INTEGRATING MPOX VACCINATION, TESTING, AND TREATMENT INTO SEXUAL HEALTH AND HIV CLINICAL CARE

VACCINATION

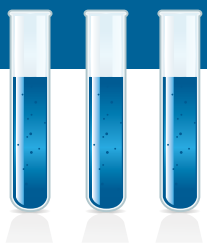
- → VDH Mpox Vaccine Guidance
- → Questions and Vaccine Requests: mpxquestions@vdh.virginia.gov
- → CDC Vaccine Considerations

In Virginia, the mpox vaccine JYNNEOS is available to people who are at risk of exposure to mpox or those who have been exposed to mpox. JYNNEOS is available at most local health departments and some private providers. Consider offering mpox vaccine as part of routine care to patients seeking services in STI or HIV clinics or to patients that disclose risk factors for exposure.

JYNNEOS may be administered using the standard FDA-approved regimen (subcutaneous route) or the alternative EUA-authorized regimen (intradermal route) for patients aged 18 and older. Providers should discuss with patients to determine which route of administration each patient prefers.

TESTING

- → CDC Clinical Recognition
- → CDC Testing Patients for Mpox
- → DCLS Testing Instructions



VDH encourages clinicians to have a high level of suspicion for mpox, especially in people with risk factors. Vigorous swabbing of a new rash or lesion is recommended for specimen testing. It is not necessary to unroof or aspirate the lesion.
Providers should use commercial laboratories for testing whenever possible.

Public health testing at Virginia state lab (DCLS) is available for uninsured or underinsured people, those at **high risk** of severe disease, healthcare providers, and those living or working in congregate settings. Contact **LHD** for more information.

People being tested for mpox who are sexually active should also be tested for HIV and other STIs. If tests are positive, they should be treated.

TREATMENT

- → CDC Clinical Treatment
- → CDC Pain Management
- → CDC clinical consultation service **770-488-7100** or email **eocevent482@cdc.gov**

Provide supportive care for all patients with mpox based on their needs, including pain management, skin and wound care, maintenance of fluid balance, and treatment of co-occurring STIs, including HIV, or bacterial superinfections.

Inform patients with mpox about the **STOMP Trial**, a clinical trial evaluating TPOXX (tecovirimat) effectiveness. Patients do not need to have severe disease or be at high risk of severe illness to enroll in the study. Virginia Commonwealth University is a participating site.

Consider TPOXX treatment in people with severe disease, involvement of anatomic areas which might result in serious complications (e.g., scarring or strictures), or people at high risk for severe disease (e.g., those with poorly controlled HIV, immunocompromised people, people with conditions affecting skin integrity, children <1 year of age, or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding).

Additional information at **CDC's Information for Healthcare Professionals** webpage:
www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/clinicians/index.html

Adapted from Michigan Department of Health & Human Services
www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/Keeping-Michigan-Healthy/HIVSTI/Mpox/Integrating-Mpox-Vaccination-Into-Routine-Sexual-Health-HIV-Care.pdf

VDH VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH