Monkeypox in the United States: What Clinicians Need to Know

June 2022

Note: This is a technical presentation intended for healthcare professionals and contains graphic images that might not be appropriate for some audiences. It is a revised version of a CDC COCA call presentation made on May 24, 2022.
Situation update*

- As of June 21, almost 4,000 confirmed monkeypox + orthopox cases worldwide
  - Cases have been identified in Europe, North America, South America, the Middle East, Australia, and at least 1 non-endemic country in Africa
  - Most (but not all) cases among gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men

- CDC working with partners in U.S. states and several countries

- As of June 21:
  - 142 confirmed monkeypox + orthopox cases
  - 23 states + DC

*For recent monkeypox case numbers see CDC Situation Summary: https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/index.html
Confirmed orthopox (OPX) vs. confirmed monkeypox

- Currently, testing specimens at states + CDC
  - 1\textsuperscript{st}: Laboratory Response Network* can perform OPX generic test; this confirms presence of OPX DNA from rash $\Rightarrow$ \textbf{Positive = confirmed orthopox case}
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd}: Confirmatory testing by real time PCR (only available at CDC) $\Rightarrow$ \textbf{positive = confirmed monkeypox case}

- Working to expand testing to additional labs
- For this event, we are treating all confirmed OPX cases as if they are monkeypox until proven otherwise
  - A positive OPX test is enough for health departments to take action to care for the patient and help prevent additional spread

*https://emergency.cdc.gov/lrn/index.asp
Signs and symptoms

- Historically: characteristic rash preceded by prodromal symptoms (e.g., fever, lymphadenopathy, flu-like symptoms)

- Current cases: different features
  - Rash
    - Still characteristic (firm, pimple-like lesions), but often starting in genital and perianal areas
    - Sometimes not disseminating to other parts of body
    - Being recognized at outpatient clinics because easily confused with sexually transmitted infections
  - Prodromal symptoms: mild or not occurring

- Reasons for unusual presentation unknown at this time, possibly route of exposure?
- Patients are infectious once symptoms begin, whether prodromal or rash
- Remain infectious until lesions form scabs, scabs fall off, and a fresh layer of skin forms
Incidence

- Monkeypox is endemic in several African countries
- From 2018 to mid-May 2022, 9 imported cases of monkeypox to non-endemic countries
  - United States (2)
  - United Kingdom (5)
  - Israel (1)
  - Singapore (1)
- No flight contacts developed infection
- One healthcare worker developed monkeypox (UK) and 2 family members acquired monkeypox (UK)
Transmission

- Direct or indirect contact with body fluids or lesion materials
- Contact with fomites
- Exposure to respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact
- Examples of high and intermediate risk exposures
  - Shared towels and bedding (infectious body fluids and scabs may be present)
  - Skin-to-skin contact with a patient who has monkeypox
  - Being inside the patient's room or within 6 feet of a patient during any procedures that may create aerosols from oral secretions, skin lesions, or resuspension of dried exudates, without wearing an N95 or equivalent respirator (or higher) and eye protection
- Good news: Not easily transmitted
  - Transmission via respiratory secretions appears uncommon
  - Patients generally describe close, sustained physical contact with other people with monkeypox
What clinicians need to know: Diagnosis

- CDC issued health advisory on May 20, 2022
- Advice for clinicians
  - Be vigilant to possibility of monkeypox if characteristic rash present*
  - Know that illness is presenting atypically
  - Clinicians working in outpatient clinics may be first to suspect monkeypox
    - Many patients have mild symptoms
    - Could be confused with sexually transmitted infection and varicella zoster virus infection
    - STI diagnosis does not exclude monkeypox infection; infections may be concurrent
  - Obtain sexual and travel history; determine if any contacts have/had a similar rash
- Obtain specimens †
- Notify health department
  - Consider initiating contact tracing and monitoring §
  - Facilitate laboratory testing

*https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/clinical-recognition.html
†https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/monitoring.html
§https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/monitoring.html
What clinicians need to know: Treatment and prevention

▪ Patients
  • All specimens reported outside of endemic countries, to date, West African clade of monkeypox (associated with milder illness)
  • Supportive care has typically been enough
  • Antivirals are available through consultation with CDC

▪ Contacts
  • Monitoring of healthcare personnel should be reported to health departments
    o Monitoring is for 21 days
  • Post-exposure prophylaxis with 2 U.S. licensed vaccines a possibility depending on risk level
  • Pre-exposure prophylaxis for certain healthcare personnel available†

* https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/prep-collection-specimens.html
† https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/outbreak/current.html
What clinicians need to know: Miscellaneous

- Infection control: hospital and home
- Duration of isolation
- Decontamination of contaminated surfaces
- Revised information for clinicians on the 2022 outbreaks is available on CDC's website: [https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/hcp/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/hcp/index.html)
- CDC is investigating whether cases may be occurring in communities other than those where the initial cases have been identified
HAN Health Update: June 14, 2022*

- Alerts healthcare providers about 2 emerging issues:
  - Symptoms and disease course that differ from what has been seen in past outbreaks in West and Central Africa
  - Limited number of cases reported in people who had no international travel (often called “community cases”).

- These issues raise concern that some infections in the United States may not be recognized and tested

- Updates May 22 HAN advisory with expanded case definition
  - New definition intends to encourage testing for monkeypox

* https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2022/han00468.asp
2.4 million cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Monkeypox cases – 2022

- Reported cases primarily are in men who report sexual contact with other men
- Differing presentation?
  - Genital and/or perianal lesions
  - Proctitis
  - Prodromal symptoms may not have appeared
- Individuals may present to sexual health clinics for care
- Monkeypox is not a sexually transmitted infection in the typical sense, but it can be transmitted during sexual and intimate contact, as well as with personal contact and shared bedding/clothing
## Genital ulcer disease: Differential diagnosis

**Infectious**
- Herpes simplex virus
- Syphilis
- Chancroid
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Granuloma Inguinale

**Non-infectious**
- Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- Behcet’s Disease
- Trauma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Drug-induced
- Other
Other infections to consider

**Diffuse Rash**
- Syphilis
- Varicella/VZV
- Disseminated herpes
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Other poxviruses
- Disseminated fungal infections
- Disseminated gonococcal infection

**Proctitis**
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia (including LGV)
- HSV
Distinguishing monkeypox from other rash illnesses

- Comprehensive history
  
  - History of present illness – typical sequence of clinical manifestations
    
    - Usually fever, malaise, headache, sore throat, cough, lymphadenopathy
    
    - Macules → papules → vesicles → pustules → scabs
    
    - Tongue/mouth → face → arms/legs → hands/feet (including palms/soles)
    
    - Pain and pruritus may be prominent

  - Clinical presentation in current outbreak may not be typical!
Distinguishing monkeypox from other rash illnesses

▪ Social history
  • Travel history – particularly to central and west African countries and other countries where non-endemic monkeypox has been reported
  • Contact with a person or people with confirmed or suspected monkeypox
  • Man who regularly has close or intimate in-person contact with other men, including those met through online website, digital application (“app”), or at a bar or party
Physical examination

- Perform thorough exam of all skin in room with good lighting
  - Clues may be present in other areas of the body for persons presenting with genital/perianal complaints

- Rash may concentrate on face, arms, legs (centrifugal distribution)
  - In some patients, lesions have been scattered or localized, rather than diffuse, and have not involved face or extremities.

- Lesions typically similar size and at same stage

- Lesions become umbilicated
Primary syphilis
Primary and secondary syphilis – overlap

Primary chancre

Secondary papulosquamous lesion
Secondary syphilis
Secondary syphilis*  

Monkeypox

*Slide attribution: Orange County Health Care Agency
Monkeypox
Monkeypox

Secondary syphilis
Secondary syphilis
Secondary syphilis
Secondary syphilis
Secondary syphilis – condyloma lata
Genital herpes
Genital herpes

Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center
Genital herpes

Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center
Herpes zoster
Varicella Zoster Virus
Monkeypox

Molluscom contagiosum
Disseminated cryptococcal infection
Disseminated gonococcal infection
Diagnostic considerations for STIs

- Genital ulcer disease diagnostic evaluation
  - Syphilis serology tests
  - Darkfield examination from lesion exudate or tissue (or nucleic acid amplification test [NAAT] if available)
  - NAAT* or culture for genital herpes type 1 and 2
  - Serologic testing for type-specific HSV antibody
  - NAAT or culture for *Haemophilus ducreyi* in settings where chancroid prevalent

- For unexplained rash, consider syphilis serology tests

Medical Countermeasures Available for Prevention and Treatment of Monkeypox
Medical Countermeasures Stockpiled for Orthopoxviruses

- Vaccines
  - JYNNEOS
  - ACAM2000

- Treatment
  - Tecovirimat
  - Vaccinia Immune Globulin Intravenous (VIGIV)
JYNNEOS

- JYNNEOS is a live vaccine produced from the strain Modified Vaccinia Ankara-Bavarian Nordic (MVA-BN), an attenuated, non-replicating orthopoxvirus
  - Also known as IMVAMUNE, IMVANEX, MVA

- Licensed by FDA in September 2019

- Indication
  - JYNNEOS is indicated for prevention of smallpox and monkeypox disease in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for smallpox or monkeypox infection

https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/jynneos
ACAM2000

- ACAM2000 is a live vaccinia virus vaccine
- Licensed by FDA in August 2007
- Replaced Dryvax - license withdrawn by manufacturer and remaining vaccine destroyed

Indication
- ACAM2000 is indicated for active immunization against smallpox disease for persons determined to be at high risk for smallpox infection
- CDC-held Emergency Access Investigational New Drug Protocol allows use of ACAM2000 for Non-Variola Orthopoxvirus Infection (e.g., monkeypox) during an outbreak

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5708a6.htm
https://www.fda.gov/media/75792/download
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACAM2000</th>
<th>JYNNEOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine virus</td>
<td>Replication-competent vaccinia virus</td>
<td>Replication-deficient Modified vaccinia Ankara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Take”</td>
<td>“Take” occurs</td>
<td>No “take” after vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadvertent inoculation and autoinoculation</td>
<td>Risk exists</td>
<td>No risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious adverse event</td>
<td>Risk exists</td>
<td>Fewer expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac adverse events</td>
<td>Myopericarditis in 5.7 per 1,000 primary vaccinees</td>
<td>Risk believed to be lower than that for ACAM2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>FDA assessed by comparing immunologic response and “take” rates to Dryvax*</td>
<td>FDA assessed by comparing immunologic response to ACAM2000 &amp; animal studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Percutaneously by multiple puncture technique in single dose</td>
<td>Subcutaneously in 2 doses, 28 days apart</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Both ACAM2000 and Dryvax are derived from the NYC Board of Health strain of vaccinia; ACAM2000 is a “second generation” smallpox vaccine derived from a clone of Dryvax, purified, and produced using modern cell culture technology.*
Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

On November 3, 2021, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) voted to recommend vaccination for select persons at risk for occupational exposure to orthopoxviruses.

- Research laboratory personnel, clinical laboratory personnel performing diagnostic testing for orthopoxviruses, and for designated response team members at risk for occupational exposure to orthopoxviruses.

- Healthcare personnel who administer ACAM2000 or care for patients infected with orthopoxviruses based on shared clinical decision-making.
Severe Vaccinia Virus Complications
Uncontrolled Viral Replication

Progressive vaccinia

Eczema vaccinatum
Severe Vaccinia Virus Complications
Inadvertent Transmission

- Fetal vaccinia
- Autoinoculation / inadvertent inoculation
  - Ocular infections
Severe Vaccinia Virus Complications
Uncertain Etiology

- Postvaccinial encephalitis
- Myopericarditis
# ACIP Contraindications for ACAM2000 and JYNNEOS for PrEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraindication</th>
<th>ACAM2000 Primary Vaccinees</th>
<th>ACAM2000 Revaccinees</th>
<th>ACAM2000 Household Contacts</th>
<th>JYNNEOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History or presence of atopic dermatitis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other active exfoliative skin conditions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions associated with immunosuppression</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged &lt;1 year</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serious vaccine component allergy</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known underlying heart disease (e.g., coronary artery disease or cardiomyopathy)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more known major cardiac risk factors</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

- Transmission of monkeypox requires prolonged close interaction with a symptomatic individual
- Brief interactions and those conducted using appropriate PPE in accordance with Standard Precautions are not high risk and generally do not warrant PEP

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/monitoring.html#exposure
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of exposure</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Exposure characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring$^6$</td>
<td>PEP$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unprotected contact between a person’s skin or mucous membranes and the skin, lesions, or bodily fluids from a patient (e.g., any sexual contact, inadvertent splashes of patient saliva to the eyes or oral cavity of a person, ungloved contact with patient), or contaminated materials (e.g., linens, clothing) -OR-

Being inside the patient's room or within 6 feet of a patient during any procedures that may create aerosols from oral secretions, skin lesions, or resuspension of dried exudates (e.g., shaking of soiled linens), without wearing an N95 or equivalent respirator (or higher) and eye protection -OR-

Exposure that, at the discretion of public health authorities, was recategorized to this risk level (i.e., exposure that ordinarily would be considered a lower risk exposure, raised to this risk level because of unique circumstances)
# Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of exposure</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Exposure characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate</strong></td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Being within 6 feet for 3 hours or more of an unmasked patient without wearing, at a minimum, a surgical mask OR Activities resulting in contact between sleeves and other parts of an individual’s clothing and the patient’s skin lesions or bodily fluids, or their soiled linens or dressings (e.g., turning, bathing, or assisting with transfer) while wearing gloves but not wearing a gown OR Exposure that, at the discretion of public health authorities, was recategorized to this risk level because of unique circumstances (e.g., if the potential for an aerosol exposure is uncertain, public health authorities may choose to decrease risk level from high to intermediate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PEP</td>
<td>Informed clinical decision making recommended on an individual basis to determine whether benefits of PEP outweigh risks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/monitoring.html#exposure
## Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

<table>
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<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Exposure characteristics</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring⁹</td>
<td>PEP¹⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low / Uncertain</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Risk</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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⁹ Monitoring refers to surveillance and follow-up for exposure to Monkeypox.

¹⁰ PEP (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis) refers to the use of antiviral medications to prevent infection after exposure to Monkeypox.
Tecovirimat

- Tecovirimat is an antiviral medication that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of human smallpox disease in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 3 kg
  - Also known as TPOXX or ST-246
- Oral capsule and IV formulations approved by FDA in July 2018 and May 2022, respectively
- Indication
  - Tecovirimat is indicated for the treatment of human smallpox disease in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 3 kg
  - CDC-held Emergency Access Investigational New Drug Protocol allows use of Tecovirimat for Non-Varicella Orthopoxvirus Infection (e.g., monkeypox)
    - Includes allowance for opening an oral capsule and mixing its content with liquid or soft food for pediatric patients weighing less than 13 kg
- Available from the Strategic National Stockpile as an oral capsule formulation or an intravenous vial

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2018/208627s000lbl.pdf
Guidance for Treatment of Monkeypox

- Many individuals infected with monkeypox virus have a mild, self-limiting disease course in the absence of specific therapy

- The prognosis for monkeypox depends on multiple factors such as previous vaccination status, initial health status, and concurrent illnesses or comorbidities

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/
Guidance for Treatment of Monkeypox

- Persons who should be considered for treatment following consultation with CDC might include:
  - Persons with severe disease (e.g., hemorrhagic disease, confluent lesions, sepsis, encephalitis, or other conditions requiring hospitalization)
  - Persons who may be at high risk of severe disease:
    - Persons with immunocompromise
    - Pediatric populations, particularly patients younger than 8 years of age
    - Pregnant or breastfeeding women
    - Persons with one or more complications (e.g., secondary bacterial skin infection; gastroenteritis with severe nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, or dehydration; bronchopneumonia; concurrent disease or other comorbidities)
  - Persons with monkeypox virus aberrant infections that include its accidental implantation in eyes, mouth, or other anatomical areas where monkeypox virus infection might constitute a special hazard (e.g., the genitals or anus)

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/
Vaccinia Immune Globulin Intravenous (VIGIV)

- VIGIV is licensed by FDA for the treatment of complications due to vaccinia vaccination, including:
  - Eczema vaccinatum
  - Progressive vaccinia
  - Severe generalized vaccinia
  - Vaccinia infections in individuals who have skin conditions
  - Aberrant infections induced by vaccinia virus (except in cases of isolated keratitis)

- CDC-held Emergency Access Investigational New Drug Protocol allows use of VIGIV for Non-Variola Orthopoxvirus Infection (e.g., monkeypox)

https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-blood-products/vaccinia-immune-globulin-intravenous-human
Medical Countermeasure Requests

- Medical Countermeasures for Monkeypox can be requested from the CDC Emergency Operations Center (770-488-7100)
- Requests for vaccines for PEP, Tecovirimat, or VIGIV should come from State or Territorial Health Authorities
  - These products will be supplied by the Strategic National Stockpile
- Vaccine for PrEP will be supplied by the CDC Drug Service
- CDC is available for consultations to assist with medical countermeasure utilization, including appropriate vaccine and antiviral use
Questions?

For more information, please contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348
E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov  Web: http://www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.