Monkeypox Webinar

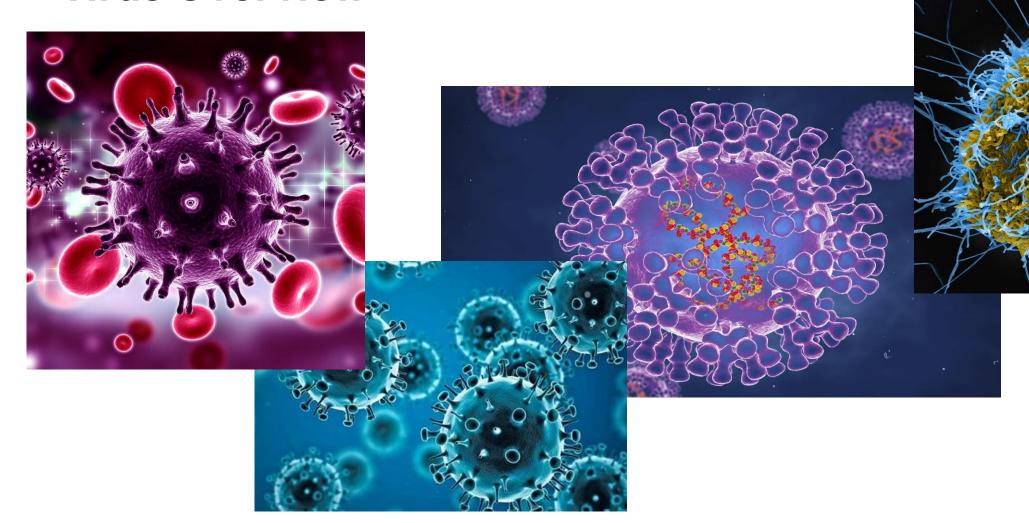
Dr Damilola Akinsulire
Birmingham City Council
13th June 2022







Virus Overview



Outbreak History

541-542 Plague of Justinian	The Plague of Justinian or Justinianic Plague (541–549 AD) was the beginning of the first plague pandemic caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis and 30 to 50 million people have died.
1347-1351 Bubonic Plague	Bubonic Plague organized in rats and spread to humans. This outbreak wiped out 30 to 50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years and 200 million people have died.
1520 Smallpox	Smallpox killed nearly 20 million people, or about 90 percent of the continent's population. An estimated 400000 people were being killed.
1855 The third	The third plague pandemic was a major bubonic plague pandemic that began in Yunnan, China. 12 million people have died.
1918-1919 Spanish fly	The Spanish flu, also known as the 1918 flu pandemic, was an unusually deadly influenza pandemic. The death toll is typically estimated to have been somewhere between 40-50 million people.
1975 Hong Kong	The Hong Kong flu (also known as 1968 flu pandemic caused by an H3N2 strain of the influenza A virus. killed an estimated one million people globally.
2002-2003 SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory disease of zoonotic origin caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. An estimated 770 people were being killed.
2009-2010 Swine Flu	Swine influenza is an infection caused by any one of several types of swine influenza viruses. Actual fatalities estimated 200000.
2014-2016 Ebola	Ebola, also known as Ebola virus disease (EVD), is a viral hemorrhagic fever of humans and other primates caused by ebolaviruses. killed an estimated 11300 people globally.
2019 COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), resulting in more than 560,000 deaths till 11 th July 2019.









Emerging and re-emerging diseases



Breaches in public health measures



Overpopulation



Antimicrobial resistance



in humans & livestock



Urbanization



Industrial livestock production





Emerging



Globalization



Wildlife trade & consumption



Climate change



Migration



Poverty & Social inequality

BE BOLD BE BIRMINGHAM

Conflicts

Monkeypox

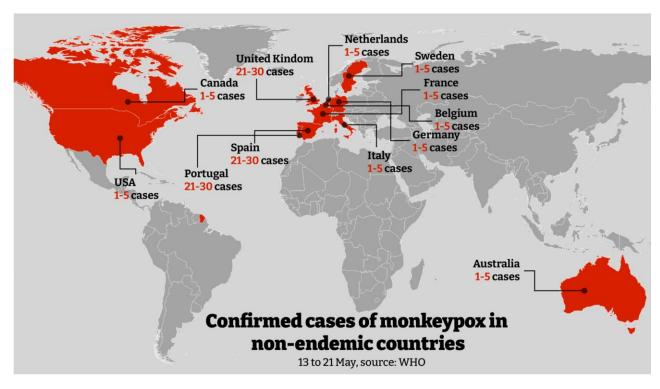






Monkeypox Overview

- Monkeypox is a rare infectious disease, but there are a number of cases in the UK and across the world.
- Monkeypox is usually associated with travel to West Africa.
- Since 13 May 2022, and as of 2
 June 2022, More than 780
 laboratory confirmed cases
 worldwide in non-endemic countries, including Canada, USA and UK.
- As of 10th June there are 348 confirmed cases in England.



The disease has been detected in 30 countries across four of WHO's six regions. The map demonstrates case distribution in non-endemic countries as of May 21.



Current Epidemiology

"Is Monkeypox a sexually transmitted disease? Can anyone get Monkeypox?"

Anyone can develop Monkeypox

In the UK majority of cases are in gay/bisexual men or men who have sex with men This group is more likely to use sexual health services

Several LGBTQ events internationally have been linked to cases The cases in gay and bisexual men are not linked to countries where monkeypox is endemic.

Monkeypox is **not a sexually transmitted disease**

How is Monkeypox transmitted?

Monkeypox is spread via:



- Monkeypox is not sexually transmitted but can be transmitted through close skin-to-skin contact with someone carrying the virus, which is common during sexual activity.
- Do condoms protect against Monkeypox.????
- At the moment it appears people are infectious from the onset of symptoms (e.g. fever) until after the final scabs drop off.
- Reduce risk of infection using standard domestic cleaning approach to bedding & clothing.



What are the symptoms?

Invasion Period (lasts 0-5 days):

- Fever
- Intense headaches
- Muscle aches
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Exhaustion

Skin Eruption (within 1-3 days after fever):

 Unusual spots, ulcers or blisters anywhere on the body, including the face (95% of cases) or genital area













The rash often starts on the face then spreads. The symptoms usually clear up within 4 weeks. It is usually mild and self-limiting (does not require treatment). Severe cases occur more commonly in children and are related to extent of virus exposure, patient health status and nature of complications.



What to do if you have symptoms

Contact Umbrella Health (local Sexual Health service) – If you have a rash with blisters

- You've been in close contact with someone who has or might have monkeypox (even if they've not been tested yet) in the past 3 weeks
- You've been to west or central Africa in the past 3 weeks
- If you are concerned that you have symptoms, please contact Umbrella on 0121 237 5700



NHS 111 can tell you what to do if you have a rash but:

- You have not been in close contact with someone who has or might have monkeypox
- You have not been to west or central Africa recently

Visit 111 online for help

NHS



Birmingham Public Health response



UKHSA national incident team in place with national contact tracing team

Regular briefings for Director of Public Health with UKHSA



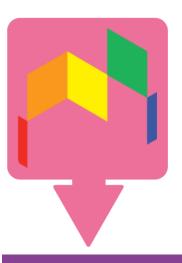
Establishing testing pathway with Umbrella and UKHSA



Planning welfare support if need during isolation



Establishing vaccination pathway if required



Working with Bham LGBT Centre and UKHSA to engage community

How is the infection being managed?

- The investigation is being led by UKHSA Monkeypox team.
- You will be required to complete 21 days isolation at home.
- Avoid contact until the skin lesions have healed and scabs dried off.
- Monkeypox is 'self-limiting' that means that there is no specific treatment for the infection as it heals on its own. Treat that may be provided will be supportive
- Majority of people recover from Monkeypox and only a small number need hospitalisation due to pain or infection of lesions.

Ending self-isolation

- You should self-isolate at home until:
- you have not had a high temperature for at least 72 hours
- you have had no new lesions in the previous 48 hours
- all your lesions have scabbed over
- you have no lesions in your mouth
- any lesions on your face, arms and hands have scabbed over, all the scabs have fallen off and a fresh layer of skin has formed underneath
- Sexual activity can recommence after isolation has ended but condoms to be worn until 8 weeks after rash has scabbed and fallen off.

Key things to remember



Monkeypox is **low risk** to the general population

Birmingham Cases may not announce unless there is significant outbreak.

Will discuss with UKHSA and will depend on patient safety and confidentiality

It is important that we remain alert

Monkeypox is transmitted by direct skin to skin contact, it is not a sexually transmitted disease

