

Monkeypox Safety and Prevention

Informed decisions can reduce the spread of MPV.



Monkeypox virus (MPV) is a disease that causes fever, aching, headache, swollen glands and a rash that look like pimples or blisters. MPV is contagious from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed - this can take several weeks.

Who can get MPV?

Anyone can get MPV regardless of age, sexual orientation or gender identity.

How does MPV spread?

MPV can be spread to anyone through:

- Close personal contact with a person who has MPV, including household contacts.
- Contact with respiratory secretions from a person who has MPV.
- Touching items that have had contact with a person who has MPV.

MPV has **not** been shown to spread by talking casually or walking by a person who has the virus.

How can I stay healthy?

Limit close personal contact to people you know and avoid close personal contact with individuals who have symptoms - including fever and rash.

Close personal contact is not limited to sexual contact.

Other examples include:

- Skin-to-skin contact including kissing and cuddling.
- Sharing drinks and utensils.
- Touching contaminated clothing, towels and bed linens.

Talk about MPV risk with close contacts and partners.

Ask questions like "are you experiencing any MPV symptoms?"

Wash hands frequently or use an alcohol-based sanitizer, especially before eating or touching your face and after using the bathroom.

What do I do if I have symptoms?

If you have symptoms of MPV, call your health care provider or the local health department and isolate from others. There are vaccines and treatments available for people who are at greater risk for MPV.

Examples of MPV rash



Images courtesy of NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network.

For more information, visit Michigan.gov/MPV.

