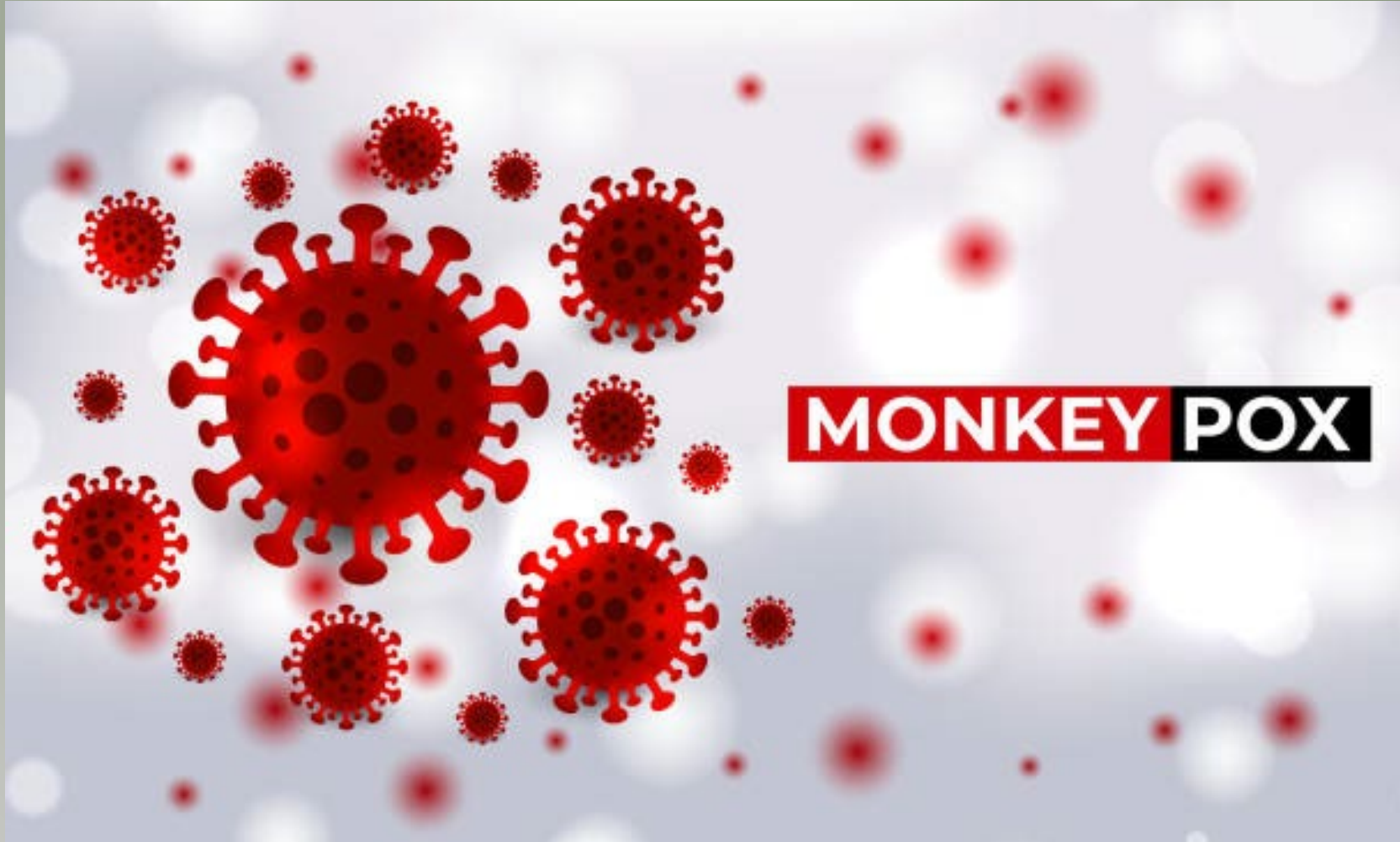


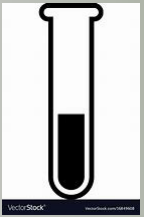
Mansfield Health Department



What you need to know



- What is monkeypox and who is it affecting?



- What does monkeypox look like and how do you get tested?



- Are there treatments for monkeypox?



- How can someone get vaccinated against monkeypox?



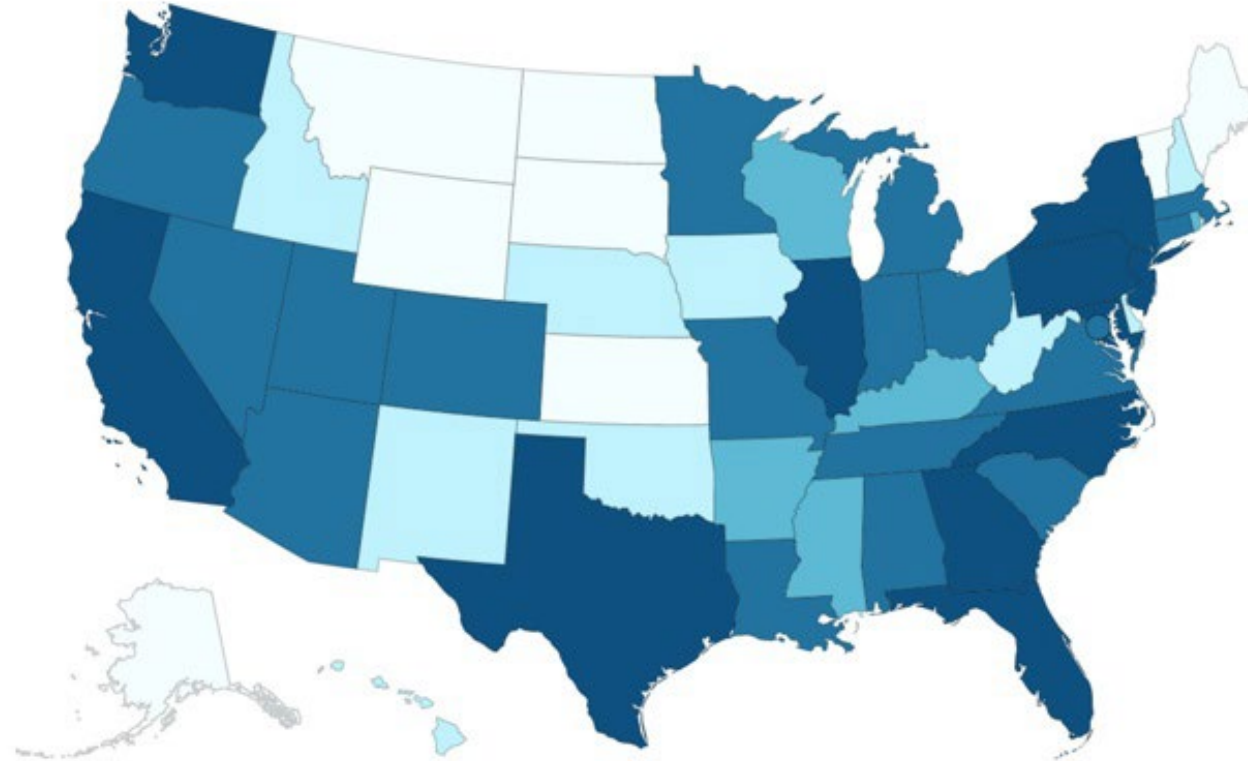
What is Monkeypox?

- Monkeypox is a rare illness caused by infection with the monkeypox virus.
- Since May 2022, multiple monkeypox cases have been found in countries that don't normally have them, including the United States.
- Cases appear to be spreading through close contact among individuals within sexual and social networks and have been observed among men who have sex with men.
 - However, any population can be affected



25,509 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



Legend

- 1 to 10
- 51 to 100
- >500
- 11 to 50
- 101 to 500

**Massachusetts 396
Cases as of 10/03/22**



**Town of Mansfield
Public Health**
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

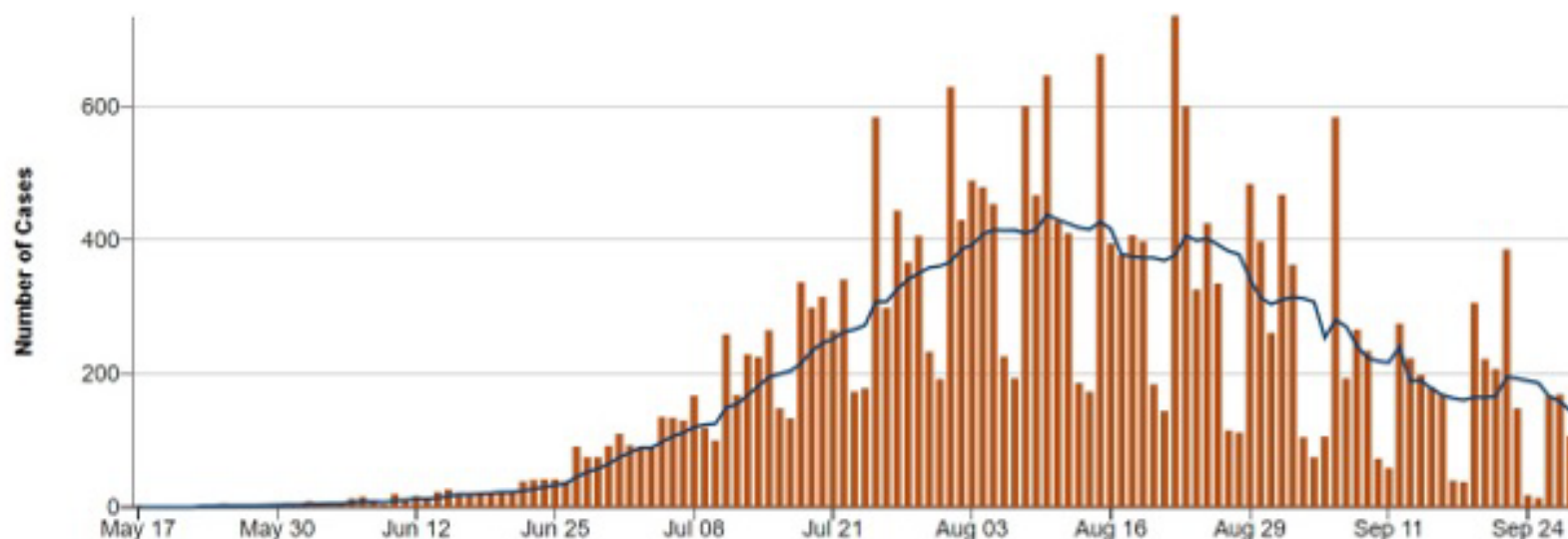
U.S. Monkeypox Case Trends Reported to CDC

Data as Reported to CDC as of 28 Sep 2022 2:00 PM EDT

[Español](#) [Print](#)

Trends of monkeypox cases reported to CDC since May 17, 2022, the start of the response to the current outbreak in the United States. Data include cases with reporting date.*

Daily Monkeypox Cases Reported* and 7 Day Daily Average



* Includes either the positive laboratory test report date, CDC call center reporting date, or case data entry date into CDC's emergency response common operating platform, DCIPHER.



What are the symptoms of Monkeypox?

Symptoms typically start with:

- Fever
- Headache
- Muscle aches
- Backache
- Swollen lymph nodes
- General feeling of discomfort and exhaustion.
 - Within 1 to 3 days (sometimes longer) after the start of a fever, a rash can begin that looks like raised bumps, pimples, or fluid-filled sores.
 - The rash can be painful and sores can vary from a few to many.
 - They often is often located on or near the genitals or anus but may be in other areas like the hands, feet, chest, neck or face.
 - Can be confused with syphilis, herpes, and other sexually transmitted infections.
 - Eventually, the bumps get crusty, scab over and fall off. Most people fully recover after 2-4 weeks.



What does Monkeypox look like?



Firm, deep-seated, well-circumscribed, sometimes umbilicated



How is Monkeypox spread?

- Monkeypox is not a gay disease.
- The risk of monkeypox is not limited to people who are sexually active or men who have sex with men.
- Anyone can get or pass along monkeypox.
- Monkeypox can spread to anyone through close, often skin-to-skin contact including:
 - Direct contact with monkeypox rash, sores, or scabs.
 - Sexual contact of any kind or touching the genitals or anus of a person with monkeypox.
 - Hugging, massaging, kissing.
 - Talking closely through respiratory droplets or oral fluids from a person with monkeypox.
 - Contact with objects such as clothing, bedding, sex toys, or towels.
 - Surfaces used by someone with monkeypox.
- Pregnant people can spread the virus to their fetus through the placenta



Is there a treatment for Monkeypox?

- Antiviral drugs and vaccines are available to prevent and treat monkeypox virus infections.
 - Antivirals, such as tecovirimat (TPOXX), are currently available for people who are more likely to get severely ill, like patients with weakened immune systems.
- If you have symptoms of monkeypox, please talk to your healthcare provider as soon as possible.



Is there a vaccine for Monkeypox?

- Two vaccines licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are available for preventing monkeypox infection
 - JYNNEOS (also known as Imvamune or Imvanex)
 - ACAM2000.
- When properly administered before or soon after exposure, vaccines can help protect against monkeypox illness.





Where can I get a vaccine?

- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) has made vaccination available to individuals who live or work in Massachusetts and meet the CDC's current eligibility criteria, prioritizing those who are most at risk of exposure to an individual with monkeypox.
- This includes:
 - Known contacts identified by public health via case investigation, contact tracing, and risk exposure assessments (this may include sexual partners, household contacts, and healthcare workers); as well as
 - Presumed contacts who meet the following criteria:
 - Know that a sexual partner in the past 14 days was diagnosed with monkeypox
 - Had multiple sexual partners in the past 14 days in a jurisdiction with known monkeypox
- Administration of JYNNEOS is available at any one of the designated health care locations.
- Healthcare providers are responsible to perform exposure assessment to confirm eligibility prior to scheduling an appointment for a vaccine.
- Vaccination sites may also offer vaccination on a walk-in basis (no appointment required). [mass.gov/monkeypoxvaccine](https://www.mass.gov/monkeypoxvaccine)



Vaccination Locations

- Fenway Health (Boston)
Massachusetts General Hospital
- Boston Medical Center
(Boston)
- Outer Cape Cod Health Services
- JRI Health- Framingham
- Greater Lawrence Family Health Center
- Health Innovations
(Randolph)
- Baystate Medical Center
- Tapestry Health (Springfield)
- AIDS Project Worcester and
University of Mass Medical Center
- Seven Hills Behavioral Health
(New Bedford)



For Additional Information

- FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:
- [CDC Monkeypox Info](#)
- [MA DPH Monkeypox Info](#)
- [MA DPH Monkeypox Vaccination Info](#)

