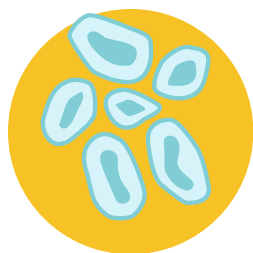


MONKEYPOX VIRUS

Oral Manifestations



Indiana
Department
of
Health



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)

Prodromal (Early) Symptoms:



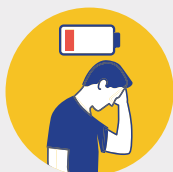
HEADACHE



FEVER



SWOLLEN
LYMPH NODES



EXHAUSTION



BACKACHE

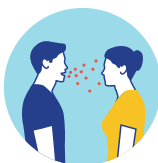


CHILLS



MUSCLE ACHES

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

Stage	Stage Duration	Characteristics
Enanthem		The first lesions to develop are on the tongue and in the mouth.
Macules	1-2 days	The rash typically spreads to all parts of the body within 24 hours.
Papules	1-2 days	By the 3rd day of rash, lesions have progressed from macular (flat) to papular (raised)
Vesicles	1-2 days	By the fourth to fifth day, lesions have become vesicular (raised and filled with clear fluid).
Pustules	5-7 days	By the sixth to seventh day, lesions have become pustular (filled with opaque fluid - sharply raised, usually round and firm to the touch.
Scabs	7-14 days	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.

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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 monkey pox, 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



Hand hygiene



Isolation



Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE)

- Gown
- Gloves
- Eye protection
- Masks

Resources:

For more information, visit:

- <https://www.in.gov/health/erc/infectious-disease-epidemiology/diseases-and-conditions-resource-page/monkeypox/>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html>
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox>
- *<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/case-definition.html#epi>