

DeKalb County

2022 Monkeypox

Situation Summary

Dr. Sandra Valenciano, MD MPH

District Health Director

DeKalb County Board of Health



Promoting, Protecting and Improving Health

www.dekalbhealth.net



About Monkeypox



What is Monkeypox?

- ▶ Monkeypox is a rare infectious disease caused by infection with the monkeypox virus
 - ▶ The monkeypox virus is from the orthopoxvirus (OPX) genus (same as smallpox)
 - ▶ This is NOT a new disease
 - ▶ Symptoms are similar to smallpox, but milder and rarely fatal

What are signs and symptoms of Monkeypox?

- ▶ Signs and symptoms include:
 - ▶ A rash that can look like pimples or blisters that appears on face, inside of mouth, and other parts of the body, like the hands, feet, chest, genitals or anus.
 - ▶ The rash goes through different stages before healing completely (usually 2-4 weeks)
 - ▶ Sometimes people get a rash and then other symptoms, or just the rash
 - ▶ Fever, chills, swollen lymph nodes, exhaustion, muscle aches and backache, headache, and respiratory symptoms
 - ▶ You may experience all or only a few symptoms
 - ▶ Sometimes, flu-like symptoms before rash
 - ▶ Some get rash first then symptoms
 - ▶ Rash alone

MONKEYPOX

VISUAL EXAMPLES OF MONKEYPOX RASH



Photo Credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network



CS328947-EK

MONKEYPOX

VISUAL EXAMPLES OF MONKEYPOX RASH



Photo Credit: UK Health Security Agency



CS328947-EK

How does Monkeypox spread?

- ▶ Person-to-person through direct contact with infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids.
- ▶ Respiratory secretions during prolonged face-to-face contact or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex.
- ▶ Touching items (such as clothing or linens) that previously touched the infectious rash or body fluids (*this has not been identified to be a common mode of transmission in this outbreak or for monkeypox in general)

- ▶ Risk of contracting monkeypox is based on exposure
 - ▶ Must be exposed to enough virus to become infected
 - ▶ Most congregate settings such as workplaces, schools, grocery stores, gas stations, or public transportation are not considered high risk settings for transmission

How long do monkeypox symptoms last?

- ▶ Symptoms usually start within 3 weeks of exposure
- ▶ Monkeypox can spread from the time symptoms start until the rash is fully healed and a fresh layer of intact skin has formed underneath
- ▶ Illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks

Testing for Monkeypox?

- ▶ Individuals experiencing symptoms of monkeypox should isolate immediately and reach out to their healthcare provider to seek testing.
 - ▶ Healthcare providers can contact 1-866-PUB-HLTH to speak with DPH who can give more details on how to start testing for monkeypox.
 - ▶ If an individual does not have a provider, they can reach out to their local health department for testing.
- ▶ Georgia Public Health Laboratory and commercial labs have the capacity to run orthopoxvirus tests (monkeypox is included)

What vaccines are available?

- ▶ There are **two vaccines effective against orthopoxviruses**, JYNNEOS and ACAM2000, though JYNNEOS is the vaccine primarily being distributed
- ▶ Vaccines can act as **PrEP or PEP**:
 - ▶ **Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)**:
 - ▶ Clinical or research laboratory personnel who perform testing for OPX or handle infected cultures, or certain healthcare and public health response team members designated by public health authorities to be vaccinated for preparedness purposes
 - ▶ **Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)**:
 - ▶ Vaccination after known or presumed exposure to someone with monkeypox
 - ▶ Prevents disease onset within 4 days and prevents severe disease within 4-14 days
 - ▶ **Expanded Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP++)**
 - ▶ People with certain risk factors and recent experiences that might make them more likely to have been recently exposed to monkeypox
- ▶ When combined with other prevention measures including self-isolation, PEP and PEP++ might help control outbreaks by reducing transmission of MPV, preventing disease, or reducing severity of disease

What treatments are available?

- ▶ There are no specific treatments for monkeypox but antivirals, like **tecovirimat (TPOXX)**, may be prescribed by healthcare providers for those who:
 - ▶ **Have severe disease** (e.g., hemorrhagic disease, confluent lesions, sepsis, encephalitis, or other conditions requiring hospitalization)
 - ▶ **Are at high risk of severe disease:**
 - ▶ People with immunocompromising conditions (e.g., HIV/AIDS, leukemia, lymphoma, generalized malignancy, solid organ transplantation)
 - ▶ Pediatric populations, particularly patients younger than 8 years of age
 - ▶ Pregnant or breastfeeding women
 - ▶ People with a history or presence of atopic dermatitis or other active exfoliative skin conditions (e.g., eczema, burns, impetigo etc.)
 - ▶ People with one or more complication (e.g., secondary bacterial skin infection; gastroenteritis with severe nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, or dehydration; bronchopneumonia; concurrent disease or other comorbidities)
 - ▶ **Have aberrant infections** involving accidental implantation in eyes, mouth, or other anatomic areas where Monkeypox virus infection might constitute a special hazard (e.g., the genitals or anus)

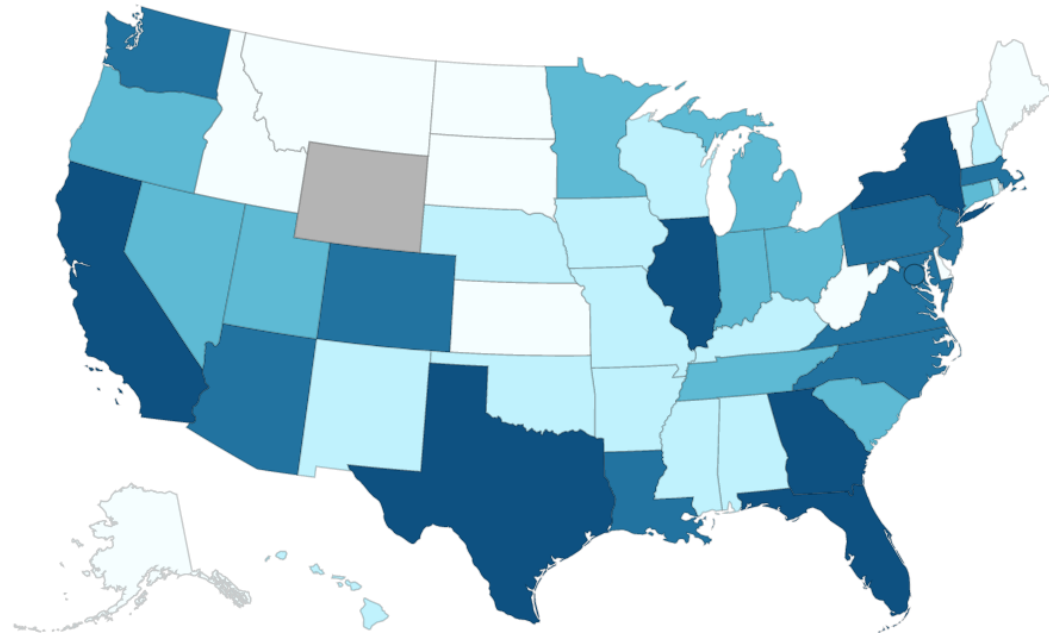
2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Update



Monkeypox Cases Globally and Nationally

11,177 Total confirmed monkeypox/orthopoxvirus cases

*One Florida case is listed here but included in the United Kingdom case counts because the individual was tested while in the UK.



Territories PR



- ▶ Globally there have been 31,799 reported cases of monkeypox/orthopoxvirus and 12 related deaths in the current outbreak (since 1/1/22)
- ▶ In the USA, there have been 11,177 reported cases of monkeypox/orthopoxvirus and no related deaths
 - ▶ Georgia ranks 4th among all states for the highest number of monkeypox cases with 851 cases

Monkeypox Cases in DeKalb County (as of 8/15/2022 8AM)

- ▶ There have been 187 reported monkeypox/orthopoxvirus cases in DeKalb County
 - ▶ Of these, 99.5% of reported cases identified as male
 - ▶ 5.9% identified as having Hispanic/Latino ethnicity

Figure 1: Monkeypox/Orthopoxvirus Cases by Race, DeKalb County

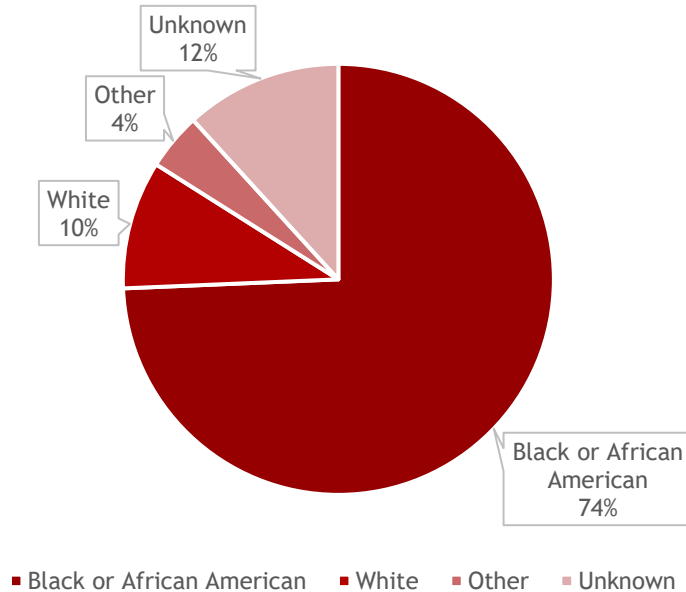
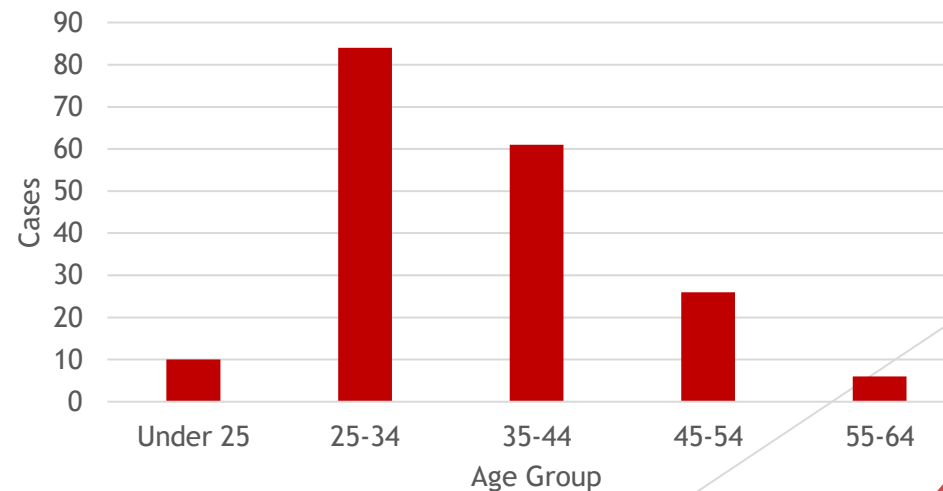


Figure 2: Monkeypox/Orthopoxvirus Cases by Age Group, DeKalb County



Home Isolation

- ▶ Who is this guidance for?
 - ▶ People who have tested positive for monkeypox or OPX or if they are symptomatic and are suspected to have monkeypox
- ▶ **Stay home and away from others unless to get medical care**
 - ▶ If you do decide to seek medical care, notify the healthcare facility so they can prepare
- ▶ **Avoid contact with other people and animals**
 - ▶ Avoid sharing household items, such as cups, dishes, laundry and use separate bathrooms if possible
- ▶ **Frequently disinfect high-touch surfaces or handled items**
 - ▶ Do laundry (for clothing, linens, bedding) separately
- ▶ FULL GUIDANCE is available on DPH website: <https://dph.georgia.gov/monkeypox>
- ▶ How long does this guidance apply?
 - ▶ People with monkeypox should isolate until:
 - ▶ Rash has FULLY resolved
 - ▶ Scabs have fallen off
 - ▶ Fresh layer of intact skin has formed
 - ▶ **MUST** Consult physician and/or PH to determine they are no longer contagious

DCBOH Monkeypox Response



DCBOH Response

- ▶ Case investigation and contact tracing
 - ▶ Epidemiology team is following up with cases and obtaining lists of close contacts and providing guidance
 - ▶ Close contacts are assessed, and referred for PEP if appropriate
- ▶ Distributed CDC/DPH health alerts and resources to providers in DeKalb County
- ▶ Distribute monkeypox guidance and information at our clinics
- ▶ Since 7/26, DCBOH has been offering the monkeypox vaccine at our health centers and holding mass clinics at our North Health center ***by appointment only***
 - ▶ Mass Events (7/29, 8/4, 8/5): 735 doses administered
 - ▶ DCBOH Clinics Through 8/10: 111 doses administered

Vaccine Distribution Demographics

Figure 3: Age of JYNNEOS Vaccine Recipients at DCBOH Events (through 8/5/2022) and Clinics (through 8/10/2022)

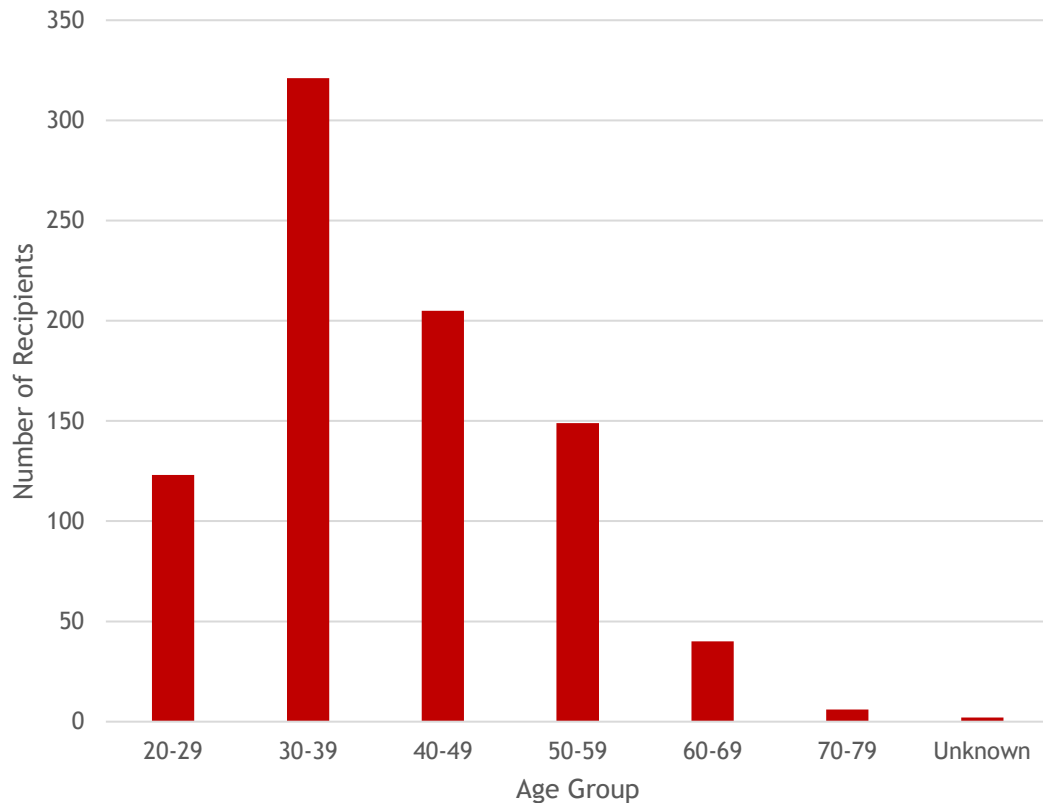
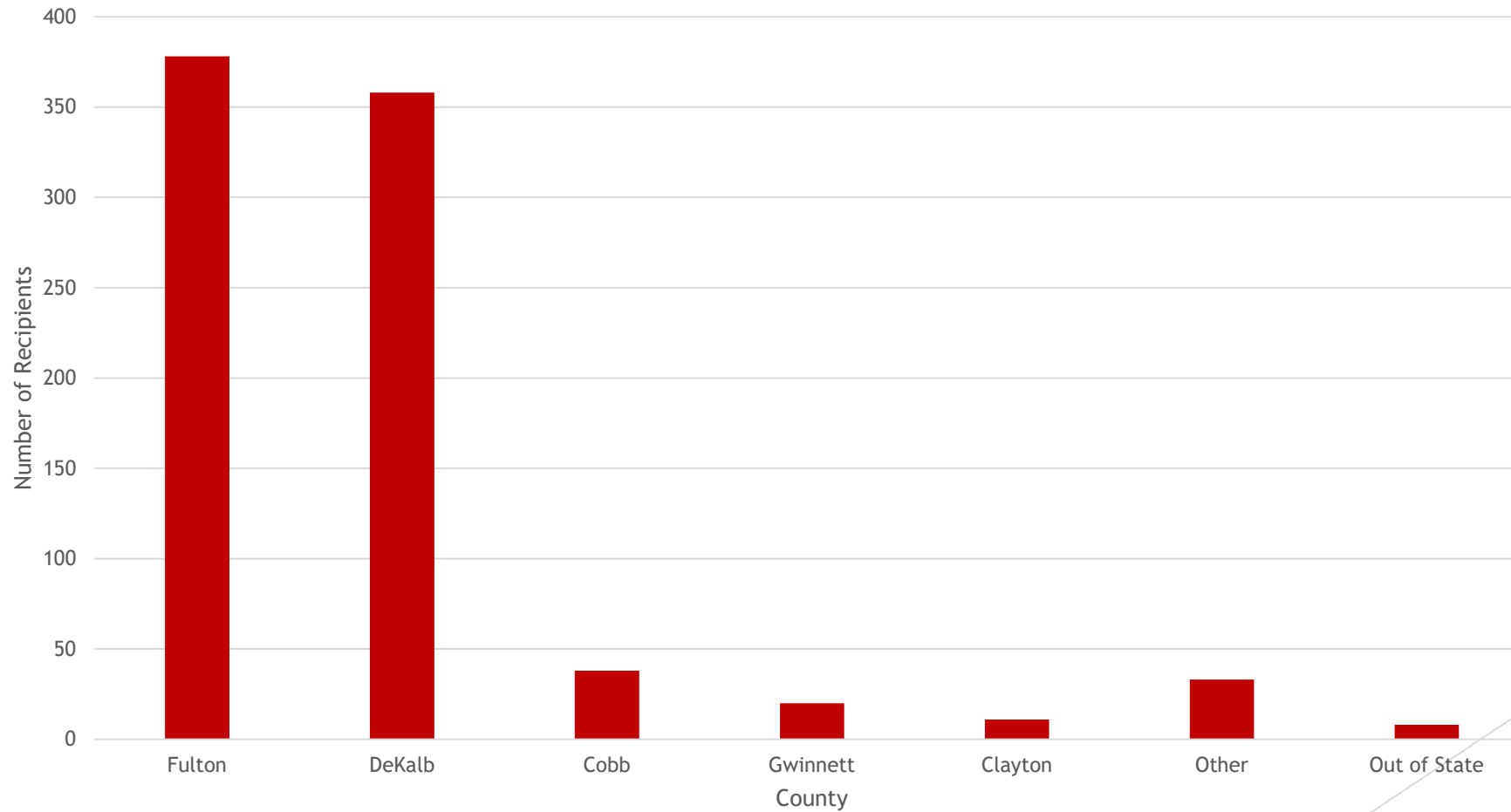


Table 1: Race and Ethnicity of JYNNEOS Vaccine Recipients at DCBOH Events (through 8/5/2022) and Clinics (through 8/10/2022)

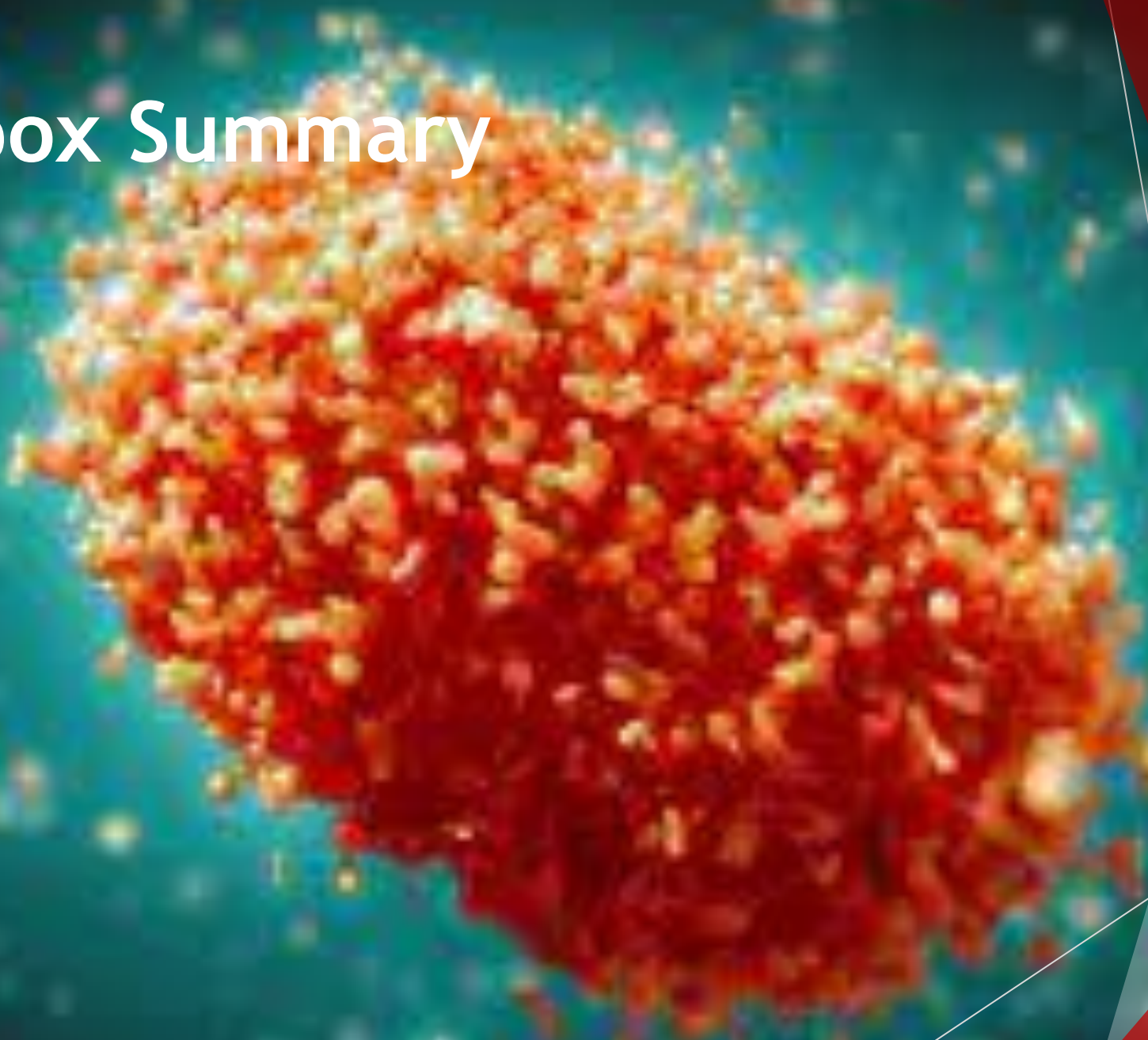
Race	N	%
Black	431	50.9%
White	337	39.8%
Hispanic	28	3.3%
Multiracial	25	3.0%
Asian	16	1.9%
Other	5	0.6%
American Indian	4	0.5%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	62	7.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	772	91.3%
Unknown	12	1.4%

Vaccine Distribution Demographics

Figure 4: County of Residence of JYNNEOS Vaccine Recipients at DCBOH Events (through 8/5/2022) and Clinics (through 8/10/2022)



Monkeypox Summary



Key Points

- ▶ GA is 4th in terms of cases nationwide
 - ▶ We expect cases to continue to rise as we increase testing capacity
- ▶ Anyone can get monkeypox, risk is based on extent of exposure
- ▶ Vaccine availability is limited, and demand is high
 - ▶ We will continue to provide vaccine as our supply allows
 - ▶ Vaccine is by appointment only
- ▶ For more information on how to get tested, isolation guidance, vaccine eligibility, and appointment scheduling, please visit our website at www.dekalbhealth.net

Prevention

- Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like monkeypox.
- Do not touch the rash or scabs of a person with monkeypox
- Do not kiss, hug, cuddle, or have close personal contact with someone with monkeypox.
- Do not share eating utensils or cups with a person with monkeypox.
- Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of a person with monkeypox.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- **It is critically important that individuals with monkeypox strictly follow isolation guidance to avoid transmission to others.**
- For more information, please visit CDC website:
<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/prevention/protect-yourself.html>

Questions?

www.dekalbhealth.net

Facebook @HealthDeKalb

Instagram @HealthyDeKalb

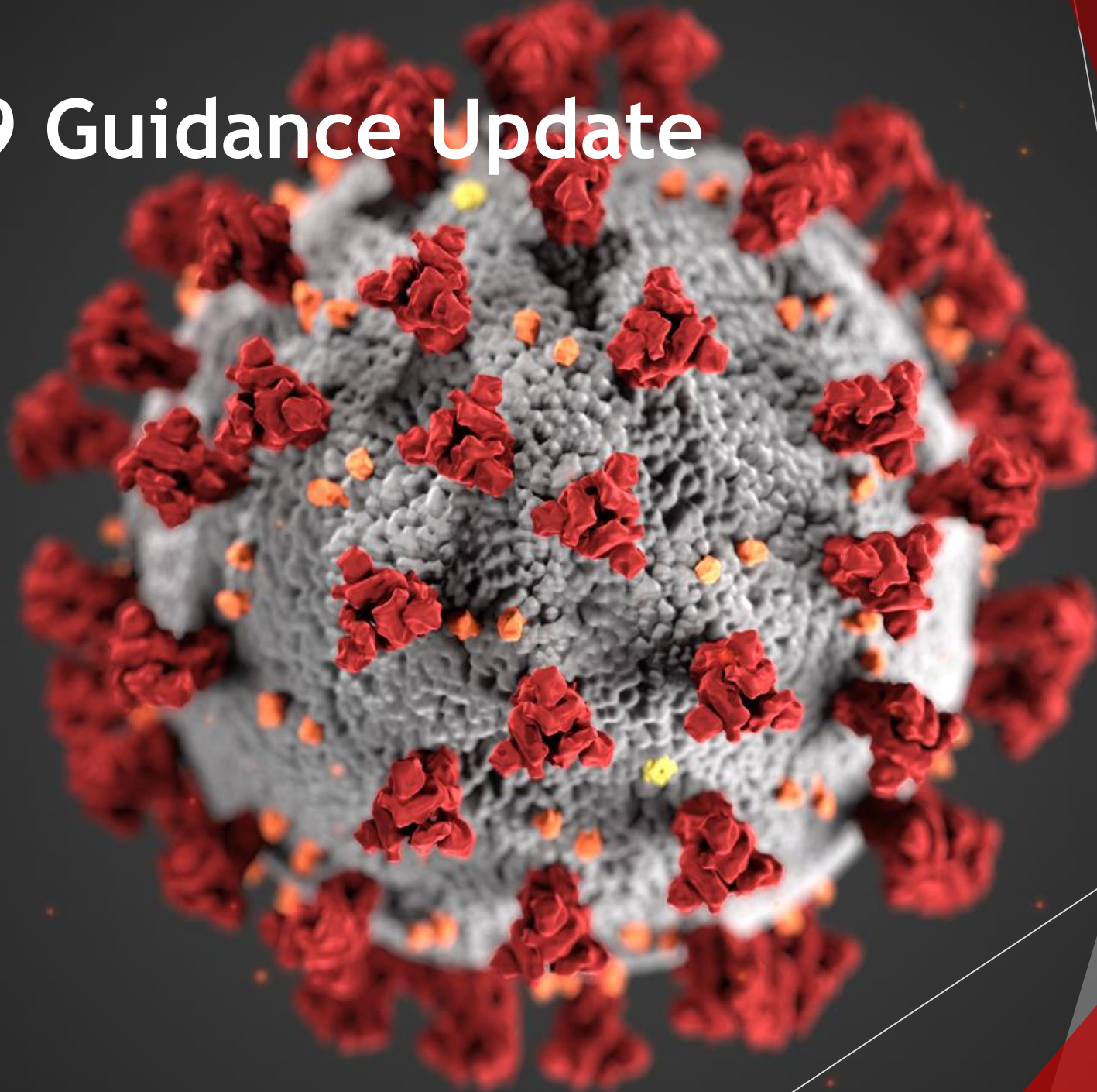
Twitter @HealthyDeKalb

YouTube @HealthyDeKalb



Promoting, Protecting and Improving Health

COVID-19 Guidance Update



New CDC COVID-19 Isolation Guidance

- ▶ **Isolation guidance** for individuals who have tested positive have remain largely unchanged
 - ▶ If you are symptomatic, day 0 is the day your symptoms started. You may end isolation after Day 5 IF:
 - ▶ Fever free for 24 hours without the use of medications
 - ▶ Symptoms are improving
 - ▶ If you do not fulfill these conditions, please continue to isolate until you do
 - ▶ If you have no symptoms, day 0 is the day you were tested. You may end isolation after Day 5 IF:
 - ▶ You do not become symptomatic
 - ▶ If you do become symptomatic, please follow symptomatic guidance.
- ▶ After leaving isolation, you must **continue to wear a mask around others at home and in public** and avoid going to places where you are unable to mask (including travel and public transportation) until after Day 10.
 - ▶ If you have access to antigen tests, you can use them. With two sequential negative tests 48 hours apart, you may remove your mask sooner than Day 10

New CDC COVID-19 Contact Guidance

- ▶ For individuals who have been **exposed to COVID-19**, CDC has removed quarantine guidelines and now provides recommended **precautions one should take if they are exposed**:
 - ▶ **Wear a mask** as soon as you find out you have been exposed and continue to wear a mask and take precautions for 10 days after the last date of exposure.
 - ▶ Wear a mask anytime you are around others at home or indoors in public
 - ▶ Do not go to places you are unable to wear a mask, including travel and public transportation settings
 - ▶ Monitor yourself for symptoms
 - ▶ **Test on Day 6 (Day 0 being the date of last exposure)**
 - ▶ If test is negative, continue to mask through Day 10
 - ▶ If positive, isolate immediately
- ▶ If at any point you become **symptomatic, isolate immediately** and seek testing and stay home until results are received

Changes in CDC COVID-19 K-12 School Childcare Guidance

- ▶ CDC no longer recommends routine screening testing in K-12 schools.
 - ▶ However, at **high COVID-19 Community levels**, schools and early care and education programs can **consider implementing testing**
- ▶ Quarantine, social distancing, and test-to-stay recommendations have also been removed.
- ▶ **Masking is recommended at high COVID-19 community level for all indoor areas, regardless of vaccination status, including in schools and early care and education programs**
- ▶ For up-to-date and full guidance for schools, please visit the CDC website: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-childcare-guidance.html>