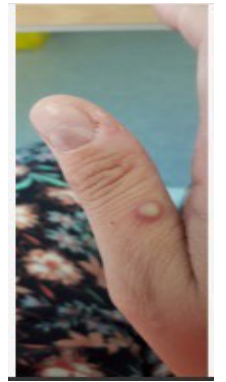


Monkeypox Situational Update

- Caused by monkeypox virus
 - Same family as the virus that causes smallpox (variola virus)
 - Infection is typically mild and rarely fatal
- Symptoms
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Muscle aches/backache
 - Swollen lymph nodes
 - Chills
 - Exhaustion
 - Rash – blister/pimple that can last 2-4 weeks



Monkeypox Spread and Precautions

- Spread occurs mainly through direct contact with lesions and direct exposure to respiratory secretions.
 - Transmission within health care settings has rarely been described.
- Standard precautions should be followed for patient care until all lesions have crusted and a fresh, healthy skin layer has formed underneath.
 - PPE required when entering the patient's room:
 - Gown, gloves, eye protection, N-95 or higher respirator
- Activities that could re-suspend dried materials from lesions (e.g., use of portable fans) should be avoided.

Cleaning and Disinfection

- Use EPA-registered disinfectants with emerging viral pathogen claims.
 - EPA List Q
 - <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/what-emerging-viral-pathogen-claim>
- Soiled laundry/linen should be handled using standard precautions. Do not shake or handle in a way that could disperse dried materials.
- Avoid dry dusting, sweeping or vacuuming; wet methods are preferred.
- Food service items are managed in accordance with routine procedures.

[Infection Control: Healthcare Settings | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)

Monkeypox Resources

[CDC: Monkeypox](#)

[Case Definitions for Use in the 2022 Monkeypox Response](#)

[Monkeypox US Outbreak 2022 Map & Case Count](#)

[Infection Prevention and Control of Monkeypox in Healthcare Settings](#)

[CDC COCA Call-Monkeypox: Updates About Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment](#)

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/smallpox-vaccine.html#anchor_1545415186164

[Monitoring People Who Have Been Exposed](#)