**What is monkeypox:**

Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by orthopoxvirus genus.

- CDC issued health advisory on May 20 regarding monkeypox
- As of July 13, 10 cases of monkeypox have been reported in Indiana.
- Illness can present with typical or atypical features

**Fast Facts:**

**INCUBATION PERIOD**

+ 7-14 days (range 5-21 days)

**SPREAD**

- Respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex
- Direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids
- 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

**Rash: (following the prodrome)**

+ Face (95% of cases)
+ Palms of hands and soles of the feet (75% of cases)
+ Oral mucous membranes (70% of cases)
+ Genitalia (30%)
+ Conjunctivae and cornea (20%)

**Monkeypox Rash**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Stage Duration</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enanthem</td>
<td></td>
<td>The first lesions to develop are on the tongue and in the mouth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macules</td>
<td>1-2 days</td>
<td>The rash typically spreads to all parts of the body within 24 hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papules</td>
<td>1-2 days</td>
<td>By the 3rd day of rash, lesions have progressed from macular (flat) to papular (raised)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vesicles</td>
<td>1-2 days</td>
<td>By the fourth to fifth day, lesions have become vesicular (raised and filled with clear fluid).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pustules</td>
<td>5-7 days</td>
<td>By the sixth to seventh day, lesions have become pustular (filled with opaque fluid - sharply raised, usually round and firm to the touch).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scabs</td>
<td>7-14 days</td>
<td>By the end of the second week, pustules have crusted and scabbed over. Scabs will remain for about a week before beginning to fall off.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Awareness of monkeypox symptoms among dental community

Aerosol-generating procedures on monkeypox-infected patients can put dentists and dental hygienists at risk of contracting the disease. Below is more information on monkeypox and how to detect its oral manifestations.

+ Obtain history (any sick contact with similar lesions, travel history, sexual history)
+ Check tongue for any redness/ulcers
+ Examine submandibular/cervical lymph nodes for any enlargements
+ If facial lesions are distinguished, or suspicious of monkeypox, verify with Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended epidemiological criteria for suspected monkeypox case*.

Prevention of Spread:

+ Early detection
+ Early recognition
+ Isolation
+ Hand hygiene
+ Personal protective equipment (PPE)
+ Notify health department

Resources:

For more information, visit:

- [https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html)
- [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox)
- [https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/case-definition.html#epi](https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/case-definition.html#epi)