

Monkeypox (MPX): Study Session

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Study Session Overview

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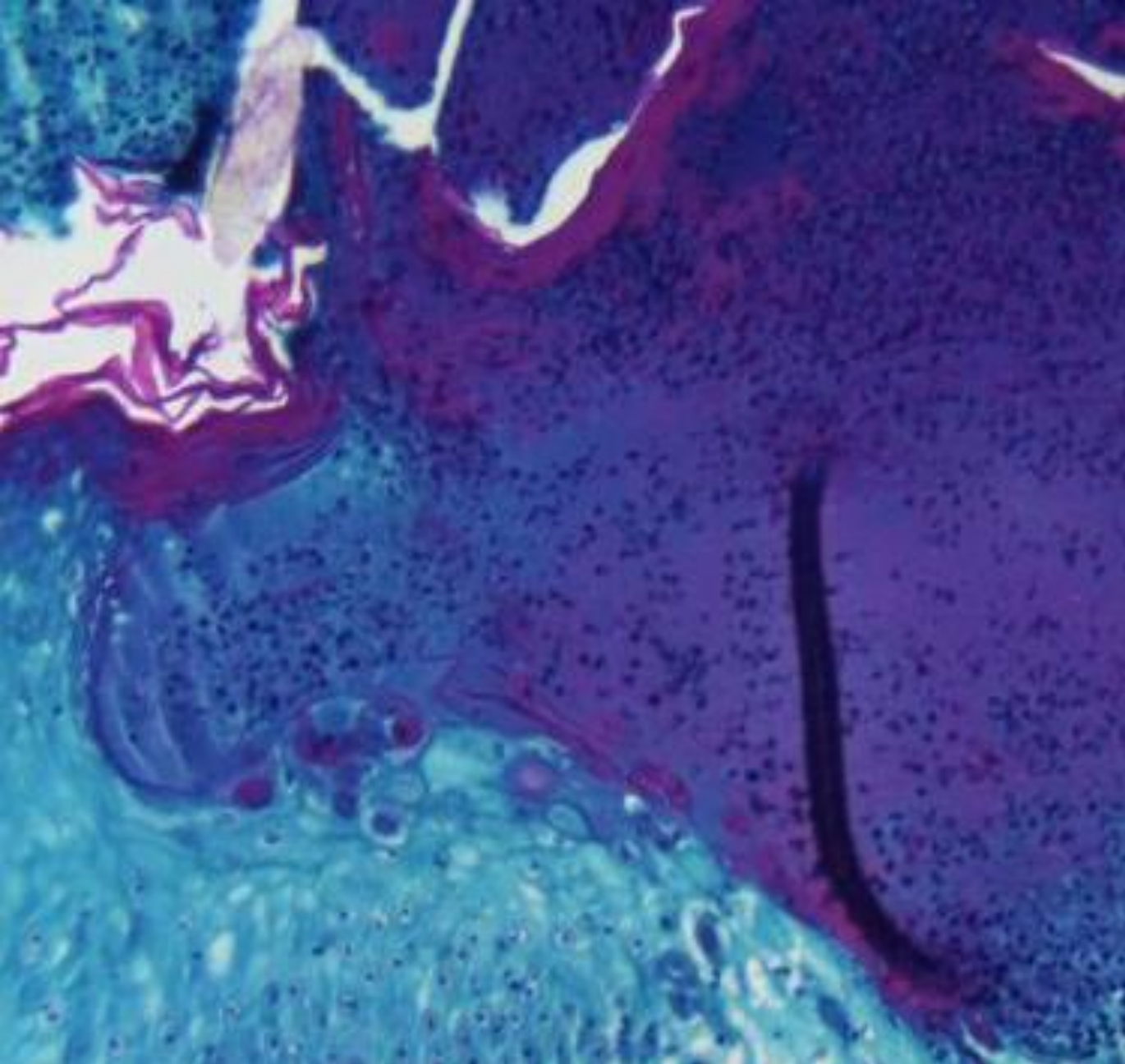
Treatment

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Situation Update

Timeline: 2022 MPX Outbreak

May 7

First MPX case identified in the United Kingdom

May 17

The U.S. announces the first MPX case in Massachusetts

May 23

California's first case of MPX was reported in Sacramento

June 16

Long Beach received first shipment of Jynneos Vaccine

July 16

Long Beach announces first case

July 22

CDC announces two pediatric cases of MPX in the U.S.

July 23

WHO declares MPX outbreak a global health emergency

July 26

US cases surpass all other countries

August 1

California declared a state of emergency to combat the MPX outbreak

August 2

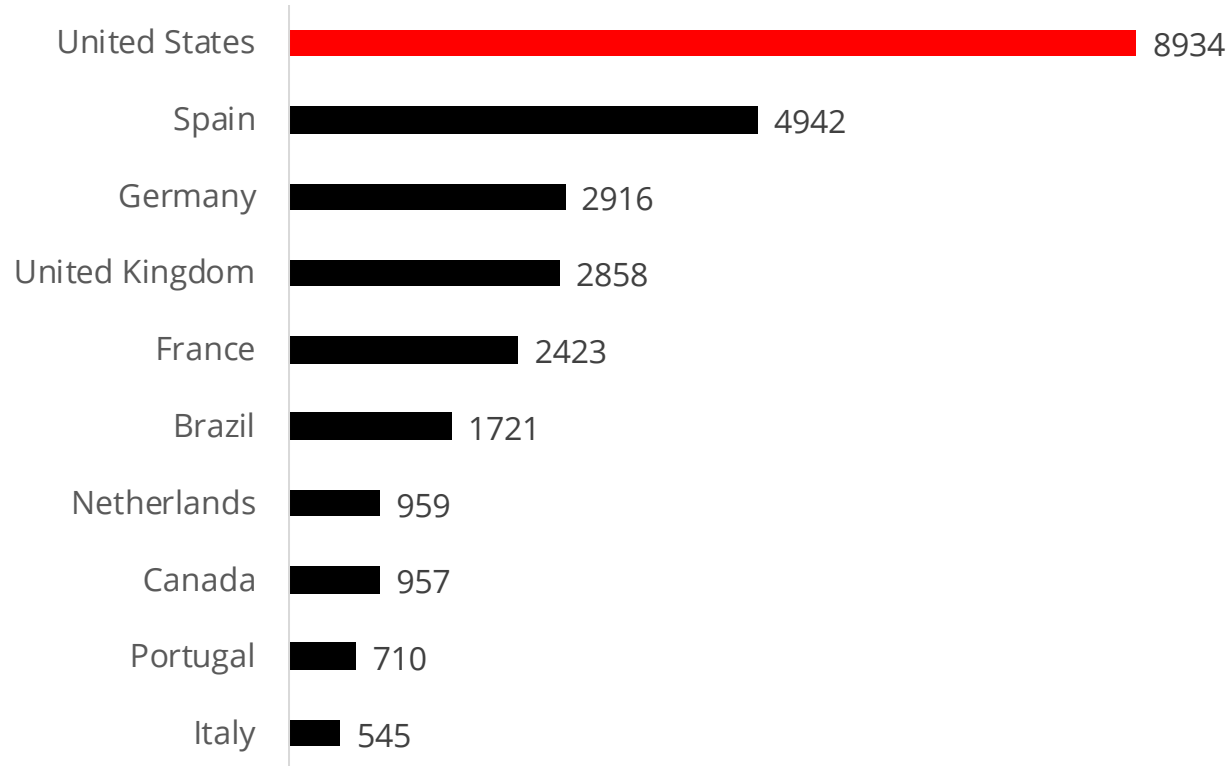
Long Beach announces first confirmed pediatric MPX and a local emergency proclamation (still needs to be ratified)

August 4

First Large-Scale POD at Main Health

Estimated Global MPX Cases - August 12, 2022

Confirmed Cases as of 8/8/22



Confirmed cases among countries with highest number of cases reported

Globally: Over 34,000 confirmed cases as of 8/12/22

- From **92** countries*
- **12** deaths**

USA: 11,117 confirmed cases as of 8/12/22

- **51** states and territories*
- No deaths reported

* Global and USA case count from CDC; **deaths as of 8/5/22 reported by WHO [2022 Monkeypox Outbreak: Global Trends \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/2022-Monkeypox-Outbreak-Global-Trends/)

California MPX Cases as of **August 11, 2022**

1,945 confirmed/probable cases

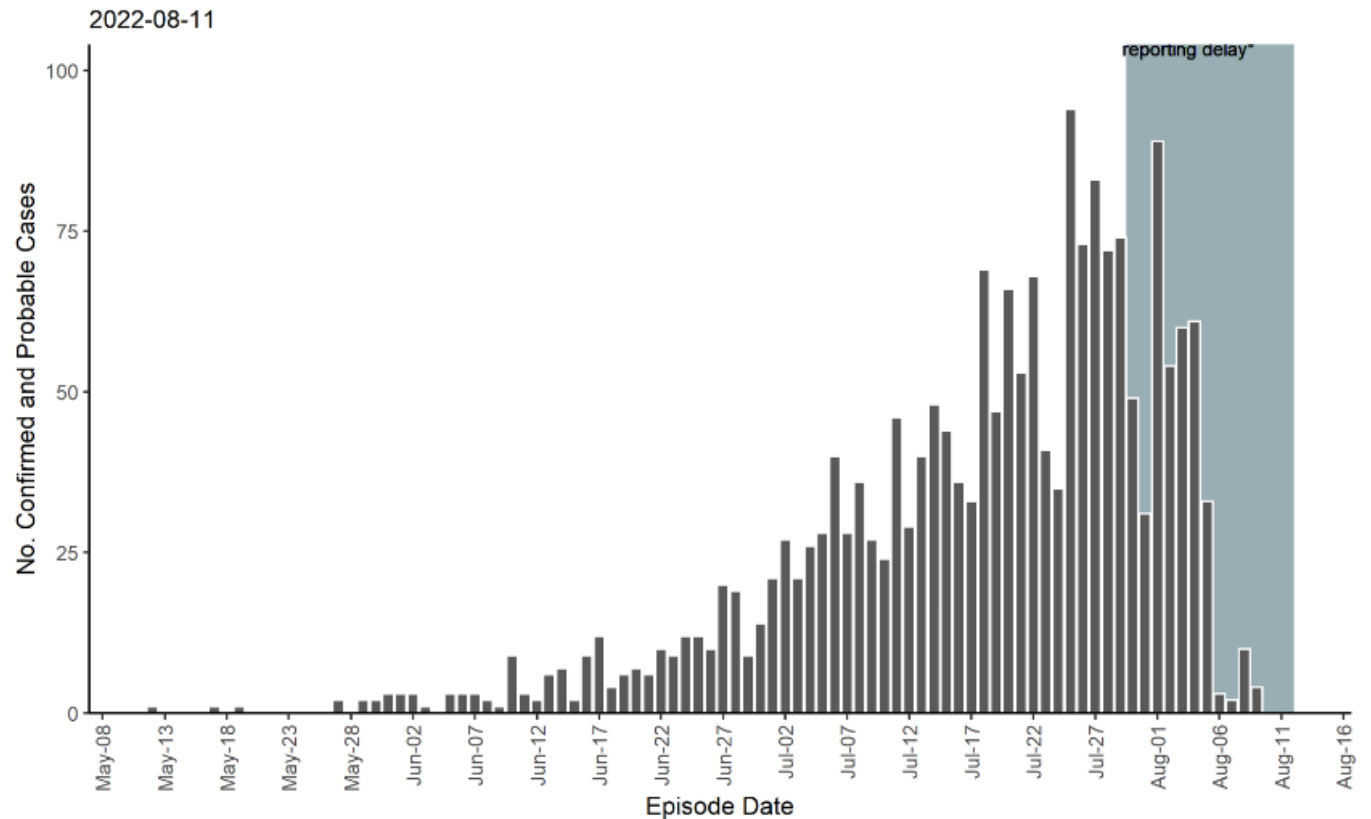
32 local health jurisdictions

48 hospitalizations

No deaths

Hospitalized	N	Percent*
Yes	48	3.5
No	1,321	96.5
Missing/Unknown	576	-

**among cases with reported hospitalization status*

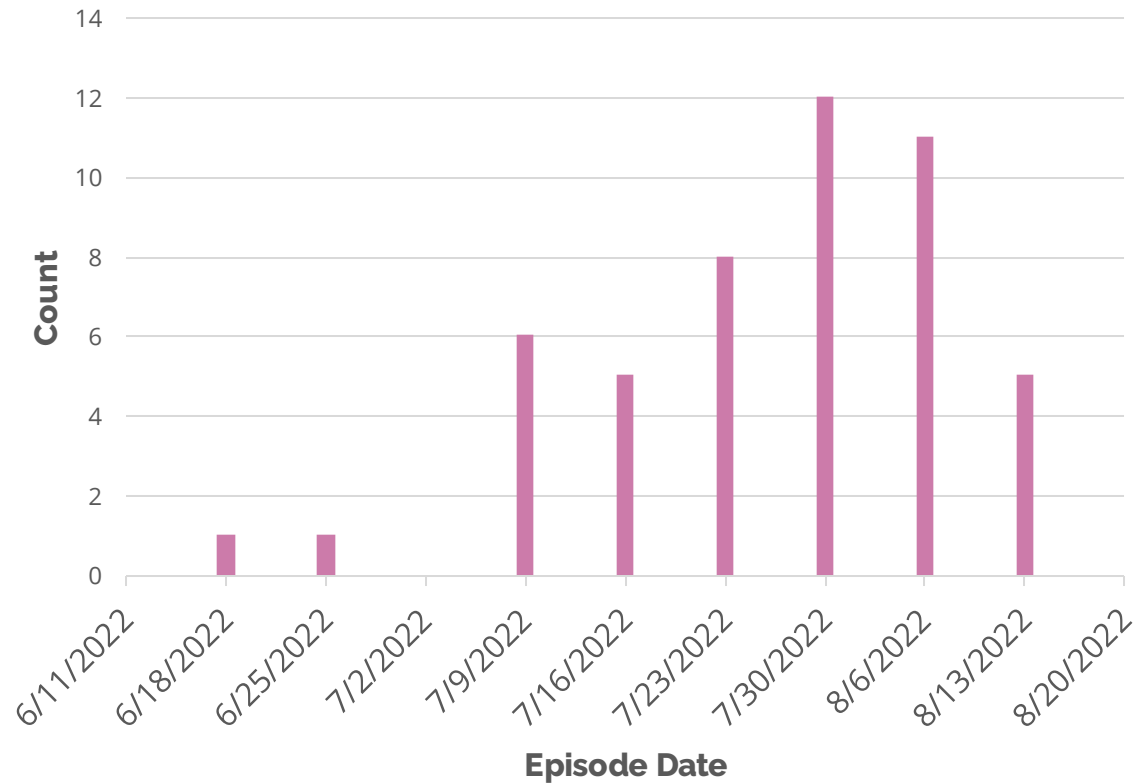


Cases in Long Beach

**49 cases reported
as of 8/15**

**No hospitalizations
or deaths**

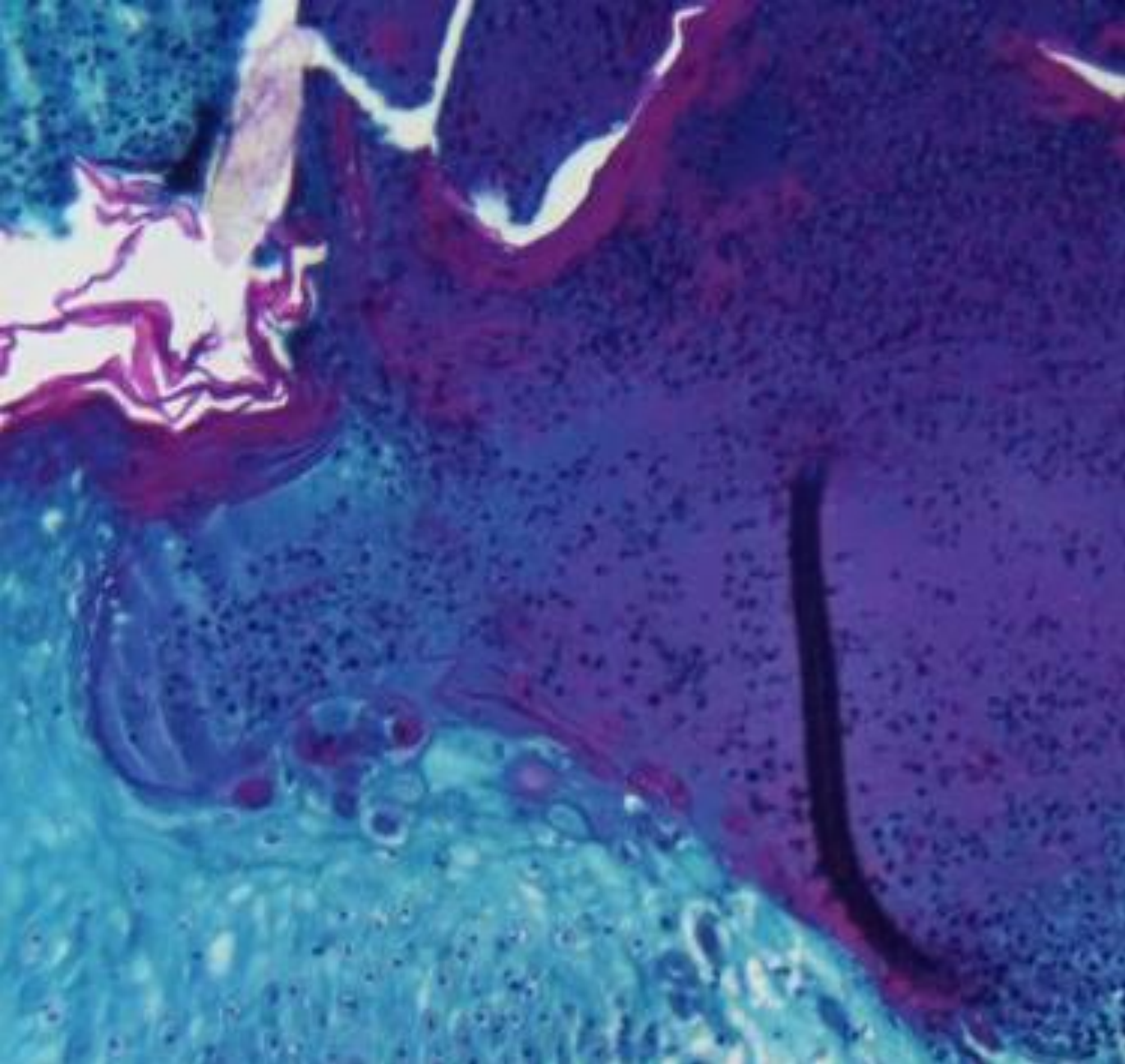
MPX Cases by Week in Long Beach



Cases in Long Beach

Total Cases: 49

- **100%** of cases are male
- Majority (**84%**) self-identify as gay/same-gender loving or bisexual
 - There have been cases who identify as heterosexual or sexual orientation is unknown
- Most are among Latinx (**47%**) and White (**31%**) residents
 - Cases in African-American/Black populations (**16%**) are overrepresented compared to their percentage of the population (**12%**)
- Most are between 30 - 49 years of age (**70%**)
- At least one case in the pediatric (under 18) population
- **76%** cases reported sexual or intimate contact during the 3 weeks before symptoms started
- **18%** of cases reported travel during the 3 weeks before symptoms started

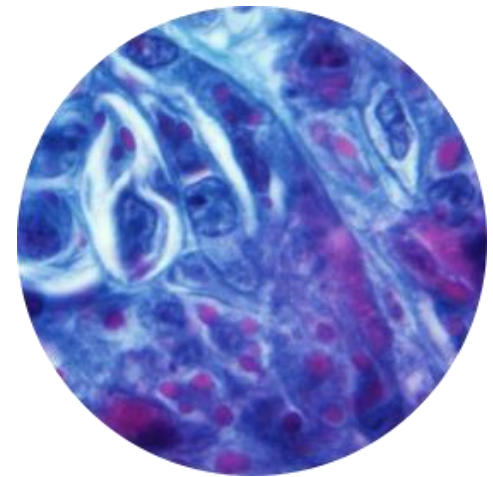


Monkeypox Clinical Overview

Background

MPX is an infectious disease that is caused by infection with the monkeypox virus

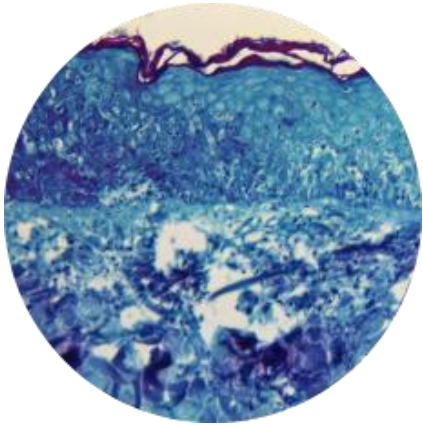
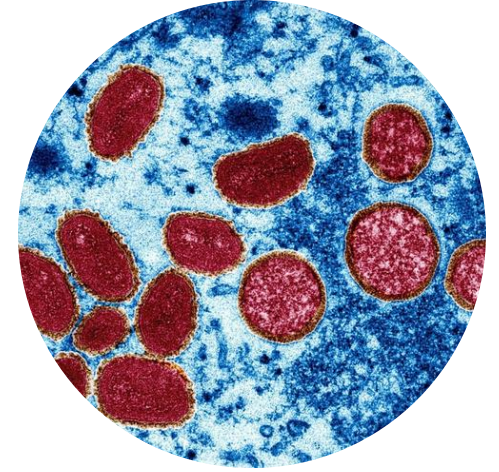
- It belongs to the same family as the virus that causes smallpox and causes a similar but milder illness than smallpox
- Monkeypox virus is zoonotic (passed from animals to humans); humans can then transmit to others
- Animal reservoir unknown
- Monkeypox was first recognized in research monkeys in Denmark in 1958
- First human case was in a 9-month-old in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 1970



Background (cont.)

Monkeypox virus is endemic to Central and West Africa

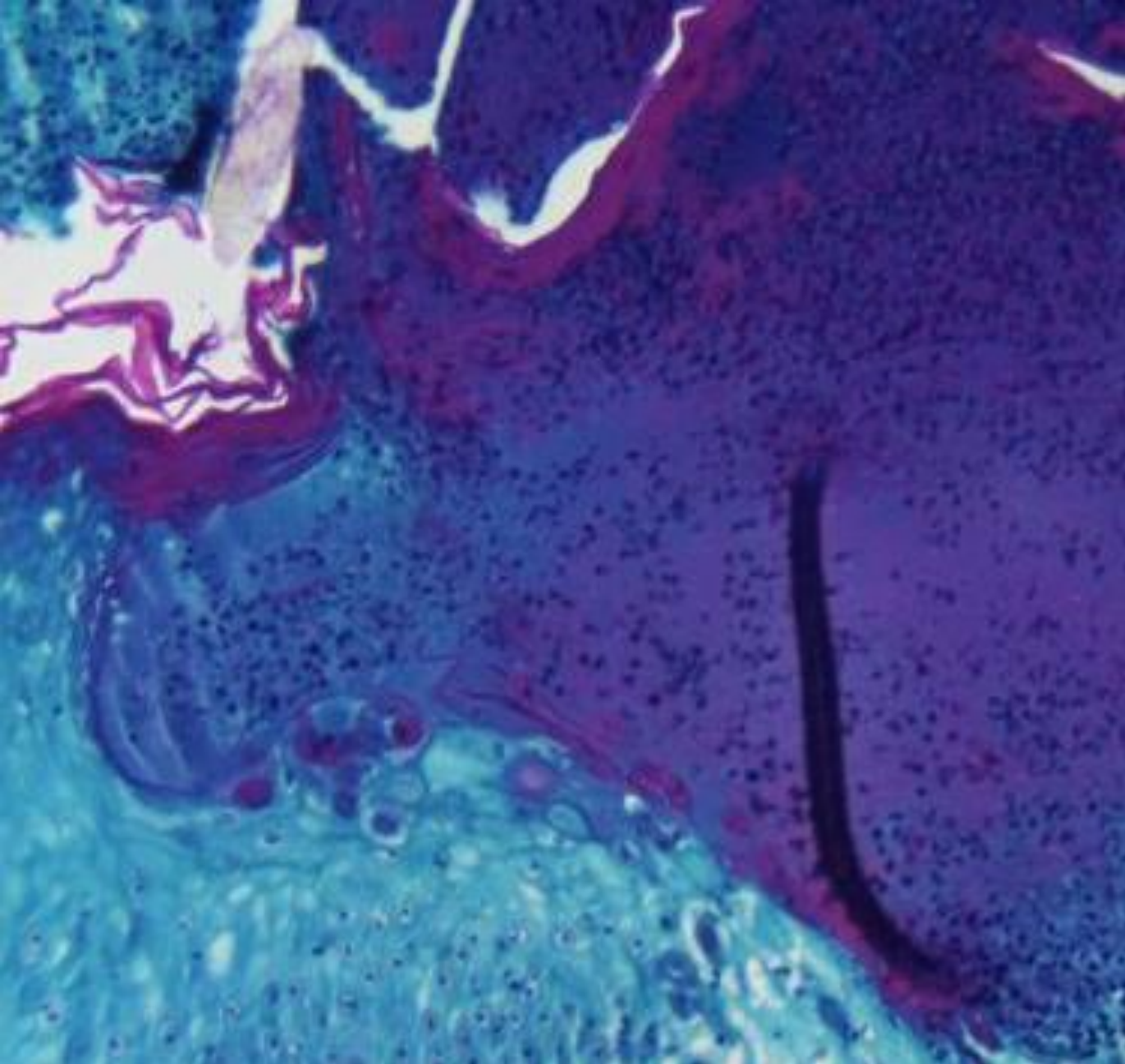
- Two clades (cousins) of monkeypoxvirus
 - Central Africa (Congo) clade responsible for most cases in the past and is more severe
 - Western Africa clade milder, less severe disease and less transmissible
- Current global outbreak result of Western Africa clade



Over last 50 years, sporadic outbreaks occurred in Central and West Africa due to contact with infected animals and then person to person spread

Cases outside of Africa have typically been due to international travel, or contact with imported infected animals

- 2003 outbreak in US from pet prairie dogs who had been housed with infected imported African rodents caused 47 human infections and no person to person spread



Transmission

Transmission: How is Monkeypox Spread?



MPX can spread to anyone through close, personal, skin-to-skin contact, including:

- Direct contact with MPX rash, scabs, or body fluids from an infected person
- Touching objects, fabrics (clothing, bedding, or towels) and surfaces that are contaminated
- Contact with respiratory secretions

This direct contact can happen during intimate contact, including:

- Oral, anal, and vaginal sex or touching the genitals (penis, testicles, labia, and vagina) or anus of a person with monkeypox
- Hugging, massaging, and kissing
- Touching fabrics and objects during sex that were used by a person with MPX and that have not been disinfected, such as bedding, towels, fetish gear and sex toys
- Prolonged (3hrs+) face to face contact



Transmission: How is Monkeypox Spread?



A pregnant person
can spread the virus to their
fetus through the placenta.



From infected animals
either by being scratched or bitten by the
animal, or by preparing, eating meat or
using products from an infected animal.



A person with monkeypox can spread it
to others 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.

Scientists are still researching:

- If the virus can be spread when someone has no symptoms
- How often monkeypox is spread through respiratory secretions, or when a person with monkeypox symptoms might be more likely to spread the virus through respiratory secretions
- Whether monkeypox can be spread through semen, vaginal fluids, urine or feces

Transmission Compared to COVID 19

- **MPX not as transmissible or easy to catch as COVID19**
 - Requires really close skin-to-skin contact
 - Prolonged contact with infected materials
 - Prolonged close face to face contact
 - Not airborne
- **Healthcare workers at low risk of transmission from patients provided wearing basic PPE**
- **Similar to COVID-19 in regard to household transmission**

Risk Assessment

monkeypox

EXPOSURE RISK

HIGH RISK

Close contact from:

- Hugging, kissing and cuddling
- Sexual contact
- Sharing items (bedding towels, clothing)

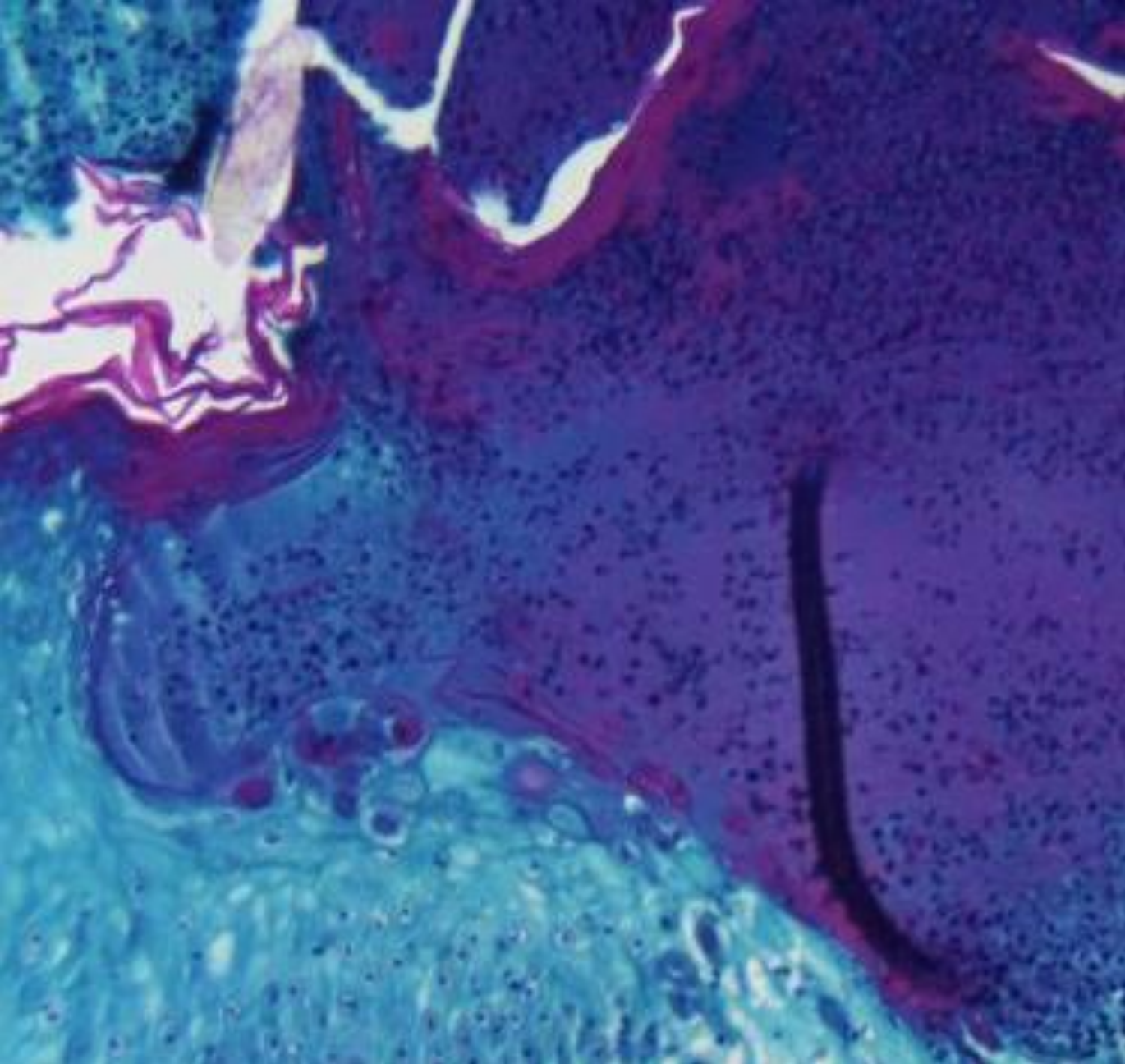
With someone who has symptoms

MEDIUM RISK

- Lengthy, close face-to-face interaction (breathing, coughing, talking) **with someone who has symptoms**
- Attending a crowded indoor event with non-fully clothed people

MINIMAL RISK

- Attending an outdoor event with fully clothed people
- Trying on clothing at a store
- Traveling in an airport, on a plane or public transit
- Swimming in a pool, hot tub or body of water
- Going to a public setting (grocery store, restaurant, workplace, school or restroom)



Symptoms

Symptoms of Monkeypox



Fever



Chills



Swollen
lymph
nodes



Muscle
and back
aches



Headache



Exhaustion



A rash that starts flat, then becomes bumpy and fluid-filled—it can appear in many places including the face, arms, legs and/or genitals

Symptoms usually start 1-2 weeks after being exposed

CDC: Visual Examples of MPX Rash



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Possible Complications



Throat swelling



Chest pain



Hemorrhagic disease



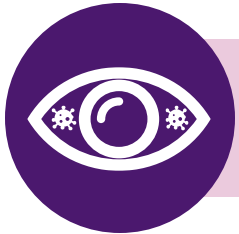
Disseminated disease



Sepsis (Bloodstream involvement)



Encephalitis (Brain involvement)

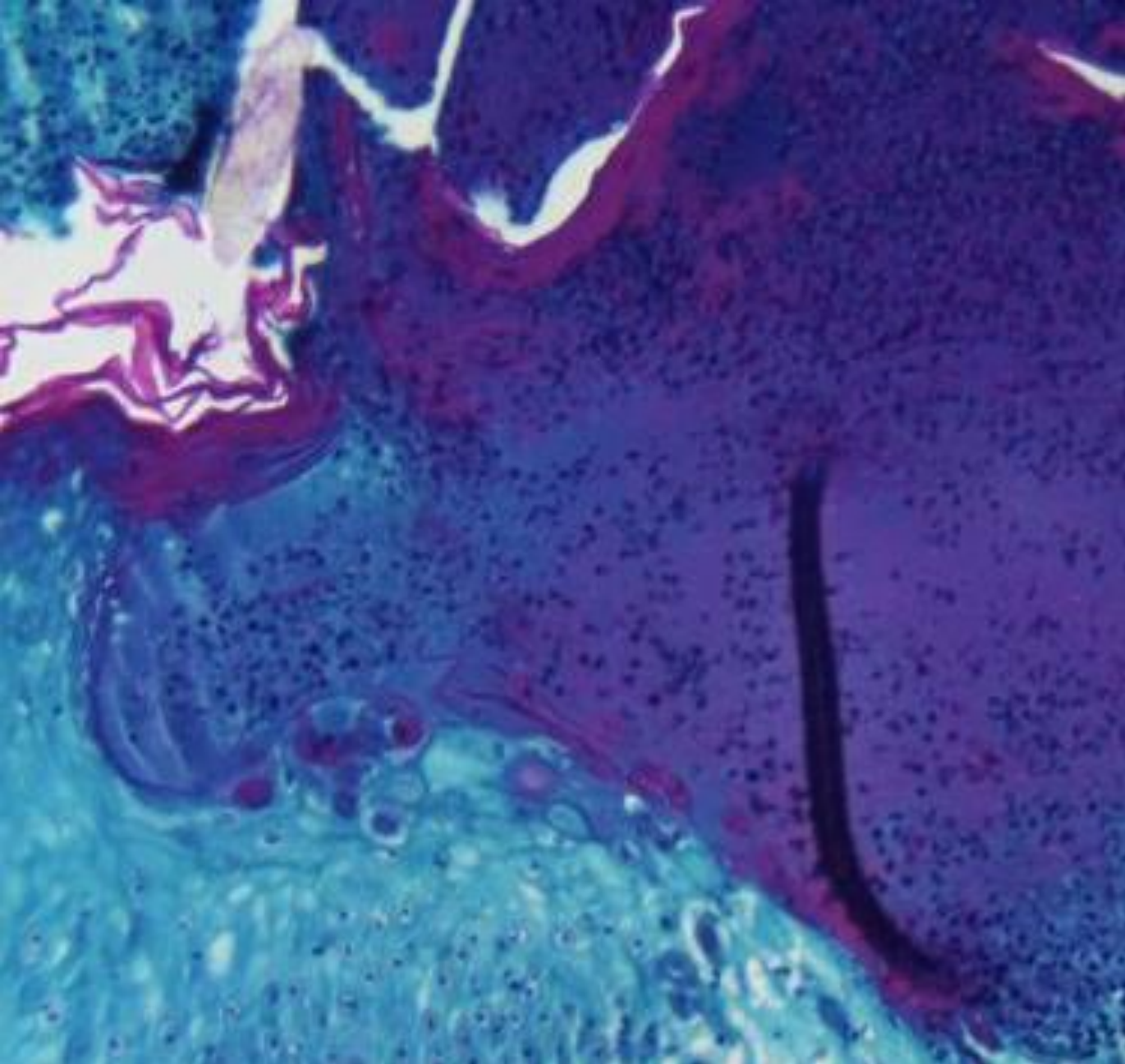


Eye involvement



Severe pain

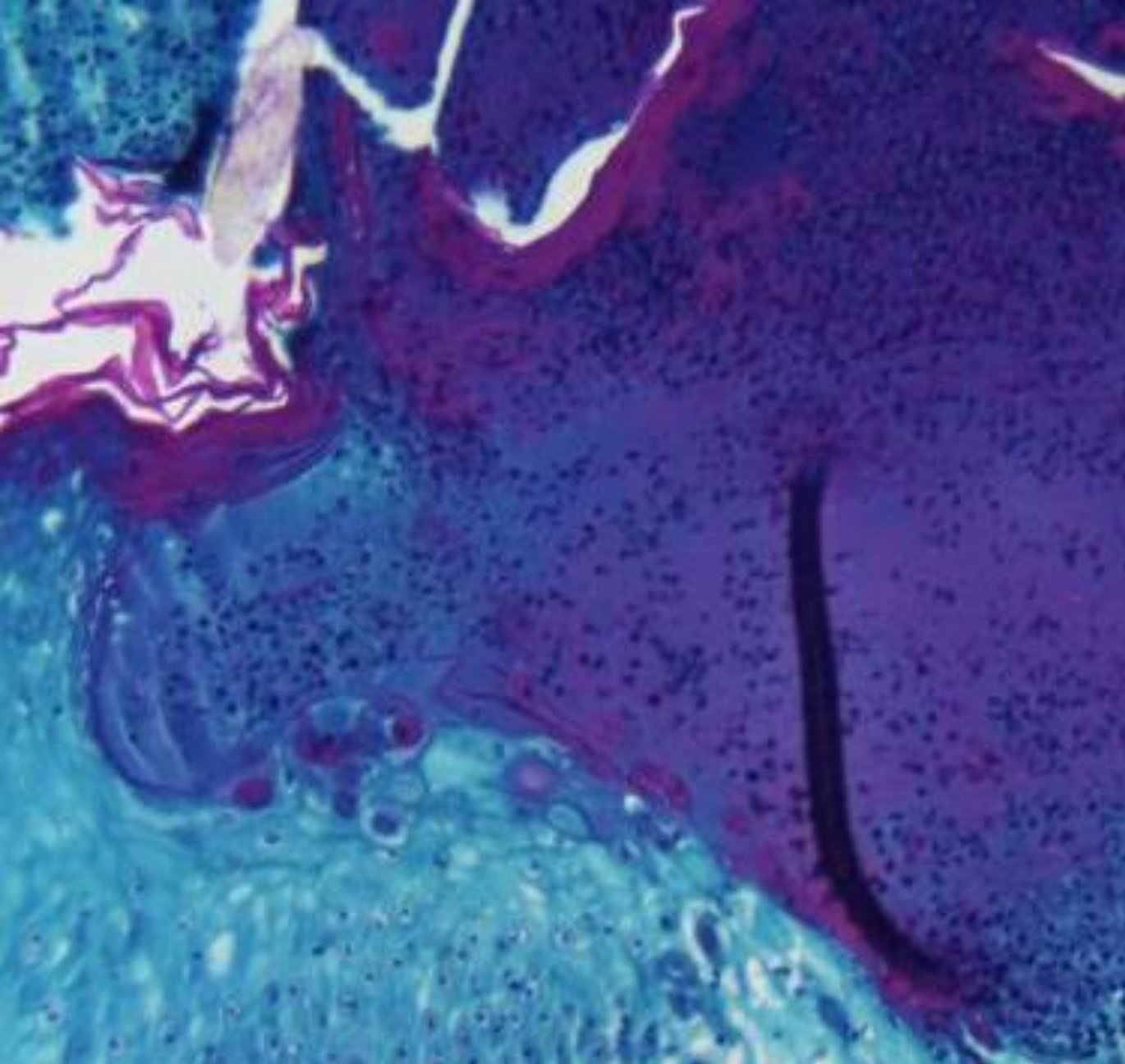




Testing

Testing

- **Early in the outbreak testing was limited to certain public health labs**
 - 10 in CA
- **Currently numerous commercial labs performing testing**
 - Including Labcorp, Quest, ARUP
 - 80,000 samples per week
- **PCR of lesion**



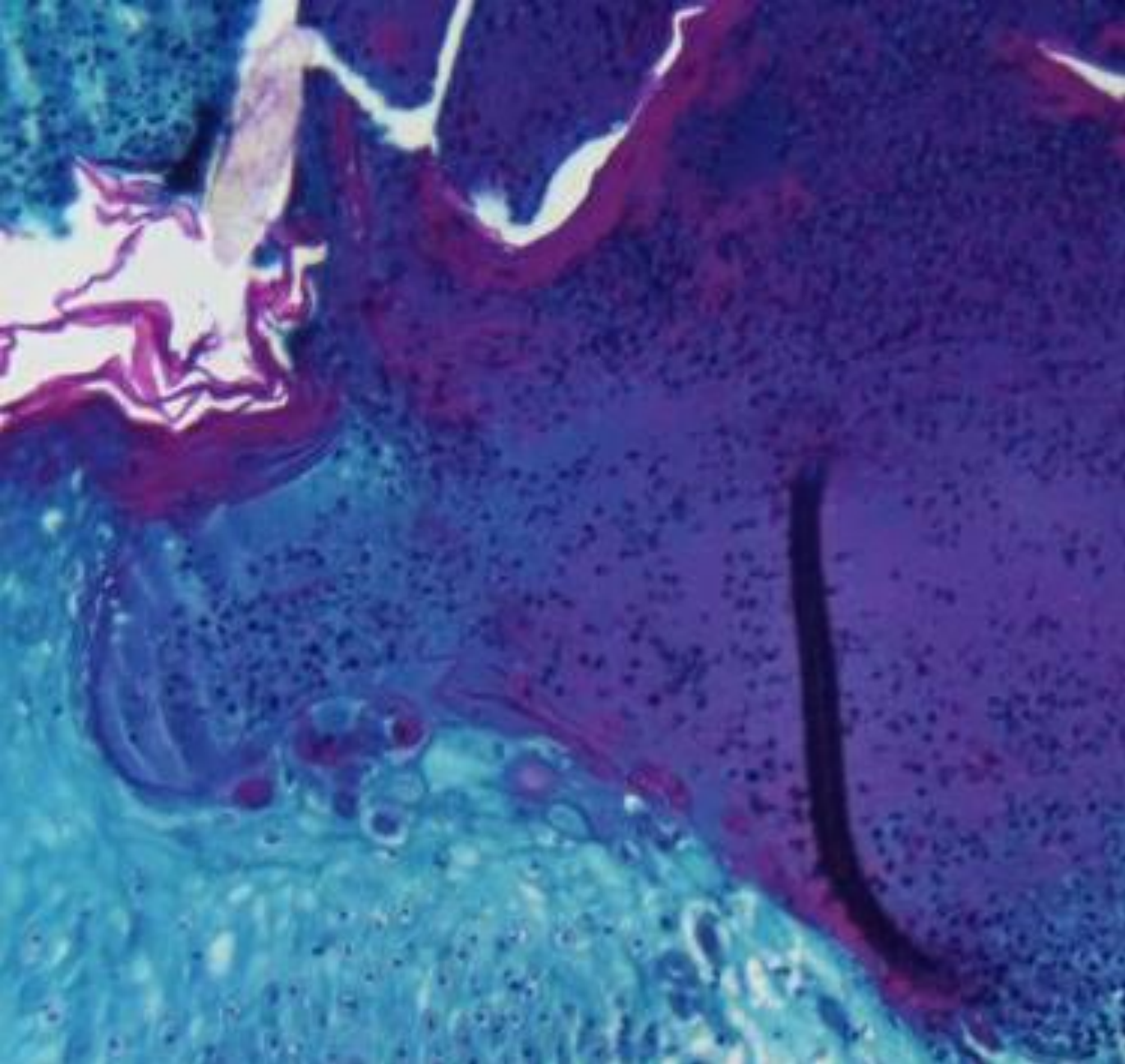
Treatment

TPOXX: Tecovirimat

Tecovirimat (TPOXX) is an antiviral medication that is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of smallpox in adults and children.



- **In order to use TPOXX, the healthcare clinician must go through a process and request it through their local health department**
 - **Treatment has been provided to the state through the Strategic National Stockpile**
- Reports that treatment decreases the number and severity of lesions within 24hrs and helps greatly with pain; lessens time and severity of illness
- TPOXX recommended for those with severe disease (bloody, encephalitis, confluent), at high risk for severe disease or complications, location (eyes, mouth, genital region)



Vaccine

Monkeypox Vaccine



PEP

CDC recommends vaccination within 4 days of exposure.



Vaccination 4 - 14 days post exposure

may result in reduced symptoms, however, may not prevent disease onset.



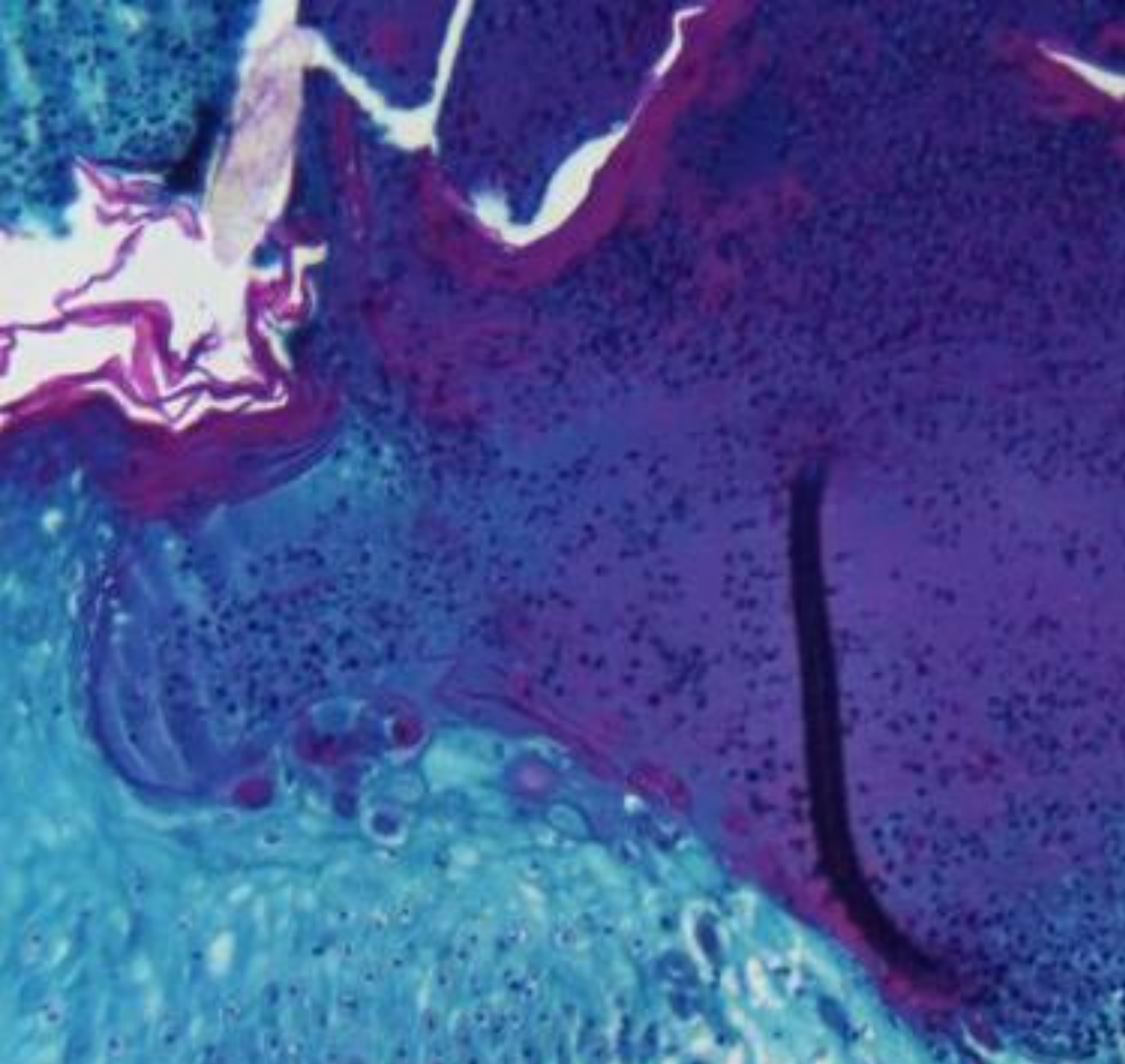
Primary Series:

2 doses:
0.1mL (for those 18+) OR
0.5 mL each (under 18)*



At least 28 days apart

Grace period allows for 4 days prior or 7 days past



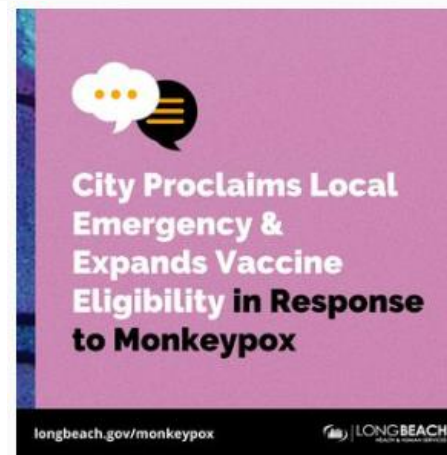
LB Health & Human Services Response Efforts

Long Beach Response

- Established Website: longbeach.gov/monkeypox
- Expanded capacity of Public Health Info Line to be able to field monkeypox-related calls
 - Spanish, Khmer and Tagalog Available
- Established a pre-registration system for the monkeypox vaccine
- Increased Case investigation and Contact tracing capacity
- Providing Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to individuals who were in close contact with a confirmed case
- **Hosting monkeypox vaccine clinics and mass vaccination clinics**
- Coordinating TPOXX access and distribution
- Educating the public and healthcare providers—including a townhall and Provider Health Alerts
- Social media outreach
- Planning for specialized outreach
- Press conference and press releases

Long Beach Response

- Developed a monkeypox Community Toolkit for Community Based Organizations and trusted partners to share with their constituents, including LGBTQ providers
- Toolkit is available on website
- All graphics have been/will continue to be shared across all social media channels
- To request link to the materials or provide feedback, **please email:** publichealthinfo@longbeach.gov
- Content in alternative formats available on request



Who can get vaccinated?

The JYNNEOS™ vaccine supply remains limited in the United States. As of August 2nd, vaccine is only available for the following groups in Long Beach:

- People who were exposed to someone with confirmed monkeypox and do not have symptoms
- Gay or bisexual men and transgender persons who:



Had multiple or anonymous sex partners in the last 14 days including engaging in survival and/or transactional sex (e.g., sex in exchange for shelter, food and other goods and needs)

Note: Those who are immunocompromised (including if you have advanced or uncontrolled HIV), may be at high risk for severe disease and will be prioritized for vaccination



Anyone who met the prior eligibility criteria is still eligible for vaccination (i.e., you are a gay or bisexual man or a transgender person and you had gonorrhea or early syphilis in the past 12 months; or you are on HIV PrEP; or you had anonymous sex or sex with multiple partners within the past 21 days in a commercial sex venue or other venue).

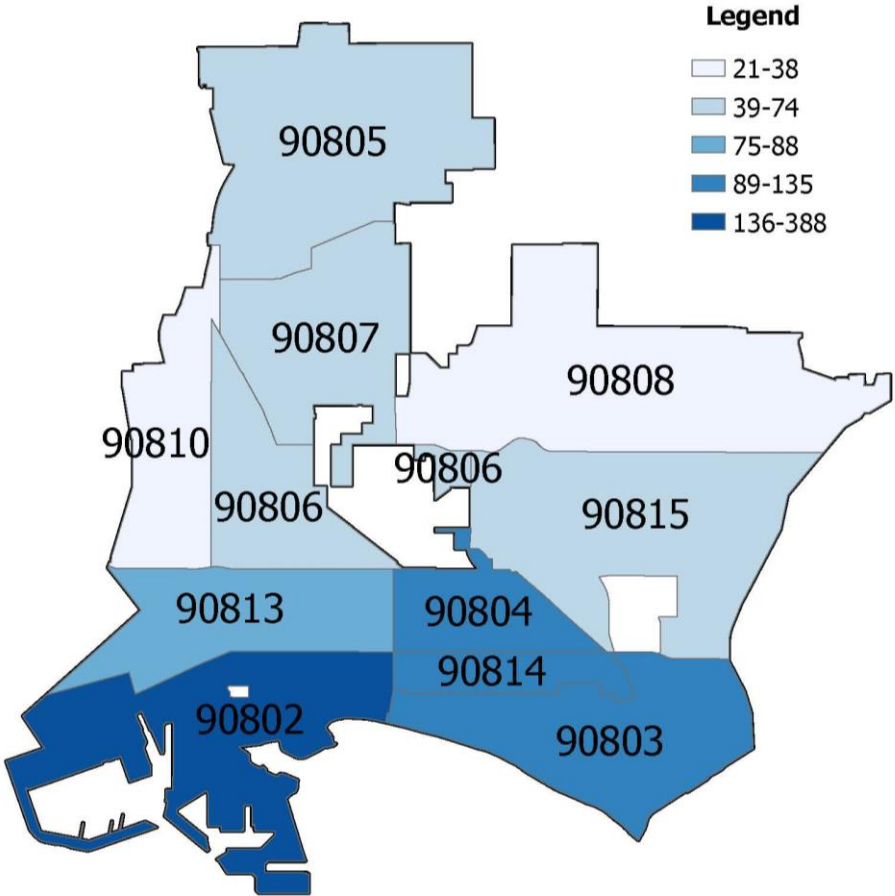
Monkeypox Vaccination in Long Beach as of August 15, 2022

Vaccination Summary	
Total vaccinated in LB	2,288
Total (with demographic data)	1,770
Long Beach Residents	1,183
Non-Long Beach Residents	587

Race/Ethnicity	% Vaccinated
Hispanic or Latinx	41%
White	36%
Asian	10%
Black or African American	7%
Multiracial	2%
Unknown	2%

Age	% Vaccinated
18-24	6%
25-34	30%
35-44	28%
45-54	18%
55-64	14%
65+	4%

Figure 1: Long Beach Residents with one dose of the Jynneos™ vaccine (N = 1,183)



*Total number of vaccinated individuals where vaccine data is available. Due to data entry backlog this total does not match the true number of vaccines administered in Long Beach.

Vaccines Administered in Long Beach

Number of people vaccinated in the City: 2,288*

Vaccinated by Health Department : 1,694

- Vaccinated through partners: 594

Pre-Registration System

- Total Entries: 4,688
- Total Eligible: 3,827
- Total invited from list: 2,950
 - At least 1,229 have been vaccinated from the list



*Number of people vaccinated in the city includes doses administered by the health department, APLA, AHF, Long Beach Comprehensive, St Mary CARE Clinic, and The LGBTQ Center.

How can a person get vaccinated?

Individuals should fill out the pre-registration survey to join a vaccine waitlist.



Those who sign-up and meet the eligibility criteria will be contacted with additional information on how to get vaccinated when it is their turn.



Will be transitioning to the State's Vaccination system, Myturn, in the coming weeks.

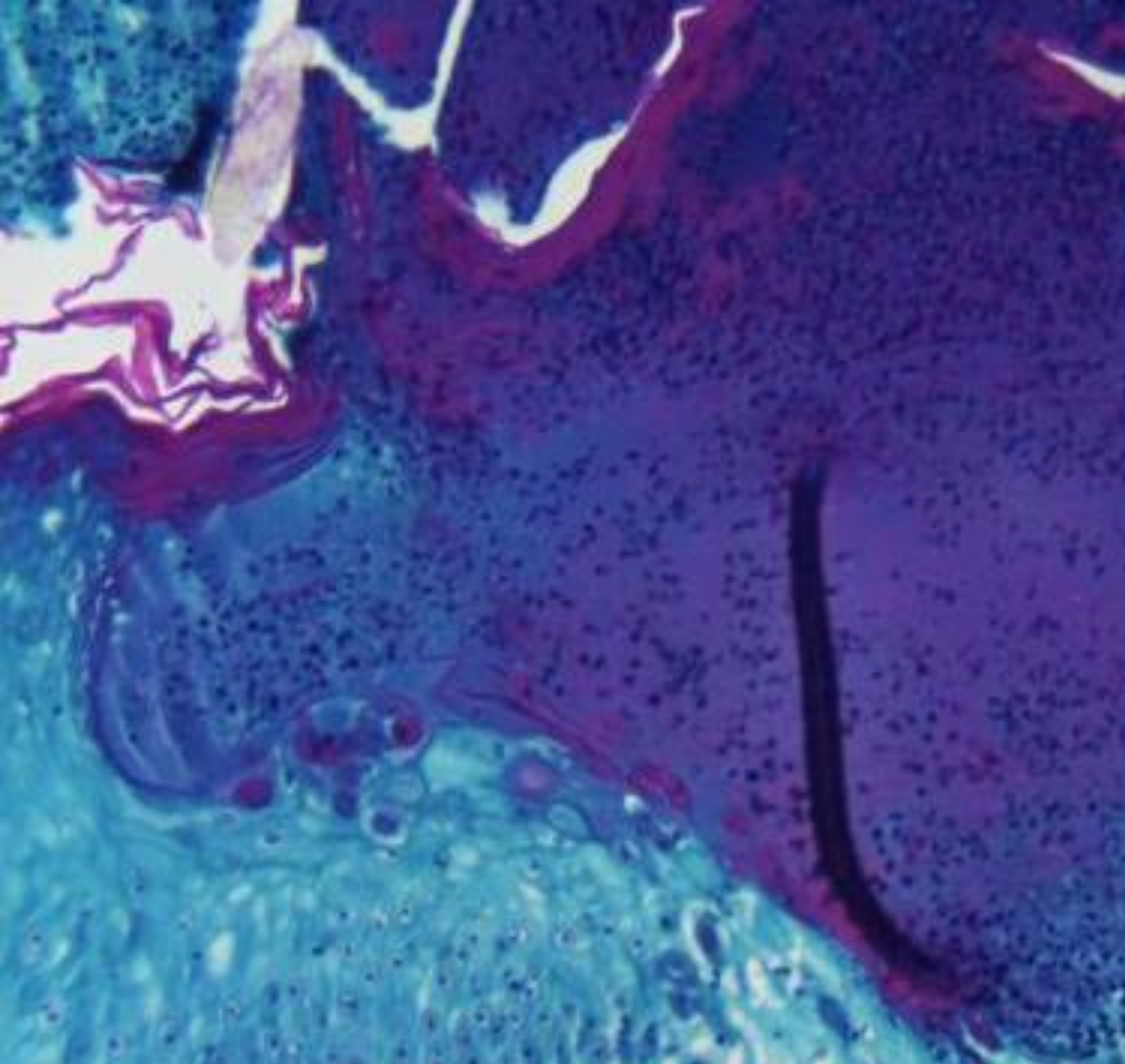


Once the Pre-Registration System closes, we will prioritize those on the list with an appointment.

Addressing Equity and Access

- **Multiple languages available** on the information line
- Connecting with **trusted community partners** to provide vaccine:
 - AIDS Health Foundation (AHF)
 - APLA Long Beach
 - Long Beach Comprehensive Health Center
 - St Mary's CARE Clinic
 - The Center
- Onboarding additional vaccine providers to **increase access**
- Collaborated on a **mobile vaccination clinic** with The Center as well as a Townhall Discussion
- Collecting feedback from community partners (HIV Planning Group, Providers, and CBOs) to help address concerns from community members and to **help tailor messaging**





Resources

Resources



Public Health Information Line

- 562.570.7907 Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Website: Updated Daily

- www.longbeach.gov/monkeypox
 - Pre-registration System

Follow us on **social media**

- Facebook, Instagram & Twitter: @LBHealthDept

Questions and Feedback

- publichealthinfo@longbeach.gov