

# MONKEYPOX

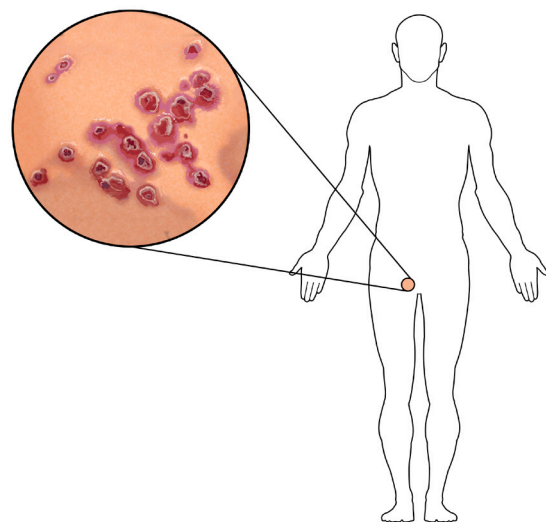
## What To Do If You Suspect Monkeypox



Early detection can help stop the spread of monkeypox.  
Know what to look for and what to do if you suspect monkeypox.

### Signs and Symptoms

- A new, maculo-papular rash that develops into vesicles and then pustules. Lesions may be deep-seated, firm, well-circumscribed and umbilicated. The rash may:
  - Appear anywhere on the body, including palms, soles and anogenital region
  - Be localized to a specific body site or diffuse
  - Be the only symptom people experience
  - Be painful, painless, or itchy
- Fever, headache, malaise, chills, and lymphadenopathy may occur.
- Patients may present with anorectal pain, rectal bleeding, or tenesmus in association with visible perianal skin lesions and proctitis.



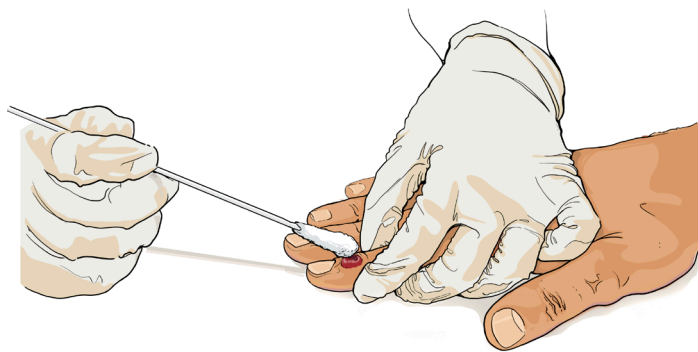
### Ask the patient: Within the last 21 days, have you

- Traveled to a **country** with recent monkeypox cases, one that's experienced prior outbreaks?
- Had close or intimate contact with someone with a similar rash or confirmed monkeypox infection?
- Had close or intimate contact with someone in a social network experiencing monkeypox infection?
  - Most U.S. cases have been among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; many of whom had anonymous sex with someone they met on dating apps or sex with multiple partners at commercial sex venues or events where anonymous sex is common.



## Call your [health department](#) as soon as you suspect monkeypox

- Your state or local public health agency will:
  - Provide guidance for specimen collection and arrange for testing
  - Provide guidance for isolation
  - Discuss treatment options, if needed
- Tell your hospital epidemiologist or infection preventionist about the patient.



## Protect your patient, yourself, and others

- Have the patient wear a mask and place them in a single-person room. Follow CDC's [infection prevention and control guidelines](#) for healthcare facilities, including using [appropriate PPE](#) around the patient.

## Share resources with your patient

### Let patients know:

- [What to do if they are sick](#), including how to manage symptoms and rash relief
- [How to identify close contacts](#) and tips on what to say
- [How to prevent spreading](#) monkeypox to others

People with monkeypox are advised to stay at home (isolate) if they have monkeypox symptoms, including until the monkeypox rash has healed and a new layer of skin has formed.

- [How to disinfect their home](#), including what type of disinfectant to use and how to clean hard and soft surfaces
- If [treatment](#) may be right for them

