

# MONKEYPOX CLINICAL PRESENTATION

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Faculty Review by: Dr. Wari Allison  
Student Lead: Justin Chaves  
Student team: Faith Femi-Ogunyemi, Emmanuela Mbochafi, Michaela McClendon, Ikeoluwa Omopariola, Heli Patel, Cynthia Tawah, Liza Tharakan, Sydney Thompson, Amanda Warner

hsc Center for Health Policy

### CLINICAL FEATURES

#### Systemic Signs/Symptoms

- Fever/Malaise/Headache
- Lymphadenopathy (distinct feature from smallpox)
- Respiratory symptoms

#### Dermatologic Symptoms

Evolving rash on face, palms/soles, oral mucosa, genitalia and conjunctive/cornea.

- Macular > Papular > Vesicular > Pustular > Crust/Scab > Hyper/Hypopigmented scar
- Number of lesions also increase with time
- Secondary bacterial superinfection with cellulitis/sepsis possible

#### Features unique to the 2022 outbreak

- More diffuse lesions
- Lesions more common in anogenital regions, face, and mucosa
- Anorectal lesions associated with: Anorectal pain/proctitis, tenesmus/diarrhea
- Myalgia
- Oropharyngeal Symptoms: pharyngitis, odynophagia, and epiglottis
- Concomitant STIs
- Case Fatality Rate of 3-6% rather than classical 0-11%

### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES

Monkeypox mimics a number of other diseases and so awareness of a breadth of differential diagnoses is necessary including:

- Varicella
- Small Pox
- Measles
- Herpes Simplex Virus
- Syphilis
- Chancroid
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Hand foot and mouth disease
- Orf and Bovine stomatitis
- Impetigo

Additional Resources and References



### CLINICAL TIMELINE

- ★ Median incubation period 1-3 weeks
- ★ Two main phases of symptoms
  1. Pre-eruptive: characterized by systemic symptoms (0-5 days)
  2. Eruptive: characterized with development of skin lesions
- ★ Self-limited disease
  - Symptoms lasts 2-4 weeks
- ★ Patient no longer contagious once scabs fall off and new layer of skin forms

### MONKEYPOX

#### VISUAL EXAMPLES OF MONKEYPOX RASH

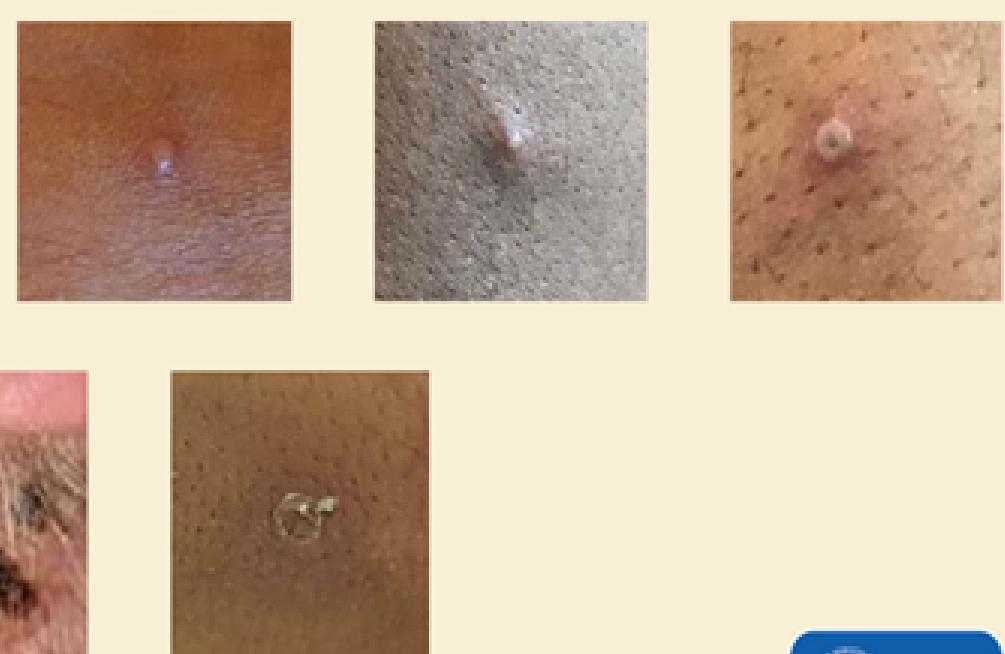


Photo Credit: UK Health Security Agency



### STOP STIGMA

- Anyone and everyone regardless of age, race, geography, gender self-identification and choice of sexual partner can be infected with the monkeypox virus
- Transmission risks include close skin to skin contact, including but not limited to sexual intercourse
- Dispel “this is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) only” and “this affects gay people only” myths
- Be sensitive about stigmatizing groups including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex communities and any racial/ethnic group