

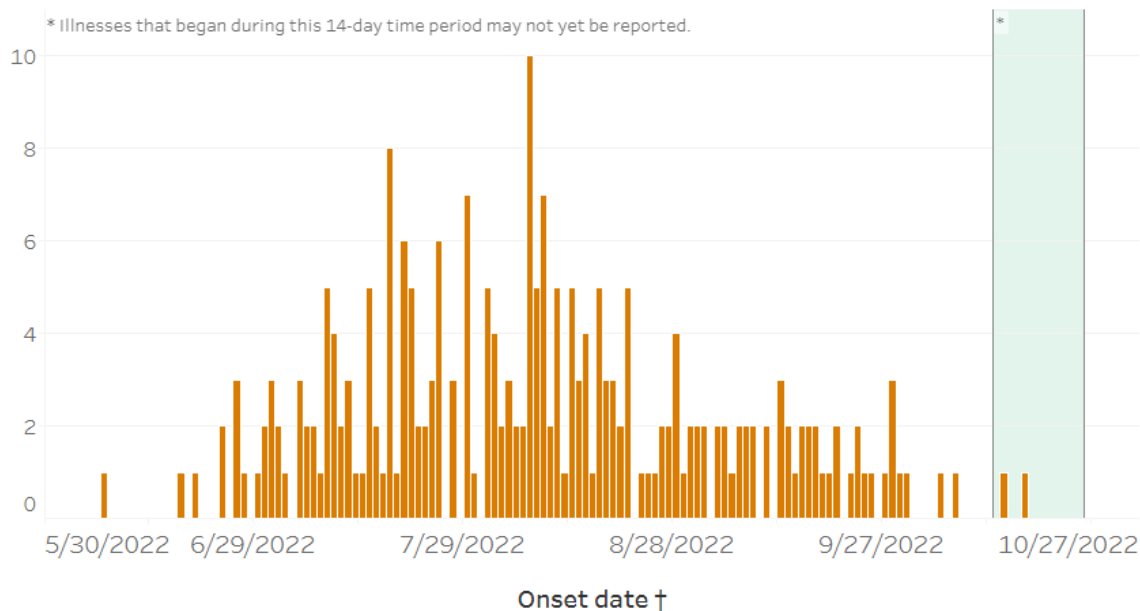
Monkeypox (hMPXV) update – November 2nd, 2022

Case Counts

On May 17, 2022, the United States reported the first monkeypox case in the current outbreak. As of November 1st, 2022, there are [28,492](#) confirmed monkeypox cases across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Reported cases peaked nationally in early August 2022 with a 7-day moving average of 561 but have significantly decreased with just 38 reported a week. With containment measures, vaccination, and behavior change global cases continue to decline now at [77,092](#) total cases.

Total global deaths have also decreased with 36 confirmed. The U.S. continues to be one of the most affected countries, along with Brazil, France, and Spain. Oregon is not seeing a sustained decrease, but the rise in cases has slowed. Cases in Oregon have increased by 24 since the beginning of October with 238 cases, two being pediatric. **Clackamas County case count has increased by 2 in the last month to 11 total cases identified.**

The chart below is an epidemiologic curve, or epi curve. The **orange bars** show the number of monkeypox cases that have been reported to Oregon Health Authority by the date each case reported first experiencing symptoms.



Monkeypox and HIV

According to the [CDC](#), about 40% of people diagnosed with monkeypox in the United States also had HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). It is unknown if HIV increases the likelihood of getting sick with monkeypox if exposed to the virus. However, data shows people with severe immunocompromise (like advanced HIV) are at increased risk of severe monkeypox, or even death, if they become infected. In Oregon, 33% of people diagnosed with hMPXV were living with HIV. Approximately 90% of people

diagnosed with hMPXV and living with HIV in Oregon were virally suppressed (i.e., had an undetectable viral load indicating effective antiretroviral treatment). Six percent had CD4 counts less than 200 cells/mm³, an indication of a compromised immune system or AIDS and a greater risk of complications from hMPXV.

Prevention

As cold and flu season begins, it is even more important to keep up with basic preventative health measures such as washing hands, covering cough, staying home when sick, and staying up to date on vaccinations to mitigate risk of severe illness from viral infection. Surveillance and rapid identification of new monkeypox cases is critical for outbreak containment. During human monkeypox outbreaks, close contact with infected persons is the most significant risk factor for monkeypox virus infection. To prevent the spread of the virus:

- Do not have skin-to-skin contact such as through sex or other intimate contact if you or your partner have symptoms of monkeypox.
- Ask potential partners about illnesses or rashes.
- Wash hands thoroughly if you have contact with someone with monkeypox.
- If you get symptoms, isolate yourself at home until you can connect with a health care provider.
- Consider limiting partners you engage in intimate contact or sex with until two weeks after you have received a second dose of the monkeypox vaccine.

Vaccines

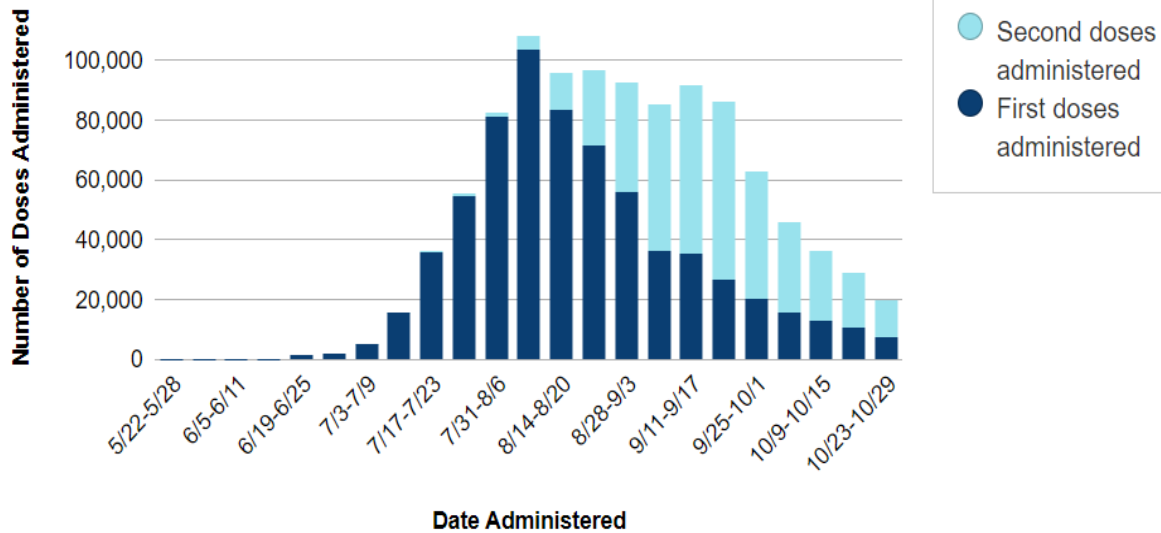
At this time, Oregon has sufficient vaccine supply, and it is recommended for anyone who identifies as being at risk for getting monkeypox. The vaccines are effective at protecting people against monkeypox before exposure. However, it can also help prevent disease or make it less severe after exposure. The CDC recommends the vaccine be given within four to fourteen days of exposure to prevent or limit disease.

The Jynneos vaccine continues to be offered to eligible people considered to be at high risk for monkeypox infection and is approved for ages 5 months and older. Currently, Clackamas County is offering Jynneos to all individuals 15 years of age and older who consider themselves at risk of coming into contact with monkeypox at our Clackamas Town Center vaccine pod.

Vaccination Data

The United States has seen an increase in JYNNEOS Vaccinations reaching a total of [1,049,946](#) doses administered in the 57 U.S. Jurisdictions reporting data as of November 1, 2022.

Total JYNNEOS Vaccine Doses Administered and Reported to CDC



JYNNEOS Doses Administered in US, by Age

Age Group	# Doses Administered
0-4	249
5-11	352
12-17	467
18-24	52,861
25-39	315,379
40-49	122,640
50-64	145,378
65+	38,854

Get Vaccinated

Clackamas County Public Health is offering Jynneos vaccine clinics for individuals at risk for Monkeypox on Wednesdays at Clackamas Town Center from 11am to 7pm. It is recommended that appointments be [scheduled](#) in advance but the clinic now allows for walk-in availability depending on supply and staffing availability. The clinic can co-administer Covid bivalent boosters as well.

Clackamas County continues to work with partners at OHA, other counties and community clinics to address the vaccine needs for our community. Other partners in the region also offering Jynneos vaccine: <https://mpoxvaxmap.org/>

Testing and Treatment

Testing: Testing for hMPXV is available. Ask a health care provider about testing if you develop a new rash/bumps/sores, especially if you know or suspect you have been in contact with anyone with the infection. Testing is available through commercial laboratories, and most medical providers should have the ability to test. They do not need permission from Public Health to test for monkeypox.

Treatment: Effective therapeutics have already been developed and are available through healthcare providers. The antiviral TPOXX (tecovirimat), for example, was developed specifically for smallpox but works for all orthopoxviruses including monkeypox. This treatment can prevent serious complications in those at risk and can decrease the severity of pain and other symptoms for those diagnosed with monkeypox.

Other Resources

Clackamas County provides multiple resources at the Clackamas Town Center hMPXV vaccine clinics via community partners and other public health departments. These resources include:

- Cascade AIDS Project (CAP) providing onsite full STI testing and Navigator offering support to individuals to access healthcare and HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) therapies
- NARCAN (naloxone HCl) distribution and education via Public Health
- Rapid HIV home test distribution via Public Health

See the Clackamas County Public Health Department [hMPXV webpage](#) for more information and resources.