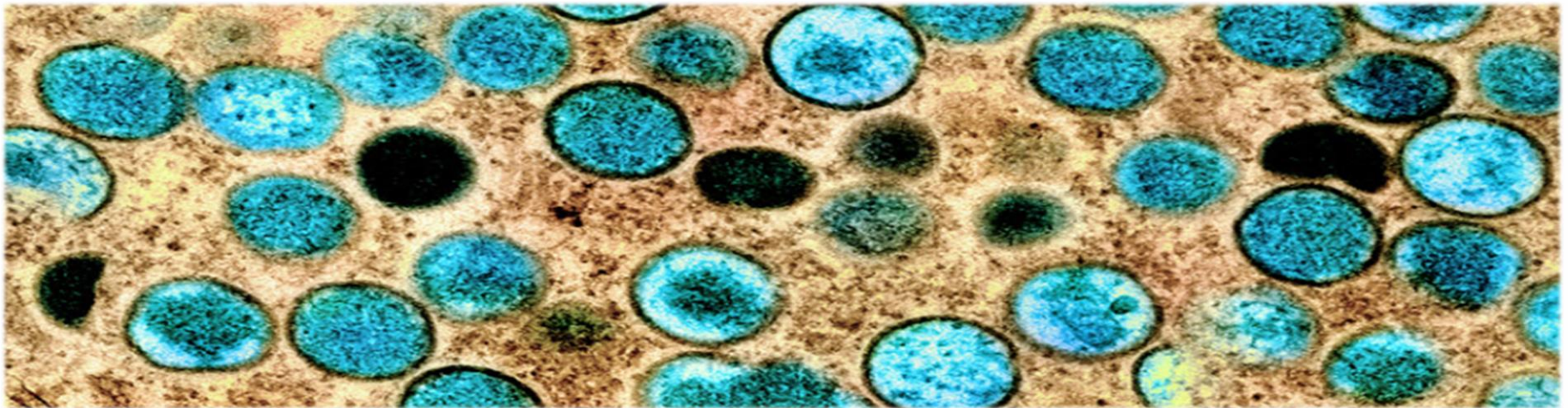


MONKEYPOX

Advisory Council on Health Disparity and Health Equity

October 11, 2022

Jenny Calhoun, RN



- 1 MONKEYPOX: DATA
- 2 MONKEYPOX: DISEASE & TRANSMISSION
- 3 MONKEYPOX: TREATMENT & PREVENTION
- 4 MONKEYPOX: STIGMA & EQUITY

On July 23rd, WHO declared monkeypox spread a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) – this designation allows coordination of international resources

MONKEYPOX GLOBAL STATUS

As of 9/30/2022:

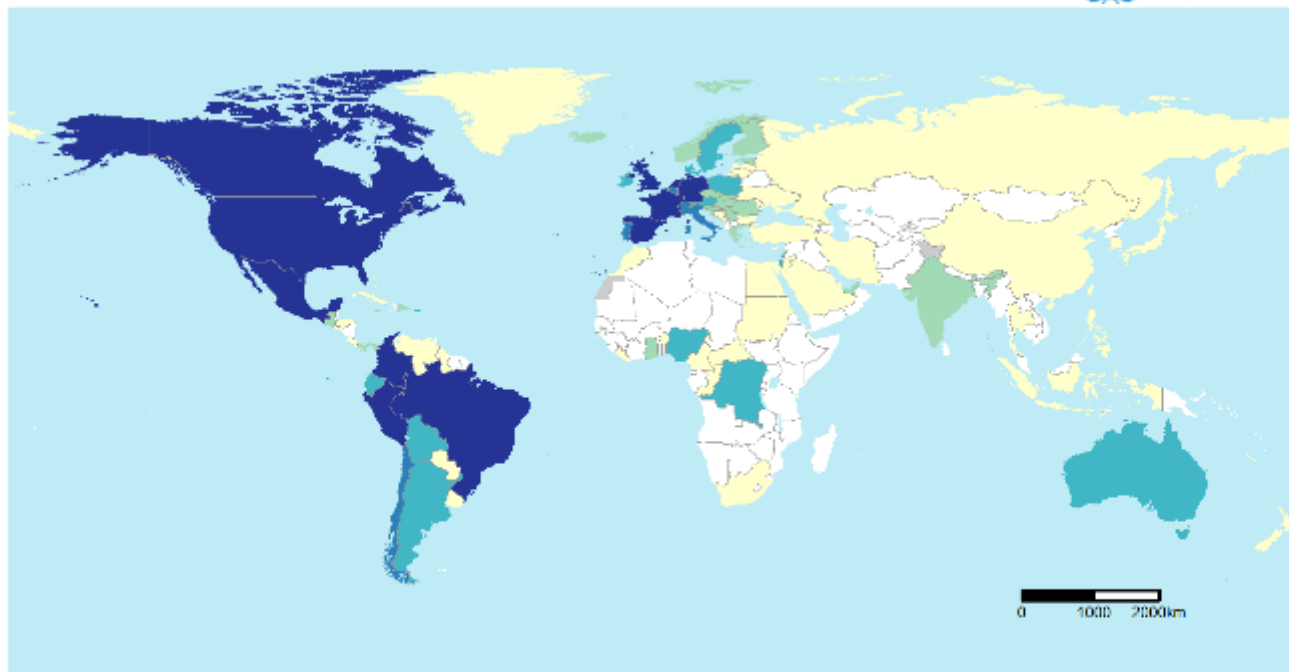
- 106 countries
- 67,556 cases
- 27 deaths
(WHO)

As of 9/29/2022:

- 106 countries
- 68,017 cases
- 27 deaths
(CDC)

Confirmed cases of Monkeypox

from 1 Jan 2022, as of 28 Sep 22



Not applicable
No data

Confirmed cases

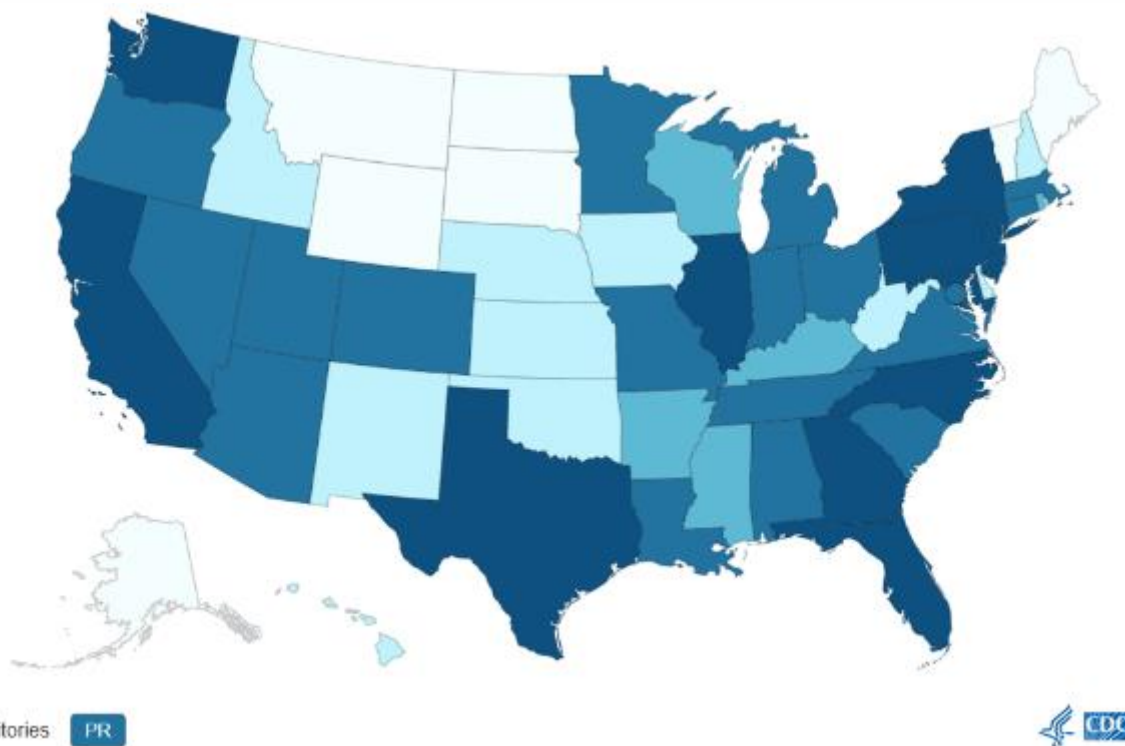
0
1-9
10-99
100-499
500-999
1000+

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme
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MONKEYPOX: U.S. CASE COUNT as of 9/29/2022

On August 4th, U.S. declared monkeypox a public health emergency



25,613 CASES IN 50 STATES 1 death in California TOP TEN STATES

1	California	4,886
2	New York	3,914
3	Florida	2,520
4	Texas	2,311
5	Georgia	1,785
6	Illinois	1,306
7	Pennsylvania	758
8	New Jersey	706
9	Maryland	657
10	Washington	600
14	Virginia	464

MONKEYPOX: VA 2022 OUTBREAK DATA as of 9/30/2022

Monkeypox Cases in Virginia



Updated daily on business days by 10 AM

Dashboard updated: 9/30/2022

Total Cases

484

Total Hospitalizations

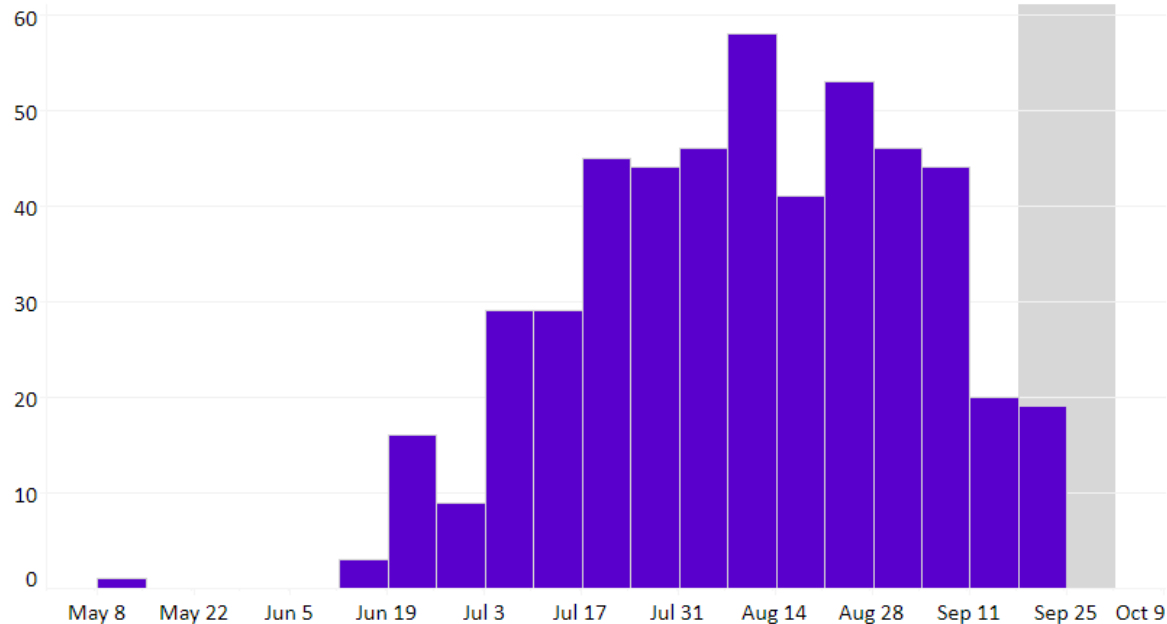
21

Total Deaths

0

Number of Cases by Week

The graph shows the number of monkeypox cases reported to VDH by the date closest to when the person became ill or got tested for the monkeypox virus.



Region	Case Counts
Central	71*
Eastern	121*
Northern	253
Northwest	12*
Southwest	6*
Virginia Total	463*

*VDH suppression rules for districts with 1-4 cases

MONKEYPOX: THEN AND NOW

THEN: First identified 1958 in monkeys in Africa

- Rare disease, Orthopox genus (smallpox, cowpox), less contagious, milder disease
- African rodents and non-human primates may harbor the virus and infect humans
- First human case – DRC in 1970
 - Two clades (groups) reported
 - Central Africa or Congo Basin
 - West Africa – historically caused less severe disease and thought to be less transmissible

NOW: First identified May 7, 2022 in U.K.

- Had travelled from U.K. to Nigeria back to U.K.
- Developed rash on 4/29, back in U.K. 5/4 – hospitalized; MPX suspected; isolated; contact tracing
- 8/12 - global experts agreed on new names for variants
 - Central Africa now Clade I
 - West Africa now Clade II consists of two subclades
 - Clade IIa
 - Clade IIb – associated with current outbreak
- Work continues on addressing disease and virus names



Source: CDC Public Health Image
Library/Brian W.J. Mahy, BSc, MA,
PhD, ScD, DSc

MONKEYPOX: THE DISEASE

THEN

- Incubation period = 5-21 days
 - Usually 6-13 days
- Infectious period
 - Symptom onset until skin lesions resolved
- Abrupt illness onset
 - Prodrome - fever, headache, muscle aches, fatigue
 - Swollen lymph nodes
 - Rash appears within 1-3 days of fever - progresses through series of characteristic changes - macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, scabs



NOW

- Incubation period = 3-17 days
 - Mean 7.6 – 9.2 days
- Infectious period
 - Symptom onset until skin lesions resolved
- Variable illness presentations
 - Only a few or single lesion; begin in genital, perineal/perianal area, or oral cavity without further spread
 - Appearance of lesions before onset of other symptoms
 - Lesions can be painful or itchy
 - Coinfections with STIs and COVID – confused with other infections – syphilis, chancroid, herpes, shingles, etc.

MONKEYPOX: TYPICAL RASH PROGRESSION THEN – LASTS 2-4 WEEKS

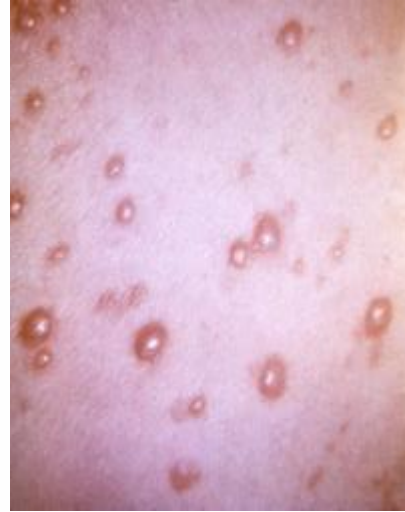
MACULE – flat, distinct, discolored area of skin



PAPULE - small, solid bumps that rise above surrounding skin



VESICLE – small blister filled with clear fluid



PUSTULE – small blister filled with pus



MONKEYPOX: TRANSMISSION

Mostly human to human through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact:

- Direct contact with MPX rash, scabs or body fluids
 - Oral, anal, and vaginal sex or touching
 - Hugging, massage and kissing
 - Prolonged face-to-face contact
- Touching objects, fabrics (clothing, bedding, or towels), and surfaces that have been used by someone with MPX, including during sex
- Contact with respiratory secretions

MONKEYPOX: TRANSMISSION RISK

Many, but not all, cases of monkeypox have been identified in gay, bisexual, or men who have sex with men

- Surveillance data indicate 28-51% have HIV infection

Having multiple or anonymous sex partners may increase chance for exposure

Early findings from a recent survey of MSM indicate change in behaviors

- Reducing number of sex partners
- Reducing one-time sexual encounters
- Reducing sex with partners met on dating apps or at sex venues

MONKEYPOX: TRANSMISSION



First case of human-dog transmission in Paris

- Owners – two MSM non-exclusive partners living in same household
 - Owner 1 – 44yo, Latino, with HIV, in care, undetectable VL
 - Owner 2 – 27yo, white, HIV negative
 - Both - anal ulceration 6 days after sex with others
 - Both - fatigue, headache, and fever
 - Owner 1 – rash on face, ears and legs
 - Owner 2 – rash on legs and back
- Pet – Italian greyhound, 4 yo – no previous medical issues
 - 12 days after owners' symptom onset – developed lesions
 - Abdomen pustules
 - Thin anal ulceration
- Possible transmission
 - Co-sleeping
 - Careful to prevent contact with other pets or humans

MONKEYPOX: TRANSMISSION

- Providers should suspect MPX for **all** patients with compatible illness, regardless of travel history, gender or sexual orientation
- People who have recovered from MPX - expected to have immunity against reinfection for years
- MPX DNA has been detected in wastewater in several states. The test used detects part of the viral DNA, which are not infectious. Don't know yet if this is a transmission risk.
- MPX has been detected in semen, not clear if this is a transmission risk – WHO recommends condoms as of 9/1/2022
- Unsure about risk of spread through contaminated surfaces – report on household of two infected people detected MPX DNA that was not infectious

MONKEYPOX: TREATMENT



- Many people have mild, self-limiting disease course
- Supportive care – pain medication, baths or topical gels for painful or itchy lesions may be needed
- Prognosis depends on previous vaccination status, initial health status, concurrent illness and comorbidities and more
- Antiviral treatments are available for people with severe illness or those at high risk of severe illness

MONKEYPOX: PREVENTION - JYNNEOS VACCINE



- On August 9, 2022, an alternative regimen was authorized for those ≥ 18 by FDA EUA
- Administration by intradermal injection
- 0.1ml dose instead of 0.5ml dose
- Two doses given at least 28 days apart
- Goal to increase supply of Jynneos vaccine
- Lower dose immunologically non-inferior to the standard subcutaneous dose

Not recommended for anyone who has a history of developing a keloid scar



MONKEYPOX: VACCINE ELIGIBILITY

UPDATED ON 9/26/2022

- VA is 13th in the nation for MPX vaccine administration as of 9/27/2022
- For those with known exposure
 - Exposed to a known case
 - Know a sexual partner in the past 2 weeks was diagnosed with MPX

- For those at high risk of exposure
 - People, of any sexual orientation or gender, who have had anonymous or multiple (more than one) sexual partners in the past two weeks; or
 - Sex workers of any sexual orientation or gender; or
 - Staff, of any sexual orientation or gender, at establishments where sexual activity occurs; or
 - People, of any sexual orientation or gender, who are living with HIV/AIDS; or
 - People, of any sexual orientation or gender, who have been diagnosed with any sexually transmitted infection in the past three months.

MONKEYPOX: STIGMA AND EQUITY

WHO Director-General Tedros advised to “reduce number of partners and exchanging contact details to enable follow-up”, but stressed that “**stigma and discrimination can be as dangerous as any virus.**”

Provide fact-based information and emphasize that monkeypox is a public health concern for everyone

Contagious diseases do not affect (or stay within) one population

Focus on the risk behavior, not the person

- **CDC Monkeypox Vaccine Equity Pilot Program** launched 9/15/2022 – 10,000 vials available
 - Pilot creative ways to reach populations most affected
 - Address barriers to awareness, education and prevention measures like vaccination
 - Language differences
 - Location of vaccination sites
 - Vaccine hesitancy
 - Mistrust of government
 - Lack of access to on-line scheduling technology
 - Fear of stigma
- **VDH Health Equity Plan** - in process
 - Listening Sessions
 - 9/7 – People at high risk of MPX
 - 9/8 – Sexual Health Providers
 - 9/23 – HIV Providers

MONKEYPOX: AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

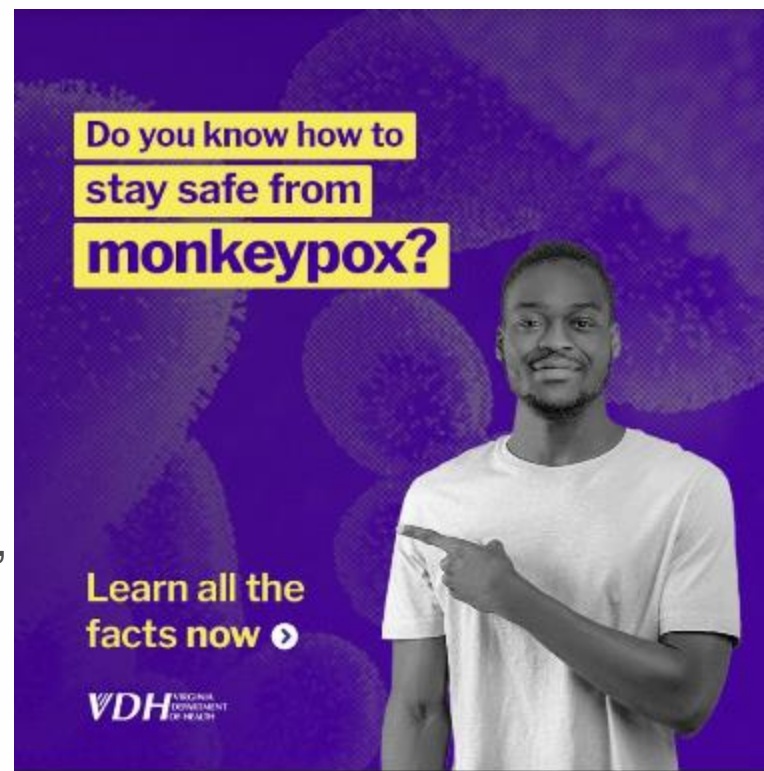
Goal: spread awareness and increase knowledge about monkeypox through digital messaging

Priority Audience: Men who have sex with men

Timeline of Campaign: September through December

Area: Urban areas throughout Virginia, with priority given to Northern Virginia based on case load

Platforms Used: Google (Display and Search), MSM Dating Apps (Adam4Adam, Grindr, Scruff, Jack'd), LGBTQ Websites/News Sites – local and national (queerty.com, advocate.com, lgbtqnation.com, pride.com, Washington Blade, Outwire757, GayRVA.com, Metro Weekly), Facebook, Instagram



Here's what you need to know about looking out for monkeypox symptoms. Symptoms can vary by person, but common symptoms include:

- Rash with raised, firm bumps
- Rash may be painful
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Fever



Learn more at
vdh.virginia.gov/monkeypox

Monkeypox spreads through close contact with someone who has monkeypox or with a contaminated object. Protect yourself by:

- Learning more about monkeypox
- Frequently washing your hands
- Practicing safer sex



Learn more at
vdh.virginia.gov/monkeypox

If you have monkeypox, do your part to protect others.

- Isolate until your rash is completely healed.
- Avoid contact with others, especially children, pregnant women and immunocompromised people.
- Work with your local health department to let your close contacts know about their risk.



Learn more at
vdh.virginia.gov/monkeypox

Are you at risk of getting monkeypox?

Learn all the facts now ➔



¿Tienes riesgo de contraer la viruela del mono?

Entérate aquí ➔



Do you know how to stay safe from monkeypox?

Learn all the facts now ➔



MONKEYPOX: RESOURCES

- VDH Monkeypox website:
www.vdh.virginia.gov/monkeypox/
- CDC Monkeypox website:
www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/
- WHO Monkeypox website:
www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox

MONKEYPOX: QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!

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