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Rapid Response

Monkeybox - MPX

Since early May 2022, cases of monkeypox have been reported from countries where the disease is not endemic, and continue to be reported in several endemic countries. Most confirmed cases with travel history reported travel to countries in Europe and North America, rather than West or Central Africa where the monkeypox virus is endemic. This is the first time that many monkeypox cases and clusters have been reported concurrently in non-endemic and endemic countries in widely disparate geographical areas.

In our Rapid Response Toolbox you can find more information about clinical aspects, risk communication and outbreak prevention & control www.rapidresponsebox.org .

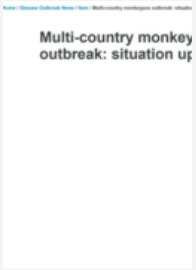
Situation Updates

Monkeypox Data Explorer
Our World in Data (2022)

Monkeypox: Cumulative confirmed cases, by date of confirmation

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-data-explorer
https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/monkeypox

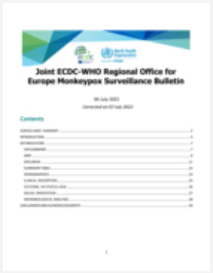
Multi-country monkeypox outbreak: situation update
World Health Organization (WHO) (2022)



27 June 2022

https://www.medbox.org/document/multi-country-monkeypox-outbreak-situation-update
https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON396

WHO/Europe and ECDC Monkeypox Surveillance Bulletin
World Health Organization WHO, Regional Office of Europe; European Center for Disease Control ECDC (2022)

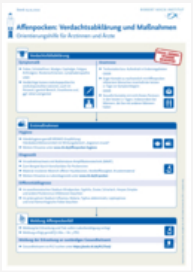


Here you can find the latest reports

https://www.medbox.org/document/whoeurope-and-ecdc-monkeypox-surveillance-bulletin
https://www.who.int/europe/emergencies/situations/monkeypox/situation-reports

Clinical Aspects

Affenpocken: Verdachtsabklärung und Maßnahmen, Orientierungshilfe für Ärztinnen und Ärzte
Robert Koch Institut (RKI) (2022)



Flussdiagramm zur Verdachtsfallabklärung

https://www.medbox.org/document/affenpocken-verdachtsabklarung-und-massnahmen-orientierungshilfe-fur-arztinnen-und-arzte

Hinweise zur Therapie von Affenpocken
RKI (2022)

Therapiehinweise des STAKOB unter Mitwirkung von BfArM, DGI, DGPI, DTG, PEI und Pocken Konsiliarlabor RKI - ZBS 1

https://www.medbox.org/document/hinweise-zur-therapie-von-affenpocken

Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022.It includes considerations for certain populations such as patients with mild disease with considerations for community care, patients with moderate to severe disease, sexually active persons, pregnant or breastfeeding women, children and young persons. The guidance also addresses considerations for clinical management such as the use of therapeutics, nutritional support, mental health services, and post-infection follow-up. The document provides guidance for clinicians, health facility managers, health workers and infection prevention and control practitioners including but not limited to those working in primary care clinics, sexual health clinics, emergency departments, infectious diseases clinics, genitourinary clinics, dermatology clinics, maternity services, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology and acute care facilities that provide care for patients with suspected or confirmed monkeypox

https://www.medbox.org/document/clinical-management-and-infection-prevention-and-control-for-monkeypox

Monkeypox outbreak. Update and advice for health workers
World Health Organization (WHO) (2022)

Where are the outbreaks? What is monkeypox? Recongnizing monkeypox and more. An update on the monkeypox outbreak including protection, diagnosis, treatment.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-outbreak-update-and-advice-for-health-workers

Monkeypox and pregnancy: what do obstetricians need to know?
Khalil, A.; et al. (2022)

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-and-pregnancy-what-do-obstetricians-need-to-know
https://obgyn.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/uog.24968

Laboratory testing for the monkeypox virus
World Health Organization (WHO) (2022)

Any individual that meets the suspected case definition of monkeypox should be offered testing in appropriately equipped laboratories by staff trained in the relevant technical and safety procedures. Confirmation of monkeypox virus infection is based on nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT), using real-time or conventional polymerase chain reaction (PCR), for detection of unique sequences of viral DNA. PCR can be used alone, or in combination with sequencing. The recommended specimen type for laboratory confirmation of monkeypox is skin lesion material, including swabs of lesion surface and/or exudate, roofs from more than one lesion, or lesion crusts.

https://www.medbox.org/document/laboratory-testing-for-the-monkeypox-virus

Vaccines and immunization for monkeypox: Interim guidance, 14 June 2022
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

14 June 2022. The goal of the global outbreak response for monkeypox is to control the outbreak, and to effectively use strong public health measures to prevent onward spread of the disease. Judicious use of vaccines can support this response. This interim guidance, developed with the advice and support of the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) Ad-hoc Working Group on smallpox and monkeypox vaccines, provides the first WHO recommendations on vaccines and immunization for monkeypox.

https://www.medbox.org/document/vaccines-and-immunization-for-monkeypox-interim-guidance-14-june-2022

Clinical features and management of human monkeypox: a retrospective observational study in the UK
H. Adler, Gould, S.; Hine, P.; et al. (2022); The Lancet

Cases of human monkeypox are rarely seen outside of west and central Africa. There are few data regarding viral kinetics or the duration of viral shedding and no licensed treatments. Two oral drugs, brincidofovir and tecovirimat, have been approved for treatment of smallpox and have demonstrated efficacy against monkeypox in animals. Our aim was to describe the longitudinal clinical course of monkeypox in a high-income setting, coupled with viral dynamics, and any adverse events related to novel antiviral therapies.

https://www.medbox.org/document/clinical-features-and-management-of-human-monkeypox-a-retrospective-observational-study-in-the-uk
https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S1473-3099%2822%2900228-6

DRC: Guide de prise en charge des épidémies dans une zone de santé: Monkeypox
Direction de Lutte contre la Maladie, Ministère de la Santé Publique, RD du Congo (2012)

https://www.medbox.org/document/drc-guide-de-prise-en-charge-des-epidemies-dans-une-zone-de-sante-monkeypox

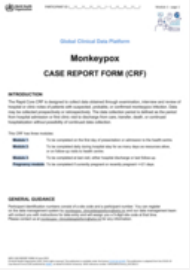
Case Reporting Forms (CRF)

Monkeypox Case Report Form (CRF) and minimum dataset Case reporting form (CRF)
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

14 June 2022. A monkeypox case investigation form (CIF) has been designed as a tool for Member States and researchers to conduct in-depth epidemiological investigation of suspected, probable and confirmed cases of monkeypox. This form allows to collect data prospectively or retrospectively for both cases and their contacts. The full form is meant to serve as a tool for in-country use and the data are not required to be reported to WHO.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-case-report-form-crf-and-minimum-dataset-case-reporting-form-crf
https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/emergency-preparedness/final_crf_mpx_20220614.docx

Monkeypox Case Report Form (CRF)
World Health Organization WHO (2022)



14 June 2022. The Rapid Core CRF is designed to collect data obtained through examination, interview and review ofhospital or clinic notes of patients with suspected, probable, or confirmed monkeypox infection. Datamay be collected prospectively or retrospectively. The data collection period is defined as the periodfrom hospital admission or first clinic visit to discharge from care, transfer, death, or continuedhospitalization without possibility of continued data collection.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-case-report-form-crf

Nigeria Monkeypox Case Investigation Form
Federal Ministry of Health and Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (2017)

https://www.medbox.org/document/nigeria-monkeypox-case-investigation-form

Prevention & Control

Empfehlungen des RKI zu Hygienemaßnahmen im Rahmen der Behandlung und Pflege von Patienten mit einer Infektion durch Affenpockenviren in Einrichtungen des Gesundheitswesens
Robert Koch Institut (RKI) (2022)

Nach dem derzeitigen Informationsstand sind aktuell humane Infektionen durch das Affenpockenvirus (monkeypox virus, MPX) in einigen Regionen der Welt

einschließlich mehreren europäischen Ländern aufgetreten. Die Daten belegen eine Mensch-zu-Mensch-Übertragung unter bestimmten Bedingungen. Die Übertragung von MPX von Mensch zu Mensch erfolgt in der Regel durch engen Haut- bzw. Schleimhautkontakt mit infektiösem Material aus den Hautläsionen einer infizierten Person, sowie – seltener – durch respiratorische Tröpfchen/Sekrete z.B. bei längerem Kontakt von Angesicht zu Angesicht oder durch kontaminierte Gegenstände und Oberflächen. Bei diesem Erreger ist besonders zu beachten, dass Partikel des Affenpockenvirus eingebettet in Sekreten bzw. getrocknet an Hautschuppen bzw. Schorfpartikeln für längere Zeiträume infektiös sein können, was eine sorgfältige und umfassende Reinigung und Desinfektion der Patientenumgebung bzw. der Oberflächen notwendig macht.

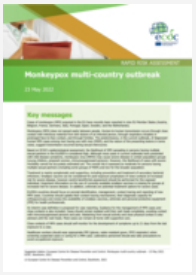
https://www.medbox.org/document/empfehlungen-des-rki-zu-hygienemassnahmen-im-rahmen-der-behandlung-und-pflege-von-patienten-mit-einer-infektion-durch-affenpockenviren-in-einrichtungen-des-gesundheitswesens
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/A/Affenpocken/Hygiene.html

Interim National Guidelines for Monkeypox Outbreak Response
Federal Ministry of Health - Nigeria Centre for Disease Contro (2017)

This document provides information and recommendations for action, based on the current available knowledge around monkeypox. It is a first draft which will be updated in light of evolving evidence and additional information as they become available.

https://www.medbox.org/document/interim-national-guidelines-for-monkeypox-outbreak-response

Monkeypox multi-country outbreak. Rapid Risk Assessment
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) (2022)



Cases of monkeypox (MPX) acquired in the EU have recently been reported in nine EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands).Monkeypox (MPX) does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission occurs through close contact with infectious material from skin lesions of an infected person, through respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact, and through fomites. The predominance, in the current outbreak, of diagnosed human MPX cases among men having sex with men (MSM), and the nature of the presenting lesions in some cases, suggest transmission occurred during sexual intercourse

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-multi-country-outbreak-rapid-risk-assessment

Risk Communication & Mass Gathering

Public health advice for gatherings during the current monkeypox outbreak
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

The purpose of this document is to provide public health advice to host governments, public health authorities, national or international organizers, and professional staff involved in the planning and delivery of gatherings, including people organizing smaller gatherings or attending gatherings of any type and size.

https://www.medbox.org/document/public-health-advice-for-gatherings-during-the-

current-monkeypox-outbreak

Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control ECDC (2022)

14 June 2022.The aim of this document is to provide concise advice to public health authorities and guide their prevention, awareness-raising and behaviour change interventions before, during and after upcoming summer events.

https://www.medbox.org/document/interim-advice-for-public-health-authorities-on-summer-events-during-the-monkeypox-outbreak-in-europe-2022

Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) for monkeypox outbreaks: Interim guidance, 24 June 2022
World Health Organization WHO (2022)

The Interim Guidance for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) outlines recommendations, considerations and methods to raise awareness, manage risk perception, maintain trust and proactively support people at risk to make informed decisions to protect themselves and others from monkeypox. The guidance includes recommendations on identifying and communicating with affected populations and key audiences and avoiding stigma in communications outreach.

https://www.medbox.org/document/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-rcce-for-monkeypox-outbreaks-interim-guidance-24-june-2022

EPI-WIN webinar: Monkeypox outbreak and mass gatherings
World Health Organization WHO (2022) Video

Protecting yourself in festivals and parties. Wath the video recording

https://www.medbox.org/document/epi-win-webinar-monkeypox-outbreak-and-mass-gatherings
https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2022/06/24/default-calendar/WHO-EPI-WIN-webinar-monkeypox-and-mass-gathering

Training Material & Resources

Monkeypox: Introductory course for African outbreak contexts
World Health Organization (WHO) (2020)

Monkeypox is an emerging infectious disease caused by a virus transmitted to humans from infected animals, most commonly rodents. It can be spread to other people but person-to-person transmission alone cannot easily sustain an outbreak. The clinical presentation is similar to that seen in the past with smallpox but less severe. Smallpox was eradicated worldwide in 1980; however, monkeypox still occurs sporadically in parts of Central and West Africa, near tropical rainforests. Typically, case fatality in monkeypox outbreaks has been 1-10% but with appropriate care, most patients will recover. This course provides a general introduction to monkeypox and is intended for health personnel responsible for prevention and control of monkeypox.

Available in English and French.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-introductory-course-for-african-outbreak-contexts
https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-introduction

Monkeypox: Epidemiology, preparedness and response for African outbreak contexts
World Health Organization (WHO) (2021)

Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease, caused by monkeypox virus, recognized as the most important orthopoxvirus infection after the eradication of smallpox.This course offers public health officers and health workers in-depth information to understand the epidemiology, modes of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnostics, and treatment of monkeypox, as well as the strategies needed for effective prevention and outbreak investigation and response.

Available in English and French.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-epidemiology-preparedness-and-response-for-african-outbreak-contexts
https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-intermediate

Monkeypox outbreak toolbox
World Health Organization (WHO) (2022)

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-outbreak-toolbox

Monkeypox — MPX Fact Sheet
Hesperian (2022)

Monkeypox Factsheet in EnglishHesperian's fact sheet is one of the first accessible yet comprehensive health resources on Monkeypox. We describe common symptoms of monkeypox, how to prevent its spread, and how it can be treated at home. We also note how the world seems to have learned nothing from COVID about the need for vaccine equity! Translations of this factsheet will soon be available in several languages.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-mpx-fact-sheet

Monkeypox Resources for Health Professionals
UpToDate (2022); Wolters Kluwer

As global concern grows for the spread of the monkeypox virus, Wolters Kluwer is providing a number of free resources and clinical information to clinicians, nurses, and medical researchers. Resources will be updated as new information becomes available.

https://www.medbox.org/document/monkeypox-resources-for-health-professionals
http://gag.gl/rQQeJj

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