

Monkeypox Webinar

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Birmingham City Council

13th June 2022

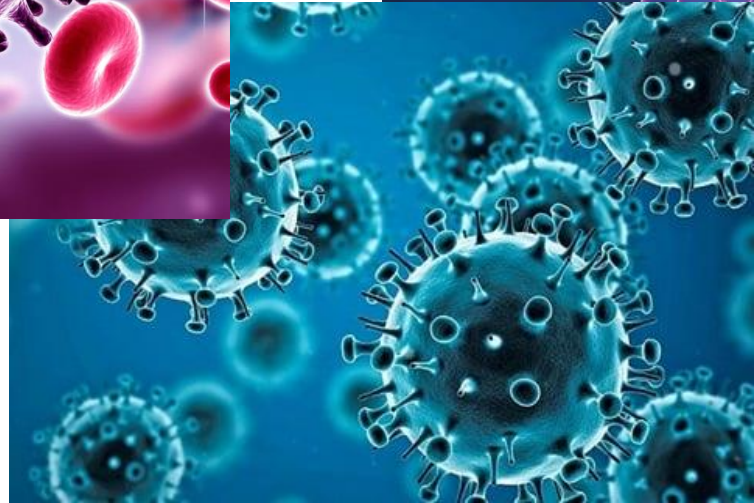
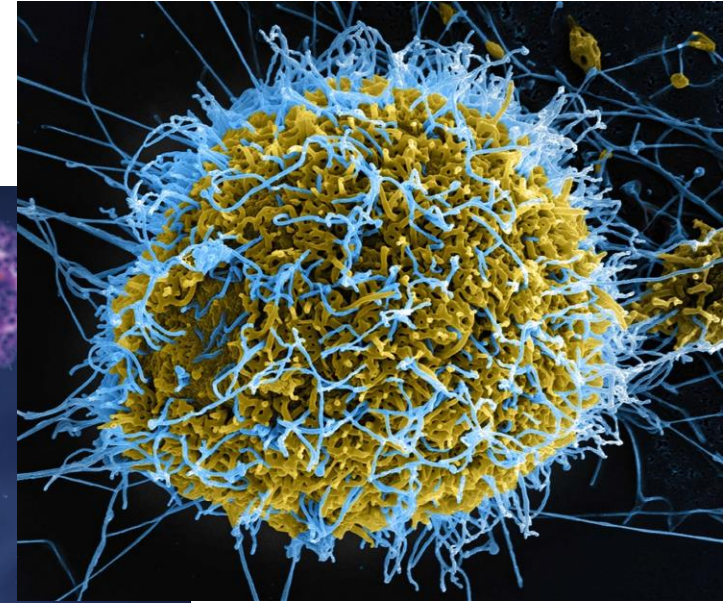
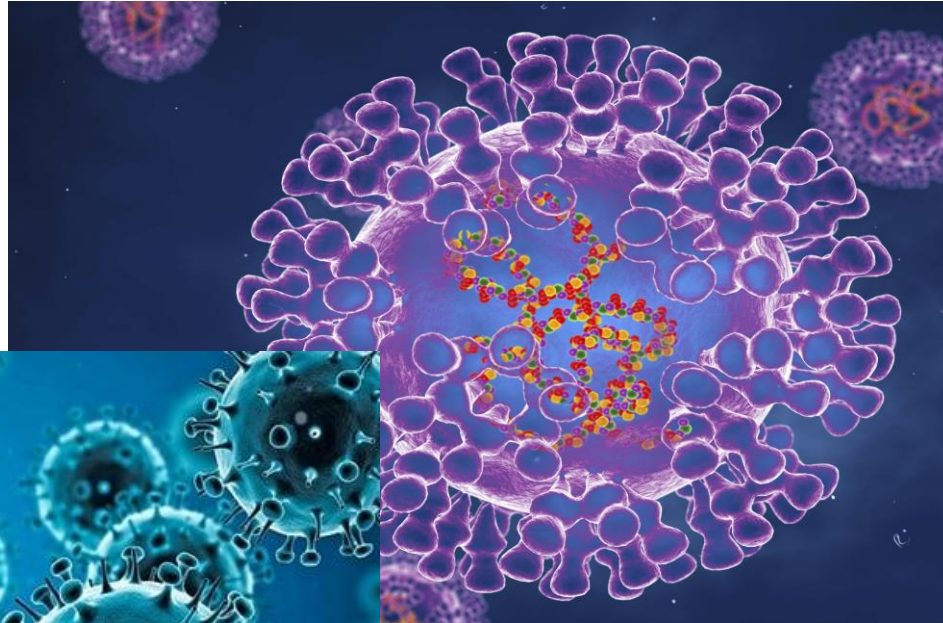
Webinar link: https://youtu.be/grO_VzDOXMM



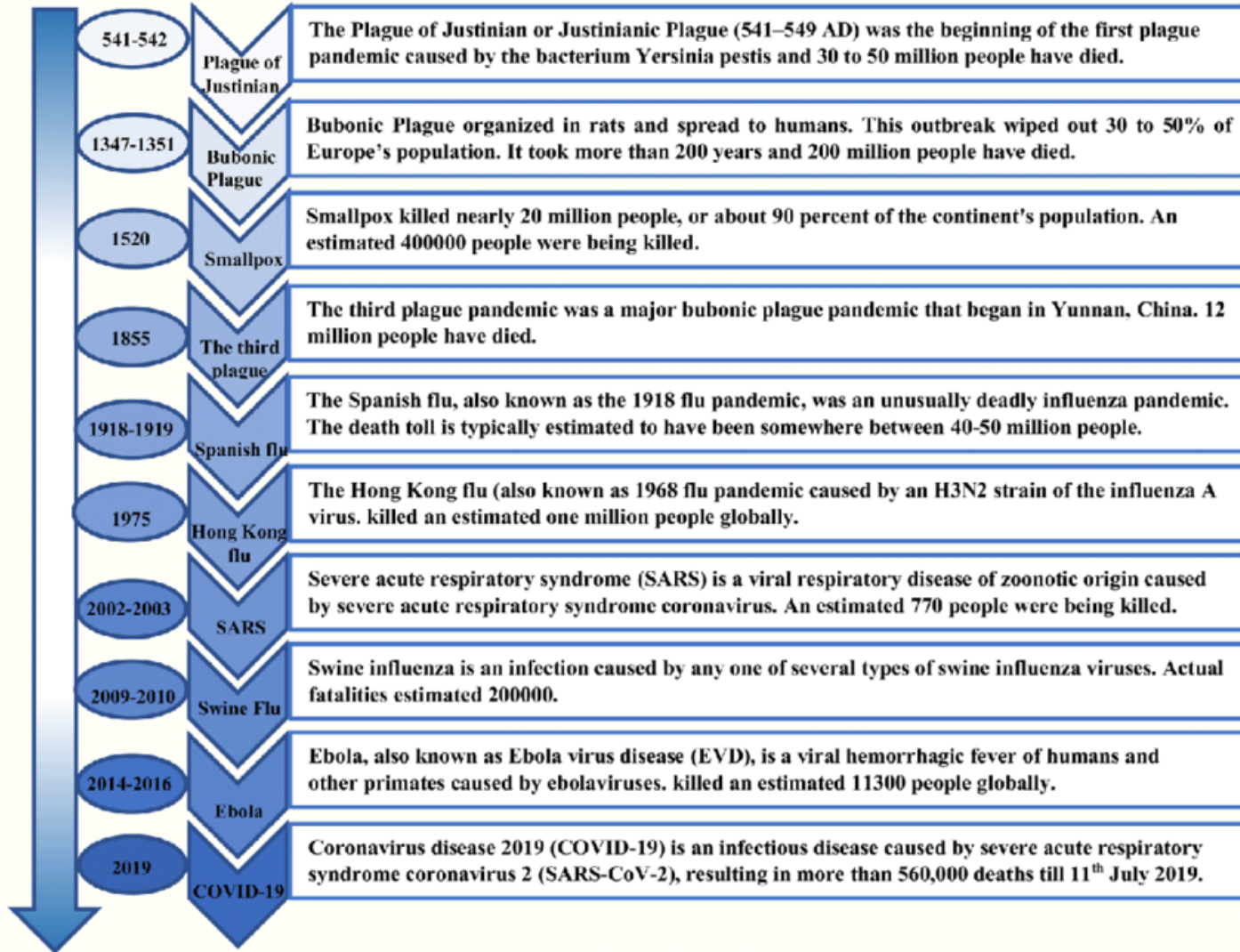
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Virus Overview



Outbreak History



Emerging and re-emerging diseases



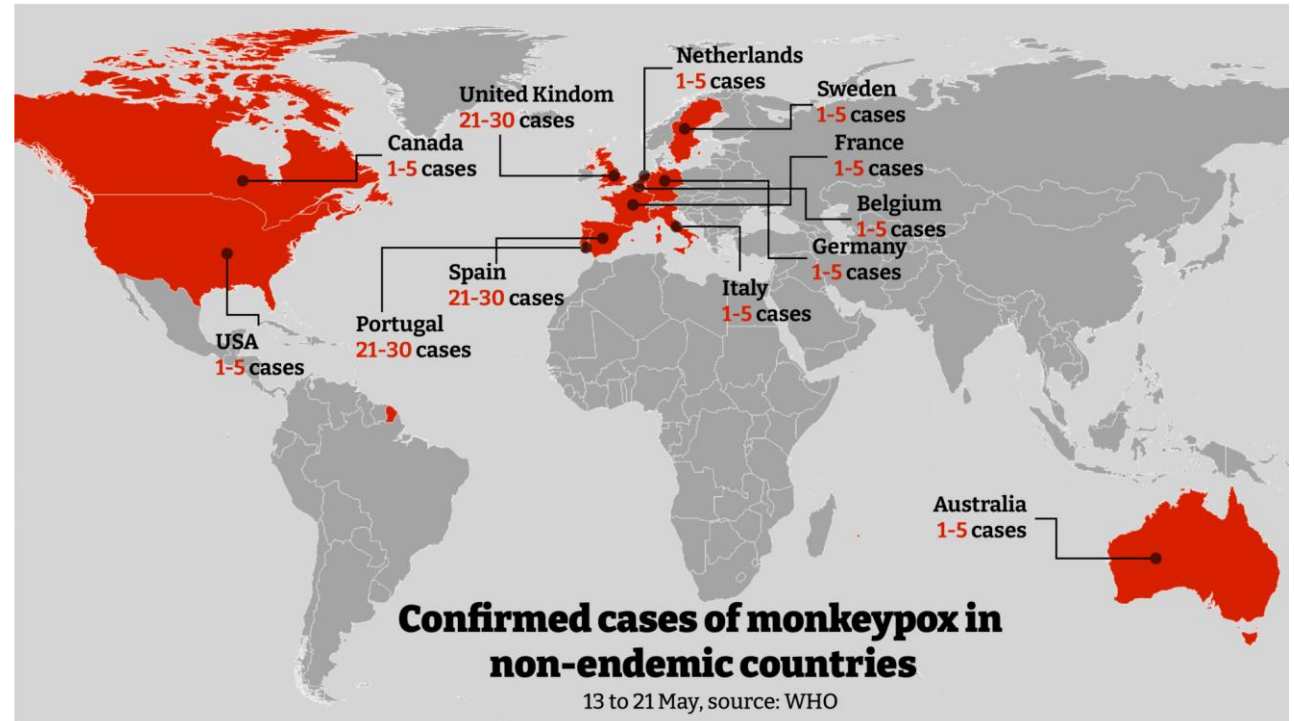
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Monkeypox



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.

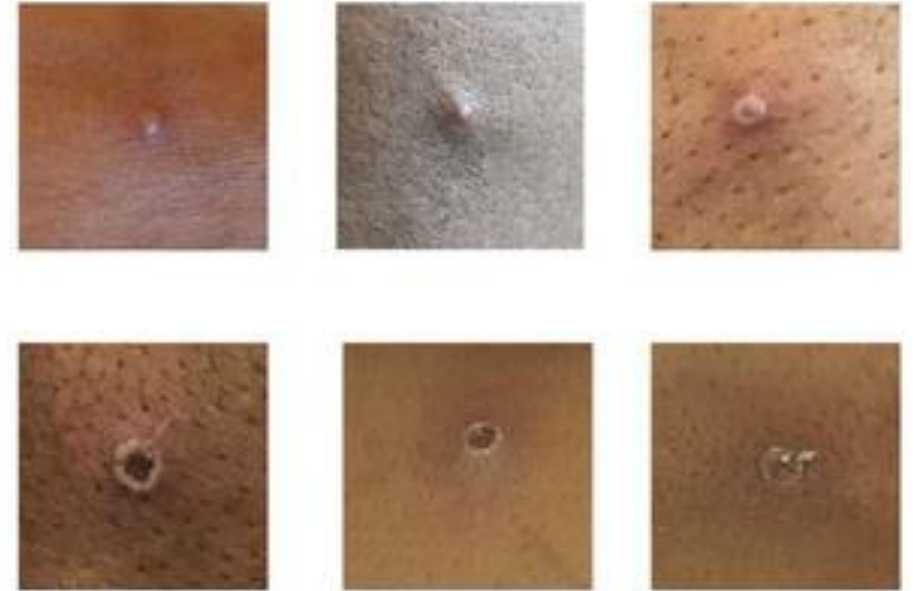
What are the symptoms?

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



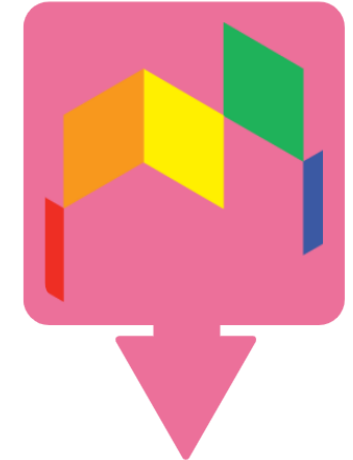
Establishing testing pathway with Umbrella and UKHSA



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



What should you do if you have symptoms?

Contact NHS 111 or a sexual health clinic as soon as possible. Your call will be treated sensitively and confidentially.

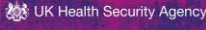
Monkeypox is **low risk** to the general population

It is important that we remain alert

Birmingham Cases may not announce unless there is significant outbreak.

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

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



Symptoms

- Unusual rashes or lesions on the body, such as the face or genital area
- Fever
- Muscle aches
- Chills & exhaustion
- Headaches
- Swollen lymph nodes

