

What is monkeypox, and how worried should Americans be?

May 23 2022, by Denise Mann



A worrisome international outbreak of monkeypox, a less harmful

cousin of the smallpox virus, has now reached the United States and Canada. As of Saturday, 92 confirmed cases of the illness, and 28 more suspected cases, have been reported across 12 countries, according to the [World Health Organization](#).

Between 1 and 5 confirmed cases are currently under investigation in the United States, WHO said.

Monkeypox was first seen in the United Kingdom, Portugal, Spain and other parts of Europe in early May. On Friday, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention was monitoring six people in the United States for possible infection. They sat near to one infected traveler on a flight from Nigeria to the United Kingdom in early May.

CDC officials are also investigating a confirmed case of [monkeypox](#) in a Massachusetts man who recently traveled to Canada, according to *CNN*. And the New York City Health Department is probing a possible infection in a patient at Bellevue Hospital there.

Despite all of these recent infections in areas where the virus is uncommon, and newfound concern that [the disease may spread through sexual contact](#), [health experts](#) are warning against overreacting. Unlike newly emerging diseases like COVID-19, monkeypox is well understood and effective treatments are available.

"Nobody should be panicking," said Anne Rimoin, chair of infectious diseases and [public health](#) at the University of California, Los Angeles. "Monkeypox is a known virus that is being introduced into a new population."

The illness begins with fever, swollen lymph nodes and other flu-like symptoms, followed by a telltale rash on the face that spreads to other areas, including genitals, hands and feet.

Sexual transmission a possibility

The symptoms are similar to those of smallpox but milder, Rimoin said.

"It can last for several weeks, and people can feel fairly ill," she said. Effective treatments are available, however.

Monkeypox is primarily spread from [animals to humans](#)—and less often from person to person because close contact with bodily fluids is needed, added Hannah Newman, director of epidemiology at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

"Anyone experiencing an unusual rash or lesion and who has [risk factors](#) [or had sexual encounters with someone who has] should seek care immediately," she said.

Many of the newer cases worldwide have occurred among gay and bisexual men.

On Monday Enrique Ruiz Escudero, senior health official in the Spanish capital of Madrid, said the city has recorded 30 confirmed cases of monkeypox so far. He said authorities are investigating potential links between a recent Gay Pride event in the Canary Islands, which drew some 80,000 people, and cases at a Madrid sauna.

According to Newman, "it appears that there may be a sexual transmission component to the [current outbreak](#), which we haven't seen in previous outbreaks." Gay or bisexual men may be at special risk during the current outbreak, she noted.

However, "I feel like this is a virus we understand, we have vaccines against it, we have treatments against it, and it's spread very differently than SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19)," Dr. Ashish Jha,

the White House COVID-19 response coordinator, told *ABC News* on Sunday.

"It's not as contagious as COVID. So I am confident we're going to be able to keep our arms around it," Jha said. "But we'll track it very closely and use the tools we have to make sure we can continue to prevent further spread and take care of the people who get infected."

New questions

Risk factors for past outbreaks included contact with live or dead animals and consumption of wild game or bush meat from wild animals, Newman said.

Once the virus jumps from an animal to a human, human-to-human transmission can occur through direct contact with respiratory droplets, [bodily fluids](#) or skin lesions.

In Africa, anywhere from 1% to 15% of people with monkeypox will die from the virus. "Severe disease and [death] is higher among children, young adults, and immunocompromised individuals," Newman said.

The virus was first discovered in 1958 when two outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in monkeys. The first known human case occurred in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and it has since been reported in humans in other central and western African countries, according to the CDC.

While it does not occur naturally in the United States, this is not the first time monkeypox has been seen in the nation. A 2003 outbreak was linked to infected prairie dogs imported as pets.

Many questions about the new outbreak remain.

"We need to monitor it and understand how it is behaving and how it has been introduced into the new population," Rimoin said.

This outbreak appears to be linked to the West African strain of monkeypox, which Rimoin said is less transmissible and tends to cause milder symptoms than the central African strain.

"Once these details become available, we will know a lot more," she said.

The outbreak isn't totally surprising, she added. In recent years, cases of [once-eradicated smallpox](#) virus have also popped up.

"It is not surprising that we see other poxviruses occurring through the world as a result," Rimoin said.

Vaccines already here

Fortunately, the smallpox vaccine can protect people from monkeypox.

In fact, the U.S. government has already placed a \$119 million order for the vaccine with an option for more. British health authorities are offering smallpox shots to some health care workers and others who may have been exposed to monkeypox.

The good news is that outbreaks of monkeypox are rare and usually short-lived, Newman said.

The 2003 U.S. [outbreak](#), for example, was quickly contained through extensive testing, deployment of smallpox vaccine and treatments, and guidance for patients, health care providers, veterinarians and other animal handlers.

"All 47 people recovered, and none of the 47 cases spread the illness to another person," she said.

Cases of monkeypox had previously been seen only among people with links to central and West Africa, according to the *Associated Press*. But in the past week, the United States was among seven countries reporting infections, mostly in young men who hadn't previously traveled to Africa.

France, Germany, Belgium and Australia confirmed their first cases on Friday, the *AP* reported.

"I'm stunned by this. Every day I wake up and there are more countries infected," said virologist Oyewale Tomori, who sits on several World Health Organization advisory boards.

"This is not the kind of spread we've seen in West Africa, so there may be something new happening in the West," he told the *AP*.

More information: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has more on [monkeypox](#).

© 2022 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: What is monkeypox, and how worried should Americans be? (2022, May 23) retrieved 29 June 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-05-monkeypox-americans.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.