



Monkeypox (MPV)

Symptoms

- **A rash that can look like blisters or pimples that appears on the face, inside the mouth, and on other parts of the body.**
- **Other symptoms can include fever, headache, muscle aches, swollen lymph nodes, chills, and exhaustion.**

Background

- Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by the monkeypox virus.
- Prior to 2022, MPV had been reported in people living in central and western Africa.

How it spreads

MPV can spread to anyone through:

- Direct contact with infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids from a person with MPV.
- Intimate physical contact, such as hugging, massage, kissing, cuddling, or sex.
- Prolonged face-to-face contact.
- Touching objects, fabrics (clothing, linen), and surfaces that have been used by someone with MPV.
- Contact with mucus or saliva.

Vaccination

In Wisconsin, JYNNEOS (one of the vaccines that prevents MPV) is available for certain populations. As vaccine eligibility evolves, please visit uhs.wisc.edu/medical/monkeypox for the latest.

Prevention

- Avoid skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like MPV.
- Avoid contact with objects and materials that a person with MPV has used.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially before eating or touching your face and after you use the bathroom.
- CDC recommends vaccination for people who have been exposed to MPV and people who are at high risk of being exposed to MPV.

Treatment

- Most people with MPV will recover on their own in two to four weeks.
- Antivirals, such as tecovirimat (TPOXX), may be recommended for people who are more likely to get severely ill, like patients with weakened immune systems.

More information: cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/