

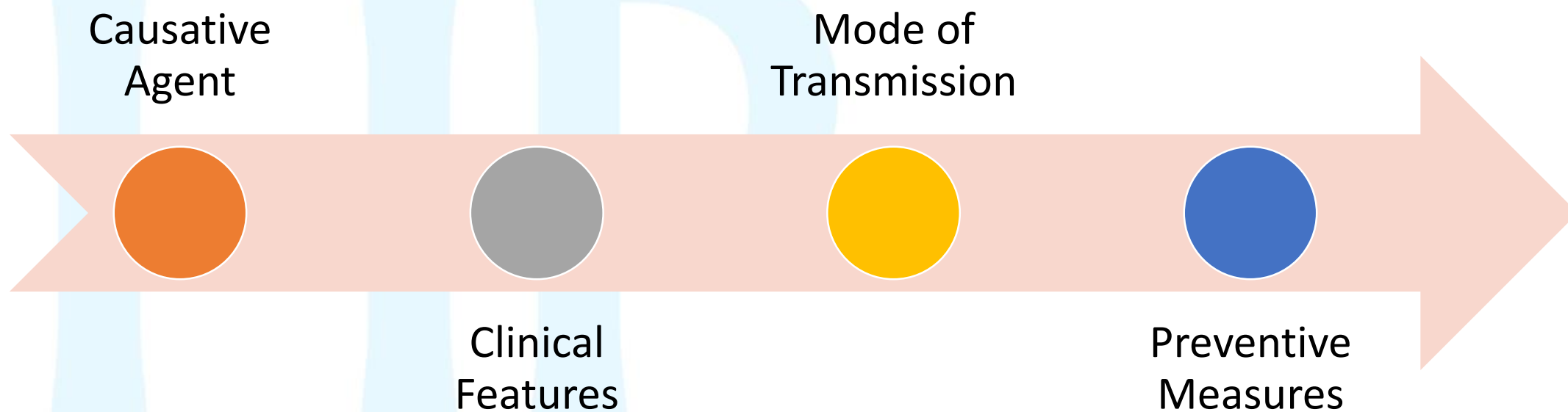
Infection Control & Health Advice for Monkeypox in the Community

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SNO

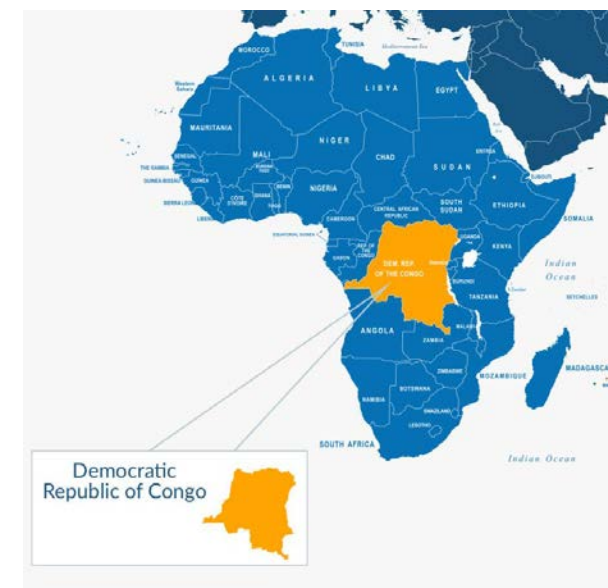
ICB, CHP / IDCTC, HAHO

Overview



Causative Agent

- Zoonosis by monkeypox virus, an enveloped double-stranded DNA virus that belongs to the Orthopoxvirus genus of the Poxviridae family
- Two distinct genetic clades of the monkeypox virus:
 - central African (Congo Basin) clade
 - west African clade
- First discovered in 1958 in monkeys kept for research
- First reported in humans in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (then known as Zaire)



Clinical Features

- **Self-limiting**, lasts from 14 to 21 days
- Similar to those of smallpox, but in milder forms
 - First few days after infection
 - Fever, intense headache, myalgia and lymphadenopathy, low energy
 - Severe swollen lymph nodes before appearance of rash
 - 1 to 3 days after onset of fever
 - Lesions in mouth and body
- **Incubation period:** usually 6-13 days, but can range from 5-21 days

Mode of Transmission

Mode of Transmission

- When a person comes into contact with the virus **from**
 - **Infected wild animals**: through bite, scratch, or direct contact with body fluid by some species of primates, rodents and squirrels, etc.
 - **Infected human****: through respiratory droplets during prolonged face-to-face contact; or direct contact with body fluids from ulcers, lesions and sores in the mouth
 - **Contaminated materials**: surfaces or items contaminated by body fluid of patients infected with Monkeypox

****The highest risk period for onwards infection is from the onset of the prodrome until the lesions have scabbed over and the scabs have fallen off.**

Mode of Transmission (Cont'd)

- Eating **inadequately cooked meat**
- Through **handling wild game**, or through the **use of products made from infected animals**
- **Across the placenta** from mother to fetus
- **Intimate/Sexual activities**
 - E.g. Kissing, touching, oral and penetrative sex with someone who has symptoms

WHO – Multi-country monkeypox outbreak in non-endemic countries

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON385>

UK Government - Principles for monkeypox control in the UK: 4 nations consensus statement

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/principles-for-monkeypox-control-in-the-uk-4-nations-consensus-statement/principles-for-monkeypox-control-in-the-uk-4-nations-consensus-statement>

WHO factsheet



Mode of Transmission (Cont'd)

- WHO: Cases have been mainly but not exclusively been identified amongst men who have sex with men (MSM) seeking medical help in primary care and sexual health clinics
 - Due to positive health seeking behavior among MSM community
→ Cases are more easily identified and diagnosed
- Anyone who came into close contact with someone who is infectious is at risk
- **Although those who are gay, bisexual, transgender and gender-diverse-people may be more vulnerable in the current outbreak, the risk of Monkeypox is not limited to these group of people**

**Stigmatizing people because of a disease is never ok.
Anyone can get on monkeypox, regardless of their sexuality.**

Preventive Measures

General preventative measures

- Maintain good personal and environmental hygiene all the time



- 公用地方及設施要定期清洗、消毒及維修，例如樓梯、電梯、大堂、垃圾房、屋宇簷篷、抽風系統等。清潔次數愈多，保健功效愈大。
- Make sure that common facilities such as staircases, lifts, lobbies, refuse collection chambers, canopies and ventilation fans are cleaned, disinfected and maintained regularly.

Disinfectants effective against Monkeypox virus

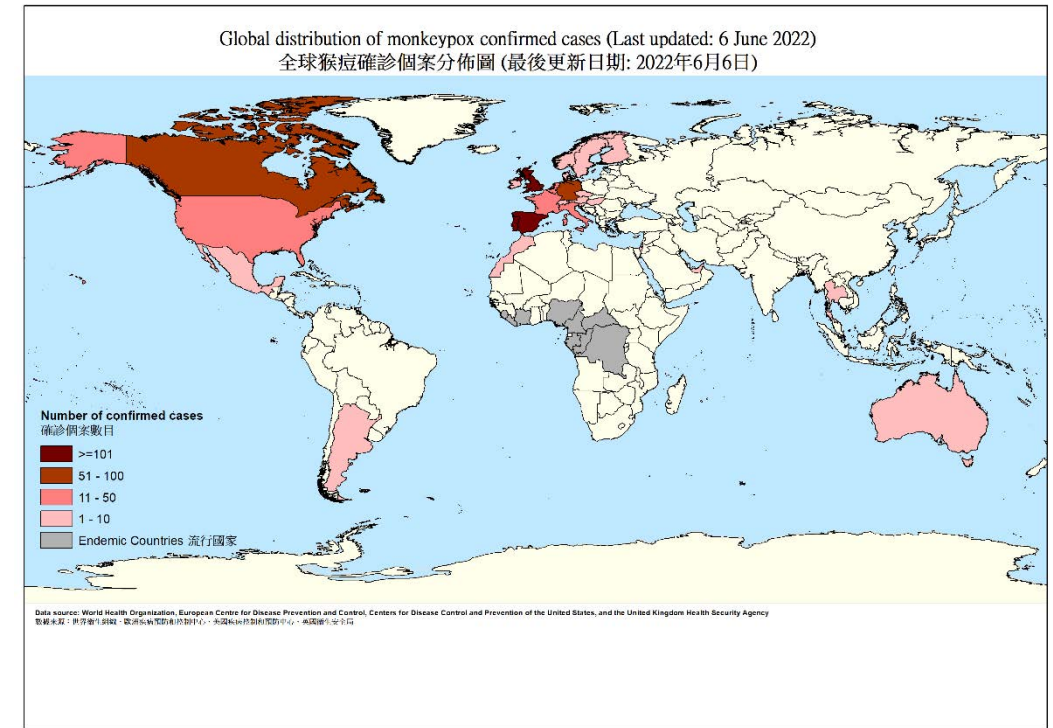
Difficulty to Inactivate	Description
Tier 1	Enveloped viruses are the easiest to inactivate . When disinfectants damage their lipid envelope, the virus is no longer infectious.
Tier 2	Large, nonenveloped viruses are encased in protein capsids that make them more difficult to inactivate compared to enveloped viruses.
Tier 3	Small, nonenveloped viruses are the hardest to inactivate . Both their protein capsids and their small size make them less vulnerable to disinfectants compared to other viruses.

 Monkeypox virus

- CDC: Use an EPA-registered disinfectant with an emerging viral pathogens claim
 - **Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVPs)** claims on EPA's List Q
 - Follow manufacturer directions for use, e.g. concentration, contact time, care and handling
- EDC / Public Health England: 1000ppm sodium hypochlorite

When travelling to places affected by monkeypox

- **Avoid close physical contact** with sick persons or animals
- **Wear protective clothing and equipment** (e.g. gloves and surgical masks) when taking care of ill people or handling animals, and carry out regular hand washing after these procedures
- **Thoroughly cook all animal products** before eating
- **Seek medical advice promptly** for any suspicious symptoms



https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/png/map_of_global_distribution_of_monkeypox_confirmed_cases.png

Stay tuned to CHP website

什麼是猴痘？ What is monkeypox?

猴痘由猴痘病毒引起，一般流行於中非和西非國家。
自2022年5月中，在歐洲、北美和澳洲等一非猴痘流行國家開始出現猴痘個案。
Monkeypox is caused by a virus named monkeypox virus. It is usually endemic in Central and West Africa. Since mid-May 2022, more and more monkeypox cases have been reported in non-endemic countries, starting from Europe, North America and Australia.

◎ 症狀 Symptoms

- 發燒
- 面部頭痛
- 肌肉痛
- 淋巴結腫大
- 口腔潰瘍
- 皮疹 (斑丘疹 → 水疱 → 膿疱 → 結痂)
- Fever
- Intense headache
- Myalgia
- Lymphadenopathy
- Lesions in mouth
- Rash on the body (maculopapules → vesicles → pustules → crusts)

◎ 傳播途徑 Mode of transmission

當人與受感染的動物、受感染的人、或受污染的物件接觸，便可受感染。
人傳人：長期面對面接觸引致的飛沫傳播、直接的體液接觸 (例如性接觸)。
A person may contract the virus from infected animals, infected persons or contaminated materials. Human to human transmission may be through respiratory droplets during prolonged face-to-face contact or direct contact with body fluids (such as sexual contact).

◎ 潛伏期 Incubation period

潛伏期介乎5至21天，但通常為6至13天。
The incubation period is usually from 6 to 13 days, with a range from 5 to 21 days.

◎ 預防措施 Precautions

市民前往受猴痘病毒影響的地方應採取預防措施以減低受感染風險。避免與病人或動物接觸。在照顧病人或處理動物時，要穿戴防護裝備並在完成後洗手。徹底煮熟動物產品方可進食和如有任何可疑病徵，應及時求醫。
Take precautions when travelling to places affected by monkeypox to reduce risk of infection. Avoid close physical contact with sick persons or animals, wear protective equipment when taking care of sick persons or handling animals and wash hands afterwards, thoroughly cook animal products before eating and seek medical advice promptly for any suspicious symptoms.

◎ 回港後 After returning to Hong Kong

曾前往受猴痘病毒影響地方的市民回港後，請留意自己的身體狀況，如出現可疑病徵 (例如發燒、皮疹、淋巴結腫大等)，請立刻求醫，並告知醫生你曾到過的地方。
After returning to Hong Kong, members of public who have visited places affected by monkeypox should take note of their own bodily conditions. Seek medical help immediately if suspicious symptoms (e.g. fever, rash, lymphadenopathy) occur and tell your doctor the places where you have been.

詳情請參閱衛生防護中心網頁：
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/105683.html>

For details, please refer to website of the Centre for Health Protection:
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/105683.html>

衛生防護中心
Centre for Health Protection

衛生署
Department of Health

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Monkeypox

9 June 2022

Since mid-May 2022, cases of monkeypox have been reported to the World Health Organisation from countries that are not endemic for monkeypox virus, including Europe and North America. Most of these cases were identified amongst men who have sex with men seeking medical help in primary care and sexual health clinics.

Monkeypox is caused by a virus named monkeypox virus. Symptoms include fever, intense headache, myalgia and lymphadenopathy in the first few days of infection. Lesions in mouth and rash on the body may appear about 1 to 3 days after onset of fever. It is usually self-limiting with symptoms lasting from 14 to 21 days. The case fatality in previous monkeypox outbreaks has been between 1-10%.

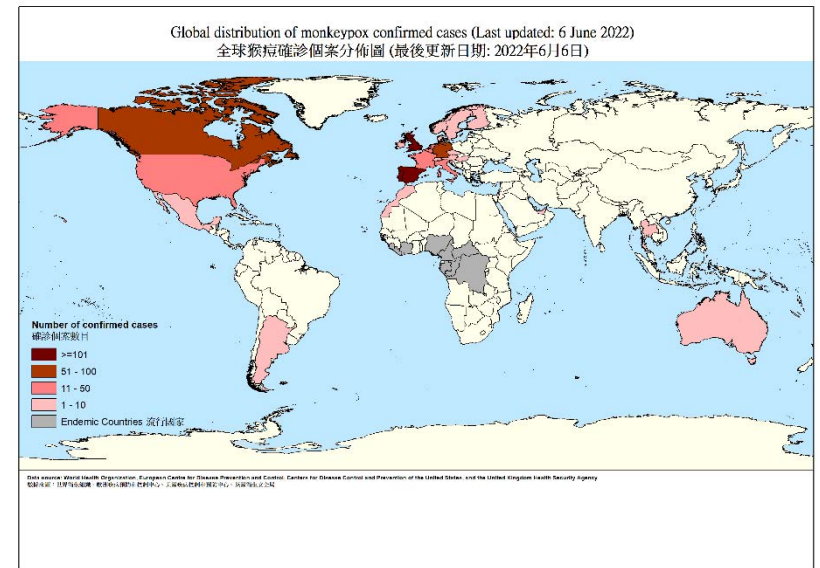
A person may catch the virus from infected animals (e.g. through bite, scratch and direct contact with body fluid of wild animals), infected humans (e.g. through respiratory droplets during prolonged face-to-face contact or direct contact with body fluids, such as during sexual contact) or contaminated materials.

Take precautions when travelling to places affected by monkeypox to reduce risk of infection. Avoid close physical contact with sick persons or animals, wear protective equipment when taking care of sick persons or handling animals and wash hands afterwards, thoroughly cook animal products before eating and seek medical advice promptly for any suspicious symptoms.

For details, please refer to the factsheet of monkeypox.

Details

Press releases



<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/105683.html>

Thank you