

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Monkeypox



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WHO Surveillance Monkeypox Case Definition

Type Of Case	Definition
Suspected case	An acute illness with fever $>38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ (101°F), intense headache, lymphadenopathy, back pain, myalgia and intense asthenia followed one to three days later by a progressively developing rash often beginning on the face (most dense) and then spreading elsewhere on the body, including soles of feet and palms of hands.
Probable case	A case that meets the clinical case definition, is not laboratory confirmed but has an epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case
Confirmed case	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

Indications for Transmission-Based Precautions

Syndromes (Before Pathogen Identification)

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS	DROPLET PRECAUTIONS	AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS
Acute diarrhea with likely infectious cause Vesicular rash* Respiratory tract infection in infants and young children* History of infection or colonization with MDRO† SSTI or UTI with recent stay in a facility where MDROs† are prevalent Abscess or draining wound that cannot be covered Cough, fever, any pulmonary infiltrate, and recent travel to regions with outbreaks of SARS or avian influenza*	Meningitis Petechial or ecchymotic rash with fever Paroxysmal or severe persistent cough during periods of pertussis activity Respiratory tract infection in infants and young children*	Vesicular rash* Maculopapular rash with cough, coryza, and fever Cough, fever, upper lobe pulmonary infiltrate Cough, fever, any pulmonary infiltrate in an HIV-infected patient (or at high risk for HIV infection) Cough, fever, any pulmonary infiltrate, recent travel to regions with outbreaks of SARS or avian influenza*

Indications for Transmission-Based Precautions

Known or Suspected Pathogens or Infections

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS		
Adenovirus pneumonia*; conjunctivitis* <i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> pneumonia in cystic fibrosis <i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection Conjunctivitis, acute viral Decubitus ulcer, infected, drainage not contained Diarrhea, infectious, in diapered or incontinent patient Diphtheria, cutaneous Ectoparasites (lice, scabies) Enteroviral infections (infants, young children) Furunculosis (infants, young children)	Hepatitis A, E (diapered or incontinent patient) HSV (neonatal, disseminated, severe primary mucocutaneous) Human metapneumovirus Impetigo MDRO[†] infection or colonization MERS*[†] Monkeypox* Norovirus Parainfluenza infection (infants, children) Rhinovirus* Rotavirus RSV infection (infants, children, immunocompromised)	Rubella, congenital SARS* Smallpox* <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> major SSTI Streptococcal (group A) major SSTI* Tuberculous draining lesion Vaccinia: fetal, generalized, progressive, eczema vaccinatum Varicella* Viral hemorrhagic fevers* Zoster (disseminated; immunocompromised until dissemination ruled out)*

Indications for Transmission-Based Precautions Known or Suspected Pathogens or Infections

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

Adenovirus pneumonia*; conjunctivitis*

Diphtheria, pharyngeal

Haemophilus influenzae meningitis, epiglottitis; pneumonia (infants, children)

Influenza

Meningococcal infections

Mumps

Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia

Parvovirus B19

Pertussis

Plague, pneumonic

Rhinovirus*

Rubella

SARS*

Streptococcal (group A) pneumonia; serious invasive disease; major SSTI*; pharyngitis, scarlet fever (infants or young children)

Viral hemorrhagic fevers*

Indications for Transmission-Based Precautions Known or Suspected Pathogens or Infections

AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

Measles

MERS*†

Monkeypox*

Tuberculosis, pulmonary, laryngeal; draining lesion (e.g., from osteomyelitis)*

SARS*

Smallpox*

Varicella*

Zoster (disseminated; immunocompromised patient until dissemination ruled out)*

Monkeypox: Which specimens to collect and when?



