The vaccine for monkeypox (hMPXV) is called JYNNEOS. With the current limited supply of JYNNEOS vaccine in New Jersey, the following residents may be eligible for vaccination*. Those who:

- Have had known contact with someone who tested positive for orthopoxvirus or monkeypox (hMPXV) virus within past 14 days
- Attended an event where known monkeypox (hMPXV) exposure occurred within past 14 days
- Had multiple sex partners in the past 14 days in areas where monkeypox (hMPXV) has been reported

Anyone who declares their eligibility (having multiple sex partners or attending an event where monkeypox (hMPXV) exposure took place) is eligible for vaccination.

Current vaccination efforts focus on disproportionally affected groups, including gay and bisexual men, and other men who have sex with men. This may change over time.

*New Jersey is expecting additional doses from CDC. As the State gets additional supply, the Department will continue to expand access to the vaccine.

For more information and vaccine locations, visit https://bit.ly/njmpx or scan the QR code:
Human monkeypox, which is referred to as hMPXV, is an infection caused by a virus. Symptoms can be mild, but some cases can be more severe and require hospitalization.

### What is monkeypox (hMPXV)?

**Symptoms may include:**
- Rash, bumps, or blisters that may be on or around the genitals or other areas (such as the hands, feet, face, or chest)
- Flu-like symptoms may occur before the rash such as fever, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and chills
- They may look similar to common sexually transmitted infections or other skin rashes like shingles or poison ivy

### How does monkeypox (hMPXV) spread?

Monkeypox (hMPXV) spreads through close, physical contact between people, including:
- Direct contact with monkeypox (hMPXV) rashes
- Mucus or saliva (spit) during prolonged, face-to-face contact or intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex
- Touching things used by someone with monkeypox (hMPXV) such as towels, bed linens, and clothing

Monkeypox (hMPXV) can spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed.

### What to do if you test positive?

- Isolate until all lesions have resolved, the scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of intact skin has formed (usually 2-4 weeks).
- Stay home except as required for emergencies or follow-up medical care.
- If possible, use a separate bathroom if there are others who live in the same household.
- Wear a well-fitting mask or respirator if you need to be around other people in the home.
- Routinely clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces using an EPA-registered disinfectant.
- Wash hands with soap and water and use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Abstain from all sexual activity.
- Avoid close contact with other people and pets in the home.
- Avoid use of contact lenses to prevent eye infection.
- Avoid shaving areas of the body with blisters or lesions to prevent spread of the virus.

### What should I do if I have symptoms or think I may have monkeypox (hMPXV)?

If you have any monkeypox (hMPXV) symptoms, contact your healthcare provider, urgent care center, or hospital right away:
- Call your healthcare provider right away.
- Let your healthcare provider know if you recently traveled, had close contact with someone with a similar rash, or someone who was diagnosed with monkeypox (hMPXV).
- Get tested if it is recommended by your healthcare provider; testing involves collecting swabs of the rash.
- Isolate at home while test results are pending.

### What are the symptoms of monkeypox (hMPXV)?

Symptoms may include:

- Rash, bumps, or blisters that may be on or around the genitals or other areas (such as the hands, feet, face, or chest)
- They may look similar to common sexually transmitted infections or other skin rashes like shingles or poison ivy

- Flu-like symptoms may occur before the rash such as fever, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and chills