

Monkeypox studies suggest ways to reduce viral spread

October 4 2022, by Betty Zou



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Less than three months since it launched, the monkeypox rapid research response led by the University of Toronto's Emerging and Pandemic Infections Consortium (EPIC) and three partner hospitals is generating

results that could help curb transmission of the virus.

"When [monkeypox](#) first arrived in Canada, we quickly learned about the stockpile of smallpox vaccine [which also protects against monkeypox]," said Jesse Knight, a Ph.D. student in U of T's Institute of Medical Science in the Temerty Faculty of Medicine. "Given that the [vaccine supply](#) was quite limited early on, it was important to use it quickly and efficiently to help reduce cases."

Knight is the first author on a new modeling study that looks at how to optimize the initial rollout of vaccine to prevent the most infections. The study, which has not yet been peer-reviewed, suggests that the greatest number of infections could be prevented by prioritizing vaccines to bigger cities with larger networks of communities at risk, the highest epidemic potential and largest number of initial cases.

Knight notes these results do not mean that areas outside of big cities should not receive vaccines, but rather they provide guidance on how to maximize immediate impact—early in an epidemic—of an extremely limited supply until more doses become available. Indeed, while Ontario's vaccination efforts initially centered on Toronto, they soon expanded to areas outside the city.

The preliminary findings were co-authored by Knight's academic supervisor Sharmistha Mishra and collaborator Darrell Tan, both clinician-researchers at St. Michael's Hospital, Unity Health Toronto, and associate professors in U of T's Temerty Faculty of Medicine.

Mishra and Tan are also co-leads of EPIC's monkeypox rapid research response. EPIC is one of several U of T institutional strategic initiatives.

For their study, the researchers built a [mathematical model](#) that simulated the potential transmission of monkeypox virus in the context

of sexual networks of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. The model reflects two interconnected sexual networks that can be thought of as communities within two cities—one larger network like in Toronto and a smaller network in a medium-sized Ontario city—and simulated the roll-out of 5,000 vaccine doses starting two months after the first case of monkeypox.

The team tested scenarios in which they changed the relative population size in each network (i.e., city), the interconnectedness between the two sexual networks (sex among individuals between cities), epidemic potential of the virus in each city and the distribution of initial "imported" cases across cities.

A city's epidemic potential reflects how likely a person carrying the virus is to pass it on to others by taking into account the density and configuration of the sexual network, access to prevention and care and the underlying social and structural contexts that shape sexual networks and shape access.

"Early insights from these analyses helped inform vaccine prioritization by health units across Ontario, which to date has centered on community-based organizations, service providers, health units and public health teams at every level working together to mobilize access and deliver vaccines to gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men who may be most at risk of infection," said Mishra.

From the start, Mishra said, community leadership has been at the forefront of the response, including the science—with modeling questions, inputs, interpretation and application shaped by communities and the public health actors working to serve communities.

Knight hopes that this work will also have an impact on how vaccines are deployed globally.

"Given our increasingly connected world, our findings really highlight the importance of global [vaccine](#) equity in responding to outbreaks, and also in preventing them in the first place," he said.

Vaccines can help break chains of transmission when deployed strategically, but another opportunity to stop transmission is in the environment—where people infected with the virus may shed it onto surfaces and objects.

"We knew very little about fomite [surface] transmission of monkeypox prior to this outbreak," said Christopher Kandel, an infectious disease physician at Michael Garron Hospital, Toronto East Health Network, and assistant professor in the Temerty Faculty of Medicine's department of medicine.

To study the risk of environmental transmission of monkeypox, Kandel and Sharon Sukhdeo, an infectious diseases resident at U of T, teamed up with EPIC faculty members Allison McGeer, who is at Mount Sinai Hospital and is a professor in the Temerty Faculty of Medicine and at the Institute of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation (IHPE) in the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Adrienne Chan, who is at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center and is an associate professor in the Temerty Faculty of Medicine and the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, and Matthew Muller, who is at St. Michael's Hospital and is an associate professor in the Temerty Faculty of Medicine and at IHPE.

For the first part of their study, the team swabbed a mixture of high- and low-touch surfaces in hospital exam rooms where patients with monkeypox had received care. They tested the same surfaces again after the rooms had been cleaned.

Their preliminary results showed detectable levels of monkeypox DNA on many high-touch and a few low-touch surfaces. Encouragingly, the

researchers could not detect the virus on the majority of surfaces after cleaning. Where they did detect the virus after cleaning, levels were significantly reduced.

Kandel notes that while they were able to detect monkeypox DNA, their methods can't determine whether the detected virus was infectious.

As a next step, the researchers will expand their study to look at environmental transmission within households. They will ask people who are self-isolating with monkeypox to swab objects and surfaces in their home at different timepoints, which will provide insight into how long an infected person sheds the virus and whether common at-home cleaning products can effectively disinfect contaminated surfaces.

"There are so many questions that need to be answered," said Kandel. "With these studies, we'll have a much better understanding of monkeypox transmission, including how infectious people are and how long isolation should last to best protect others."

More information: Jesse Knight et al, Maximizing the impact of limited vaccine supply under different epidemic conditions: a two-city monkeypox modelling analysis (2022). [DOI: 10.1101/2022.08.18.22278949](https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.08.18.22278949)

Provided by University of Toronto

Citation: Monkeypox studies suggest ways to reduce viral spread (2022, October 4) retrieved 22 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-10-monkeypox-ways-viral.html>

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