

Interim Guidance for Monitoring Contacts of a Person with Mpox

Purpose

The recent guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) suggests contacts of suspected or confirmed mpox cases with risk exposures should be monitored for signs and symptoms of mpox for 21 days after exposure. Monitoring the health of the exposed person and taking action if the person develops symptoms or is lost from follow-up will help prevent the spread of mpox. Contact tracing involves collecting contact information going back **four days before illness onset** for the index case, and **ending with the resolution of illness (or time of the interview, if the illness is not resolved)**. The approach to contact monitoring for mpox is based on exposure risk. Criteria for risk assessment for mpox exposures, which applies to mpox caused by any MPXV clade I and II, can be found here: Community Risk Assessment and Healthcare Personnel Risk Assessment.

There are two processes to symptom monitoring: (1) Active monitoring and (2) self-monitoring. Active monitoring involves daily public health checks to assess for symptoms and fever. Check-ins are done through daily phone calls, interactive voice response, email, text, Skype, or other video conferencing, with possible follow-up home visits as needed. Self-monitoring or passive monitoring involves the person being monitored assessing for rash and symptoms themselves and notifying public health immediately if/when symptoms occur.

Clade I: Active monitoring is recommended for persons with high-risk exposures and some intermediate exposures (such as immunocompromised patients or children). For other intermediate-risk exposures, self-monitoring is recommended. This should be considered for cases where clade I is suspected based on <u>clinical presentation</u> and <u>epidemiologic criteria</u>, and clade-specific test results are still pending.

Clade II: Active monitoring is recommended for some people with a higher risk of exposure, and self-monitoring is appropriate for exposures with a lesser transmission risk. The person's exposure risk level, reliability in reporting signs or symptoms that might develop, time since exposure, and receipt of PEP are all factors when determining the type of monitoring to be used.

Active monitoring process

Local public health will contact them at least once a day for monitoring results.



Procedures for active monitoring:

- 1. The local public health official should confirm that the person received a **21-day rash and symptom log** and has instructions about where to seek a timely evaluation by a clinician and clade-specific mpox testing if indicated.
 - Initial education is helpful in explaining the monitoring process, ensuring that the person being monitored understands the required follow-up, and establishing rapport with the patient.
- 2. Every day, the person should conduct a thorough skin and oral evaluation for a rash, monitor themselves for symptoms (including fever), and mark the presence or absence of symptoms on the **21-day rash and symptom log**.
- 3. The person being monitored should report **daily** to public health officials by phone, email, or other means to confirm that symptoms have been observed red and the individual remains asymptomatic.
- 4. If the person has a rash or symptoms, they should immediately notify the local health department (LHD) and educate them on following <u>isolation and infection control measures</u>. If the LHD is unavailable, call the West Virginia Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services at (304) 558-5358, extension two. If the person has an urgent health situation, call 911.
- 5. If the person has not monitored and reported the presence or absence of symptoms for two consecutive days, additional efforts, such as in-person visits, should be made to increase adherence to the follow-up protocol.

Self-monitoring process

If the person under self-monitoring experiences symptoms on the tracking log, they must contact the LHD immediately and be educated on following <u>isolation and infection control measures</u>. If the LHD is unavailable, call the West Virginia Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services at (304) 558-5358, extension two.

Procedures for self-monitoring:

- 1. The local public health official should confirm that the person received a 21-day rash and symptom log.
 - Initial training is helpful for explaining the monitoring process, ensuring that the person being monitored understands the required follow-up, and establishing rapport.
- Every day, the person should conduct a thorough skin and oral evaluation for a rash, monitor themselves for symptoms (including fever), and mark the presence or absence of symptoms on the 21-day rash and symptom log.
- 3. If the person has a rash or symptoms, they should immediately notify the LHD. If unavailable, call the West Virginia Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services at (304) 558-5358, extension 2. If the person has an urgent health situation, call 911.
- 4. After the 21-day monitoring period, please contact the LHD and arrange for the submission of the completed log.



MPOX Symptom Monitoring Log

Name:	Local Health Department:
Date of Birth:	Local Health Department Phone Number:
Data Manitoring Started (Day 0):	

e°F □Yes □No □Yes	°F □Yes □No	°F	°F	°F	°F			
□No □Yes	1	□Yes				°F	°F	°F
□Yes	\square_{No}		□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes
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Symptoms	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21
Oral Temperature	°F										
Rash	□Yes										
	□No										
Chills	□Yes										
	□No										
Swollen lymph nodes	□Yes										
	□No										
Exhaustion	□Yes										
	□No										
	□Yes										
Body Aches	□No										
Headache	□Yes										
	□No										
Sore Throat	□Yes										
	□No										
Nasal	□Yes										
Congestion	□No										
Caush	□Yes										
Cough	□No										
Other:											

Monitors: Please contact the LHD immediately if a rash or any symptoms develop.

LHDs: Please submit completed log to OEPS via fax at (304) 558-8736 or email to oepsmpox@wv.gov