


hMPXV (aka human monkeypox virus) CBO Info Session

Hosted by Dr. Tim Menza, OHA Community Engagement Team and in partnership with Multnomah County

Welcome! We will get started shortly





Welcome to the
hMPXV info session

Please introduce
yourself in the chat
box:

- Name
- Pronouns
- Organization

OHA's Commitment to Community



Monkeypox is not a gay virus. Haven't we been here before?

As with HIV/Aids 40 years ago, the stigma of a disease can have serious consequences for efforts to contain it.

AFRICA

As monkeypox panic spreads, doctors in Africa see a double standard

CASUAL RACISM

Stop using images of Black people to illustrate monkeypox stories

PRESS RELEASE

UNAIDS warns that stigmatizing language on Monkeypox jeopardises public health

Why hMPXV?

- As a name, “monkeypox” is othering, discriminatory, stigmatizing
 - The currently circulating variant has been typically called the “West African” clade to differentiate it from the “Congo Basin” clade
- The name is also scientifically inaccurate
 - The natural hosts for the virus are rodents and not non-human primates
- Compounded by the use of images of Black/African people to illustrate how the virus presents
- African scientists have called for a renaming of the virus, especially in the context of a global outbreak that has no clear link to Africa
 - <https://virological.org/t/urgent-need-for-a-non-discriminatory-and-non-stigmatizing-nomenclature-for-monkeypox-virus/853>

hMPXV defined

- Therefore, we've adopted the naming system advocated by African scientists
- To be very technical, the virus circulating in the current global outbreak is hMPXV-2
- h = human
- MPXV = monkeypox virus
- 2 = type 2 (less transmissible, less severe illness compared to type 1)

A brief history of hMPXV



hMPXV is a virus (it uses DNA; COVID-19 uses RNA)

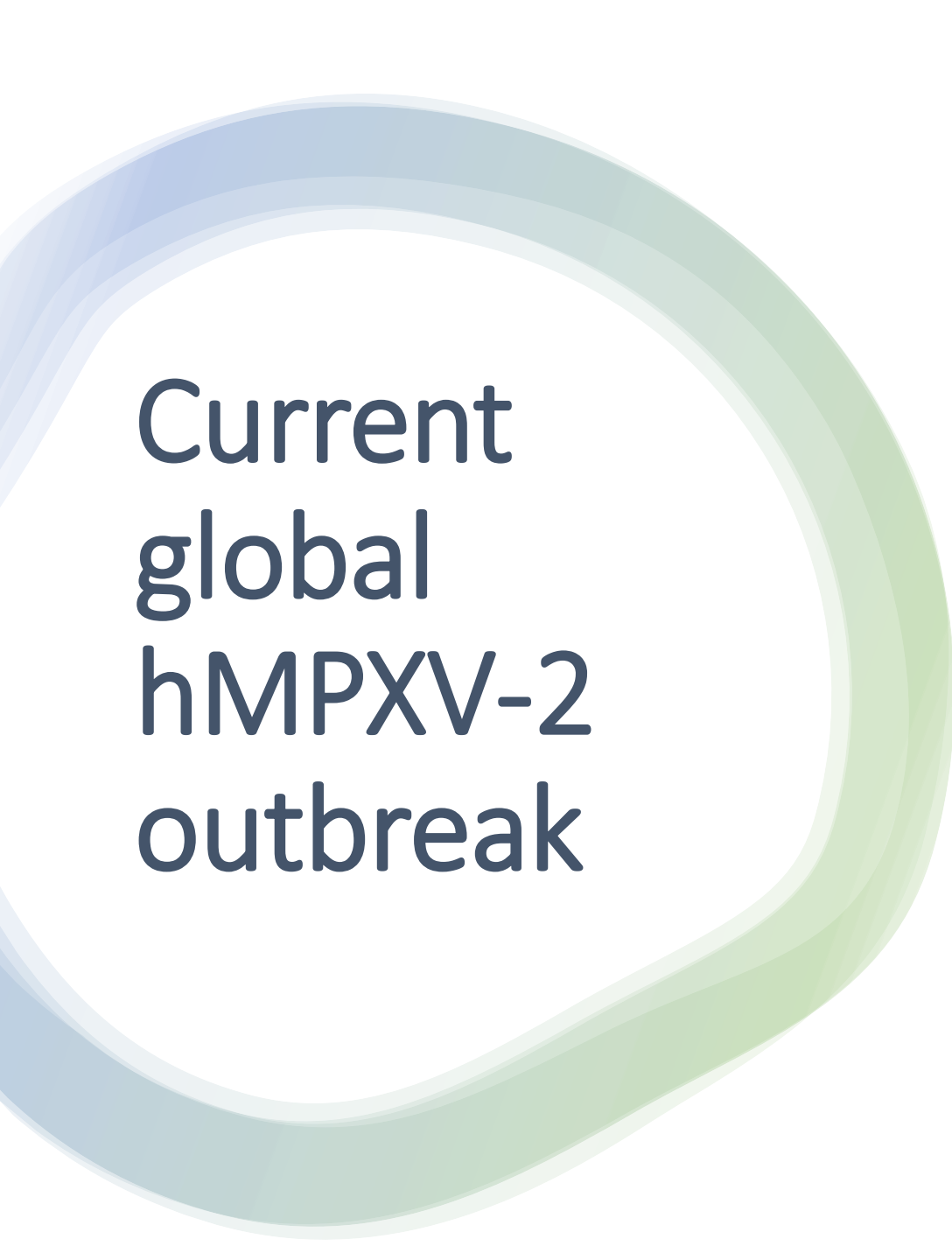
First discovered in a primate research lab (hence, its name) in the 1950s

Since the 1970s, there have been cases of hMPXV-1/2 in 11 West and Central African nations

- Ongoing outbreak in Nigeria since 2017

In 2003, there was an outbreak in the US related to pet prairie dogs imported from Ghana

Cases in travelers from West Africa to the UK, US, Israel, and Singapore from 2018-2022



Current global hMPXV-2 outbreak

- May 13, 2022: 2 confirmed cases and 1 probable case from the same household in the UK
- Most (but not all) cases among men who have sex with men
 - Possibly connected to large events in Spain and Belgium
 - None with documented travel to endemic countries
- Prolonged skin-to-skin contact; contact with clothing, bedding, linens; contact with saliva/respiratory fluids of a person with hMPXV
 - Does not require oral, anal, vaginal sex for transmission, just the close skin-to-skin and face-to-face contact that can occur during sex
 - Ongoing investigations around whether hMPXV can be transmitted through bodily fluids

How transmissible is hMPXV?

- One person with hMPXV (without any change in behavior or other intervention) transmits hMPXV to ~2 other people
- In comparison, the number for:
 - Hepatitis A is 2
 - Omicron variant of COVID-19 is 8
 - Measles is 12-15
- hMPXV will not spread like COVID-19
- And, it requires a coordinated, judicious response

hMPXV globally



Confirmed Cases

14,511

Total

14,268

In countries that have not historically reported monkeypox

243

In countries that have historically reported monkeypox

Locations

70

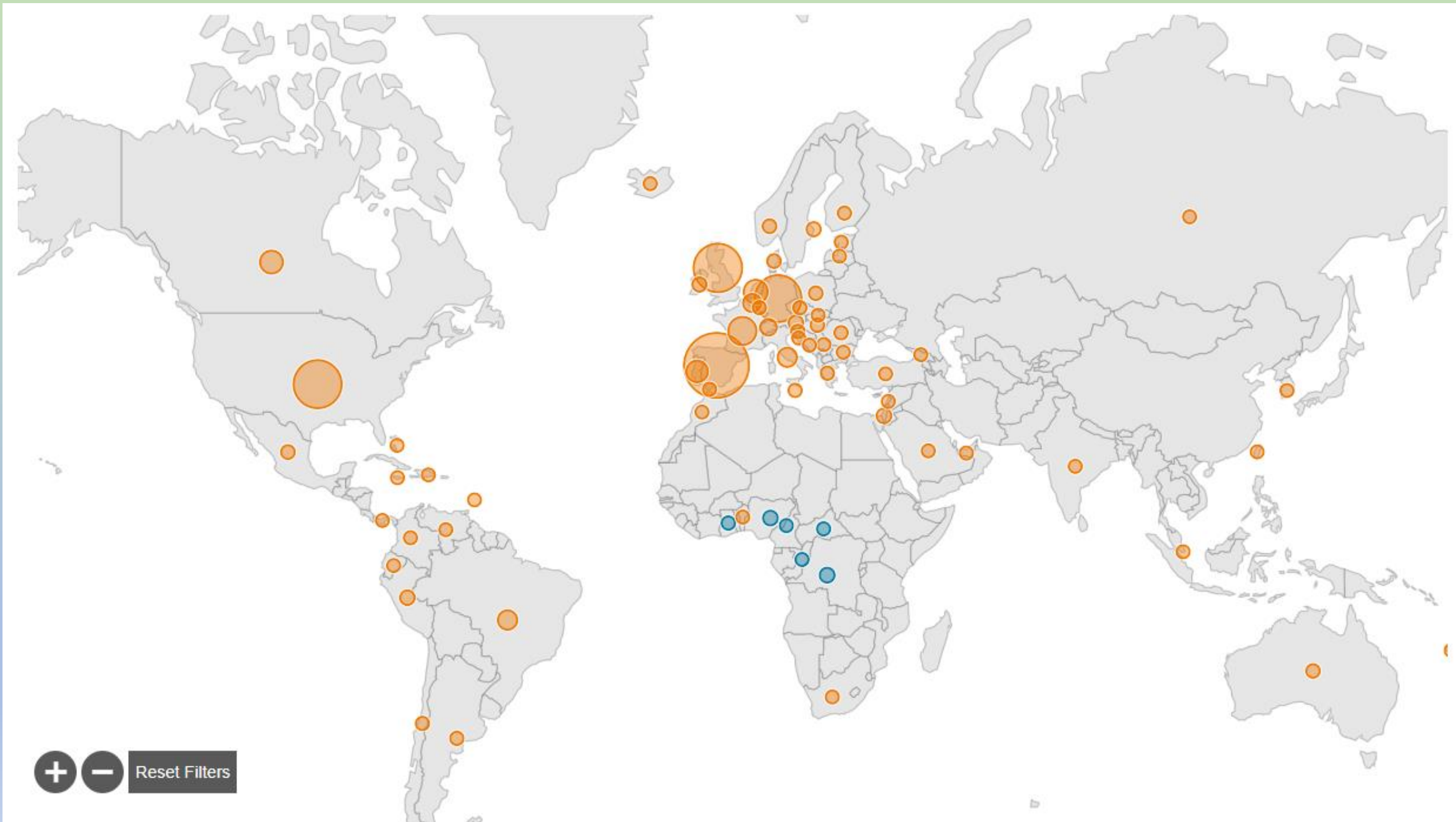
Total

64

In countries that have not historically reported monkeypox

6

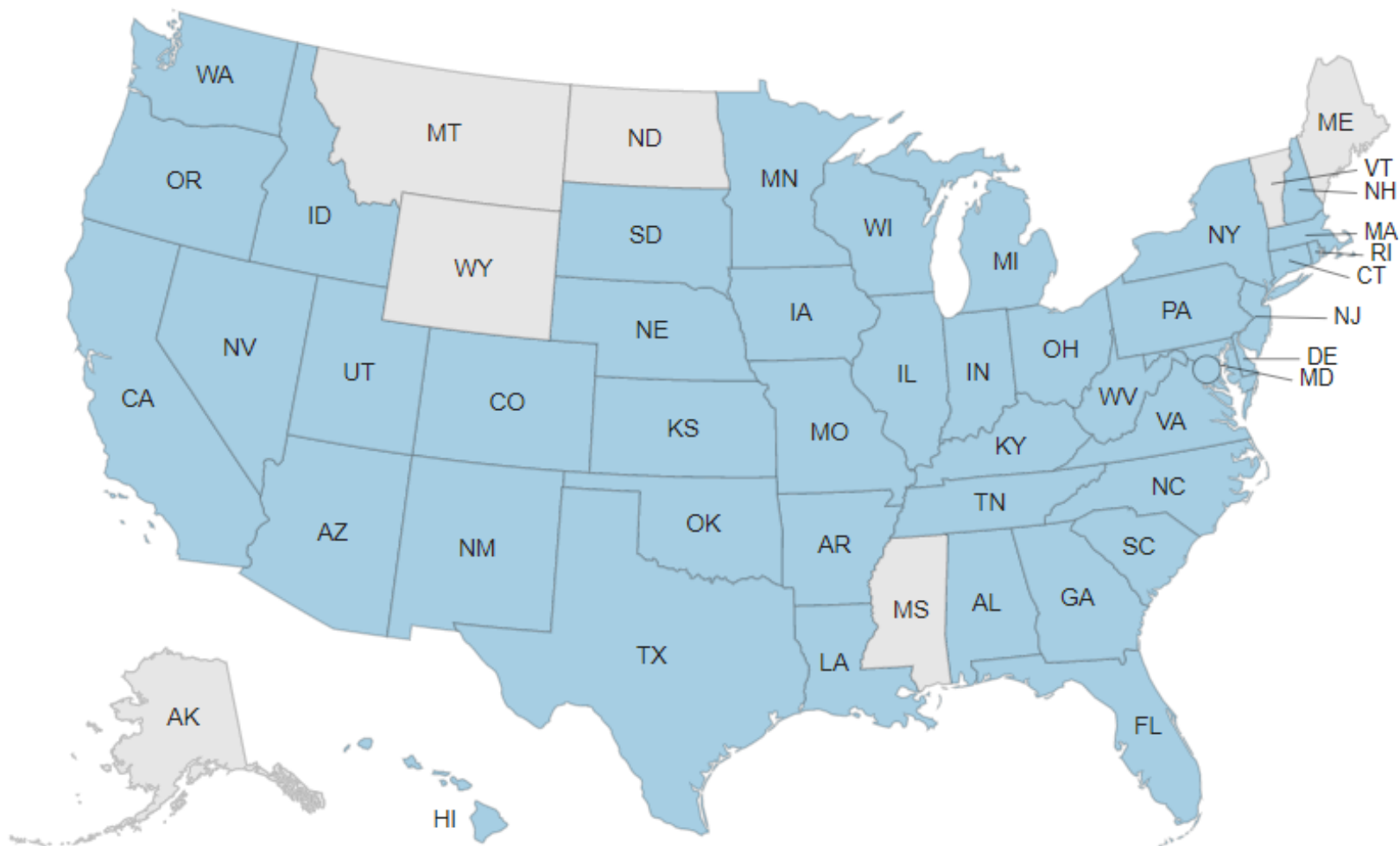
In countries that have historically reported monkeypox



2022 U.S. Map & Case Count

Updated July 19, 2022 [Print](#)

2108 cases in 43 states plus DC and PR



Territories **PR**



Oregon has 32 cases as of 7/19/2022

Characteristics

- Age 23-55
- All cisgender men
- Multnomah (15), Lane (10), Washington (6), Clackamas counties
- White (18), Latinx (9), Black, Multiracial
- PLWH (12)
- Most stably housed

Associated factors

- Anonymous partners (24)
- Sex on premise venue (8)
- Recent STI (9)
- Travel to Europe, Seattle, LA, Mexico (7)

Outcomes

- TPOXX treatment (3)
- No hospitalizations, no deaths

The typical hMPXV presentation

Period from infection to symptoms: 6-13 days (range 5-21)

Initial symptoms (days 1-5)

- Fever, headache, malaise, LAD, myalgia, back pain, asthenia

Rash (within 0-5 days of fever)

- Face (95%)
- Palms and soles (75%)
- Mouth (70%)
- Genitals (30%)

Lasts about 2-4 weeks

Note: people are only contagious when they have symptoms

The presentation is a bit different in the current outbreak

Rash in all patients

Scattered, diffuse

Present on genitals, around anus

Pain associated with sores in the anus, urethra, and mouth (can be really bad)

Initial symptoms can be mild or not present

Co-occur with STI

Most people recover at home until fresh skin covers the areas of rash

Is hMPXV a/an [global health] emergency?

- Technically, yes
- A global health emergency is an “extraordinary or unusual health threat that poses risks to other places through international spread and requires a coordinated response”
- WHO has not yet declared hMPXV a global health emergency



A coordinated response is required to:

Prevent
Reduce

Prevent/reduce suffering related to hMPXV

Prevent

Prevent transmission of hMPXV

Prevent

Prevent hMPXV from becoming endemic, or part of the usual ecology of viruses circulating in our communities on an ongoing basis (like COVID-19, syphilis, flu)

Reduce

Reduce fear and anxiety about hMPXV

Empower

Empower folks with the tools they need to protect themselves and their community

hMPXV response

- Information
- Testing
- Vaccination
- Treatment

July 2022

Social Gatherings, Safer Sex and Monkeypox

Monkeypox Information & Guidance

Last Updated 07/13/2022

What to know about hMPXV in Oregon:

→ (human monkeypox virus)

- 1** Anyone can be affected by hMPXV.
- 2** hMPXV is spread primarily through close skin-to-skin contact, including through sex, cuddling, massage and kissing. **Contact with towels, clothing or other objects** used by someone with the virus can also spread the virus. **Large respiratory droplets or oral fluids** via prolonged face-to-face contact may also transmit hMPXV.
- 3** If you're planning to attend a festival, concert, party or other event, consider the amount of close, personal and skin-to-skin contact that may occur.
- 4** If you're feeling sick and notice any new rashes – especially on the genitals or around the anus – avoid close skin-to-skin contact and talk to a health care provider (or call 211 if you don't have one).
- 5** OHA is working with health care providers and laboratories to make **testing faster and easier**. **Oregon's supply of vaccines** for people exposed to hMPXV is expected to increase. As more vaccine becomes available, vaccines will also be offered to those at increased risk of hMPXV exposure.

July 7

hMPXV Response Testing

- Information
- **Testing**
- Vaccination
- Treatment

In addition to OSPHL, **five** private laboratories are now providing testing, including:

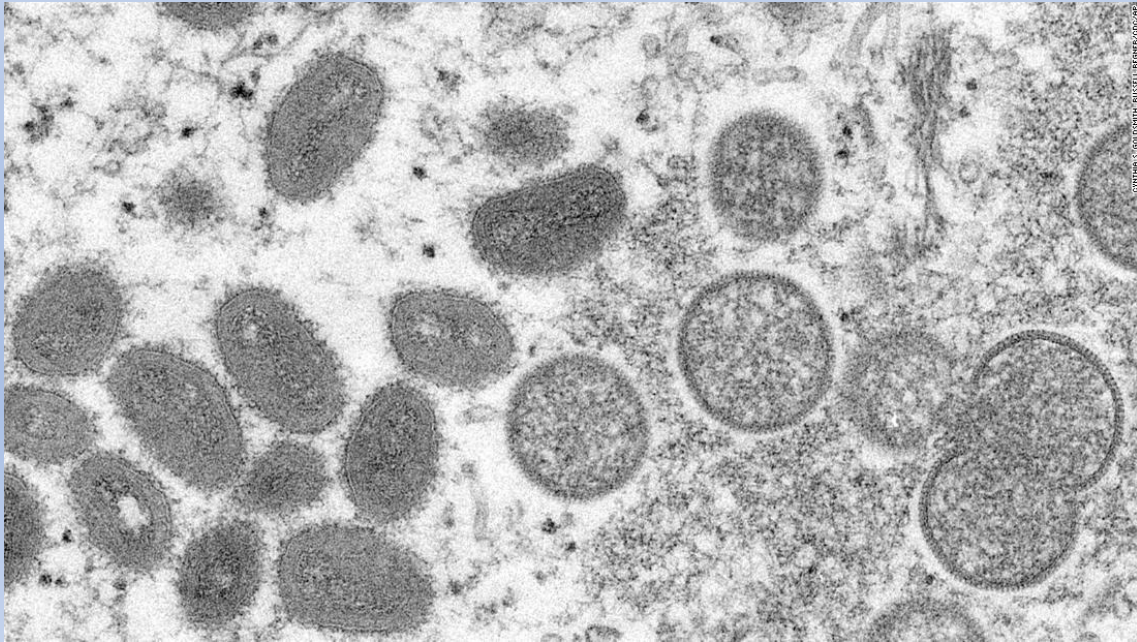
LabCorp

Mayo Clinic Laboratories

Quest Diagnostics

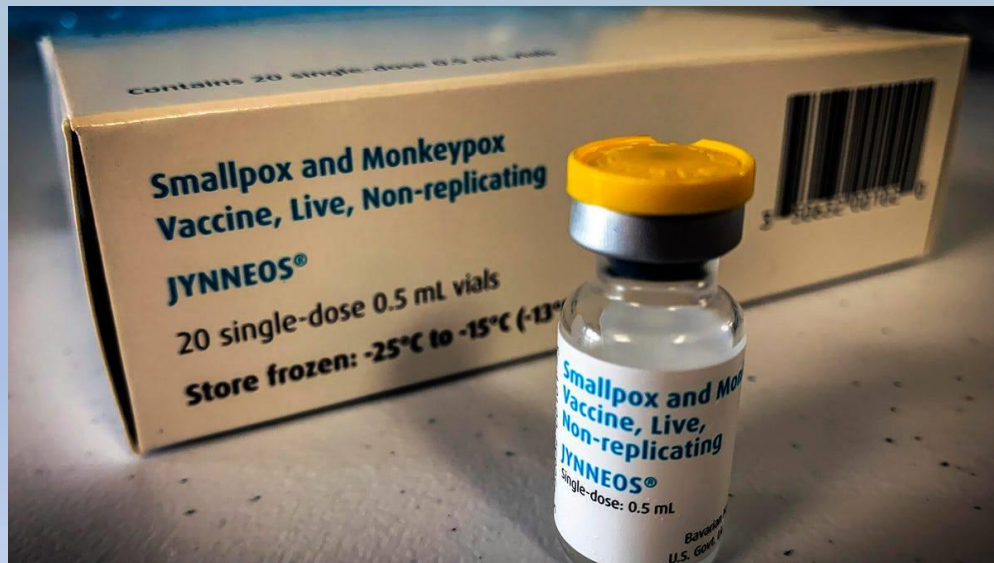
Aegis Sciences

Sonic Healthcare



hMPXV Response Vaccination

- Information
 - Testing
 - **Vaccination**
 - Treatment
- Phase 1: 219
 - PEP for contacts of cases
 - Pre-positioning of vaccine to counties where cases are likely to be seen
 - Phase 2a: 1303
 - PEP for contacts of cases in Oregon or other locations
 - PEP+ for people with an increased risk of close contact with someone with hMPXV (Multnomah and Lane)
 - Phase 2b: 1916
 - Arriving next week



Oregon PEP+

Anyone who has had close contact with someone with possible or confirmed hMPVX in Oregon or in another location in the prior 14 days is eligible for vaccination. You will not be required to provide proof of test results.

In addition, cisgender and transgender men who have sex with men and transgender women who have sex with men who may be at **increased risk of close contact with someone with hMPXV** are eligible for vaccination, including people who:

1. Have had more than one **anonymous sexual partner** (someone whom you couldn't get in touch with if you needed to) in the prior 14 days
2. Have had more than one sexual partner in a **bathhouse, sex club, bookstore, or backroom** in the prior 14 days
3. Have **exchanged sex** for money, drugs, or other things of value with more than one sexual partner in the prior 14 days
4. Have been diagnosed with **rectal gonorrhea, rectal chlamydia, or syphilis** in the prior 3 months

People eligible for vaccination will be asked to attest that they meet one or more of the criteria for vaccination.

Considerations for future vaccine efforts

- Vaccination before exposure (PrEP) to prevent infection
- Focusing on:
 - Black, Latinx, Indigenous, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Asian folks
 - People living with HIV
 - People experiencing homelessness
 - People experiencing incarceration
 - People who use methamphetamine
 - People with conditions that may lead to more severe illness

hMPXV Response Treatment

- Information
- Testing
- Vaccination
- **Treatment**

For people with severe disease or at risk for severe disease, like children < 8 years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding people, people with immune compromise, people with certain underlying skin diseases, and people with infections of the eye





Thank you!