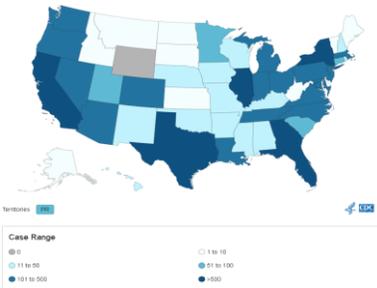


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QUICK LINKS

- [WHO: Multi-country Monkeypox Outbreak: Situation Update](#)
- [WHO-Monkeypox](#)
- [U.S. Map and Case Tracking](#)
- [What Pediatricians need to know about Monkeypox?](#)



Monkeypox is NOT related to Chickenpox. It is more closely related to smallpox and cowpox.

MONKEYPOX AND WHAT IT IS...

Monkeypox (MPX) is a viral disease that until recently was primarily found in sub-Saharan Africa. From its discovery in the 1970's until 2022, monkeypox virus was thought to be transmitted primarily from animals to humans. Its name is misleading, as the natural reservoir and source of most human infections is thought to be small rodents.

Two different groups (or "clades") of the virus exist - one in central Africa (primarily in the Congo River basin and one in West Africa. The mortality of the West African clade is much lower - <1% vs roughly 10%.

As of August 31st, 2022, there are a total of **51,257 confirmed cases of MPX in 94 countries and 15 total deaths.** [MPX 2022 Outbreak Trends.](#)

In the **U.S.**, a total of **18,989 cases** of MPX were confirmed as of August 31st, 2022. **(Nebraska has 27 confirmed cases)** [2022 U.S. Map & Case Count](#) The [CDC recorded 17 MPX cases in children below 16 years of age in the US.](#)

Although monkeypox in Africa has predominantly affected children, only a small number of [children](#) have been infected so far in the current global outbreak. As of August 3rd, 2022, [two pediatric cases](#) has been recorded in the US. Young children with eczema and other skin conditions, and children who are immunocompromised may be at increased risk of severe disease.



Visual images of Monkeypox Rashes



Photo credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network

CHARACTERISTICS	MONKEYPOX
TRANSMISSION	In children , it can be transmitted via direct close contact with respiratory secretions, skin lesions of an infected person, prolonged face-to-face contact, exposure to animals, mother to her fetus or breastmilk.
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	Fever, intense headache, swelling of lymph nodes, back pain, muscle aches, lack of energy, rashes with lesions with a flat base to slightly raised firm lesions, lesions filled with clear or yellowish fluid, etc. Signs and Symptoms
DIAGNOSIS	Available through the Laboratory Response Network (LRN), commercial and academic laboratories. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is the preferred laboratory test given its accuracy and sensitivity.
VACCINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JYNNEOS™ FDA gave Emergency Use Authorization to Jynneos on August 9, 2022, to prevent the Monkeypox disease for 18 years of age or younger children. • ACAM200 (Monkeypox & Smallpox vaccine guidance)
TREATMENT	Tecovirimat (available both intravenous & oral) may be considered for treatment in people infected with <i>Monkeypox virus</i> (Treatment for Monkeypox)
PREVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent infection by isolating infected patients from the children who could be at risk for infection. • Practice good hand hygiene after contact with infected animals or humans. For example, washing your hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

*Animal-to-human transmission

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox> ; <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/smallpox-vaccine.html>

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WHAT MONKEYPOX ISN'T...



CHICKEN POX

Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV). Previously a very common disease, chickenpox is now rarely seen in the US due to widespread vaccination. Chickenpox rashes can be **itchy, blister-like** that first appears on the chest, back, and face, and eventually spread over the entire body. Chickenpox lesions are fragile. IMAGE SOURCE: [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov)

BULLOUS IMPETIGO

Impetigo is a highly contagious and common bacterial (*Streptococcus* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) skin infection that mainly effects infants and young children. The rashes are **reddish** sores that start usually around mouth and nose and on hands and feet. The sores burst and develop honey-colored crusts after a week. **Bullous impetigo** causes **larger blisters** on the trunk of infants and young children. IMAGE SOURCE: [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov) & [NHS-UK](https://www.nhs.uk)



MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

Molluscum contagiosum is a viral infection caused by a [poxvirus](https://www.cdc.gov). It causes a mild, benign skin lesions (growths) that may appear on any part of the body. Mollusca (lesions) are **small, raised, white, pink or flesh-colored with a pit or dimple** in the center. They are usually the size of a pinhead that often appear pearly.



HAND, FOOT, AND MOUTH (HFMD)

Hand, foot, and mouth disease is a very common disease caused by [enterovirus](https://www.cdc.gov) among children under 5 years old, but anyone can get it. It is very contagious and spreads quickly in day care centers and schools. [Symptoms](https://www.cdc.gov) include mouth sores, drooling, fever, and sore throat. Skin rashes are not itchy usually but **appear flat to slightly raised and may cause blisters** sometimes at the area of redness.



POISON IVY RASH

The old saying "Leaves of three, let it be!". Poison ivy plants can [cause](https://www.cdc.gov) red, itchy, swollen, sometimes blister like rash.