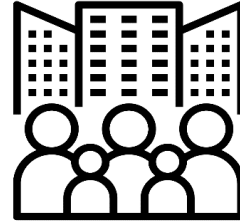


Information about hMPXV for Carceral settings

You may have heard about hMPXV (monkeypox) and have concerns for how it may impact your institution. While we do not have cases among people who are incarcerated in Oregon yet there are cases in other states.

With our current knowledge of how hMPXV is spread, we believe Carceral will be low-risk settings for transmission. Marion County Public Health would like to share our current understanding and guidance for hMPXV as it relates AICs (adults in custody) and Carceral settings.



What is hMPXV?

hMPXV (the human version of monkeypox) is a rash illness caused by a virus related to, but different from smallpox. hMPXV is much harder to catch, and it is not as severe as smallpox. Almost everyone recovers in 2-4 weeks without treatment.

Local Information

The first case of hMPXV was confirmed in Oregon on June 16, 2022. There have been 116 known cases in Oregon as of August 17, 2022. Almost all of the cases in Oregon have been men above the age of 20, most in their 30s.

AIC and hMPXV

There have been no cases of hMPXV in AICs in Oregon as of August 17, 2022, but there has been a case in another state. AICs are at an increased risk upon entry due to their risk factors of, houselessness, and other health disparities this population faces. Screening for hMPXV is highly recommended to ensure no transmission in the facility, screening should include:

- Sexual and travel history in that prior 21 days
- Perform a thorough skin and mucosal exam under good lighting
- Coinfections with other STI and living with HIV
- Consider HIV, hepatitis, and STI testing

How is hMPXV spread?

Anyone can get hMPXV through very close contact with someone who is infected. hMPXV is spread primarily through close skin-to-skin contact with someone's sores. Sharing towels, clothing, or other objects used by someone with the virus can also spread the virus.

People with hMPXV can spread the virus while they have symptoms or sores that have not completely healed.

Preventing the spread

Messages to share to protect AICs:

- Avoid touching other people's rashes
- Avoid touching other people's blood and other bodily fluids
- Avoid sharing clothes, dishes, utensils, and linens with other AICs
- Wash your hands frequently, especially after using the restroom and before eating

If your facility has the capacity to store and administer vaccine, please consider screening AICs for hMPXV vaccination eligibility for [Oregon Health Authority guidance](#), and administering Jynneos vaccine as a prevention strategy. Call (503) 588-5342 and ask to speak to the nurse manager to discuss obtaining a supply of Jynneos vaccine doses.

While we know hMPXV has a small possibility of being transmitted by shared surfaces and items, cleaning and disinfection practices implemented by Carceral settings before and during COVID-19 are sufficient to prevent surface transmission. During the current worldwide outbreak of hMPXV, people are not getting infected by touching surfaces in Carceral, buses, public buildings, etc. They are not getting infected by casual encounters with friends and community members.

Symptoms and testing

Rash is the most common monkeypox symptom, and it can look similar to rashes seen more commonly in children, including rashes caused by chickenpox, herpes, allergic skin rashes and hand, foot, and mouth disease. Other common symptoms include fever, swollen lymph nodes, fatigue, and headache, although these symptoms are not always present.

Any AIC with symptoms is highly recommended to be tested to prevent further spread.

Resources

- Monkeypox Preparedness Checklist for Correctional Settings (see attached)
- [CDC Considerations for Reducing Monkeypox Transmission in Congregate Living Settings](#)