



Mpox

FACT SHEET

What is Mpox?

Mpox is a rare disease caused by infection with the Mpox virus. The virus is part of the same family of viruses that causes smallpox. Mpox is rarely fatal but can cause painful lesions, sickness and discomfort.

How is Mpox transmitted?

The virus can pass from person-to-person through:



direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids



respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex



touching items (such as clothing or linens) that previously touched the infectious rash or body fluids



pregnant people can spread the virus to their fetus through the placenta

Visual examples of Mpox rash

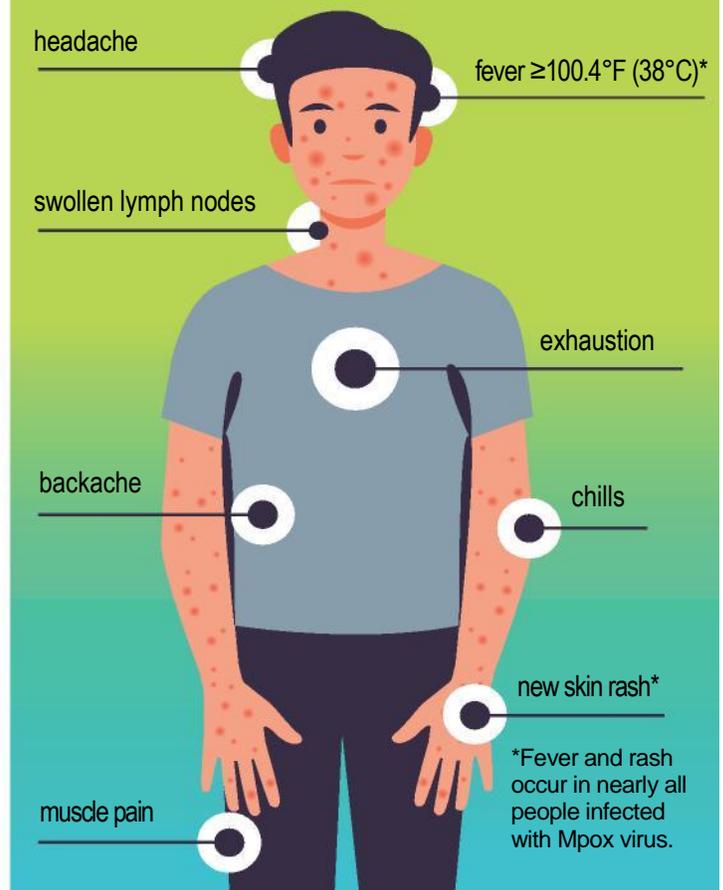


Known contacts of individuals experiencing Mpox will be contacted by public health:

Contacts of animals or people confirmed to have pox should be monitored for symptoms for 21 days after their last exposure.

- Contacts that remain asymptomatic can continue routine daily activities (e.g., go to work, school). Contacts should not donate blood, cells, tissue, breast milk, semen, or organs while they are under symptom surveillance.

Symptoms of concern include:



If you are experiencing these symptoms, please contact your healthcare provider.

Mpox can be transmitted from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed. The illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks. People who do not have Mpox symptoms cannot spread the virus to others. At this time, it is not known if Mpox can spread through semen or vaginal fluids. **If you suspect you have been exposed contact your healthcare provider.**