

## MONKEYPOX FAQ's

### **What is MPOX?**

MPOX is a rare disease caused by infection with the MPOX virus. MPOX virus is part of the same family of viruses as smallpox. MPOX symptoms are similar to smallpox symptoms, but milder.

### **Is MPOX a sexually transmitted infection?**

No, MPOX is not defined as a sexually transmitted infection (STI). MPOX can spread from one person to another through close physical contact, including sexual contact. It is currently not known whether MPOX can be spread through sexual transmission routes (e.g., through semen or vaginal fluids), but direct skin-to-skin contact with lesions during sexual activities can spread the virus.

MPOX rashes are sometimes found on genitals and in the mouth, which is likely to contribute to transmission during sexual contact. Mouth-to-skin contact could thus cause transmission where skin or mouth lesions are present.

### **What are the symptoms?**

Symptoms of MPOX can include:

- Fever
- Headache
- Muscle aches and backache
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Chills
- Exhaustion
- A rash that can look like pimples or blisters that appears on the face, inside the mouth, and on other parts of the body, like the hands, feet, chest, genitals, or anus.
  - The rash goes through different stages before healing completely. The illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks.

Sometimes, people get a rash first, followed by other symptoms. Others only experience a rash.

### **How contagious is MPOX?**

MPOX can spread from person-to-person through direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids. It also can be spread by respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-

to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, In addition, pregnant people can spread the virus to their fetus through the placenta.

MPOX can also be spread through items (such as clothing or linens) that previously touched the infectious rash or body fluids. It's also possible for people to get MPOX from infected animals, either by being scratched or bitten by the animal or by eating meat or using products from an infected animal.

Once you have visible symptoms (such as blisters or scabs), you are contagious and can transmit the virus to others. Some people develop flu-like symptoms before the blisters appear. These people are currently also considered an infection risk. MPOX can spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed. The illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks.

### **How likely am I to get MPOX?**

At this time, the risk of MPOX in the United States is low. MPOX does not spread easily between people, and the time between exposure and when symptoms start gives health officials more time to track down contacts and break the chain of infection.

### **What should I do if I think I was exposed to someone with MPOX?**

If you think you have been exposed to MPOX, monitor yourself closely for signs and symptoms for three weeks after the time you were last exposed. If you do develop symptoms, contact your health care provider for advice, testing and medical care.

### **What should I do if I think I have MPOX?**

- See a healthcare provider if you notice a new or unexplained rash or other MPOX symptoms.
- Avoid close contact (including intimate physical contact) with others until a healthcare provider examines you.
- If you're waiting for test results, follow the same precautions.
- If your test is positive, stay isolated until your rash has healed, all scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of intact skin has formed.

If you think you have symptoms or have been a close contact of someone with MPOX, contact your primary care provider for advice, testing and medical care. If possible, self-isolate and avoid close contact with others. Your health care provider will collect a sample from you for testing so that you can get appropriate care.

## Can children get MPOX?

Children are typically more prone to have severe symptoms than adolescents and adults. The virus can also be passed to a fetus or to a new born through birth or early physical contact.

## Is MPOX deadly?

Infections with the strain of MPOX virus identified in this outbreak—the West African strain—are rarely fatal. Over 99% of people who get this form of the disease are likely to survive. However, people with weakened immune systems, children under 8 years of age, people with a history of eczema, and people who are pregnant or breastfeeding may be more likely to get seriously ill or die.

Although the West African strain is rarely fatal, symptoms can be extremely painful, and people might have permanent scarring resulting from the rash.

## Is there a treatment for MPOX?

There are no treatments specifically for MPOX virus infections. MPOX symptoms often resolve on their own without the need for treatment. It is important to take care of the rash by letting it dry if possible or covering with a moist dressing to protect the area if needed. Avoid touching any sores in the mouth or eyes.

Anti-viral drugs and vaccines may be recommended for people who have had contact with someone who has MPOX, or for healthcare and public health workers who may have been exposed to the virus.

## Should I get vaccinated for MPOX?

The CDC does not recommend widespread vaccination against MPOX at this time and you cannot request the vaccine yourself. However, vaccination may be recommended for some people who:

- Are close personal contacts of people with MPOX
- May have been exposed to the virus.
- May have increased risk of being exposed to the virus, such as people who perform laboratory testing to diagnose MPOX.

Receiving Vaccine After Exposure to MPOX Virus:

The CDC recommends that the vaccine be given within 4 days from the date of exposure in order to prevent onset of the disease. If given between 4–14 days after the date of exposure, vaccination may reduce the symptoms of disease, but may not prevent the disease.

## **Why is the vaccine not being offered to everyone?**

There is currently no reason to expect that MPOX will become widespread.

## **Is there a risk of this becoming a larger outbreak?**

MPOX is not typically considered to be very contagious because it requires close physical contact with someone who is infectious (e.g., skin to skin) to spread between people. The risk to the general public is low. The World Health Organization is responding to this outbreak as a high priority to avoid further spread and has for many years considered MPOX a priority pathogen. Raising awareness about this new situation will help to stop further transmission.

## **How can I protect myself and others against MPOX?**

You can reduce your risk by limiting contact with people who have suspected or confirmed MPOX.

If you do need to have physical contact with someone who has MPOX because you are a health worker or live together, encourage the infected person to self-isolate and cover any skin lesion if they can (e.g., by wearing clothing over the rash). Avoid skin-to-skin contact whenever possible and use disposable gloves if you have any direct contact with lesions. Wear a mask when handling any clothes or bedding if the person cannot do it themselves.

Regularly clean your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub, especially after contact with the person who is infected, their clothes, bed sheets, towels and other items or surfaces they have touched or that might have come into contact with their rash or respiratory secretions (e.g., utensils, dishes). Wash the person's clothes, towels and bedsheets and eating utensils with warm water and detergent. Clean and disinfect any contaminated surfaces and dispose of contaminated waste (e.g., dressings) appropriately.

## **Does past exposure to chickenpox provide any protection against MPOX?**

Chickenpox is caused by a different virus. There is currently no specific data that past exposure to chickenpox provides protection against MPOX.

## **I've had MPOX in the past. Can I catch it again?**

Our understanding of how long immunity lasts following MPOX infection is currently limited. We do not yet have a clear understanding whether a previous MPOX infection gives you immunity against future infections and for how long. Even if you have had MPOX in the past, you should be doing everything you can to avoid getting re-infected.

## **Can pets be infected?**

The MPOX virus can infect rodents (squirrels, rats and mice), rabbits and monkeys. The rodents in Africa that are the natural hosts of the virus often show minimal symptoms from an infection. Monkeys and rabbits can develop respiratory symptoms, eye infections and skin abnormalities, and may also have a fever. A MPOX infection has never been confirmed in other animals, such as dogs, cats, cows, pigs, sheep and goats. No animal infections have been detected in Europe.

**Is there a self-test that I can use to check if I have MPOX?**

No. If you think you might have MPOX, contact your primary care provider immediately.

**Below are examples of the MPOX rash from the CDC:**

