2022 U.S. Monkeypox Outbreak

Anyone can get monkeypox, but many of the cases identified in the current outbreak have been in men who have sex with men, thanks in part to the vigilance of those who sought testing when concerns arose leading to the recognition that monkeypox was spreading in the U.S.

The disease is accompanied by a rash, which may look like pimples or blisters, often with an earlier flu-like illness. The rash starts flat then becomes bumpy and fluid-filled before scabbing over and resolving. This happens over a period of 2-4 weeks. Rashes may be all over the body, including the palms, feet, and head, or located only on specific body parts such as the genitals or around the buttocks.

Transmission

Monkeypox is transmitted person to person through direct skin-to-skin contact, having contact with an infectious rash, through body fluids or through respiratory secretions. Such contact often occurs during prolonged, face-to-face contact or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling or sex.

People who do not have monkeypox symptoms cannot spread the virus to others. Learn more about how monkeypox is spread and a summary of the 2022 U.S. outbreak: [https://bit.ly/3bczSjE](https://bit.ly/3bczSjE)

Vaccines & Eligibility

Vaccines are available in limited supply, at no cost, and are currently only being offered to individuals with known or suspected exposure to monkeypox. This includes people who have been in close physical contact with someone diagnosed with monkeypox and men who have sex with men, or transgender individuals, who have had multiple or anonymous sex partners in the last 14 days in either a venue where monkeypox was present or in an area where the virus is spreading. Currently, this includes several locations in Europe and parts of the following U.S. jurisdictions: California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Texas. Updated global and U.S. case numbers are posted on the CDC site here.

Individuals who meet these criteria can call their local health department to make an appointment to receive the vaccine, or they can call one of the seven local health departments that have already received vaccines as part of the phase 1 allocation of Jynneos vaccine:

- **Buncombe**: (828) 250-5300
- **Durham**: (919) 560-9217
- **Forsyth**: (336) 703-3100
- **Mecklenburg**: (980) 314-9400
- **New Hanover**: (910) 798-6800
- **Pitt**: (252) 902-2300
- **Wake**: (919) 250-4462

Prevention

If you have an unexplained rash, sores, or other symptoms, see your health care provider — if you don’t have a provider or health insurance, contact your local health department. Keep the rash covered and avoid sex or being intimate with anyone until you have been checked out by a health care provider. Avoid in-person gatherings. Standard household cleaners and detergents are effective at cleaning environmental surfaces and linens.