



# Monkeypox Tip-Sheet

- Monkeypox is caused by infection with the monkeypox virus, the same family of viruses as smallpox.
  - Symptoms of monkeypox can include fever, headache, muscle aches and backache, swollen lymph nodes, chills, fatigue
  - A rash that can look like pimples or blisters appears on the face, inside the mouth, and on other parts of the body, like the hands, feet, chest, genitals, or perineum
    - The rash goes through different stages before healing completely.
  - Symptoms last 2-4 weeks. Some patients experience a rash first, followed by other symptoms. Others only experience a rash.
  - Monkeypox spreads via person-to-person interaction through direct contact with lesions, scabs, or body fluids, respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, handling items without gloves that previously had contact with lesions or body fluids
  - A person is considered contagious from the onset of symptoms until lesions have crusted, those crusts have separated, and a fresh layer of skin has formed underneath the lesions.
  - Please refer to the [CDC page on monkeypox for healthcare worker guidance](#).
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1. **IDENTIFY:** Any known exposure to any individual with known or suspected monkeypox or patients with a rash consistent with monkeypox.
  2. **ISOLATE:** Ensure patients & accompanying family members wear a surgical mask
  3. **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Healthcare workers should wear eye protection, gown, & gloves, and an N95 respirator for patient-facing care of a patient with fever and a rash with known or suspected contact with a patient with monkeypox, varicella, or measles, until additional information is obtained. Enhanced Contact Droplet Precautions with N-95.
  4. **INFORM:** Contact the Pediatric Infectious Disease service through Doc On Call or 404.785.7778.