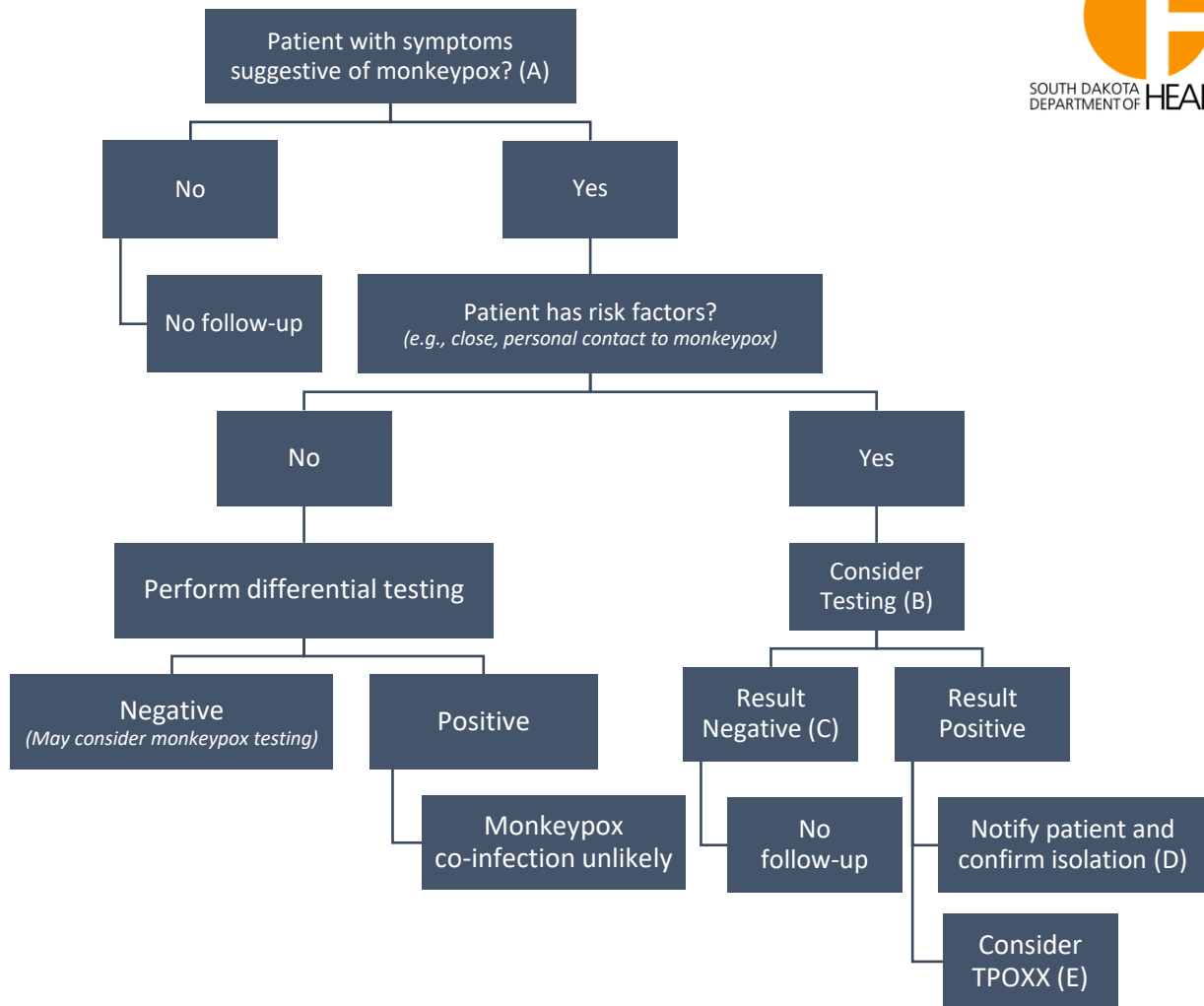


# Monkeypox Algorithm for Cases



## (A) Symptoms

- rash that may be located on or near the genitals (penis, testicles, labia, and vagina) or anus (butthole) and could be on other areas like the hands, feet, chest, face, or mouth
- Other symptoms of monkeypox can include fever, chills, swollen lymph nodes, exhaustion, muscle aches, backache, headache, or respiratory symptoms (e.g., sore throat, nasal congestion, or cough)
- Additional info: [www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/prep-collection-specimens.html](http://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/prep-collection-specimens.html)

## (B) Testing

- Recommend patient being tested isolate at home pending results
- Ask patient to list close contacts since symptoms began

## (C) Result Negative

- If symptomatic rash remains, rule out other infectious etiology (i.e., herpes, syphilis, varicella)
- Discontinue isolation at the healthcare provider's discretion

## (D) Isolation

### Prevention Measures

- Follow respiratory hygiene practices (e.g., cover your cough or sneeze)
- Practice frequent hand hygiene
- Frequently disinfect common objects or surfaces in shared spaces
- Avoid contact with others and animals
- Avoid sharing personal items until disinfected (clothing, utensils, etc.)
- Keep lesions covered and wear a mask if unable to avoid others (i.e., shared household)
- Household members monitor symptoms for 21 days after the last contact

### Release from Isolation

- Continue to isolate until scabs have fallen off and new, intact skin has formed

## (E) Tecovirimat (TPOXX) may be considered for treatment in people infected with *Monkeypox virus*:

- With 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)
- With severe disease (e.g., hemorrhagic disease, confluent lesions, sepsis, encephalitis, or other conditions requiring hospitalization)
- Who are at high risk of severe disease:
  - People with immunocompromising conditions (e.g., HIV/AIDS, leukemia, lymphoma, generalized malignancy, solid organ transplantation, therapy with alkylating agents, antimetabolites, radiation, tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, high-dose corticosteroids, being a recipient with hematopoietic stem cell transplant <24 months post-transplant or ≥24 months but with graft-versus-host disease or disease relapse, or having an autoimmune disease with immunodeficiency as a clinical component)
  - Pediatric populations, particularly patients younger than 8 years of age
  - Pregnant or breastfeeding women
  - People with a history or presence of atopic dermatitis, people with other active exfoliative skin conditions (e.g., eczema, burns, impetigo, varicella zoster virus infection, herpes simplex virus infection, severe acne, severe diaper dermatitis with extensive areas of denuded skin, psoriasis, or Darier disease [keratosis follicularis])
  - 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)

Note: Jynneos vaccine given after the onset of signs or symptoms of monkeypox is not expected to provide benefit.