



Public Health Advisory Update

10/02/2024

Mpox Prevention Guidance for U.S travelers to Clade I Mpox Outbreak Regions and Vaccination Recommendations for High-Risk Individuals

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS SUMMARY

Situation: On September 23, 2024, CDC released an update on the [ongoing clade I mpox virus \(MPXV\) outbreak originating in Central Africa](#).

- No clade Ia mpox cases have been reported outside endemic regions in Central Africa (Central African Republic [CAR], Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], Republic of the Congo [ROC]).
- Clade Ib mpox cases have been identified in Eastern Africa (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda) with 2 travel-related cases detected in Sweden (8/15/24) and Thailand (8/22/24).
- Clade I mpox has historically caused more severe infections compared with clade II, though clade Ib appears to cause milder symptoms than clade Ia.
- In 2022, the U.S. mpox outbreak was associated with clade II mpox. As of 9/22/24 no clade I mpox cases have been confirmed in the U.S.
- SNHD [shared information on mpox testing and treatment](#) on 8/12/24.
- This health advisory focuses on prevention strategies for U.S. travelers to countries affected by clade I mpox.

Prevention Recommendations for Providers Counseling Travelers to CAR, DRC, ROC, Burundi, Rwanda, or Uganda:

✓ **Discuss Risk Factors:**

- **Sexual History:** Ask patient's sexual history and include any anticipated sexual activity during travel.
- **Primary Transmission Risk:** Sexual contact is the leading transmission route for mpox.
- **Animal Exposure Risks:** Advise patients about exposure to mpox through contact with infected wild animals during activities such as hunting, trapping, processing animals, or getting bitten or scratched.

✓ **Provide Reassurance to Patients:**

- Mpox is not spread through casual contact with others.
- Mpox is not spread in pools or hot tubs as MPXV is killed in properly disinfected recreational water.

✓ **Vaccinate at-Risk Travelers:**

- **JYNNEOS Vaccination:** [Recommend 2-dose JYNNEOS vaccination series \(28-days apart\)](#) for travelers to clade I mpox outbreak countries who anticipate:
 - i. Sexual activity with a new partner
 - ii. Sex in commercial venues (e.g., sex clubs or bathhouses)
 - iii. Sex in exchange for money, goods, drugs, or other compensation
 - iv. Sex associated with large public events (e.g., raves, parties, or festivals)
- **Timing:** Vaccination should begin at least 6 weeks before travel, as full immunity develops 14 days after the second dose.

✓ **Report:** MPXV is a nationally notifiable disease. Promptly report suspected or confirmed cases to SNHD's Disease Surveillance and Control team via Fax at 702-759-1414 or by phone at (702) 759-1300.

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Health Alert: conveys the highest level of importance; warrants immediate action or attention

Health Advisory: provides important information for a specific incident or situation; may not require immediate action

Health Update: provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action

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Reference Links

The complete URLs for the shortened links are listed below to copy and paste into your browser.

- CDC Health Advisory update on 9/23/2024:
<https://www.cdc.gov/mpox/outbreaks/2023/index.html>
- SNHD shared information on mpox testing and treatment:
<https://media.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org/download/public-health-update/202408012-HAN-mpox.pdf>
- JYNNEOS Vaccination: Recommend 2-dose JYNNEOS vaccination series (28-days apart):
<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/vaccines/vaccine-recommendations.html>