

UNTIL NATIONAL VACCINE SUPPLY IMPROVES, HARM REDUCTION CAN HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MPV (MONKEYPOX VIRUS)

FACTS

- MPV spreads from **close contact: skin-to-skin and shared bedding, towels, and clothing**. Prolonged exposure to the droplets (from coughing or sneezing) of someone infected can also transmit MPV.
- MPV can cause **painful and potentially scarring blisters, rash, and swelling**.
- MPV swelling in the mouth, throat, urethra, or anus **can be extremely painful and dangerous**.
- **Direct contact with MPV blisters or scab** can transmit the virus as can prolonged exposure to droplets.

PREVENTION

Get vaccinated. National vaccine supply is low, so public health is limiting vaccinations to:

- people with known exposure to someone who was infected
- people with multiple, recent anonymous sex partners
- people who attended recent sex parties
- and people who engaged in transactional sex.

Check:

- your skin for **bumps, blisters, or rash that may look like pimples**.
- genital areas, around the anus, trunk, face, hands and back.
- yourself and your partners.

Isolate if you experience fever, swollen lymph nodes, and/or rash, which **may or may not be painful**.

Do not share bedding/towels, mask around others, and **avoid skin to skin contact**.

Rash may be in the mouth, urethra, and/or rectum. Some or all symptoms may be present during MPV infection.

Test for MPV is available ONLY when blisters are present.

For more information on what symptoms to look for, including images of the MPV rash, scan the code below.

