Monkeypox Clinical Assessment Guide

Signs and Symptoms

- A new, maculopapular rash that develops into vesicles and then pustules.
- Lesions may be firm or rubbery, well-circumscribed, deep-seated, and often develop umbilication during the pustular stage.
- The rash may:
 - Appear anywhere on the body, including palms, soles, oral mucous membranes, anus, and genitalia
 - Be the only symptom people experience
 - Be painful, painless or itchy
- Lesions typically crust over, 7 to 14 days after rash begins
- Lesions may present w/wo symptoms such as fever, headache, malaise, chills, lymphadenopathy, myalgias
- Patients may present with anorectal pain, rectal bleeding, or tenesmus along with perianal skin lesions and proctitis

Ask the patient: Within the last 21 days, have you

- Had close or intimate contact with someone with a similar rash or confirmed monkeypox infection?
- -The monkeypox virus is primarily spread through close personal contact including kissing and sex with an infected person or shared clothing or bedding.
- Had close or intimate contact with someone in a social network experiencing monkeypox infection?
- -Although anyone can get monkeypox, men who have sex with men and individuals with multiple partners have been most affected.

<u>Clinical Recognition of Monkey Pox</u>. Additional information: <u>CDC Clinician FAQs</u>.



























For most cases, monkeypox infections are mild and self-limiting, and **do not require treatment** except for supportive care. Mild to moderate pain can be treated with topical lidocaine, narcotics, sitz baths, NSAIDS, Tylenol.

Primary care offices should conduct initial assessment and testing for monkeypox infection. PCP offices without testing capacity can refer patients to an SLH UCC* for testing if indicated. Please be sure to call the UCC prior to patient arrival. The ER should be reserved for patients requiring hospitalization.

Vaccines

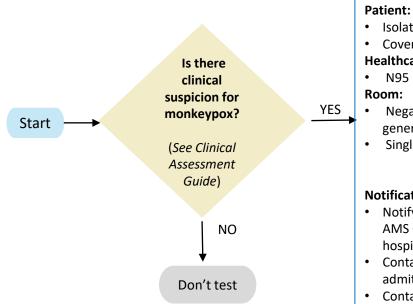
Monkeypox vaccination is being recommended for post-exposure prophylaxis in those exposed to someone with monkeypox. The MO Department of Health (DOH) is also offering vaccination to those who anticipate possible exposure. Individuals should contact the DOH 314-657-1499 to make a vaccine appointment or fill out this <u>form</u> on the <u>STL county DOH</u> website.

www.cdc.gov/monkeypox

*SLH UCC's monkeypox testing sites:



Monkeypox Diagnosis Guideline



Isolation and Notification

- Isolate patient in private room with medical mask
- Cover lesions when in presence of HCW

Healthcare Worker:

N95 mask, eye protection, gown and gloves Room:

- Negative Pressure room not required unless aerosolgenerating procedures or ICU admission anticipated
- Single room with door closed when possible

AND

Notification

- Notify SLH Infection Prevention at 314-205-6088 or via AMS Connect at 314-407-5427 when outside of the hospital or off hours
- Contact Infectious Diseases if needed or if patient is admitted. 314-205-6600
- Contact MO DOH for highly suspicious cases: 1-800-392-0272

Perform Monkeypox Test

- Order test in Cerner under "Monkeypox DNA."
- Obtain sterile dry swabs (polyester, rayon, or Dacron).
- 3. Obtain two specimen swabs from each site by vigorously swabbing/brushing the base of the lesion with the sterile dry swab. For symptoms of rectal pain and proctitis, a rectal specimen should be obtained.*
- Immediately place swab from each lesion in a tube of Universal Transport Media (UTM) or Viral Transport Media (VTM).
- Make sure specimen is labeled. 5.
- Refrigerate the specimen and send to SLH Main 6. Lab.
- In addition to monkeypox, screen for HIV, syphilis, HSV, VZV, gonorrhea and chlamydia as indicated. Monkeypox must be its own specimen.

*Testing multiple lesions is recommended (2-3). If multiple lesions are tested, Labcorp recommends submitting each one separately and labeled accordingly. For example, orders for left arm lesion and orders for perirectal lesion with collection site specified.

Results for monkeypox testing should be available in 3-5 days.

SLH UCC's monkeypox testing sites:

5551 WingHaven Boulevard 1/2 mile north of Highway 40/I-64 O'Fallon, MO 63368 Phone: 636-228-6249

233 Clarkson Road 1/2 mile north of Manchester Road Ellisville. MO 63011 Phone: <u>636-330-0632</u>

Des Peres

12304 Manchester Road Across from Des Peres Park Des Peres, MO 63131 Phone: 314-916-9311

Creve Coeur 11550 Olive Blvd. at Old Ballas Road Creve Coeur, MO 63141 Phone: 314-501-9252

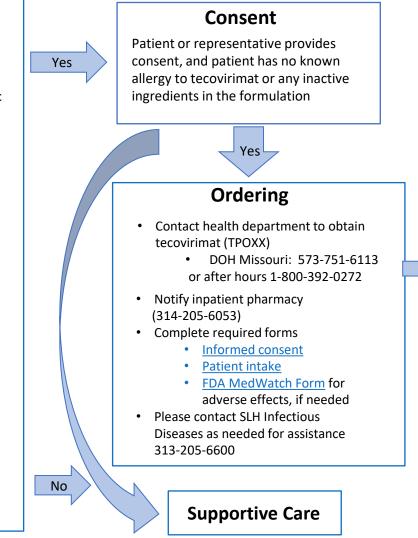


Monkeypox Treatment Guideline

Indications for Treatment

May initiate treatment for **confirmed positive test** or for **suspected infection**

- Severe disease requiring admission (e.g., hemorrhagic disease, confluent lesions, sepsis, encephalitis)
- Severe pain
- · Dermatologic conditions
- Pediatric patients, especially < 8 yrs old
- · Pregnant or breastfeeding
- Immunocompromised
 - HIV/AIDS (CD4 < 500)
 - Leukemia
 - Lymphoma
 - Malignancy
 - Solid organ transplant
 - Radiation
 - Autoimmune disease with immunodeficiency
 - Hematopoietic stem cell transplant < 24 months post-transplant or ≥ 24 months but with graft-versus-host disease or disease relapse
 - Treatment with immunosuppressants
 - Cancer chemotherapy
 - TNF blockers (e.g., Humira, Remicade, Enbrel)
 - High-dose oral corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone > 20 mg/day for > 2 weeks)



Administration

- Pharmacy will contact patient once tecovirimat is received in pharmacy (outpatient)
 - If inpatient, pharmacy will contact provider
- · Initiate tecovirimat
- Monitor monkeypox test results
 - If positive, monkeypox confirmed, continue/initiate tecovirimat
 - If negative, consider re-testing for monkeypox
 - If repeat testing is negative, monkeypox is unlikely
 - Discontinue tecovirimat
- If feasible, complete optional <u>Clinical</u>
 <u>Outcome Form</u> 3-14 days after completion of treatment



Supportive Care

- For most cases, monkeypox infections are mild and self-limiting, and do not require treatment expect for supportive care.
- Mild to moderate pain can be treated with topical lidocaine, narcotics, sitz baths, NSAIDS, or Tylenol.
- Patient should remain in isolation until all symptoms have resolved, including full healing of the rash with formation of a fresh layer of skin.
- Until all signs and symptoms have fully resolved
 - Do not share items that have been worn or handled with other people or animals. NO contact with animals, including pet cats and dogs
 - Avoid close physical contact, including sexual and/or close intimate contact with other people.
 Wear a condom for 8 weeks after recovered from illness
 - Avoid sharing utensils or cups. Items should be cleaned and disinfected before use by others.
 - Avoid crowds and congregate settings.
 - Wash hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol- based hand sanitizer, especially after direct contact with the rash.

Preventing Spread to Others | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC

<u>Disinfecting Home and Other Non-Healthcare Settings</u> | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC

