

**Living Evidence Profile #6.2**

(9 June 2022)

**Question**

What is the best available evidence related to the monkeypox outbreak?

**What we found**

To inform current knowledge related to monkeypox, we identified evidence, as well as experiences from 11 countries (Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (U.K.), and the United States (U.S.) (see Box 1 for a description of our approach), and from all Canadian provinces and territories. We organized our findings using the framework below, which has not changed from the first version of our LEP.

**Organizing framework**

- Biology
- Epidemiology (including transmission)
- Prevention and control
- Clinical presentation
- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- Treatment

We identified 14 new evidence documents since the last update of this LEP, of which we deemed 12 to be highly relevant. The newly added highly relevant evidence documents include:

- five non-systematic reviews that offered important insights;
- three protocols; and
- four single studies.

This LEP also includes evidence documents from the previous version that we deemed to still be highly relevant, for a total of 34 highly relevant documents.

We outline in narrative form below our key findings related to the question from highly

**Box 1: Our approach**

We identified evidence published from 2017 onwards (to capture any evidence related to recent outbreaks outside Africa) addressing the question by searching Health Systems Evidence (HSE), Health Evidence, ACCESSSS, PROSPERO (review protocols and registered titles), PubMed and MedRxiv on 6 June 2022. We identified jurisdictional experiences by hand searching government and stakeholder websites. We selected 11 countries (Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States) that are non-endemic for monkeypox and that have had recent documented cases.

We searched for guidelines, full systematic reviews (or review-derived products such as overviews of systematic reviews), rapid reviews, protocols for systematic reviews, and titles/questions for systematic reviews or rapid reviews that have been identified as either being conducted or prioritized to be conducted.

We appraised the methodological quality of full systematic reviews and rapid reviews that were deemed to be highly relevant using AMSTAR. Note that quality appraisal scores for rapid reviews are often lower because of the methodological shortcuts that need to be taken to accommodate compressed timeframes. AMSTAR rates overall quality on a scale of 0 to 11, where 11/11 represents a review of the highest quality. It is important to note that the AMSTAR tool was developed to assess reviews focused on clinical interventions, so not all criteria apply to systematic reviews pertaining to delivery, financial or governance arrangements within health systems or to broader social systems. We appraised the quality of the highly relevant guidelines using three domains in AGREE II (stakeholder involvement, rigour of development, and editorial independence) and classified guidelines as high quality if they were scored as 60% or higher on each domain.

This update to the living evidence profile was prepared in the equivalent of three days of a 'full-court press' by all involved staff.

relevant evidence documents, and based on experiences from other countries. This is accompanied by Table 1 that provides a summary of the total number of evidence documents in each domain of the organizing framework (with the number of new documents identified in brackets) and Table 2, which provides more details about key findings from each of the newly identified evidence documents and new insights from the jurisdictional scans. In Table 3, we provide findings from highly relevant evidence documents and jurisdictional scans from the previous version of our LEP.

A detailed summary of our methods is provided in Appendix 1, and the full list of newly identified evidence documents (including those deemed of medium and low relevance) is in Appendix 2a. The previously included documents are listed in Appendix 2b. Note that we summarized key points from each of the highly relevant evidence documents in Appendix 2b, but only the title and the URL are listed for those deemed to be medium or low relevance. We included the hyperlinks of excluded documents (at the final stage of reviewing) in Appendix 3. We also provide detailed summaries of knowledge related to monkeypox from other countries in Appendix 4, and from Canadian provinces and territories in Appendix 5.

### **Key findings from highly relevant evidence sources**

Key findings from the highly relevant evidence documents are summarized below.

The available evidence on the multinational monkeypox (MPX) outbreak suggests an increase in confirmed cases and public-health risk across non-endemic countries. The [WHO reported 780 laboratory-confirmed cases](#) from 27 non-endemic countries as of 2 June 2022. A [non-systematic review](#) by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported monkeypox cases across nine countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands). Additionally, the WHO [assessed that the public-health risk at the global level is moderate](#). However, the public-health risk could become high if the virus establishes itself in non-endemic countries as a widespread human pathogen. Similarly, another recently [published non-systematic review](#) indicated that future outbreaks are likely to increase in size and frequency due to the cessation of smallpox-vaccination programs and increased global travel.

To date, the WHO has released interim guidance on [surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing](#), and [risk communication and community engagement](#). Related to risk communication and community engagement, the WHO suggests the following strategies:

- identify target groups relevant to the monkeypox outbreak (i.e., population groups at risk need to be alerted about specific risks and protective measures; the broader public needs to be informed about the disease and preventive measures);
- tailor risk communication and public-health advice through trusted settings, community-based organizations, leaders and spokespersons;
- acknowledge uncertainty;
- provide public-health advice specific to the monkeypox outbreak without comparing the disease to other health issues; and
- use pictures of monkeypox symptoms to increase understanding but not generate fear.

The WHO and the two non-systematic reviews suggested additional guidance for outbreak management, such as:

- strengthening laboratory capacity;
- reviewing the availability of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, water-resistant gowns, FFP2 respiratory) and antivirals;

- reviewing the availability of smallpox and monkeypox vaccines and increasing timely access to vaccination, especially for close contacts to mitigate further chains of transmission;
- utilizing public-health measures (e.g., maintaining hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette, limiting the number of sex partners, physical distancing in large gatherings, contact tracing, monitoring contacts for a period of 21 days from the last contact with a patient or contaminated materials);
- applying appropriate infection, prevention, and control measures (e.g., prompt isolation, diagnostic tests, symptomatic management, and monitoring)
- increasing awareness among communities at risk, the general public, healthcare workers, and laboratory workers to identify signs of monkeypox (e.g., localized, or widespread rash that may be associated with fever, enlarged lymph nodes, back pain, and/or muscle aches); and
- engaging in collaborative community engagement and risk communication activities to provide updates to the public and avoid stigmatization.

Additionally, we found that several single studies continue to report similar findings related to clinical presentation, diagnosis, and prognosis of monkeypox as the last update. Some notable findings from this update include:

- a [single study pre-print](#) conducted in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which found that 70% of cases reported a generalized skin eruption within three weeks of contact of a person infected with monkeypox (last updated 5 June 2022; pre-print);
- a [single study](#) that reported on two cases of monkeypox within two white British men, where the authors concluded that skin lesions at the point of sexual contact were likely the primary location of the infection, and recommended appropriate use of PPE among healthcare workers, and encouraged collaborative efforts with clinicians and patients to ensure sensitive community engagement/education to avoid stigmatization (published 31 May 2022);
- a [pre-print of a prospective observational study](#) of 216 patients in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which found that: 1) fetal death occurred among four of five patients who were pregnant; 2) patients who died had higher viral DNA and the maximum lesion count than those who survived; 3) the most common complaints were rash (96.8%), malaise (85.2%), sore throat (78.2%), and lymphadenopathy/adenopathy (57.4%); and 4) primary household cases tended to have higher lesion counts than secondary household cases (last updated 29 May 2022; pre-print); and
- a [retrospective observational study](#) that examined the longitudinal clinical course of monkeypox in the U.K. from 2018 to 2021, and classified the following as disease features: viraemia, prolonged virus DNA detection in upper respiratory tract swabs, low mood, and PCR-positive deep tissue abscess (published 24 May 2022).

Finally, we identified three protocols for upcoming systematic reviews that focus on [neurological and psychiatric presentation in infections with monkeypox](#) (anticipated completion 1 July 2022), [maternal, congenital and pediatric infection](#) (anticipated completion 31 August 2022), and [global burden of human monkeypox after COVID-19 vaccination](#) (anticipated completion 1 November 2022).

### **Key findings from the jurisdictional scan**

Key findings from the jurisdictional scan are summarized below according to each of the categories in the organizing framework.

### *Epidemiology (including transmission)*

Monkeypox cases have continued to spread in non-endemic countries in Europe, Australia, the United States and Canada. As of 7 June 2022, Canadian provinces and territories have publicly reported [81 cases of monkeypox](#), with 71 cases confirmed in Québec, eight cases in Ontario, and one case each in Alberta and British Columbia. As of 6 June 2022, [30 cases of monkeypox](#) have been reported in the U.S. However, additional cases are under investigation and other suspected cases without confirmation have been identified. Canada's Chief Public Health Officer, Dr. Theresa Tam reported at a [news conference on 3 June 2022](#) that a disproportionate number of the confirmed cases in Canada are among gay and bisexual men, but warned that anyone can be potentially susceptible to the disease. Dr. Tam encouraged public-health officials to learn from the experience of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to involve communities that have the most impacts right from the start.

In Europe, cases have continued to spread, with [more than 300 cases now confirmed in the U.K.](#), 198 cases in Spain, [166 in Portugal](#), [80 in Germany](#), [66 in France](#), and outbreaks or cases identified in several other European countries. To date, transmission within and across countries appears to be circulating below the detection of surveillance systems. In the U.K., [contact-tracing investigations](#) have linked transmission to gay bars, saunas, and the use of dating applications in the U.K. and abroad, but no single factor or exposure linking all cases has been identified. A case identified in Belgium, which as of [6 June 2022](#) has reported a total of 17 monkeypox cases, was [linked to the monkeypox outbreak in Portugal](#). In France, [28 of the confirmed 66 Monkeypox cases](#) reported a travel history to Spain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, the U.K., the U.S., Netherlands, Morocco, India, Switzerland, and Mali.

### *Prevention and control*

In some jurisdictions, new recommendations and guidelines have been put in place to help prevent and control the spread of monkeypox. For example, the UK Health Security Agency alongside the public-health agencies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have released a [consensus statement regarding principles for monkeypox control in the U.K.](#) to guide the public-health response to ensure there is a proportionate response that encourages engagement with health services, prevents stigma, and controls spread. As part of these guidelines, the smallpox vaccine is being [offered to health workers](#) who will care for monkeypox patients as well as those who work in sexual-health centres and may have assessed suspected cases. In Germany, RKI released a recommendation on [30 May 2022](#) about hygiene measures for the treatment and care of patients diagnosed with Monkeypox in healthcare facilities, which includes the use of hand disinfectant, disposable medical gloves, personal protective equipment, and providing spatial accommodation (i.e., single rooms for infected patients). The country has also planned for an additional 200,000 smallpox vaccine doses to follow the original order of [40,000 smallpox vaccine doses](#). In France, a [recommendation](#) was released on 24 May 2022 to launch a targeted vaccination strategy to help reduce the transmission of the monkeypox virus. The recommendation includes providing smallpox vaccinations for at-risk adults (e.g., exposed healthcare professionals) who have been in contact with infected individuals. Vaccinations should occur within the first two weeks of exposure (ideally within the first four days) and using a two-dose regimen given 28 days apart. Immunocompromised individuals should receive three doses.

Several jurisdictions have also noted efforts to manage community engagement and provide targeted communication about the monkeypox virus. In Spain and Portugal, public-health authorities are [engaging with LGBTQI+ communities](#). Further, the [UK Health Security Agency](#) is working with

partners to communicate with sexual-health service partners as well as the gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men community about monkeypox and how to stay safe.

### *Clinical presentation*

A recent [Eurosurveillance case report](#) described a case of monkeypox infection in an individual returning to Australia from Europe, with the individual reporting a genital rash, followed by a fever and lymphadenopathy, which then led to diffuse rash with few lesions present on the face and extremities.

### *Diagnosis*

In Italy, the [rapid communications report](#) dated 26 May 2022, noted four patients were positive for monkeypox DNA in real-time PCR using samples from skin, genital and anal lesions, serum, plasma, seminal fluid, feces, and the nasopharynx. Viral DNA was extracted by Qiaamp Viral RNA mini kit (Qiagen) and two real-time PCRs using a Real-Star Orthopoxvirus PCR kit, and a G2R\_G assay which was used as a confirmatory PCR. Sanger sequencing was used to identify which of the two clades the virus belonged to.

### *Prognosis*

The [Eurosurveillance case report](#) describing the monkeypox infection in an individual returning to Australia from Europe concluded that normal CD4+ T-cell count and suppressed HIV viral load on antiretroviral therapy were potential important factors in preventing more severe outcomes.

### *Treatment*

A [report by the Ontario Ministry of Health](#) dated 28 May 2022 provides guidance for the Imvamune vaccine as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). Imvamune is a live third generation replication deficient smallpox vaccine, developed to provide an alternative for the vaccination of immunocompromised individuals with atopic dermatitis who could not receive replicating smallpox vaccines. Based on extrapolation from animal studies and smallpox vaccines in humans, a 0.5 mL dose of Imvamune within four days of exposure may prevent infection or lessen disease severity. It was authorized by Health Canada in 2020 for active immunization against smallpox, monkeypox, and related orthopoxviral infections in adults at high risk of exposure from a confirmed or probable case. The report also mentioned Tecovirimat (TPOxx) treatment in Canada (three 200 mg capsules twice daily for 14 days), which is not authorized for monkeypox, but can be given by a licensed healthcare professional for severe monkeypox infections.

In the U.K., the Health Security Agency has released [interim guidance about the de-isolation and discharge of monkeypox-infected patients](#), which pertains both to patients admitted to hospitals as well as those who manage symptoms at home.

**Table 1: Overview of topics related to monkeypox addressed by all included evidence documents (newly added documents in brackets)**

Type of evidence document	Total*	Biology	Epidemiology (including transmission)	Prevention and control	Clinical presentation	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Treatment
Guidelines	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full systematic reviews	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rapid reviews	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-systematic reviews	13	4	6 (5)	4 (3)	4	5 (1)	2	3
Protocols for reviews or rapid reviews that are underway	3	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-
Titles/questions for reviews that are being planned	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single studies	66	12	32 (5)	14 (2)	15 (1)	9 (1)	7 (1)	13 (1)

\*Some documents were tagged in more than one category so the column total does not match the total number of documents.

(n) = newly added evidence documents

**Table 2: Highlights from new highly relevant evidence documents and jurisdictional experiences**

Organizing framework domain	New evidence	New experiences
Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Epidemiology (including transmission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of <a href="#">2 June 2022</a>, 780 laboratory confirmed cases have been notified to WHO under the International Health Regulations (IHR) or identified by WHO from official public sources in 27 non-endemic countries in four WHO regions (Published 4 June 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Preliminary data from PCR assays indicate that the monkeypox virus strains detected in Europe and other non-endemic countries belong to the West African clade</li> <li>○ Currently, the public-health risk at the global level is assessed as moderate, however the public-health risk could become high if the virus establishes itself in non-endemic countries as a widespread human pathogen</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">WHO provides the following interim advice:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All countries should be on the alert for signals related to people presenting with a rash that progresses in sequential stages that may be associated with fever, enlarged lymph nodes, back pain, and muscle ache</li> <li>○ Increasing awareness among potentially affected communities, as well as healthcare providers and laboratory workers, is essential for identifying and preventing further cases and effective management of the current outbreak</li> <li>○ Caring for patients with suspected or confirmed monkeypox requires early recognition through screening protocols adapted to local settings; prompt isolation and rapid implementation of appropriate infection, prevention and control measures; testing to confirm diagnosis; symptomatic management of patients with mild or uncomplicated monkeypox; and monitoring for and treatment of complications and life-threatening condition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of 7 June 2022, Canadian provinces and territories have publicly reported <a href="#">81 cases of monkeypox</a>, with 71 cases confirmed in Québec, eight cases in Ontario, and one case each in Alberta and British Columbia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An infected pregnant women may also pass monkeypox on to her developing fetus</li> <li>○ <a href="#">The virus is contagious</a> between one to five days before the stage-two rash develops up until the scabs fall off and the skin heals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At a <a href="#">news conference on 3 June 2022</a>, Canada’s Chief Public Health Officer, Dr. Theresa Tam, reported that a disproportionate number of the confirmed cases in Canada are among gay and bisexual men, but warned that anyone can be potentially susceptible to the disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dr. Tam encouraged public-health officials to learn from the experience of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to involve communities that have the most impacts right from the start</li> <li>○ Officials have stayed clear of confirming the origin of monkeypox in Canada citing privacy and stigmatization concerns</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for the public that contains information about the current situation, how it spreads, symptoms, what to do if you have been exposed, what to do if you become ill, and prevention and vaccination</li> <li>• <a href="#">A Toronto report</a> dated 7 June 2022 also noted that monkeypox can be transmitted from contact with infected animals through bites/scratches and wild game meat preparation</li> <li>• A case identified in Belgium, which as of <a href="#">6 June 2022</a> has reported a total of 17 monkeypox cases, was <a href="#">linked to the monkeypox outbreak in Portugal</a></li> <li>• In France, <a href="#">28 of the confirmed 66 monkeypox cases</a> reported a travel history to Spain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, the U.K., the U.S., Netherlands, Morocco, India, Switzerland, and Mali</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that monkeypox cases have been growing across an expanding number of non-endemic countries in recent months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Future outbreaks are likely to increase in size and frequency due to the cessation of smallpox vaccine programs, which provide cross-protection</li> <li>○ Based on global travel trends, traveller volumes originating from flights from countries where monkeypox is endemic are greatest to Paris, London, Dubai, Johannesburg, and Brussels</li> <li>○ Supporting endemic countries by strengthening laboratory capacity and increasing timely access to smallpox vaccination for close contacts can help mitigate further chains of transmission (Published 31 May 2022)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported MPX cases across nine countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Countries should update their contact-tracing mechanisms and review availability of smallpox vaccines, personal protective equipment, and antivirals</li> <li>○ Healthcare workers should wear gloves, water-resistant gowns, and FFP2 respirator when screening suspected cases or caring for monkeypox cases</li> <li>○ Proactive risk communication and multiple community-engagement activities should be implemented to provide updates and increase awareness for those at risk and the wider public (Published 23 May 2022)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">single study</a> reported two cases of monkeypox within two white British men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The study indicated that skin lesions at the point of sexual contact were likely the primary location of infection, which was followed lymphadenopathy, fever, headache, and diarrhea</li> <li>○ The authors concluded that healthcare workers should use appropriate PPE and receive education on clinical</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of <a href="#">7 June 2022</a>, there are 80 confirmed cases of Monkeypox across nine federal states in Germany</li> <li>• There were four cases reported in Italy between 17 and 22 May 2022</li> <li>• As of 6 June 2022, <a href="#">30 cases of monkeypox</a> have been reported in the U.S.</li> <li>• A <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> on Portugal from 29 April to 23 May 2022 described the preliminary results of the outbreak investigation and the epidemiological characteristics of 27 confirmed cases, with all cases being documented among men aged 20-59 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monkeypox appears to be circulating below the detection of surveillance systems</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Between 7 May 2022 and 5 June 2022, <a href="#">302 cases</a> of monkeypox have been confirmed in the U.K., with <a href="#">contact-tracing investigations</a> linking transmission to gay bars, saunas, and the use of dating applications in the U.K. and abroad, but no single factor or exposure linking all cases has been identified</li> <li>• As of 7 June 2022, there have been <a href="#">66 confirmed cases</a> of monkeypox in France, with 48 reported in Ile-de-France, five reported in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, eight reported in Occitanie, two in Normandie, one in Hauts-de-France, one in Centre-val de Loire, and one in Paca</li> <li>• As of 7 June 2022, a total of <a href="#">five cases of monkeypox</a> have been confirmed in Sweden</li> </ul>
---	---

	<p>pathways to manage possible monkeypox cases, and encouraged collaborative efforts with clinicians and patients to ensure sensitive community engagement/education to avoid stigmatization (Published 31 May 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">single study pre-print</a> conducted in the Democratic Republic of Congo found that 70% of cases reported a generalized skin eruption within three weeks of contact with a person infected with monkeypox (Last updated 5 June 2022; Pre-print)</li> </ul>	
Clinical presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">retrospective observational study</a> examined the longitudinal clinical course of monkeypox in the U.K., viral dynamics, and the adverse events of novel antiviral therapies in seven patients who were diagnosed from 2018-2021 (Published 24 May 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Viraemia, prolonged virus DNA detection in upper respiratory tract swabs, low mood, and PCR-positive deep tissue abscess were some of the disease features</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">pre-print of a prospective observational study</a> conducted in the Democratic Republic of Congo reported the findings from 216 patients with monkeypox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fetal death was reported among four of five patients who were pregnant</li> <li>○ Patients who died had higher viral DNA and the maximum lesion count</li> <li>○ The most common complaints were rash (96.8%), malaise (85.2%), sore throat (78.2%), and lymphadenopathy/adenopathy (57.4%)</li> <li>○ Patients under five years of age had the highest lesion count, and primary household cases tended to have higher lesion counts than secondary household cases (Last updated 29 May 2022; Pre-print)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A recent <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> described a case of MPX infection in an individual returning to Australia from Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The individual reported a genital rash, followed by a fever and lymphadenopathy, which then led to diffuse rash with few lesions present on the face and extremities</li> <li>○ The individual was admitted to the hospital and managed with contact and airborne precautions in a single room with negative pressure ventilation</li> <li>○ The case report concluded that normal CD4+ T-cell count and suppressed HIV viral load on antiretroviral therapy were potential important factors in preventing more severe outcomes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In Italy, a <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, noted lesions of the four patients appeared one to three days after systemic symptoms, clustered or isolated, beginning as raised itchy papules secreting serous with central umbilication, and over days, the umbilication widened until the lesion opened and the scab formed two weeks after symptom onset <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All four patients had early lesions present in the genital and/or anal regions</li> <li>○ In all patients, skin lesions had an asynchronous evolution</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The WHO developed the following <a href="#">interim guidance</a> on risk communication and community engagement (Published 2 June 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “Identify target groups relevant to the monkeypox outbreak in Europe (i.e., population groups at risk need to be alerted about specific risks and protective</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK Health Security Agency alongside the public-health agencies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have released a <a href="#">consensus statement regarding principles for monkeypox control in the U.K.</a> to guide the public-health response to ensure there is a proportionate response that encourages engagement with health services, prevents stigma, and controls spread</li> </ul>

	<p>measures; broader public needs to be informed about disease and preventive measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tailor risk communication through channels and spokespersons that target groups trust</li> <li>○ Acknowledge uncertainty by labelling public-health advice as preliminary and based on current evidence, and committing to provide further information and guidance as it becomes known</li> <li>○ Package messages and health advice relevant to specific settings and circumstances</li> <li>○ Provide public-health advice specific to the monkeypox outbreak without comparing it with or leveraging other health issues</li> <li>○ Use pictures of monkeypox symptoms to increase understanding but not generate fear</li> <li>○ Community-engagement approaches should be used to support targeted risk communication messages to populations or groups more likely to be exposed to the virus, which would require that public-health authorities at national and sub-national level identify and actively work with relevant civil society organizations, community-based organizations and stakeholders, and leverage the trust they have to ensure that the affected communities are properly informed and empowered to protect themselves from the disease”</li> <li>● The WHO <a href="#">released guidance</a> on surveillance, case investigation, and contact tracing (Published 22 May 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If there is a suspect case of monkeypox virus, case investigation should consist of clinical examination of the patient with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), questioning the patient about possible sources of infection, and safe collection and dispatch of specimens for laboratory examination to be confirmed for monkeypox</li> <li>○ As soon as a suspected case is identified, contact identification and contact tracing should be initiated, and contacts should be monitored at least daily for the onset of any signs or symptoms for a period of 21 days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The smallpox vaccine is being <a href="#">offered to health workers</a> who will care for monkeypox patients as well as those who work in sexual-health centres and may have assessed suspected cases</li> <li>○ The <a href="#">UK Health Security Agency</a> is working with partners to communicate with sexual-health service partners as well as the gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men community about monkeypox and how to stay safe</li> <li>○ The UK Health Security Agency has produced <a href="#">guidance regarding monkeypox in prisons and places of detention</a></li> <li>● In Italy, the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022 noted four monkeypox patients were taken to hospitals with combined droplet and contact isolation measures; they were also given filter face piece-2 (FFP2) for care management</li> <li>● In Germany, RKI released a recommendation on <a href="#">30 May 2022</a> about hygiene measures for the treatment and care of patients diagnosed with monkeypox in healthcare facilities, which includes the use of hand disinfectant, disposable medical gloves, personal protective equipment and providing spatial accommodation (i.e., single rooms for infected patients)</li> <li>● Germany has planned for an additional 200,000 smallpox vaccine doses to follow the original order of <a href="#">40,000 smallpox vaccine doses</a></li> <li>● In Portugal, a <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> from 29 April to 23 May 2022 mentioned several prevention and control measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Public Health Emergencies Centre and the Health Authorities in Portugal reported that home isolation was recommended until lesions fade away, and self-monitoring for 21 days from the date of last exposure</li> <li>○ Healthcare workers are recommended to use standard contact precautions, hand hygiene, and barrier nursing through PPE (i.e., gloves, face mask, gown, goggles)</li> <li>○ Other measures include identifying the first case, use of standard case definition with prompt sample collection for diagnosis</li> <li>○ Public-health authorities are also engaging with LGBTIQ+ communities, including community leaders, on targeted risk communication and social mobilization with non-stigmatizing approaches</li> </ul> </li> <li>● In Spain, public-health authorities are <a href="#">engaging with LGBTIQ+ communities</a>, on targeted risk communication and social mobilization with non-stigmatizing approaches</li> </ul>
--	--	--

	<p>from last contact with a patient or contaminated materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Quarantine or exclusion from work are not necessary during the contact-tracing period if there are no symptoms present or begin to develop</li> <li>● The authors of a <a href="#">single study</a> pre-print conducted in the Democratic Republic of Congo recommended that rapid field diagnostics should be implemented for early detection and surveillance (Last updated 5 June 2022; Pre-print)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On 24 May 2022, the French National Authority for Health released a <a href="#">recommendation</a> to launch a targeted vaccination strategy to help reduce the transmission of the monkeypox virus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This will include vaccinations for at-risk adults (e.g., exposed healthcare professionals) who have been in contact with infected individuals</li> <li>○ Vaccinations should occur within the first two weeks of exposure (ideally within the first four days), using a two-dose regimen that are given 28 days apart from each other</li> <li>○ The vaccine regimen is to be increased to three doses for immunocompromised individuals</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Italy, the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, noted four patients were positive for monkeypox DNA in real-time PCR using samples from skin, genital and anal lesions, serum, plasma, seminal fluid, feces, and the nasopharynx <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Viral DNA was extracted by Qiamp Viral RNA mini kit (Qiagen) and 2 real-time PCRs using a Real-Star Orthopoxvirus PCR kit and a G2R_G assay which was used as a confirmatory PC</li> <li>○ Sanger sequencing was used to identify which of the two clades the virus belonged to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Prognosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● None identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> describing the monkeypox infection in an individual returning to Australia from Europe concluded that normal CD4+ T-cell count and suppressed HIV viral load on antiretroviral therapy were potential important factors in preventing more severe outcomes</li> </ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">retrospective single study</a> examined the longitudinal clinical course of monkeypox in the U.K., viral dynamics, and the adverse events of novel antiviral therapies in seven patients who were diagnosed from 2018-2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ five patients remained in isolation for more than three weeks due to PCR positivity</li> <li>○ three patients were treated with Brincidofovir (200 mg once a week orally), all developing elevated liver enzymes, which resulted in the stopping of therapy</li> <li>○ one patient received Tecovirimat (600 mg twice daily for two weeks orally) and experienced no adverse effects with a shorter duration of viral shedding and illness (10 days of hospitalization) (Published 24 May 2022)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">report by the Ontario Ministry of Health</a> dated 28 May 2022 provides guidance for the Imvamune vaccine as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Imvamune is a live third generation replication deficient smallpox vaccine, developed to provide an alternative for the vaccination of immunocompromised individuals with atopic dermatitis who couldn't receive replicating smallpox vaccines</li> <li>○ Based on extrapolation from animal studies and smallpox vaccines in humans, a 0.5 mL dose of Imvamune within four days of exposure may prevent infection or lessen disease severity</li> <li>○ It was authorized by Health Canada in 2020 for active immunization against smallpox, monkeypox, and related orthopoxviral infections in adults at high risk of exposure from a confirmed or probable case</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Individuals who have been in the same premises as a confirmed or probable case but with no known risk exposure are not recommended to receive PEP</li><li>○ There is limited data on the use of Imvamune in pregnancy and for individuals with severe immunosuppression, and the vaccine is not authorized for use in individuals under 18 years of age (although it has been offered to children in previous U.K. monkeypox incidents)</li><li>○ It is not recommended to co-administer Imvamune with other vaccines and to reschedule other vaccines until 14 days after Imvamune; however, Imvamune should not be delayed for individuals who have recently received another vaccine</li><li>○ Side effects of Imvamune include pain, erythema, induration, swelling at injection site, fatigue, headache, myalgia, and nausea, and reactions resolved within the first seven days following vaccination</li><li>○ Older generations of smallpox vaccines have been associated with myocarditis, while cardiac events of special interest (AESIs) were found in 1.4% of Imvamune recipients</li><li>○ Imvamune should be stored frozen and thawed at room temperature, with more details indicated in <a href="#">this report</a></li><li>○ The report also mentioned Tecovirimat (TPoxx) treatment in Canada (three 200 mg capsules twice daily for 14 days), which is not authorized for monkeypox, but can be given by a licensed healthcare professional for severe monkeypox infections</li><li>● In Italy, the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, stated only one of four patients used anti-inflammatory and antihistaminic drugs for perianal pain and general itch, with the other patients recovering spontaneously without antiviral therapy</li><li>● The UK Health Security Agency has released <a href="#">interim guidance about the de-isolation and discharge of monkeypox-infected patients</a>, which pertains both to patients admitted to hospitals as well as those who manage symptoms at home</li></ul>
--	--	--

**Table 3: Key findings from highly relevant documents and experiences from the previous version of the LEP**

Organizing framework domain	Evidence from previous version	Experiences from previous version
Biology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">medium-quality systematic review</a> and a <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that monkeypox is a zoonotic disease caused by the monkeypox virus which is a member of the orthopoxvirus genus (6/11 AMSTAR rating; literature last searched 15 August 2018; Published 12 November 2020)</li> <li>• A <a href="#">medium-quality systematic review</a> and <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> described that the monkeypox virus falls into two distinct strains, based on genetic, geographic, and phenotypic variation, these being the West African and the Congo Basin groups, with defined epidemiological and clinical differences (6/11 AMSTAR rating; literature last searched 15 August 2018; Published December 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries and provinces examined characterize monkeypox as a viral zoonotic disease caused by an orthopoxvirus</li> </ul>
Epidemiology (including transmission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">medium-quality systematic review</a> reported that outside of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), there has been a notable increase in number of individual monkeypox outbreak reports between 2010 and 2018, particularly in the Central African Republic, but the authors noted that this does not necessarily translate to an increase in annual cases over time in these areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Nigeria, geographical patterns of infections suggest a possible new and widespread zoonotic reservoir (6/11 AMSTAR rating; literature last searched 15 August 2018)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">low-quality systematic review</a> reported that from 2009-2019 there have been almost 20,000 suspected or confirmed cases of monkeypox and of those cases, one case was in Israel in 2018, three in the UK in 2018 and one in 2019, and one in Singapore in 2019               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The median age at presentation has increased from four to five years old from 1970-1989 to 21 years in 2010-2019, with cases outside of Africa even higher and occurring most frequently in adult males</li> <li>○ The authors hypothesize that this increase may be due to the cessation of smallpox vaccinations, which provided some cross-protection against monkeypox (4/11 AMSTAR rating; literature last searched 7 September 2020)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human monkeypox was first identified in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1970 and has since been reported across several other central and western African countries and occasionally in countries outside of Africa including in the United States (47 cases in 2003 and one in 2021), the United Kingdom (four cases in 2018-19 and three in 2021), Israel (one case in 2018), and Singapore (one case in 2019). As of Wednesday 25 May 2022, there were 219 confirmed cases outside of countries in which monkeypox is endemic</li> <li>• While cases have been confirmed in several countries in Europe and North America, 51 of these confirmed cases were reported in Madrid, Spain and 78 cases of monkeypox were confirmed in the U.K. between 7-24 May 2022. As of 25 May 2022, 16 cases have been confirmed in Canada</li> <li>• Monkeypox can spread to humans via animals (rodents and primates) as well as other humans and contaminated objects such as bedding. Animal-to-human transmission may occur by bite or scratch, bushmeat preparation, direct contact with body fluids or lesion material, or indirect contact with lesion material, such as through contaminated bedding</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that the two possible means of monkeypox virus transmission are animals-human transmission and human-human transmission, and respiratory droplets and contact with body fluids, contaminated patient's environment or items, skin lesion of an infected person associated with inter-human transmission (Published 12 November 2020)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Animal-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with the above viral hosts or by direct contact with blood</li><li>○ Human-to-animal transmission has not been reported</li></ul></li><li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that the frequency and geographic distribution of human monkeypox cases across West and Central Africa have increased in recent years<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Monkeypox is largely found in rodents and has been detected in squirrels, rats, mice, and monkeys</li><li>○ Indirect or direct contact with live or dead animals is assumed to be the main source of human monkeypox infections</li><li>○ Secondary human-to-human transmission is considered common and presumably occurs through respiratory droplets or indirect or direct contact with body fluids, lesion material and contaminated surfaces or other material (Published December 2019)</li></ul></li><li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> indicated that transmission to humans is primarily by exposure to animal reservoirs (primary zoonotic transmission), such as squirrels (Published April 2019)</li><li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that the current evidence indicates that an outbreak is caused by multiple sources emerging into the human population, and is not sustained by human-to-human transmission; however, most cases are reported individually which prevents an accurate picture of the overall transmission<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ There are current knowledge gaps in the epidemiology, host reservoir, emergence, transmission, pathogenesis, and prevention of monkeypox</li></ul></li><li>• A <a href="#">single study</a> described an imported case of monkeypox from Nigeria to the United Kingdom, whereby secondary transmission occurred within the family<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ After arrival, case one developed a vesicular lesion, day 19 an 18-month old child within the family developed lesions, and by day 33, an adult member developed a vesicular rash and confirmed with monkeypox through PCR testing</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Human-to-human transmission is thought to generally occur through large respiratory droplets requiring prolonged face-to-face contact</li><li>• An infected pregnant women may also pass monkeypox on to their developing fetus</li></ul>
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 30 contacts were identified for active surveillance as they had direct exposure of broken skin or mucous membrane to a symptomatic patient (Published 21 August 2021)</li><li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> found that in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the incidence of monkeypox from 2011-2015 was lower among those presumed to have received smallpox vaccination than among those presumed unvaccinated<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The highest incidence was among 10-19-year-old males, the cohort reporting the highest proportion of animal exposures (37.5%)</li><li>○ The authors concluded that the increase in the incidence of monkeypox might be linked to declining immunity provided by smallpox vaccination (Published 4 June 2021)</li></ul></li><li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> used historical data from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to estimate the reproduction number (R) and basic reproduction number (R0) of smallpox and monkeypox in a population with imperfect immunity<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ With data from 2011-2012 that indicate a 60% population immunity against orthopoxvirus species, the R value for monkeypox was calculated to be 0.85 (UI: 0.51-1.25) (Published 8 July 2020)</li></ul></li><li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> described the transmission of monkeypox virus from an investigation that Public Health England (PHE) conducted of two unrelated cases of monkeypox that affected travelers returning from Nigeria<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Transmission of monkeypox occurred between the second patient to a healthcare worker, most likely the only exposure risk identified during assessment of the infected healthcare worker was the changing of potentially contaminated bedding, when patient 2 had multiple skin lesions but before a diagnosis of monkeypox had been considered (Published April 2020)</li></ul></li><li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> examined the association between exposure to rodents and non-human primates with rash severity amongst confirmed cases from the monkeypox surveillance program in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The authors reported no association found between rodent exposure and monkeypox rash severity (Published 24 December 2019)</li></ul></li></ul>	
--	--	--

- A [single study](#) described the the seroprevalence of orthopoxviruses amongst employees of a primate sanctuary and residents of nearby villages in Cameroon
  - Forty-three participants (34.4%) were IgG positive for anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies; however, amongst those born after the era of routine smallpox vaccination only four (6.3%) were positive for anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies
  - The authors concluded that presence of anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies in individuals born after the era of smallpox vaccination suggests the possibility of asymptomatic circulation of an orthopoxvirus (which was most likely monkeypox) in human populations (Published 25 November 2019)
- A [single study](#) reported the epidemiological features of the 2017 to 2018 human monkeypox outbreak in Nigeria, the largest documented human outbreak of the west African strain of the monkeypox virus
  - Data was collected with a standardized form based on a case definition of human monkeypox from previously established guidelines
  - Diagnosis of the human monkeypox virus infection was confirmed by viral identification with real-time PCR and detection of antibodies
  - The results showed that 122 confirmed or probable cases of human monkeypox was recorded in 17 states of Nigeria, infecting individuals from the ages of two to 50 years
  - All patients had rashes on all parts of the body, fever, headaches, and lymphadenopathy
  - The results suggest endemicity of monkeypox virus in Nigeria, with some evidence of human-to-human transmission (Published August 2019)
- A [single study](#) reported an outbreak investigation involving human monkeypox cases from four districts (Impfondo, Betou, Dongou, and Enyelle) in the Likouala department of the Republic of the Congo
  - The results showed that there were no epidemiologic links between cases from different districts, and all hypothesized human to human transmission events appeared to have been contained within the individual districts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There was no evidence suggesting that the virus was introduced from neighbouring countries</li> <li>○ The authors noted some challenges associated with the remote regions of the districts, such as limited health and transportation infrastructure, absence of specimen collection supplies, and a well-functioning cold chain, that would have resulted in inconsistent and incomplete reporting (Published February 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> found that rope squirrels shed large quantities of the virus and for long periods, supporting the hypothesis that they play a potential role in monkeypox virus transmission to humans and other animals in the Central African region (Published 21 August 2017)</li> </ul>	
Prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> noted that vaccination against smallpox provides cross-protection against other OPV species including monkeypox and many patients were born after the cessation of smallpox eradication program (Published 12 November 2020)</li> <li>● A separate <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> similarly highlighted that most confirmed monkeypox cases are younger than 40-years old, a population born only after the discontinuation of the smallpox vaccination campaign, possibly reflecting a lack of cross-protective immunity (Published December 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prevention measures for animal-to-human transmission include avoiding contact with rodents and primates, limiting direct exposure to blood and inadequately cooked meat, and using personal protective equipment when handling potential animal reservoir species</li> <li>○ Prevention measures for human-to-human transmission include avoiding close contact with anyone infected and healthcare providers using personal protective equipment when treating infected patients</li> </ul> </li> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> highlighted that other key public health measures, such as case isolation, contact tracing, avoiding contact with animals or materials suspected of being infected, use of personal protective equipment and good hand-hygiene practices, remain the best measures for preventing and controlling human monkeypox (Published April 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> of an outbreak of monkeypox mentions the use of contact tracing and active surveillance of 30 contacts identified as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Broadly, jurisdictions align with the recommendations from the <a href="#">U.S. CDC</a>, which recommends that the following measures be taken to prevent infection with monkeypox virus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Avoid contact with animals that could harbour the virus (including animals that are sick or that have been found dead in areas where monkeypox occurs);</li> <li>○ Avoid contact with any materials, such as bedding, that has been in contact with a sick animal;</li> <li>○ isolate infected patients from others who could be at risk for infection;</li> <li>○ Practice good hand hygiene after contact with infected animals or humans (e.g., washing your hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer); and</li> <li>○ Use personal protective equipment (PPE) when caring for patients</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The countries reviewed also noted that high-risk contacts such as sexual partners, family members, and others in contact with skin blisters should also quarantine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If they take a test that has a negative result, they may end their quarantine and if the result is positive, they should continue isolating. Across jurisdictions, recommended isolation periods include periods of at least 21 days or others that recommend until the scabs have fallen off and their skin is completely healed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>having had direct exposure of broken skin or mucous membranes to a symptomatic patient (Published 21 August 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cross-sectional <a href="#">single study</a> of strategies used, and challenges faced when responding to a monkeypox outbreak noted (Published 17 April 2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To respond to the outbreak, the hospital established a make-shift isolation ward for case management by a monkeypox response team and provided infection and control resources</li> <li>○ Challenges included some healthcare workers being reluctant to participate in the outbreak with some avoiding suspected patients; stigma and discrimination experienced by patients and their family members; and refusal of isolation and</li> <li>○ Training was offered and using a collaborative approach among all involved stakeholders addressed some of these challenges and eventually led to successful containment of the outbreak</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">single study</a> examining thresholds to trigger a public-health response to monkeypox identified three different statistical thresholds that were used: Cullen, c-sum, and a World Health Organization (WHO) method based on monthly incidence (20 December 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The study concluded that using signals detected by a single method may be inefficient and overly simplistic for triggering public-action for monkeypox</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Instead, a response algorithm is proposed which integrates the WHO method as an objective threshold with contextual information about epidemiological and spatiotemporal links between suspected cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Belgium was the first country to announce a mandatory 21-day isolation period for individuals infected with monkeypox</li> <li>• Many jurisdictions have source and contact-tracing measures in place in the event of a confirmed case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The UK Health Security Agency produced a <a href="#">monkeypox contact tracing classification and vaccination matrix</a> to help guide follow-up and vaccination advice for individuals who have had varying levels of exposure risk with confirmed cases of monkeypox</li> <li>○ The <a href="#">Ontario Monkeypox Investigation Tool</a> was created to record patient information and prevent future illness caused by monkeypox.</li> <li>○ Germany ordered 40,000 smallpox vaccine doses as a preventive measure and the U.K. has purchased supplies of Imvanex (a smallpox vaccine) to be offered to close contacts of those diagnosed with monkeypox to reduce their risk of symptomatic infection and severe illness</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Clinical presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> reported that monkeypox symptoms can occur in three phases including: 1) an incubation period of four to 21 days; 2) prodromal illness with signs including lymph node enlargement, headache, fever, back pain, myalgia, intense asthenia, pharyngitis, sweating and malaise; and 3) followed by an exanthema phase that includes vesiculopustular rashes that appear within one to 10 days spread over the body) (Published 12 November 2020)</li> <li>• A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> described that monkeypox is similar to smallpox but generally less severe (Published December 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Incubation period is estimated at five to 21 days, and symptoms and signs at two to five weeks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The incubation period can range from five to 21 days. At the onset of the infection, symptoms are described as mild and include fever, headache, muscle ache, swollen lymph nodes, chills, and fatigue</li> <li>• Between one and five days after the onset of fever, a rash develops, often starting on the face and then spreading to other parts of the body with the rash tending to be more concentrated on the face and extremities than on the trunk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Generally, the disease affects the face (in 95% of cases); the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (in 75% of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The illness begins with nonspecific symptoms and signs including fever, chills, headaches, lethargy, asthenia, lymph node swelling, back pain, and myalgia, followed by rashes of varying size that appear first on the face then across the body, hands, legs, and feet</li> <li>○ Complications such as secondary bacterial infections, respiratory distress, broncho-pneumonia, encephalitis, corneal infection with vision loss, gastrointestinal involvement, vomiting, and diarrhea with dehydration</li> <li>○ Case fatality rates have varied between 1% and 10% and occur mostly among young adults and children, especially those with immunosuppression</li> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> indicated that the clinical presentation of the monkeypox virus largely resembles that of smallpox, with an incubation period of seven to 17 days, and includes fever, muscle aches, backache, lymphadenopathy, followed by lesions and rashes all over the body (Published April 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> indicated that the clinical presentations of the monkeypox virus includes symptoms with skin and mucosal lesions which are difficult to distinguish from smallpox, and the infection starts with fever, headache, back pain, myalgia and asthenia followed by eruption of skin and mucosal lesions starting with the face (Published January 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> reported that a suspected monkeypox case was defined as an individual with a vesicular or pustular rash with deep-seated, firm pustules, and <math>\geq 1</math> of the following symptoms: fever preceding the eruption, lymphadenopathy (inguinal, axillary, or cervical), or pustules or crusts on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet (Published 4 June 2021)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> described the clinical course and management of 40 hospitalized monkeypox cases during the 2017-2018 human monkeypox outbreak in Nigeria using retrospective records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The most common clinical features observed (in order) included skin rash, fever, lymphadenopathy, genital ulcers, body aches, headache, sore throat, pruritus, and conjunctivitis and photophobia</li> <li>○ The most common first symptoms were rash and fever</li> <li>○ Twenty-one (52.5%) of 40 cases developed one or more complications including (in order of frequency) secondary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cases); the oral mucosa (in 70% of cases); the genitalia (30%); and the conjunctiva and cornea (20%)</li> <li>○ However, in most of the known recent cases in Europe, the rash has started around the pubic or anus region before spreading to the rest of the body</li> <li>● The <a href="#">B.C. Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> </ul>
--	---	--

	<p>bacterial infection, gastroenteritis, sepsis, bronchopneumonia, encephalitis, keratitis, and premature rupture of membrane at 16 weeks' gestation and resultant intrauterine fetal death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Patients with HIV type 1 coinfection were significantly more likely to have larger skin rashes, genital ulcers, secondary bacterial infection, and longer duration of illness</li> <li>○ Sequelae observed amongst 18 patients discharged from hospital and seen at follow-up included hyperpigmented atrophic scars, hypopigmented atrophic scars, patchy alopecia, hypertrophic skin scarring, and contracture/deformity of facial muscles; three of the 18 patients showed complete healing after eight weeks of follow-up (Published 15 October 2020)</li> </ul>	
Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> highlighted that of monkeypox can occur through genetic methods (i.e., PCR or RT-PCR), phenotypic methods based on clinical diagnosis, immunological methods including IgG and IgM antibody detection and immunohistochemistry for viral antigen detection, and electron microscopy (Published 12 November 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For diagnosis, optimal clinical specimens for laboratory analyses include those from skin lesions, exudate, or crusts stored in a dry, sterile tube (without viral transport media) and kept cold</li> </ul> </li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> noted that that a confirmed monkeypox case requires detection of Orthopoxvirus or monkeypox virus DNA with real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or isolation of monkeypox virus in culture from <math>\geq 1</math> specimen (Published 4 June 2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ swab eluates, crust homogenates, or blood from suspected cases were used to test monkeypox infection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Diagnosis of the monkeypox virus primary occurs first through clinical assessment and then confirmed through laboratory testing of biological specimens</li> <li>● Clinicians can recognize potential monkeypox infection based on the similarity of its clinical course to that of smallpox</li> <li>● The main feature that distinguishes infection with monkeypox from that of smallpox is the development of swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)</li> <li>● The spectrum of monkeypox disease ranges from mild to severe and fatal</li> <li>● The virus can be detected using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and the particles can further be detected through an electron microscope. The UK Health Security Agency has produced guidance for <a href="#">collecting, submitting, and processing of samples</a> for the diagnosis of monkeypox</li> </ul>
Prognosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> of 40 monkeypox cases found that 21 (52.5%) developed one or more complications including (in order of frequency) secondary bacterial infection, gastroenteritis, sepsis, bronchopneumonia, encephalitis, keratitis, and premature rupture of membrane at 16 weeks' gestation and resultant intrauterine fetal death (published 15 October 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Five (12.5%) of the cases died</li> <li>○ Patients with HIV type 1 coinfection were significantly more likely to have larger skin rashes, genital ulcers, secondary bacterial infection, and longer duration of illness</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most monkeypox cases are mild and the infected person will recover within a few weeks</li> <li>● Although monkeypox is generally mild, it has been reported to be potentially more severe in children and immunocompromised individuals, as there is the possibility of superinfections of skin lesions or further complications arising from existing respiratory, digestive, ophthalmological, or neurological disorders</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sequelae observed amongst 18 patients discharged from hospital and seen at follow-up included hyperpigmented atrophic scars, hypopigmented atrophic scars, patchy alopecia, hypertrophic skin scarring, and contracture/deformity of facial muscles; three of the 18 patients showed complete healing after eight weeks of follow-up</li> <li>● A cross-sectional <a href="#">single study</a> of 223 participants found that hunting of non-human primates was associated with rash severity in both unadjusted and adjusted models (OR= 2.78 (95% CI: 1.18, 6.58)), while exposure to non-human primates was associated with rash severity only in an unadjusted model (published 24 December 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There was no association found between rodent exposure and monkeypox rash severity</li> </ul> </li> <li>● In an observational <a href="#">single study</a> of fetal outcomes of four pregnant women with infected with monkeypox, three of four experienced fetal demise (17 October 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The study concluded that maternal monkeypox infection may have adverse consequences for the fetus without apparent correlation with severity of maternal disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Complications may include secondary bacterial infections, bronchopneumonia, sepsis, encephalitis, and corneal infection with subsequent loss of vision</li> <li>● The severity of illness can depend upon the initial health of the individual, the route of exposure, and the strain of the infecting virus (West African vs. Central African virus genetic groups, or clades)</li> </ul>
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> noted that monkeypox is primarily treated through supportive care, symptomatic management, and treatment of secondary bacterial infections (Published December 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> highlights that antivirals such as Tecovirimat, Cidofovir and Brincidofovir have shown efficacy in in vitro and animal studies, but their effectiveness in humans is unknown (Published 12 November 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cidofovir and Brincidofovir may be considered in severe cases of monkeypox</li> <li>○ Brincidofovir may have an improved safety profile compared to Cidofovir</li> <li>○ Human clinical trials of Tecovirimat suggested that the drug was safe and tolerable with only minor side effects</li> </ul> </li> <li>● A <a href="#">non-systematic review</a> noted that the recent development of Tecovirimat (and its license in Nigeria) as an antipoxvirus cure is an important achievement in antiviral therapy (Published April 2019)</li> <li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> examining monkeypox outbreaks in Africa concluded that robust disease surveillance systems with initial and long-term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All jurisdictions highlight that treatment for monkeypox is mainly supportive</li> <li>● While most patients recover well with only supportive care, some patients may need pain medication, intravenous fluids, and viral medications for severe cases.</li> <li>● Recently, the European Union approved Tecovirimat to help treat monkeypox infections (but its availability is currently limited)</li> <li>● CDC lists antivirals Cidofovir, Brincidofovir and Tecovirimat as possible treatments for severe cases of monkeypox, but that their clinical effectiveness in humans have not yet been confirmed</li> <li>● Additionally, several countries note that smallpox vaccines, antivirals, and vaccinia immune globulin may be used during the first few days of someone who may have been infected as a preventive measure to help control outbreaks</li> </ul>

	<p>financial and human resource investment are required to stop the spread of monkeypox (published 16 March 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Coordination of interventions and routine sharing of information between human and wildlife sectors is necessary because monkeypox is a zoonotic disease</li><li>● A <a href="#">single study</a> of pregnant women infected with monkeypox in the Democratic Republic of Congo noted that during hospitalization, pregnant women received antibiotics (amoxicillin, chloramphenicol via eye drops, and erythromycin, as well as gentamycin, if necessary) for prevention or control of bacterial superinfection, paracetamol and papaverine were given as analgesics, metronidazole and mebendazole were administered for giardiasis and other intestinal parasitic infections, and quinine as given for malaria (17 October 2017)</li></ul>	
--	---	--

Bhuiya A, DeMaio P, Bain T, Al-Khateeb S, Sharma K, Alam S, Mehta V, Soucidan S, Vélez CM, Loeb M, Lavis JN, Wilson MG. Living evidence profile #6.2: What is the best-available evidence related to the monkeypox outbreak? Hamilton: McMaster Health Forum, 9 June 2022.

To help health- and social-system leaders as they respond to pressing challenges, the McMaster Health Forum prepares rapid evidence profiles like this one. This rapid evidence profile was commissioned by the Office of the Chief Science Officer, Public Health Agency of Canada. The opinions, results, and conclusions are those of the McMaster Health Forum and are independent of the funder. No endorsement by the Public Health Agency of Canada is intended or should be inferred.



HEALTH FORUM

**>> Contact us**

1280 Main St. West, MML 417  
Hamilton, ON, Canada L8S 4L6  
+1.905.525.9140 x 22171  
forum@mcmaster.ca

**>> Find and follow us**

mcmasterforum.org  
healthsystemsevidence.org  
socialsystemsevidence.org  
mcmasteroptimalaging.org  
 mcmasterforum

## **Appendix 1: Methodological details**

We use a standard protocol for preparing living evidence profiles (LEP) to ensure that our approach to identifying research evidence as well as experiences from other countries and from Canadian provinces and territories are as systematic and transparent as possible in the time we were given to prepare the profile.

### **Identifying research evidence**

For this LEP, we searched [ACCESSSS](#), [HealthEvidence](#), [Health Systems Evidence](#), [PubMed](#) and [MedRxiv](#) for:

- 1) guidelines (defined as providing recommendations or other normative statements derived from an explicit process for evidence synthesis);
- 2) full systematic reviews;
- 3) rapid reviews;
- 4) protocols for reviews or rapid reviews that are underway;
- 5) titles/questions for reviews that are being planned; and
- 6) single studies (when no guidelines, systematic reviews or rapid reviews are identified).

In each database we used the open search function for monkey pox OR monkeypox. In PubMed, we used the MeSH headings of monkeypox and monkeypox virus combined with open text terms of monkeypox and monkey pox. All searches were limited to literature published from 2017 onwards to capture any evidence related to recent outbreaks outside Africa.

Each source for these documents is assigned to one team member who conducts hand searches (when a source contains a smaller number of documents) or keyword searches to identify potentially relevant documents. A final inclusion assessment is performed both by the person who did the initial screening and the lead author of the rapid evidence profile, with disagreements resolved by consensus or with the input of a third reviewer on the team. The team uses a dedicated virtual channel to discuss and iteratively refine inclusion/exclusion criteria throughout the process, which provides a running list of considerations that all members can consult during the first stages of assessment.

During this process we include published, pre-print and grey literature. We do not exclude documents based on the language of a document. However, we are not able to extract key findings from documents that are written in languages other than Chinese, English, French or Spanish. We provide any documents that do not have content available in these languages in an appendix containing documents excluded at the final stages of reviewing.

### **Identifying experiences from other countries and from Canadian provinces and territories**

For each LEP, we collectively decide on what countries to examine based on the question posed. For other countries we searched relevant government and stakeholder websites. In Canada, we search websites from relevant federal and provincial governments, ministries and agencies (e.g., Public Health Agency of Canada).

While we do not exclude countries based on language. Where information is not available in English, Chinese, French or Spanish, we attempt to use site-specific translation functions or Google translate.

## Assessing relevance and quality of evidence

We assess the relevance of each included evidence document as being of high, moderate or low relevance to the question. We then use a colour gradient to reflect high (darkest blue) to low (lightest blue) relevance.

Two reviewers independently appraised the quality of the guidelines we identified as being highly relevant using AGREE II. We used three domains in the tool (stakeholder involvement, rigour of development and editorial independence) and classified guidelines as high quality if they were scored as 60% or higher across each of these domains.

Two reviewers independently appraise the methodological quality of systematic reviews and rapid reviews that are deemed to be highly relevant. Disagreements are resolved by consensus with a third reviewer if needed. AMSTAR rates overall methodological quality on a scale of 0 to 11, where 11/11 represents a review of the highest quality. High-quality reviews are those with scores of eight or higher out of a possible 11, medium-quality reviews are those with scores between four and seven, and low-quality reviews are those with scores less than four. It is important to note that the AMSTAR tool was developed to assess reviews focused on clinical interventions, so not all criteria apply to systematic reviews pertaining to health-system arrangements or to economic and social responses to COVID-19. Where the denominator is not 11, an aspect of the tool was considered not relevant by the raters. In comparing ratings, it is therefore important to keep both parts of the score (i.e., the numerator and denominator) in mind. For example, a review that scores 8/8 is generally of comparable quality to a review scoring 11/11; both ratings are considered 'high scores.' A high score signals that readers of the review can have a high level of confidence in its findings. A low score, on the other hand, does not mean that the review should be discarded, merely that less confidence can be placed in its findings and that the review needs to be examined closely to identify its limitations. (Lewin S, Oxman AD, Lavis JN, Fretheim A. SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health Policymaking (STP): 8. Deciding how much confidence to place in a systematic review. *Health Research Policy and Systems* 2009; 7 (Suppl1):S8.

## Preparing the profile

Each included document is hyperlinked to its original source to facilitate easy retrieval. For all included guidelines, systematic reviews, rapid reviews and single studies (when included), we prepare a small number of bullet points that provide a brief summary of the key findings, which are used to summarize key messages in the text. Protocols and titles/questions have their titles hyperlinked given that findings are not yet available. For this profile, we only prepared bulleted summaries of key findings for documents deemed to be of high relevance. For those classified as medium or low relevance, we list the title with a link to the primary source for easy retrieval if needed. We then draft a brief summary that highlights the total number of different types of highly relevant documents identified (organized by document), as well as their key findings, date of last search (or date last updated or published), and methodological quality.

**Appendix 2a: Key findings from new evidence documents that address the question, organized by document type, and sorted by relevance to the question and monkeypox**

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
Guidelines	No guidelines identified		
Full systematic reviews	No full systematic reviews identified		
Rapid reviews	No rapid reviews identified		
Non-systematic reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This World Health Organization (WHO) publication of disease outbreak news provides updates and short summaries of guidance, including on vaccination</li> <li>• As of 2 June 2022, 780 laboratory confirmed cases have been notified to WHO under the International Health Regulations (IHR), or identified by WHO from official public sources in 27 non-endemic countries in four WHO regions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Preliminary data from PCR assays indicate that the monkeypox virus strains detected in Europe and other non-endemic countries belong to the West African clade</li> <li>○ Clinical and public-health incident response has been activated at WHO and in many member states to coordinate comprehensive case finding, contact tracing, laboratory investigation, clinical management, isolation, and implementation of infection and prevention control measures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Genomic sequencing of viral DNA of the monkeypox virus is being undertaken, and currently the following countries have full-length or partial genome sequences: Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States</li> <li>• Interim guidance is being developed to support member States with surveillance, laboratory diagnostics and testing, case investigation and contact tracing, clinical management, vaccines and</li> </ul>	Published 4 June 2022

		<p>immunization, and risk communication and community engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Currently, the public-health risk at the global level is assessed as moderate, however the public-health risk could become high if the virus establishes itself in non-endemic countries as a widespread human pathogen</li><li>• Human-to-human transmission occurs through close proximity or direct physical contact (e.g., face-to-face, skin-to-skin, mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-skin contact including during sex) with skin that may have recognized or unrecognized infectious lesions or contact with contaminated materials (e.g., linens, bedding, electronics, clothing)</li><li>• Smallpox and monkeypox vaccines, where available, are being deployed in a limited number of countries to manage close contacts, and while smallpox vaccines have been shown to be protective against monkeypox, there is also one vaccine approved for prevention of monkeypox</li><li>• WHO provides the following interim advice:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ All countries should be on the alert for signals related to people presenting with a rash that progresses in sequential stages that may be associated with fever, enlarged lymph nodes, back pain, and muscle ache</li><li>○ Increasing awareness among potentially affected communities, as well as healthcare providers and laboratory workers, is essential for identifying and preventing further cases and effective management of the current outbreak</li><li>○ Caring for patients with suspected or confirmed monkeypox requires early recognition through screening protocols adapted to local settings; prompt isolation and rapid implementation of appropriate infection, prevention, and control measures; testing to confirm diagnosis; symptomatic management of patients with mild or</li></ul></li></ul>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>uncomplicated monkeypox; and monitoring for and treatment of complications and life-threatening conditions</p> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This joint report by the World Health Organization’s Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) provides interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe</li> <li>• The features of the outbreak in Europe contribute to a complex RCCE context, which includes several components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Predominantly affected communities, which needs to be properly considered in all RCCE activities and consideration for a risk of stigmatization</li> <li>○ Uncertainty, in which there are many unknown aspects of the disease in this early stage of the outbreak</li> <li>○ Mass gatherings, especially as the summer months approach</li> <li>○ Relaxation of COVID-19 public-health measures, in which many countries have reported general sentiment of pandemic fatigue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Risk-communication response for countries should consider the following suggestions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify target groups relevant to the monkeypox outbreak in Europe (i.e., population groups at risk need to be alerted about specific risks and protective measures; broader public needs to be informed about disease and preventive measures)</li> <li>○ Tailor risk communication through channels and spokespersons that target groups trust</li> <li>○ Acknowledge uncertainty by labelling public-health advice as preliminary and based on current evidence, and committing to provide further information and guidance as it becomes known</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Published 2 June 2022</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package messages and health advice relevant to specific settings and circumstances</li> <li>○ Provide public-health advice specific to the monkeypox outbreak without comparing it with or leveraging other health issues</li> <li>○ Use pictures of monkeypox symptoms to increase understanding but not generate fear</li> <li>● Community engagement approaches should be used to support targeted risk communication messages to populations or groups more likely to be exposed to the virus, which would require that public-health authorities at national and sub-national levels identify and actively work with relevant civil-society organizations, community-based organizations and stakeholders, and leverage the trust they have to ensure that the affected communities are properly informed and empowered to protect themselves from the disease</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Epidemiology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monkeypox cases have been growing across an expanding number of non-endemic countries in recent months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Future outbreaks are likely to increase in size and frequency due to the cessation of smallpox vaccine programs, which provide cross-protection</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Based on global travel trends, traveller volumes originating from flights from countries where monkeypox is endemic are greatest to Paris, London, Dubai, Johannesburg, and Brussels</li> <li>● Supporting endemic countries by strengthening laboratory capacity and increasing timely access to smallpox vaccination for close contacts can help mitigate further chains of transmission</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 31 May 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>● Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This document from the World Health Organization provides interim guidance on surveillance, case investigation, and contact tracing for monkeypox outbreaks</li> </ul>	Published 22 May 2022

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO expects there will be more cases of monkeypox identified as surveillance expands in non-endemic countries</li> <li>• The current immediate actions focus on informing those who may be most at risk for monkeypox virus infection with accurate information, stopping further spread, and protecting frontline workers</li> <li>• Clinicians should report suspected cases immediately to local public-health authorities</li> <li>• Probable and confirmed cases of monkeypox should be reported immediately to WHO through International Health Regulation (IHR) national focal points (NFPs)</li> <li>• If there is a suspect case of monkeypox virus, case investigation should consist of clinical examination of the patient with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), questioning the patient about possible sources of infection, and safe collection and dispatch of specimens for laboratory examination to be confirmed for monkeypox virus</li> <li>• As soon as a suspected case is identified, contact identification and contact tracing should be initiated, and contacts should be monitored at least daily for the onset of any signs or symptoms for a period of 21 days from last contact with a patient or contaminated materials</li> <li>• Quarantine or exclusion from work are not necessary during the contact tracing period if there are no symptoms present or begin to develop</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cases of monkeypox acquired in the EU have been reported recently in nine EU member states (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monkeypox does not spread easily (usually through close contact with infectious material from skin lesions of an infected person, through</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Published 23 May 2022

		<p>respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact, and through fomites) and the nature of the presenting lesions in some cases suggest transmission occurred during sexual intercourse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU/EEA countries should focus on prompt identification, management, contact tracing and reporting of new monkeypox cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Countries should update their contact-tracing mechanisms and review availability of smallpox vaccines, personal protective equipment and antivirals</li> <li>○ Healthcare workers should wear gloves, water-resistant gowns, and FFP2 respirator when screening suspected cases or caring for monkeypox cases</li> <li>○ Proactive risk communication and multiple community-engagement activities should be implemented to provide updates and increase awareness for those at risk and the wider public</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
Protocols for reviews that are already underway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevalence and spectrum of neurological and psychiatric presentations in infections with monkeypox: A systematic review</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Anticipated completion 1 July 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal, congenital, and paediatric monkeypox infection – consequences and prevention – A living systematic review</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Anticipated completion 31 August 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A systematic review on the global burden of human monkeypox after COVID-19 vaccination: Epidemiology and implications for outbreaks</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Anticipated completion 1 November 2022
Titles and questions for reviews being planned	No titles and questions for reviews being planned identified		
Single studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lancet correspondence describes the case of two white British men with reported MPX</li> </ul>	Published 31 May 2022

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The case report describes that one man developed perioral white spots and painful perianal blistering lesions 24 hours after kissing an unrelated individual with a crusted oral lesion</li> <li>• The second man reported perioral papules (blistered and ulcerated) and papules on the mons pubis and penile shaft 48 hours after</li> <li>• The report indicates that skin lesions at the point of sexual contact were likely the location of infection, which was followed lymphadenopathy, fever, headache, and diarrhea</li> <li>• The authors concluded that healthcare workers should use appropriate PPE and receive education on clinical pathways to manage possible monkeypox cases, and encouraged collaborative efforts with clinicians and patients to ensure sensitive community engagement/education to avoid stigmatization</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Prognosis</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study retrospectively examined the longitudinal clinical course of monkeypox in the U.K., viral dynamics, and the adverse events of novel antiviral therapies in seven patients who were diagnosed from 2018-2021</li> <li>• four patients were men and three were women</li> <li>• three acquired monkeypox in the U.K.: one was a healthcare worker, and one was a patient who acquired it abroad and transmitted it to an adult and child in their household</li> <li>• Viraemia, prolonged virus DNA detection in upper respiratory tract swabs, low mood, and PCR-positive deep tissue abscess were some of the disease features</li> <li>• five patients remained in isolation for more than three weeks due to PCR positivity</li> <li>• three patients were treated with brincidofovir (200 mg once a week orally), all developing elevated liver enzymes, which resulted in the stopping of therapy</li> </ul>	<p>Published 24 May 2022</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one patient received Tecovirimat (600 mg twice daily for two weeks orally) and experienced no adverse effects with a shorter duration of viral shedding and illness (10 days of hospitalization)</li> <li>• one patient experienced a mild relapse six weeks after discharge</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prospective observational study in the Democratic Republic of Congo reported 216 patients who were positive for monkeypox virus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The study reported three deaths, in addition to fetal death occurring in four of five patients who were pregnant at admission</li> <li>○ Patients with fatal disease had higher viral DNA in blood, maximum lesion count, and on day of admission</li> <li>○ Patients with hypoalbuminemia had a high risk of severe disease</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The most common complaints were rash (96.8%), malaise (85.2%), sore throat (78.2%), and lymphadenopathy/adenopathy (57.4%)</li> <li>• The most common physical exam findings included MPX rash (99.5%), and lymphadenopathy (98.6%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Patients under five years of age had the highest lesion count, and primary household cases tended to have higher lesion counts than secondary or later household cases</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	<p>Last updated May 29 2022 (Pre-print)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among monkeypox cases examined in this study, contact with a person with generalized skin eruption within the past three weeks was reported in 70% of cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recent bushmeat consumption (giant pouched rat, primates, squirrels) was very common (more than 80% of cases)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Enhanced surveillance of monkeypox in Bas-Uélé province in the Democratic Republic of Congo</li> </ul>	<p>Last updated 5 June 2022 (Pre-print)</p>

		<p>confirmed only 27% of suspected cases as identified through an adapted community case definition, with most cases finally diagnosed as chickenpox</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rapid field diagnostics should be adopted to optimize worldwide early detection and surveillance of monkeypox</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>● Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This study used a mathematical modelling framework that has been applied to investigate the transmission of measles, Ebola, and SARS-CoV-2 to model the monkeypox virus outbreak in a simulated population of 50 million people with socio-economic and demographic characteristics typical of a high-income European country</li> <li>● The model results align with prior research on monkeypox outbreaks, whether in endemic or non-endemic countries, which demonstrated the low human-to-human transmissibility of the virus and its comparatively low potential to result in large-scale, heavy-burden outbreaks</li> <li>● An unusual feature of the current outbreak is that a disproportionate number of confirmed cases were reported in men who have sex with men, however, currently there is no evidence that the monkeypox virus is transmitted sexually</li> <li>● In countries currently reporting monkeypox cases, the study’s model shows how a strong public-health response, including tracing and surveillance of contacts, isolation of symptomatic cases, and vaccination would substantially reduce the number of secondary cases and the duration of outbreaks</li> <li>● The study’s findings align with the World Health Organization’s current assessment that the overall public-health risk at a global level for the monkeypox virus is “moderate”</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	<p>Last updated 31 May 2022 (pre-print)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This study aims to explain the research gaps on the virus epidemiology in endemic countries and present</li> </ul>	<p>Published 28 May 2022</p>

		<p>hypotheses for the recent increase of outbreaks in West Africa, and other non-endemic regions such as Europe, America, and Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The true burden of the monkeypox virus in West and Central Africa is poorly understood, although it is critical for prevention and control of future outbreaks</li><li>• The diversity and extent of the animal reservoir remain unknown, and the authors hypothesize that the rodent population has increased in recent years in Africa leading to more human-rodent interactions and thus increased transmission of the monkeypox virus</li><li>• The current epidemic in the Western World is possibly a consequence of increased local transmission of the monkeypox virus in Africa</li><li>• National, regional, and international collaborations are needed to address research gaps related to the monkeypox virus outbreaks</li></ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
--	--	--	--

**Appendix 2b: Key findings from evidence documents that address the question, organized by document type and sorted by relevance to the question and monkeypox**

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
Guidelines			
Full systematic reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This systematic review examined peer-reviewed and grey literature on the transmission of monkeypox, including the number of confirmed, probable, and/or possible cases, geographic spread, and patient characteristics</li> <li>Research on monkeypox documented a total of 48 confirmed and probable cases reported in six African countries during the 1970s, which increased over the next several decades but was not reported outside Africa until 2003 in the United States</li> <li>From 2009-19 there have been almost 20,000 suspected or confirmed cases of monkeypox, and of those cases one case was in Israel in 2018, three in the U.K. in 2018 and one in 2019, and one in Singapore in 2019</li> <li>The median age at presentation has increased from four to five years old from 1970-1989 to 21 years in 2010-19, with cases outside of Africa even higher and occurring most frequently in adult males</li> <li>The authors hypothesize that this increase may be due to the cessation of smallpox vaccinations, which provided some cross-protection against monkeypox</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a> (4/11 AMSTAR rating)</p>	Literature last searched 7 September 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox is characterized by a pustular rash indistinguishable from smallpox, and outcomes can range from severe to fatal</li> <li>Remote populations in Central and West Africa are most affected by outbreaks with the recent outbreaks occurring for the first time in 20 years in Nigeria and Cameroon</li> <li>There is an increase in reported outbreaks and number of cases by year in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and number of outbreak reports per year in the Central African Republic, but data are insufficient to measure trends in secondary attack rates and case-fatality rates</li> </ul>	Literature last searched 15 August 2018

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outside of DRC, there has been a notable increase in number of individual monkeypox outbreak reports between 2010 and 2018, particularly in the Central African Republic, but it is noted that this does not necessarily translate to an increase in annual cases over time in these areas</li> <li>• In Nigeria, geographical patterns of infections suggest a possible new and widespread zoonotic reservoir</li> <li>• Limited and anecdotal evidence exists for the use of antibiotics for prophylaxis against secondary cutaneous infection</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a> (AMSTAR rating 6/11)</p>	
Rapid reviews	No rapid reviews identified		
Non-systematic reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease caused by the monkeypox virus which is a member of the orthopoxvirus genus</li> <li>• The two possible means of monkeypox virus transmission are animals-to-human transmission and human-to-human transmission, and respiratory droplets and contact with body fluids, contaminated patient’s environment or items, skin lesion of an infected person associated with inter-human transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Animal-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with the above viral hosts or by direct contact with blood</li> <li>○ Human-to-animal transmission has not been reported</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Monkeypox symptoms present in three phases including an incubation period of four to 21 days, followed by a prodromal illness with signs including lymph node enlargement, headache, fever, back pain, myalgia, intense asthenia, pharyngitis, sweating and malaise, followed by an exanthema phase that includes vesiculopustular rashes that appear within one to 10 days spread over the body</li> <li>• Vaccination against smallpox provides cross-protection against other OPV species including monkeypox and many patients were born after the cessation of smallpox eradication program</li> </ul>	Published 12 November 2020

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis of monkeypox can occur through genetic methods (i.e., PCR or RT-PCR), phenotypic methods based on clinical diagnosis, immunological methods including IgG and IgM antibody detection and immunohistochemistry for viral antigen detection, and electron microscopy</li> <li>• Antivirals such as Tecovirimat, Cidofovir and Brincidofovir have shown efficacy in in vitro and animal studies, but their effectiveness in humans is unknown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Brincidofovir may have an improved safety profile compared to Cidofovir</li> <li>○ Cidofovir and Brincidofovir may be considered in severe cases of monkeypox</li> <li>○ Human clinical trials of Tecovirimat suggested that the drug was safe and tolerable with only minor side effects</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Prognosis</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The frequency and geographic distribution of human monkeypox cases across West and Central Africa have increased in recent years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monkeypox is largely found in rodents and has been detected in squirrels, rats, mice, and monkeys</li> <li>○ Indirect or direct contact with live or dead animals is assumed to be the main source of human monkeypox infections</li> <li>○ Secondary human-to-human transmission is considered common and presumably occurs through respiratory droplets or indirect or direct contact with body fluids, lesion material and contaminated surfaces or other material</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The clinical presentation of monkeypox is similar to smallpox but generally less severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Incubation period is estimated at five to 21 days, and symptoms and signs at two to five weeks</li> <li>○ The illness begins with non-specific symptoms and signs including fever, chills, headaches, lethargy, asthenia, lymph node swelling, back pain, and myalgia, followed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Published December 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<p>by rashes of varying size that appear first on the face then across the body, hands, legs, and feet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complications can include secondary bacterial infections, respiratory distress, broncho-pneumonia, encephalitis, corneal infection with vision loss, gastrointestinal involvement, vomiting, and diarrhea with dehydration</li> <li>○ Case fatality rates have varied from 1% to 10% and occur mostly among young adults and children, especially those with immunosuppression</li> <li>● Most confirmed monkeypox cases are younger than 40 years old, a population born after the discontinuation of the smallpox vaccination campaign, possibly reflecting a lack of cross-protective immunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prevention measures for animal-to-human transmission include avoiding contact with rodents and primates, limiting direct exposure to blood and inadequately cooked meat, and using personal protective equipment when handling potential animal reservoir species</li> <li>○ Prevention measures for human-to-human transmission include avoiding close contact with anyone infected and healthcare providers using personal protective equipment when treating infected patients</li> </ul> </li> <li>● For diagnosis, optimal clinical specimens for laboratory analyses include those from skin lesions, exudate, or crusts stored in a dry, sterile tube (without viral transport media) and kept cold <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Analysis should be carried out using electron microscopy through polymerase chain reaction</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Monkeypox is treated through supportive care, symptomatic management, and treatment of secondary bacterial infections</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Biology</li> <li>● Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>● Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This review looked at the monkeypox infection in Nigeria, its most recent biology, virus-host interaction, epidemiology, diagnosis, chemotherapy, prevention, and control strategies</li> </ul>	Published April 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Prognosis</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monkeypox virus falls into two distinct strains, based on genetic, geographic, and phenotypic variation, these being the West African and the Congo Basin groups, with defined epidemiological and clinical differences</li> <li>• Transmission to humans is primarily by exposure to animal reservoirs (primary zoonotic transmission), such as squirrels</li> <li>• The most recent outbreak in Nigeria started in September 2017 and currently, this is the largest outbreak caused by the West African strain, and further investigation measures are in place to improve the existing knowledge to ensure effective prevention and control strategies</li> <li>• The clinical presentation of the monkeypox virus largely resembles that of smallpox, with an incubation period of seven to 17 days, and includes fever, muscle aches, backache, lymphadenopathy, followed by lesions and rashes all over the body</li> <li>• The recent development and license of Tecovirimat as an antipoxvirus cure is an achievement in antiviral therapy</li> <li>• Public health measures, such as case isolation, contact tracing, avoiding contact with animals or materials suspected of being infected, use of personal protective equipment and good hand-hygiene practices, remain the best measures for preventing and controlling human monkeypox</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="1024 1003 1108 1027"><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This review looked at the history and evolution of monkeypox outbreaks in Africa and the United Kingdom, the changing clinical presentations, and the possible factors underlying the increasing numbers being detected</li> <li>• Clinical presentations of the monkeypox virus include symptoms with skin and mucosal lesions which are difficult to distinguish from smallpox, and the infection starts with fever, headache, back pain, myalgia and asthenia followed by eruption of skin and mucosal lesions starting with the face</li> </ul>	Published January 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact mode of transmission of the monkeypox virus to humans remains unknown               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is assumed that animal-to-human infection occurs through direct or indirect contact with monkeypox-infected animal bodily fluids through handling, bites or scratches</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Current evidence suggests that the outbreak is caused by multiple source emergence into the human population, and not sustained by human-to-human transmission</li> <li>• Most of the currently available data on monkeypox comes from individual cases or outbreak reports which do not provide an overall accurate picture</li> <li>• There are current knowledge gaps in the epidemiology, host reservoir, emergence, transmission, pathogenesis, and prevention of monkeypox</li> <li>• The authors noted that there is a need to build public health and surveillance capacities across Africa</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention and Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In many parts of Africa, frontline healthcare workers are at risk of contracting and transmitting monkeypox, and so vulnerable clinical settings must work to strengthen infection prevention and control protocols including the use of personal protective equipment</li> <li>• The smallpox vaccine can offer a secondary prevention strategy to prevent infection of monkeypox in healthcare workers</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published February 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human monkeypox - After 40 years, an unintended consequence of smallpox eradication</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 14 July 2020
Protocols for reviews that are already underway			

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
Titles and questions for reviews being planned			
Single studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Prevention and Control</li> <li>• Clinical Presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study describes an imported case of monkeypox from Nigeria to the United Kingdom, whereby secondary transmissions occurred within the family to an adult and toddler</li> <li>• After arriving to the U.K., Case 1 developed a vesicular lesion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ By day 19, Case 1 was afebrile, lesions had crusted, and they tested negative for monkeypox by PCR in urine, blood, lesion fluid, and nose/throat swab</li> <li>○ 19 days after Case 1 symptoms' onset, their 18-month-old child developed lesions</li> <li>○ 33 days after Case 1 symptoms' onset, an adult member of the family developed a vesicular rash, and had confirmed monkeypox</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Contacts of Case 1 included household contacts, healthcare workers, hospital laundry workers, and members of the public <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 30 contacts in Wales were identified for active surveillance as they had direct exposure of broken skin or mucous membranes to a symptomatic patient, and they were contacted daily for 21 days by Public Health Wales to check for symptoms; eight were identified for passive surveillance</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 21 August 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A suspected monkeypox case was defined as an individual with a vesicular or pustular rash with deep-seated, firm pustules, and <math>\geq 1</math> of the following symptoms: fever preceding the eruption, lymphadenopathy (inguinal, axillary, or cervical), or pustules or crusts on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet</li> <li>• A confirmed monkeypox case requires detection of Orthopoxvirus or MPXV DNA with real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or isolation of MPXV in culture from <math>\geq 1</math> specimen</li> </ul>	Published 4 June 2021

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swab eluates, crust homogenates, or blood from suspected cases were used to test monkeypox infection</li> <li>• Based on data obtained from monkeypox surveillance from 2011–15 in Tshuapa Province, DRC, the study evaluated differences in cumulative incidence, exposure histories, and clinical presentation of laboratory-confirmed monkeypox cases by sex and age groups</li> <li>• The following findings were reported for the period 2011-15: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The average annual incidence was 14.1 per 100,000</li> <li>○ The incidence was higher in male patients except among those 20-29 years old, but females aged 20-29 years also reported a high frequency of exposure (26.2%) to people with monkeypox-like symptoms</li> <li>○ The highest incidence was among 10-to-19-year-old males, the cohort reporting the highest proportion of animal exposures (37.5%)</li> <li>○ The incidence was lower among those presumed to have received smallpox vaccination than among those presumed unvaccinated</li> <li>○ No differences were observed by age group in lesion count or lesion severity score</li> <li>○ Monkeypox incidence was twice that reported during 1980-85</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In conclusion, the increase in the incidence of monkeypox might be linked to declining immunity provided by smallpox vaccination</li> <li>• The high proportion of cases attributed to human exposures suggests changing exposure patterns</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Prognosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study describes the clinical course and management of 40 hospitalized monkeypox cases during the 2017-18 human monkeypox outbreak in Nigeria using retrospective records</li> <li>• The most common clinical features observed (in order) included skin rash, fever, lymphadenopathy, genital ulcers,</li> </ul>	Published 15 October 2020

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<p>body aches, headache, sore throat, pruritus, and conjunctivitis and photophobia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most common first symptoms were rash and fever</li> <li>• Twenty-one (52.5%) of 40 cases developed one or more complications including (in order of frequency) secondary bacterial infection, gastroenteritis, sepsis, bronchopneumonia, encephalitis, keratitis, and premature rupture of membrane at 16 weeks' gestation and resultant intrauterine fetal death</li> <li>• Patients with HIV type 1 co-infection were significantly more likely to have larger skin rashes, genital ulcers, secondary bacterial infection, and longer duration of illness</li> <li>• Five (12.5%) of the 40 cases died</li> <li>• Sequelae observed amongst 18 patients discharged from hospital and seen at follow-up included hyperpigmented atrophic scars, patchy alopecia, hypertrophic skin scarring, and contracture/deformity of facial muscles; three of the 18 patients showed complete healing after eight weeks of follow-up</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study uses historical data from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to estimate the reproduction number (R) and basic reproduction number (R0) of smallpox and monkeypox in a population with imperfect immunity</li> <li>• In the early 1980s, when smallpox vaccination had nearly 100% coverage in the country and the vaccination campaign ended, it was estimated monkeypox had an R value of 0.32 (uncertainty interval (UI): 0.22-0.40) and an R0 value of 2.13 (UI: 1.46-2.67)</li> <li>• With data from 2011-12 that indicate a 60% population immunity against orthopoxvirus species, the R value for monkeypox was calculated to be 0.85 (UI: 0.51-1.25)</li> <li>• The authors propose two theories for how monkeypox could become endemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:</li> </ul>	Published 8 July 2020

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Frequent outbreaks with <math>R &lt; 1</math> may occur due to involuntary human contact with animal reservoirs</li> <li>○ Monkeypox may undergo sustained human-to-human transmission (<math>R &gt; 1</math>)</li> <li>○ In either case, the authors note that repeated circulation in humans favours pathogen evolution and the emergence of human-adapted pathogens</li> <li>● The authors note that their estimates rely on data for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and may differ for areas with virus clades, societal structures, population densities, and residual orthopoxvirus immunity</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This study described the transmission of monkeypox virus from an investigation that Public Health England (PHE) conducted of two unrelated cases of monkeypox that affected travellers returning from Nigeria</li> <li>● A clinical diagnosis of suspected monkeypox was made for the second of these patient cases, and infection prevention and control measures for an infectious disease were implemented, including enhanced personal protective equipment (PPE) consisting of disposable gown, disposable gloves, filtering facepiece of the respirator, and face shield or goggles</li> <li>● The patient was transferred to an airborne infectious disease treatment centre, and monkeypox was confirmed by PHE</li> <li>● Transmission may occur through close contact with skin lesions of an infected person, via fomites, or by exposure to large respiratory droplets during face- to-face contact</li> <li>● Transmission of monkeypox occurred between the second patient to a healthcare worker, and most likely the only exposure risk identified during assessment of the infected healthcare worker was the changing of potentially contaminated bedding, when patient 2 had multiple skin lesions but before a diagnosis of monkeypox had been considered</li> </ul>	Published April 2020

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was deemed that the risk to the public is very low as the effective human to human transmission requires close contact with an infected individual or virus-contaminated materials, however, monkeypox is considered a high-consequence infectious disease in England</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical presentation</li> <li>Prognosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This study uses a cross-sectional sample of 223 confirmed cases from a monkeypox surveillance program in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to investigate the association between exposure to rodents and non-human primates with rash severity amongst confirmed cases</li> <li>Rash severity was classified as either mild (5-100 lesions) or severe (&gt;100 lesions)</li> <li>Those with confirmed monkeypox tended to be younger, male, and live in forested areas</li> <li>Hunting of non-human primates was associated with rash severity in both unadjusted and adjusted models (OR= 2.78 (95% CI: 1.18, 6.58)), while exposure to non-human primates was associated with rash severity only in an unadjusted model</li> <li>There was no association found between rodent exposure and monkeypox rash severity</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 24 December 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This cross-sectional study was conducted in Mfou district, Cameroon one year after a monkeypox outbreak involving captive chimpanzees</li> <li>The goals of the study were to describe the seroprevalence of orthopoxviruses and explore factors associated with exposure to bushmeat amongst employees of a primate sanctuary and residents of nearby villages</li> <li>A total of 125 participants were recruited</li> <li>Forty-three participants (34.4%) were IgG positive for anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies; however, amongst those born after the era of routine smallpox vaccination only four (6.3%) were positive for anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies</li> </ul>	Published 25 November 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These four individuals did not report histories of smallpox-like disease or have contact with sick chimpanzees during the outbreak</li> <li>• The presence of anti-orthopoxvirus antibodies in individuals born after the era of smallpox vaccination suggests the possibility of asymptomatic circulation of an orthopoxvirus (which was most likely monkeypox) in human populations</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study aimed to describe the clinical and epidemiological features of the 2017 to 2018 human monkeypox outbreak in Nigeria, the largest documented human outbreak of the west African strain of the monkeypox virus</li> <li>• Data was collected with a standardized case investigation form based on a case definition of human monkeypox from previously established guidelines</li> <li>• Diagnosis of the human monkeypox virus infection was confirmed by viral identification with real-time PCR and detection of antibodies</li> <li>• The results showed that 122 confirmed or probable cases of human monkeypox were recorded in 17 states of Nigeria, infecting individuals from the ages of two to 50 years</li> <li>• All patients had rashes on all parts of the body, fever, headaches, and lymphadenopathy</li> <li>• The results suggest endemicity of monkeypox virus in Nigeria, with some evidence of human-to-human transmission</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published August 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cross-sectional study was conducted between 25 September and 31 December 2017 to review clinical and laboratory characteristics of all suspected and confirmed cases of human monkeypox identified at Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital, and to appraise its plans, activities and challenges in responding to the outbreak</li> </ul>	Published 17 April 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To respond to the outbreak, the hospital established a make-shift isolation ward for case management by a monkeypox response team and provided infection and control resources</li> <li>• Challenges identified included: some healthcare workers being reluctant to participate in the outbreak with some avoiding suspected patients; stigma and discrimination experienced by patients and their family members; and refusal of isolation</li> <li>• Continued training was offered, and using a collaborative approach among all involved stakeholders addressed some of these challenges and eventually led to successful containment of the outbreak</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study consisted of an outbreak investigation involving human monkeypox cases from four districts (Impfondo, Betou, Dongou, and Enyelle) in the Likouala department of the Republic of the Congo</li> <li>• Active and retrospective cases were identified and reported by health facilities, patients, and family and community members</li> <li>• Confirmed and suspected monkeypox cases were investigated and data was collected using the Ministry of Health’s standardized case report form</li> <li>• The authors of the study investigated 43 suspected human monkeypox cases during the period of 22 March and 5 April in 2017 by interviewing suspected case patients and collecting dried blood strips and vesicular and crust specimens from active lesions, and narrowed the number down to 22 confirmed, probable, and possible cases</li> <li>• The results showed that there were no epidemiologic links between cases from different districts, and all hypothesized human to human transmission events appeared to have been contained within the individual districts</li> <li>• There was no evidence suggesting that the virus was introduced from neighbouring countries</li> </ul>	Published February 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The authors noted some challenges associated with the remote regions of the districts, such as limited health and transportation infrastructure, absence of specimen collection supplies, and a well-functioning cold chain, that would have resulted in inconsistent and incomplete reporting</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three different thresholds to trigger a public-health response to monkeypox were evaluated using surveillance data from Tshuapa Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2011-13</li> <li>Three different statistical thresholds were used: Cullen, c-sum, and a World Health Organization (WHO) method based on monthly incidence</li> <li>The study concluded that using signals detected by a single method may be inefficient and overly simplistic for triggering public-action for monkeypox</li> <li>Instead, a response algorithm is proposed which integrates the WHO method as an objective threshold with contextual information about epidemiological and spatiotemporal links between suspected cases</li> <li>This approach can be used to determine whether routine surveillance, alert status, or outbreak status are needed and can be modified for use in different countries</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 20 December 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While smallpox was eradicated in 1980, the variola virus (VARV) causing smallpox, still exists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tecovirimat is currently developed as an oral smallpox therapy</li> </ul> </li> <li>This study evaluated the efficacy of Tecovirimat in non-human primate (monkeypox) and rabbit (rabbitpox) models, along with a safety trial involving 449 human adults</li> <li>The minimum dose of Tecovirimat required to achieve &gt;90% survival in the monkeypox model was 10 mg per kilogram of body weight for 14 days, and 40 mg per kilogram in the rabbitpox model</li> </ul>	Published 5 July 2018

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The monkeypox model was more effective in estimating required drug exposure in humans</li> <li>A dose of 600 mg twice daily for 14 days was used to test in humans, and no troubling adverse events were observed</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Prevention and Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of monkeypox cases occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); however, in the last decade, the number of cases in other African countries have been increasing</li> <li>Nigeria is currently experiencing the largest outbreak of human monkeypox with 80 confirmed cases</li> <li>The closer contact between animals and humans through deforestation, climate change, hunting, and population movement might be a factor in the increasing recent cases</li> <li>Robust disease surveillance systems with initial and long-term financial and human resource investment are required to stop the further spread of monkeypox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently, no mandatory reporting is required through the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response system across Africa, but it is recommended</li> <li>Coordination of interventions and routine sharing of information between human and wildlife sectors is necessary because monkeypox is a zoonotic disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	Published 16 March 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnosis</li> <li>Prevention and Control</li> <li>Prognosis</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This observational study reported on fetal outcomes for one of four pregnant women who participated in an observational study at the General Hospital of Kole (Sankuru Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo), where 222 symptomatic subjects were followed from 2007 to 2011</li> <li>Diagnosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patients meeting the WHO case definition of monkeypox virus infection, which uses clinical findings and history, were enrolled in the study</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Published 17 October 2017

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Laboratory confirmation of infection was conducted by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis of blood specimens or samples of other bodily fluids</li> <li>○ Staff used the WHO clinical severity score based on the number of skin lesions to classify cases of human monkeypox</li> <li>● Prevention, control and Treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ During hospitalization, pregnant women received antibiotics (amoxicillin, chloramphenicol via eye drops, and erythromycin, as well as gentamycin, if necessary) for prevention or control of bacterial superinfection, paracetamol and papaverine were given as analgesics, metronidazole and mebendazole were administered for giardiasis and other intestinal parasitic infections, and quinine as given for malaria</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Prognosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Three of 4 pregnant women identified as having MPXV infection experienced fetal demise</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Findings of this study confirm that maternal MPXV infection may have adverse consequences for the fetus without apparent correlation with severity of maternal disease</li> <li>● Further studies should focus on the relatively high risk of fetal demise among pregnant women with MPXV</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clinical presentation</li> <li>● Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This study used cohort data from 2009 to 2014 from Democratic Republic of Congo to evaluate two surveillance case definitions for monkeypox and clinical characteristics associated with confirmed cases</li> <li>● The cohort included 333 laboratory confirmed cases of monkeypox, 383 laboratory confirmed varicella zoster virus cases, and 36 cases that were confirmed not to be either of these viruses</li> <li>● It was found that monkeypox and varicella zoster viruses presented with several of the same signs and symptoms, including key rash characteristics, and identified 12 specific</li> </ul>	Published 11 September 2017

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
		<p>signs/symptoms that are important to look for when investigating monkeypox cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The analysis used 12 signs and symptoms that were identified as having high sensitivity and/or specificity values, and found that monkeypox cases with fever before a rash in addition to seven or eight of the other signs and symptoms had a more balanced performance between sensitivity and specificity</li> <li>• However, a surveillance case definition with more specificity was identified as being needed to be able to document and detect endemic human monkeypox cases, and that laboratory-confirmed diagnosis is needed in the absence of such a definition</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study used in vivo bioluminescent imaging (BI) to study monkeypox virus infection from Central Africa in laboratory and wild-caught animals by experimentally infecting African wild-caught rope squirrels via intranasal and intradermal exposure</li> <li>• After infection, the study researchers monitored viral replication and shedding of the monkeypox virus via in vivo BI, viral cultures, and real-time PCR</li> <li>• The results showed that monkeypox virus infection in African rope squirrels caused mortality and moderate to severe morbidity, with clinical signs including pox lesions in the skin, eyes, mouth and nose</li> <li>• Intranasal and intradermal exposures induced high levels of viremia, fast systemic spread, and long periods of viral shedding, in which viral shedding was still detectable after 15 days post-infection</li> <li>• The study shows that rope squirrels shed large quantities of the virus and for long periods, supporting the hypothesis that they play a potential role in monkeypox virus transmission to humans and other animals in the Central African region</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source</a></p>	<p>Published 21 August 2017</p>

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Prevention and control</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported monkeypox from international traveller, Maryland, U.S., 2021</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published May 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exportation of monkeypox virus from the African continent</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 19 April 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox in a traveller returning from Nigeria - Dallas, Texas, July 2021</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 8 April 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New methylene blue derivatives suggest novel anti-orthopoxviral strategies</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published July 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Genomic history of human monkey pox infections in the Central African Republic from 2001 to 2018</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 22 June 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-emergence of human monkeypox and declining population immunity in the context of urbanization, Nigeria, 2017-20</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published April 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Clinical presentation</li> <li>Diagnosis</li> <li>Prognosis</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human monkeypox virus infection in plateau state, north central Nigeria: a report of two cases</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 30 December 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRISPR/Cas9 as an antiviral against orthopoxviruses using an AAV vector</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 9 November 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imported monkeypox, Singapore</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published August 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of media reportage of monkeypox in southern Nigeria</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published January 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox virus emergence in wild chimpanzees reveals distinct clinical outcomes and viral diversity</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published July 2020

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical presentation</li> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparison of multiplexed immunofluorescence imaging to chromogenic immunohistochemistry of skin biomarkers in response to monkeypox virus infection</li> </ul>	Published 23 July 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidence in managing human monkeypox cases in Asia: A cross-sectional survey among general practitioners in Indonesia <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published June 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge of human monkeypox viral infection among general practitioners: a cross-sectional study in Indonesia <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published March 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of surveillance outbreak response management and analysis system for human monkeypox outbreak, Nigeria, 2017-19 <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published February 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-administration of Tecovirimat and ACAM2000™ in non-human primates: Effect of Tecovirimat treatment on ACAM2000 immunogenicity and efficacy versus lethal monkeypox virus challenge <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 16 January 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do monkeypox exposures vary by ethnicity? Comparison of Aka and Bantu suspected monkeypox cases <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published January 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporal and spatial dynamics of monkeypox in democratic republic of Congo, 2000-2015 <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published September 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Clinical presentation</li> <li>Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human monkeypox in Sierra Leone after 44-year absence of reported cases <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published May 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intrafamily transmission of monkeypox virus, Central African Republic, 2018 <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published August 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recombinase polymerase amplification assay for rapid detection of Monkeypox virus <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published September 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Molecular evidence of human monkeypox virus infection, Sierra Leone</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published June 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis of imported monkeypox, Israel, 2018</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published May 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary screening and in vitro confirmation of orthopoxvirus antivirals</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>• Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two cases of monkeypox imported to the United Kingdom, September 2018</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published September 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigation of an outbreak of monkeypox in an area occupied by armed groups, Central African Republic</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published June 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intranasal monkeypox marmoset model: Prophylactic antibody treatment provides benefit against severe monkeypox virus disease</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 21 June 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genomic characterization of human monkeypox virus in Nigeria</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published March 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the care and treatment of monkeypox patients in low-resource settings: applying evidence from contemporary biomedical and smallpox biodefense research</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 12 December 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validation of a pan-orthopox real-time PCR assay for the detection and quantification of viral genomes from non-human primate blood</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 3 November 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing monkeypox virus prevalence in small mammals at the human-animal interface in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 3 October 2017

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varicella co-infection in patients with active monkeypox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published September 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A single vaccination of non-human primates with highly attenuated smallpox vaccine, lc16m8, provides long-term protection against monkeypox <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 24 July 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox virus host factor screen using haploid cells identifies essential role of GARP complex in extracellular virus formation <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 12 May 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presumptive risk factors for monkeypox in rural communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 13 February 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmacokinetics and efficacy of a potential smallpox therapeutic, Brincidofovir, in a lethal monkeypox virus animal model <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 3 February 2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiology (including transmission)</li> <li>Clinical presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A tale of two viruses: co-infections of monkeypox and varicella zoster virus in the Democratic Republic of Congo <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 7 December 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptance and willingness to pay for a hypothetical vaccine against monkeypox viral infection among frontline physicians: A cross-sectional study in Indonesia <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 7 October 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analgesia during monkeypox virus experimental challenge studies in prairie dogs (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>) <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 1 July 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characterization of monkeypox virus dissemination in the black-tailed prairie dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>) through in vivo bioluminescent imaging <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published 26 September 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox virus phylogenetic similarities between a human case detected in Cameroon in 2018 and the 2017-18 outbreak in Nigeria <a href="#">Source</a></li> </ul>	Published April 2019

Type of document	Relevance to question	Key findings	Recency or status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects of treatment delay on efficacy of Tecovirimat following lethal aerosol monkeypox virus challenge in cynomolgus macaques</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 22 September 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of the GeneXpert for human monkeypox diagnosis</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published 8 February 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the ground squirrel (marmota bobak) as an animal model to assess monkeypox drug efficacy</li> </ul> <a href="#">Source</a>	Published February 2017

### Appendix 3: Documents excluded at the final stages of reviewing

Type of document	Hyperlinked title
Guidelines	
Full systematic reviews	
Rapid reviews	
Non-systematic reviews	
Protocols for reviews that are already underway	
Titles and questions for reviews being planned	
Single studies	
Other types of documents	<p><a href="#">A novel international monkeypox outbreak</a></p> <p><a href="#">Affenpocken: Seien sie wachsam!</a></p> <p><a href="#">Annals on call - monkeypox: Should we worry about another pandemic?</a></p> <p><a href="#">Appearance and re-appearance of zoonotic disease during the pandemic period: Long-term monitoring and analysis of zoonosis is crucial to confirm the animal origin of SARS-CoV-2 and monkeypox virus</a></p> <p><a href="#">Attaching a stigma to the LGBTQI+ community should be avoided during the monkeypox epidemic</a></p> <p><a href="#">Bibliometric analysis of global research trends on monkeypox: Are we ready to face this challenge?</a></p> <p><a href="#">Human monkeypox outbreak in 2022</a></p> <p><a href="#">International outbreaks of Monkeypox virus infection with no established travel: A public health concern with significant knowledge gap</a></p> <p><a href="#">Investigating the monkeypox outbreak</a></p> <p><a href="#">Monkeypox 2022 outbreak: An update</a></p> <p><a href="#">Monkeypox and pregnancy: What do obstetricians need to know?</a></p> <p><a href="#">Monkeypox goes global: why scientists are on alert</a></p>

[Monkeypox outbreak in Europe, UK, North America, and Australia: A changing trend of a zoonotic disease](#)

[Monkeypox outbreak questions intensify as cases soar](#)

[Monkeypox outbreaks outside endemic regions: Scientific and social priorities](#)

[Monkeypox: a new threat at our doorstep!](#)

[Monkeypox: A potential global threat?](#)

[Monkeypox: Healthcare workers will be offered smallpox vaccine as UK buys 20 000 doses](#)

[Monkeypox: Key questions answered](#)

[Re-emerging human monkeypox: A major public-health debacle](#)

[The emergence of monkeypox virus, new challenges to the healthcare settings in Pakistan](#)

[The monkeypox virus](#)

[The never-ending global emergence of viral zoonoses after covid-19? The rising concern of monkeypox in Europe, North America and beyond](#)

[Viruses monkeying around with surgical safety: Monkeypox preparedness in surgical settings](#)

[Waking up to monkeypox](#)

[What to know about monkeypox](#)

## Appendix 4: Experiences in other countries related to available evidence about monkeypox

Country	Summary of experiences
Australia	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> characterizes monkeypox as a viral zoonotic self-limited disease with symptoms lasting two to four weeks</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> reported their first case on 20 May 2022 from an individual returning from the United Kingdom</li> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> indicates that human-to-human transmission can occur through close contact with large lesions on the skin typically around the head and neck, body fluids (including respiratory droplets), and contaminated materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> noted that transmission can likely occur between sexual partners due to intimate contact with infectious skin lesions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> recommends medical advice for those who have recently traveled overseas or in contact with a case in Australia</li> <li>The <a href="#">New South Wales government</a> recommends the following prevention measures: 1) self-isolation until rash is fully resolved; 2) proper hand hygiene; 3) use of PPE around people infected with monkeypox; and 4) avoid contact with materials from a person infected with monkeypox (e.g., bedding)</li> <li>On 3 June 2022, the <a href="#">government of Australia</a> released a public video to answer top three questions about monkeypox</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A recent <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> described a case of MPX infection in an individual returning from Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual reported a genital rash, followed by a fever and lymphadenopathy, which then led to diffuse rash with few lesions present on the face and extremities</li> <li>The individual was admitted to the hospital and managed with contact and airborne precautions in a single room with negative pressure ventilation</li> <li>The case report concluded that normal CD4+ T-cell count and suppressed HIV viral load on antiretroviral therapy were potential important factors in preventing more severe outcomes</li> </ul> </li> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> indicates that the incubation period is between six to 13 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symptoms during one to five days include fever, rash, and swelling of lymph nodes</li> <li>A rash usually occurs within one to three days around the face, arms, and legs in appearance of a fever</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">government of Australia</a> indicates that monkeypox is confirmed with laboratory testing and clinical assessment</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">New South Wales government</a> described that the disease is mild, but some patients may need pain medication, intravenous fluids, and viral medications for severe cases</li> </ul>
Belgium	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox is <a href="#">zoonotic disease</a> caused by an orthopoxvirus</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Epidemiology (including transmission)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual may be <a href="#">infected</a> with Monkeypox if they come into contact with bodily fluids, mucous membranes, saliva droplets, and contaminated surfaces (e.g., bedding, towels, linen) of an infected individual</li> <li>• Transmission of Monkeypox can also occur from infected animals through direct contact with blood or a bite</li> <li>• Researchers at the University of Antwerp and Institute of Tropical Medicine reported nearly a <a href="#">full genome</a> of a Belgium male who tested positive for Monkeypox and found that this case was linked to the Monkeypox outbreak in Portugal</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belgium was the first country to announce a <a href="#">mandatory 21-day quarantine</a> period for individuals infected with Monkeypox</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most common <a href="#">symptoms</a> that appear after infection are fever, muscle aches, and a headache, which are usually followed by skin lesions (blisters and lumps) appearing over the entire body</li> <li>• Rashes on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are a characteristic of the disease</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of <a href="#">6 June 2022</a>, Belgium has reported a total of 17 Monkeypox cases within the country</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Institute for Tropical Medicine (ITM)</a> located in Antwerp, Belgium has been permitted to conduct polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests to detect Monkeypox, and to use samples of the vesicles and scabs on the skin for analysis</li> </ul> <p><b>Prognosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">incubation period</a> is typically between six and 13 days but it can range anywhere from five to 21 days</li> <li>• The disease is usually mild, with the illness lasting <a href="#">two to four weeks</a> in length</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, there are <a href="#">no approved treatments</a> for Monkeypox, however, individuals typically recover on their own after a few weeks</li> </ul>
France	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monkeypox is a rare viral infectious disease caused by an <a href="#">orthopoxvirus</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology (including transmission)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary <a href="#">mode of disease transmission</a> is from rodent-to-human, however, it can also be transmitted from human-to-human through direct contact with skin lesions, mucous membranes, respiratory droplets (which require prolonged face-to-face contact), and contaminated surface environments (e.g., bedding, clothes, dishes, and linen) of infected individuals</li> <li>• <a href="#">28 of the confirmed 66 Monkeypox cases</a> reported a travel history to Spain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America, Netherlands, Morocco, India, Switzerland, and Mali</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, it is recommended that infected individuals complete a <a href="#">full isolation period of three weeks</a> until the disappearance of all the scabs</li> <li>• The infected individual is <a href="#">contagious</a> upon the appearance of their first symptom(s)</li> <li>• On 24 May 2022, the French National Authority for Health released a <a href="#">recommendation</a> to launch their targeted vaccination strategy to help reduce the transmission of the Monkeypox virus</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This will include vaccinations for at-risk adults (e.g., exposed healthcare professionals) who have been in contact with infected individuals</li> <li>○ Vaccinations should occur within the first two weeks of exposure (ideally within the first four days), using a two-dose regimen that are given 28 days apart from each other</li> <li>○ The vaccine regimen is to be increased to three doses for immunocompromised individuals</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An infection caused by the Monkeypox virus initially presents with a fever, headaches, body aches, and asthenia, which is followed by the appearance of <a href="#">fluid-filled blistering rashes</a> that eventually dry out over time and leave behind a scab and scar</li> <li>● The <a href="#">blistering rashes</a> typically appear on the face, hands (palms), and feet (soles), while the mouth, genital area, and lymph nodes can all be affected too</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As of 7 June 2022, there have been <a href="#">66 confirmed cases</a> of Monkeypox in France, with 48 reported in Ile-de-France, five reported in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, eight reported in Occitanie, two in Normandie, one in Hauts-de-France, one in Centre-val de Loire, and one in Paca</li> </ul> <p><b>Prognosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <a href="#">incubation period</a> of the disease can range from five to 21 days, with the initial fever lasting anywhere from one to three days</li> <li>● The disease is reportedly more severe in children and immunocompromised individuals, as there is the possibility of <a href="#">superinfections</a> of skin lesions or further complications arising from existing respiratory, digestive, ophthalmological, or neurological disorders</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is reported that this disease tends to spontaneously heal on its own, with the majority of individuals recovering within <a href="#">two to four weeks</a></li> </ul>
Germany	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monkeypox is an infectious disease caused by the <a href="#">monkeypox virus Orthopoxvirus simiae</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology (including transmission)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The primary mode of transmission of Monkeypox to humans is from <a href="#">rodents</a>, however it can also be transmitted through close contact with an infected individual or contaminated surface(s)</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In conjunction with the Robert Koch Institute (RKI), the Ministry of Health (BMG) has put forth a <a href="#">recommendation</a> to help assist federal states in responding to the Monkeypox outbreak, and a key feature of this recommendation includes ordering an isolation period of at least 21 days for infected individuals</li> <li>● On <a href="#">30 May 2022</a>, RKI released a recommendation on hygiene measures for the treatment and care of patients diagnosed with Monkeypox in health care facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This includes the use of hand disinfectant, disposable medical gloves, personal protective equipment and providing spatial accommodation (i.e., single rooms for infected patients)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● As a preventative measure, Germany has ordered <a href="#">40,000 smallpox vaccine doses</a>, with an additional 200,000 more set to follow afterwards</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">symptoms</a> include a fever, swollen lymph nodes, skin rashes, pain, and itching in the genital area</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On <a href="#">19 May 2022</a>, the first confirmed case of Monkeypox was reported in Germany</li> <li>• As of <a href="#">7 June 2022</a>, there are 80 confirmed cases of Monkeypox across nine federal states in Germany</li> <li>• The virus can be detected using <a href="#">polymerase chain reaction (PCR)</a> and the particles can further be detected through an electron microscope</li> </ul> <p><b>Prognosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">incubation period</a> is normally between six and 13 days but it can range anywhere from five to 21 days</li> <li>• Monkeypox cases are usually mild and people recover within the span of a <a href="#">few weeks</a>, though there may be instances of severe cases that arise within the population</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tecovirimat</a> was recently approved in the European Union to help treat Monkeypox infections (however its <a href="#">availability is currently limited</a>)</li> </ul>
Italy	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Human monkeypox virus</a> is a double-stranded DNA virus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Two genetic clades have been characterized: West African and Central African</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology (including transmission)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the past five decades, <a href="#">monkeypox outbreaks</a> have been reported in 10 African countries and four countries outside of Africa, and to date, 118 cases of monkeypox have been reported in non-endemic countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The phylogenetic characteristics of the virus supports the hypothesis of a introduction of the West African clade into non-endemic countries</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022 reported 4 cases in Italy from 17 and 22 May 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ All patients had travelled in the first two weeks of May, 3 participated in a mass gathering event, and 1 travelled for sex work, having condomless sexual intercourse with different male partners</li> <li>◦ All patients had a history of sexually transmitted infections</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The four monkeypox patients in the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022 were taken to hospitals with combined droplet and contact isolation measures; they were also given filter face piece-2 (FFP2) for care management</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, lesions of the four patients appeared 1-3 days after systemic symptoms, clustered or isolated, beginning as raised itchy papules secreting serous with central umbilication, and over days, the umbilication widened until the lesion opened and the scab formed 2 weeks after symptom onset</li> <li>• Patient one, a male in his 30s had been treated with oral ciprofloxacin and acyclovir, and 1 single dose of benzylpenicillin for skin lesions during his travels in mid-May <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ At admission, multiple asynchronous deep-seated and well-circumscribed lesions with central umbilication were present on his genital area, with inguinal lymphadenopathy</li> <li>◦ A single lesion was present on the anterior and posterior thorax and on the left calf</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient one, a male in his 30s, had been taking daily-PreP, and was admitted for fever and asthenia starting in mid-May <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 days later, perianal lesions appeared and presented as raised, itchy papules secreting serious, with concomitant painful inguinal lymphadenopathy</li> <li>○ Multiple anal lesions appeared over the next 3 days, followed with lesions on the back, legs, and sole of one foot</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Patient three, a male in his 30s was admitted for a 2-day fever and clustered itchy popular lesions in the anal region and single lesions on head, thorax, legs, arms, hand and penis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ He reported getting a smallpox vaccination during childhood</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Patient four, a male in his 30s was taking event-driven PreP, and was admitted for a 2-day history of myalgia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vesicular-papular genital lesions appeared, followed by further skin lesions that appeared 6 days later in the suprapubic area and chest</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In all patients, skin lesions had an asynchronous evolution</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, the four patients were positive for monkeypox DNA in real-time PCR using samples from skin, genital and anal lesions, serum, plasma, seminal fluid, feces, and the nasopharynx <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Viral DNA was extracted by Qiamp Viral RNA mini kit (Qiagen) and 2 real-time PCRs using a Real-Star Orthopoxvirus PCR kit and a G2R_G assay which was used as a confirmatory PCR</li> <li>○ Sanger sequencing was used to identify which of the 2 clades the virus belonged to</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the <a href="#">rapid communications report</a> dated 26 May 2022, only patient 2 used anti-inflammatory and antihistaminic drugs for perianal pain and general itch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The other patients recovered spontaneously, without antiviral therapy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Netherlands	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monkeypox occurs mostly in <a href="#">West and Central Africa, mainly infecting rodents</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monkeypox is described as a zoonosis (a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans)</li> <li>○ The virus can <a href="#">enter through mucous membranes</a> (mouth, nose, eyes) and open wounds, and can also be spread through droplets from blisters or from mouth and pharynx</li> <li>○ It cannot be spread through droplets floating in the air</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It is suspected that many people have <a href="#">been infected with monkeypox through contact among men who have sex with men</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The variant currently in Europe is not particularly infectious, but there is a lack of understanding in how it has spread to those who are currently sick</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the <a href="#">Government of the Netherlands</a>, infected individuals must undergo isolation at home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">High-risk contacts</a> such as sexual partners, family members, and others in contact with the skin blisters should also quarantine</li> <li>○ If they take a test and it is negative, they can end their isolation</li> <li>○ If they are positive, they should continue isolating until no longer being infectious and their skin is healed completely and the scabs have fallen off their skin</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">The Municipal Public Health Service</a> will begin source and contact tracing if someone tests positive</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symptoms are described as mild, including <a href="#">fever, headache, muscle ache, swollen lymph nodes, chills, and fatigue</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1-3 days later, an infected person will get a rash that starts on the face and appears on the rest of the body</li> <li>○ The rash will start as spots that develop, which form scabs that fall off the skin in 2-3 weeks</li> <li>○ In most cases, the rash started in the anus and pubic region before spreading to the rest of the body</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Netherlands confirmed the first cases of <a href="#">monkeypox on 20 May 2022</a>, and there are currently <a href="#">12 known cases</a> in the country</li> <li>• The Health Minister designated monkeypox as a category A disease on 24 May 2022, meaning that doctors must report new or suspected cases immediately to prevent its spread</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the <a href="#">National Institute of Public Health and the Environment</a>, the current smallpox vaccine can be used during the first few days of possible infection, and can be used preventatively in people at greater risk of infection</li> </ul>
Portugal	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">government of Portugal</a> characterizes monkeypox as a disease that is transmitted through contact with infected animals, people, or contaminated materials, which is often rare and does not easily spread among humans</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> from 29 April to 23 May 2022 described the preliminary results of the outbreak investigation and the epidemiological characteristics of 27 confirmed cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The report found that all cases were among young men age ranging from 20 to 59 years</li> <li>○ Most commonly reported symptoms include exanthema, inguinal lymphadenopathy, fever, asthenia, headache, genital ulcers and vesicles</li> <li>○ 14 men reported to also have HIV infection</li> <li>○ The authors concluded that the MPX outbreak in Portugal shows signs of sustained transmission among a susceptible demographic group (given the lack of exposure to the smallpox vaccination), in addition to hypothesizing that MPX has been circulating below the detection of the surveillance systems</li> </ul> </li> <li>• As of <a href="#">18 May 2022</a>, Portugal has reported five confirmed cases of monkeypox, with 20 more suspected cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All cases were mild and among young men within Lisbon and Tagus Valley</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <a href="#">Eurosurveillance case report</a> from 29 April to 23 May 2022 described the preliminary results of the outbreak investigation and the epidemiological characteristics of 27 confirmed cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Public Health Emergencies Centre and the Health Authorities in Portugal reported that home isolation was recommended until lesions fade away, and self-monitoring for 21 days from the date of last exposure</li> <li>○ Healthcare workers are recommended to use standard contact precautions, hand hygiene, and barrier nursing through PPE (i.e., gloves, face mask, gown, goggles)</li> <li>○ Other measures include identifying the first case, use of standard case definition with prompt sample collection for diagnosis</li> <li>○ Public health authorities are also engaging with LGBTIQI+ communities, including community leaders, on targeted risk communication and social mobilisation with non-stigmatising approaches</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">government of Portugal</a> indicated that individuals should seek medical attention if they have ulcerative lesions, rash, enlarged lymph nodes</li> </ul>
Spain	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Health of Spain has developed a <a href="#">guideline for the management of the Monkeypox</a>, which defines Monkeypox (MPX) as a rare viral zoonotic disease</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first human cases were identified in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1970 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ While the majority of documented cases of MPX have occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the number of cases in other West and Central African countries has increased during the last decade</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Since 2016, confirmed cases of MPX have been reported in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone, and several African countries in these regions are currently experiencing active outbreaks of MPX</li> <li>• Outside of Africa, cases of human MPX infections have been documented in different countries: 47 cases in the United States in 2003 and one in 2021, four cases in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2018/2019 and three in 2021, one case in Israel in 2018 and a case in Singapore in 2019</li> <li>• As of 5 June 2022, the Public Health Agency has confirmed 198 cases of orthopoxvirus in Spain, with Madrid as the region with the most concentration of cases</li> <li>• Those diagnosis were confirmed after PCR tests carried out by the laboratory of the National Center for Microbiology (CNM) of the Carlos III Health Institute (ISCIII)</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Spain <a href="#">will buy vaccines and antivirals</a> to treat monkeypox, and the Minister of Health announced that the government has already negotiated these acquisitions with the European Medicines Agency (EMA), which is the the health emergency preparedness authority and responsible for making the IMvanex vaccine available</li> <li>• Historically, <a href="#">smallpox vaccination</a> has been shown to protect partially against MPX</li> <li>• Public health authorities are <a href="#">engaging with LGBTQI+ communities</a>, on targeted risk communication and social mobilisation with non-stigmatizing approaches</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monkeypox virus infection is usually a self-limited illness, and most people recover within several weeks, however, in some cases serious illness can occur</li> <li>• The incubation period is 6 to 16 days, but can range from five to 21 days</li> <li>• The classic initial clinical picture described until this outbreak usually includes fever, headache, muscle aches, lymphadenopathy, and fatigue</li> <li>• Between one and five days after the onset of fever, a rash develops, often starting on the face and then spreading to other parts of the body with the rash tending to be more concentrated on the face and extremities than on the trunk</li> <li>• The disease affects the face (in 95% of cases); the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (in 75% of cases); the oral mucosa (in 70% of cases); the genitalia (30%); and the conjunctiva and cornea (20%)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of erythema or hyperpigmentation of the skin around the lesions are usually seen</li> <li>• The lesions can vary in size, the rash evolves sequentially from macules to papules, vesicles, pustules, and crusts that dry up and fall off</li> <li>• In the first reported cases associated with this outbreak, genital and peri-oral lesions have been identified in a high number of cases</li> <li>• Symptoms usually last between two to four weeks</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The clinical differential diagnosis that should be considered includes other exanthematous diseases that can present with a generalized pustular or vesicular eruption, such as smallpox (because of the risk that it could be an intentional event), chickenpox, herpes virus, eczema herpeticum, some enteroviruses (such as coxsackie or echovirus) measles, bacterial skin infections, scabies, syphilis, drug-associated allergies and some dermatological diseases</li> <li>• Lymphadenopathy during the prodromal stage of the disease may be a clinical feature to distinguish MPX from varicella or smallpox</li> <li>• The <a href="#">guideline developed by the Ministry of Health of Spain</a> has recommended that samples to be obtained in a suspected case should be taken from the skin lesion (vesicular fluid, smear of vesicular lesions, exudates or scabs)</li> <li>• The skin lesion sample must be sent in virus transport medium and kept cold</li> <li>• If this sample is not available or additional studies are required, other samples may be used by contacting the National Institution of Microbiology in Spain in advance</li> <li>• Clinical samples are considered category B and, therefore, standard precautions are sufficient for transporting the samples</li> </ul> <p><b>Prognosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">guideline for the management of the Monkeypox</a> developed by the Ministry of Health of Spain has indicated that the number of injuries varies from a few to several thousand and, in severe cases, the lesions may coalesce until large sections of skin are shed</li> <li>• Severe cases occur most often among children, young adults, and immunocompromised persons, and are related to the degree of exposure to the virus and the vulnerability of the person</li> <li>• Complications may include secondary bacterial infections, bronchopneumonia, sepsis, encephalitis, and corneal infection with subsequent loss of vision</li> <li>• Its clinical presentation is milder than smallpox, and the case fatality rate for the West African clade has been documented to be <a href="#">around 1%, while for the Congo Basin clade it can be as high as 10%</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among three antivirals available, the Government of Spain has preferred <a href="#">Tecovimirat</a>, which seems to present the best outcomes</li> <li>• The Government of Spain will join a <a href="#">centralized purchase</a> under the terms agreed with the corresponding pharmaceutical company</li> </ul>
Sweden	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Public Health Agency of Sweden</a> defines monkeypox as a rare, sporadic species of the Orthopoxvirus that can be transmitted between animals and humans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ It has previously infected people in African rainforests where the reservoirs of the virus are primarily wild monkeys</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Public Health Agency of Sweden reported that the <a href="#">incubation period of monkeypox is usually six to 13 days</a> but can vary between five and 21 days</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symptoms of monkeypox often include <a href="#">mild skin rashes and blisters</a> that can spread to different parts of the body, as well as fever and swollen lymph nodes</li> <li>• If the virus is transmitted sexually, blisters on the genitals and around the anus can occur</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sweden confirmed its <a href="#">first case of monkeypox on 19 May 2022</a>, and it is unknown how the person became infected</li> <li>• As of 7 June 2022, a total of <a href="#">five cases of monkeypox</a> have been confirmed in Sweden</li> </ul>
United Kingdom (U.K.)	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 7 May 2022 and 5 June 2022, <a href="#">302 cases</a> of monkeypox have been confirmed in the UK</li> <li>• The <a href="#">UK Health Security Agency</a> has reported that a ‘notable proportion’ of cases reported to date have been among individuals who are gay or bisexual and men who have sex with men, and the agency is asking individuals in these groups to be aware of symptoms, especially if they recently had a new sexual partner</li> <li>• <a href="#">Contact tracing investigations</a> have identified links to gay bars, saunas, and the use of dating applications in the UK and abroad—but no single factor or exposure that links all cases has been identified</li> <li>• A <a href="#">Eurosurveillance report</a> describes the monkeypox outbreak in the UK as of 25 May 2022 that is affecting people with no travel links to endemic countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The mean reporting delay (time between symptom onset and when the case was recorded in the case management system) was 11 days for the 86 cases as of 25 May 2022</li> <li>○ The outbreak has been grouped into three distinct incidents based on transmission dynamics and travel histories</li> <li>○ There was a median of four and a maximum of 25 contacts per case; contacts of cases in these incidents included passengers on the same flight as a case, healthcare workers exposed before patients were identified as cases, and community contacts</li> <li>○ The gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men community is overrepresented among the cases, suggesting transmission in these sexual networks</li> <li>○ While vaccination has been offered to medium- and high-risk contacts uptake has been low, with 69% of healthcare contact and 14% of community contacts having taken up the vaccination offer by 24 May 2022</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK Health Security Agency alongside the public health agencies of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have released a <a href="#">consensus statement regarding principles for monkeypox control in the UK</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ These principles are intended to guide the public health response to ensure there is a proportionate response that encourages engagement with health services, prevents stigma, and controls spread</li> <li>○ The statement outlines several assumptions about monkeypox transmission and biology that are meant to be regularly updated with new evidence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implications/guidance for the following sectors are presented: community/domestic, ambulatory care, inpatient healthcare, and other residential settings</li> <li>• The <a href="#">UK Health Security Agency</a> has purchased supplies of Imvanex (a smallpox vaccine supplied by Bavarian Nordic) and is offering this vaccine to close contacts of those diagnosed with monkeypox to reduce their risk of symptomatic infection and severe illness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High-risk contacts of confirmed cases are also being asked to isolate at home for up to 21 days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- The smallpox vaccine is also being [offered to health workers](#) who will care for monkeypox patients as well as those who work in sexual health centre and may have assessed suspected cases
  - The UK Health Security Agency is also advising that pregnant and severely immunocompromised workers should not assess or provide care for suspected or confirmed monkeypox cases
- The [UK Health Security Agency](#) is working with partners to communicate with sexual health service partners as well as the gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men community about monkeypox and how to stay safe
  - The agency has noted it is engaging with the dating application Grindr, the LGBT Consortium, Pride organizers, and venue owners to share public health messaging
- The [UK Health Security Agency](#) notes that appropriate respiratory and contact precautions need to be taken and that scabs may be infectious, so bedding, clothing, and other articles need to be handled appropriately
- The monkeypox virus is classified as an Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) Hazard Group 3 pathogen and the live virus must be handled at full containment level 3
- Public Health England has produced a [guidance document about environmental cleaning and decontamination](#) with sections dedicated to healthcare and domestic settings
- The UK Health Security Agency has produced and updated [recommendations for the use of pre- and post-exposure vaccination during a monkeypox incident](#)
  - This document contains background information regarding the Imvanex vaccine, recommendations regarding pre- and post-exposure vaccination, how to prioritize the vaccine stock, booster doses, and vaccine prescribing and administration
- The UK Health Security Agency has produced a [monkeypox contact tracing classification and vaccination matrix](#) to help guide follow-up and vaccination advice for individuals who have had varying levels of exposure risk with confirmed cases of monkeypox
- The UK Health Security Agency has produced [guidance regarding monkeypox in prisons and places of detention](#)

#### **Clinical presentation**

- The UK Health Security Agency has produced [guidance regarding case definitions](#) of possible, probable, and confirmed cases of monkeypox

#### **Diagnosis**

- The UK Health Security Agency has produced guidance for [collecting, submitting, and processing of samples](#) for the diagnosis of monkeypox
- The [rare and imported pathogens laboratory](#) (RIPL) at the UK Health Security Agency Porton Down has been designated as the diagnostic laboratory for monkeypox
  - Professionals are being asked to consult with the [imported fever service](#) before sending blood samples for testing
- Public Health England has produced a [monkeypox guidance document for primary care](#) which provides information on transmission, clinical features, patient assessment, and infection prevention and control

#### **Treatment**

- The UK Health Security Agency notes that the [smallpox vaccine, cidofovir, and tecovirimat](#) can be used to control outbreaks, but monkeypox treatment is mostly supportive

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK Health Security Agency has released <a href="#">interim guidance about the de-isolation and discharge of monkeypox-infected patients</a>, which pertains both to patients admitted to hospitals as well as those who manage symptoms at home</li> </ul>
United States (U.S.)	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the <a href="#">CDC</a>, Monkeypox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with monkeypox virus, which belongs to the Orthopoxvirus genus in the family Poxviridae</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">first human case of monkeypox</a> was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) during a period of intensified effort to eliminate smallpox</li> <li>Since then, monkeypox has been reported in people in several other central and western African countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone</li> <li><a href="#">Transmission of monkeypox virus</a> occurs when a person comes into contact with the virus from an animal, human, or materials contaminated with the virus</li> <li>On <a href="#">May 18, 2022</a>, a U.S. resident tested positive for monkeypox after returning to the U.S. from Canada. As of May 18, 2022, no additional monkeypox cases have been identified in the U.S.</li> <li>The virus enters the body through broken skin (even if not visible), respiratory tract, or the mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth)</li> <li>Animal-to-human transmission may occur by bite or scratch, bush meat preparation, direct contact with body fluids or lesion material, or indirect contact with lesion material, such as through contaminated bedding</li> <li>Human-to-human transmission is thought to occur primarily through large respiratory droplets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets generally cannot travel more than a few feet, so prolonged face-to-face contact is required</li> </ul> </li> <li>Other human-to-human methods of transmission include direct contact with body fluids or lesion material, and indirect contact with lesion material, such as through contaminated clothing or linens</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A recent <a href="#">Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report published by CDC</a> recommended the following vaccination for persons <b>at risk for occupational exposure to orthopoxviruses</b>:</li> <li>For Primary Vaccinations, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices unanimously voted in favor of the JYNNEOS vaccine as an alternative to ACAM2000</li> <li>.For booster doses, ACIP unanimously voted in favor of the JYNNEOS booster vaccine after the 2-dose JYNNEOS primary series</li> <li>ACIP recommended that the JYNNEOS booster dose be administered every 2 years to persons working with more virulent orthopoxviruses and every 10 years to persons working with less virulent orthopoxviruses.</li> <li>For the option of transitioning from JYNNEOS for a booster dose in persons who had received primary vaccination with ACAM2000, ACIP unanimously voted in favor of recommending JYNNEOS boosters as an alternative to ACAM2000 boosters in persons who received ACAM2000 as the primary vaccine</li> <li>The report also states that the benefit/risk ratio should be considered when administering vaccination to special populations</li> <li>In the United States, <a href="#">the two-dose Jynneos vaccine</a> is licensed to prevent smallpox and specifically to prevent monkeypox</li> <li>According to the <a href="#">CDC</a>, the following measures can be taken to prevent infection with monkeypox virus:</li> </ul>

- Avoid contact with animals that could harbor the virus (including animals that are sick or that have been found dead in areas where monkeypox occurs)
- Avoid contact with any materials, such as bedding, that has been in contact with a sick animal
- Isolate infected patients from others who could be at risk for infection
- Practice good hand hygiene after contact with infected animals or humans (e.g., washing your hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer)
- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) when caring for patients

#### **Clinical Presentation**

- In humans, the [symptoms of monkeypox](#) are similar to, but milder than the symptoms of smallpox
- Monkeypox begins with fever, headache, muscle aches, and exhaustion
- The main difference between symptoms of smallpox and monkeypox is that monkeypox causes lymph nodes to swell (lymphadenopathy) while smallpox does not
- The incubation period (time from infection to symptoms) for monkeypox is usually seven to 14 days but can range from five to 21 days, and the illness typically lasts for two to four weeks
- The development of initial symptoms (e.g., fever, malaise, headache, weakness, etc.) marks the beginning of the prodromal period

#### **Diagnosis**

- [Clinicians can recognize potential monkeypox](#) infection based on the similarity of its clinical course to that of ordinary discrete smallpox
- A feature that distinguishes infection with monkeypox from that of smallpox is the development of swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)
- Swelling of the lymph nodes may be generalized (involving many different locations on the body) or localized to several areas (e.g., neck and armpit).
- Shortly after the prodrome, a rash appears
  - Lesions typically begin to develop simultaneously and evolve together on any given part of the body
  - The evolution of lesions progresses through four stages—macular, papular, vesicular, to pustular—before scabbing over and resolving
  - This process happens over a period of two to three weeks

#### **Prognosis**

- The severity of illness can depend upon the initial health of the individual, the route of exposure, and the strain of the infecting virus (West African vs. Central African virus genetic groups, or clades).

#### **Treatment**

- Currently, [there is no proven, safe treatment for monkeypox virus infection](#)
- For purposes of controlling a monkeypox outbreak in the United States, smallpox vaccine, antivirals, and vaccinia immune globulin (VIG) can be used

## Appendix 5: Experiences in Canadian provinces and territories related to available evidence about monkeypox

Province/territory	Summary of experiences
Pan-Canadian	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the <a href="#">Government of Canada's website</a>, monkeypox is a viral disease that can enter the body through broken skin, the respiratory tract, or the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth</li> <li>• The virus <a href="#">naturally occurs in Western and Central Africa</a>, and the cessation of smallpox vaccination appears to have increased humans' susceptibility to severe monkeypox</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Monkeypox can spread in three ways</a>: 1) animals (e.g., rodents, primates) to humans; 2) person-to-person; and 3) through contaminated objects</li> <li>• Humans may also become infected by eating uncooked contaminated meat or through contact with body fluids from infected animals or humans</li> <li>• An infected pregnant women may also pass monkeypox on to their developing fetus</li> <li>• <a href="#">The virus is contagious</a> between one to five days before the stage-two rash develops up until the scabs fall off and the skin heals</li> <li>• At a <a href="#">news conference on 3 June 2022</a>, Canada's Chief Public Health Officer, Dr. Theresa Tam, reported that a disproportionate number of the confirmed cases in Canada are among gay and bisexual men but warned that anyone can be potentially susceptible to the disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ She encouraged public health officials to learn from the experience of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to involve communities that are most impacted right from the start</li> <li>◦ Officials have stayed clear of confirming the origin of monkeypox in Canada citing privacy and stigmatization concerns</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since monkeypox primarily spreads through close contact, people can lower their risk of contracting monkeypox by <a href="#">maintaining physical distance and using frequent hand hygiene</a> and respiratory hygiene, such as masking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ In the coming days, the <a href="#">federal government will release updated guidance for infection prevention and control</a> considering the recent confirmed cases of monkeypox</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Government of Canada describes the symptoms of monkeypox in two stages</a> that typically develop five to 21 days after exposure and last between two and four weeks:</li> <li>• Stage one symptoms may include fever, headache, chills, swollen lymph nodes, muscle pain, back pain, joint pain, and exhaustion</li> <li>• Stage two symptoms include a rash that develops on the face, extremities, or other parts of the body one to three days after the fever, and usually lasts between 14 and 21 days as it changes through different stages before it falls off as a scab</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis of monkeypox can be done by a healthcare provider, according to the <a href="#">Government of Canada's website</a></li> <li>• Symptoms usually resolve within a few weeks and are often mild, but in rare cases, death can occur</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of 25 May 2022, there were <a href="#">16 confirmed cases of monkeypox in Canada</a>, a large increase from the first case count only a week prior</li> <li>• As of 7 June 2022, Canadian provinces and territories have publicly reported <a href="#">81 cases of monkeypox</a>, with 71 cases confirmed in Québec, eight cases in Ontario, and one case each in Alberta and British Columbia</li> </ul> <p><b>Prognosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccination with the smallpox vaccine within four days and up to 14 days after initial contact with an infected monkeypox case can <a href="#">protect against monkeypox with greater than 85% efficacy</a></li> <li>• Canada’s Minister of Health, Jean-Yves Duclos announced on 24 May 2022 that <a href="#">Canada has a supply of Imvamune vaccines and therapeutics from the National Emergency Strategic Stockpile (NESS)</a> that they will maintain as they work on rolling out a response plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment for monkeypox is mainly supportive and there are <a href="#">no licensed antiviral drugs</a> available to treat monkeypox</li> <li>• According to a <a href="#">Montreal news report</a>, the federal government will be sending vaccines and other “therapeutics” to Québec to help the province address the recent outbreak of monkeypox</li> </ul>
British Columbia	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of 6 June 2022, there is one case of monkeypox in British Columbia</li> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> also maintains a webpage about monkeypox for the public that contains information about the current situation, how it spreads, symptoms, what to do if you have been exposed, what to do if you become ill, and prevention and vaccination</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> <li>• On 20 May 2022, the Provincial Health Officer of British Columbia issued a <a href="#">notice of duty to report</a> all suspected cases of monkeypox as per the Reporting Information Affecting Public Health Regulation of the <i>Public Health Act</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">British Columbia Centre for Disease Control</a> maintains a webpage about monkeypox for healthcare providers with information about clinical presentation, transmission, management of suspected cases (including diagnosis and testing), infection prevention and control, and treatment</li> </ul>
Alberta	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of <a href="#">3 June 2022</a>, one case of monkeypox has been confirmed in Alberta</li> <li>The Chief Medical Officer's <a href="#">3 June 2022 notice</a> stresses that the risk is low to the general population, but the virus can affect anyone in close contact with a case (and is not limited to spread via intimate sexual activities)</li> <li>The Chief Medical Officer's <a href="#">20 May 2022 notice</a> for Alberta Health Services medical staff included a note about monkeypox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The note included background information about monkeypox and reminded physicians about mandatory reporting for rare or emerging communicable diseases and the need to notify the Medical Officer of Health regarding any suspected cases of monkeypox</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Monkeypox does not spread easily from person to person</a> and is primarily spread through prolonged face-to-face close contact, touching bodily fluids of a person who is sick with the disease, or from exposure to contaminated objects</li> </ul>
Manitoba	<p><b>Epidemiology (including transmission)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Spread occurs</a> when a person comes into close contact with an infected animal, human, or materials contaminated with the virus</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Symptoms include</a> fever, malaise, headache, backache, chills, weakness, and swollen lymph nodes</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Manitoba is actively monitoring for monkeypox</a> cases, although none have been identified yet</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Treatment of monkeypox is mainly supportive</a>, but in severe cases antivirals may be considered</li> </ul>
Ontario	<p><b>Biology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Monkeypox</a> is an orthopoxvirus caused by the Monkeypox virus</li> </ul> <p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monkeypox can be transmitted from animals to humans or by contact with <a href="#">infected lesions, skin scabs, body fluids, or respiratory secretions</a>, and by being in contact with <a href="#">materials contaminated with the virus (clothing, bedding)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human-to-human transmission of monkeypox is uncommon, but it may occur through respiratory droplets or contact with bodily fluids, skin lesions, and contaminated materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>There is <a href="#">possible transmission</a> during the prodromal period (when early symptoms such as fever, malaise, and headache appear) and the potential for airborne transmission</li> <li><a href="#">A Toronto report</a> dated 7 June 2022 also noted that monkeypox can be transmitted from contact with infected animals through bites/scratches and wild game meat preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not as transmissible as COVID-19</li> <li>Monkeypox is most infectious from onset of initial lesions until the scabs have fallen off and new skin is present</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### **Prevention and control**

- The [Ontario Monkeypox Investigation Tool](#) was created to record patient information and prevent future illness caused by Monkeypox
- People can [lower their risk of exposure](#) by maintaining physical distance, frequently washing their hands, and wearing masks
- [Precautions](#) should be taken until all scabs have fallen off and new skin is present
  - The airborne/droplet/contact precautions should be used: measures include airborne isolation rooms (AIR) with negative pressure ventilation and when AIRs are not available, a patient can be placed in a single room with the door closed with a single toilet
  - If these measures are not feasible, patients should wear a medical mask and cover exposed lesions with clothing, sheets, or a gown, especially during transport across hospital facilities
  - Healthcare workers should wear a fit-tested and sealed N-95 mask, gloves, gown, and eye protection (face shield or goggles)
  - Soiled linens should be cleaned to prevent dispersal of microorganisms
  - Waste (dressings) should be disposed according to facility-specific guidelines for infectious waste
  - Healthcare-grade cleaning agents with a Drug Identification Number (DIN) should be used
- [Precautionary measures](#) include isolation, wearing PPE, good hand hygiene, avoiding contact with animals that could carry the virus, avoiding contact with bedding or laundry in contact with sick animals or humans
  - Standard household cleaning disinfectants can be used to kill the virus

### **Clinical presentation**

- [Most people recover from monkeypox within two to four weeks](#), although severe illness can occur in some individuals
  - [Symptoms](#) include fever, chills, headache, myalgias, swollen lymph nodes in the neck and groin area, fatigue, and rashes (on face, limbs, palm of hands and soles of feet, mucous membranes like mouth and genitals) that follow one to three days after the onset of other symptoms
  - The [Ontario Ministry of Health](#) recorded other symptoms including chills/sweats, back pain/ache, sore throat/cough, coryza (inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose), and distress
- The [incubation period](#) averages seven to 14 days (range five to 21 days)
- [The rashes or lesions](#) often begin on the face and spread to other parts of the body

### **Diagnosis**

- On 19 May 2022, the Public Health Agency of Canada confirmed [two cases of Monkeypox](#)
- Since [7 June 2022](#), there have been eight positive cases, 16 negative cases, and 17 cases currently being investigated in Toronto

### **Prognosis**

- The most infected people will recover on their own [within 2-4 weeks](#), and that the infection is rarely fatal

### **Treatment**

- [Prior vaccination against smallpox](#) provides some cross-protection to monkeypox
- A [report by the Ontario Ministry of Health](#) dated 28 May 2022 provides guidance for the Imvamune vaccine as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Imvamune is a live 3<sup>rd</sup> generation replication deficient smallpox vaccine, developed to provide an alternative for the vaccination of immunocompromised individuals with atopic dermatitis who couldn't receive replicating smallpox vaccines</li> <li>○ Based on extrapolation from animal studies and smallpox vaccines in humans, a 0.5 mL dose of Imvamune within 4 days of exposure may prevent infection or lessen disease severity</li> <li>○ It was authorized by Health Canada in 2020 for active immunization against smallpox, monkeypox, and related orthopoxviral infections in adults at high risk of exposure from a confirmed or probable case</li> <li>○ Individuals who have been in the same premises as a confirmed or probably case but with no known risk exposure are not recommended to received PEP</li> <li>○ There is limited data on the use of Imvamune in pregnancy and for individuals with severe immunosuppression, and the vaccine is not authorized for use in individuals under 18 years of age (although it has been offered to children in previous U.K. monkeypox incidents)</li> <li>○ It is not recommended to co-administer Imvamune with other vaccines and to reschedule other vaccines until 14 days after Imvamune; however, Imvamune should not be delayed for individuals who have recently received another vaccine</li> <li>○ Side effects of Imvamune include pain, erythema, induration, and swelling at injection site, and fatigue, headache, myalgia, and nausea, and reactions resolved within the first 7 days following vaccination</li> <li>○ Older generations of smallpox vaccines have been associated with myocarditis, while cardiac events of special interest (AESIs) were found in 1.4% of Imvamune recipients</li> <li>○ Imvamune should be stored frozen or and thawed at room temperature, with more details indicated in <a href="#">this report</a></li> <li>● The report also mentioned Tecovirimat (TPoxx) treatment in Canada (three 200 mg capsules twice daily for 14 days), which is not authorized for monkeypox, but can be given by a licensed healthcare professional for severe monkeypox infections</li> </ul>
Québec	<p><b>Epidemiology</b> (including transmission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <a href="#">Ministry of Health and Social Services in Quebec</a> states that monkeypox contagiousness is limited compared to other viruses like the flu and COVID-19 because it is contracted by prolonged and close contact with an infected person</li> </ul> <p><b>Clinical presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Infected people have <a href="#">mild symptoms</a>, disappearing after 14-21 days and do not require hospitalization</li> <li>● Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, swollen lymph nodes, chills, and fatigue</li> <li>● <a href="#">Rashes</a> also occur often on the face and may spread to other parts of body such as the genitals</li> </ul> <p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● People who think they are infected should <a href="#">self-isolate at home</a>, wear a mask, cover lesions, and avoid direct contact with others</li> <li>● They should also monitor themselves for symptoms for 21 days and avoid sexual relations until 21 days after last contact</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <a href="#">Ministry of Health and Social Services in Quebec</a> confirmed the first two cases of monkeypox on 19 May 2022, and 20 other cases of genital ulcer lesions are under investigation</li> <li>● As of 19 May 2022, all suspected cases have affected men who have sex with other men</li> <li>● As of <a href="#">2 June 2022</a>, there have been 71 cases of monkeypox in Quebec</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Antivirals</a> could be an option, but their clinical usefulness must be evaluated before recommended</li> <li>• A <a href="#">report</a> last updated on 20 May 2022 stated that high-risk contacts of a confirmed or probably case of monkeypox may be vaccinated with a single dose within 4 days of exposure, and a second dose only if risk of exposure is present 28 days later</li> </ul>
New Brunswick	<p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">New Brunswick is staying informed on the monkeypox outbreak</a> to better prepare if the virus arrives in the Maritimes</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">New Brunswick identified a suspected case of monkeypox</a>, but the patient was not assessed until after symptoms had passed</li> </ul>
Nova Scotia	<p><b>Prevention and control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Nova Scotia is actively monitoring the monkeypox outbreak</a> but to date has no reported cases</li> </ul>
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Newfoundland and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>