# **Monkeypox Update**

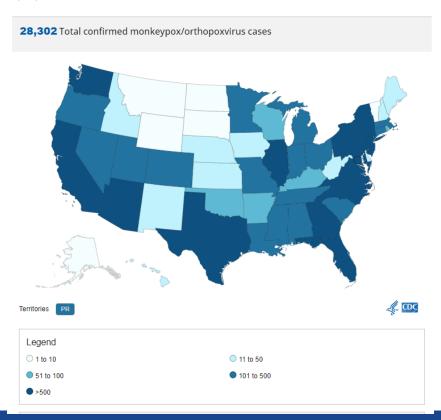
Demetre C. Daskalakis, MD, MPH

Deputy Coordinator National Monkeypox Response

# Situation Update- October 28, 2022

### 2022 U.S. Map & Case Count

Data as of October 28 2022 at 2:00 pm EDT Español | Print



### 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Global Map

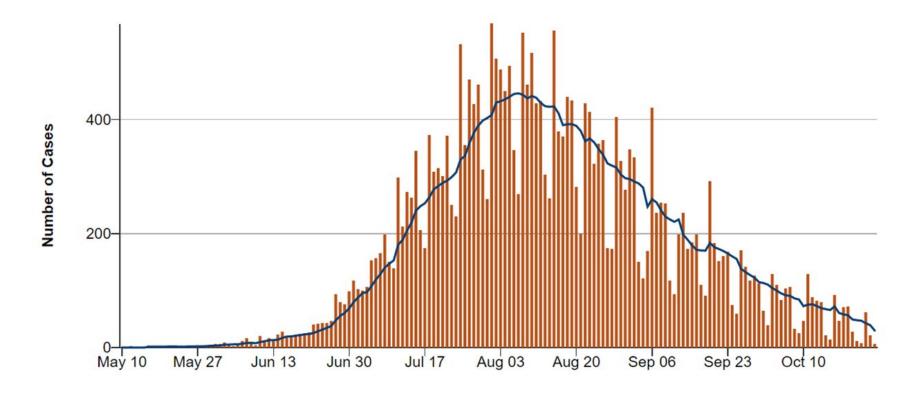
Data as of 28 Oct 2022 5:00 PM EDT View: 

CASES 
DEATHS < 2022 U.S. Monkeypox Outbreak Confirmed Cases 76,806 75,912 Locations with cases 109 102 Has historically reported monkeypox

\*For recent monkeypox case numbers see CDC Situation Summary:

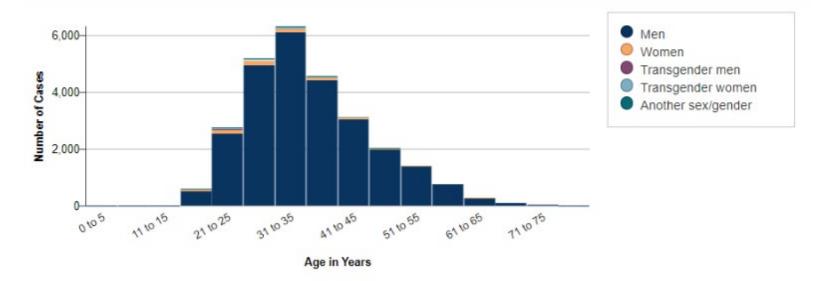
Comparison www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/index.html

## Daily Monkeypox Cases Reported\* and 7 Day Daily Average



Data as of October 26, 2022

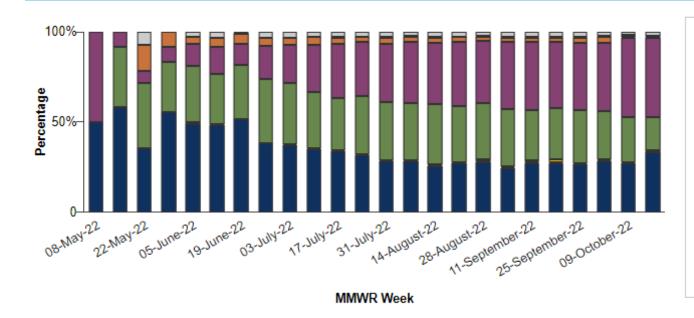
### Monkeypox cases reported to CDC: Age and Gender



Data as of October 26, 2022

men	26235	96%
woman	719	2.6%
transman	67	0.2%
transwoman	191	0.7%
another s/g	191	0.7%

### Monkeypox cases reported to CDC: Race/Ethnicity by Week



### Race / Ethnicity

- Other Race
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African
   American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Multiple Races
- Native Hawaiian or
   Other Pacific Islander
- White

Data as of October 26, 2022



### **U.S. MPV Vaccine Supply Strategy**

### As of October 25, 2022

Fill/Finish
Bulk Vaccine Contract Manufacturing
Organizations (CMOs)

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) States & Jurisdictions Hospitals, Clinics, Community Organizations, Special Events

Administration





→









Vials Ordered
6.9 million

Vials in SNS

Vials Distributed

Doses Administered\*

295,466

886,729

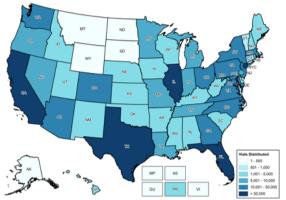
1,012,283

### **Key Milestones**

- JYNNEOS vaccine was licensed in September 2019
- · 1.4 million vials were purchased in 2020
- 5.5 million additional vials have been ordered since May 2022

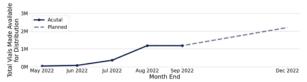


#### **Total Vaccine Vials Distributed**



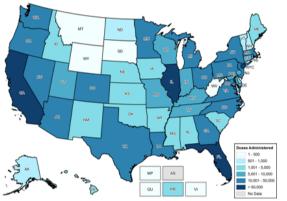
Source: ASPR (https://aspr.hhs.gov/SNS/Pages/JYNNEOS-Distribution.aspx)

### Planned by End of 2022: Approximately 2.2 Million Total Vials



All projections are based on assumptions of successful fills, release testing to support use, and final release by the FDA

#### Total Vaccine Doses Administered and Reported to CDC\*



Source: CDC (https://www.cdc.gov/poxyirus/monkeypox/response/2022/vaccines\_data.html)

<sup>\*</sup> Vaccine doses administered includes data from 57 jurisdictions reporting data to CDC as of October 25, 2022: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Ioway, Kansas, Kewe Jaresphire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Daksto, Dhio, Olidahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Very, and Philadelphia.

# Monkeypox Vaccine Administration in the U.S.

Data as of October 25 2022 4:00 AM EDT

Print

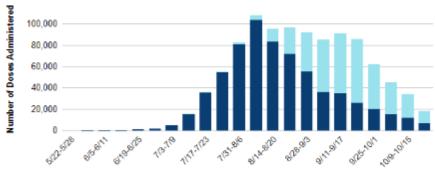
### Total Vaccine Doses Administered

Total vaccine doses administered data are updated every Wednesday as soon as they are reviewed and verified. Information about the number of vials shipped is posted on https://aspr.hhs.gov/SNS/Pages/JYNNEOS-Distribution.aspx, and is updated every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

### 1,012,283

Doses Administered in the 57 U.S. Jurisdictions Reporting Data as of October 25, 2022.

### Total JYNNEOS Vaccine Doses Administered and Reported to CDC



Second doses

administered

First doses administered

Date Administered

### JYNNEOS Vaccine Doses Administered, by Race/Ethnicity

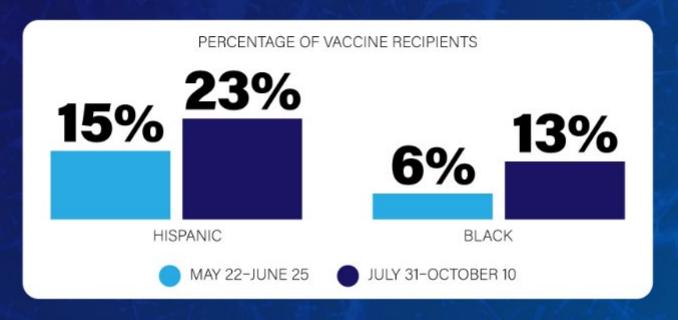
Race / Ethnicity

 First doses administered 310,272 White, non-Hispanic 135,062 Hispanic 75,198 Black, non-Hispanic 45,339 Asian, non-Hispanic 16,249 Other, non-Hispanic 2,344 American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic 16,196 Multiple, non-Hispanic 1,561 Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic 59,721 Unknown 100,000 200,000 300,000

Number of Doses Administered

Reported through October 25, 2022

# Progress has been made in increasing monkeypox vaccination among people from racial and ethnic minority groups





Community vaccination events can help make access to vaccines easier for people most affected by monkeypox

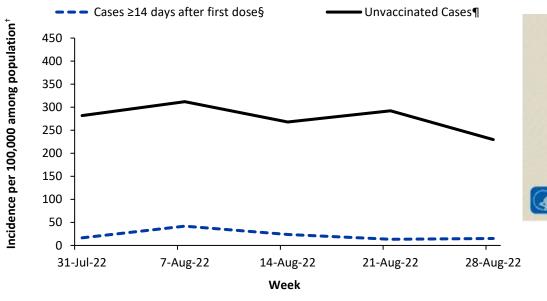
bit.ly/mm7134e2

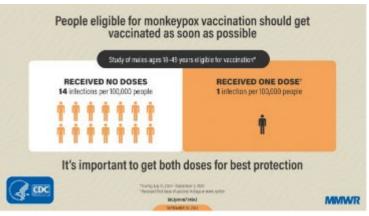
OCTOBER 21, 2022



# Rates of Monkeypox Cases\* by Vaccination Status

July 31, 2022 – September 3, 2022





Posted on CDC Website on September 28, 2022

CDC 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Cases & Data: https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/cases-data/mpx-vaccine-effectiveness.html

MPX case ≥14 days after first dose: A probable or confirmed case entered into DCIPHER with positive orthopox test for monkeypox date, illness onset date, or specimen collection date (earliest available date) ≥14 days after receiving the first dose of JYNNEOS vaccine.





<sup>\*</sup>A probable or confirmed case entered into DCIPHER. Confirmed (presence of *Monkeypox virus* DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing or Next-Generation sequencing of a clinical specimen OR isolation of *Monkeypox virus* in culture from a clinical specimen) and probable (presence of orthopoxvirus DNA by PCR, or orthopoxvirus using immunohistochemical or electron microscopy or detectable levels of anti-orthopoxvirus IgM antibody) monkeypox cases.

<sup>\*</sup>Vaccinated population determined based on cumulative number that received first dose of vaccine 2 weeks prior to week. Unvaccinated population determined based on population eligible for vaccination [estimated population per jurisdiction of men who have sex with men (MSM) who are living with HIV (as of 2020) or MSM who are eligible for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (as of 2021)] minus number vaccinated.

# CDC's Monkeypox State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report

October 5, 2022 | Date Range: May 21 - September 20, 2022



### Summary

#### Major themes identified from social media, news, and other sources that may impact vaccine confidence:

- Consumers have concerns and questions about the emergency response to monkeypox, including the availability, safety and
  effectiveness of the monkeypox vaccine.
- Consumers have foundational questions about monkeypox, including its origin, symptoms, how it spreads and if there is a vaccine for it.
- Consumers are concerned about the spread of monkeypox in the LGBTQ+ community and
  especially the impact the spread might have on this community, including increased stigma.

#### Ways public health and partners can take action to improve vaccine confidence.

- Work with community partners and advocacy groups with a focus on sexual health, HIV, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and with members of the LGBTQ+ community to identify ways to reduce the stigma around menkeypox virus infection and discontent directed at the LGBTQ+ communities.
- Partner with government and nongovernment groups that have experience working on sexual health, IVI, and STIs to identify best practices for engaging and communicating with the LGBTQ+ community and reducing the stigma associated with monkeypox.
- Collaborate with healthcare workers and community leaders to craft tailored messaging about who is at risk for monkeypox.
- Clinical partners might consider requesting technical assistance from the CDC-funded <u>National</u> <u>Network of STD Clinical Prevention Training Centers</u> (NNPTC) to create a more inclusive clinical regularization.

SPECIAL UPDATE CDC partners can now report vaccine related, numors directly to CDC. To report a rumor, go to, www.cdc, gowineport-rumors and start the subject line with: "Rumors" and in the question box, give as much information about the rumor as you can, including a description of the rumor, where you heard it, and how many times you have heard it.

#### Publicly available resources to help address the themes identified in this report:

- Your Health (Consumer Basics) https://www.cdc.gov/pgcv/rus/monkeypgc/your-health/index.html
- Data https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/index.html
- Print Resources https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/resources/print.html
- Graphics https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/resources/graphics.html
- Social Media <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/pox/irus/monkeypox/resources/social-media.html">https://www.cdc.gov/pox/irus/monkeypox/resources/social-media.html</a>
- Videos <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/pacvirus/monkeypox/resources/videos.html">https://www.cdc.gov/pacvirus/monkeypox/resources/videos.html</a>
- Reducing Stigma https://www.cdc.gov/poxy/rus/monkeypox/resources/reducing-stigma.html
- . CDC Vaccine Performance: The Rates of Monkeypox Cases by Vaccination Status
- Stree and anxiety about monkeypox: SAMSHATips to Reduce Stress and Anxiety
- Vaccine Locator Widgets: Find Vaccine Now monkeypox vaccine locator and BHOC Vaccine locator for the monkeypox vaccine
- ASPR: Monkeypox Vaccine Supply Strategy U.S. MPV Vaccine Supply Strategy as of October 11, 2022 (hhs.gov).
- FDA Monkeypox One Pager: Intradermal JYNNEDS Monkeypox Vaccine Fast Facts (fda.gov)
- FDA Monkeypox Vaccine EUA: Monkeypox Emergency Use Authorizations for Medical Devices | FDA

#### Contents

- 2 Aims and Methods
- 3 Major Themes
- 3 Theme 1. Consumers have concerns and questions about the emergency response to monkeypox, including the availability, safety, and effectiveness of monkeypox vaccines.
- 6 Theme 2: Consumers have foundational questions about the monkeypox virus, including its origin, symptoms, how it spreads, and about the JYNNEOS vaccine.
- 8 Theme 3: Consumers are concerned about the spread of the monkeypox virus in the LGBTQ+ community and especially the impact the spread might have on this community, including increased stigma.

# New Vaccine Eligibility Criteria-September 28, 2022

Monkeypox PrEP vaccination should be offered to people with the highest potential for exposure to monkeypox such as:

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, transgender or nonbinary people who in the past 6 months have had
  - A new diagnosis of one or more nationally reportable sexually transmitted diseases (i.e., syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, or acute HIV)
  - More than one sex partner
- People who have had any of the following in the past 6 months:
  - Sex at a commercial sex venue
  - Sex in association with a large public event in a geographic area where monkeypox transmission is occurring
- Sexual partners of people with the above risks, e.g., commercial sex workers
- People who anticipate experiencing the above risks

# **Stigma Mitigation and Vaccines**

To be most effective, monkeypox vaccination, including monkeypox PrEP for people with the highest potential for exposure to monkeypox, should be part of broader prevention activities. Such efforts should have health equity principles as a foundation and include strategies such as allowing individuals to self-attest to being eligible to receive vaccine (e.g. providing monkeypox vaccine PrEP without requiring individuals to specify which criterion they meet) community outreach, holding vaccination events on-site in locations where groups of people disproportionately impacted by monkeypox may convene, education efforts, and communication about behavioral strategies to minimize risk. Monkeypox vaccination strategies are likely to be most effective when designed and implemented in partnership with communities and groups that are disproportionately affected. As the epidemiology of the outbreak evolves and new data become available, interim guidance on monkeypox vaccine PrEP will be updated.





### **News Release**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

202-821-9446 asprmedia@hhs.gov www.hhs.gov/news Twitter @HHSGov

#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 3, 2022

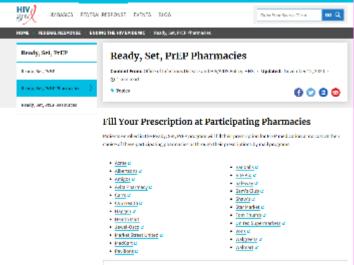
### HHS amends PREP Act declaration increasing workforce authorized to administer monkeypox vaccines

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Xavier Becerra today amended the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act) declaration for smallpox medical countermeasures to expand the categories of providers authorized to administer vaccines and therapeutics against smallpox, monkeypox virus, and other orthopoxviruses in a declared emergency.

"As our supply of JYNNEOS vaccine steadily increases, we are exceeding demand in all 50 states," said HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Dawn O'Connell. "By expanding the pool of providers who can administer monkeypox vaccines, we can increase equitable access for people at high risk for monkeypox infections who have not yet had an opportunity to get vaccinated."

This declaration expands the types of providers who, with outlined training and supervision, are covered persons authorized to administer vaccines and therapeutics against smallpox (variola virus), monkeypox virus, and other orthopoxviruses, in addition to the professionals already licensed or authorized under their state laws to administer these vaccines and therapeutics. The list of authorized providers now includes:





### **NEWS RELEASES**

Thursday, September 8, 2022

# Clinical Trial Evaluating Monkeypox Vaccine Begins

NIH Trial is Evaluating Intradermal Delivery to Expand the Vaccine Supply.

- A clinical trial evaluating alternative strategies for administering the JYNNEOS monkeypox vaccine to increase the number of available doses
- 200 adults aged 18 to 50 years across eight U.S. research sites will be enrolled
- All participants will receive the JYNNEOS vaccine administered intradermally
  - One arm will receive the standard regimen
  - Another arm will receive one-fifth of the standard regimen, the regimen recently authorized by the FDA
  - A third arm will receive one-tenth of the standard regimen

(https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/clinical-trial-evaluating-monkeypox-vaccine-begins)



Search

A-Z Index

Advanced Search

## Monkeypox

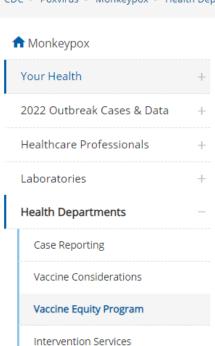
CDC > Poxvirus > Monkeypox > Health Departments











# Monkeypox Vaccine Equity Pilot Program

Updated September 15, 2022 Prin

Equity-focused vaccine projects present an opportunity to pilot creative ways to reach populations who are most affected by monkeypox virus, while contributing to our knowledge of best practices in this current outbreak. Dedicated efforts may reach populations who face barriers to awareness, education, and prevention measures like vaccination. Barriers could include differences in language, location of vaccination sites, vaccine hesitancy, mistrust of government, and lack of access to on-line scheduling technology. Additionally, affected individuals may avoid accessing vaccination at events oriented toward specific sexual or gender identities or sexual activity out of fear of being stigmatized. The Monkeypox Vaccine Equity Pilot Program was developed to demonstrate new, innovative, and non-traditional ways to address vaccination disparities within populations who are most affected.

### On This Page

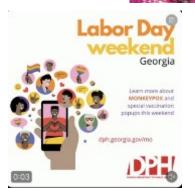
Who Can Apply?

What Must Be Included in the Proposal?



















Community vaccination events can help make access to vaccines easier for people most affected by monkeypox

Nearly 7,000 people were vaccinated at community events and clinics before and during a recent LGBTQ+ festival in Louisiana