# Monkeypox (hMPXV)

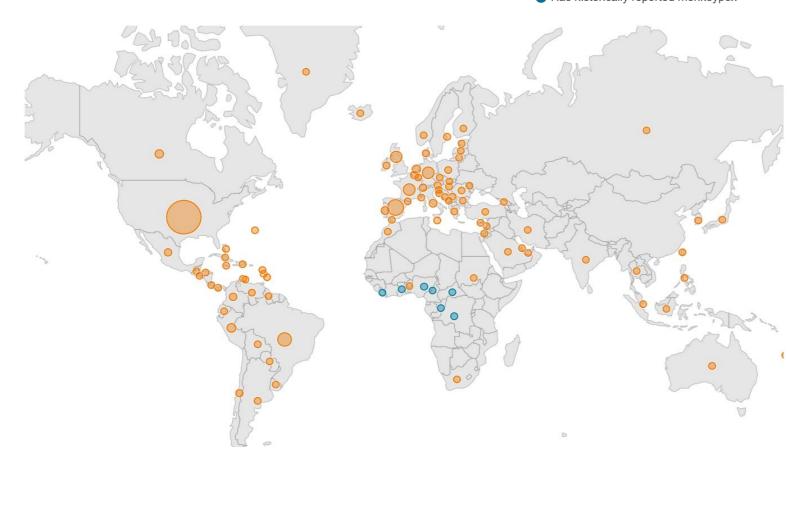
Meg Fisher, MD Margaret.Fisher@DOH.NJ.gov September 2, 2022

#### Snapshot: Monkeypox (hMPXV) cases globally (as of 9/1/2022)

52,090 cases have been reported; 93% in countries that have not historically reported monkeypox (hMPXV)

Distribution of monkeypox cases globally

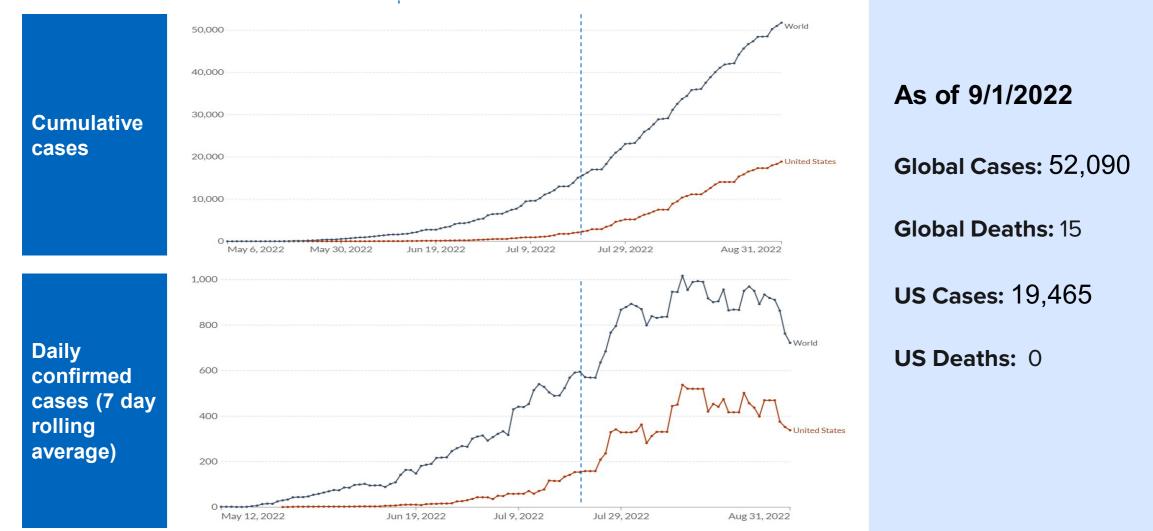
Has not historically reported monkeypox
Has historically reported monkeypox



Top 20 Case Counts By Cases Per 100k			
Country	_		
USA		19.5k	5.8
Spain	6.5k		14.0
Brazil	4.9k		2.3
France	<b>3</b> .5k		5.4
Germany	<b>3</b> .5k		4.1
UK	<b>3</b> .3k		4.8
Peru	<b>1</b> .5k		4.4
Canada	1.3k		3.3
Netherlands	1.2k		6.8
Portugal	0.9k		8.6
Italy	0.8k		1.3
Belgium	0.7k		6.1
Colombia	0.6k		1.1
Mexico	0.5k		0.4
Switzerland	0.5k		5.4
Chile	0.4k		2.0
Austria	0.3k		2.9
Israel	0.2k		2.7
Nigeria	0.2k		0.1
DRC	0.2k		0.2
	-		Z

## Global and US cumulative and daily confirmed Monkeypox (hMPXV) cases

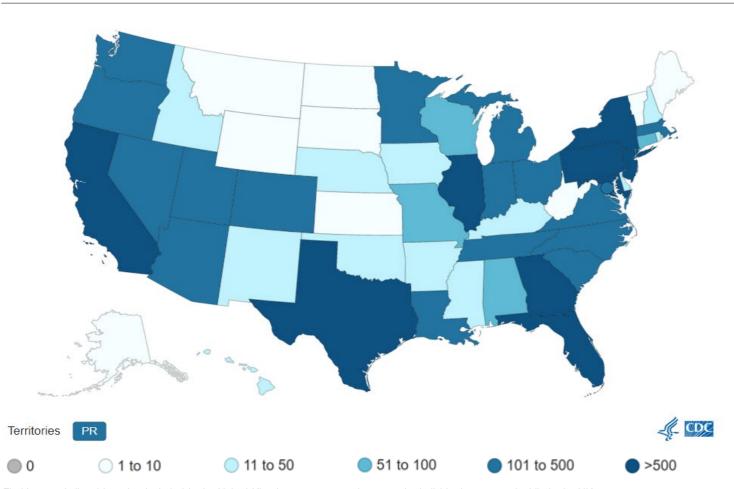
July 23, 2022: Monkeypox (hMPXV) declared a global health emergency by WHO



NUHealth ()

#### Monkeypox (hMPXV) Outbreak Global and US case count (as of 9/1/2022)

September 1, 2022



As of 9/1/2022

#### Case breakdown

Confirmed **Global cases: 52,090** Countries affected: 100 Confirmed **US cases: 19,465**<sup>1</sup> US states and territories affected: 52 Confirmed **NJ cases: 538**<sup>2</sup>

# States with highest number of confirmed cases:

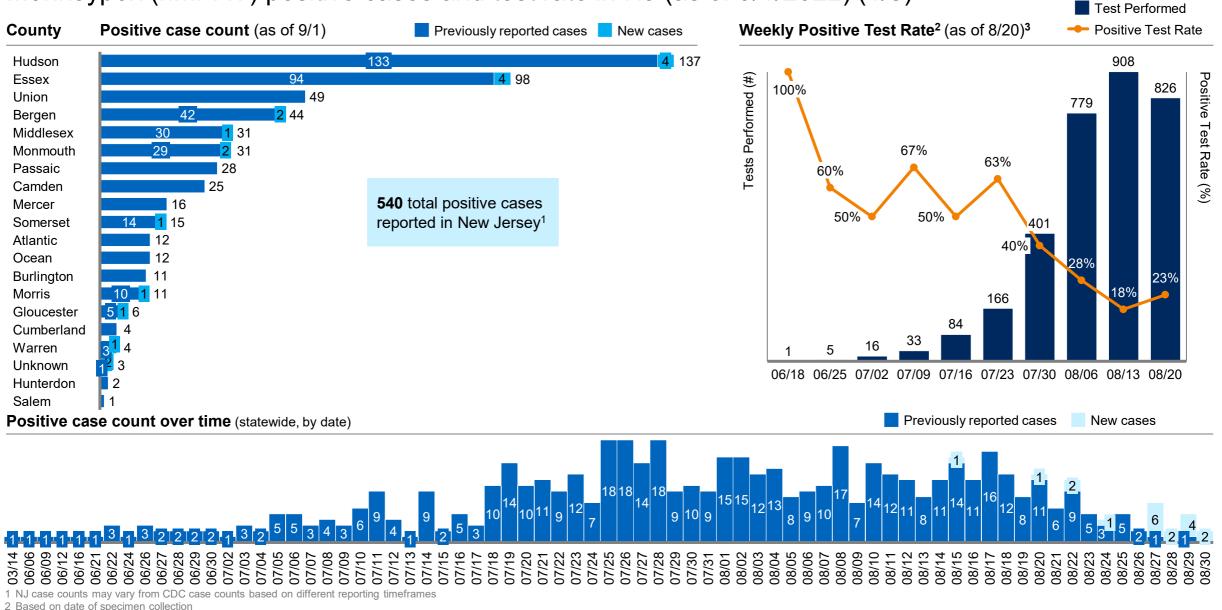
- California 3,629<sup>3</sup>
- New York 3,367<sup>3</sup>
- Florida 1,957
- Texas 1,698
- Georgia 1,418

1 One Florida case is listed here but included in the United Kingdom case counts because the individual was tested while in the UK. 2 NJ case counts may vary from CDC case counts based on different reporting timeframes

3 Have declared state of emergency for monkeypox (hMPXV)

Preliminary, pre-decisional, and deliberative. Based on input provided by State agency leaders and staff, to date, and subject to change. Content is descriptive only and is not meant to constitute legal, clinical, or policy advice. Source: CDC: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/us-map.html</u>; <u>https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/world-map.html</u>

#### Monkeypox (hMPXV) positive cases and test rate in NJ (as of 9/1/2022) (1/3)



3 Laboratory testing data is included once negative results were received by NJDOH (PHEL 6/27/2022; LabCorp 7/8/2022; Quest 7/28/2022)

Preliminary, pre-decisional, and deliberative. Based on input provided by State agency leaders and staff, to date, and subject to change. Content is descriptive only and is not meant to constitute legal, clinical, or policy advice. 5 Source: NJDOH CDS: MPXV Report #31, Thursday, September 1

Asian - NH

Black/AA - NH

Hispanic / Latino

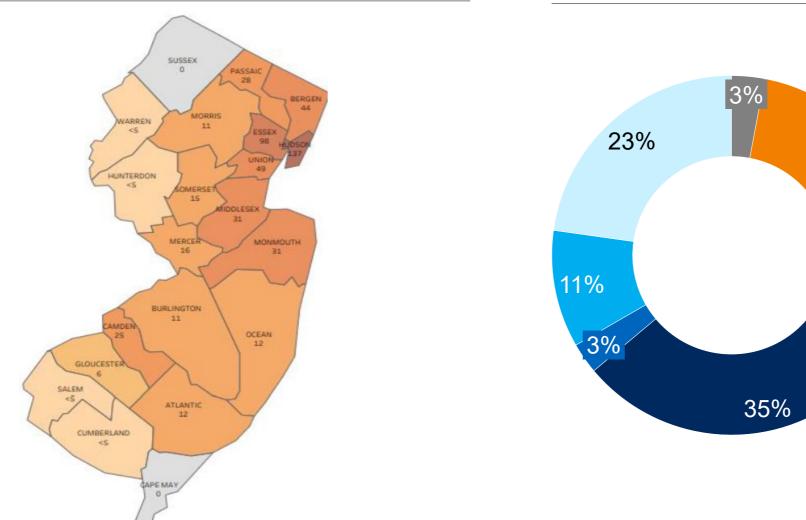
6

Other - NH

Unknown

White - NH

#### Monkeypox (hMPXV) cases in NJ (as of 9/1/2022) (2/3)

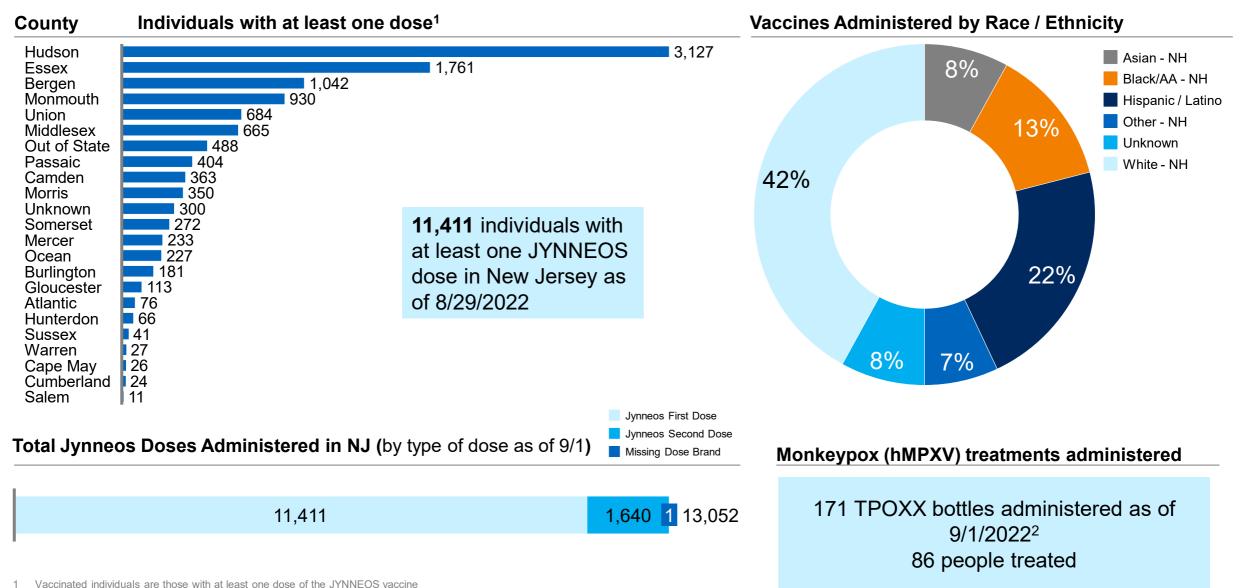


#### Positive case count state map

#### Positive Cases by Race / Ethnicity (N = 540)

26%

#### Monkeypox (hMPXV) vaccines and Treatment in NJ (as of 9/1/2022) (3/3)



2 One treatment course of TPOXX equals two bottles

Preliminary, pre-decisional, and deliberative. Based on input provided by State agency leaders and staff, to date, and subject to change. Content is descriptive only and is not meant to constitute legal, clinical, or policy advice. 7 Source: NJDOH CDS: MPXV Report #31, Thursday, September 1

## TREATMENT FOR MONKEYPOX: TECOVIRIMAT

- Tecovirimat (TPOXX): Antiviral medication approved by FDA for treatment of smallpox in adults and children
- CDC holds an EA-IND for use of TPOXX for treatment of orthopoxvirus infections, including monkeypox
  - Protocol updated on 8/18/2022: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/obtaining-tecovirimat.html</u>
- NJDOH has a supply of oral TPOXX available for clinicians that request it for suspect and confirmed orthopoxvirus cases

## PATIENTS WHO SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR TREATMENT

- People with severe disease
- People who may be at risk of severe disease:
  - People with immunocompromise
  - Pediatric populations (especially patients younger than 8 years of age)
  - People with history of atopic dermatitis, exfoliative skin conditions, or Darier disease
  - Pregnant or breastfeeding women
  - People with one or more complications
- People with atypical infections that include accidental implantation in eyes, mouth, or other anatomical areas where monkeypox virus infection might constitute a special hazard (e.g. genitals or anus)

- Please send me any thoughts regarding barriers to testing and care
- Thoughts on what/how we can do better are welcome

# Meg Fisher, MD Margaret.Fisher@DOH.NJ.gov