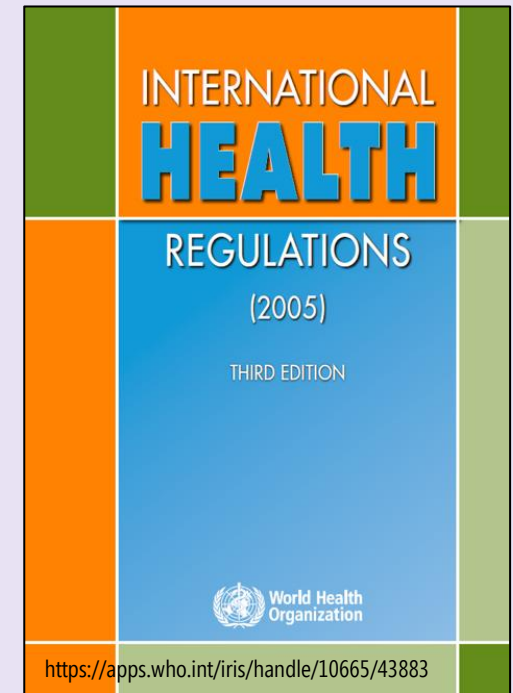


Monkeypox Outbreak Update

SITUATION – TRANSMISSION – COUNTERMEASURES

The International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)

- An **international legal agreement**, which helps countries to work together “to **prevent, protect against, control** and provide a public health **response** to the **international spread of disease** in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which **avoid unnecessary interference** with international traffic and trade”.
- Adopted in 2005; entered into force in 2007; **legally binding upon 196 WHO Member States**
- Predecessors:
 - IHR (1969, 1973, 1981)
 - International Sanitary Regulations (1951)



IHR Emergency Committee Temporary Recommendations related to International travel

23 July 2022: WHO Director-General declares monkeypox to a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) and issued the following temporary recommendations for international traffic:

- **2.f.i. Anyone with monkeypox signs and symptoms; OR considered a suspect, probable, or confirmed case; OR who has been identified as a contact of a case and therefore under health monitoring, should not travel until they are determined as no longer constituting a public health risk.**
 - Exemptions: Individuals who must travel for urgent medical care or to flee from life-threatening situations (e.g. conflict, natural disasters); contacts with pre-departure arrangements agreed upon by sub-national health authorities or national health authorities (if international travel) for continuity of health monitoring;
 - cross-border workers who are contacts of cases, who can continue routine daily activities if their health monitoring is coordinated by jurisdictional health authorities from both/all sides of the border.
- **2.f.ii. Establish operational channels between health authorities, transportation authorities, and conveyance and points of entry operators** to facilitate international contact tracing of individuals who have developed monkeypox signs and symptoms during travel or upon return; and to provide communication materials at points of entry on monkeypox signs and symptoms, infection prevention and control (IPC), and how to seek medical care at the destination.

WHO advises against any additional general or targeted international travel-related measures for monkeypox other than those specified above or in the previous slide.



**These measures are only for Group 2 States Parties (countries with recently imported cases in human populations and/or experiencing human-to-human transmission)*

What a traveler needs to consider



- ❖ if you are considered a suspect, probable, or confirmed case; OR has been identified as a contact of a case and therefore under health monitoring, should not travel
- ❖ if you are confirmed MPX, you may be subject to local health requirements - isolation in case of a probable or confirmed MPX case.
- ❖ if you are identified as a close contact according to the WHO definition of contact, you may be subject to local health requirements. This may include supervised or self-monitoring.
- ❖ seek medical advice if you believe you have been in contact with or suspect you may be developing symptoms of monkeypox. Self isolate and get tested if symptoms develop.
- ❖ be ware of risks of monkeypox, modes of transmission, signs and symptoms, infection control measures such as hand hygiene, environmental cleaning and disinfection, and safe handling and cleaning and disinfection of shared items including linens, possible MPX treatments should this be needed in the future.
- ❖ get vaccinated if you believe you are at high risk and is available to you.
- ❖ quarantine or exclusion from work is not necessary during the 21 day monitoring period as long as no symptoms develop. During the 21 days of monitoring, contacts should rigorously practice hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette, avoid contact with immunocompromised people, children or pregnant women, and avoid any form of sexual contact.

What a traveler needs to consider

Follow WHO public health advice available on <https://www.who.int/news-room/public-advice>



Protect yourself

- If someone you know is diagnosed with or has suspected monkeypox, avoid close contact with them, including sexual contact
- Know the symptoms and check yourself regularly
- If you have symptoms, seek health advice and self-isolate while you wait to get tested
- Get vaccinated if it is available to you
- Clean and disinfect environments that could have been contaminated with the virus from someone who is infectious
- Stay informed about monkeypox in your area
- Have open, non-judgmental conversations with people you come into close contact with (especially sexual contact) about any symptoms you or they may have

Protect others if you are recovering from monkeypox at home

- Isolate in a separate room
- Use a separate bathroom, or clean and disinfect (with household disinfectant) after each use
- Clean hands frequently using soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces and objects
- Avoid sweeping and vacuuming
- Use separate dishes, cups, bedding, towels and electronics
- Do your own laundry. Put everything in a plastic bag before carrying it to the washing machine. Use soap and water > 60 degrees.
- Open windows

Multisector collaboration for surveillance and disease management

Preventing cases and contacts from travelling requires establishment of a mechanisms to exchange information between health authorities, transportation authorities, conveyances, and points of entry, in order to

- ❖ provide travelers with information and instructions, at points of entry or via travel health clinics, travel agencies, conveyance operators, on signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox; infection prevention and control; and where and when to seek medical care and contact local health authorities; requirements for managing cases and contacts
- ❖ make operational arrangements to facilitate the compliance with such requirements, including the timely exchange of information with health authorities
for example: through passenger manifests for contact tracing purposes and completion and collection of passenger locator forms
- ❖ coordinate with conveyance operators to comply with countries' requirements for the submission of the Maritime Declaration of Health, Annex 8 of the IHR (2005), and the Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration, Annex 9 of the IHR (2005)

International contact tracing

When ?

A cluster or chain of monkeypox transmission involves more than one country, for example, when cases are identified on conveyances, at points of entry or in persons with a history of travel while infectious

How ?

international contact tracing should be conducted rapidly in a coordinated and collaborative manner, including through national IHR focal points (NFPs).

Who may be considered ?

- when a probable or confirmed case is reported in a conveyance: case-by-case assessment should be made, and criteria to be considered
- when a probable or confirmed case is reported in a destination country, local contact tracing guidance may be followed.

Other considerations?

- data protection
- monkeypox cases who may be hesitant to share details of their contacts could be encouraged to directly notify their contact

Public Health Advice for cruise travel on themed voyage

Risk assessment – Risk factors

multiple and extended close interaction among people

aggregation of travellers from multiple countries of origin and with local communities when calling at points along sailing routes

onboard entertainment venues and activities (e.g. casinos, pubs, bars, saunas, and other public areas) or ashore while at ports of call during voyages, conducive for prolonged close contact and high-risk activities such as sexual activity with multiple individuals

themed cruises (LGBT+ cruises)

case-by-case
assessment:
voyage theme,
passenger
profile and
nature of
activities
anticipated on
board, etc,

Public Health Advice for cruise travel on themed voyage

Risk mitigation in the event of a probable or a confirmed case of monkeypox on board

- Increase daily cleaning and disinfection frequencies
- Apply precautions at the ship medical facility
- Stop or modify high-risk activities
 - High-risk activities may occur on cruises that promote intimate close contact and sexual activity among guests. These may be more likely to occur on themed cruises.
- Conduct contact tracing and manage contacts
- If required, **delay embarkation to allow sufficient time to conduct cleaning and disinfection** activities between cruises
- Activate outbreak response communications plan
 - Provide daily updates to applicable public health authorities at the next port of call with daily case counts and status of control measures
 - Alert passengers and staff that suspect or confirmed cases have been identified
 - Notify new passengers about case(s) on the previous cruise before embarkation



Public Health Advice for cruise travel on themed voyage

Risk communication to crew and passengers

- MPX signs and symptoms
- People with signs and symptoms of monkeypox, or confirmed cases, or identified as contacts of cases should:
 - ✓ Refrain from close contact with any other individual;
 - ✓ Avoid travel and should follow advice issued by relevant health authorities;
- How and where to access appropriate health services during and after the cruise
- Who is at-risk of exposure and vulnerable groups
- Good personal hygiene, e.g., hand washing and respiratory hygiene
- Get vaccinated if you believe you are at high risk and is available to you.

prior to boarding

website, social media,
app, e-mails

during voyage

audio announcements,
signage, leaflets, electronic
posters, banners etc.

post travel

website, social media, app,
e-mails

Preventing and addressing stigma and discrimination related to monkeypox

Using non-stigmatizing language!

-- Do's and don'ts on language when talking about Monkeypox. Examples:

- 1. Do talk about monkeypox or the monkeypox virus and communities most affected.**
 - » **Don't attach labels of particular demographics to the disease. For example, monkeypox is not a 'gay' disease. Take care to note that anyone in contact with the virus can become infected**
- 2. Do talk about the behaviors that can lead to acquiring or contracting monkeypox if the virus has entered social networks.**
 - » **Don't talk about people spreading monkeypox or infecting others, as it implies that someone is doing this intentionally.**



<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/communications-and-community-engagement-interim-guidance-on-using-inclusive-language-in-understanding--preventing-and-addressing-stigma-and-discrimination-related-to-monkeypox>

Additional resources



Multi-country monkeypox outbreak situation report

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/multi-country-outbreak-of-monkeypox--external-situation-report--3---10-august-2022>



Key facts about Monkeypox

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox>



Monkeypox: public health advice for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-public-health-advice-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men>



WHO website: Monkeypox

https://www.who.int/health-topics/monkeypox/#tab=tab_1



Monkeypox outbreak toolbox

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes/monkeypox-outbreak-toolbox>



Monkeypox Q&A

<https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/monkeypox>

Additional resources

WHO EURO/ ECDC Support toolkit for health authorities and event organizers

WHO EURO & ECDC launched a resource toolkit which includes technical guidance, trainings, ready-to-use and customizable tools for public health preparedness and risk assessment; early warning, alert and response (EWAR); and event-based surveillance; contact tracing; and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) including health information and advice on monkeypox for mass gatherings.

AIM

The toolkit offers a one-stop-shop for technical guidance, trainings, materials and operational tools to support health authorities and event organisers prepare for upcoming large and mass gathering events during the summer.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Primary: Event organizing committees; health authorities, business & venue owners

Secondary: event participants



[Monkeypox Resource toolkit for planning and coordination of mass and large gathering events \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-resource-toolkit-for-planning-and-coordination-of-mass-and-large-gathering-events)

Joint WHO Regional Office for Europe/ECDC Monkeypox Resource toolkit to support national authorities and event organisers in their planning and coordination of mass and large gathering events

4 July 2022, Stockholm/Copenhagen

Background

This toolkit, jointly created by the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), provides health authorities and event organisers with ready-to-use and customisable tools for public health preparedness and risk assessment; early warning, alert and response (EWAR); and event-based surveillance; contact tracing; and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) including health information and advice on monkeypox for mass gatherings.

This resource toolkit accompanies the [Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022](#), aiming to provide concise advice to public health authorities and guide their prevention and RCCE interventions before, during, and after upcoming summer events. The toolkit offers a one-stop-shop for technical guidance, trainings, materials and operational tools to support health authorities and event organisers prepare for upcoming large and mass gathering events during the summer. The toolkit will be updated with new materials and resources over time. Different sections can be used by health authorities and other audiences to formulate advice to business and venue owners and event organisers, as well as participants themselves. All advice can be adapted to the local context and the relevant audience and translated into national languages as required.

The following tables present the overview of available documents and other resources (e.g. e-learning courses) addressed to public health authorities hosting mass gatherings in their countries.

Additional resources

Components of the resource toolkit

Risk Assessment Tool for large/mass events

- Evaluation of likelihood and impact of hazard
- Mass gathering preparedness plan development

Event- based surveillance

- Joint WHO EURO- ECDC surveillance bulletin
- Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS)
- Disease Outbreak News (DON)

Contact Tracing

- WHO interim guidance: Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox
- [Go data](#)

Early warning and response (EWARS)

- EWARS technical guidance
- EWARS in a Box

Risk Communication & Community Engagement

- Guidance and materials for event organizers before, during and after an event
- Infographics
- Social media tiles
- MPX mobile app (to be launched)



European Region

Infection Prevention and Control & Clinical Management

- Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance

Online trainings

- EIOS
- Mass Gatherings Risk Assessment Tool

Legacy and evaluation

- Event Evaluation (IAR/AAR)



EPI•WIN

infodemic
MANAGEMENT