most risk – get informed, know the signs and symptoms, talk to your partner, determine your risk

Get vaccinated – if you are at increased risk, get vaccinated. Get both doses. Take precautions until 14 days after second dose for maximum protection

Get Talking with your partners – before you meet up talk with your partners about new or unexplained rashes, about vaccine status, and retain contact information. If you get sick with mpx, contact your partners right away.



1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov